



# Lady's Island Garden Club

*A 501(c)3 Organization*

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## The Beaufort Tree Walk

**A SELF-GUIDED TOUR OF SOME BEAUTIFUL AND  
NOTEWORTHY TREES**

Member of:

Beaufort Council of Garden Clubs,  
Garden Club of South Carolina and National Garden Clubs.

The City of Beaufort, South Carolina, became a "Tree City USA" in 1986, an honor bestowed on the city by the National Arbor Day Foundation. The local Beaufort Council of Garden Clubs was instrumental in helping the community achieve this notable status. The City has continued to be honored as a recipient of Tree City USA awards over the past years for demonstrating progress in its community in the areas of tree inventory and analysis.

## Introduction

The City Horticulturist and the Tree Committee direct planting and care of the city trees, collaborating with the guidelines from the Historic Preservation Planner.

In September 2004, a Park and Open Space Tree Survey was conducted for the City using a grant from the South Carolina Forestry Commission, Urban and Community Forestry Grant Program. Beaufort has been designated a 'Tree City USA' through efforts of these organizations and others.

To build on this important designation, Lady's Island Garden Club, inspired by a Tree Walk in Westhampton Beach, Long Island, has developed the self-guided Beaufort Tree Walk. Throughout this project we sought to provide a learning experience while enjoying the beauty of our trees. The Walk highlights native and notable trees primarily in the historic area of 'The Old Point'. The project is the result of three years of research and planning by our Garden Club. The original Tree Walk committee included Cecile Dorr – Chair, Bonnie Buchanan, Carol Clark, Pam Floyd, Betsi Hilton and Leslie Olson. They led the research and development of the walk with the help and enthusiasm of the Lady's Island Garden Club membership.

Encouragement for the project came from then Mayor Bill Rauch, with considerable help and expertise from City Horticulturist Eliza Hill and Clemson Horticulturist, Laura Lee Rose.

Beginning at the corner of Craven and Carteret Streets in Morrall Park, the Walk will circle through 'The Point', then past the Arsenal and traverse the Beaufort County Library grounds, continue past the Historic Verdier House walled garden and conclude beyond the Town Clock entrance on Bay Street in the Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park.

**NOTE: A MAP OF THE COMPLETE BEAUFORT TREE WALK  
CAN BE FOUND IN THE CENTER OF THIS BOOKLET.  
Refer to it for additional location information.**

# BEAUFORT TREE WALK

## A Self-guided Tour of Beautiful Trees Developed by the Lady's Island Garden Club

The Beaufort self-guided Tree Walk begins at the corner of Carteret and Craven Streets at the entrance to Morrall Park and continues through the neighborhood known as "The Point". When the town of Beaufort was first laid out in the eighteenth century, the principal streets were Carteret Street and Craven Street. A town square was set aside at their intersection. Each of its four corners was reserved for public use and remained so until well into the nineteenth century. Morrall Park is all that remains of the original town square.



**As you stand on the path (GPS: Lat 32.4325 – Long -80.6699) between the boxwood hedges on Carteret, look to your left toward Craven Street and observe ...**

**Tree #1 Sycamore Tree (*Platanus occidentalis*).** There are three of these trees in



a row. The Sycamore is a massive tree and can attain the largest trunk diameter of any of the Eastern U.S. hardwoods. It is readily identifiable with its mottled peeling bark and cream colors. It is a fast growing shade tree and drops seed pods in the fall. These grand trees can reach ages of five hundred to six hundred years.



**Down the Boxwood path on your left is ...**

**Tree# 2 Crape Myrtle Tree ( *Lagerstroemia indica* ). (GPS: Lat 32.4325 - Long**

**-80.6696)** The row of six trees is draped in Spanish Moss. The tree is native to Southeast Asia and northern Australia. In the southeastern United States, it is widely planted as an ornamental. The crape myrtle is a deciduous tree. Flowers come in many colors and are crinkled and very showy. Fruits are hard, round capsules. The fluted trunks are very striking in winter, with buff-colored bark that peels off in narrow strips.



