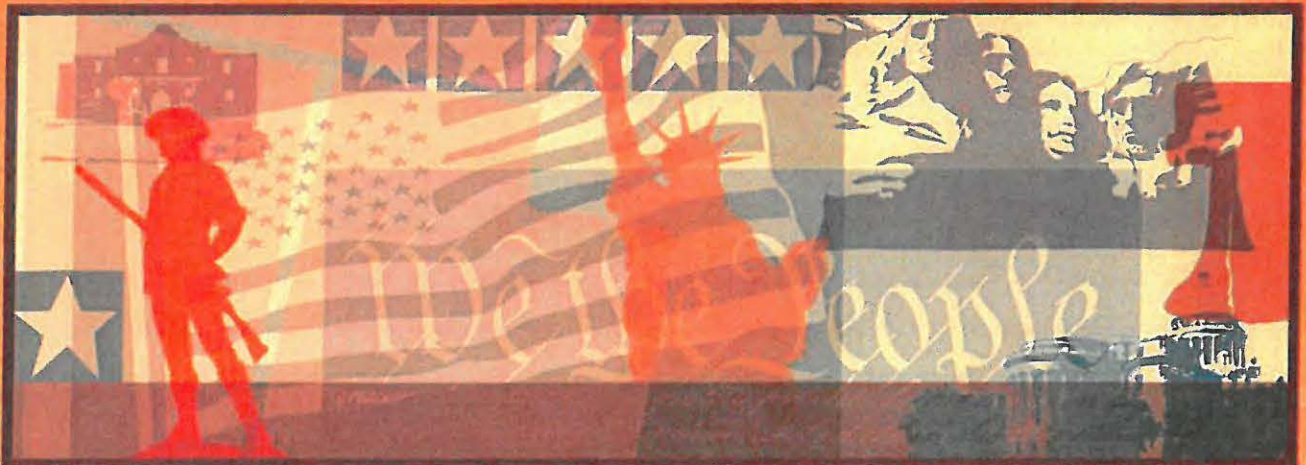




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Abraham Lincoln's Tomb White Oak

Abraham Lincoln, took the office as the 16th president of the United States in 1860. Six weeks later the Civil War began at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Lincoln was president throughout the war's four hard years. One of the most important battles in the Civil War was the Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, it was a disaster for the South. On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln dedicated a national cemetery on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where 7,000 men had died. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was one of the finest speeches in the English language. That same year he issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation, which freed three million African American slaves. Lincoln was reelected in 1864. On April 9, 1865, Robert E. Lee's forces surrendered to U. S. Grant at Appomattox. Five days later, Lincoln attending a show at Ford's Theater, was shot in the back of the head by John Wilkes Booth. On May 4, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was laid to rest in Springfield, Illinois, where he was married and started his legal career. Aside from the fact that it is the capital of Illinois, is hallowed by the mark of Abraham Lincoln. To this city he went as a young man. His farewell address was delivered from the platform of a train at Springfield in 1861, it was Lincoln who led the fight to move the capital to Springfield. The Lincoln Tomb and Monument are located in Oak Ridge Cemetery, where white oaks over 100 years old shade the tomb and Monument. Your tree was grown from an acorn collected from the white oak closest to the Vietnam Memorial.

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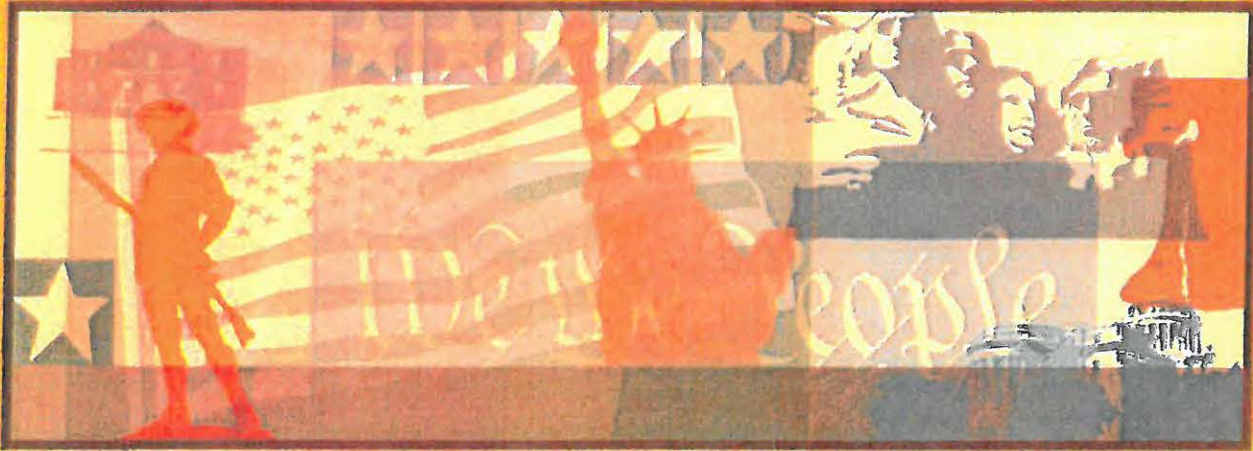
Appomattox Courthouse Honey Locust

