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ASHFORD PARK
NURSERIES

PEACHTREE ROAD
ATLANTA, GA.

Hardy Ornamental Plants

For the South

Trees, Deciduous Shrubs, Broad-Leaved
Evergreens, Coniferous Evergreens, Vines



Ashford Park Nurseries

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FOREWORD

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOKLET is to make you, as the owner of a Southern home, better acquainted with the Ornamental Plants of the South, not as botanical, or even horticultural, specimens, but as the plant materials of landscape design; to point out to you the manifold and wonderful possibilities of their uses, both aesthetic and utilitarian; to help you in selecting those kinds that will best produce the effects you desire.

WE HAVE WRITTEN THIS PRIMARILY FOR THE SOUTH, although we sell plants to all parts of the country. Of the many books and magazines dealing with ornamental plants, nearly all apply primarily to the Northeastern United States or to England. This has led to the frequent use of plants unsuited to our climate, while still finer Southern plants are often neglected. Not only do plantings fail to thrive as they might, but we are ineffectually trying to imitate the landscape architecture of other regions while we might be developing a characteristic type of our own.

THIS BOOKLET IS BASED UPON OUR OWN EXPERIENCE with plants here in the South, not upon books written for other climates. The photographs are our own, either taken by our landscape department or under its direction. With a few exceptions they were taken in the South and most of them are of plants which came from our nurseries. Unless otherwise mentioned all of the landscape work illustrated was designed by our landscape department.

THOSE LONG UNPLEASANT SCIENTIFIC NAMES are at the present time a necessity if we are to designate a particular kind of plant from among the thousands that grow in the world just as your full name is necessary to designate you from among all the people of the world. The common names are a good deal like the nick-names of boys, the best to use in ordinary conversation to designate one from among a few well known friends.

Like the members of human families, the members of a single plant genera have one word of their names alike but this word is written first instead of last.

WE USE THE SCIENTIFIC NAMES AGREED UPON BY THE AMERICAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE. Previous to the adoption of their Official Code of Plant Names there had been some confusion even in the scientific names. Some plants were going under an alias. This committee is also working upon a standardized list of common names, one and only one to one and only one plant. When this is once adopted and in use we will no longer have to use those scientific names.

THE ASHFORD PARK NURSERIES HAVE ENDEAVORED CONSTANTLY TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE until now we feel that we have the finest stock of hardy ornamentals in the South. In fact there are few nurseries in the country that are as well prepared to fill a large and varied order.

FOR EVERY LANDSCAPE PURPOSE we have the varieties that are best suited to fill that purpose.

IN ADDITION TO THE VARIETIES HERE DESCRIBED we have in the nursery many rare and unusual plants that we do not grow in sufficient quantity to warrant giving them space in this booklet. We will be glad to obtain for you any kinds that we do not have including not only ornamentals, but fruits, nuts, perennials, roses, etc. We are constantly trying out new introductions and have ourselves produced new varieties, some of which are described here and some of which we have not yet multiplied in sufficient quantity to warrant putting them on the market.

WE GROW IN OUR OWN NURSERIES everything listed in this book, with a few exceptions.

THE NURSERIES ARE ON PEACHTREE ROAD, AT ASHFORD PARK, ten miles from Atlanta, between Oglethorpe University and Camp Gordon. Oglethorpe cars stop almost at our office.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME every day except Sunday. Come out in the spring and select the varieties you want while they are in bloom. Come again in the fall and select, yourself, the individual specimens you are to have.

THE QUALITY OF OUR STOCK is the best that can be produced. We know that you cannot afford to put anything else on your lawn. It must not only live, but thrive. We spare no expense or pains in growing, digging, or packing.

THE PLANTS MUST BE HARDY. We have no green houses; we water only the propagating beds; we fertilize only moderately; the soil they grow in is practically the same as that throughout the Piedmont Belt. If a plant will grow in our nursery, and 95% of the plants we sell are grown in our nursery, it will grow on your lawn.

THE FREQUENT TRANSPLANTING and root pruning that our plants receive forces them to make a mass of short roots close to the main stem just as cutting back the top of plants forces them to make dense small tops. When the plant is finally dug for you, nearly all the roots are preserved. When a tree is not root pruned or transplanted, as when it grows in the woods or a poorly cared for nursery, the roots grow to some distance and the fine roots that do the feeding are cut off in lifting.

FREEDOM FROM INSECT PESTS AND DISEASE is assured. Our nurseries are inspected frequently by the State Entomologist.

ORDERS SHOULD BE GIVEN EARLY. Those received ahead of the planting season will have our attention first and the plants will be shipped at the best time for planting each kind.

THE TIME TO PLANT varies with the kind of plant, season and location. In general with us it is from October to April. Evergreens are never entirely dormant and are dug with a ball of earth on the roots. We begin to transplant them as soon as we are certain that hot dry weather is over in mid fall. Plants that drop their leaves are transplanted when the leaves are off. Fall planting is much better than spring except for a few plants.

OUR GUARANTEE is confined to replacing or refunding the money on any plants that prove untrue to name. We are not responsible beyond the purchase price of the goods. Our liability for safe or prompt delivery ceases when stock is delivered to transportation companies. No guarantee is given or liability assumed for life of plants after they leave our hands.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS or connections with any other nursery.

PRICES are given in a separate price list.

DELIVERY to Atlanta by truck or packing and delivery to transportation companies at Chamblee, Ga., is free where amount of order warrants.

THE ADVICE OF OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT, whether upon design or maintenance, is free to our customers where the order warrants. A nominal charge is made when it is necessary to draw plans and traveling expenses are also charged for trips outside of Atlanta. If you want artistic and satisfactory results you should not fail to take this opportunity to secure the help of technical training and experience in Landscape Design.





Taken just as planting was commenced.

TREES

The sentiment connected with the planting of trees has been a theme of poets and philosophers in all the ages. It is indeed an attractive thought that so little a thing as planting a few young trees will some day add so much to the beauty, comfort and value of your home; add to it also a touch of your own personality, and leave so many living monuments of beauty, shade and blossom to the memory of your forethought and culture. And we do not need to plant trees only for the benefit of future generations. True, if we plant the slow and majestic white oak, and we will be wise to include some of the slower growing trees in our plantings, it is our grandchildren and not ourselves who can hope to see the grandeur of the mature specimen, but if we plant the large sizes of the fast and graceful water oak we ourselves in a few years can enjoy its shade; and any tree, slow or fast, large or small, helps to decorate the home and take away that barren look the very day it is planted. Some of the slower growing plants often classed as trees will be found in this book among the shrubs.

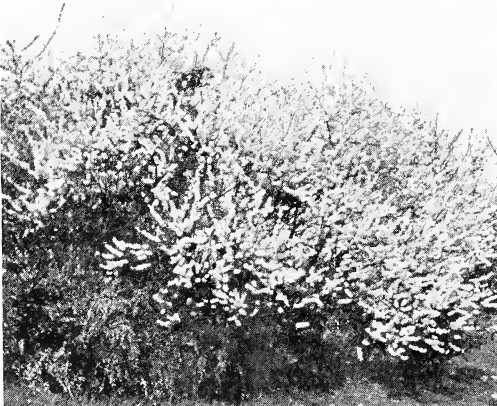
ACER. THE MAPLES

The maples are all vigorous, clean and homelike trees, much used for both the lawn and the street. They should be planted in good soil.

Acer dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. A very rapid growing tree under good conditions and much used for quick results. Few trees have more grace and beauty. The under sides of the leaves are silvery green.

Acer dasycarpum Wierri. CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. A beautiful variety with deeply divided leaves and gracefully drooping branches.

Acer rubrum. RED MAPLE. Similar to the silver maple. A smaller tree. The dull red flowers make a brilliant showing in the early spring, and are quickly followed by the still showier and brighter red fruits. The leaves usually turn to brilliant colors in the autumn. This is not the red-leaved Japanese Maple.



Amygdalus persica. Flowering Peach



Taken a few years later.

Acer saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. The tree from which maple sugar is made and famous also for its brilliant autumn colors, symmetry of form and general beauty as a lawn and street tree.

Acer platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. Similar to the sugar maple, but with a rounder head and darker leaves. It is less particular about soil conditions than the other maples.

Acer platanoides Schwedleri. SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE. A variety of the Norway maple in which the leaves are purple in the spring and dark green in the summer.

Amerlanthier canadensis. SERVICE OR JUNE BERRY. A native small tree similar to the dogwoods and red bud in general character but not in flower. These are distinct and come in the spring.

Amygdalus persica. FLOWERING PEACH. These are like ordinary peach trees except when in bloom in mid-spring. Then they are most certainly not ordinary, for, covered with their large double flowers they make an unexcelled display of brilliant color. Cut sprays last well in the house. The trees are of rapid growth. There are three colors—white, pink, and an unusual and beautiful shade of red.

Albizzia julibrissin. MIMOSA TREE. ACACIA. This remarkably picturesque and beautiful tree is everywhere associated with Southern lawns and gardens. The large pinnate leaves are divided into small leaflets, giving a feathery effect. The flowers are fluffy like thistles, and are a beautiful shade of pink, remaining for some time in the early summer.

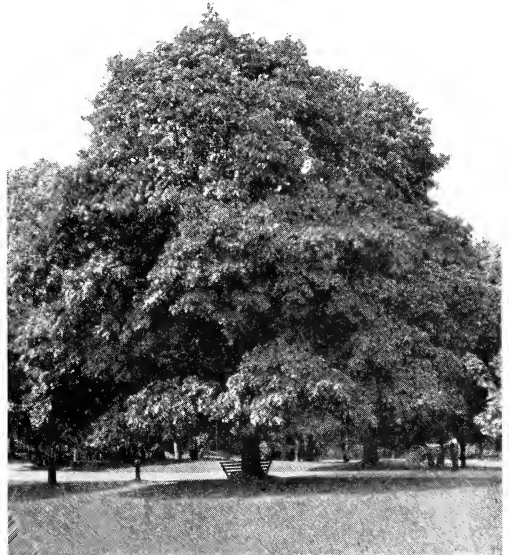
Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. This and its varieties are the lightest, ariest and most feminine of all trees. Their character

comes not only from the white bark, but also from the slender branches and delicate foliage.

Betula alba laciniata pendula. WEEPING WHITE BIRCH. In this variety the branches are pendulous and the leaves deeply cut, making it still more delicate and graceful.

Betula alba fastigiata. FASTIGIATE WHITE BIRCH. Upright, like the Lombardy poplar.

Betula lenta. SWEET OR CHERRY BIRCH. The bark of the young twigs has a pleasing taste. From it are made the birch and winter-green flavors. It grows into a large, handsome tree.



Acer platanoides. Norway Maple.

Betula nigra. RIVER OR RED BIRCH. Native here along streams where it usually makes a tall, slender tree. We have tried it on comparatively dry situations and find it grows luxuriantly and makes a rather spreading tree. The bark peels off in very thin sheets, sometimes showing a pale brown or light gray surface.

Castanea japonica. JAPANESE CHESTNUT. A small chestnut tree with extremely large nuts. Not so subject to disease as the native chestnut.

Cedrella sinensis. CHINESE CEDRELLA. A rapid grower in good ground. Has large pinnate leaves like the ailanthus and the sumach.

Celtis mississippiensis. SOUTHERN HACKBERRY. Similar to our native elm. Sometimes recommended as the best street tree for the South.

Cercis canadensis. JUDAS TREE. RED BUD. A small woodland tree. In the woods it is usually open with its branches often in picturesque horizontal lines which show up strikingly in mid-spring when closely studded with the magenta pink blossoms. In the open lawn it is often dense and upright. Grows under the same conditions as the dogwood.

Cladrastis lutea. YELLOW WOOD. A beautiful and rare native tree. The white flowers come in early summer and are in racemes like those of the wistaria and locust, but much larger and more open. It grows rapidly in good ground.

Cornus florida. WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. We do not need to describe the beauty of the dogwood when in bloom. The beauty of its red berries is not so well known. Flowers in late spring, fruits in late fall and winter. Many people try to transplant large trees from the woods. Usually this results in despoiling the woods and in marring the lawn with a dead or sickly tree. It is much cheaper in the end to buy nursery-grown trees, which nearly always live. Not particular as to sun or soil.

Cornus florida rubra. PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD. The popular pink-flowered variety of the above.

Fagus americana. AMERICAN BEECH. This is the large tree in the woods whose smooth gray bark makes such a tempting place for carving initials. It grows well in rich land and makes one of the handsomest trees for the lawn, rivalling the oaks in stateliness. The branches are low and wide spreading.

Fagus sylvatica purpurea. PURPLE BEECH. A variety of the English beech similar to the above, but with purple leaves.

Fraxinus americana. WHITE ASH. A rapid growing, handsome tree that should be much more planted than it is. The autumn colors are often odd tones of light purple.

Fraxinus ornus. FLOWERING ASH. A small tree with attractive and unusual white fringe-like flowers.

Gingko biloba. MAIDEN HAIR TREE. This comes from China where it has been from time immemorial a sacred tree about the temples. It has peculiar, wedge-shaped leaves like the leaflets of the maiden hair fern. It is the

last surviving member of an order of plants once numerous in geologic times and is related to the conifers, not to the broad-leaved flowering trees. In youth it is upright like the lombardy poplar, but later on it is irregular and finally spreading.

Gleditsia triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. An open tree of delicate foliage. It is of rapid growth and does well in poor soil. It is often used where it is desired to have a shade tree that lets through some of the sunlight. For those who object to the large thorns we have a thornless variety.

Gymnocladus dioica. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A striking ornamental tree for the lawn. Large pinnate leaves, white flowers in open racemes.

