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FLOWERING TREES

OF THE
ORIENT

Garden Magazine

A. E. WOHLERT
PENN VALLEY
NARBERTH, PENNSYLVANIA



Oriental Flowering Trees



Japanese Roseflowering and Weeping Cherries

Chinese Flowering Crabs

Double Flowering Peach

Flowering Plums

Magnolias

Etc.

THE GARDEN NURSERIES

A. E. WOHLERT, *Owner*

Montgomery Avenue, Penn Valley, Narberth, Pa.

1931

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HISTORY

The following is an extract taken from Circular No. 31, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by Paul Russell, Assistant Botanist.

“Since ancient times the Japanese have looked on the flowering cherries with a feeling of admiration closely akin to reverence and have given the utmost care to growing and propagating the finer types. At the outset only the single-flowering types were known, but later the double-flowering kinds, which probably originated as sports, were given special attention and perpetuated by grafting. According to Miyoshi, forms with double flowers were known in Japan over a thousand years ago, and the variety known as Fugenzo, now one of the commonest in cultivation in the United States, was grown by the Japanese at least five hundred years ago. About the year 1800 a large collection of selected varieties had been assembled at Kyoto, Japan, through the efforts of the nobles of the court of the Emperor Tokugawa. Miyoshi further states that a collection of 78 varieties, represented by 1,000 trees, was brought together at the town of Kohuku, on the Arakawa River, in 1886, by Kengo Shimidsu, magistrate of the town.

“The earliest introduction into Europe of a double-flowered Japanese Cherry appears to have been in 1822, when Samuel Brookes, a nurseryman at Ball’s Pond, Newington Green, England, introduced from Canton, China, a cherry with double white flowers. This was described in 1830 by the English Botanist Lindley as *Prunus Serrulata*. The wild single-flowered form of this variable species is reported to be growing wild from Hupeh, China, through Chosen to southern Japan. Miyoshi considers this cherry to be the same species as the majority of the cultivated Japanese varieties. Soon after 1850 living plants of flowering cherries began to reach Europe from Japan, but, except for isolated specimens representing only a few varieties, these ornamental trees are still comparatively little known in that part of the world. Mention should be made, however, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, where a number of the best varieties are to be found, and also of the large private collection of Collingwood Ingram at Benenden, Kent, England, which is said to include nearly seventy varieties.

“In the United States the first recorded introduction of the double-flowering cherries was in March, 1862, when George Rogers Hall brought in 15 varieties, giving them to Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. These apparently have since entirely disappeared. According to Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., the first introduction of a single-flowering Japanese Cherry was in 1890, when Dr. William S. Bigelow sent seeds of the Yamasakura variety (*Prunus serrulata sachalinensis*).

sis) to the Arnold Arboretum. One Pennsylvania nursery claims to have listed double-flowering varieties since 1890. In 1903 the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry received from Japan, through the late Barbour Lathrop and David Fairchild, a collection of 30 named varieties of flowering cherries. In the following year a collection of 50 named varieties was received from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan. The propagation and distribution of these and later importations have been important factors in establishing the flowering cherries in the eastern United States.

Increasing interest in these plants also led to their introduction, on a smaller scale, by private individuals, either from European nurseries or direct from Japan. In 1906 Doctor Fairchild introduced 25 of the best single-flowering and double-flowering varieties from Japan and planted them at his place in North Chevy Chase, Md., where many of them are still growing. The largest varietal collection of these cherries in this country has been assembled at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and an excellent collection is also maintained at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

“Probably the best known and most popular collection, however, is that in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. In 1912, through



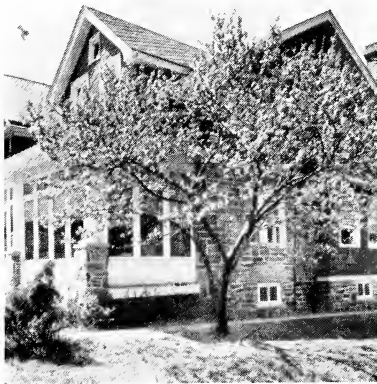
Japanese Cherry: Ruth Woblers

the generosity of the city of Tokyo, Japan, nearly 2,000 trees, including the best varieties known to Japanese horticulturists, were presented to the City of Washington and planted in Potomac Park. The earliest flowering variety of this collection, the Yoshino, which encircles the Tidal Basin with its nearly 1,000 trees, bursts into bloom usually late in March or early in April. The other 11 varieties growing along the East and West Drive open their flowers in rapid succession about the time the Yoshino has ceased blooming, making a continuous display for over a month.

HARDINESS

"At the present time it is known that the flowering cherries can be grown satisfactorily throughout the Eastern States, generally, with the exception of the far South and extreme North, where sufficient tests have not yet been made. The fact that the fruiting types of cherries do not succeed in southern areas may indicate a probable lack of success with the flowering types. On the Pacific coast, from central California to Washington, the flowering cherries do well.

"The flowering cherry collections at Rochester, N. Y., and, with some exceptions, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., have withstood successfully the winters of those sections, although in both instances the proximity of a large body of water has doubtless tempered the extreme cold. At Jamaica Plain a number of varieties, including the Fugenzo, Kwanzan, Shirofugen, Ichiyo, and Kirin, have proved entirely hardy. These are recommended for growing in northern New England by E. H. Wilson, who considers them to be derived from *Prunus Serrulata Sachalinensis*. The different forms of *P. subhirtella* are also hardy there. The remaining varieties of *P. serrulata* almost always suffer at Jamaica Plain from winter-killing of the flower buds.



Persica: Double Red Flowering Peach

"In general, it may be said that the flowering cherries can be grown throughout the same areas as the peach, and even somewhat farther north.

FRUITING HABITS

"The double-flowering cherries do not produce fruits, so far as is known, and only occasionally are fruits found on the semi-double forms. Even the

single varieties fruit very sparingly, with a few regional exceptions. This non-fruiting habit is generally true of the trees in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., possibly because of late spring frosts. At the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., however, moderate crops are borne practically every year by the single forms, and at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., nearly all of the single-flowering cherries bear good crops of seeds annually. Unusually late frosts sometimes injure the flowers of the Yoshino (*Prunus yedoensis*) at the Arboretum, and the results are a very light crop. Further tests with the flowering cherries will no doubt indicate other regions favorable to seed production.

SOIL AND MOISTURE

“In any reasonably good, well-drained soil, with average moisture, these cherries should thrive. In general, the same soil conditions should obtain under which the fruiting types of cherries do best.

PLANTING, PRUNING, AND GENERAL CARE

“The double-flowering cherries are seen to best advantage when planted singly or in small groups against a dark background, either of evergreens or of small structure which harmonized in color with the flowers. The single-flowering forms also show up well under similar situations, although they are more suitable than the double varieties for planting along parkways and avenues. Care must be taken to allow enough room between the trees, especially those of spreading habit; forty feet apart would be a good general planting practice. (My opinion is that 20 to 25 feet is a very liberal distance under usual conditions existing on private places, while in public parks 30 to 40 feet is to be recommended. A. E. Wohlert.) Furthermore, the trees require plenty of sunlight for best development. Since they are grown primarily for the sake of the flowers, pruning the trees is not advisable, except to remove dead wood or to correct some undesirable tendency in habit. Cultivation and fertilizing are helpful, especially with young trees, and should be carried on in the same general way as with the cherries of fruiting types.

DISEASES AND PESTS

“In general, the flowering cherries are subject to the same diseases and pests as other rosaceous woody plants, and similar control measures are advocated. So far as is known, no disease or pest has assumed serious proportions among these trees in this country.



*Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry: Paul Woblert,
Deep Pink, Semi-double, Fragrant*

“Occasionally trees are infested with the larvae of the oriental peach moth (*Laspeyresia molesta*), which blackens the ends of some of the branches. No effective remedy has yet been found against this moth, but it has not proved a serious pest as far as the Japanese Cherries are concerned.”

Staking: Staking is advisable until the central lead or branch has attained sufficient height and strength. Until that time, the sideshoots should be kept within bounds.

Caution: Labels should be tied to sideshoots, never to main branches or trunk, as the tree may be ruined in one year by tight wires or labels.