The Appomattox Courthouse Honey Locust grew for 186 years at the site of the official end to America's long and bloody Civil War. Confederate General Robert E. Lee and Union General Ulysses S. Grant met on April 9, 1865, in the parlor of Wilmer Mclean's home in the hamlet of Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. Lee knew that surrender was his only option. His supplies had been spent and his soldiers were demoralized. Grant stated the conditions of surrender acceptable to the Union forces: Lee's troops "should lay down their arms, not to take them up again during the continuance of war." Three days later, formal ceremonies were held on the green now called Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, the southern edge of which was shaded by this tree. Some 28,000 Confederates filed by to turn in their arms and public property and receive paroles. The fighting between North and South finally came to a close nearly two months later when, on June 2, 1865, the last Confederate soldiers surrendered in Texas. A 1997 Vegetation Inventory and Management Plan conducted by the Morris Arboretum, notes that the tree had a diameter of 51.5 inches and was 183 years old. In the spring of 2000, the tree surrendered to old age. Your tree is grown from a seed gathered from the original Appomattox Courthouse Honey Locust at the National Historical Park.

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Chatham House Catalpa

These two catalpas, gnarled with age, stand on the lawn of the imposing brick mansion called Chatham, that served as Union headquarters during the bloody Civil War battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in December 1862. Union General Ambrose Burnside camped his 130,000-man Army of the Potomac near Chatham on Stafford Heights, a bluff above the Rappahannock River. Across lay Fredericksburg, and, on the opposing heights beyond the town, Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. The Confederates, numbering 78,000 occupied a seven-mile defensive front. The battle began December 11, when Union engineers began laying bridges on the river. When Confederate sharpshooters hidden in the city drove them off, Burnside launched an attack the following day. In the bloodiest fighting, Union troops attacked in wave after wave against Lee's men on Marye's Heights, where a stone wall along a sunken road gave the Confederates cover from which to sweep the open plain below. The Army of the Potomac suffered nearly 13,000 casualties, compared to 5,000 for Lee. On the night of December 15, Burnside withdrew his defeated army back across the Rappahannock.

Chatham today is the headquarters for the National Park Service's Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park. These two catalpas appear in photographs taken of Chatham at the time of the war. Your tree grew from a seed hand-picked from these trees.

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Chickamauga Black Maple

In early September, 1863, Maj. Gen. Rosecrans consolidated his Union forces scattered in Tennessee and Georgia and forced Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederate army out of Chattanooga, heading south. Bragg was determined to reoccupy Chattanooga and decided on the 17th, to meet a part of Rosecrans's army, defeat them, and then move back into the city. As Bragg marched north on the 18th, his cavalry and infantry fought with Union cavalry and mounted infantry who were armed with Spencer repeating rifles. Fighting began in earnest on the morning of the 19th, and Bragg's men hammered but did not break the Union line. The next day, Bragg continued his assault on the Union line on the left, and in late morning, Rosecrans was informed that he had a gap in his line. In moving units to shore up the supposed gap, Rosecrans created one, and James Longstreet's men promptly exploited it, driving one-third of the Union army, including Rosecrans himself, from the field. George H. Thomas took over command and began consolidating forces on Horseshoe Ridge and Snodgrass Hill. Although the Rebels launched determined assaults on these forces, they held until after dark. Thomas then led these men from the field leaving it to the Confederates. The Union retired to Chattanooga while the Rebels occupied the surrounding heights. The Confederate victory had heavy estimated casualties: Union 16,170 and Confederates 18,454. The Chickamauga Black Maple stands over the silent battlefield today.

