



**Continuing down East Street, you will pass under another wonderful example of the Live Oak/Resurrection Fern overhanging limb. Continue walking to the corner of East and Bayard Streets. On the corner at 410, is The Point's finest example of ...**

**Tree #15 Fig Tree (*Ficus carica*).** (GPS: N32/26.166' X W080/40.083') This tree, set in the garden corner, bears a bountiful amount of fruit in the late summer months. The ficus genus is at least 60 million years old and is mentioned in ancient texts as a staple in human diets since the beginning of recorded history. The Fig Tree is easy to grow and is self-fertile and productive. Plentiful sunlight and well drained soil are recommended for maximum production.



**Turn to the right on Bayard and continue to the corner of Bayard and Hamilton Streets. In a group of trees on your right at 809 Hamilton Street is...**

**Tree #16 Black Oak Tree (*Quercus velutina*).** (GPS: N32/26.175' X W080/40.034') This tree is often found in landscapes lining streets. It is fairly large and grows from 70 to 90 feet tall and reaches a diameter of 2 to 3 feet. It usually has a broad, open well-rounded crown. It is a member of the red oak group. Leaves are simple, alternately arranged, and deciduous. The leaves vary greatly in shape from the lower to upper crown of the tree. The wood is an important source of lumber and tannins extracted from the bark were once used to tan leather.



**Farther down Bayard Street, in the large open area on your right in the back yard of 309 Hancock, with tabby ruins in the background, is...**

**Tree #17 Eastern Red Cedar Tree (*Juniperus virginiana*).** (GPS: N32/26.176' X W080/40.017') This aged specimen has weathered countless coastal storms and is a remarkable example of perseverance. Note the gnarled and twisted trunk of this tree.



**Continuing down the street at 313 Bayard, on the left, is the only example in this area of...**

**Tree #18 English Elm Tree (*Ulmus prosera*).** (GPS: N32/26.174' X W080/39.997') This Elm was relatively rare until the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. It became popular with landowners to plant it along hedges that surrounded farmland. Leaves of the tree have rough upper surfaces and hairy undersides. People enjoy this tree for the beautiful shade cover. When genetic variation decreased it made the species especially vulnerable to Dutch elm disease. The owners relate a story that the elm survived the historic hurricane of 1893.