A collection of beautiful flowering plants, which attract attention in front of our Main Office every Spring.



Japanese Rose-flowering Cherries

Among the flowering trees, the Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry takes the lead, possibly because of the popular appeal of the well advertised "Cherry Season" of Japan, when tourists by thousands visit that country.

The Japanese Cherry trees vary a great deal in form and therefore can be adapted to many various uses in decorating the garden. One type resembles the elm in its vase form, being cylindrical in form when young, turning to vase-shape with age. Another type, the Amanogawa, is pyramidal in form like the Lombardy poplar, while the Weeping form makes a medium sized tree and is in great demand. Most of the sorts, however, have wide-spreading branches—some of this latter type being vigorous growers, others of medium growth, while some are rather dwarfish.

Nearly all the Japanese Cherries are tinted pink. An exceptional variety or two are pure white—FUJIZAN (or Mt. Fuji) is a splendid double white, and YOSHINO is an exceedingly early single-flowering white. Most sorts are tinted blush or pink; few are red or old rose; some are fragrant, among the latter being Amanogawa, Mikurumagaeshi, Hosokawa-Beni and Paul Wohlert.

The Cherry trees are admired by the Japanese exceedingly—from the time the first buds and flowers of the single earliest BENI-HIGAN blooms in April among the snows, followed by the deeper-colored SHIDARE-HIGAN (or Weeping Cherry) right through the season of the Rose-flowering Cherry, which is about one month from the earliest to the latest variety, until the windy day that brings down the petals, carpeting the lawns and walks in pink.

While the Japanese admire and love all Zakura (Cherries) and have



Amanogawa Cherry Trees

originated nearly all the double and semi-double forms in cultivation, they do not neglect the single forms, but plant them profusely and liberally. These single sorts grow vigorously and they are effective.

In Summer the Japanese Cherry is an attractive tree, with glossy green leaves presenting an appearance equal to that of the finest shade trees we have. In Fall these leaves turn a brilliant scarlet and crimson, often strongly tinged with brown, making a blaze of color.

In America, the display in Washington, D. C., is notable. The collection there was presented to our nation during President Taft's administration by the City of Tokio and planted along the River Drive near the Basin, where it attracts thousands of visitors annually from Washington and other cities during the "Cherry Season." Many city parks are also featuring these trees, thus giving to the public the benefit of gorgeous blooming trees. In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, extensive plantings have been made.

On page 28 of the Price List will be found a list of public grounds where our

Flowering Trees may be seen. Possibly one of these may be near your home.

Good varieties of JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES, from an American viewpoint are the following, in their sequence of bloom:

BENI-HIGAN (*Spring Cherry*) (*Prunus subhirtella*) blooms in early April among the snows and has small single light-pink flowers, produced in multitudes, absolutely covering the tree; indeed a lovely object after the Winter's snow and frost, and no collection is complete without it.



Japan Roseflowering Cherry: Rosea

BENI-HIGAN is the Japanese Spring Cherry which the late Mr. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, calls "the most floriferous and perhaps the most delightful of all the Japanese Cherries." It is a large low-branched shrub rather than a tree and it is not known as a wild plant. This variety is known as Higanzakura in Japan, where it is widely cultivated. There are large plants in the Arboretum collection where they have been growing since 1894 and where, covered with their drooping pink flowers, they are objects of wonderful beauty. The value of this variety is increased by the fact that the flowers often remain in good condition for ten or twelve days, longer than those of the other single-flowered Cherry trees.



*A Pair of Weeping Cherry Trees Planted at an Entrance
Shidare-Higan Zakura*

AUTUMNALIS (*Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis*). This Autumn-flowering variety is double, pale pink, and exceedingly prolific in bloom. The flowers are small, similar to Beni-Higan, and in the Spring it blooms at exactly the same time as Beni-Higan, but it differs from all the other varieties inasmuch as in the Autumn (October or November) it produces a crop of flowers so abundant that you would believe no flower could possibly be left for Spring blooming. However, when March arrives you will be surprised to see another crop of flowers just as abundant as the one you observed in the Fall.

This variety has been exceedingly scarce up to the present time, but we are now able to meet any reasonable demand. One of these unusual trees should positively be in every garden.

We have them in two forms: the "standard" form is grafted to a stem four to five feet high, forming a globular top, not so stiff and formal as the catalpa bungei, but as a small tree with small leaves and a profusion of flowers; the other form, "pyramid," is a bush or low tree.

The following is an extract taken from the April issue of the Arnold Arboretum *Bulletin*: "The so-called October-flowering Cherry (*P. subhirtella autumnalis*), which last Autumn flowered sparingly, is this Spring bearing



Beni-Higan (Prunus subhirtella). Habit of growth showing tree almost twice as wide as high. A blaze of light pink

an unusually large quantity of its pleasing semi-double pink passing to white blossoms. This is really a first-class plant and one which ought to be widely known; although the flowers are semi-double, it frequently produces fruit."



Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis, photographed in November in California. It does not seem possible that the tree could again produce, in April, a crop of bloom equally abundant

SHIDARE-HIGAN ZAKURA (*Japanese Weeping Cherry*) (*Rosebud Cherry*) (*Prunus subhirtella pendula*) is evidently a sport from Beni-Higan, and follows that variety in rotation of bloom. It has deep pink flowers and is a worthy tree. Nothing surpasses it in loveliness during its period of bloom, flowering as it does in the vicinity of Philadelphia in April, and being covered with thousands of rose pink, single flowers, before the least sign of foliage is visible. The weather then being cool, the flowers persist a long time on the tree. Judging from the demand, it is absolutely the finest and most valuable lawn tree in the opinion of our customers. The reason for this is that it blooms so early and has no competition.

There are two forms of the Weeping Cherry—the "Pyramid" and the "Standard." The "Pyramid" is its natural form and of a very graceful, fountain-like habit, similar to the weeping birch or willow, while the "Standard" form is umbrella shape, being budded on a bare stem, four to six feet high. The flowers are alike on both forms.

YOSHINO (*Prunus Yedoensis*) is a fast-growing tree of spreading habit, up to 45 feet in height, with stout branches and smooth, pale gray bark which becomes darker and rougher in old trees. The slightly fragrant, single, white flowers are set in clusters and appear in advance of the leaves, completely covering the tree. To judge from this description you would think it resembles the common white hedge-row cherries you see so abundantly in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, but far from that. You have



Shidare-Higan Zakura: Pyramidal Form of Japanese Weeping or Rosebud Cherry



Shidare-Higan Zakura: Standard Form of Japanese Weeping or Rosebud Cherry

noticed probably that the hedge-row Cherry (*Prunus avium*, Mazzard) is not exactly pure white and the flowers are produced at the same time as the leaves are expanding, the foliage detracting very considerably from the whole effect. In YOSHINO the entire effect is as white as the driven snow. Blooming as it does, so exceedingly early, at least one week earlier than *Prunus avium*, it is of great value. It is one of the most popular cherries among the Japanese, who have planted more than 50,000 trees in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo and who make its Spring flowering the occasion for a national holiday. There are trees in the Imperial Botanic Gardens at Koishikawa, Japan, over fifty years old. At Washington, D. C., where there is a collection of nearly 1,000 trees planted around the Tidal Basin, YOSHINO predominates. Great crowds visit the park, when these trees bloom in early Spring. They were set out in 1912, during Taft's administration, and are now large, handsome trees.

PAUL WOHLERT is a semi-dwarf variety, very early, following the Weeping and Yoshino varieties. The color is deep pink. Where space is limited, it is one of the best varieties. It grows large enough and moderately fast as a young



Japanese Flowering Cherry in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. The trees are the lovely Yoshino variety so popular with the Japanese. The presentation of the Cherry trees when made showed a preponderance of this sort—proof enough of the high esteem which it is held in its native land, probably on account of the exceedingly profusion of bloom and that it is one of the earliest varieties

tree, but 20 feet in height by 15 feet wide would probably indicate a tree at least fifteen years old, if not twenty. Under certain conditions this sort does not appear to grow over 8 to 10 feet high, with a spread of about 8 feet.

