



KEENE  
STATE  
COLLEGE

Arboretum  
& Gardens

WALKING  
TOUR

# Keene State College Arboretum & Gardens

## Mission Statement

The Keene State College Arboretum & Gardens have been created to support the teaching, research, and public service mission of the College by:

1. Preserving unique and/or mature plant specimens which may have historic value
2. Developing and adopting a planned and botanically systematic approach to collecting and installing new and diverse plant material
3. Creating a model outdoor field laboratory to promote botanical and horticultural awareness as an educational resource for the College, as well as for the Keene community and the region
4. Maintaining interpretive materials, including plant identification, accession, mapping, and maintenance records
5. Providing a visually appealing, diverse and cohesive, accessible landscape setting that provides a physical and emotional atmosphere conducive to academic advancement, recreation, and quiet reflection.

## Educate and Beautify



### 1 *Tilia* sp.

This self-guided walk, while bringing the visitor on a meandering tour of the central campus area, will introduce you to some of the interesting ornamental trees and shrubs on our campus. We hope that some of the flavor of the landscape history of the campus will be evident throughout the tour. Vistas and particularly scenic stopping points have been highlighted as well. Members of the KSC community enjoy sharing the beauty of our campus with visitors. Maintaining Keene State's Arboretum as an integral part of the grounds is one example of the College's commitment to a sustainable environment.

## Elliot Lawn

Our tour begins in front of Elliot Hall, built in 1811, and formerly known as the Elliot Mansion. Facing the building's front steps, visitors can enjoy the mid-day shade provided by an old and enormous *Tilia*, also known as Basswood or Linden (1).

While the species of this historic specimen is still being debated both on and off campus, all types bear heart-shaped leaves. Large shade trees, Lindens can grow as tall as 90 feet and are covered with inconspicuous, but unusually fragrant, hanging clusters of yellow-white flowers in early July. Most species are a great favorite of honeybees (a few are actually poisonous to them), which use their sweet nectar to produce the most delicate and light honey.

### Elliot Lawn



MARK CORLIS



2 *Carya ovata*



3 *Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea'



4 *Picea pungens* 'Glauca'



5 *Juglans cinerea*



Elliot Lawn

Moving along the sidewalk toward Main Street, you will see two venerable Shagbark Hickories, or *Carya ovata* (2). These attractive nut-bearing trees have loosely flaking bark and palmately-compound leaves to provide easy identification. A native American woodland giant, *Carya ovata* can grow as tall as 120 feet.

In the center of the northern half of Elliot lawn stands a young Purple-Leaf Beech. Planted in 1987, this *Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea' (3) will mature into a gracefully spreading, smooth-barked shade tree with maroon foliage. It will complement the landscape of this important administrative and historical building and will surely be a credit to campus plantings as a whole.

## Main Street

Turning left along Main Street, we pass in front of Rhodes Hall, originally built as Spaulding Gymnasium in 1928, modified in 1969 to become the Young Student Union, and transformed in 1998 into a major academic facility. Central to the east side of the building is a beautiful Colorado Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens* 'Glauca' (4), which is bedecked with lights for the holidays. You'll notice more Blue Spruce throughout the main campus.

From the Appian Gateway at the head of Appian Way, visitors can see right into the heart of the campus. This central artery, long closed to vehicular traffic, was renovated in 1993. It has been landscaped to achieve a park-like atmosphere, with dappled shade falling on benches arranged to promote conversation and reflection by students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

The view down this main artery encompasses both West Hill and Highland Hill, two of the seven major landmarks that John Elliot saw from the top of his mansion on Main Street, now Elliot Hall. Beech Hill to the east, Bald Hill to the northeast, Mount Cresson to the south, Mount Huggins to the southeast, and Surry Mountain to the north complete the 360-degree classical panorama that evoked the seven hills of Rome and led Elliot to name the street adjoining his property Appian Way.

From this vantage, the imposing crown of an enormous, double-trunked White Walnut, or Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) (5) can be appreciated. Filling the southwest corner of the Pearson property, and most easily viewed from Appian Way, this imposing New Hampshire native has deeply furrowed bark and large, pinnately divided compound leaves, bearing 11-19 smaller leaflets. In the spring, male catkins elongate to release wind-borne pollen grains, which join with the small female flowers to ultimately produce a crop of prized nuts.