**Just ahead on the right side of the path is ...**

**Tree# 3 Cottonwood or Eastern Cottonwood Tree (*Populus deltoides*). (GPS: Lat 32.4324 – Long -80.6694).** This fast-growing tree, with whitish-gray bark, grows

to a height of over 100 feet. It is recognized by the deeply grooved trunk and heart-shaped leaves. The seed capsules produce tiny seeds with white threadlike attachments that catch the wind and drift to the ground. The wood is soft and used primarily for pulp, boxes, crates, matches, and woodenware. The tree is planted for shade because of its rapid growth, but the extensive root system has made it less desirable.





**Continue toward the boxwood intersection and look to the right.**

**Tree #4 Carolina Cherry Laurel Tree (*Prunus caroliniana*).** (GPS: Lat 32.4323 – Long -80.6693). This tree can reach 35 to 40 feet with multiple trunks. It is densely leaved, has glossy green leaves that are 2 to 4 inches long, and is often seen as a clipped hedge or tall screen up to 20 feet high. Small white flowers appear in late winter or spring, followed by small black fruit. The bark is gray, thin and smooth when young, becoming darker, fissured, and scaly with age. It is also called the Carolina Laurel Cherry.



**When you reach the boxwood intersection, turn right and look against the garden wall ...**

**Tree #5 Sugarberry Tree (*Celtis laevigata*).** (GPS: Lat 32.4326 – Long -80.6689). This tree has bark with corky warts and ridges, and is a generous provider of berries enjoyed by the wildlife that is drawn to the park. It is also known as a Sugar Hackberry or simply Hackberry. The Sugarberry is often used as a shade or street tree because it adapts to a wide range of conditions. It is deciduous and can grow up to 80 feet in its lifetime.



**Several dogwoods are in the park, but at the end of the path on your right is a lovely example of ...**

**Tree #6 Florida Dogwood Tree (*Cornus florida*).** (GPS Lat 32.4325 – Long -80.6683). It has a unique, deeply ridged and checkered bark. Like other dogwood varieties this tree blooms in the spring and then its leaves develop. Fall brings lovely color to the leaves, and in winter, the red seeds highlight the branches and feed the birds. In colonial days, a tea brewed from the bark, was said to reduce fevers.



**As you leave the park, turn left towards Craven Street continue on the right along Craven Street. Notice the canopy that is formed by our much-loved Live Oak trees. Near the end of Craven, on your right by the driveway of 504 is ...**

**Tree #7 Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).** (GPS: Lat 32.4327 – Long -80.6682). A tropical native of Asia, it has a wonderful camphor smell to the leaves and twigs. The naturally insect repellant wood is used for cabinetry and chests. Camphor has been used for many centuries as a culinary spice, a component of incense and as a medicine. In the spring it produces bright green foliage with masses of small white flowers. It produces a black berry-like fruit.





Turn left onto East Street and note to the right a row of old Cedar trees, behind the garden wall of “The Castle”.

These beautiful trees do not show a natural growth pattern because of the trimming that has taken place to provide power to this area but they are remarkable in their steadfastness. Also note in “The Castle” gardens, the formal boxwood design with old brick pathways, a popular period style to the age of the home.

To your left you will see a row of seven tall...

**Tree #8 Mexican Fan Palms or Washingtonia Palms** (*Washingtonia robusta*).

(GPS: Lat 32.4273 – Long -80.6587). In this confined area these fast growing drought and salt tolerant palms can reach 60-100 ft. tall with green fronds and gold-toothed stems extending from 10-15 ft., some of the largest palmate leaves of the palm family.



Continue down East Street and look to the left, through the garden gate at #412 East Street. As you stand on the palmetto leaf garden stone outside the gate, look straight ahead and slightly to the right...