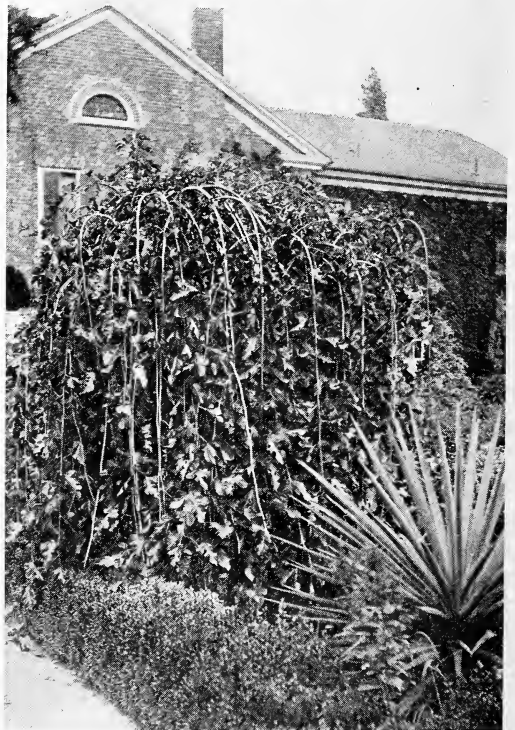
Hicoria Pecan. PECAN. Budded, paper shell pecans in the standard named varieties. Besides bearing nuts the pecan is one of our handsomest shade trees, particularly on deep soil.

Juglans nigra. BLACK WALNUT. Planted for its beauty, its nuts, and its valuable timber.

Juglans Sieboldiana. JAPANESE WALNUT. Similar to the black walnut in appearance. It grows much faster.

Juglans Sieboldiana cordiformis. HEART-SHAPED JAPANESE WALNUT. Similar to the above. The nut is heart-shaped and is easily split open with a knife.

Koelreuteria paniculata. RAIN TREE. A small lawn specimen with showy yellow flowers in summer when little else is in bloom.



Morus alba pendula. Weeping Mulberry.

Liquidambar Styraciflua. SWEET GUM. One of the handsomest of our native trees and unsurpassed for planting on the lawn. Rather narrow, well-shaped head. Star-shaped leaves with brilliant autumn colors. Fairly rapid growth. Nursery-grown trees can be easily transplanted in the spring.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Wrongly called tulip poplar. It is not a poplar and has none of the faults of the poplars, but is related to the magnolias. The flowers resemble tulips in form and although remarkably beautiful they are seldom noticed, the light green and orange coloring being inconspicuous among the leaves. It grows faster than any other good and long-lived tree. We recommend small sizes for transplanting.

MAGNOLIA. THE DECIDUOUS MAGNOLIAS

These are among the handsomest of trees both in flower and in foliage. We transplant the Chinese varieties with a ball of earth on the roots.

Magnolia Soulangeana. PINK CHINESE MAGNOLIA. This is the tree which makes such a brilliant display in the early spring with its pink and white tulip-shaped flowers. The foliage, too, is handsome all summer, and there is no flowering tree which makes a finer lawn specimen.

Magnolia Soulangeana nigra. DARK PURPLE CHINESE MAGNOLIA. Dark maroon pink flowers. Often bears occasional flowers all summer.

Magnolia Soulangeana alba superba. WHITE CHINESE MAGNOLIA, nearly white flowers, slightly tinted pink.

Magnolia obovata. PURPLE CHINESE MAGNOLIA. Flowers purple pink on the outside, white inside.

Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. A large, handsome tree similar to the evergreen magnolia, but with the leaves falling in autumn. Gets its name from the fruits, which resemble cucumbers until they turn red.

Magnolia tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. Has remarkably large long leaves. The flowers are also large and attractive. Grows rapidly in good ground.

Malus angustifolia. SOUTHERN CRAB. None of the many varieties of the Asiatic crabs to which horticulturists have recently given so much attention surpass our own wild crab in the beauty or fragrance of its flowers. This and the dogwood are the two trees which do the most to make the springtime beauty of our woods and fields. We offer nursery-grown trees which will live much better than those taken from the woods.

Malus ioensis Bechteli. BECHTEL'S CRAB. This is a variety of the western crab apple, and it has the prettiest flowers of all the crabs, we might almost say of all the trees. They are like pale pink, semi-double roses and have the fragrance of the pansy. They cover the tree in late spring.



Melia azederach Umbraculiformis.
Umbrella China Berry.

Malus floribunda. MANY-FLOWERED CRAB. An Asiatic Crab with many single flowers in mid-spring which are bright pure red in bud and nearly white when open. Tiny scarlet apples in autumn. We have a few each of several other Asiatic Crabs. Here is an opportunity to get something unusual.

Melia Azederach. CHINA BERRY. Everyone knows this for its rapid growth in almost any soil. The fragrant lilac flowers in early summer, although partly hidden by the leaves, are extremely attractive.

Melia Azederach umbraculiformis. UMBRELLA CHINA BERRY. This variety is even better known than the type on account of its striking and symmetrical umbrella-like form. It is used as a specimen and for formal avenues. Another use is as an umbrella, often with a seat built around it, in the yard or garden.

Morus alba pendula. TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY. The weeping branches are budded on a six to ten foot stem of the ordinary mulberry, and as they grow they droop to the ground, making a tree that at once attracts attention. It bears small edible mulberries, attractive to the birds.

Nyssa sylvatica. BLACK GUM. A large native tree with leaves a bright deep green in summer and brilliant shades of red in autumn.

Oxydendron arboreum. SORREL TREE. SOUR WOOD. An attractive woodland tree that in some situations will begin to take on flaming scarlet autumn colors in summer. In poor soil it is a shrub. In good soil it often becomes a tall tree. White flowers in the summer.

Paulowna tomentosa. EMPRESS TREE. Grows like a weed almost anywhere. Remarkably beautiful and fragrant lavender blue flowers in late spring.

Platanus occidentalis. PLANE TREE. BUTTON BALL. SYCAMORE. One of the largest native trees in the eastern United States. The brown outer bark comes off in large plates, showing the white inner bark. Although a native of wet places, it grows well in dry.



Quercus nigra. Water Oak (Right). *Acer dasycarpum*. Silver Maple (Left). These two trees were both 10-12 foot size when planted from our nurseries in 1914. Photographed 1921. Some think all oaks are of slow growth. Here, as usual, the water oak has grown as fast as the silver maple, famous for its rapidity of growth.

Platanus orientalis. LONDON PLANE. The oriental plane of horticulture, but not the true oriental plane of botany. Of more symmetrical and denser growth than the native plane. Less conspicuous bark. Often recommended as the best street tree.

POPULUS. THE POPLARS

The poplars are our fastest growing trees and are the ones most used where quick growth is the prime object.

Populus deltoides caroliniana. CAROLINA POPLAR. A tall upright tree much planted for rapid growth. We give it here the name under which it has been sold by nurseries, but which is incorrect. It is really a variety of a European Poplar and not of our native poplar or cottonwood.

Populus balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR. Similar lar to the above but more spreading. The winter buds are large and coated with a fragrant sticky substance.

Populus nigra italica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. The well known tall columnar tree useful in so many ways. As a single specimen or in groups of three or more its vertical lines can be used to give an accent in the landscape or to contrast with the horizontal lines of architecture. As a tall screen it is of quick growth and takes up little space. As a street tree it is often used for narrow streets.

Populus Simonii. SIMON'S POPLAR. Similar in form to the Lombardy Poplar. Leaves darker on the upper surface and lighter underneath.

Prunus serrulata sachalinensis. (*P. sargentii*.) SARGENT'S FLOWERING CHERRY. This is one of the Japanese flowering cherries which make the cherry blossom time of Japan so famous. It is considered the best of those that have been given a thorough trial in this country. Flowers double and pale pink.

Prunus cerasifera Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. In early spring this is covered with palest pink flowers. In summer the leaves are purple. It is the only purple-leaved tree whose leaves do not turn green in summer.

Prunus subhirtella pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. This is the prettiest of all the weeping trees, particularly in mid-spring when its gracefully weeping branches are filled with pale pink flowers. We have it grown in two distinct ways, one on its own stem like a weeping willow, the other with the weeping branches budded six to eight feet high on the straight stem of an ordinary cherry.

QUERCUS. THE OAKS

The idea that the oaks are slow growing comes from what has been written of the English oak and our own white oak. These are the ones usually referred to in literature and they are indeed slow. Others like the water oak are of rapid growth and most of the oaks will outgrow such trees as elms and maples unless the latter have plenty of moisture. They are all well able to withstand drouth and other adverse conditions.

Quercus alba. WHITE OAK. The patriarch of our forests. If you want to plant something that will be here long after we are gone this is the tree to use.

Quercus nigra. WATER OAK. Our most popular shade tree, and deservedly so. Although a native of wet places it grows well in dry. Contrary to the popular belief, it is a rapid grower, as is shown in the illustration. We have water oaks in all sizes up to twenty-five feet, and it is not necessary for you to wait long to enjoy their shade. In planting, remove the lower branches entirely, cut back the other side branches, but do not cut the leader.

Quercus Phellos. WILLOW OAK. Gets its name from the leaves which resemble those of the willow. Otherwise it is exactly like the water oak. Some consider it a better tree, but we think the preference, if any, should be given the other way.

Quercus palustris. PIN OAK. Like the water oak in outline and rapidity of growth. Its leaves are deeply and prettily scalloped and turn to brilliant shades of red in fall.

Quercus prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. The leaves are somewhat like those of the chestnut. Autumn colors are red, green and yellow. Makes a large spreading tree.

Quercus rubra. RED OAK. One of the thriftiest of trees in dry situations. Beautifully scalloped leaves, turning red in autumn.

Quercus coccinea. SCARLET OAK. Similar to the red oak. Even more brilliant autumn colors.

Robinia Pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. A rapid growing tree even in poor soil. Beautiful fragrant white flowers in late spring and early summer. The wood is valuable for ties and posts, as it rots slowly. Much planted in reforestation work.

Salix babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. The younger branches are long and pendulous, giving the graceful, weeping effect so much admired. Although we naturally associate this tree with water, it does not require a wet soil.

Sterculia platanifolia. JAPANESE PARASOL TREE. An interesting and different, yet not a queer sort of tree. The branches are large and green, the leaves somewhat resemble those of the fig.

Tilia tomentosa. SILVER LINDEN. The lindens or basswoods give an exception to the usual rule that our own native species will grow better for us than the European ones. The American linden suffers from red spider and the European lindens do not. This linden is one of the best lawn trees where the soil is rich enough. It is neat, clean and symmetrical. The under side of the leaves are covered with a fine, white tomentum, giving them a silvery appearance. It is not only the handsomest of the lindens, but is the least particular about soil conditions.

Ulmus americana. AMERICAN WHITE ELM. This is the tree that makes the streets of New England villages so famous for their beauty. It grows even better here than it does there, as none of the insect pests which affect it north bother it here. In youth it is picturesque and variable in form, but later it takes on the form ideal for a shade tree, tall, arching and umbrella-like.

Ulmus serotina. RED ELM. A native elm much planted as a street tree in the South. Similar to the above. Both tree and leaves usually smaller. The branches often with corky ridges.

Ulmus glabra pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Weeping branches from a straight upright stem, leaves dark green. This has a richer, higher class look than the other weeping trees.



A border of flowering shrubs which separates garden and lawn. A similar one might separate you from some unsightly view or give you privacy where desired.



Leaves of the Japanese Maples.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

These are the plants which give us beautiful foliage, fascinating flowers and often showy fruits in summer, and drop their leaves in winter. They are the largest class of plants as the plants are grouped by the nurserymen, and should form the largest part of our plantings. Particularly if a variety of brilliant flowers is desired we must rely upon these deciduous shrubs as there are very few easily grown evergreens with showy flowers. Evergreen foliage is desirable for some situations, but for many others it is unimportant, and often it is best to enjoy the changes of the seasons rather than to try to make them all alike.

No other class of plants so readily gives a homelike atmosphere as do the old-time flowering shrubs and vines, and no others go so far for the expenditure of money.

Acer japonicum. JAPANESE MAPLE. No other hardy plants have such striking, yet delicately beautiful, foliage as do these characteristically Japanese plants. They do well here in good soil, and they rather like some shade. Besides the two most popular varieties listed below we have some odd and rare green, golden and variegated varieties, and some with deeply cut leaves.

Variety atropurpureum. Deepest blood red in the spring. Darker and green in the summer.

Variety dissectum purpureum. Not quite so deep a red, but leaves finely cut and branches drooping. Dwarf. Very Japanesque. A striking example of the marvelous way in which the Japanese have been able to express their art in their horticulture.

Amygdalus triloba. FLOWERING PLUM OR ALMOND. Resembles *Prunus glandulosa* with which it is often confused. It is a little larger in every way. The leaves are broad and inclined to divide into three parts at the apex.

Aesculus parviflora. DWARF HORSE CHESTNUT. As it grows in the woods this little plant does not promise the great beauty that it gives in cultivation. The leaves are like those of the horse chestnut tree, the flowers are in tall, handsome spikes. Grows in shade or sun.

Aralia spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. PRICKLY ASH. A small tree or shrub. Although native here it has an odd and tropical appearance. The leaves are large and much divided. In mid-summer it bears enormous clusters of white flowers, followed by dark blue berries. In winter the branches are thick and prickly, resembling a club.

Aronia arbutifolia. WINTER BERRY. WINTER CHOKE BERRY. The brilliant crimson berries which stay on all winter make this the most useful deciduous shrub for winter color. It also has attractive white flowers in spring.

Azalea lutea. FLAME AZALEA. This and the following are called wild honeysuckles when they fill our woods with their gorgeous colored blooms. The colors of the flame azalea vary from yellow to orange and flame red. Neither this or the following are adapted to cultivation in the open sun, but should be used in semi-naturalistic work in the shade mixed with ferns, etc. We offer both nursery-grown and collected plants.

Azalea nudiflora. WILD AZALEA. No other wild plant is so brilliant and variable in the color of its flowers. No two clumps in the woods seem to be exactly alike. Usually the flowers are pink and more or less marked with yellow or orange. Sometimes they are almost white. Possibly some of the plants are natural hybrids with *azalea lutea*.

Baccharis halimifolia. GROUNDSEL BUSH. The true flowers of this are not showy, but the fruits on the female plants are thistle like, and give them the appearance of being in bloom in the fall. Foliage has a rich dark green color and holds well into the winter. It grows well in dry sandy soil.