The Pearson property, acquired in 1909 for the President's House of the Keene Normal School, had been known for its elegant Federal-style architecture and for its remarkable sunken garden. Former Dean of Women Ruth Keddy recalls

The President's House



PETER FRAGER



6 *Kolkwitzia amabilis*



7 *Aesculus x carnea 'Briotii'*



8 *Aesculus parviflora*

that uncounted goodnight kisses took place here years ago, where students could view the Huntress Hall clock and gauge the final seconds before curfew. The horticultural luxury of this garden gave way in 1960 to Morrison Hall, but the President's House and the mature plantings that surround it remain. Of the many well-grown and carefully tended woody plants in the gardens of this historic building, the Beauty Bush, *Kolkwitzia amabilis* (6) stands out when it is covered in hanging, bell-shaped, shell-pink blossoms in the spring. Keene is just about the northern limit of the growing range for *Kolkwitzia*, and there are a number of isolated, but thriving specimens in the region.

Alumni Gate, the original entry to the Keene Normal School, is marked by brick gateposts, given to the school by alumni from the Classes of 1909-1926. Passing through the historic portals, visitors on our tour can appreciate a small landscaped greenspace, which contains some unusual woody plants.

## Parker-Hale Greensward

Planted in 1997, the *Aesculus x carnea 'Briotii'* (7) on the left should grow into a majestic ornamental specimen. Known as Ruby Horsechestnut, it is the result of a cross between *A. pavia* (Red Buckeye, a southeast U.S. native shrub) and *A. hippocastanum* (Common or European Horsechestnut, an Asian species that was brought first to Europe and then to America). It is fair to say that the rose-red flowers of this horticultural beauty are show-stoppers.

The *Aesculus parviflora* (8) in front of Parker Hall is native to the southeastern U.S. and is closely related to its much newer, more stately neighbor. This small, colonially spreading shrub grows to only 15 feet and has interesting, palmately divided leaves. It is covered in loose spikes of white flowers in late July, which give it the common name Bottlebrush Buckeye. Good autumn color and small, grey-brown fruits add to the four-season interest of this unusual specimen.



9 *Syringa reticulata*



10 *Chionanthes virginicus*

MANY HAGGARTY



Parker-Hale Greensward

Toward Hale Building, the larger of the two old, spreading trees is a stately Japanese Tree Lilac, *Syringa reticulata* (9). Introduced from Japan in 1876, this specimen may have been among the first of its kind planted in New England. We would like to consider that it was part of the original landscape surrounding Hale Building, built in 1860. A medium-sized tree, growing 20-30 feet, this spectacular specimen is covered with white fragrant flowers in June, well after common Lilacs have gone by. Younger plantings of this species are located at Mason Library, the Redfern Arts Center on Brickyard Pond, and Residential Life buildings.

Another southeastern U.S. native, *Chionanthes virginicus* (10) is smaller than its neighbor the Japanese Tree Lilac. Growing only to a maximum of 20 feet, the Fringe Tree carries hanging clusters of white fragrant flowers in May or June. Late to leaf out in the spring, it has bright yellow fall foliage and blue, grape-like fruits. This particular specimen, lovingly tended for many years, has recently declined dramatically. A new, young Fringe Tree has been planted nearby. As this matures, the historic, but ailing, specimen will be renovated.



11 *Syringa vulgaris*



12 *Acer rubrum* 'Armstrong'



13 *Acer saccharum*



14 *Acer platanoides*

## Fiske Quad

The row of nine *Syringa vulgaris*, or Common Lilacs (11) at the head of Fiske Quad stand as a memorial to those Keene State College alumni and students killed in World War II. The first death, according to James Smart's *Striving: A History of Keene State College 1909-1984*, was that of **Thomas D. Dillant**, president of the Class of '41 and a Keene native whose name is also attached to the airport in Swanzey. Other alumni and students memorialized are **Frederick Clayton '42**, **Francis Driscoll '33**, **Thomas Essie '46**, **Hollis Furbush '43**, **Edwin Hill '34**, **Lloyd Marin '43**, **Lewis Montrone '36**, and **Bruce Sullivan '34**. The Lilac is the state flower of New Hampshire and is widely planted both on the Keene State College campus and in New England at large. Each of the Memorial Lilacs is marked with an appropriate plaque.