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Chief Logan American Elm

Chief Logan, born Tachnehdorus in 1725 to Iroquois parents in Pennsylvania, was a leader among the Mingo people. The Mingo's were a small group of Indians related to the Iroquois and sometimes called the Ohio Seneca Indians, who were living in eastern Ohio in the 1760's. Logan was friendly with the settlers moving into the region until a group of settlers murdered his family. Seeking revenge, he led attacks against white settlements and against the British in Lord Dunmore's War. When Logan and Shawnee Chief Cornstalk were defeated at the Battle of Point Pleasant, Cornstalk decided to make peace but Logan refused. In 1775, he sent a message, saying, "I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin, but I gave him meat; that he ever came naked, but I clothed him... He will not turn his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? No one." Logan Elm State Memorial in Columbus, Ohio, is said to be the site where Chief Logan delivered this speech under a large elm tree. In 1964, the original tree died, but a local resident had collected seeds from the tree and already had an offspring tree growing in his yard. Betty Jane Bare collected the seeds from that tree and the Chief Logan American Elm continues the legacy of Chief Logan.

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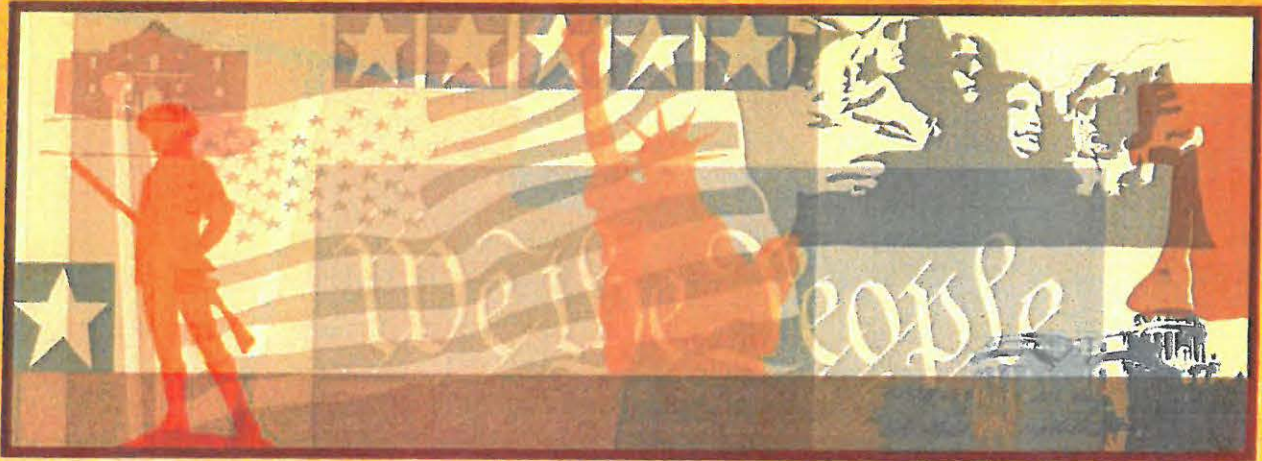
Ellwood Catalpa

Perched on a knoll overlooking Wilderness Run, Ellwood stood at the center of a 3500-acre estate. Around the house spread a group of outbuildings: stables, barns, slave-cabins, a kitchen. A few dozen slaves worked the surrounding fields. The annual bounty - mostly grains and corn - was shipped along the Orange Turnpike and Plank Road to markets in Fredericksburg, 15 miles to the east. William Jones built Ellwood in the 1790's and he or his descendants would own the place for the next century. Legend holds that "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Robert E. Lee's father, wrote his memoirs in one of the upstairs bedrooms. In 1825, Revolutionary War hero Marquis de Lafayette dined at Ellwood during his triumphant tour of America. Until May 1864, Ellwood stood on the fringe of events. A minor skirmish erupted here in April 1863, as the Confederates tried vainly to delay Union forces advancing toward Chancellorsville. Days later, General "Stonewall" Jackson's chaplain, Beverley Tucker Lacy, chose the family cemetery at Ellwood as the final resting place for his chief's amputated arm. For months after the Battle of Chancellorsville the house served as a Confederate field hospital. In the fall of 1863, Union troops on their way to the stand-off at Mine Run, seven miles west, stopped at Ellwood and ransacked the fine Lacy library. For three days in May 1864, during the Battle of the Wilderness, the eyes of the world focused on Ellwood and its surrounding fields and thickets. The grounds teemed with Union artillery and soldiers as they prepared for, or recovered from, intense fighting a mile to the west. General Ulysses S. Grant - recently appointed commander of all Union armies throughout the country - made his headquarters just a few hundred yards north of Ellwood. Generals Governor K. Warren and Ambrose E. Burnside, two of the army's four corps commanders, moved into Ellwood itself. Orderlies and staff officers swarmed around the buildings, carrying orders to front-line troops. By battle's end, Ellwood's floors were stained with blood, its gardens trampled, its fences gone. Graves dotted the grounds. The house's caretakers had been arrested and sent to Old Capitol Prison in Washington. For the next eight years Ellwood would stand vacant used only by a squatter and tenant overseers. For over 200 years, the shadow of a massive catalpa has been cast over the Ellwood grounds, surviving war, storms and time. Your tree grew from a seed hand-picked from the Ellwood Catalpa.