**Tree #9 Yaupon Holly Tree** (*Ilex vomitoria*). (GPS: Lat 32.4339 – Long -80.6675).

This multi trunk, splotchy barked tree, is one of the oldest documented trees of this species in the area. It is believed that local Indian tribes used it in their medicines and as a valuable trading commodity.



Turn right onto Federal Street, and as you do, you cannot ignore the large over-hanging limb of a Live Oak. Note the Resurrection Fern (*Pleopeltis polypodioides*) growing on the branches. Depending on the amount of moisture it has, you will see it as “brown” when there is dry weather, and “green” when it rains. The fern has a symbiotic relationship with the oak, existing together, without damage to either.

As you continue past the marsh inlet, take a left onto Hamilton Street with the reflecting pond on the left. Midway up the road on the right at 507 Hamilton, is a wonderful display of...

**Tree # 10 Fondly known as “The Hugging Trees”.** (GPS: Lat 32.4343 – Long

-80.6673). A young Live Oak tree is curled around the trunk of a Cabbage Palmetto. This is another example of the symbiotic relationship in nature. (Information on these trees will appear later in the walk.)





**Continue walking up Hamilton Street. On the right hand corner of King and Hamilton at 509 Hamilton is ...**

**Tree #11 Weeping Yaupon Holly Tree** (*Ilex vomitoria* 'Pendula'). (GPS: Lat 32.4350 – Long -80.6681). It has a very distinct, irregular, weeping form with its upright crooked trunks and slender, curved pendulous branches. The foliage is small, oval and grey-green in color. This hardy evergreen bears clusters of red berries in the winter months and is highly sought after for holiday decorating.



**Continue on Hamilton Street and turn left onto Laurens Street. (Notice the beautiful small garden on your left as you turn the corner). At the corner of Laurens Street at #409 is...**

**Tree #12 Pecan Tree** (*Carya illinoensis*). (GPS: Lat 32.4349 – Long -80.6682).

This tree can reach 100-140 feet in height. It is a deciduous tree that bears nuts in the fall. It is widely planted in the south as an ornamental and for its pecan nuts used in a variety of dishes including a Southern favorite – Pecan Pie.



**At the end of Laurens Street, straight ahead of you and behind the picket fence to the rear of the house is ...**

**Tree #13 Chinaberry Tree** (*Melia azedarach*). (GPS: Lat 32.4350 – Long -80.6681). The tree is alive with pale lavender blossoms in the spring, and bears a hard nut like seed in the fall. The seeds are sometimes used in making jewelry. The leaves were used as a natural insecticide to keep with stored food, but not to be eaten, as they are highly poisonous. In olden times the leaves were also used as a flea repellent by placing them under mattresses. Today the tree is considered an invasive species and must be monitored.



**As you turn onto East Street, but still looking in this same garden, look at the unusual Magnolia tree on the corner of the property on your left. This is ...**

**Tree #14 Saucer Magnolia Tree** (*Magnolia x soulangiana*). (GPS: Lat 32.4358 – Long -80.6680). It is a well-known cultivated non-native species. The purple-pink flowers are some of the first to appear before the leaves in early spring. It is a small tree growing up to 20 feet in height, typically multi-stemmed.





**Continuing right 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: Lat 32.4363 – Long -80.6673). 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 almost all are self-pollinating 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: Lat 32.4362 – Long -80.6667). 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 at maturity. It usually has a broad, open well-rounded crown. A member of the red oak group its leaves are simple, alternately arranged, and deciduous. Note that 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 in the tanning of leather.