Fiske Quad, designated as a special area for memorial trees, has seen recent plantings of *Acer rubrum* 'Armstrong' (12) which line its outermost north-south walkways. These horticultural varieties of Red Maple join Sugar (*A. saccharum*) (13) and Norway Maples (*A. platanoides*) (14) in making the Quad an academic asset to botany students working in this genus.



Fiske Quad



15 *Acer saccharinum*



16 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*



17 *Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia'



18 *Malus* sp.

At the southeast corner of Fiske Quad, where it joins Appian Way, an enormous Silver Maple, *Acer saccharinum* (15), reminds us of the sandy riverbottom land on which the College is built. With silvery bark and deeply cut foliage, these native giants grow easily to 100 feet and more, although there are not many healthy specimens remaining of great age or size. Several other ailing specimens have been removed from the campus over the past few years.

Moving diagonally along the central pathway, walkers will come upon a newly established specimen of the ancient Chinese Dawn Redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (16). Planted during 1996 Earth Day ceremonies, this tree also marked the dedication of the Keene State College Arboretum & Gardens and the first official dissemination of the walking tour brochure.

The Dawn Redwood is one of a very few deciduous conifers. It loses its short, soft, green needles every fall, and refoiliates in mid-spring. Long thought to be extinct, the species was discovered by a Chinese forester in 1941, identified in 1946, and formally named in 1948. In 1947, anxious to obtain seed for research and preservation of the species through its propagation program, the Arnold Arboretum funded a seed-collecting expedition and generously distributed its cache worldwide to research institutions and botanic gardens.

Added to the western quarter of Fiske Quad in the fall of 1993, *Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia,' the Fernleaf Beech (17), has feathery foliage as well as the smooth grey bark common to the genus. A multi-trunked specimen, this should mature into a wide-spreading, elegant shade tree.

Turn toward Huntress Hall, where two pairs of Flowering Crabapples, *Malus* sp., (18) bloom for several weeks in the spring. Their large, olive-shaped fruits mature at the start of every school year, when their autumn display is offset by the floriferous bloom of the *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Grandi-



19 *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Grandiflora' 20 *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* 'Halka' 21 *Syringa reticulata* 22 *Picea pungens* 'Glauca' 23 *Ginkgo biloba*

flora' (19) that flank the stately steps to the residence's foyer. Peegee Hydrangeas are a commonly planted and popular late-blooming shrub, as much loved for their iron-clad hardiness as for their belated performance in the garden.

## Appian Way



Appian Way

On the western corner of the library is another *Syringa reticulata* (21). This Japanese Tree Lilac is a much younger specimen than the significantly more mature one by Hale Building. Although not as spreading, this multi-trunked tree is beautifully formed and also dressed in fragrant white blossoms in June.

Along the west side of the library stands a stately row of Colorado Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens* 'Glauca' (22). These Rocky Mountain natives are widely planted, both for their extreme hardiness and for the bluish cast of their sharply pointed needles.

A cluster of *Ginkgo biloba*, the Maidenhair Tree (23) was planted in front of the Dining Commons in the fall of 1993 during renovations to Appian Way. Ancient gymnosperms, these trees have incredibly attractive fan-shaped foliage and



24 *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* 25 *Amelanchier laevis* 26 *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

are of great academic, as well as ornamental, interest. Only male clones are used in the landscape, as the females set putrid-smelling fruits and are thus to be carefully avoided. The Ginkgo's habit of dropping all its leaves simultaneously on a single autumn day is an unpredictable event to be watched for with anticipation.

Across from the Dining Commons, the Science Center walls are covered in three kinds of ivy (24), grounding the building in the tradition of New England's oldest and finest colleges and universities. Boston Ivy, *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*, as well as Virgin's Bower, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, and English Ivy, *Hedera helix*, are intermingled on the warm-colored brick.

Construction of the Lloyd P. Young Student Center motivated further improvements to the plantings along the west end of Appian Way. Thirteen Shad, *Amelanchier laevis* (25) line the east-west walkway at the juncture of what will soon be a secondary, north-south greenway linking Brickyard Pond and the Redfern Arts Center to the heart of the campus.