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Elvis Presley Bald Cypress

Elvis Aron Presley was born on January 8, 1935, in a humble house in Tupelo, Mississippi. As a child, he attended Pentecostal churches where he was exposed to gospel music. He also listened to blues and country-western music. In search of a better life, the family moved to Memphis, Tennessee in 1948. There, Elvis would become familiar with black blues music. At age 21, he would record his first songs for a major label, RCA, including "Heartbreak Hotel," "Hound Dog," and "Don't Be Cruel" (1956). The songs became enormously popular and his stardom was launched.

In 1956, Elvis began his film career which featured soundtracks such as "Love Me Tender" (1956), "Jailhouse Rock" (1957) and "King Creole" (1958). In March 1957, Elvis purchased Graceland, a mansion in Memphis, where his parents and paternal grandmother lived with him. After serving in the United States Army (1958 to 1960) he appeared in numerous films. His career then consisted largely of public appearances and his music and fame became worldwide.

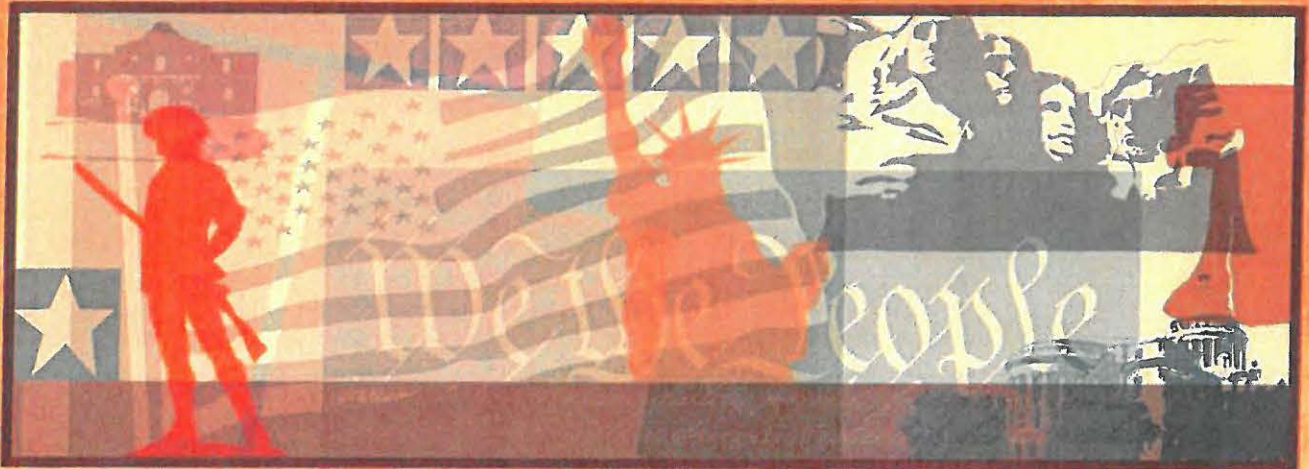
Elvis Presley died on August 16, 1977, at his beloved Graceland estate. Each day, thousands visit the mansion and Elvis' grave.

Your tree grew from an seed hand-picked from the Elvis Presley Bald Cypress that line the driveway leading to the mansion's entrance.