Berberis Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. The most popular shrub that does not have showy flowers, and there are many reasons for its popularity. Its coral red berries in winter, its flaming autumn colors, its dense and low but vigorous growth make it useful for winter and autumn effect, for facing larger shrubs and for low, untrimmed hedges.



Berries of the Japanese Callicarpa.

Berberis vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. A taller arching plant that has pretty clusters of yellow flowers in spring and long coral red berries in winter. Likes partial shade.

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. A variety of the above with purple leaves.

Buddleia Davidii Veitchiana. BUTTERFLY SHRUB. SUMMER LILAC. One of the most popular of the plants that have been recently introduced. It blooms profusely all summer. Fine for cut flowers. The flowers are like the lilac in fragrance and in color except that they have an orange spot in the center. Summer lilac is, however, a poor name, as they are not lilacs either in appearance or botanical relationship. It is called butterfly shrub from the way it attracts the butterflies. It is of a rapid almost rank growth. Cut it back every spring.

Buddleia Lindleyana. LINDLEY'S BUDDLEA. Long drooping racemes of purple flowers all summer.

Callicarpa americana alba. WHITE CALLICARPA. The wild callicarpa of our woods has purple berries in the axils of the leaves. In this variety of it the berries are ivory white.

Callicarpa purpurea. PURPLE BERRY. A Japanese callicarpa with beautiful purple berries that look as though they must be artificial beads. The plant is not coarse like our native callicarpa, but refined. It is best if cut back severely in the spring, as it will then throw out new vigorous, berry-bearing shoots.

Calycanthus floridus. SWEET SHRUB. Well known in the woods for its great fragrance, and much handsomer and even more fragrant in cultivation. It has good clean foliage which turns bright yellow in autumn.

Caryopteris incana. VERBENA SHRUB. BLUE SPIREA. Pretty blue flowers in September, an unusual color and an unusual season for flowers. The plant dies back part way each winter and never gets very large. It can be used either in the shrubbery or in the perennial border.

Ceanothus americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA. A low shrub that will grow in dry and shady places. The cream white flowers are showy and distinct.

Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles. BLUE CEANOTHUS. A French hybrid of the above with flowers of an exquisite shade of blue appearing profusely in June and sparingly throughout the summer.

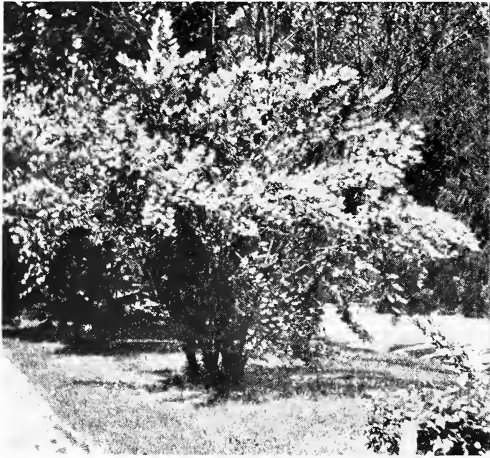
Ceanothus Marie Simon. PINK CEANOTHUS. Similar to the above. Flowers hydrangea pink.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. BUTON BUSH. The flowers are round white balls and appear more or less all summer. Grows freely in wet places. The appearance of artificial lakes would be greatly improved if their borders were planted with this and other interesting shrubs, such as cornus and viburnum, natural to such situations.

Cercis chinensis. DWARF RED BUD. Similar to our native red bud or Judas tree except that it is a shrub. The magenta pink flowers cover the branches in spring.



Flowers of the Butterfly Shrub.

*Deutzia crenata.**Deutzia gracilis.*

Cercis Siliquastrum. NEW DWARF RED BUD. An improvement on the above. Flowers larger and a better shade of pink.

Chilopsis linearis. FLOWERING WILLOW. A quick growing shrub resembling a bushy willow, suited to hot, dry situations. Pink flowers in summer. Best if cut to the ground every few years.

Chionanthus virginica. WHITE FRINGE. GRANDSIRE GRAYBEARD. The fringe like white flowers are very different from those of other plants and also very showy and attractive. Makes a good specimen tree or large shrub for the lawn, woodland or garden.

Citrus trifoliata. TRIFOLIATE ORANGE. This is a true orange, hardy as far north as Washington. The oranges, however, are not good to eat, only to look at. Its pretty, fragrant orange blossoms in spring, yellow oranges in fall and green thorny twigs in winter, will combine to add interest to the garden throughout the year. The thorns are very heavy and it can easily be trained into a hedge that is so dense and thorny that nothing will penetrate it.

Clethra alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER BUSH. Although a native of wet soils, this will grow also in dry places, where it remains small and compact. The spikes of white flowers in July and August are very fragrant and attract the bees. The foliage is a compact mass of rich green in summer and clear yellow in autumn.

Colutea arborescens. BLADDER SENNA. Rapid growing, tall, open shrub with delicate pinnate leaves and yellow pea blossoms. The fruits are curious inflated green pods, marked with red.

CORNUS. SHRUBBY DOGWOODS

The relationship of these dogwoods to the white flowering dogwood is not apparent at the first glance, not only are they shrubs instead of trees, but they do not have the four white petal-like bracts which surround the cluster of true flowers on the flowering dogwood. The flowers are creamy white in flat clusters followed by white, blue or black berries. They prefer partial shade and good soil. They are much used by landscape architects in naturalistic planting.

Cornus paniculata. GRAY OOGWOOD. This has gray bark, whereas most of the dogwoods have reddish bark. Upright branches.

Cornus alternifolia. ALTERNATE-LEAVED DOGWOOD. Distinguished from the other dogwoods by having alternate instead of opposite leaves. Spreading horizontal branches.

Cornus alba siberica. RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. Brilliant scarlet bark in winter. One of the best plants for winter color, particularly when used against a background of evergreens. It also has white flowers, white berries, and dark red autumn colors.

Cornus mas. CORNELIAN CHERRY. A small tree and distinct from the dogwoods described above. Lemon yellow flowers in early spring; beautiful red fruits resembling cherries in summer.

Corylus maxima purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED HAZEL. A large shrub with purple leaves. Does well in partial shade.

CRATAEGUS. THE HAWTHORNS.

Interesting native trees growing under many different conditions. They have more or less showy white flowers in late spring or early summer followed by small apple-like fruits in the fall and early winter. These are usually red and often remain on the trees until spring. Some botanists describe several hundred species of crataegus native to the United States and there is considerable confusion in their classification and nomenclature.

Crataegus Crus-galli. COCK-SPUR THORN. Bright shining green leaves, white flowers and small red fruits. It gets its name from its long thorns.

Crataegus mollis. HAW. Large bright green leaves, showy white flowers and bright red fruits.

Crataegus cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. One of the most planted of our native thorns, particularly for hedges in old-time gardens. Has bright red fruits which remain for a long time in winter.

Crataegus —. RED HAW. This grows wild here, and to our mind is one of the best. Showy flowers and large red fruits. Owing to the confusion in the nomenclature of hawthorns we will not attempt to name this one.

Crataegus Oxyacantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. More showy in bloom than our native hawthorns, but needs better soil. The leaves are deeply lobed.

Crataegus monogyna Paulii. PAUL'S SCARLET THORN. Like the above, but with deep pink flowers.

Cydonia japonica. JAPANESE QUINCE. Flowering Pear. This is the shrub with the brilliant vermilion red flowers in early spring. It has a way of putting out a few blooms during warm days in winter, and after making a splendid showing in early spring some plants will bloom sparingly for a month or more. The quinces are good to look at, but not to eat. You may enjoy getting someone else to eat them. Beside the typical color of the flowers we have the following:

WHITE MARKED WITH PINK	SCARLET RED
PURE WHITE	DEEP PINK

Desmodium japonica. BUSH CLOVER. Dies back nearly to the ground each winter, but grows up rapidly in spring. Will grow in poor soil. White flowers in late summer.

Deutzia scabra. TALL DEUTZIA. Among our best old-fashioned garden shrubs. Bell-shaped flowers in showy clusters. They like the shade, but will grow well in the open sun if it is not too hot and dry.

Deutzia scabra plena. DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A tall, upright shrub. The flowers are double and although the outer petals are marked with pink, the general effect is white.

Deutzia scabra rosea plena. TALL DOUBLE, PINK DEUTZIA. Like the above, but the outer petals are deep crimson and the general effect is pink.

Deutzia Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. A dwarf but upright shrub. Pure white flowers.

Deutzia gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. A low, round shrub. Pure white flowers borne profusely in late spring, even when growing in the shade.

Diervilla sessilifolia. YELLOW WEIGELA. Small, spreading shrub. Yellow flowers in the summer.

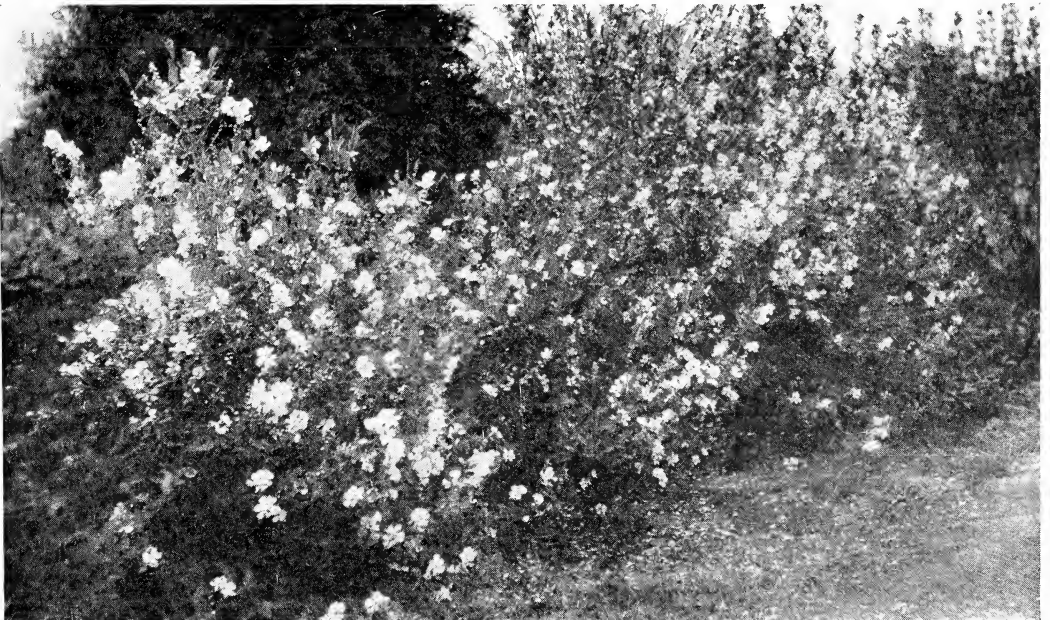
Elaeagnus longipes. JAPANESE OLEASTER. An attractive, medium-sized shrub that bears in summer edible dark red berries which can be made into a delicious jelly. The flowers are pale yellow. It grows well even in comparatively dry places.

Euonymus americanus. STRAWBERRY BUSH. Interesting for its green twigs in winter and for its fruits, which are warty rose colored capsules opening in fall to show scarlet seed coats.

Euonymus atropurpureus. BURNING BUSH. The fruits of this euonymus are bright red, opening to show scarlet seed coats. They remain for a good part of the winter. It is the showiest of all the euonymus in fruit.

Euonymus alatus. WINGED BURNING BUSH. Branches with corky wings. Capsule purplish. Bush spreading in form.

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. Gives a wonderful display of pure white flowers for a long time in the spring, yet it is not frequently planted. Usually, when we want an uncommon plant we have to select something that is difficult to grow or which does not advertise itself with a striking floral display. Here is an exception.



Exochorda grandiflora. Pearl Bush.

Forsythia viridissima. GOLDEN BELL. The shrub which has a pure bright yellow, bell-shaped flower in early spring. It is often confused with the January jasmine which has similar flowers blooming during warm spells in winter, but is as much a vine as a shrub. This forsythia stands heat and drouth better than the others. Also stands partial shade. It is one of the best of all-round shrubs for either the garden or lawn.

Forsythia suspensa. DROOPING FORSYTHIA. Flowers like the above. The branches are long and weeping. It is a beautiful shrub, particularly where its weeping branches have an opportunity to hang over a wall or an embankment.

Forsythia intermedia. HYBRID FORSYTHIA. Resembles *Forsythia suspensa*, except that it is not weeping.

Hammamelis virginica. WITCH HAZEL. The odd and attractive yellow flowers come late in the fall when everything else is getting ready for the winter. In selecting plants to have a continuity of bloom this forms the connecting link between the fall flowering plants and those which open their blossoms during the warm days we are likely to have in late December or January. It grows in sun or partial shade.

Halesia tetraptera. SILVER BELL. The profusion of dainty, white, bell-shaped flowers and excellent foliage make this one of the prettiest of our small trees and large shrubs. An excellent specimen for the lawn in sun or shade.

Hibiscus syriacus. ALTHEA. ROSE OF SHARON. The old garden favorite. Blooms all summer in a great variety of colors. It is of tall, upright growth, and one of the best shrubs for a tall flowering garden hedge. Can be trained to tree or standard forms. We have the following colors and named varieties:

Single

- Pure White. TOTUS ALBUS.
- White Red Eye. The original type.
- Magenta.
- Violet.

Semi-Double

- Magenta Purple. An unusually large flower.
- Double

- Pure White. SNOW DRIFT.
- Pale Pink, Splashed Deep Pink. LADY STANLEY. PAEONIFLORA.
- Magenta. AMPLISSIMA. BOULE DE FEU.
- Violet. COELESTIS.
- Variogated foliage. Single violet flowers. MEEHANL.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. HARDY HYDRANGEA. Most hydrangeas are hardy here, but this is the best known of those whose branches are not at all killed back in winter. It has larger flower clusters than any other garden shrub and this fact has made it one of the most popular. They give a magnificent display for a long time in late summer before they turn from white to green and bronze.