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

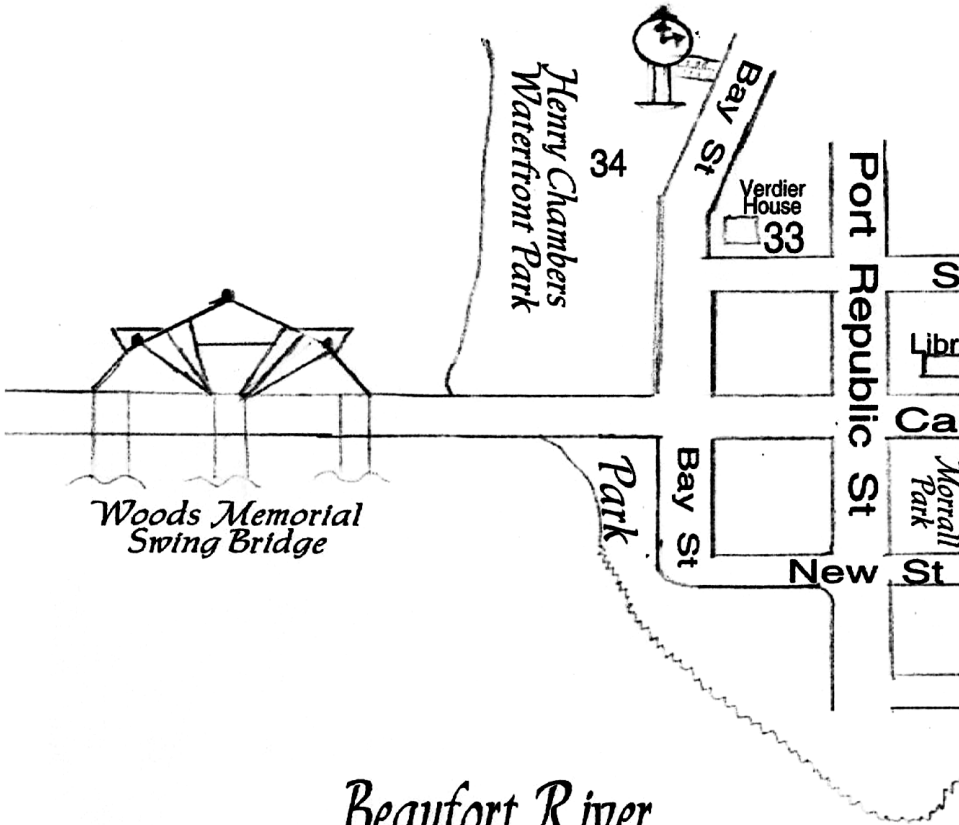
**Tree #17 Eastern Red Cedar Tree (*Juniperus virginiana*).** (GPS: Lat 32.4363 – Long -80.6666). The thick, gnarled and twisted trunk of this ancient tree speaks volumes for the perseverance of this aged specimen which has stood guard through countless coastal storms on The Point.



**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 Lat 32.4357 – Long -80.6658). This Elm was relatively rare until the 17th and 18th 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 it provides. 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'.