JEANNE WOHLERT is decidedly the most dwarf of all the Japanese Flowering Cherries, showing a tendency to branch directly from the ground. The semi-double, delicately tinted, light pink flowers are produced very freely on short stems, similar to Asahi Botan, as illustrated on this page. It is a very attractive and rare sort.

ASAHI-BOTAN, a distinct dwarf type, very similar to Jeanne Wohlert. The flowers are arranged in the same hyacinth formation. The tree is a dwarf—a bush branching from the ground up. Though it is suitable for rockeries and small gardens, it is hardly in place on display in a public park unless well protected in secluded parts where it would be a real jewel. Its growth is entirely too slow to permit planting it in a promiscuous display of other flowering cherries, at least it would have to be placed in the foreground, or entirely apart from the rest, but it would be out of place if planted with JEANNE WOHLERT, as both are of similar slow growth. As you will see from the picture on this page, the flowers are arranged in bottle brush formation, somewhat like the hyacinth flowers are arranged on the stem. It is fragrant and delicately colored.

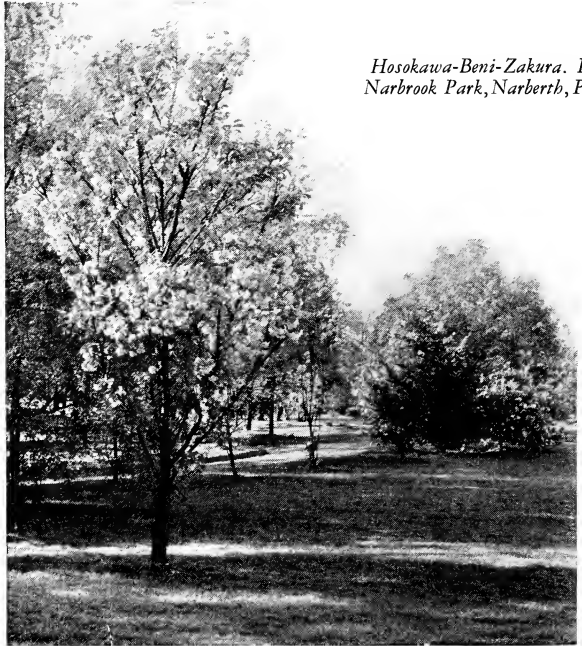
MIKURUMAGAESHI ZAKURA is considered by the Japanese one of the loveliest of the flowering cherries. So lovely is it, that the name implies you will



Asahi Botan: very slow growing

turn around and look back when you leave the tree. It is double flowering, light pink, slightly fragrant and exceedingly lovely not only because of the delicate coloring, but also because of the unusually attractive distribution of the flowers over the tree. The tree is decidedly spreading and the branches, which lack prominent side shoots, are covered from end to end with flowers resembling floral fishing poles. Twenty feet is probably the ultimate height of this variety, and it would form a very suitable companion with Paul Wohlert.

HOSOKAWA-BENI is a fragrant, upright-growing variety, bluish or pale pink flowers. The form of this tree, as seen in the illustration, is similar to the sugar maple. It is somewhat faster growing than most of the previously mentioned double-flowering varieties, but not so rapid a grower as the Weeping Cherry and most of the late-flowering varieties. HOSOKAWA - BENI may be considered as a mid-season sort as to period of bloom.



Hosokawa-Beni-Zakura. In Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.

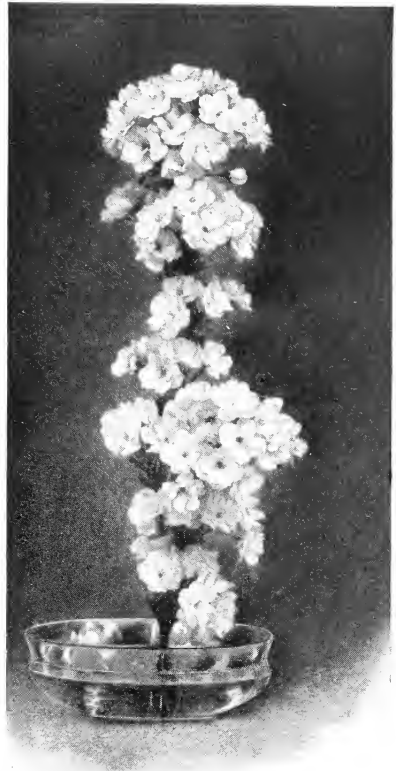


A row of *Magnolia Soulangeana* in our Nursery.

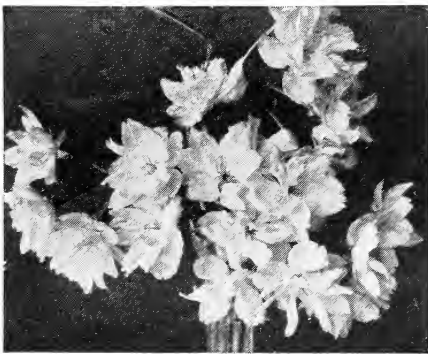
One of the best-known flowering trees, flowers as large as Peonies.

A full description will be found on page 36.

AMANOGAWA. A new sort in America, but a well established old time sort in Japan. The name, translated literally, means "Heaven's River" or "Milky Way." The branches are upright and the habit is columnar—on the order of the Lombardy Poplar. While the flowers of nearly all the other sorts are carried on long flower stems that droop, the semi-double pink flowers of AMANOGAWA are held upright on rather short, stocky stems. The flowers exhale a delightful, delicate fragrance and lend a charming effect to the tree as they entirely cover every branch. On account of the columnar habit of this variety, it takes up little room and gives but little shade, therefore adapting itself particularly well to small gardens and formal planting. It is also effective in the shrub border. This variety is probably one of the rarest of all the cherry varieties, and when planted in a formal garden it lends an accent, by giving architectural lines to garden paths, or as a screen where, if planted close enough it will give a solid wall effect. Used in this way it is exceedingly



A flowering branch of Amanogawa, illustrating the distribution of the flowers. All the branches are equally well studded with bloom



Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis

striking and always demands attention because its habit of growth is very unusual and its flowers are exceedingly lovely.

RUTH WOHLERT is of an exquisite color and form, a type similar to Hosokawa-Beni, but more vigorous. Its flowers are double, bluish pink. Our stock of this variety is very low, and we shall probably be unable to furnish enough trees of this sort to meet the demand for the season.

WASHINOWO is a rather slow-growing variety, red buds and double white or pale pink, fragrant flowers, somewhat similar in habit to the previously mentioned varieties.

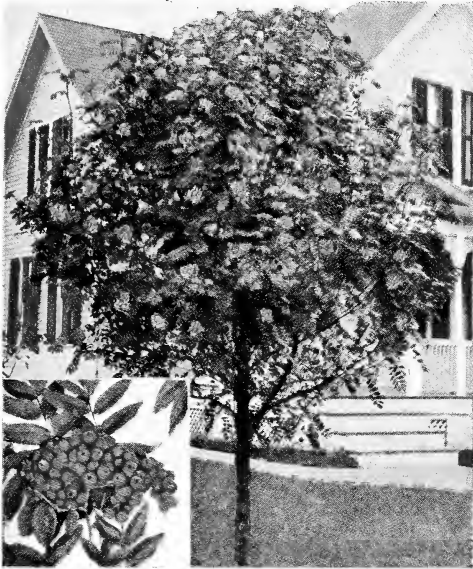


Japan Rose-flowering Cherry Naden

KOFUGEN, NADEN, SERRULATA ALBO ROSEA, also known as "Shirofugen," are very similar in habit. They are strong-growing varieties, late flowering. A little of the purple or red foliage is visible when they bloom, but the heavy, pendulous clusters consisting of three to five flowers are so very large and abundant that the little foliage visible at that time does not obscure them the least.

When trees are desired for Park purposes, for planting along driveways, foot paths and to form vistas, I believe the best varieties for such uses when a fast-growing tree is wanted are the Weeping Cherry, Yoshino, Kofugen, Naden, Rosea, Fujizan, and a few others. A "pergola" or leafy arbor made by planting KOFUGEN in straight lines and two or three straight rows is exceedingly effective, and if your place is large enough for this,

you should attempt such a planting near your formal garden or near the buildings where a leafy arbor should prove a beautiful, shady retreat.