On the west side of the Dining Commons is a broadly spreading, evergreen Douglas Fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (26). While Douglas Fir are sometimes grown as Christmas trees,

Spaulding Gymnasium (left) & Lloyd P. Young Student Center





27 *Quercus coccinea*



28 *Picea pungens* 'Glauca'



29 *Liriodendron tulipifera*

and there may be isolated mature individuals in the region, this is the only specimen of its kind on the campus. Its distinctly shaggy cones make easy identification for students of field botany. Like the Spruce at Rhodes Hall (4), this tree is also lit with much holiday ceremony in early December.

For purposes of academic field identification, however, the Oaks on campus pose a continual problem. Since Black, Red, Scarlet, and Pin Oaks readily hybridize in nature and are, in fact, horticulturally bred and selected for landscape use, it is difficult to definitively designate many of the older, heavily pruned Oaks on the Keene State College grounds. The four Oaks lining the walkway between the Dining Commons and Spaulding Gymnasium seem to be most clearly identifiable as *Quercus coccinea*, or Scarlet Oaks (27).

## Oya Hill

Moving back onto Appian Way and proceeding towards campus housing, we come upon Oya Hill, with its planting of *Picea pungens* 'Glauca,' Colorado Blue Spruce, (28). The Tuliptree (29) here, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, forms a deciduous contrast to the evergreen background; some day this tree, planted for Earth Day 1999, will tower over the Blue Spruce. In June its flowers are sometimes hidden by the foliage and are best viewed from a distance.

NANCY HINGGARTY



Oya Hill



30 *Picea abies*

This knoll was installed to commemorate the dedicated and loving work of Henry Oya, employed as groundskeeper for the College from 1960 to 1978. Reliable sources have offered the story that groundskeeper Oya planned and executed the knoll well before his retirement, instructing then-President Leo Redfern as to its intended future application.

To the south of Oya Hill is a small green, with three majestic *Picea abies* (30), standing guard over the recreational activities for which this space is ideal. The large-coned Norway Spruce is a widely planted, fast-growing evergreen, maturing at 150 feet. While far too enormous for most residential yards and gardens, this needle-leaved giant can successfully punctuate a large greenspace with its upright posture and pyramidal form.

## The Ashuelot River

Continuing southward and crossing in front of the Whitcomb Building, which houses campus groundskeepers and their equipment, visitors to the College can approach the Ashuelot River at the site of an overlook (31). Pause a moment to enjoy the soothing sights and sounds of the major water feature of the region.

As it winds its way from Washington, N.H., south through Marlow, Gilsum, Surry, Keene, Winchester and Hinsdale, the Ashuelot travels about 50 miles from its source. Cooperative conservation efforts among many of the river's towns have promoted environmental cleanups and regulation to prevent further development along the Ashuelot, and destruction of its shoreline and water quality.

## Redfern Arts Center and Brickyard Pond

Walking along the river and behind the Redfern Arts Center, rambblers can approach Brickyard Pond, with its transient waterfowl populations and ever-present Duckweeds. *Lemna*,



32 *Betula nigra*  
'Heritage'

33 *Taxus* sp.



Yew at Redfern Arts Center

*Wolffia*, and *Spirodela*, the smallest flowering plants, quickly cover the surface of still and slow-moving waters. Aeration of the pond, first suggested in 1979 by then-President Leo Redfern, was implemented in the spring of 1994. In addition to controlling the reproduction of these tiny but prolific aquatic plants, the aerator/fountain circulates

some of the cooler water from below, to help prevent biological eutrophication of the pond.

Plantings along the edge of Brickyard Pond in 1992 include several clumps of *Betula nigra* 'Heritage' (32), an excellent horticultural variety of the native River Birch. These medium-sized, multi-trunked trees thrive in the wet soil of stream banks and pondsides, as their common name would suggest. Along with their delicate foliage, these specimens are prized for the red-brown mottled bark, which is exposed as pale outer layers peel back.

Following the concrete walkway leading beneath the Arts Center's outdoor staircase, we find an old and curiously unpruned Yew on the knoll to the east of the Putnam Arts Lecture Hall. The beautifully colored and exfoliating bark on this interesting *Taxus* (33) has been highlighted by the removal of the lower branches, while the upper body of the



34 *Cladrastis*  
*lutea*

35 Dwarf  
Conifer Garden

36 *Acer palmatum*  
'Bloodgood'

tree has been allowed to assume its naturally graceful growth form.