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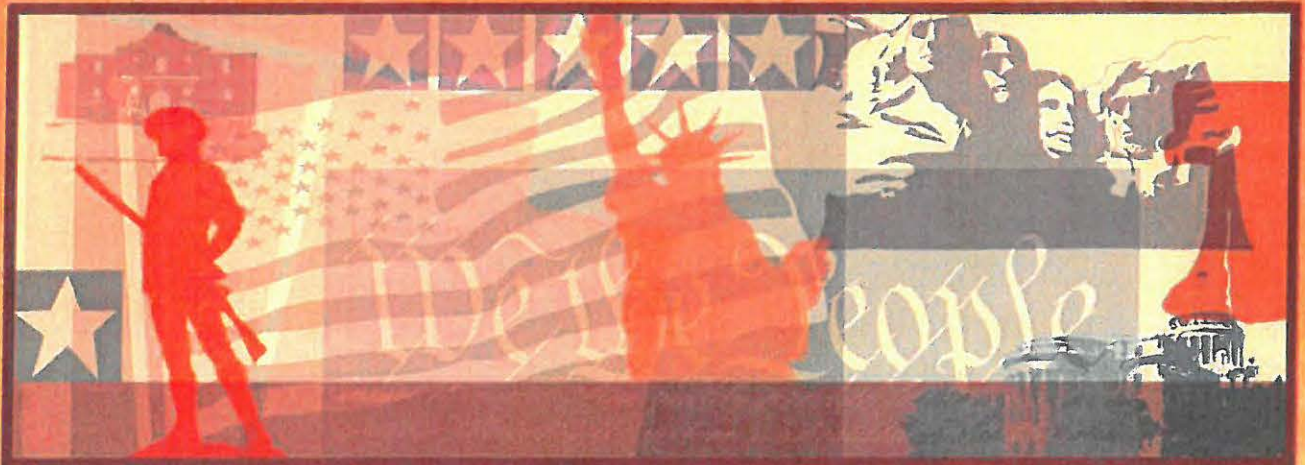
Franklin D. Roosevelt White Oak

The Franklin D. Roosevelt White Oak stands on the beautiful Hyde Park, New York estate where the president, who led the nation out of the great 1930s depression, yearned to return. Shortly before his nomination for an unprecedented fourth term as president, Roosevelt wrote to the chairman of the Democratic Party that he would serve again if needed. Still, he wrote, "All that is within me cries out to return to home on the Hudson River." During his presidency, Roosevelt led an attack to cure the country's economic woes with his "New Deal." He counseled the ailing nation through his "fireside chats" on radio. The Franklin D. Roosevelt White Oak stands as a tribute to this great president. Your tree grew from a hand picked seed taken from that tree.

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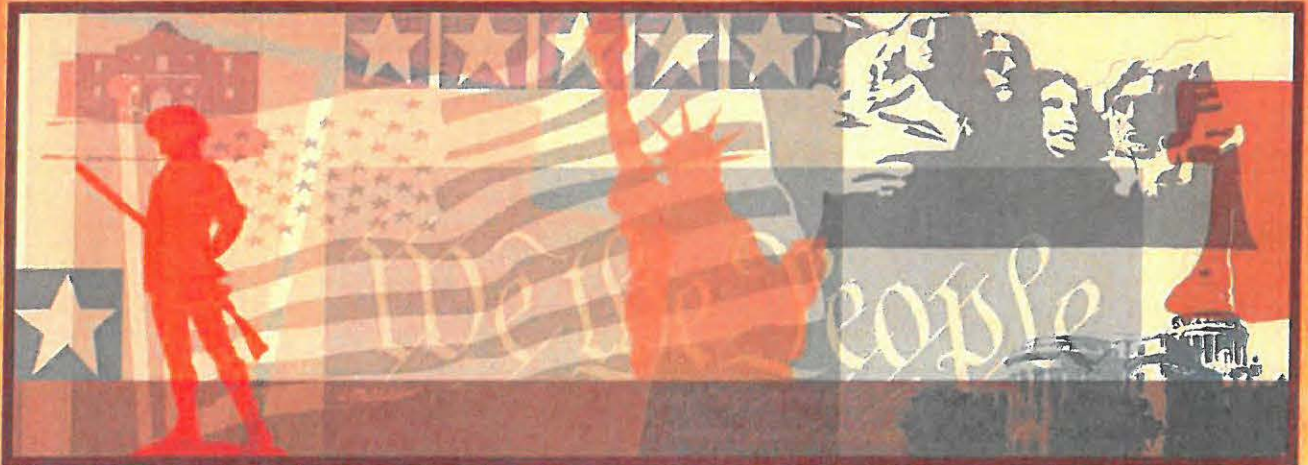
George Washington Tulip Poplar

George Washington was the first Commander-in-Chief and President of the United States. Although he spent many years as a public servant, he was also a successful plantation owner. Washington was an avid tree planter, and he experimented with different combinations of trees and plants to improve their quality. The tulip poplar planted in 1785 by Washington at Mount Vernon, his home on the Potomac River in Virginia, is one of the nation's most precious living possessions. In recent years, the George Washington Tulip Poplar has required manual pollination to produce offspring. Your tree grew from a seed hand-picked from the George Washington Tulip Poplar.