Mountain Ash



Flowering Almond



Kanzan Flowering Cherry, Bush Form
This Variety can readily be Trained to Tree Form



Japanese Weeping Cherry

KOFUGEN and NADEN are the two varieties that have contributed largely in making our nurseries famous locally. We have had them planted as shade trees along the highway, but the widening of this public road made it necessary to remove the trees. However, we have reserved pictures to remind us of the "glory that was." They were so exceedingly showy that a traffic jam would occur almost every Saturday and Sunday when people stopped to admire the trees.

The buds of KOFUGEN are crimson and open up into double flowers of deep pink blending into old rose. In form the flower is absolutely identical to NADEN, but the color is much deeper. Therefore, the picture of NADEN in



Japan Rose-flowering Cherry: Kofugen Zakura

bloom on page 16 will give you a very clear idea of the form of the flowers, which are exceedingly heavy and hang down in great fluffy clusters; so prolific are they that the branches are practically obliterated by the pink flowers. The growth of the tree is very symmetrical, and in old trees, quite spreading, but it is possible with this and other varieties mentioned in this list, to remove the lower branches and bring the tree top or the crown up high enough to walk or drive under. Of course, it is wise to set the trees back from the roadway sufficiently to make your passage easier while the trees are young. When they are to be planted to form arches or natural pergolas, it is advisable to plant them 12 feet apart across the path and 6 feet apart in the rows. The effect then would be practically instantaneous. When spaced a greater distance apart, one would have to wait longer for the effect. This



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. A. Taylor
Washington D.C.

THE GARDEN NURSERIES PENN VALLEY, NARBERTH, PA.



Our Spring edition of "FLOWERING TREES OF THE ORIENT," describing and illustrating *Flowering Trees*, principally *Japanese Flowering Cherries*, has recently arrived from our printer. A copy will be sent to you free upon request.

A Few Specials of Flowering Trees to You

5	Japan Cherries,	assorted,	1 year old for	\$6.00
5	Japan Cherries,	5 varieties,	2 year old for	\$10.00
10	Japan Cherries,	5 varieties,	3 year old for	\$40.00
10	Japan Cherries,	5 varieties,	5 to 6 feet high for	\$60.00
10	Japan Cherries,	5 varieties.	6 to 8 feet high for	\$75.00
10	Japan Cherries,	assorted,	8 to 10 feet high for	\$225.00
10	Japan Cherries,	assorted,	10 to 12 feet high for	\$400.00

We also have a fine collection of rare flowering trees including CHINESE MAGNOLIAS, FLOWERING CRABS, PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD, DOUBLING FLOWERING PEACH, PLUM and APRICOT. Any one of these beautiful trees will be a gem in your garden.

"Plant for George Washington" a Cherry Tree and help to plant the ten million memorial trees asked for the Washington Bi-Centennial Memorial.

A. E. WOHLERT, OWNER

planting plan may be used for practically all trees mentioned above, as well as Weeping Cherries and Yoshino. The lower tier of branches should be removed each season, lifting up the crown and giving you passage room.



Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis
(October Flowering Cherry)

NADEN (*Sieboldi*) is a vigorous growing variety with pink, double, pendulous flowers. The first year after planting the color of the flowers is apt to be practically white, but as soon as the tree becomes established it will produce its normal pink flowers. As the flowers mature, or should I say after they have been opened for about two weeks, they turn to a decidedly deeper tint. The mature tree is symmetrical and similar to KOFUGEN. The foliage is dark

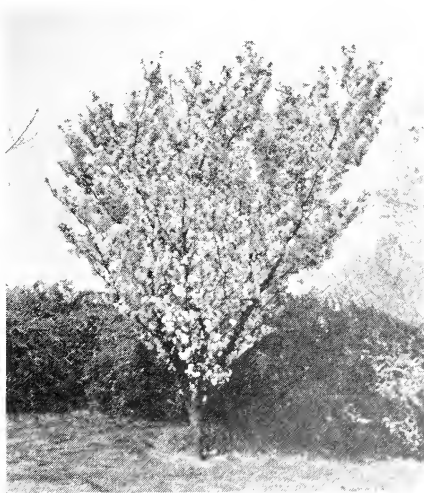
green, the young foliage being purple or red tinted.

SERRULATA ALBO ROSEA (*Shirofugen*) has flowers somewhat lighter in color than NADEN, and the Spring foliage is green, otherwise it is similar. The two green leafy carpels are very prominent in the light pink flowers, generally projecting conspicuously from the center of the deep pink buds.

ROSEA is another strong-growing variety similar in form and bloom to the above sorts. Its very full, double, globular flowers are pendulous, from three to five growing in a cluster. Each flower is distinctly exquisite in form, the color being pale pink ageing to rose.

ROSEA-HOLLANDI, so called because it was introduced from Holland. It is similar to ROSEA except in habit of growth. The tree of the "Holland" variety assumes a vase-shaped form with age.

OJOCHIN. The name translated means "paper lantern," or as we would say, "Chinese lantern." The flowers are very large, semi-double and pink tinted. The tree is very vigorous, upright in growth, but not nearly so spreading as the varieties named above, although it has greater spread than ROSEA-HOLLANDI. It is an exceedingly prolific variety.



Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry: *Rosea*



MT. FUJI

PAUL WOHLERT

ROSEA



KANZAN

YOSHINO

NADEN

KO-FUGEN

SEKIZAN ZAKURA (*Kwansan, Kansan or Sekiyama.*) Although known in Japan under all three names and in Washington, D. C., under "Kwansan," we use the first name. The truncate red buds show the projecting leafy carpels, as in KOFUGEN, and the deep-pink flowers, about 2 inches across, are in pendant clusters of three or four. Occasionally, depending on the weather, the color of the SEKIZAN may seem to be decidedly lighter than that of KOFUGEN. This tree grows more compact than OJUCHIN and it adapts itself particularly well to the bush form since it branches from the ground up. It is very popular with our cherry lovers and is particularly recommended by Washington authorities as a deep dark color sort.

OKUMIYAKO ZAKURA is an extra fine late-flowering sort that had been very scarce until the season 1927-28. It is a perfect semi-double deep pink variety of great charm. Before the end of the season, we are generally completely sold out of this variety.

FUJIZAN ZAKURA (*Mt. Fuji*) is a lovely variety highly valued here as well as in Japan, where it was named after the sacred Mt. Fuji. It is somewhat longer petaled and not so full as other varieties of this class, but the snowy white flowers are very large and heavy, produced in great abundance. Being the only snow-white rose-flowering Cherry in cultivation in this country, it is extremely popular.

The following extract is taken from the April issue of the ARNOLD ARBORETUM BULLETIN: "The Mt. Fuji Cherry (*P. incisa*) has been often mentioned in these Bulletins and each year its merits become more and more apparent. It is absolutely hardy and no Cherry is more floriferous. The flowers are pure white and after the petals fall the calyx becomes reddish and continues to be attractive for many days. This is a bush or small tree particularly abundant on the lower slopes of sacred Mt. Fuji."

WOHLERT'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING WEEPING CHERRY is a new introduction. This variety is a distinct departure from the accepted type of Weeping Cherry. Its habit of growth is fairly regular, and the shape of the tree as it develops resembles a strikingly decorated, open umbrella.

The double rose-pink flowers are large and similar in color to SEKIZAN and KOFUGEN. This new and beautiful Weeping Cherry will soon take its place among the most popular flowering cherries. In sequence of bloom it is decidedly later than the other Weeping Cherries and slightly in advance of the late-flowering varieties. We are grafting this variety on double-white Mazzards, on stems from four to six feet high. This gives the desired formal umbrella effect so well liked by most people, but in order to meet the demand for a more informal tree we are also grafting them very low, below the ground. This method produces an irregular oriental tree, with crooked and twisted branches. We can supply only small trees of this "pyramidal" form, but can furnish trees with three-year-old tops of the umbrella or "standard" form.

