

PLANTS OF DISTINCTION IN CAVE HILL

Cave Hill is home to hundreds of species of flowers, plants, trees, and shrubs. We are an accredited arboretum and monarch waystation. Below are some of our most notable specimens; they are indicated by a 🌿 on the map.



GINKGO BILOBA
(common name: *Maidenhair Tree*)

LOCATION: Section N, next to the Ginkgo Mausoleum

FUN FACT: Reportedly planted about 1861 and is credited to Henry Clay. The tree is a male; however, there is a branch with a “witch’s broom” that is female and produces fruit.



CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM
‘AMAZING GRACE’

(common name: *Weeping Katsura*)

LOCATION: Section 10, along the main road

FUN FACT: This cultivar was discovered by Theodore Klein, a nurseryman from Crestwood, Kentucky. Yew Dell Gardens (the former home of the late Theodore Klein), Cave Hill Cemetery, and Spring Grove Cemetery and Arboretum in Cincinnati, OH have specimens of the original plants from the late Theodore Klein. Each of these specimens are over 25’ tall and 35 feet wide after 35 plus years in the ground.



TAXODIUM DISTICHUM
(common name: *Bald Cypress*)

LOCATION: Tingley Fountain along the main road in Section E. Cypress knees can be found at the main lake

FUN FACT: Native to the Southern US, especially wetlands and coastal areas, this tree will adapt to a wide range of soil

types, whether wet, dry, or even swampy. In wet locations “knees” will develop- distinctive, knobby root growths which protrude above the water surface around the tree.

CEDRUS LIBANI
(common name: *Cedar of Lebanon*)

LOCATION: One located at the Administration Office, and one located at the Grinstead Columbarium

FUN FACT: Native to mountainous areas of Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. This tree is the national emblem of Lebanon and is pictured in the center of the flag. With age, it develops a massive trunk, a flattened top, and broad spreading horizontal branching. Slow-growing and may only reach 20’ tall in its first 20 years. Over time, will grow to 40-60’ and in some cases 120’ or more.



METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES
(common name: *Dawn Redwood*)

LOCATION: Two are located on the main lake bank, in front of the Administration Office

FUN FACT: A deciduous conifer with conical shape that can grow 100’ tall. Fossil records show the Dawn Redwood existed as many as 50,000,000 years ago. Thought to be extinct until 1941, it was discovered growing wild in China. Seeds were collected by the Arnold Arboretum in 1947, and then distributed worldwide.

QUERCUS ALBA ‘CHARTER OAK’
(common name: *White Oak*)

LOCATION: Satterwhite Temple, Section C

FUN FACT: The name “Charter Oak” stems from Connecticut local legend in which a cavity within a white oak tree was used in late 1687 as a hiding place for the Charter of 1662. The tree fell during a storm in 1856 but acorns were gathered, and decedents of the tree live on. The Charter Oak in Section C has been reported to be one of these decedents!