Along the east side of the Arts Center itself are four *Cladrastis lutea*, or Yellowwood Trees (34). Native to North Carolina and Tennessee, these have done well in the micro-climate created by their proximity to the heat-absorbing brick walls of the building. Large hanging panicles of fragrant white flowers give way to ornamental seed pods as the growing season progresses, and their smooth, grey bark is offset by bright green leaves, which turn brilliant yellow in the fall. In their native climate, Yellowwoods may grow to 50 feet.



Yellowwoods at Redfern Arts Center

## Thorne-Sagendorph Art Gallery

Crossing the Redfern Arts Center parking lot to the west end of Wyman Way, we arrive at the Thorne-Sagendorph Art Gallery, relocated to this new building in 1993. Flanking the granite relief sculpture, *The Source* by Gary Haven Smith, is a Dwarf Conifer garden (35).

The Japanese Cutleaf Maple, *Acer palmatum* 'Bloodgood' (36), on the left, provides a nice contrast to the evergreen theme of this planting. It is among the most hardy of the colorful Japanese Maples, and although Keene is the outer limit of its range, this should mature into a well-formed and interesting specimen over time.



- |                                       |                                         |                              |                                |                        |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 37 <i>Betula pendula</i><br>'Youngii' | 38 <i>Quercus robur</i><br>'Fastigiata' | 39 <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> | 40 <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> | 41 <i>Cornus kousa</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|

NANCY HAZGARTY



Dwarf Conifer Garden

## Wyman Way

Construction behind Mason Library has moved the last portion of our tour slightly north to Wyman Way and allows us to feature a number of interesting trees, some of them recently planted. This modest avenue became part of the Keene State campus in 1996 when the College purchased the building at 331 Main Street, now Keddy House. Wyman Way is the main vehicular entrance to campus.

On the north side of the residence hall Bushnell stand two upright English Oaks, *Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata' (38). These trees, though narrow in width, may grow to a height of 50 feet.

Walking east up Wyman Way to the Family Center, we encounter an example of *Gymnocladus dioica*, the Kentucky Coffee Tree (39), with its very rough textured bark and vertically ascending branches. The genus name means "naked branches," a reference to the short duration of its leaves each season. Early European settlers harvested the seeds of this tree to use as a coffee substitute; the taste of the brewed drink has been described in the literature as "awful." Also by the Family Center is a Hinoki Cypress, *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, (40) a trouble-free evergreen shrub introduced from Japan.

A row of four Kousa Dogwoods, *Cornus kousa* (41), stands by Tisdale Apartments. Small, flowering trees with a horizontal branch structure, they usually flower in early- to mid-June with creamy white bracts.



- |                             |                            |                                   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 42 <i>Quercus palustris</i> | 43 <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> | 44 <i>Stewartia pseudocamelia</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Across Wyman Way, stretching past the playground of the Child Development Center is a beautiful line of Pin Oaks, *Quercus palustris*, (42) one of the most widely used native Oaks. Many of these mammoth trees have attained their mature height of more than 70 feet.

Located by the Visitor's Booth is an example of the Northern Catalpa Tree, *Catalpa speciosa* (43), planted in 1996. Not recommended for the home landscape, the "cigar tree," with its long, brown seed capsules, seems to be present on many college campuses. Planted now usually as an ornamental tree, the Northern Catalpa once provided its decay-resistant wood for fence posts.

Returning to Main Street and standing on the front lawn of Keddy House, we find a Japanese Stewartia, *Stewartia pseudocamelia* (44). Its reddish-brown, flaky bark is the outstanding feature of this small-to-medium pyramidal oval flowering tree. Visitors in July are the ones most likely to see its delicate white flowers.

We end the tour appropriately at Keddy House, named in 1999 for the late Malcolm Keddy, a long-time English professor at KSC, and Ruth Keddy, who served as dean of women, among other assignments at the College. Keddy House, a residence hall and meeting place for environmentally focused students, is the site of KSC's first free-standing experiment in a living-learning facility.