The habit of growth of this variety is so very unusual that I believe I am safe in saying that WOHLERT'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING WEEPING CHERRY and the upright AMANOGAWA are the two most *unusual* trees in this field. You are reasonably sure of being the first person in your vicinity to have one of these trees on your place, as we have only offered a very limited supply during the past few seasons.



Prunus Avium flora plena

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

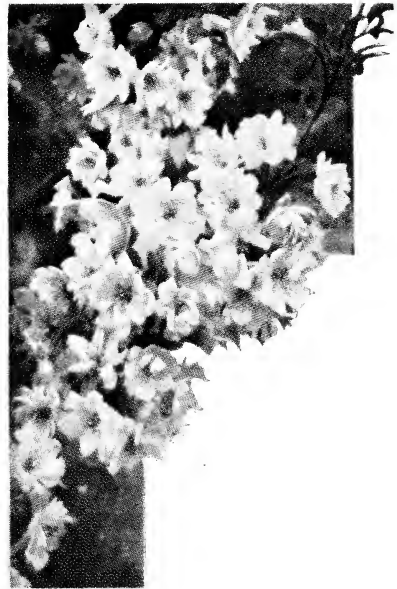
I wish to compliment you, as I have done several times, on the good quality of your stock, and the splendid way in which your trees are packed for shipping. It is strange, but I have better results with your trees, which you have to pack and ship for me, than the stock which I sometimes buy locally, and which only has to be delivered a distance of 10 or 12 miles. In the five or six years I have been dealing with you, I do not remember having lost a single tree. I shall continue to recommend your trees, and to send your Catalog around to my friends, who have gardens.



Malus Atrosanguinea in Foreground. *Malus Floribunda* in Background.



Malus Floribunda



Malus Scheideckeri

Pyracanthus Coccinea

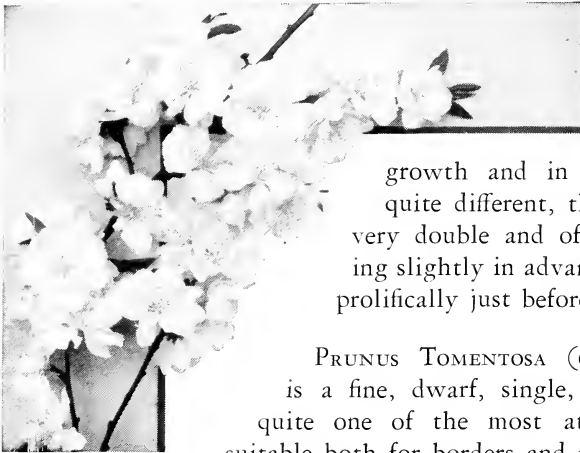
(Evergreen Thorn or Fire Thorn)

PYRACANTHUS COCCINEA is a broad-leaved evergreen of great value for garden decoration where it is hardy, such as in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and in all states south of the Mason and Dixon Line, where it grows even more luxuriantly on account of the longer season and milder winter. The flowers are white, the fruit an orange, scarlet or red, beautifully contrasted with the green, glossy evergreen foliage. The cut sprays are a glorious house decoration, but they are at their best on the bush where they grow effectively. Aside from the American and English Holly, it is the only evergreen shrub which bears red berries. For desired effects, either shear it into a perfect hedge shape, or allow it to grow naturally. Eventually it would attain a height of from six to eight feet, but it would never grow so fast as the common shrub. Where this evergreen shrub thrives, it should by all means be planted. I consider it practically indispensable for rounding off and completing the outdoor display.

Pyracanthus Lalandi

PYRACANTHUS LALANDI is similar to Pyracanthus Coccinea except that it is a compact dwarf variety. The foliage and twigs are smaller and the plant is lower and bushier. Coccinea is adapted to hedges four to five feet high, while LALANDI is best fitted for hedges two or three feet high, or for low, decorative, specimen plants, among evergreens, or along flower borders. It is far superior to either privet or boxwood hedge and it is especially suitable for planting in front of a porch, as its very strikingly different foliage and fruit add that artistic touch of color so necessary to an evergreen planting. The fruit of both of these varieties color in late August or early September, and although exceedingly cold weather may cause the fruit to freeze and shrivel, after a cold winter, the berries are often still very effective, having suffered no loss of color nor has the shrub lost foliage.

Flowering Plum and Peach



PRUNUS TRILOBA (*Japanese Flowering Plum*) is a miniature *Persica* or Flowering Peach, smaller in

growth and in bloom. The foliage is quite different, the flowers are beautiful, very double and of a lovely pink, blooming slightly in advance of *PERSICA*. It blooms prolifically just before the leaves appear.

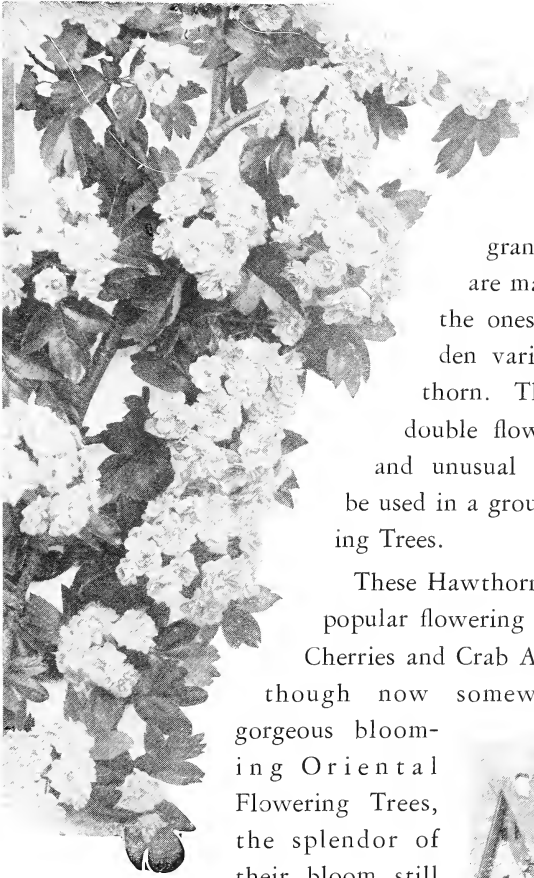
PRUNUS TOMENTOSA (*Chinese Flowering Plum*) is a fine, dwarf, single, white flowering Plum, quite one of the most attractive dwarf shrubs, suitable both for borders and rockeries. The miniature

purple and red plums are produced abundantly, and although they are good to eat, they are most too attractive to be disturbed.

PERSICA (*Double Flowering Peach*). This variety of flowering tree is considered very valuable in a garden where an Oriental aspect is desired. It is probably the most brilliantly colored tree in the early Spring season, and though it is not fragrant, it makes up for this by a soft, gorgeous coloring. Its rose-like flowers cover practically every branch and twig of the tree and range in color from purest white to soft pink, rose and red. The white double-flowering Peach is particularly charming and unusual because it is perhaps the purest white seen in any flower. *PERSICA* comes in three colors—White, Pink and Crimson, and another variety where all three colors are found on the same tree.



