

APR 06 1998

This walking tour results from the tree inventory which volunteers compiled in the cemetery during the summer of 1994. Every tree here, as well as on public grounds and in front yards in the Goosetown, Longfellow, and North Side neighborhoods, was identified, measured, and mapped on survey forms designed by committee volunteers. This information forms a database that will aid the city forester to determine more easily which areas need more trees and what species do best in certain locations. Trees notable for their size and age, the Heritage Trees, will receive special recognition.

In a second phase of the project, the group hopes to begin tree stewardship and educational programs throughout the city. The third phase of the project will use the inventory to create a master plan for future tree plantings in the surveyed areas.

The Heritage Tree Project hopes to serve as a model for other neighborhoods that share its goals of planning and planting for the Iowa City of the future. Many cities in the United States are currently initiating similar projects.

We hope that you will appreciate the beauty and diversity of these trees which contribute so much to the quality of life in Iowa City.

HERITAGE TREES OF IOWA CITY
c/o Neighborhood Services Coordinator
Civic Center
410 E. Washington Street
Iowa City, IA 52240

Iowa--
Iowa City--
Trees

A TREE W IN *Oakland Cemetery*



HERITAGE TREES OF IOWA CITY

HERITAGE TREES is a group of citizen volunteers who work with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, neighborhood associations, Project GREEN, the City Council and the Forestry Division of Iowa City to preserve, maintain, and replenish Iowa City's trees. We thank these groups for their contributions to the Heritage Trees endeavor.

Oakland Cemetery and Its Trees



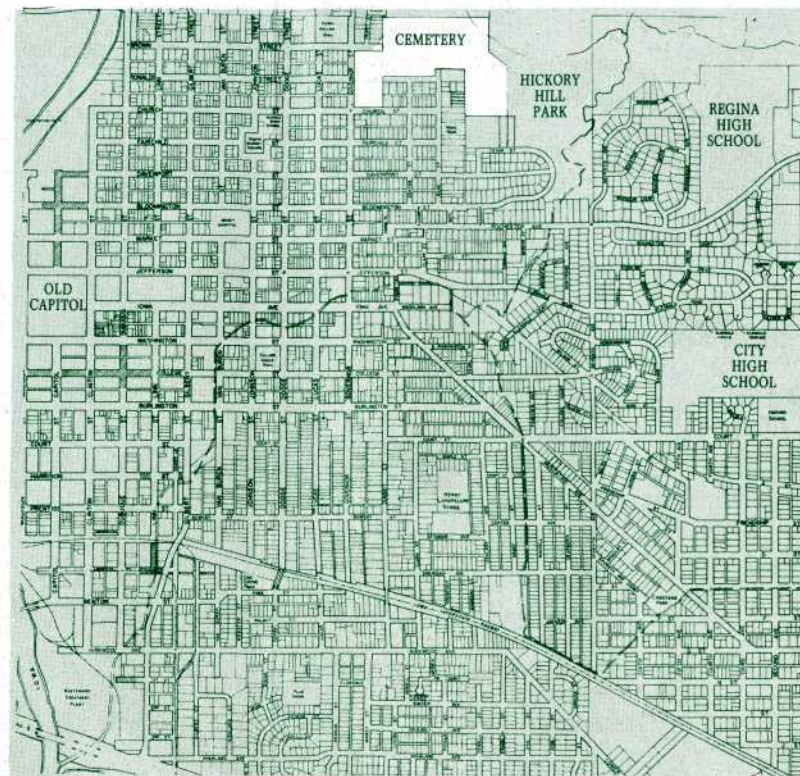
Cemeteries.

IOWA CITY CEMETERY. This old cemetery is situated on, and includes out-Lot No. 10, in the northeast corner of Iowa City; it is on an eminence commanding a view of the city and suburbs, beautifully adorned by nature, and sufficiently remote from the business portions of the city, as to render it a fitting abode for the dead.

The Iowa City Directory of 1868-69, which provided the information above, continues: "Its varying topography, a pleasing growth of trees and shrubs, makes its landscape beauty unsurpassed for the purpose designed. It was properly named Oakland."