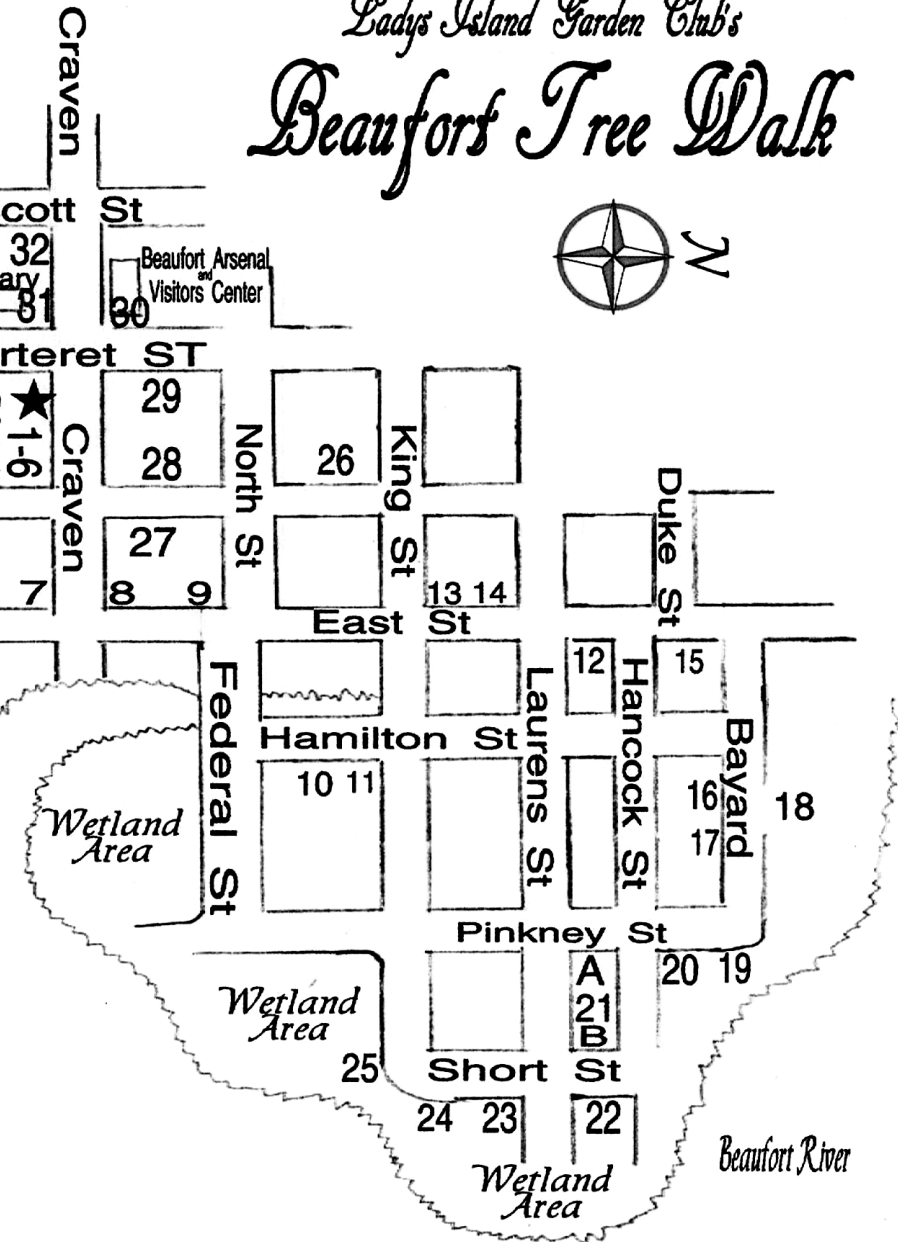
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*Lady's Island Garden Club's*

# *Beaufort Tree Walk*





**Turn right onto Pinckney Street and observe on the left after 807 Hancock overhanging the brick wall a row of ...**

**Tree #19 Camellia Sasanqua Trees (*Camellia sasanqua*).** (GPS: Lat 32.4357 – Long



-80.6657). It is a native of the coastal evergreen forests of southern Japan. The Japanese do not consider it to be a true Camellia as they call it Sazanka. It is actually a shrub which can grow to 15 feet tall. The flowers are 2-3 inches in diameter with 5-8 white to dark pink petals and bloom heavily in the late fall and into early winter.



**About midway down the next fence on the left, hedged between the Sasanquas, is ...**

**Tree # 20 Fortune's Tea Olive Tree (*Osmanthus fortunei*).** (GPS: Lat 32.4352 – Long -80.6658). It is a dense, oval-shaped evergreen. Small flowers are exceedingly



fragrant and are produced in October and November. It is more cold-hardy than the Fragrant Tea Olive and can tolerate full sun or partial shade.