Crataegus — Flowering Hawthorn

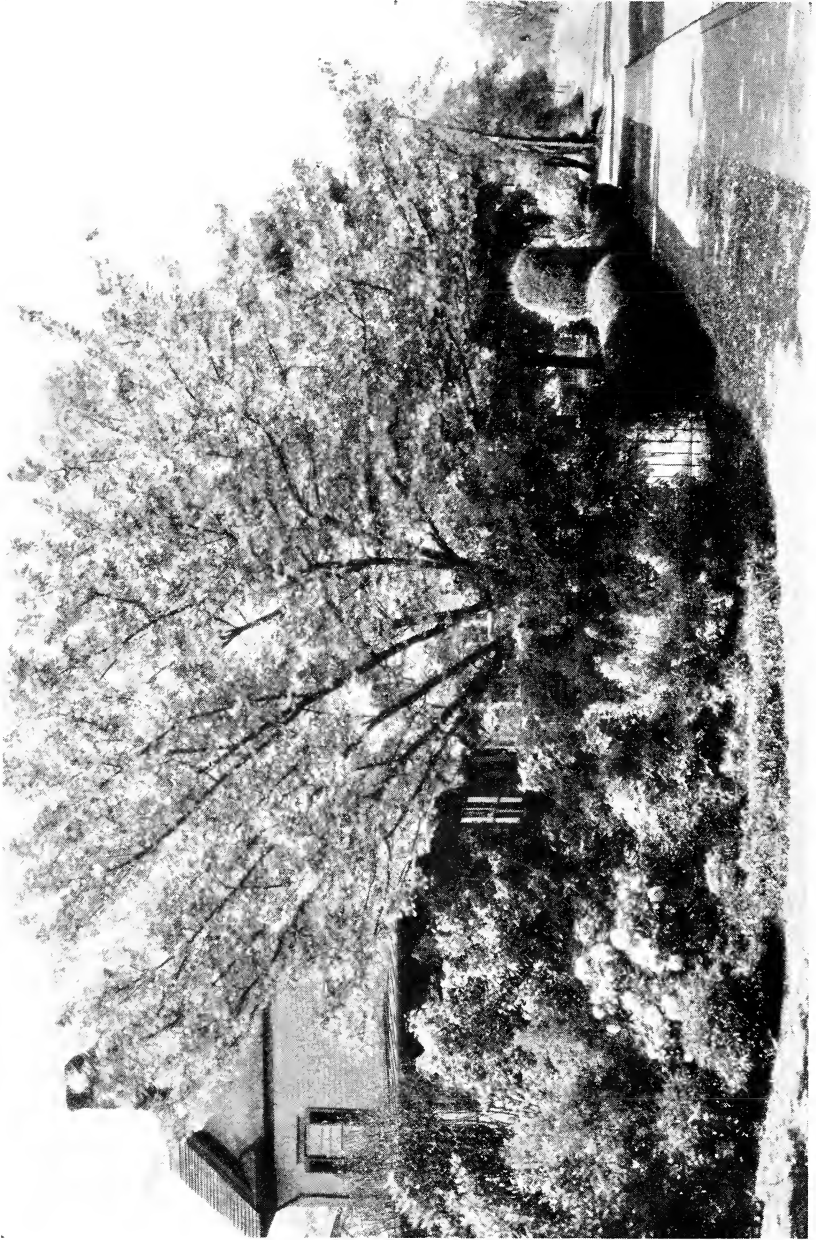


The Double-Flowering Hawthorns are hardy ornamental shrubs or trees of dense habit, with handsome foliage, and attractive, fragrant flowers. Although there are many varieties of Hawthorns, the ones we have to offer are garden varieties of the English Hawthorn. These improved forms are double flowering and make beautiful and unusual specimens and could well be used in a grouping with Oriental Flowering Trees.

These Hawthorns were absolutely the most popular flowering trees before the Flowering Cherries and Crab Apples became known. Even though now somewhat eclipsed by these gorgeous blooming Oriental Flowering Trees, the splendor of their bloom still makes them a great favorite with many garden lovers. Undoubtedly they still deserve a prominent place in any garden and any plant-lover will be well rewarded by planting these attractive trees.



Persica: Double White Flowering Peach



Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry: Naden Zakura. As grown in Narberth, Pa.

Chinese Flowering Crabs

The Chinese Flowering Crab has justly been called the "Queen of the Garden," for even though it is not so well-known as the Cherries, several varieties have no rivals among the Flowering Trees. Besides being particularly suited for Northern gardens, Flowering Crabs have a rugged, picturesque habit of growth which enhances their value for sky-line effect. They lend themselves readily not only to mass planting, but also to grouping in small or large clumps and to hedges, or single specimen plantings, producing immediate and remarkable results. When planted in masses ten to fifteen feet apart, their beauty of form and color transforms the garden into an Oriental picture of unusual splendor.

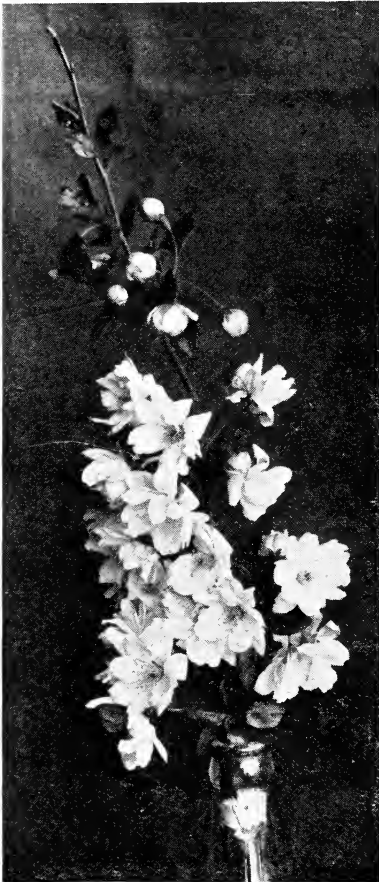
Many varieties bear ornamental fruit which persists far into the Winter, producing a cheerful effect and attracting the birds. The flowers are of varying shades of pink and some pure white, many of which have a delicate fragrance. Several varieties bloom early in life—even when only twelve inches high, others have to be at least six years old.



Malus Atrosanguinea—Illustrating its habit when left to its own devices.
Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.

The following are all desirable varieties of the CHINESE CRABS:

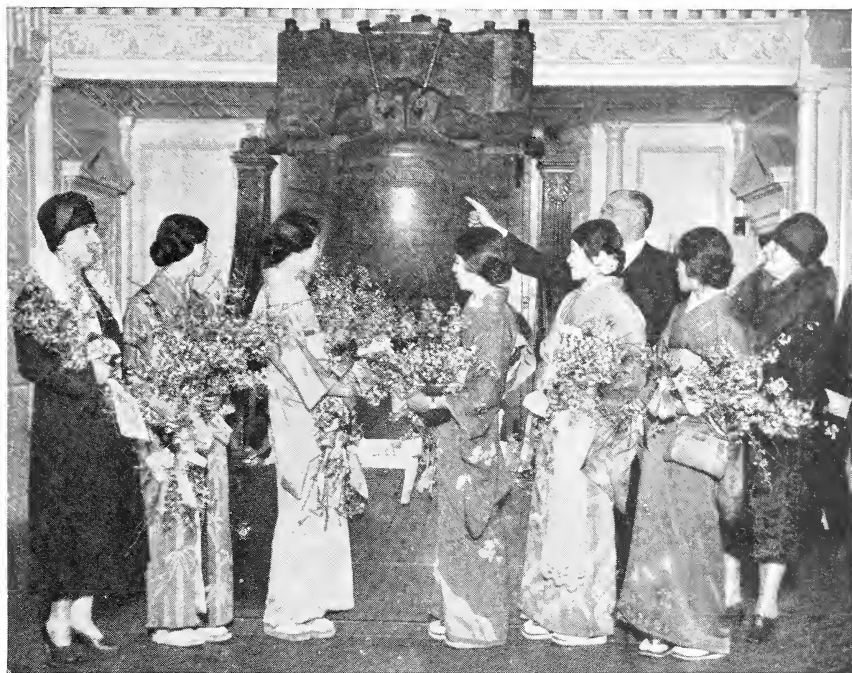
MALUS ATROSANGUINEA (*Carmine Crab*) is by far the most showy variety of the Crab Apples and the most brilliant subject in any garden. The small, single flowers open immediately after the Japanese Weeping Cherry has blossomed, and like most other Crabs, the flowers are produced before the foliage. Their brilliant coloring is unsurpassed, yet for those who do not care for such brilliancy there is the compensation that the flowers fade gradually within two weeks to a lovely light pink, which characterizes



Malus Spectabilis

the early bloom of the old and popular Floribunda variety. The flowers are produced in multitudes, almost obliterating the branches. To me it appears that the tree is clothed in transparent silk gauze, pink and shimmering, changing in color value with the elevation of the sun and the position of the observer in relation to the sunlight. When planted in groups or as single trees, the ATROSANGUINEA is very beautiful, but even more beautiful is the effect produced when it is used as a hedge plant. It may be treated almost like privet; that is, the outside branches may be sheared twice, in the Spring and early Summer, leaving the upright growth alone. As the foliage is held well into November and as it remains to the last a splendid glossy green having apparently no attraction to insects, it rivals the Privet as a hedge or screen. A height of twenty feet is readily attained when the tree is treated in the foregoing manner. When left to its own devices, which can be safely done where there is room enough, the tree becomes low spreading and extremely bushy. In common with all the Crabs it will grow in any soil, wet or dry, rich or poor, but of course the reward for good culture

is more rapid growth. Do not thin out any branches. A one-year-old tree blooms as well for its size as an older tree. All shearing and pruning is done when the last petals of the flowers have fallen.