In 1843 the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa approved an act for a public burying ground, designating outlot no. 10 of the original townsite (the block northeast of the Church and Governor intersection). Previous burials on a tract of land south of the present-day airport were removed to Oakland Cemetery about 1845. From 1870 until 1967 the cemetery was gradually enlarged as the need arose.

Many visitors come to Oakland Cemetery to see the Black Angel, of wide renown in our area. In 1912 Teresa Feldevert commissioned the Bohemian sculptor V. Mario Korbel of Chicago to create this memorial where she, her husband, and their son are buried. Over the years, oxidation has produced its distinctive dark aspect.



SITE OF OAKLAND CEMETERY

The tree population is an extension of that in Goosetown: an upland savannah. White, black, bur, and red oaks, shagbark hickory, hackberry, and basswood or linden, some of majestic size and structure dating to the 1840s and earlier, are found throughout the west and northwest sections. Tapering evergreens and flowering trees occur in more recently planted areas, a contrast to the white pine, Norway spruce, and larch of an earlier period. Some unusual non-native species, such as the old weeping white mulberry, tree hydrangea, and the square of clustered conifers, perhaps reflect individual expressions of remembrance.

OAKLAND CEMETERY TREE WALK

- 1** Line of Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) c. 1920
- 2** Weeping white mulberry (*Morus alba pendulata*) c. 1915
Two eastern red cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) c. 1915
- 3** European larch (*Larix decidua*) c. 1905
One eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) c. 1930
Two eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) c. 1930
Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) c. 1905
- 4** Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) c. 1895
- 5** Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata* 'Grandiflora') c. 1935
- 6** Two Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) c. 1905
- 7** Three shagbark hickories (*Carya ovata*) c. 1895
Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) c. 1845
(Note: beautiful specimen.)
White oak (*Quercus alba*) c. 1875
Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) c. 1855
- 8** Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) c. 1895
White oak (*Quercus alba*) c. 1895
Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) c. 1890
- 9** Cluster of white oaks (*Quercus alba*) c. 1870-1905
(Note the great age, height of the canopy, and balanced interweaving of branches in this extended grove.)
Five white pines (*Pinus strobus*) c. 1960
- 10** White oak grove (*Quercus alba*) c. 1870-1905
- 11** Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) c. 1930
(Note dense witches broom growth on lower west branch.
Dwarf spruce species have been developed from such aberrations.)
Four Japanese yews (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*) around mausoleum, c. 1890
- 12** Group of eight clustered conifers c. 1926:
Eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*)
Colorado spruce (*Picea pungens*)
Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)
(Note the good visual contrasts of mature bark and needle structures, with the east corners of the plot bracketed by two spruces flanking an arborvitae and the west corners by hemlocks.)
- 13** White pine (*Pinus strobus*) c. 1895
Old oak stump—count the rings to get its age.
Alley of arborvitae to the east (*Thuja occidentalis*) c. 1955
(Note: Trunks "pruned up" initially by grazing deer!)
- 14** Black and white oak grove (*Quercus velutina*, *quercus alba*) c. 1855-1910
- 15** White oak (*Quercus alba*) c. 1875
Black oak (*Quercus velutina*) c. 1885
Three shagbark hickories (*Carya ovata*) c. 1885
- 16** Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) c. 1900
(Note burl on south side.)
Shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) c. 1865
(Note: largest hickory in cemetery.)
White oak (*Quercus alba*) c. 1870
(Note healing of past lightning strikes.)
American linden or basswood (*Tilia americana*) c. 1870
- 17** The Black Angel.
Five white oaks (*Quercus alba*) c. 1885-1925
Two shagbark hickories (*Carya ovata*) c. 1905
Large white pine to the southeast (*Pinus strobus*) c. 1870
- 18** Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) c. 1865
Three hackberries (*Celtis occidentalis*) c. 1915
- 19** Two swamp white oaks (*Quercus bicolor*) c. 1845
(Note: These two specimens are rare, historical for the species in this area.)
- 20** American linden or basswood (*Tilia americana*) c. 1880
(Note: Good specimen.)
Red oak (*Quercus rubra*) c. 1870
White oak (*Quercus alba*) c. 1890
(Note lightning strike scar.)
- 21** Canadian or eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) c. 1920
White oak (*Quercus alba*) c. 1865
- 22** Group of spaced white oaks (*Quercus alba*) c. 1835-55