**Looking to your right along the iron rail beside the steps note the unique use of *Pyracantha* (*Coccinea* scarlet firethorn), with its clumps of colorful orange/red berries that form in the fall and provide winter highlights.**

**Continue down Pinckney Street to the corner of 207 Laurens Street. One the left, in the fenced yard of the "Paymaster's Cottage", is ...**

**Tree # 21A Western Redwood Tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*).** (GPS: Lat 32.4352 – Long -80.6658). Although not its native habitat, this 'transplant' has survived our sultry southern summers, which are not conducive to its normal environment. Because there is no taproot and the tangle of roots directly under the tree normally go down only 6-8 feet is probably why it was able to survive and send up the young



tree you are seeing here, after Hurricane Matthew destroyed the original tree. In its native habitat it can live over 2000 years and reach heights of over 350 feet. This is a tribute to the tenacity and adaptability of nature to its surroundings.



**Continuing down Laurens, you pass the stucco wall, look into the old formal garden of the B.B. Sams House and see...**

**Tree # 21 B Japanese Camellia Tree (*Camellia japonica*).** GPS: Lat 32.4350 – Long -80.6654). Sometimes called 'the rose of winter' blooming late winter into



spring, the buds appear along branches, particularly toward the ends. The fruit consists of a globe-shaped capsule with three compartments (locules), each with 1-2 large brown seeds. Fruiting occurs in the fall. They can grow up to 20 feet tall. A native of China, Japan and neighboring countries, where it is a forest dweller, it has become a popular

cultivar with thousands of varieties available today with a wide range of blossom sizes, shapes and colors including semi-double and variegated blooms up to 5 inches across.



**On the right side of the entrance to the c1800 B.B. Sams house is another example of an old growth Red Cedar in a naturally occurring shape, as opposed to those you saw by 'The Castle' walls earlier in the walk.**

**Next door, at 107 Laurens Street, growing at the corner of the front porch, is a tall specimen of ...**

**Tree #22 Foster's Holly Tree (*Ilex x attenuate "Fosteri"*). (GPS: Lat 32.4351 – Long -80.6649).** E.E. Foster of Foster Nursery in Bessemer, Alabama released this



holly in the 1940's. The tree grows from 25 to 30 feet tall with a spread of 6-8 feet. This gives it a narrow, conical form. Bright evergreen leaves have from one to three nonthreatening spines on each side of the leaf margin. Red, pea sized fruit is abundant even on young plants.



**Turn around. On the opposite corner of Short Street at 100 Laurens Street is ...**

**Tree #23 Tung Oil Tree (*Aleurites fordii*). (GPS: Lat 32.4349 – Long -80.6650).** In



the springtime this tree is covered with white and purple flowers. The oil harvested from the seeds of this tree is used as a drying agent in paints and varnish. In the fall they produce large multi-kernelled nuts.



**Continue down Short Street keeping the open square, commonly known as 'The Green' on your right. At the corner, look to your left at the property appropriately named "The Oaks" and see ...**

**Tree # 24 Live Oak Tree (*Quercus virginiana*). (GPS: Lat 32.4345 – Long**

**-80.6649).** It is called 'the symbol of the South'. This mighty specimen flourishes in the Coastal Southeast from Virginia to Mexico. It holds its leaves through the winter shedding them as the new buds burst forth in the Spring. This gives the tree an 'evergreen' appearance, thus the name 'Live Oak'. You will notice the Spanish Moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) swaying in the breeze. This moss is in the Bromelia-



ceae family and related to the pineapple. It loves Beaufort's warm and humid climate. It is a true air plant, or epiphyte and derives its sustenance from the wind and rain. Air plants are not parasites; they merely perch on the limbs of the host tree, but can damage/kill it if over laden.