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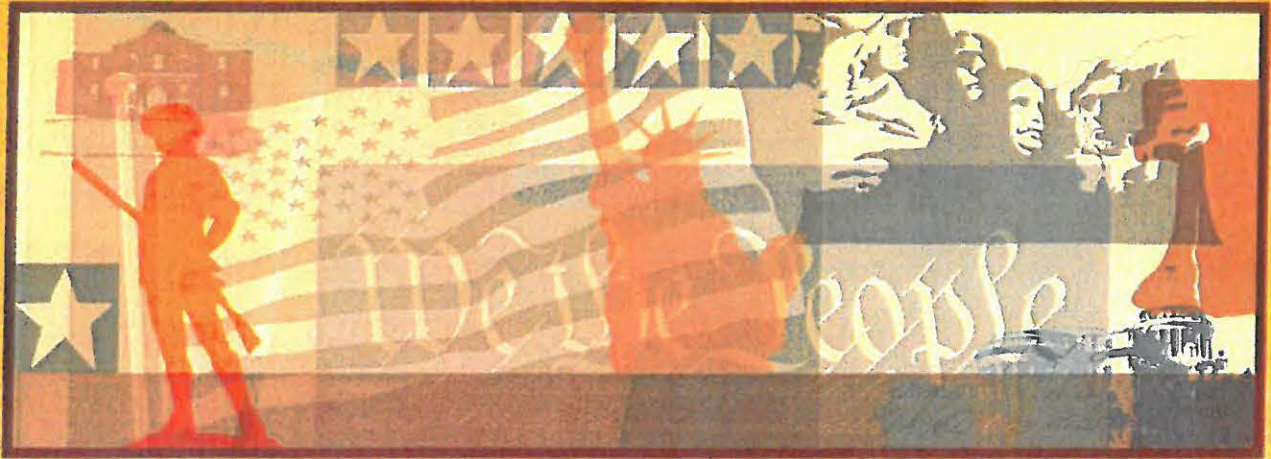
Gettysburg Address Honey Locust

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

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Longwood Gardens Dawn Redwood

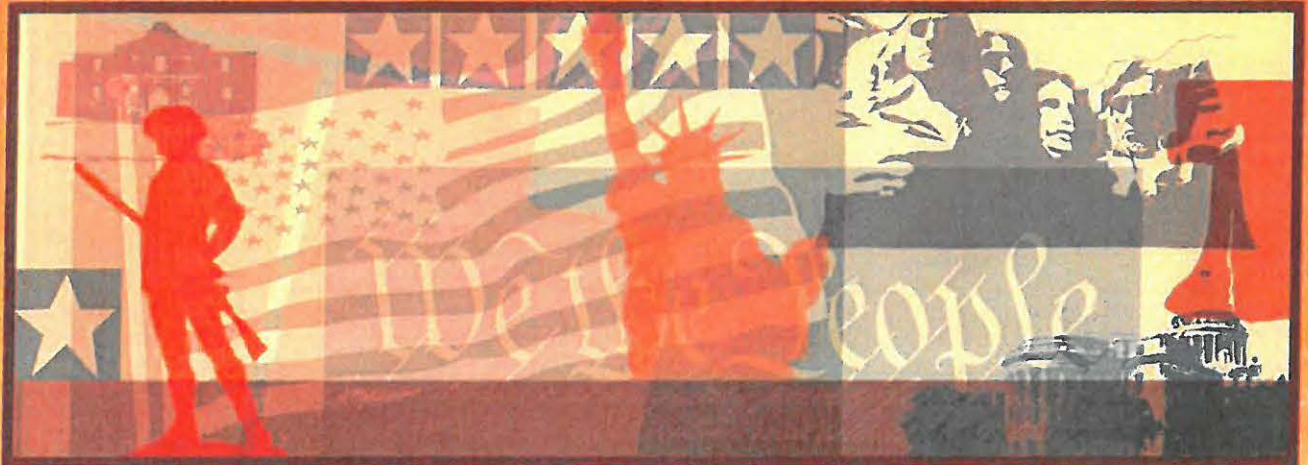
Over 300 years ago, Lenni Lenape tribes hunted, fished and farmed the wilderness that would become Longwood Gardens in Philadelphia. In 1700, a Quaker family named Peirce purchased the land from William Penn and established a working farm. Joshua and Samuel Peirce began planting an arboretum in 1798. In 1906, the farm was purchased by Pierre duPont so that he could preserve the trees, and in 1946, the Gardens were turned over to a foundation he established. Longwood owes most of its public appeal to Pierre duPont and his innate sense of garden as theater, tying Longwood to the great gardens of Italy and France.