Wyman Way

NANCY HAZGARTY

## Legend for Walking Tour Map

1. *Tilia sp.* (Basswood, Linden)
2. *Carya ovata* (Shagbark Hickory)
3. *Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea' (Purple Leaf Beech)
4. *Picea pungens* 'Glaucous' (Colorado Blue Spruce)
5. *Juglans cinerea* (Butternut/White Walnut)
6. *Kolkwitzia amabilis* (Beauty Bush)
7. *Aesculus x carnea* 'Briotii' (Ruby Horsechestnut)
8. *Aesculus parviflora* (Bottlebrush Buckeye)
9. *Syringa reticulata* (Japanese Tree Lilac)
10. *Chionanthus virginicus* (Fringe Tree)
11. *Syringa vulgaris* (Common Lilac)
12. *Acer rubrum* 'Armstrong' (Armstrong Red Maple)
13. *A. saccharum* (Sugar Maple)
14. *A. platanoides* (Norway Maple)
15. *A. saccharinum* (Silver Maple)
16. *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood)
17. *Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia' (Fernleaf Beech)
18. *Malus sp.* (Flowering Crabapple)
19. *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Grandiflora' (Peegee Hydrangea)
20. *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* 'Halka'  
(Halka Thornless Honeylocust)
21. *Syringa reticulata* (Japanese Tree Lilac)
22. *Picea pungens* 'Glaucous' (Colorado Blue Spruce)
23. *Ginkgo biloba* (Maidenhair Tree)
24. *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* (Boston Ivy)
- P. quinquefolia* (Virgin's Bower)
- Hedera helix* (English Ivy)
25. *Amelanchier laevis* (Smooth Shadblow)
26. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas Fir)
27. *Quercus coccinea* (Scarlet Oak)
28. *Picea pungens* 'Glaucous' (Colorado Blue Spruce)
29. *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Tuliptree)
30. *Picea abies* (Norway Spruce)
31. Ashuelot River Overlook
32. *Betula nigra* 'Heritage' (Heritage River Birch)
33. *Taxus sp.* (Ornamental Yew)
34. *Cladrastis lutea* (Yellowwood)
35. Dwarf Conifer garden, Art Gallery
36. *Acer palmatum* 'Bloodgood' (Japanese Cutleaf Maple)
37. *Betula pendula* 'Youngii' (Young's European Birch)
38. *Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata' (Upright English Oak)
39. *Gymnocladus dioica* (Kentucky Coffee Tree)
40. *Chamaecyparis obtusa* (Hinoki Cypress)
41. *Cornus kousa* (Kousa Dogwood)
42. *Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak)
43. *Catalpa speciosa* (Northern Catalpa)
44. *Stewartia pseudocamelia* (Japanese Stewartia)

## Memorial & Honorary Plantings

From time to time, trees and plantings have been added to memorialize deceased members, often students, of the Keene State College community. Other plantings honor retired members of the community. You may view these plantings at the locations indicated.

### Memorial Plantings

#### ARTS CENTER ON BRICKYARD POND

##### Crabapple Trees

Dennis A. Allen  
Suzanne M. Callis  
Nils David Larson

#### DINING COMMONS

##### Crabapple Trees

Mary F. Fleming  
Broderick J. Lee  
Kenneth J. Simirowski

#### ELLIOT HALL

##### Ricki Lily Magnolia

Michael Acerno, Parent

#### FISKE QUAD

##### Fernleaf Beech

Scott Bills '83

##### Armstrong Red Maples

Professor Thomas J. Crowley  
Gail Evans '73

##### Norway Maple

Margaret W. Roloff '79

##### Lilacs

Frederick Clayton '42  
Thomas Dillant '42  
Francis Driscoll '33  
Thomas Essie '46  
Hollis Furbush '43  
Edwin Hill '34  
Lloyd Marin '43  
Lewis Montrone '36  
Bruce Sullivan '34

#### MASON LIBRARY

##### Rose Garden

Gray Pearson, Business  
Administrator

##### Cluster of Crabapple Trees and Magnolias

Bissel Alderman  
Sandra Bedell  
Niles Blunt  
Arlene Boland  
Dawn Gauthier  
Valerie Shank  
Lisa Trent  
Cherylee VanRossum

### Honorary Plantings

#### FISKE QUAD

##### Armstrong Red Maple

Prof. David E. Costin Jr.