**Continue around the corner down King Street and enjoy the Live Oaks and Magnolias on The Green. Each is uniquely different, yet beautiful.**

**Take a left onto Pinckney Street. As you turn the corner onto Federal Street, look to your left at 302 Federal Street, you will see ...**

**Tree # 25 Southern Magnolia Tree (*Magnolia grandiflora*). (GPS: Lat 32.4335 – Long -80.6661).** A large broad-leaved conical shaped evergreen, graced in Spring and Summer with fragrant white flowers 8-12 inches in diameter. The large leathery dark glossy green leaves have undersides of velvety rust shades. (Note all the young saplings growing under the outstretched branches of their parent.)



**On the other side of the front walkway is a delightful “angel oak” with its branches resting on the ground. This is actually a Live Oak that has been allowed to keep the lower branches intact, as they naturally would grow.**

**Go to the end of Federal Street, and then turn right on East Street, proceeding to North Street. Go left on North Street to New Street. Across New Street on the right hand corner of North and New Street at 502 and 504 New Street is ...**

**Tree #26 Honey Locust Tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). (GPS Lat 32.4339 – Long -80.6693).** Leaves appear late in spring and drop early in fall. It is a thorn tree and in the past the hard thorns of the younger trees were used as nails. Fall color is yellow. They tolerate the salty soil and occasional flooding that is part of the low country environment.



**Go left on New Street. Continue on to the brick lattice fence where you will find an example of...**

**Tree #27 Bald Cypress Tree (*Taxodium distichum*). (GPS: Lat 32.4332 – Long -80.6690).** The Bald Cypress is a conifer, but also deciduous, turning a bright burnt orange in its entirety and shedding all its foliage in the fall. The oils in the heartwood make it a very durable wood when exposed to moisture. It is highly sought-after wood due to its resistance to decay. Native to the South, it is usually found in swampy areas, but can be used in residential or public landscapes. This tree can live to 1700 years and grow six to eight feet in diameter.



**Continue a little way further down New Street and look to your right and see in the side yard behind the picket fence...**

**Tree #28 Ginkgo Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*). (GPS: Lat 32.4329 – Long -80.6690).**

Sometimes referred to as the Maidenhair Tree, it is one of the oldest trees known to exist. Fossilized examples of this tree have been dated back 270 million years.



It can attain a height of 80+ feet and has light green, fan shaped clusters of leaves, up to 5 on spurs. In the fall it has been known to lose all its leaves in just one day. The gray-brown bark is ridged and furrowed. The fruit of the tree, produced only by the female is unpleasantly pungent and messy.



**Take a right onto Craven Street and note across from Morrall Park (your starting point) at 603 you will see...**

**Tree #29 Japanese Green Maple (*Acer palmatim*). (GPS: Lat 32.4327 – Long**



**-80.6694).** This delicate specimen is a broadleaf deciduous tree that can reach heights of 6 to 25 feet with a spread up to 12 feet. It performs best in well-drained, but moist soils in partially shaded locations of the garden.



**Cross Carteret Street at the traffic light and look at the trees lining both sides of Craven Street near The Arsenal. These are ...**

**Tree #30 Palmetto Palm Tree or Cabbage Palmetto Tree (*Sabal palmetto*). (GPS:**



**Lat 32.4327 – Long -80.6701).** The state tree of South Carolina is actually classified in the grass family. It has an erect trunk (stem) and fan-shaped 'leaves' that are edible when young. Palmetto wood has been historically used for pilings and leaves for thatch.



**Halfway down the block, take the tree-lined walkway on your left, (behind the old firehouse) that leads to the public library. Note ...**

**Tree #31 Fragrant Tea Olive Tree (*Osmanthus fragans*). (GPS: Lat 32.4326 –**

**Long -80.6706).** Native to Asia, it is a small evergreen tree, producing a profusion of strongly apricot scented flowers in late summer. It can reach a height of 20 feet under ideal circumstances and is a shade loving specimen.