The Liberty Bell and a Delegation of visiting Japanese Ladies Escorted by the Mayor of Philadelphia on April 27, 1930. The Young Ladies from Japan are Carrying Japanese Spring Cherry Blossoms (Beni-Higan) Supplied by us.

MALUS ARNOLDIANA is of a similar habit and appears to be a cross of FLORIBUNDA or ATROSANGUINEA and PARKMANI. Its habit of growth, its glossy foliage, and its fruit appear to have been inherited from one of the first named and the flowers from the latter. The pink, single or semi-double flowers grow abundantly in clusters on red, wire like stems three inches long.

MALUS ELEYI. Malus Eleyi received the Award of Merit, R.H.S., London, England. It has inherited many of the characteristics of its mother plant, M. NIEDZWETZKYANA. The young shoots are fuzzy and the foliage has a brownish red, purple hue similar to the species, but of a brighter color, and throughout the entire growing season this brilliantly colored young foliage rivals the well-known Japanese Maple. It blossoms very freely and the flowers, which are borne in thick clusters like apple blossoms, are of a most pleasing rich, vinous red. In Autumn the dark red fruit hangs in dense clusters from the lower side of the branches, and, without a doubt, there are few Crab Apples which make such a display in blossom and fruit. It is yet a novelty and barely known in the United States.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA is an old favorite, of spreading growth, prolific flowering, like *ATROSANGUINEA* in every way but color. The blossoms are a light pink blending into a white, followed by an abundance of yellowish-green fruit relished by the birds. The flower buds are very beautiful, displaying a brilliant pink before bursting into early bloom. It can be grown as well as the rest of the *Malus* as a tree, but it is best as a bush—a handsome and very attractive variety. As pink is probably the favorite color in the garden, *FLORIBUNDA* has always enjoyed great popularity. It blooms when about twelve inches high.

MALUS MICROMALUS. The habit of this plant is strictly upright and more pyramidal than any of the other flowering crabs. The flowers are of a deep, delicate rose-pink, the fruit is light yellow, and very often reddish-brown in color on one side. It is usually one of the first ornamental crabs to come into bloom. With its smooth, pale, grayish black bark and its attractive newness, it is considered one of the best of the Flowering Crabs, and it is quite rare.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA PURPUREA. This is also a new sort. In habit it resembles *FLORIBUNDA*. Its purple foliage and bark, single purple flowers and fruit make it a distinct departure from the ordinary. The flowers and fruit are carried on long, pendulous stems and are produced in great abundance on mature trees. It is a strong grower, and when in bloom, its blossoms completely conceal the twigs and branches.

MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA is an apple variety with purple fruit and flowers. The leaves, stems, sap, bark, buds and all are red or purple, the apples being red throughout and good to eat. The tree blooms successfully in two or three years, but not until it has reached the age of ten years does it produce abundantly. It is an interesting variety which is entitled to a place in all collections and should be planted where there is plenty of room for spreading.



Malus floribunda

MALUS PARKMANI is a lovely slow-growing dwarf tree with long lanceolate foliage and showy, double, pink flowers on drooping, red stems. It is not desirable for general planting where immediate effects are desired, but it is suitable for small gardens on account of its slow growth. Although other varieties show a striking character that has more landscape value than *PARKMANI*, the latter has great merit and is worth while in any collection, being used a great deal on account of its delicate beauty and hardiness. When only about twelve to eighteen inches high this variety will bloom.

MALUS BACCATA is a fast and vigorous grower. The color of the flower is not conspicuous, but the fragrance is a delight. A young *BACCATA* tree will bloom freely, but not so early in life as many other varieties, some of which will bloom freely when only twelve inches high. *BACCATA* is known for its showy red buds, its white, fragrant, single flowers and its attractive foliage. The fruit is beautifully colored, very effective on the tree and good for jelly. The fruit is produced in great quantities and is extremely showy when it is ripe. This variety grows in an upright, tree-like form.

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI and *SPECTABILIS* are very similar, though they can be told apart by the more glossy foliage and the color of the wood of the latter. These sorts have double flowers and upright branches, especially noticeable on the young trees, and they are both free flowering varieties. The flowers are carried in bottle-brush formation on the stems for the entire length of the branch, frequently three feet or more, but the heavy fruit, valuable for jelly, hangs down. The *SCHEIDECKERI* is a sort that flowers floriferously as a young tree of two or three years of age, but *SPECTABILIS* cannot be counted upon to produce much bloom before it is ten years old, although the flowers are twice as large.

MALUS SARGENTI is a new dwarf type, much in demand for small gardens and rockeries, as well as for places where a low-growing tree is indicated by conditions—under a window or in front of taller trees in groups. *SARGENTI* is practically a creeping form, at least it is low and spreading. There is an abundance of red fruit in September which persists the greater part of the winter.

The following description is quoted from the *ARNOLD ARBORETUM BULLETIN*: "The pigmy of the Crab Apple family is *M. SARGENTI*, with umbellate clusters of saucer-shape flowers of the purest white, in which nestle a tiny group of stamens tipped with clear yellow anthers. It is a low, densely branched shrub which hugs the ground, and is preeminently suited for planting on banks. The fruit is wine-red, covered with a slight bloom, and long persistent."

MALUS TORINGO is a type introduced from Asia. This sort and *M. SARGENTI* are similar in bloom. The flowers are produced in abundance, giving the

effect of plum blossoms which are almost white, followed by a great quantity of cherry-red fruit which is not only showy, but which also holds out well into the Winter.



Malus Theifera

MALUS IOENSIS AND IOENSIS BECHTELI. Of the American Crabs these two varieties are of about equal value for landscape effect. BECHTELI is double-flowering, but of both sorts the buds are globular. Perhaps the double flowers of BECHTELI are more enduring since they do not produce fruit. IOENSIS, however, is more vigorous than BECHTELI. The flowers are fragrant and of a very beautiful pink, the loveliest pink of all flowering trees. For landscape effect, the double form is not so valuable, as the flowers are pretty well hidden in the foliage.

MALUS THEIFERA. Rigid of branch, with wands of blossoms often fifteen feet long, the Chinese *M. THEIFERA* is the very quintessence of Crab

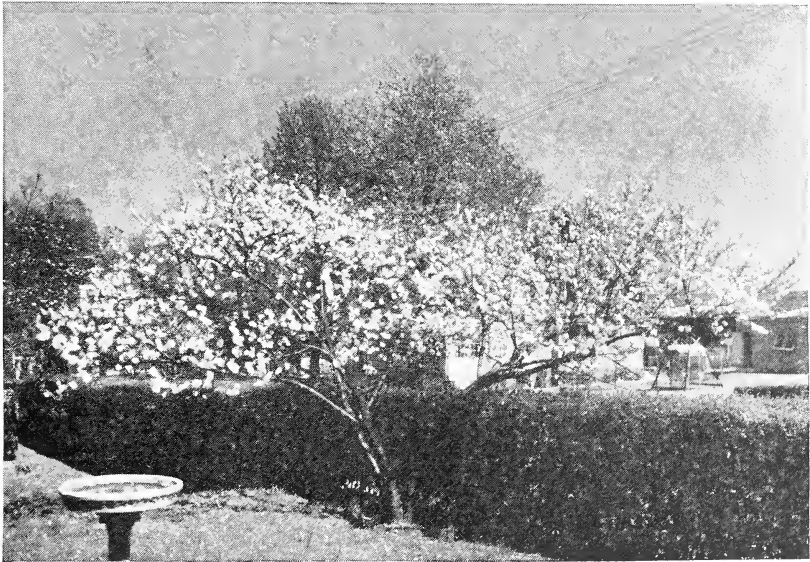
Apple loveliness. It is a small tree, seldom exceeding twenty feet in height, with sparse upright and spreading rather zigzag branches, which are densely studded from base to tip with short flower-bearing spurs. When in blossom the whole branch is transformed into a floral plume into which it is impossible to thrust a finger without touching a flower. The petals are reddish pink in the folded bud, white or delicately stained with pale pink when fully expanded. The fruit is tiny, dull greenish red and not showy. Its specific name is derived from the fact that in Central China, where it is a feature of the thickets and margins of woods on the mountains, the peasants collect and dry the leaves and from them prepare a palatable beverage which they call red tea.