Hibiscus syriacus. Althea.

The clusters will be larger if the branches are trimmed back each spring to two or three buds on last year's growth.

Hydrangea arborescens sterilis. HILLS OF SNOW. Somewhat resembles the blue or pink hydrangeas of the florists. It needs no protection whatever. The flowers are in large white clusters, turning green after being in bloom several weeks.

Hydrangea quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. The prettiest and most artistic, but least planted of all the hydrangeas. The foliage is luxuriant, deep green in summer and deep wine-red in fall. It grows in sun or shade.

Hypericum Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. ST. JOHN'S WORT. The flowers resemble single yellow roses and are produced nearly all summer. It seldom gets more than eighteen inches high. Use it as an edging to taller shrubs, among the perennials, for its cut flowers, or wherever a very small shrub is needed, in sun or shade.

Hypericum prolificum. SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S WORT. A larger plant with smaller flowers.

Ilex verticillata. BLACK ALDER. DECIDUOUS HOLLY. The handsomest of all the deciduous plants that hold bright colored berries through the winter. It is not only the brilliant scarlet color of the berries that appeals to the artistic sense, but their grouping on the dark twigs.

Ilex laevigata. DECIDUOUS HOLLY. Similar to *Ilex verticillata*. The leaves are smaller.

Jasminum nudiflora. JANUARY JASMINE. This has the yellow flowers which please us so much in late winter and early spring. It is likely to come into partial bloom during warm days in winter. It is often confused with *Forsythia*. The flowers look alike, but the plants are quite different. The jasmine is as much a vine as a shrub. It does not get over two or three feet high. It is fine for planting on banks at the sides of steps and to face down taller shrubs. The leaves drop in winter, but the branches are green, so that the effect is evergreen.

Kerria japonica. GLOBE FLOWER. YELLOW KERRIA. A mass of deep golden flowers when in bloom. The branches are green in winter. A fine shrub for the old-fashioned garden. We have both the single and the double flowered forms.

Lagerstroemia indica. CRAPE MYRTLE. The crape myrtles are to Southern homes and gardens what the lilacs are to those of the North. It is the most beautiful, most popular, and most characteristic of Southern flowering shrubs. Although there are a number of varieties in a wide range of glorious colors, they have never been named, and it has been very difficult to buy them true to description. We believe we are the only nurseries offering more than two or three kinds really true to description. The colors vary a little under different conditions, and most varieties fade lighter and toward purple after being open, but it is not true that the different colors of crape myrtle are due to different conditions. The varieties are distinct not only as to color, but the size and time of bloom, color and size of foliage, and manner and vigor of growth. Sometimes both white and pink flowers are seen in one plant. This is usually where the white variety is budded on the pink and the latter has come up from the roots. The same effect can be secured by planting two plants of different colors close together. We have a few of two colors in one plant. We offer the following varieties true to description. (The color described is that of the newly-opened flower).

PURE WHITE. Very large flower clusters. Inclined to be a spreading bush where it has room.

LIGHT PINK. About the color of light pink roses, such as *LaFrance* and *Dorothy Perkins*, perhaps a little lighter. A spreading grower.

DEEP PINK. Often called watermelon pink. One of the brightest colors and best all-around varieties. The color changes very little as the flowers age. Not at all purplish. An upright, vigorous shrub or small tree.

CARMINE PINK. Slightly deeper than the above. The fresh flowers are more inclined to scarlet than those of any other. This variety is comparatively rare.

CRIMSON. The darkest and nearest to red. About the color of the American Beauty rose, but more brilliant, particularly when first opening, perhaps a little lighter.

MAGENTA. Between a pink and purple, usually a tree.

LIGHT LAVENDER. A delicate shade of pure lavender, similar to that of a pale lilac. Nearest to blue and farthest from magenta. Attractive and rare.

ORCHID LAVENDER. This opens a sort of orchid lavender or purple and fades to about the same color as the above.

PURPLE. Moderately deep purple. This is the purple most often seen in old gardens, usually a tree.

Two different colors of the crape myrtle will often clash when placed next to each other, but many different shades with white between will give an effect that is both gorgeous and harmonious either in the garden or in a vase. An attractive feature of many old Southern gardens is the long walk shaded by many colored crape myrtles arching overhead. It makes a fine tall, untrimmed hedge.

Lespedeza bicolor. PURPLE BUSH CLOVER. Like *Desmodium japonica* except that it is smaller and the flowers are purple.



Lagerstroemia indica. Crape Myrtle.

LIGUSTRUM. THE PRIVETS

The privets all have white flowers in early summer and dark blue berries in winter. They are used mainly for their rapidity of growth, semi-evergreen foliage and ability to grow in the shade. Those described here drop their leaves at least by mid-winter. The evergreen privets are described under broad-leaved evergreens.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. An upright, rapid grower and much used as a hedge plant in some places, but replaced in the South by the evergreen *Ligustrum sinense*.

Ligustrum ovalifolium variegata. VARIEGATED JAPAN PRIVET. A variety of the above with leaves marked golden yellow.

Ligustrum Ibota. IBOTA PRIVET. A spreading shrub. This and its variety are the handsomest of the privets in bloom.

Ligustrum Ibota Regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. Low and spreading. Its flowers and berries are very pretty, but its small size and form, ability to grow in the shade and rich green foliage, are the characters which do most to make it so useful in landscape work.

LONICERA. THE BUSH HONEYSUCKLES

These honeysuckles should not be confused with the wild azaleas which add so much to the beauty of the woods in spring. The flowers of the bush honeysuckles are like those of the honeysuckle vine, but smaller.

Lonicera fragrantissima. FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. BREATH OF SPRING. One of the most useful and dependable of medium-sized shrubs. Not particular about sun or soil. Often nearly half the leaves remain on all winter and keep their bright green color. From the first warm days of mid-winter until mid-spring it will put out its delightful fragrant flowers.

Lonicera Morrowii. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A vigorous horizontally spreading shrub, well adapted to our climate. The white and pale yellow flowers are attractive, and the red berries which remain on for many weeks in early summer are still more so.

Lonicera tartarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. This is more upright and has prettier flowers, but does not stand the drouth as well as *Lonicera Morrowii*. We have varieties with white and with pink flowers, and with red and with yellow berries.

Lonicera bella albida. A hybrid between the two above. It has some of the characteristics of each.

Magnolia stellata. HALL'S MAGNOLIA. STAR MAGNOLIA. A very small tree or shrub. The first magnolia to bloom. The pure white flowers open so that they appear star-shaped rather than cupped like the other magnolias. One of the favorite small specimens for the lawn.

Meratia praecox. ORIENTAL SWEET SHRUB. Somewhat like the native sweet shrub, but it has yellow flowers during warm periods in winter. It adds much interest to the year-round garden. More hardy and vigorous in the coastal plain than in the Piedmont belt.

Myrica cerifera. CANDLE BERRY. The early settlers made candles from the white waxy berries. Grows in dry or wet, sandy soil along the seacoast. Nearly evergreen.

Opulaster opulifolius aurea. NINE BARK. Similar to *Spirea Vanhouttei* but coarser. The foliage is a yellow green that gives variety to the shrubbery borders. The reddish fruits are very attractive in June.

PHILADELPHUS. THE SYRINGAS. ENGLISH DOGWOOD. MOCK ORANGE

Old-fashioned garden shrubs. The flowers are creamy white with conspicuous yellow stamens suggesting orange blossoms and borne profusely in late spring or early summer. They grow and bloom either in the sun or partial shade.

Philadelphus coronarius. FRAGRANT SYRINGA. A tall upright shrub with delightfully fragrant flowers.

Philadelphus grandiflorus. LARGE FLOWERED SYRINGA. Has larger, but less fragrant flowers.

Philadelphus Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DWARF PHILADELPHUS. We have several of the new dwarf varieties introduced by the French nurseryman Lemoine. They are even more floriferous and fragrant than the taller ones and their small size makes them frequently useful in landscape work, as there are not many small shrubs.

Prunus glandulosa. CHERRY OR FLOWERING ALMOND. One of the showiest of small shrubs in bloom and attractive in foliage. The flowers are very double like English daisies and scattered thickly along the branches. We have both pink and white varieties of this old-time garden shrub. This is the commonest of several species called "flowering almond." It can be distinguished from the others by its narrow leaves.

Punica Granatum. FLOWERING POMEGRANATE. Like the fruiting pomegranate except in the flowers, which are double. Excellent shining green foliage, remaining fresh until late in the fall. Medium, upright growth. Vermillion red blooms the first half of the summer. We also have a cream white variety.

Rhodotypos kerriodes. WHITE KERRIA. The leaves are like those of the kerria and the flowers are like those of the *Philadelphus*. It forms a medium-sized bush, growing best in partial shade. The flowers come in mid-spring and are followed by black berries. Used a great deal by landscape architects for parks and lawns.

Rhus glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC. This is a common large shrub or small tree in waste places and poor soil. Conspicuous for its large tropical looking pinnate leaves and clusters of deep red berries, which often remain all winter. Useful for natural effects in poor soil. Brilliant autumn colors.

Rhus copallina. SHINING SUMAC. A small native shrub for poor soil. Shining green leaves, yellow flowers.



A typical single rose.

Rhus canadensis. FRAGRANT SUMAC. This is usually a low spreading shrub when growing wild. In cultivation it is more upright. The yellow flowers in spring and scarlet berries in early summer are partly hidden by the leaves. The leaves turn deep rich red in autumn. They resemble the leaves of the poison ivy, but are not poisonous. It is one of the best low shrubs for naturalistic work.

Rhus cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE. SMOKE TREE. A large shrub or small tree that gets its name from its peculiar flowers, which are in delicate mist like panicles, purplish in color, suggesting smoke.

ROSA. THE ROSES

Few of us realize the wonderful effects to be had from the many kinds of roses used as shrubs. We are inclined to think of the rose only as a garden plant, good only for cut flowers. Besides those listed below many of those described under vines can be used as shrubs. They are particularly effective on banks.

Rosa rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. Deep green crinkled foliage. Large single flowers, either white or deep rose, for a long time in early summer. Attractive fruits in late summer.

Rosa. PERSIAN YELLOW. Single deep yellow flowers in late April, one of the best roses where both flowers and foliage masses are wanted.

Rosa rubiginosa. ENGLISH SWEET BRIAR. The Sweet Briar so often referred to in English literature. Makes a large bush with fragrant foliage and pretty single flowers. We have a few plants of the new Lord Penzance Hybrids with flowers of unusual and attractive colors.

Rosa bracteata. MCARTNEY ROSE. This is usually mistaken for the Cherokee Rose, as the flowers are alike, large single white, with conspicuous yellow stems. Unlike the Cherokee, this blooms throughout the summer. It is more of a bush than a vine, forming a dense mass of rich green foliage which usually remains green for at least half the winter. It will grow in poor soil and is one of the best shrubs for planting on banks.

Rosa. BABY RAMBLERS. These are the popular little roses that resemble the climbing ramblers in bloom, but are dwarf shrubs, and bloom more or less profusely throughout the summer. They are much used for cut flowers, for hedges, and wherever small flowering shrubs are wanted.

MME. NORBERT LAVASSEUR. The original "Crimson Baby Rambler."

MARIE PAVIE. Flowers, white or blush. This is the most vigorous and has the best foliage of the baby ramblers. It is by far the best for hedges. Will make nearly as dense and perfect a hedge as privet. It resembles the tea roses as much as it does the ramblers. Good wherever an "ever-blooming" shrub with handsome foliage is desired.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF. True dark red like the Jack Rose, not magenta.

ORLEANS. Rose red with white center; a bright clear color, never purplish. Better than the old Baby Rambler.

BABY DOROTHY. Bright pink like the Dorothy Perkins, but it does not mildew.



Spirea Vanhouttei. Weeping Bridal Wreath.

***Robinia hispida*.** MOSS LOCUST. This is like the locust tree in foliage, and form of the blossoms. The latter are a beautiful shade of pink, and come in late spring and early summer. It makes a low bush, inclined to sucker and form thickets. Fine for naturalistic and picturesque effects. It sometimes blooms a second time.

***Salix Caprea*.** PUSSY WILLOW. This is one of the willows whose blossoms, resembling at first silver gray fur, are the first signs of spring in some parts of the country.

***Sambucus canadensis*.** ELDER. This native plant is conspicuous for its large clusters of white flowers and dark purple berries. Planted for quick rank growth and wild effects.

***Sorbaria sorbifolia*.** ASH-LEAVED SPIREA. Large pinnate leaves, panicles of white flowers in summer. Semi-herbaceous. A distinct and attractive plant which can be treated either as a shrub or a perennial.

SPIREA. THE SPIREAS

The Spireas include more popular flowering shrubs than any other group. They are alike in having tiny Forget-me-not like flowers, either white or cerise, but the clustering of the flowers is quite different in the different species. They all prefer the sun, and are well adapted to the South. Many put out their foliage so early in the spring and drop it so late in the fall that they are green several months longer than most deciduous plants.

***Spirea Vanhouttei*.** WEEPING BRIDAL WREATH. The best seller of all flowering shrubs, and it well deserves its popularity. It has no defects. It is harmonious in any situation, lawn or garden, highly cultivated or naturalistic, or in relation to any type of architecture. Not particular about soil or drouth. Grows quickly to a height of six or eight feet, and then increases in height slowly. Its graceful arching form is particularly effective in late spring

when the branches are thickly set with the round white flower clusters. Use it liberally in all your plantings.

***Spirea Reevesiana*.** fl. pl. REEVES' SPIREA. The flower clusters are like those of *Spirea Vanhouttei*, but the individual flowers are double and last a long time. The bush is not arching, but hugs the ground closely, forming a rounded mass. Pleasing foliage of blue green color coming early and falling late. In the illustration, on page 9, it is shown facing down taller plants, a purpose for which it is well suited.

***Spirea prunifolia*.** fl. pl. BRIDAL WREATH. The true old-fashioned bridal wreath, so much planted in old-fashioned gardens. In mid-spring the upright branches are covered with little white button-like double flowers.