On your left, against the library wall are more examples of the lovely **Weeping Yaupon Holly (Tree # 11)**



**Continue up this winding path towards the Library entry, on your left by the bike rack is a small example of a Loquat tree, and a bit further along on your right beyond the hedge is a mature example of...**

**Tree #32 Loquat Tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) (GPS: Lat 32.4323 – Long -80.6709).**

Originally from China, the evergreen Loquat is a fruit tree with a rounded crown, short trunk and woolly new twigs and can reach heights of 10-13 feet although some species reach up to 33 feet, with flowers appearing in the fall or early winter and fruits ripening to their sweetest when soft and orange in color in late spring and summer with a flavor mix of peach, citrus and mild mango.



**Continue down the library steps and take a left onto Scott Street. Cross the street and continue toward Bay Street stopping just beyond the 'Historic Beaufort Foundation' sign on your right and enter their brick courtyard through the antique iron gate. There on your right in front of the HBF sign in the walled garden at 210 Scott Street is a lovely example of...**

**Tree #33 Sweet Bay Laurel Tree (*Laurus nobilis*) (GPS: Lat 32.4311 – Long -80.6710).** A native of the Mediterranean Basin and the Laurel forests of the Pliocene era. In ancient Greece and Rome it was a symbol of victory – the highest status.



Today's Laurel varieties can be trained as topiaries and hedges. In cooking, its leaves are used in a wide variety of Mediterranean inspired recipes and in alternative medicine as aqueous extracts which are used as an astringent and salve for open wounds, and as an essential oil for massage and aroma-therapies among other things.



**Continue down Scott to the corner at Bay Street. On you right is the Historic Beaufort Foundation's Verdier House & Museum (open daily for tours). Cross Bay Street and take a right going up the sidewalk to the Clock Tower, which is at the main walking entrance to the Henry C. Chambers Waterfront Park. Follow the pathway to the park, go down the stairs by the flagpole and turn left. Behind the first park bench is...**

**Tree #34 River Birch Tree (*Betula nigra*). (GPS: Lat 32.4303 – Long -80.6714).**



This shaggy barked multi-trunk tree tends to grow in clumps with an upward growth limb pattern and can be found growing wild along stream banks and swampy lowlands. They can survive flooding for several weeks at a time, making it ideal in the prevention of erosion along stream banks.

**This is the conclusion of the Beaufort Tree Walk. Enjoy the rest of your visit to our lovely Tree City USA, "Beautiful Beaufort by the Bay"**

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**Lady's Island Garden Club**  
**NOTES**

## **Congratulations!**

You have now walked a little over 1.4 miles and admired over 30 trees. Beaufort is very proud of our beautiful trees and of the efforts of the homeowners and the City to keep them healthy and attractive. What a world of difference these trees make to the historic homes, the City and the business area! Not only do they add beauty and value, but also contribute to conserving energy, providing shade, help clean the air we breathe, and provide habitats for wildlife.

To paraphrase philanthropist Warren Buffet –  
*‘Someone is walking in the shade today because  
someone planted a tree a long time ago.’*

Lady’s Island Garden Club would like to thank the following for their enthusiasm, encouragement and help:

The Home Owners of ‘The Old Point’ for their stewardship of the trees  
Bill Rauch, Former Mayor of Beaufort and the Beaufort City Council  
Eliza Hill, City Horticulturist, and the Tree Board  
Laura Lee Rose, Clemson Horticulturist  
Planning Preservationist and the Planning Department  
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Betsi Hilton for typing the booklet and its revisions  
The Classic Car & Truck Club of Beaufort  
The dedicated members of the  
Lady’s Island Garden Club who had the foresight to develop  
this beautiful walk and accomplish it as well  
Beaufort Council of Garden Clubs  
And a special ‘Thank You’ to all who have assisted us  
in many ways as we developed this Tree Walk Project.

Lady’s Island Garden Club is a Member of:  
Beaufort Council of Garden Clubs  
Garden Club of South Carolina  
West Low Country District  
National Garden Clubs – South Atlantic Region

**Visit our website: [ladysislandgardenclub.com](http://ladysislandgardenclub.com)**