MALUS CORONARIUS PLENA, a double form of our native crab, large, very double, fragrant, pink, rose-like flowers, freely produced. This variety is very scarce—only a few trees available here, and probably none elsewhere.

Cultural Directions: The same general directions apply as in the Japanese Cherries, with the exception that Crabs have a wider range of adaptability to soil; wet or dry, rich or poor, but, of course, responding with more growth by good soil and good culture. Some varieties will stand shearing especially well, such as the *Atrosanguinea*, which may be sheared into a pyramidal, standard or ball-shaped tree. Of course, all pruning and shearing is done after the flowers have passed.

There are Crab Apples suitable for the lawn or park, for steep banks or edge of woodlands, for open places or forest glades; Crab Apples garlanded with myriad blossoms in the Spring; Crab Apples brilliantly jewelled with countless fruits in autumn. Crab Apples whose scented flowers are my lady's delight; Crab Apples whose characteristics are the artist's joy; Crab Apples whose wholesome fruit makes delicious preserves; Crab Apples whose tiny fruits save our feathered friends from starving in the depth of winter. Their beauty is indescribable, their charm irresistible. Come to the Arboretum at Crab Apple time.

—Extract from "*America's Greatest Garden*" by E. H. Wilson.



Prunus Persica, Double White Flowering Peach

*This specimen spreads over the hedge and is comparatively broad for its height
Most Flowering Peaches grow into symmetrical trees*

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you for the very fine quality of the stock you sent me. I have planted many trees on my place during the last five years, but have never bought any that have been more carefully grown, or better shaped, or with more satisfactory root systems. It is plain, that you take a great deal of pride in the quality of your product.

Evergreen and Chinese Magnolias

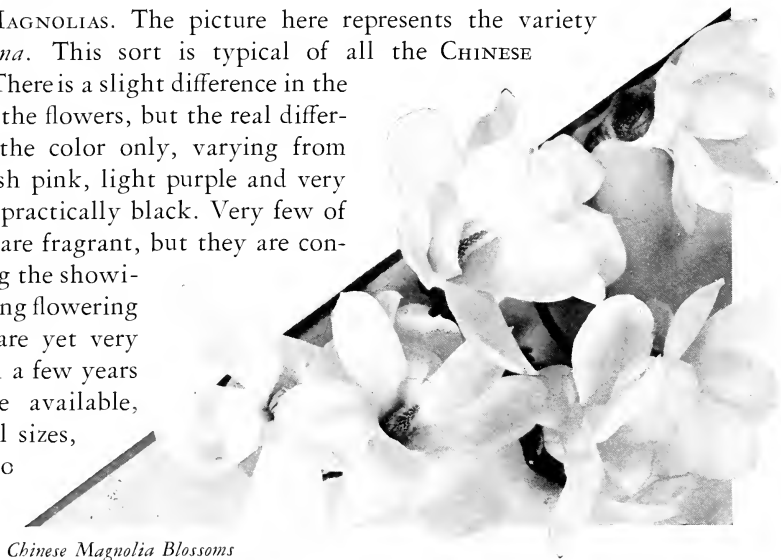
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (*Evergreen Magnolia*) is a native of the warm southern states and hardy as far north as Newark, N. J., as well as in southern Ohio, Missouri and southern Kansas, and is undoubtedly the most attractive evergreen where it is hardy. The leaves are of good size, glossy green above, gray to rust-red on the under side. The flowers are cup-shaped, fully 8 to 10 inches across, white fading to a cream with rather heavy, spicy odor.

Like other American Magnolias, it was early introduced to Europe; it was in England in 1737, but is only properly hardy in the most favored parts of that country. It is one of the few American trees introduced to the Orient. In the Public Garden, Shanghai, there are several shapely trees, and in Japan it grows well in Yokohama, Tokyo and places to the South.

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS. The picture here represents the variety *M. Soulangeana*. This sort is typical of all the CHINESE MAGNOLIAS. There is a slight difference in the formation of the flowers, but the real difference lies in the color only, varying from white to blush pink, light purple and very dark purple, practically black. Very few of the varieties are fragrant, but they are considered among the showiest of all Spring flowering trees. They are yet very scarce, but in a few years they will be available, even in small sizes, for all who may want them.



Magnolia Grandiflora. The evergreen foliage is just as good as this during the winter cold



Chinese Magnolia Blossoms

Dogwood—Cornus

A mass of bloom in early Spring before their leaves appear. Very fine Summer foliage followed by beautifully colored foliage in Fall and attractive red berries lasting well into the Winter. Fine for lane, landscape groups, or for planting in shady places where they thrive well; also splendid against a background of evergreens or other trees.

Dogwoods being rather slow to start their growth after transplanting should be severely pruned back at planting time and thoroughly watered during the first Summer until they are well established.



*Dogwood
Blossoms*

Forsythia

The best of the sports from *Forsythia intermedia* is *F. spectabilis*. This is perhaps the best form of the Goldenbells and certainly not one of them produces blossoms in greater plenty; moreover, they are rich deep yellow and larger than those of any other sort. If one Forsythia only could be planted, it should be this most showy hybrid.

Similar to *F. spectabilis* is the variety "primulina" which originated in the Arnold Arboretum many years ago and has clear primrose-yellow blossoms.



"Standard" Atrosanguinea Crab planted at an entrance

Prunus Triloba, a beautiful, delicate pink, hardy, flowering Plum. Flowers up to an inch in diameter, thickly set. For further description see page 23.



LYNCHBURG, VA.

Dear Sir:

It is indeed a pleasure to write and tell you of the good condition in which the 300 Japanese Double-Flowering Cherry Trees were received. Everyone arrived in good condition, well packed and handled properly. In my 25 years' experience in handling trees for various parks and estates, I am frank to say I have never unpacked and planted a shipment, where everything was more satisfactory, than the one I received from you. They were properly bunched, labeled and packed, and I am glad to have had a part in the purchasing of these trees, and will do all that is possible to make the Cherry Tree plot in Riverside Park, a beauty spot in days to come.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. REED *Supt. Park Forestry Dept.*



Yoshino Zakura at Washington, D. C.



Kofugen and Naden Zakura—as street trees

Condition of Order

THE PRICES in this Catalog do not cover extra choice specimens selected by customers in the nurseries, nor for trees dug with a soil ball. Trees may be dug with a soil ball for local deliveries at an extra cost of from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each, depending on the size.

Our List prices include all packing charges, with the exception of specimen trees and Weeping Cherries over 4 feet high.

No order accepted for less than \$5.00 on account of expense involved in packing small orders.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE of nursery stock, but catalog only a few specialties. Would be pleased to quote you on any other stock not listed herein.

TERMS—Cash with order, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when accounts will be due in 10 days. We charge interest at 6% per annum.

PLANT INSURANCE—No guarantee—expressed or implied—is made that stock will grow, as we have no control over after-treatment or weather conditions; the purchaser must assume all risks after stock leaves our Nurseries in good condition. We insure stock for a period of one year for an additional 10% paid at time of purchase. Replacements will be shipped f. o. b. our Nurseries, with packing charges extra.

CLAIMS—To receive consideration it must be made within 10 days after receipt of goods.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS—Shipping season opens about March 1st. Fall shipments may be made after October 1st. Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment.

Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipments. When no shipping directions are given we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route, usually *express*.

We do not advise B&B (Ball & Burlap), because of the heavier shipping charges due to the increased weight. For any B&B shipments that *are* necessary we would advise forwarding by *FREIGHT*, unless the factor of time makes *EXPRESS* shipment advisable.