***Spirea Thunbergii*.** THUNBERG'S SPIREA. SNOW GARLAND. A deservedly popular small shrub. Begins to bloom in earliest spring. The flowers are like white forget-me-nots, and are not in definite clusters, but entirely cover the branches. The leaves are long, narrow and light green, giving the plant a light feminine effect. Does well under adverse conditions. We have never been able to grow enough of this to supply the demand, so many are its uses in landscape work.

***Spirea arguta*.** HYBRID SNOW GARLAND. Like the above, but larger.

Spirea Bumaldi Anthony Watereri. ANTHONY WATERER'S SPIREA. Flowers in flat clusters. Crimson at first, but turning to old rose. After the first profuse bloom in the early summer it blooms sparingly until frost. These second blooms will be increased if the first are cut after their beauty is gone. It is of such a symmetrical rounded form that it can be used as a formal specimen as well as in all other ways where a small shrub is desired.

***Spirea callosa* alba.** WHITE SUMMER SPIREA. Like Anthony Waterer's Spirea, except that the flowers are cream white, foliage a little lighter, and the plant even more dwarf.

Spirea Billardi. PINK SUMMER SPIREA. An upright shrub with magenta pink flowers in terminal panicles in early summer.

Spirea alba. WHITE SUMMER SPIREA. Like Spirea Billardi, but the flowers are cream white and come a little later.

Spirea Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIREA. This is similar to Spirea Billardi, but smaller, denser and neater.

Stewartia pentagyna. AMERICAN CAMELIA. A rare and beautiful native shrub of medium size. Large cup-shaped white flowers. Needs good soil.

Styrax japonica. JAPANESE STYRAX. A small tree or large shrub, excellent foliage and beautiful white bell-shaped flowers in early summer, which have the fragrance of the carnation. One of the best small trees for a refined lawn specimen, either in sun or partial shade.

Styrax americana. AMERICAN STYRAX. A native shrub similar to the above.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. SNOW-BERRY. Pure white berries and dark green foliage in the fall. Very striking when mixed with the red berries and flaming autumn foliage of the Japanese barberry. With us it needs good soil and partial shade.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. CORAL BERRY. INDIAN CURRANT. Deep crimson maroon berries that remain attractive for at least half the winter. The plant is low and the branches arch over, taking root where they reach the ground. This makes it a good shrub for holding banks that are not too hot and dry.

Syringa vulgaris. LILAC. The favorite of old-fashioned gardens. It needs good soil to be vigorous. There are many named varieties in white and different shades of lilac, and we have the best and most distinct of these, but

for general effect none are better than the old white and purple. The white is more or less of a tree.

Syringa persica. PERSIAN LILAC. The leaves are smaller, the bush more open. When in bloom, under good conditions, the flowers more completely cover the plant. Can best be described as more delicate and feminine than the common lilac.

Syringa japonica. JAPANESE LILAC. Of all the lilacs, this grows the most vigorously in the South. Makes a small tree. The leaves are like those of the other lilacs; the bark like that of the cherries; the flowers like those of the privets in color and form, but several times as large.

Tamarix gallica. TAMARIX. One of the oddest of shrubs. An open bush with many light green short and thread-like leaves on slender dark red branches. Delicate pink flowers.

VIBURNUM. THE VIBURNUMS

The wild viburnums, bushy dogwoods, and several other native plants form a group whose blossoms are not quite showy enough for those who are interested only in floral display, but are much used by landscape architects in lawns and parks where they wish to get natural, rather than horticultural effects and year-around interest, rather than conspicuous display at any one time. Their white flowers, various colored berries and brilliant autumn colors combine to give interest in all seasons. Most of them grow naturally in partial shade. The birds have a particular fondness for many of the viburnum berries. The snow balls are horticultural varieties of viburnums with showy flowers.

Viburnum dentatum. ARROWWOOD. One of the most vigorous viburnums here under average conditions. Bright blue berries in mid-summer. Upright growth.



Syringa vulgaris. Lilac.



A typical viburnum. See the discussion of viburnums and dogwoods on the previous page.

Viburnum cassinoides. WITHE ROD. The glossy green leaves turn to brilliant orange and scarlet colors in the autumn. The flower clusters are large and showy. The berries are first straw color, then pink, and then blue-black. Requires plenty of moisture. One of the best shrubs for wet places.

Viburnum lentago. NANNY BERRY. Sweet blue berries in late summer. Large showy flower clusters.

Viburnum prunifolium. BLACK HAW. Will grow in dryer places than other viburnums. The flower clusters are large and showy. The leaves are dark glossy green.

Viburnum Opulus. HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Outer flowers of each cluster with showy petals. Bright red bitter berries remain on nearly all the year.

Viburnum Opulus sterilis. SNOWBALL. Popular old-fashioned garden shrub. A variety of *Viburnum opulus* in which all the flowers of each cluster are showy, making a round white ball.

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. A very popular and handsome shrub. It needs plenty of moisture in hot weather.

Vitex Agnus-castus. CHASTE TREE. The nearly pure blue of these flowers is a rare thing in gardens. They are borne profusely in terminal spikes during mid-summer. The leaves are deeply cut to a star shape. We also have a variety with pale lavender flowers.

WEIGELA. THE WEIGELAS

These are among the best all-round shrubs for the lawn. The graceful arching branches bend over to the ground. In late spring and early summer the flowers cover the plant, making a magnificent display of color. They grow in full sun or partial shade.

Weigela rosea. PINK WEIGELA. The most popular and vigorous variety. The flowers open a pale pink and become deep pink, giving a pleasing effect of different shades in the same cluster.

Weigela candida. WHITE WEIGELA. Flowers pure white.

Weigela Eva Rathke. CRIMSON WEIGELA. Flowers crimson. Blooms a little later. It is smaller and less vigorous and more arching in growth than the others.

Weigela amabilis. Flowers deep pink with paler markings.

Weigela Gustave Mallet. Flowers large and uniformly deep pink.

Weigela variegata. VARIEGATED WEIGELA. Variegated leaves and rose colored flowers.

To find the description of a plant of which you know a common name, consult the index. We give there all the names we have heard applied to any plant, so that no matter what name you may know it by, you can readily find it. Only the more usual names are given in the text.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

These are evergreen shrubs and trees. They are called broad-leaved evergreens to distinguish them from the coniferous evergreens which usually have needle or scale-like leaves. Many of them have beautiful flowers, and some have showy fruits. The South is blessed with a wealth of this type of plant, most of which are not hardy North. The jasmine, the tea olive, the holly, the magnolia and many others are characteristic of Southern homes and gardens. Their liberal use not only gives us green in winter, but helps to develop a type of landscape and garden characteristic of the South. Broad-leaf evergreens are our principle reliance in planting about the porch and foundations of the house where year around effect is desired. As a rule they do well in partial shade. All those listed here are growing in our own nurseries, and are usually perfectly hardy here. Some few kinds may be injured by cold in exceptional winters, or exposed situations, but where this is the case the fact is mentioned in the description here given. In classifying a plant as to whether it is evergreen or deciduous we follow the usual custom. A few of the plants in this class are not always entirely evergreen throughout the winter, but where this is the case it is mentioned in the description.

Abelia grandiflora. ABELIA. Now the most popular of shrubs for mass planting. It blooms all summer, and holds its leaves all winter. It has a graceful arching form, does not grow to a great height, and since it blooms on the new wood it can be cut back severely each spring and easily kept to any desired height. Severe pruning also forces a new luxuriant growth that retains its foliage in winter as fresh as in summer. The flowers are bell shaped and a pale pink color that is practically white. The foliage is shining green in summer and reddish in winter. Abelia is more used than anything else to replace the old-fashioned bedding plants, such as salvia and cannas, around porches and against the foundations of houses. It blooms longer than they do and its foliage is there the year around.

It does not have to be renewed each year, but beauty from year to year. Abelia is shown in the illustration on page 27.

Aucuba japonica. AUCUBA. This has every appearance of being a tender hot-house plant, but is perfectly hardy here if the bright sunshine does not hit it in cold weather. It is of a rich green color, and the females have red berries. It is much used in window boxes in the heart of the city where, better than any other plant, it withstands smoke and dust. Does best in the shade.

Aucuba japonica aurea maculata. GOLD DUST TREE. A variety of the above in which the leaves are flecked with small golden yellow spots as though they had been sprinkled with gold dust. One of the best broad-leaf evergreens to give variety in foliage color.



Planting at a porch entrance, Robert B. Cridland, Landscape Architect. Plants from our nurseries.



Boxwood and other broad-leaved evergreens
in a real old Southern garden.

AZALEA. EVERGREEN AZALEAS

These are among the showiest of all blooming plants. The Indian azalea sold by the florists at Easter and planted in gardens nearer the sea coast are not reliably hardy in Atlanta, although there are many old plants growing well in sheltered places. The evergreen azaleas are all slow growers, and expensive for their size. They were formerly grown in Belgium and imported. Now that the importation of European nursery stock has been suddenly stopped by Federal quarantine for fear of importing European insect pests, the Azaleas are very scarce, and will be so until the American nurseries have been propagated and grown a stock of their own, which, on account of the slow growth of these plants, will take several years.

Azalea indica. INDIAN AZALEA. We have several of the hardiest varieties in white, pink and crimson.

Azalea amoena. JAPANESE AZALEA. Japanese Azaleas are perfectly hardy even at New York. They are the plants which attract so much attention with their solid masses of the most brilliant colors in the spring. This variety is magenta.

Azalea Hinodegira. CARMINE JAPANESE AZALEA. Nearly the color of the two-cent postage stamp, a brilliant flaming carmine. Of brighter color, but even slower in growth than *Azalea amoena*.

Azalea ledifolia alba. WHITE AZALEA. Pure white flowers.

Azalea kaempferi. Large red flowers, semi-evergreen.

Berberis ilicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. Of upright growth, leaves resembling those of the holly. It is not entirely evergreen with us.

Buxus sempervirens. BOXWOOD. The soul of the old-fashioned garden. We cannot imagine a colonial garden without the peculiar pungent odor of the boxwood. Even if not used to outline the beds there will be formal specimens or curious trimmed topiary work. There is no other plant that can quite equal it for small edgings, hedges, and plants trimmed to shape. Larger plants make handsome specimens for the lawn. It is the best hardy plant for boxes and vases. It will grow either in the sun or partial shade. Nothing does so much to give the old-time atmosphere as boxwood.

Buxus sempervirens arborescens. TREE BOX. Of faster and more open growth.

Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. The slowest grower of all hardy plants. It is the boxwood most often used as the dwarf edging in old gardens, but in the present impatient times most people find the ordinary box slow and dwarf enough. The latter can be kept any desired height almost indefinitely by shearing once or twice a year.

Calluna vulgaris. SCOTCH HEATHER. The "bonnie purple heather" of Scotland. It is a low spreading evergreen, herbaceous in appearance. It looks somewhat as though it might be a very large moss. The flowers are purple pink.

Cleyera japonica. JAPANESE CLEYERA. Dark glossy green foliage turning reddish in winter. The female plants bear red berries that are retained all winter.

COTONEASTER. THE EVERGREEN COTONEASTERS

Rather open shrubs with small dark green leaves usually persistent in winter, but not always entirely evergreen. Small white or pinkish flowers in summer, bright red berries in winter.

Cotoneaster rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED COTONEASTER. Low and spreading; white flowers; round leaves.

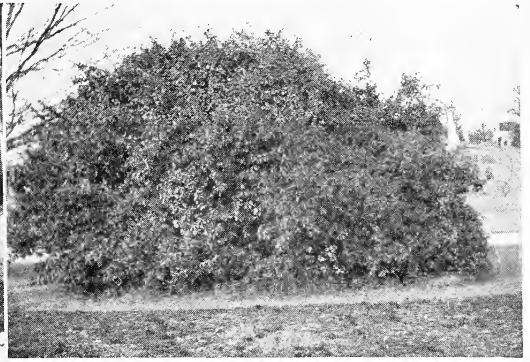
Cotoneaster horizontalis. PROSTRATE COTONEASTER. Low, almost prostrate. Pinkish flowers.

Cotoneaster Simonsii. SIMON'S COTONEASTER. Upright growth. Makes a much larger and taller plant, and has larger leaves.

Cytissus scoparius. SCOTCH BROOM. The foliage is not persistent in winter, but the numerous long twigs which resemble broom straws remain green in winter so that the plant is still a green mass in the landscape. The brilliant yellow pea-shaped blooms make a splendid showing. It grows better in a poor sandy soil than in a heavy clay.



Elaeagnus pungens Simonsii.



Elaeagnus pungens reflexa.

***Elaeagnus pungens*.** EVERGREEN OLEASTER. A broad-leaved evergreen that is of fairly rapid growth, and not particular as to soil or sun. The under sides of the leaves are silvery with brown scales. The flowers are not conspicuous, but are very fragrant and come in the fall. The fruit matures the following spring and is dark red and edible when fully ripe.

***Elaeagnus pungens reflexa*.** CLIMBING OLEASTER. This is peculiar and useful on account of the long branches which it sends out. These have no leaves the first year, and if it is desired to keep the plant as a shrub they can be trimmed off, or they can be so trained as to fill up open spaces where it will be difficult to get other foliage, or they may be trained to form a vine. We have often planted this at the corner of a porch where it forms both a shrub and a vine. Vigorous, rapid growth.

***Elaeagnus pungens Simonii*.** SIMON'S OLEASTER. Not very different from *Elaeagnus pungens*. Larger leaves.

***Elaeagnus pungens variegata*.** VARIEGATED OLEASTER. Leaves margined yellowish white.

***Elaeagnus pungens aurea variegata*.** GOLDEN VARIEGATED OLEASTER. Leaves with broad center stripes of deep yellow.

***Euonymus japonicus*.** EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. Hardy and easily grown evergreen. Much used in old-time gardens. The euonymus scale has destroyed many, but this can be controlled by spraying. The orange and scarlet fruits in winter are more conspicuous than the flowers.