The Dawn Redwood, or *Metasequoia*, is referred to as a living fossil since it was first described from fossils found in 1941 and the first living trees were not discovered until 1948. The Longwood Gardens Dawn Redwood is a proud specimen in the Arboretum. Your tree grew from a seed hand-picked from the Longwood Gardens Dawn Redwood.

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Mark Twain Cave Bur Oak

Hannibal, Missouri, on the Mississippi River was the home of Samuel Clemens from age 4 to 17. The Clemens family moved to the riverfront town in 1839. The limestone geology of the area with the many bluffs made caves quite common. In 1832 a large cave was discovered and named Simms Cave, a place of fascination for the local children. The place took on greater mystique when an eccentric doctor used it as a tomb for his young daughter's body. He placed the body in a copper cylinder thinking the cave's dry air would mummify her. In his autobiography, Clemens recounts one day when he played hooky from school and visited the cave. Thinking the resident bats would make fine pets, he put one in his pocket before returning home at the normal time. His mother went to put the jacket away and found the bat -- caught! Writing as Mark Twain, Clemens describes Tom and Becky's adventure lost in McDougal's Cave - clearly a reference to his memories of Simms Cave. Today, the Mark Twain Cave is a popular tourist site and is marked by a large bur oak at the entrance, known as the Mark Twain Cave Bur Oak. Your tree is grown from an acorn hand-picked from the Mark Twain Cave Bur Oak.

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Montpelier Kentucky Coffee Tree

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

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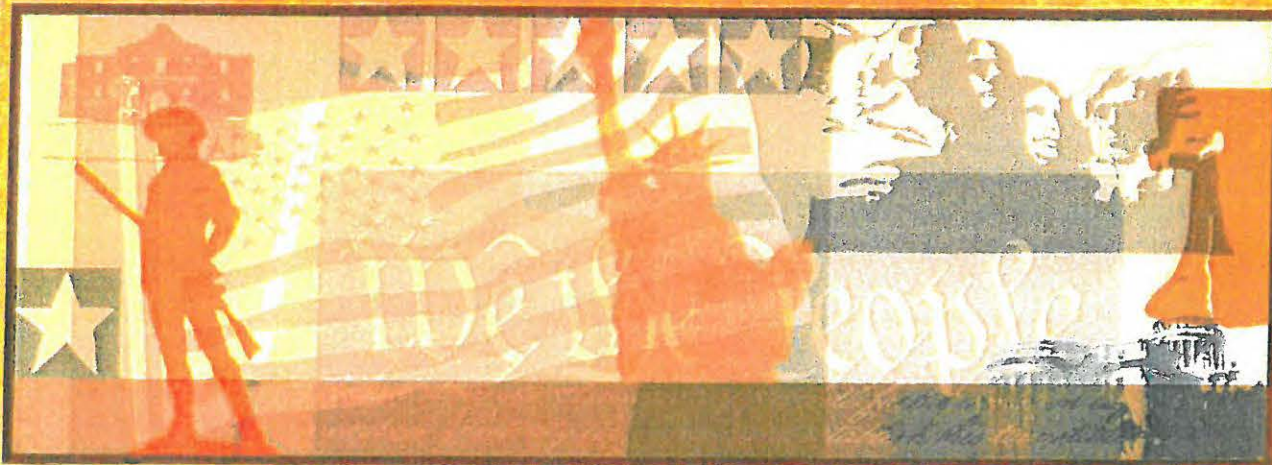
Moon Sycamore

Apollo XIV was launched on January 31, 1971, from Kennedy Space Center and was the third lunar landing. The entire mission lasted for 9 days and included two moon walks, both totaling 9 hours and 21 minutes. Landing near the intended Fra Mauro site of Apollo XIII, the Lunar Module carried three Americans: Captain Alan Shepard, USN; Major Stuart Roosa, USAF; and CDR Edgar Mitchell, USN. Once reaching the Moon, Shepard and Mitchell went to the surface where they walked 1.7 miles while Roosa kept the craft in orbit. Stuart "Smoky" Roosa, a former smoke jumper for the U.S. Forest Service, had always felt a special fondness for the agency tasked with protecting and preserving the nation's forests. So when he learned he would fly to the Moon, he was determined to "fly something in honor of the Forest Service." The service suggested seeds collected from across the country. The seeds included those from an American sycamore. Roosa's efforts were an unprecedented mix of forestry and astronautics. The Moon Sycamore still stands today as a living tribute to that effort. Your tree is grown from a seed hand picked from the Moon Sycamore.

