

TREE NUMBER	TREE NAME	TREE LOCATION	GIRTH (FEET)	APPROX. AGE ± 50 Years	LOCAL HISTORY or SIGNIFICANCE
95	Altama Plantation Oak	Exit 42 @ I95 & Ga. Hwy 99, Bwk Altama Wildlife Management Area Next to the barn	34'10"	391	In 1763 George III of England granted 2,000 acres along the Altamaha River to William Hopeton. He created a rice plantation called Hopeton. Later the land was acquired by business partners James Hamilton and John Couper. Couper's son, James Hamilton Couper., acquired the plantation in 1827. He developed a series of dikes, canals and rails for the more efficient production and movement of the rice crop. In the 20 th century Alfred Jones of Sea Island Company owned the property and used it as a family retreat. It is now a 4,000 acre nature preserve owned by the State of Georgia and open to the public.
96	Spanish Oak	On Frederica between S. Harrington & Spanish Cove	17'2"	195	Some maps show this site as the approximate location where Military Road crossed over what is now Frederica Road to Fort Frederica.
97	Pink Chapel Oak	225 W. Point Dr., SSI	21'9"	242	Dr. Thomas Hazzard, a communicant of Christ Church, killed his fellow congregant John Wylly over a property boundary dispute. Understandably the Hazzard family was no longer welcome to worship at Christ Church. Hazzard built Pink Chapel as his family's church. Lichens created its pink hue, although some say it is the blood of Hazzard's victim. Stories of ghosts and hauntings at Pink Chapel have circulated among local children for generations.
98	Harry Aiken Oak	120 Tolomato Trace, SSI	9'10"	104	
99	1st African Baptist Church Oak	Across Frederica Road from Church 5800 Frederica Road	23'7"	264	The First African Baptist Church was organized at Pike's Bluff Plantation in 1859. Members of the black community traveled from all over the island to attend worship services every Sunday. The early worshipers gathered in a little tabby church located near their quarters at West Point Plantation before moving to the current location in 1869.
100	Brenda Oak	643 Dellwood Ave., SSI	11'5"	126	

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101	Cannon's Oak	E. Field Lane, SSI	18"	206	
102	Jacko Oak	802 Ivy Lane, SSI	12'	138	
103	Rocket Man Oak	802 Ivy Lane, SSI	12'4"	138	
104	Liz Oak	802 Ivy Lane, SSI	11'4"	127	
105	General Oglethorpe Oak	217 Military Rd., SSI	26'	298	Military Road was built by General James Oglethorpe in 1738 to connect Fort Frederica and Fort St. Simons. In 1742, 36 Spanish ships with 2000 soldiers from St. Augustine defeated British soldiers at Fort St. Simons and headed north on Military Rd. to Fort Frederica. For nearly 100 years, England and Spain had claimed the land between Georgia and Florida. The dispute was ended with a one hour battle on Military Road, the Battle of Bloody Marsh. The British were victorious and the Spanish retreated to Florida.
106	Overseer Oak	Capt. Young Ct., in cul-de-sac, SSI	20'	229	It is now believed that this tree was registered earlier as #29 Youngwood Oak with an incorrect address.
107	Jehovah Oak	933 Champney, SSI	15'5"	172	
108	Tranquility Oak	104 Capt. Young Ct., SSI	13'1"	150	
109	Eugenia Oak	104 Capt. Young Ct., SSI	12'2"	138	
110	Guardian Oak	104 Capt. Young Ct., SSI	10'3"	114	
111	Fort St. Simons Oak	550 Beachview, SSI	14'7"	149	Fort St. Simons was built near this site in 1738 to prevent enemy warships from entering St. Simons Sound. Military Road was built to connect the smaller fort with the stronger Fort Frederica so troops could move quickly between the two. Fort St. Simons was taken by the Spanish in 1742 on their march to Fort Frederica during the Battle of Bloody Marsh.
112	El Capitan Oak	104 Capt. Young Ct., SSI	27'	310	
113	Mike Oak	137 Colonial Dr., SSI	14'11"	162	
114	Scruffy Oak	137 Colonial Dr., SSI	9'7"	104	
115	Nardis Oak	137 Colonial Dr., SSI	10'9"	116	