***Euonymus japonicus aurea variegata*.** GOLDEN EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. Broad golden and yellow stripes down the center of the leaves.

***Euonymus japonicus argenteo variegata*.** SILVER EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. Silver white edgings on the leaves.

***Euonymus japonicus microphyllus*.** DWARF EUONYMUS. A tiny dwarf. Resembles boxwood, but of brighter green and more rapid and spreading growth.

***Euonymus britzensis*.** BRIGHT-FRUITED EUONYMUS. Probably a variety of the vine, *Euonymus radicans*. Forms a low spreading vine like bush, with dark green leaves, usually retained most of the winter. Bright scarlet fruit in winter.

***Gardenia florida*.** CAPE JASMINE. This, with the wonderful fragrance and beauty of its flowers is to be found in nearly every Southern garden. In the Piedmont belt it should be protected in unusually cold weather, or be planted only in sheltered places.

***Iberis sempervirens*.** HARDY CANDYTUFT. Usually classed as a perennial, but instead of dying to the ground each winter remains alive and evergreen. In the spring it is covered with white flowers for several weeks. It is one of the best plants for the edgings of beds or shrubbery.

ILEX. THE HOLLIES

We usually think of the native evergreen spiny-leaved, red-berried tree of our woods as being "the holly," and it is one of the handsomest and best, but there are several other hollies very useful in landscape work. Only the females bear berries.

***Ilex opaca*.** AMERICAN HOLLY. The well known native tree. As a lawn specimen nothing is handsomer or adds so much to the winter beauty and interest. Hollies grow in either sun or shade, and are not very particular as to soil. Plants dug up from the woods nearly always die. Plants bought from nurseries and transplanted with a ball of earth nearly always live and thrive. They should be partly defoliated and slightly pruned. Usually a young holly is very irregular and the pruning need be no more than is necessary to give it better form.

***Ilex Aquifolium*.** ENGLISH HOLLY. Similar to the American holly, but the leaves are darker, glossier and a richer green. It is more particular as to soil. We have a few plants of some odd and rare variegated varieties.

***Ilex vomitoria*.** YAUPON. CASSENA. A native holly that grows wild near the sea coast and does well inland. The leaves vary from linear to nearly round. They become dark green in winter. The berries are scarlet and turn dark red. Usually it is a bush and not a tree. It is of fairly rapid growth and is the best holly for masses of evergreen foliage.

***Ilex Cassine*.** DAHOON. CASSENA. This is similar to the above and often confused with it. It is larger in every way. The berries are bright scarlet all winter according to our observation, although some text-books say they are dull red. We think they have confused the berries of this with the preceding species.

Ilex glabra. INK BERRY. Another holly which grows near the sea. The berries are shining black. It grows freely even in poor sandy soil, and tends to spread and form thickets, excellent for naturalistic work.

Ilex Crenata. JAPANESE HOLLY. Resembles the box-wood in appearance, but grows faster and has black berries. Hardy at New York.

Illicium anisatum. ANISE TREE. A tree or shrub somewhat resembling the English laurels. The leaves stand upright, and show the under surface. When broken they have the fragrance of the anise.

Kalmia latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. One of our best loved woodland plants growing wild from Canada to Florida. It needs woodland conditions to do well, and also to look well. Plant it in a shady corner mixed with other wild things. Pinkish flowers in early summer.

Laurocerasus officinalis. ENGLISH LAUREL. One of the best plants for evergreen foliage either as a specimen or in mass. The color is pure green, as fresh in winter as in summer. It grows moderately rapid and finally becomes a small, dense tree. The European nurseries list many varieties. We have found the following to be distinct:

Rotundifolia. Leaves shorter and rounder, comparatively light green. Growth dense and round.

Pyramidalis. Leaves more narrow and pointed. Growth upright and open.

Augustifolia. Leaves very large, dark shining green. This is the handsomest of all.

Schipkinensis. Leaves dark, often somewhat twisted. Flowers are white in spikes and showy. Said to be hardy at New York.

There is some confusion in the naming of these varieties, and we can only claim they will be true to the description here given, not

that they will be the same as those sold by other nurseries under the same name.

Laurocerasus caroliniana. CAROLINA CHERRY. SOUTHERN MOCK ORANGE. WILD OLIVE. An evergreen wild cherry tree in general appearance and also botanically. The old leaves are dark green and the young bright yellow green, making a pleasing contrast in spring. Of rapid growth for an evergreen. One of the best to give us large evergreen foliage masses. Very difficult to transplant. Should be cut back severely and partly defoliated.

Ligustrum sinense. (*Ligustrum Amurense*). AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. There have been two plants sold as *Ligustrum amurense*. The true *Ligustrum amurense* is deciduous and used little in the South. The plant so much used here is really *Ligustrum sinense*, and it is perfectly evergreen at least in trimmed hedges. It is the ideal hedge plant, and it is the one almost universally used in the South. When not trimmed it is a handsome shrub with white flowers followed by dark blue berries that stay on all winter. The branches that bear the berries drop most of the leaves, and the plant is not entirely evergreen, if allowed to bear fruit. It grows rapidly, and is not very particular about the soil or shade. It is the best plant for quickly and cheaply screening things from view.

Ligustrum sinense buxifolia. BOX-LEAVED PRIVET. This is our own introduction. It is a seedling from *Ligustrum sinense* and is superior to it for all topiary and trimmed work. The leaves are smaller and closer together. The plant is more dense in every way. It is a very dark and rich green in winter. We use this almost entirely for our trimmed forms; cones; standards; domes, etc. Hedges of it are denser, finer and more uniform than those of the type. We have it trimmed into all sorts of attractive shapes, baskets, seats, etc. A privet trimmed to standard form is shown in the illustration on page 28.



A block of trimmed Box-leaved privet in our nursery.



A mass planting of Japanese privets. The taller plants are *Ligustrum japonicum*. Those in front are *Ligustrum lucidum*.

Ligustrum japonicum. LARGE JAPANESE PRIVET. The most rapid grower of all broad-leaved evergreens. A two to three foot plant in spring may be six or eight feet tall in fall. Valuable for quick results and for screens. The white flowers are not particularly showy, but the clusters of blue berries in winter resembling upright bunches of wild grapes are extremely attractive and valuable to cut and bring in the house. In severe winters this privet may drop some of its leaves and growth made late in the fall is sometimes injured by severe cold. *Ligustrum japonicum* forms the main part of the planting at the entrance on page 5.

The following variegated varieties are usually hardier and more evergreen than the type.

Ligustrum japonicum marginatum aureum. Leaves at first margined and blotched golden yellow, finally becoming entirely yellow green or green. Has particularly large and handsome clusters of berries.

Ligustrum japonicum excelsum superbum. Leaves beautifully variegated light yellow.

Ligustrum japonicum tricolor. The young leaves are purplish, the older ones light gray green with light yellow bordering.

NOTE: *Ligustrum japonicum* and *Ligustrum lucidum* form the only instance where we follow not the Standardized Code of Plant Names and the Standard Cyclopedic of Horticulture, but the general custom of horticulturists in the South. In the code and cyclopedic these plants are reversed to what they are here. Our *Ligustrum lucidum* is described under the name of *Ligustrum japonicum* and our *Ligustrum japonicum* under the name of *Ligustrum lucidum*.

Ligustrum lucidum. SMALLER JAPAN PRIVET. The best of all shrubs for evergreen foliage

masses. It is one of the few perfectly hardy, vigorous, easily grown, entirely evergreen plants that can be used to give year-round foliage effect, just as deciduous shrubs are used for summer effect. It is a dark rich green both in summer and in winter. It is of spreading form and hugs the ground without needing smaller shrubs to face it. It is dense and yet open enough to give interesting shadow masses between the more extended branches. It is not coarse or rank, and does not quickly grow out of bounds. It can be kept any desired height by spring pruning. It has white flowers like the other privets, but these are not as great an attraction as the clusters of dark blue berries that are retained all winter. It does not suffer from insects or disease, and is never unsightly at any season of the year. In short, it grades almost perfect on nearly all the points desired in a shrub.

Ligustrum nepalense. The plant commonly sold under this name in the South is really the above.

Ligustrum lucidum macrophyllum. A variety of *Ligustrum lucidum* with larger and darker leaves; less vigorous.

Magnolia grandiflora. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. The magnolia is rightly the pride of the South, but there is now an unjust prejudice against it on account of the wrong way that it has been used. Instead of allowing its branches to sweep the ground, it has been trimmed up like a shade tree, destroying its natural beauty, and exposing the bare ground beneath where grass will not grow. Every large lawn that is to be a Southern lawn in character as well as in location should have magnolias on it. On large estates it can be planted as an avenue tree. The magnolia is difficult to transplant and should be partly defoliated.



Mahonia japonica. Japanese Mahonia.

Mahonia Aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. OREGON GRAPE. When well grown this is one of the handsomest of all shrubs. It does not like the hot sun or poorly drained clay soil, nor poor dry soil. Plant it in the shade in a soil rich with humus and where it gets good drainage. The leaflets are spiny like the holly; green in the summer, but reddish in winter. The bright yellow flowers are likely to appear at almost any time from mid-winter to mid-spring. They are followed by blue berries.

Mahonia japonica. JAPANESE MAHONIA. This has leaflets still more like the holly. They are thick and remain green all winter. The branches are upright and stiff, with the leaves at right angles to them. The flowers and berries are like those described above. It likes the same conditions as the *Mahonia Aquifolium*, but is not so particular.

Michelia fuscata. BANANA SHRUB. Famous for the banana-like fragrance of its flowers, much used in old Southern gardens. It is not always entirely hardy north of Atlanta.

Nandina domestica. JAPANESE NANDINA. At first glance this looks much more like a dwarf evergreen bamboo than it does like a shrub. It is, however, closely related to the barberries. The leaves take on coppery hues in winter. The red berries are retained until spring. We have never been able to grow enough of this to supply the demand.

Osmanthus Aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED TEA OLIVE. The leaves usually resemble those of the holly, but are very variable, some being entirely without spines. The plant grows slowly into a large shrub. It has fragrant white flowers in the fall. Shade or sun.

Osmanthus Aquifolium Fortunei. FORTUNE'S TEA OLIVE. In this variety the leaves are uniform, and the smaller spines are more regularly arranged along the edge of the larger leaf.

Osmanthus fragrans. TEA OR FRAGRANT OLIVE. Another one of the delightful fragrant evergreens that make the old-time Southern gardens famous. The flowers appear for a long period in the fall and then again in the spring. A slow grower in Atlanta, but more vigorous southward and toward the coast.

Pachysandra terminalis. JAPANESE SPURGE. Remains a pure dark green the year around and spreads freely. It is greatly used by landscape architects as an edging and as a ground cover in shady places where grass will not grow.

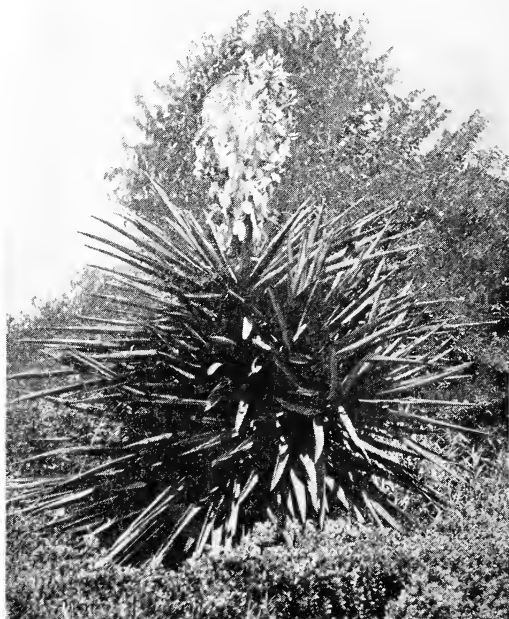
Photinia serrulata. EVERGREEN PHOTINIA. A small tree. The young leaves and twigs are reddish and show up in an interesting way against the dark green of the older leaves. The white flowers are in large flat panicles. Difficult to transplant. Should be cut back and partly defoliated.

Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii. EVERGREEN HAWTHORN. An upright open shrub growing either in the sun or shade. The leaves are small and perfectly evergreen. The white flowers come early in May. They are far surpassed in beauty by the brilliant orange berries which begin to color in late summer and usually remain on through the winter. Few plants give so much color for so long a time. Large specimens are difficult to transplant.

Quercus sempervirens. LIVE OAK. The famous live oak is hardy in the Piedmont belt, although not entirely evergreen. Difficult to transplant. Cut back severely.

RHODODENDRON. THE RHODODENDRONS

Although the rhododendrons reach their perfection in the mountains near here, it is difficult to grow them out of the moist mountain



Spanish Bayonet.



Plant and berries of the Evergreen Hawthorn, *Pyracantha coccineum*. The plant in the foreground is abelia. That on the right is the blue variety of Lawson's Cypress.

atmosphere. They should be planted in a bed of old compost and wood's earth; the surface of the bed kept a few inches lower than that of the surrounding ground and covered with a thick mulch of leaves. They must be in partial shade and have both moisture and drainage. When grown successfully nothing is more beautiful. Do not cultivate them as the roots are too near the surface. We do not carry many rhododendrons in stock, but have arrangements for collecting them.

Rhododendron Hybrids. We carry a few of the named Hybrids, but it is so difficult to grow them satisfactorily that we recommend sticking to the native species.

Rhododendron maximum. GREAT LAUREL. ROSE BAY. Makes a large shrub or small tree, pinkish white flowers.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Flowers purple. A smaller shrub.

Rhododendron punctatum. SMALL RHODODENDRON. This is the easiest of Rhododendrons to grow here. Both the plant and leaves are small. The flowers vary in color, from deep pink to lilac pink. It blooms in early summer and sometimes repeats in the fall.

Rosemarinus officinalis. ROSEMARY. The old-time sweet smelling herb. Bluish evergreen foliage. Blue flowers in the spring. Fine for year around interest in the old-fashioned garden.

Santolina Chamaecyparissus. LAVENDER COTTON. Another fragrant evergreen herb. Dense light blue green foliage. Yellow button-like

flowers in summer. This is very pretty as a facer in front of abelia and other evergreens.