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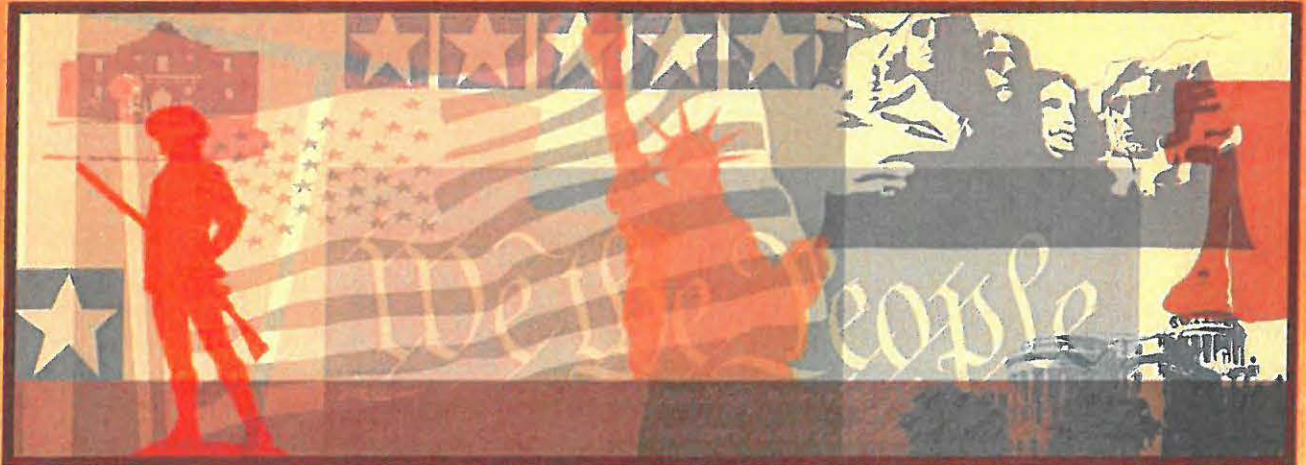
Sagamore Hill Red Oak

The Sagamore Hill Red Oak grows at the Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, home of one of the nation's foremost naturalists, and its 26th president, Theodore Roosevelt. He was born in New York City in 1858 into a family that traced its ancestry in America to 1650. He served in many government positions and organized the first U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, dubbed the "Rough Riders." He served as a Republican vice-president and became president at the age of 43 when William McKinley was assassinated in 1901. Roosevelt fought corruption in politics and big business, and settled strikes and disputes concerning the railroads and employer's liabilities. He also made the Panama Canal possible. He ensured the preservation of important woodlands by creating the nation's first national forests. Your tree grew from an acorn hand-picked from the Sagamore Hill Red Oak, which stands as a reminder to Roosevelt's love of nature and the outdoors.

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Sam Houston Kissing Bur Oak

On a warm day in 1857, several thousand townspeople of San Marcos, Texas, gathered under the spreading branches of an oak tree to await the arrival of Sam Houston. The 64-year-old campaigner was running for governor, even though he was still serving a term in the United States Senate. Houston had been the hero of the Battle of San Jacinto and his appearance attracted a big crowd. Mary Elizabeth Davis was among a group of women who made a flag to present to Houston. Before he mounted the platform to deliver his speech, he kissed some of the women who offered him the flag. The old oak tree became known as the Sam Houston Kissing Bur Oak. Your tree grew from a seed taken from that bur oak.

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Shiloh Catalpa

In the spring of 1862 in Tennessee, the tranquility of the small log church called Shiloh was shattered by the sounds of battle. Cannons rumbled, rifle-shots cracked the air, and peach blossoms from nearby orchards "floated down on the firing line like a gentle pink rain," as Federal troops won this first great, bloody battle of the Civil War. The inexperience of the Confederates contributed to their defeat. The new soldiers followed the training manual that was issued with their rifles and stood up while firing -- making them easy targets. Today, the Shiloh Catalpa stands in a place of peace and serenity. Your tree grew from a seed hand picked from the Shiloh Catalpa.

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Thomas Jefferson Tulip Poplar

Thomas Jefferson undoubtedly ranked trees at the top the list of favored plants. Visitors to Monticello were given tours of the grounds, which included a rambling survey of what one guest described as Jefferson's "pet trees." Using over 160 species of trees, he planted groves, "allees," and living peach fences. While serving as Minister to France between 1784 and 1789, Jefferson proudly distributed sees of choice North American trees, earning his the name, "father of American forestry." Among the specimens surviving from Jefferson's lifetime are a red cedar, a sugar maple, a European larch and two impressive tulip poplars that stand adjacent to the house. Your tree grew from seeds hand picked from the Thomas Jefferson Tulip Poplars at Monticello.

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