##### Red Oak

Prof. Ernest E. Lohman

### Earth Day Plantings

#### FISKE QUAD

##### Dawn Redwood

THORNE-SAGENDORPH

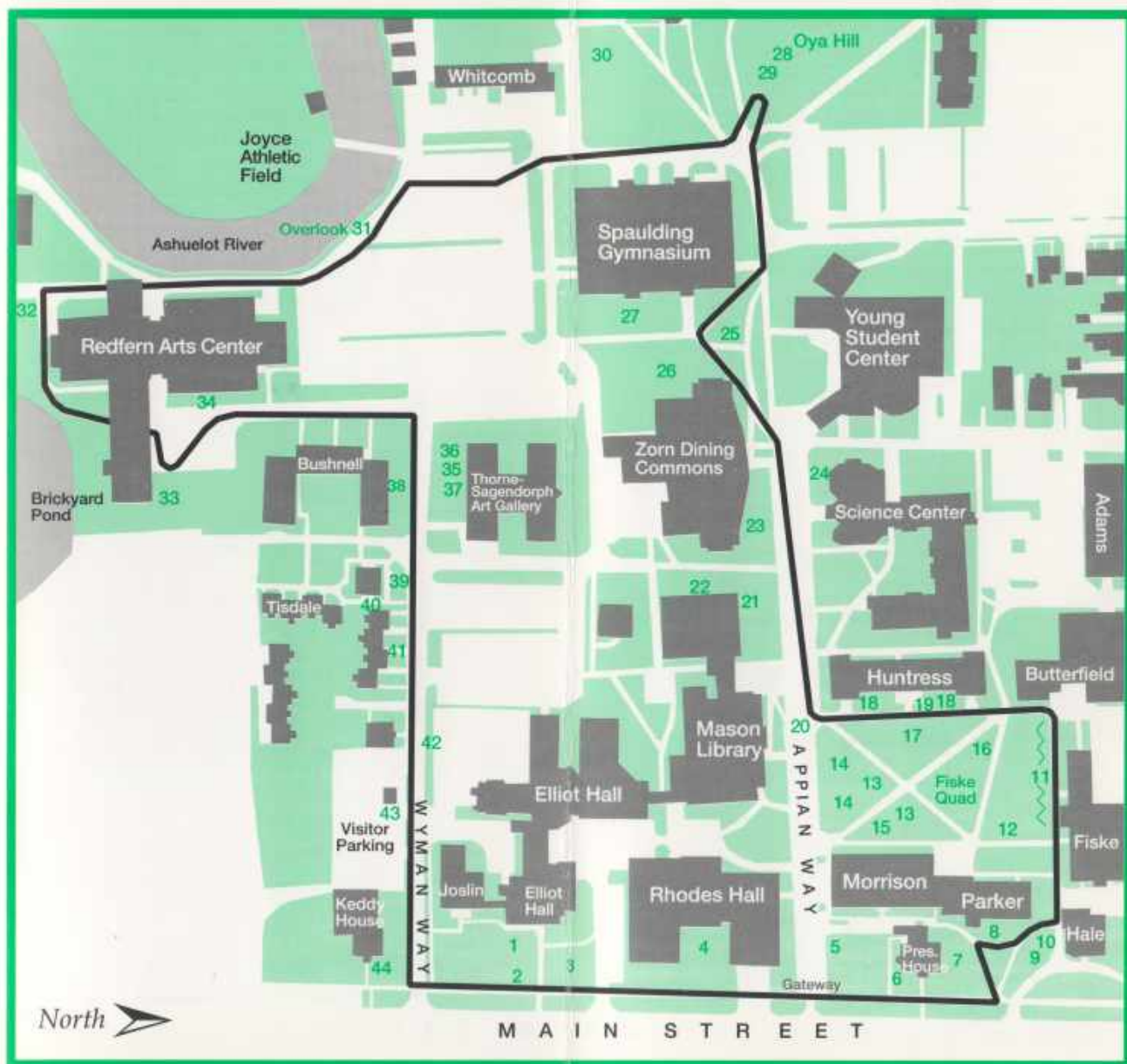
ART GALLERY

##### Umbrella Pine

OYA HILL

##### Tuliptree

# Keene State College Walking Tour Map



*This brochure was researched and written by Judith Schwartz, lecturer in Biology, and students and staff members of the Biology Department, the Science Division, and the Physical Plant Department: Dr. David P. Gregory, Jenna Konesko, Amy Ferland, Bud Winsor, Peter Hartz, Jeff Garland, Chris Feiker, and Pete Dunnigan.*

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