Thea sinensis. TEA PLANT. The true tea plant, the leaves of which are used to make tea. It is also useful as an ornamental, perhaps the most useful small broad-leaved evergreen. The leaves are dull green all winter. The flowers resemble small white roses and are borne a long time in the autumn.

Viburnum Tinus. LAURUSTINUS. In Southern France this is the predominant shrub in many parks and gardens, and it could well be in the coastal plain of the South. The flat clusters of pink buds are conspicuous for a large part of the winter, and open into white flowers in early spring.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. A new introduction which gives promise of becoming one of the most popular evergreens. Hardy at Philadelphia. Large crinkled evergreen leaves. White flowers in spring, followed by deep red berries, changing to black.

Yucca aloifolia. SPANISH BAYONET. Resembles the palms. The leaves are sword-shaped, very stiff and sharp pointed. They are desert plants and will grow in the driest soil. The large stalks of white flowers are similar to those of the wild *Yucca filamentosa*, Adam's Needle or Bear Grass.

Yucca filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. BEAR GRASS. Grows wild here in dry waste places. Evergreen, sword-shaped leaves. Stately stalks of white flowers. Will grow where little else will. We can sell you collected plants cheaper than you can collect them.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

The cone bearing evergreens do not all bear cones, unless the berry-like fruits of the junipers and others are considered as modified cones, but this name is applied to distinguish them from the broad-leaved evergreen flowering plants that hold their leaves all the winter. Most of them will be called either cedars or spruce pines by those who are not familiar with the plant names. As a class, they are the richest and choicest plants. They are to the other ornamentals as silk is to cotton. With the exception of some of the junipers they are best used as specimens and strike the high notes of the landscape composition. Some of the small horticultural types, such as arborvitae and retinisporas are often massed together in beds, taking the place of annuals, giving an extremely rich and luxurious effect as well as more permanent results. Only dwarfs should be used for this purpose, and even then they may need shearing to keep them down to the desired size. Nearly all the conifers except hemlocks and yews require plenty of sun. It is best to use broad-leaved evergreens in the shade.

Abies concolor. SILVER FIR. The firs are cold country trees, but this one has done fairly well for us. It is a striking plant of light blue green color, somewhat like the colorado blue spruce.

CEDRUS. THE TRUE CEDARS

These are not at all what most people will call "Cedar." They are of the spruce type of growth with a straight upright leader and horizontal main branches and are often called spruce pine, although the botanics give that name to the native short-leaved pine. They are the only trees of spruce form which do their best in the South.

Cedrus Deodara. DEODAR CEDAR. INDIAN CEDAR. The handsomest of all large specimen conifers and the most rapid grower. The color is a light bluish green. The whole effect is feathery, light and graceful, yet a large tree is also stately. Everyone wants this. Give it plenty of room.

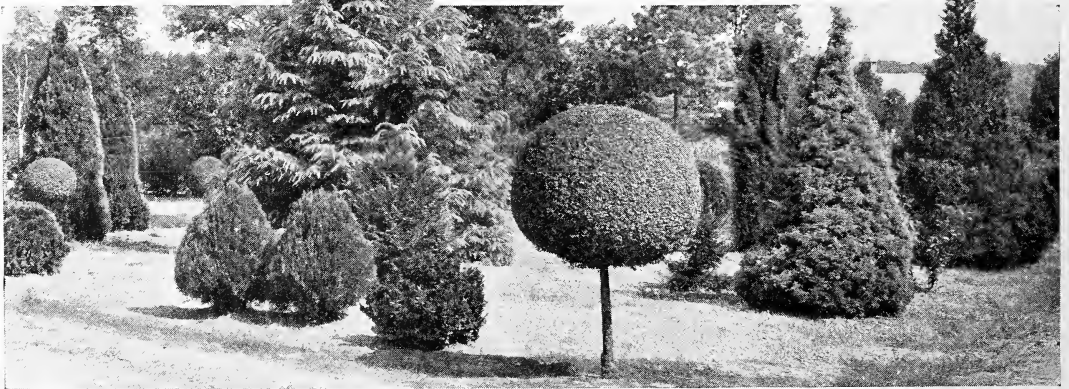
Cedrus Libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. This is the tree which Solomon used in building his temple. It resembles the Deodar cedar, but is stiffer and slower in growth.

Cephalotaxus Harringtonia fastigiata. KOREAN YEW. An odd and striking little plant. The branches are strongly upright and the dark rich green leaves radiate from them at right angles.

Cryptomeria japonica. JAPANESE CEDAR. Of extremely rapid growth and odd appearance. It looks like the pictures in the geologies of some of the plants that flourished in the coal ages. It also resembles the Norfolk pine, sometimes grown by florists. It turns bronze in winter.

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana. LAWSON'S CYPRESS. This is like the arborvitae in appearance. It remains bright green all winter. It is more difficult to transplant and more particular about soil than the arborvitae. Nearly all who visit our nurseries in mid-winter when many of the evergreens are dull, want these bright, fresh looking plants. This is shown in the illustration on page 27.

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8

Specimen Plants in Front of Our Office.

1. Golden Pyramidal arborvitae. 2. Dwarf Chinese Arborvitae. 3. Deodar Cedar. 4. Retinispora obtusa nana. 5. Standard Trimmed Privet. 6. Swedish Juniper. 7. Retinispora Squarrosa Veitchei. 8. Retinispora plumosa.

Cupressus sempervirens royali. ROYAL ITALIAN CYPRESS. This is the extremely tall shaft-like evergreen we see in the pictures of Italian gardens. Hardy only in the South. It is sometimes injured by unusual cold in the Piedmont belt.

Cupressus arizonica. ARIZONA CYPRESS. A tall, rapid growing, columnar tree, bluish green in color.

Juniperus virginiana. RED CEDAR. The native red cedar. Very variable in form. Most individuals lose their lower limbs and show a trunk. Some form tall, narrow columns. It is cheaper than the other evergreens, and is often used for that reason, and for naturalistic work. In the illustration on page 37 it forms the accents in the shrubbery border, a purpose to which it is better suited than any other conifer.

Juniperus virginiana glauca. BLUE RED CEDAR. This is the bluest of all the blue-green plants, very striking and popular. Holds its lower branches and does not show the trunk.

Juniperus communis. COMMON JUNIPER. This is a plant of very variable form, growing wild both in the United States and Europe. Sometimes it is a broad, flat mat on the ground, sometimes a vertical column. Its many horticultural varieties are much confused, as are also those of some of the other Junipers. The plants we sell are true to the descriptions given here. They may not be the same as those sold under the same name by other nurseries. The name *Juniperus communis* we apply to upright plants that do not exactly fall under the classifications given below. All the varieties will do well in a poor soil.

Juniperus communis hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. A tall, narrow column. The most upright of all. A good bluish-green color in both summer and winter.

Juniperus communis Ashfordii. ASHFORD'S JUNIPER. Our own introduction similar to the Irish juniper, but a heavier, denser and broader plant. One of the handsomest of all columnar evergreens.



Cedrus Deodara. Deodar Cedar.

Chamaecyparis Lawsonia azurea. BLUE LAWSON'S CYPRESS. One of the most beautiful plants we have. The fronds of foliage are in distinct vertical planes like the Chinese aborvitaes and the color is a beautiful blue green winter and summer.



Juniperus Pfitzeriana as an edging.



Swedish Juniper.

Juniperus communis suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. Upright like the two preceding, but with the tips of the younger branches drooping outward. Leaves larger.

Juniperus communis oblonga. NEPAUL'S JUNIPER. Similar to the Swedish juniper in foliage, but with branches slightly spreading.

Juniperus communis depressa. SPREADING JUNIPER. The commonest wild form and very variable. Sometimes a flat mat, sometimes similar to *Juniperus oblonga*, usually the branches radiate irregularly from the ground at an angle of about 45 degrees and give a hollow vase form. Foliage light green in summer and purplish in winter. It is one of the few conifers that can be used for low mass planting. Harmonizes with rough stone work and other naturalistic settings as well as with more polished surroundings.

Juniperus communis depressa aurea. GOLDEN COMMON JUNIPER. A variety of the above with the tips of the branches light golden yellow in summer and golden bronze in winter.

Juniperus chinensis. CHINESE JUNIPER. A dense cone of awl-shaped bluish-green foliage. One of the best semi-dwarf evergreens. Is quite distinct from other types.

Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana. PFITZER'S JUNIPER. A very different plant from the above. The foliage is like that of the native red cedar, but handsomer. The plant is irregular in form, the branches usually ascending at an angle of about 45 degrees. Often it is lower on one side than on the other, a great advantage in fitting it in to the outer edge of an evergreen mass planting. It is a bright rich green in both summer and winter. It is the best evergreen conifer to plant in masses just as we would shrubs.

Juniperus horizontalis. PROSTRATE JUNIPER. A prostrate creeping juniper, useful among the rocks.



Juniperus communis depressa. Spreading Juniper.

Picea excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. The only Spruce that will do well in the South, and it is of quite a different character here than in the North. Instead of being a rapid growing open tree, it is of a slow, dense growth. Our nearest equivalent to the large firs and spruces of other climates is the Deodar cedar.

Picea pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. This is a striking blue-colored spruce much planted in the North. It is rather fortunate that it does not do well in the South because its aggressive bizarre color and form have spoiled the character of many an otherwise quiet and dignified lawn. We have it for you if you insist.



Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.

Pinus Strobus. WHITE PINE. The pines which grow so freely all about us will not transplant well. This is a distinct and handsome species of dark blue-green color, of which nursery-grown trees transplant readily. It is the principal lumber pine in northern forests.

Pinus sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. As it is usually illustrated in books, this is an open tree, but here it makes a fine, dense specimen, although it grows fairly rapidly. The color is blue-green. We consider it the best pine to be planted in the South either as a lawn specimen or for screen purposes.

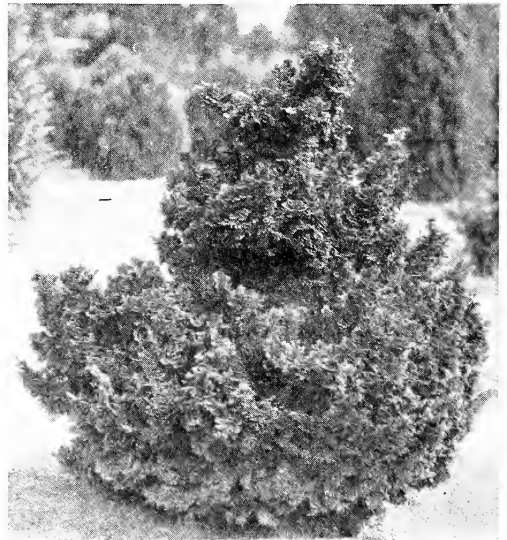
Pinus montana mughus. MUGHO PINE. Very much a dwarf. Forms a low, dense mound, broader than high. Unusual and attractive. Pure green all winter.



Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.

RETINISPORA. (CHAMAECYPARIS.)
JAPANESE CYPRESS

These are specimens of a rich and highly cultivated character. They are expensive and look it. They are our most popular evergreens, particularly for high class work. They transplant easily, and are not hurt by heat and drouth. Their character is greatly altered by trimming. Entirely untrimmed, they eventually become large, rather open trees. Kept closely sheared they can be developed into dense specimens of any size and shape. This is often the best way to handle them, but the beauty of their foliage is best brought out if the branches are merely tipped once or twice a year. The sheared specimens from our nurseries will stay dense for many years without trimming, but it is best to give them some attention. They are essentially horticultural in appearance and in the treatment they require. Their beauty is due to the varying form and color of their foliage.



Retinispora obtusa nana.



Group of *Retinisporas*. The light colored is the Silver Cypress. The others are the Plume Cypress.

Retinispora pisifera. PEA-FRUITED JAPANESE CYPRESS. Foliage flattened as though ironed out. Pure green.

Retinispora pisifera aurea. Same with golden tipped foliage.

Retinispora plumosa. PLUME-LEAVED JAPANESE CYPRESS. Fronds of plume-like foliage. Pure green.

Retinispora plumosa aurea. Same with golden tipped foliage.

Retinispora plumosa argentea. Same with pale yellow tipped foliage.

Retinispora obtusa. OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPANESE CYPRESS. Has flattened foliage like *Retinispora Pisifera*, but shorter fronds.

Retinispora obtusa compacta. A dense rounded form of the above.

Retinispora obtusa nana. DWARF JAPANESE CYPRESS. A variety of very slow growth, and

irregular picturesque form. Its short fronds of foliage are beautifully curled. The color is a dark rich green.

Retinispora squarrosa Veitchii. SILVER JAPANESE CYPRESS. Foliage of a feathery fluffy texture and silvery blue-green color. This is the best of the blue-green evergreens and a very popular plant.

Retinispora filifera. THREAD-LIKE JAPANESE CYPRESS. Thread-like drooping foliage and dwarf growth.

Retinispora filifera aurea. Same with golden tipped foliage.

We have a few plants each of several rare and unusual varieties of *Retinispora*.

Taxus cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. One of the few conifers that will grow in the shade. Dark rich green foliage, resembling that of the hemlock. Slow growth.

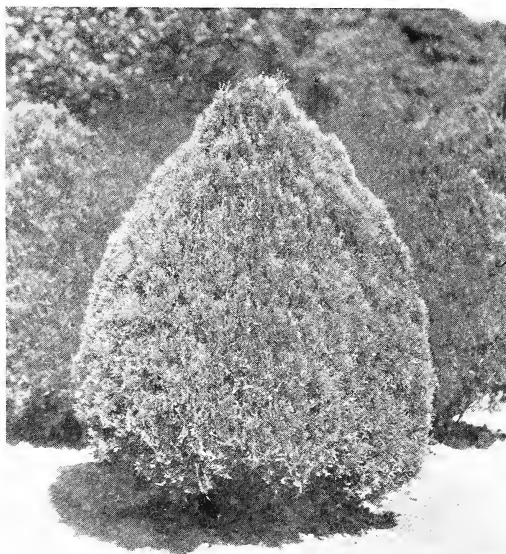
THUYA. THE ARBORVITAE

The arborvitae all have, with the exception of a few varieties, foliage that looks as though it had been ironed out flat, and in the Chinese species the foliage is in vertical planes. The American arborvitae are very popular in the North, where the Chinese are not fully hardy, but they turn brown in winter, and for that reason we prefer the Chinese which turn an attractive shade of dull green or bronze for a short time in December and January. Both require full sunlight.

Thuja orientalis. CHINESE ARBORVITAE. BIOTA. The species of which the following are varieties. It is very variable in form. Sometimes it is a tall, narrow column and sometimes a round dome. We have grown thousands of these, getting many distinct and beautiful forms, some of which are included in the list of varieties below, and others we expect to introduce later. One of the most useful and easily grown evergreens in this climate.

Thuja orientalis compacta. DWARF CHINESE ARBORVITAE. BIOTA. Dwarf, dense and rounded. A perfect little specimen for the open ground or for jars.

Thuja orientalis aurea compacta. DWARF GOLDEN BIOTA. Dwarf and compact, pleasing light yellow green color.



Thuja orientalis aurea nana.

Thuja orientalis viridis. DEEP GREEN BIOTA. Our own introduction. Dark rich green color. Dense and perfect, but of more rapid growth.

Thuja orientalis aurea nana. BERCKMANS' GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. A small dwarf with the tips of the foliage bright golden yellow in summer and golden bronze in winter. Striking and attractive color in both winter and summer. This is the most popular dwarf conifer either for the open ground or for jars.

Thuja orientalis pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL CHINESE ARBORVITAE. Tall, columnar form, of fairly rapid growth. The vertical form is accented by the strongly vertical arrangement of the foliage. Pure green in color.

Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua. GOLDEN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. Tall, pyramidal form with tips of foliage light golden yellow in summer and golden bronze in winter.

Thuja orientalis pendula. THREAD-LIKE BIOTA. Foliage thread-like and pendulous.

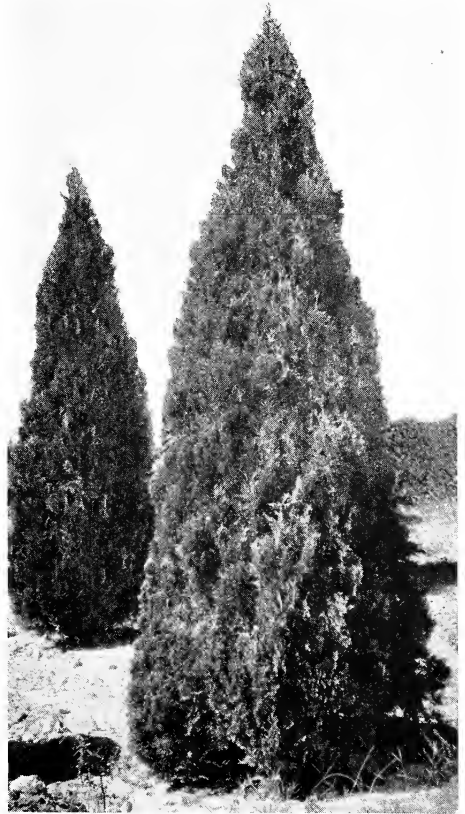
Thuja occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Makes a tall, pyramidal tree, much used for accents and for screens.

Thuja occidentalis Reidii. REID'S ARBORVITAE. The foliage is short and beautifully curled.

Thuja occidentalis globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITAE. A perfectly round compact dwarf. The only conifer of exactly this shape and often very effective.

Thuja occidentalis Ellwangeriana aurea. ELWANGER'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. A dwarf with two kinds of foliage. An attractive shade of bronze in winter.

Tsuga canadensis. CANADIAN HEMLOCK. A tall forest tree in the mountains. A handsome medium sized specimen here. Although it prefers a cooler climate it needs only a good soil to be a success in the South. One of the few conifers that will grow in shade. The foliage is a dark rich green the year around.



Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua. Golden pyramidal arborvitae. In the background is the pure green pyramidal arborvitae.



A block of *Retinispora* in our Nursery.



Planting about a colonial doorway.

VINES

Vines are an inseparable part of any picture of a really home-like home, and you will find many uses for them about the grounds. They will cover the earth where grass will not grow, clamber over rocks, stumps, old trees, and other objects, many of which would be unsightly without the clothing of the vine, make dense screens on lattice work or wire, cover ugly walls, relieve the angles of the house, shade the porch and pergola, and in all these situations, give you their beautiful flowers. Many vines, notably the roses, can be used as shrubs.

Akebia quinata. **AKEBIA.** A twining vine of moderately rapid growth. The leaves are divided into five leaflets. The rosy purple flowers are interesting, but not showy.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. **VIRGINIA CREEPER.** **WOODBINE.** The native ivy which resembles poison ivy in appearance, but which has five leaflets instead of three. The foliage is deep red in autumn. The best naturalistic vine for growing over rocks, walls, etc.

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. **JAPANESE, OR BOSTON IVY.** The best clinging vine for rapid growth on brick walls, etc. Brilliant autumn colors, blue berries in winter. Although not evergreen, the leafless vines in winter make an attractive tracery on the walls.

Bignonia capreolata. **CROSS VINE.** Most country boys know this as they use it to smoke. Evergreen leaves. Trumpet-shaped orange flowers.

Bignonia radicans. **TRUMPET VINE.** Deciduous leaves. Trumpet-shaped orange-red blossoms for a long time in summer which attract humming birds as well as ourselves. A picturesque climber for pergolas, porches, stumps, old trees, fences, etc.

Clematis paniculata. **WHITE CLEMATIS.** Gives a cloud of white star-shaped flowers in late summer. The small leaves form a dense mass. It is an excellent vine to grow on wire netting or trellis work. Plant in sun only. This clematis can be seen on the balustrade in the picture on our cover.

Clematis Jackmanii. **PURPLE CLEMATIS.** Planted mainly for the large, rich purple flowers. It often blooms a second time. This is an excellent vine to use on the small pieces of trellis which are now so often used to decorate white colonial houses.

Dolichos japonica. **KUDZU VINE.** Noted for its extremely rapid growth. Good for covering unsightly objects or wherever quick growth is the main purpose.

Euonymus radicans. **CLIMBING EUONYMUS.** A slow growing evergreen vine that clings to walls. Varies considerably in the size of its leaves, growth, etc. Slow growth is often an advantage where it is desired to cover the foundations without having the whole building covered.

Euonymus radicans variegata. VARIEGATED CLIMBING EUONYMUS. Leaves edged and marked white. Extremely attractive on foundations, small gate posts, etc., and as a ground cover in narrow spaces.

Euonymus radicans vegetus. FRUITING CLIMBING EUONYMUS. A much more rapid growing vine. Larger leaves. Scarlet fruit in winter.

Gelsemium sempervirens. CAROLINA YELLOW JASMINE. One of the prettiest of Southern wild flowers. It is well adapted to cultivation, particularly fine for twining around a pillar of a porch or pergola. Fragrant yellow flowers in mid-spring. Evergreen leaves.

Hedera helix. ENGLISH IVY. The well known evergreen ivy. There are few plants that have as many uses. It is by far the best evergreen vine for covering brick, stone or concrete walls. For many situations it is a better ground cover than grass. It will grow in a dense shade where grass will not. Formal designs can be carried out by covering beds with ivy instead of filling them with temporary summer flowers. It is much used in window boxes.

Lonicera japonica. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. The vine that grows so freely in waste places. Many a bank and vacant lot have been changed from an unsightly mess into a beauty spot by the natural growth of this vine. There are many more such places that could be transformed by planting it. We can supply large quantities of it at a very small rate. A steep terrace covered with it often looks better and is more easily taken care of than if covered with grass. White flowers turning to yellow are borne profusely in early summer and sparingly the rest of the year. Nearly evergreen. Very fragrant.

Lonicera japonica aurea reticulata. GOLDEN JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. A variety of the above on which the leaves are beautifully veined and mottled golden yellow. This is the vine at the right of the picture on the opposite page.

Lonicera sempervirens. CORAL HONEYSUCKLES. Beautiful coral red flowers, borne profusely in early summer, then more sparingly until fall. It is not a rampant grower. It can be used with other vines like clematis and akebia which furnish the foliage while it gives continuity of bloom.

Lonicera Periclymenum belgica. WOODBINE DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. This is also a continuous bloomer. The flowers are of a purplish red outside and orange yellow inside. A more vigorous grower than the coral honeysuckle. Often used as a ground cover on banks.

Lonicera Heckrottii. HECKROTT'S HONEYSUCKLE. Less rambling, and more of a shrub. The flowers are crimson outside and white inside. Not so continuous in blooming. Fragrant.

Lycium chinense. MARTIMONY VINE. As much a shrub as a vine. Shining green leaves and vigorous growth with light purple flowers in the summer.

Jasminum officinale. WHITE JESSAMINE. White star-shaped, fragrant flowers in summer. The small leaves and general manner of growth give a delicate and pleasing effect.

Jasminum nudiflorum. JANUARY JASMINE. Described under shrubs.

Jasminum primulinum. CHINESE JASMINE. A hardy climber. Usually evergreen, with attractive yellow flowers during a long blooming season.

ROSA. CLIMBING ROSES

The climbing roses have long been the most popular vines. The introduction of the ramblers added many still more popular varieties. The climbing roses do not have to climb. Many make excellent shrubs, and many can be used as ground covers.

Crimson Rambler. The first of the ramblers and still popular. Large clusters of crimson flowers.

Dorothy Perkins. The best known of all ramblers. Is a rampant grower. A single vine will cover a large area. The canes are not stiff and lie close to whatever support they have, so that it will cover the roof of a pergola as well as the columns. The mildew on this variety may be controlled by spraying.

Tauschendon. Thousand Beauties. Gets its name from the many beautiful shades of pink to be seen at one time on the same plant. Very nearly thornless. Does not mildew.

Excelsa. Red Dorothy Perkins. Resembles the Dorothy Perkins in foliage and manner of growth, but does not mildew. The flowers are brilliant crimson, large and double.

Lady Gay. Almost exactly like Dorothy Perkins, except that it does not mildew. We believe in planting this instead of Dorothy Perkins.

Hiawatha. Small single flowers of the most brilliant ruby red. Showy yellow stamens.

American Pillar. A pillar rose is one that sends up long stiff canes suitable for tying to a pillar or lattice. This has beautiful clusters of large single flowers that open carmine pink with white eye and yellow stamens. No mildew. Our favorite of all the ramblers.



Lonicera periclymenum belgica. Woodbine.

Rosa laevigata. CHEROKEE ROSE. The State Flower of Georgia. One of the most beautiful roses in existence, and yet is not very well known and is seldom planted. It has large single white flowers with showy yellow centers, formed of the stamens. It is a vigorous climber with evergreen foliage.

Romona. RED CHEROKEE. Flowers beautiful soft deep pink, or sometimes nearly rose red, otherwise like the Cherokee.

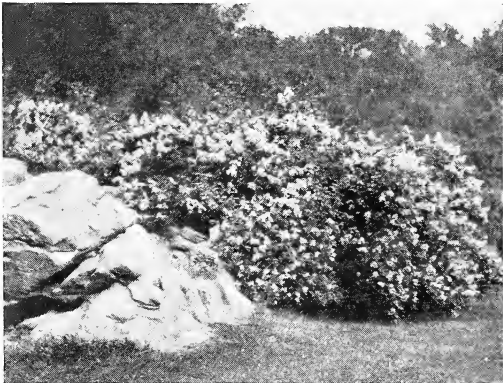
Rosa Wichuriana. MEMORIAL ROSE. The parent of the Dorothy Perkins, and most of the other ramblers. Single white flowers. It lies flat on the ground and is much used as a ground cover.

Rosa multiflora. JAPANESE CLIMBING ROSE. The parent of the Crimson Rambler. White flowers in clusters. Red berries in winter.

Trachelospermum jasminoides. WHITE STAR JASMINE. One of the most popular vines in the coastal plain where it is completely hardy and vigorous. It has deliciously fragrant flowers nearly all summer.

Vinca minor. PERRIWINKLE. An excellent little ground cover. Makes a thick mat of dark green leaves, and bears pretty blue flowers in spring. It grows in dense shade under trees.

Vinca major. LARGER PERRIWINKLE. Like the above, but much larger in every way.



A Rambler Rose.



Wisteria.

Wisteria sinensis. CHINESE WISTERIA. Noted for its beautiful drooping racemes of violet flowers. It is very variable in flowering time and will often bloom sparingly in summer. A rampant grower, reaching to great heights. One of the best pergola vines.

Wisteria sinensis alba. WHITE WISTERIA. Same as the above with white flowers.

Wisteria multijuga. JAPANESE WISTERIA. The racemes of flowers are much longer and more open. In Japan they are often over three feet in length.

Wisteria frutescens magnifica. AMERICAN WISTERIA. A variety of the native Wisteria. With larger flowers than the wild plants, and blooming a month later than the Asiatic species.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Artistic, striking and unusual effects may be produced with these, either as clumps, in beds by themselves, or among the shrubs and perennials.

Arundo Donax. GIANT REED. Grows ten to fifteen feet high. Long, broad leaves produced from the base to the top. Plumes reddish brown, changing to silvery gray.

Arundinaria japonica. JAPANESE EVERGREEN BAMBOO. Six to ten feet high. Grows easily and spreads rapidly. Striking and attractive and useful for many artistic effects. Makes an effective screen. The canes make fine, straight poles for fishing, etc.

EULALIA (MISCANTHUS) EULALIAS

These are the most popular of the ornamental grasses. Six to eight feet high.

Eulalia zebrina. ZEBRA GRASS. Leaves banded crosswise with yellow.

Eulalia variegata. VARIEGATED EULALIA. Leaves striped lengthwise with pale yellow.

Eulalia univittata. NARROW-LEAVED EULALIA. Narrow dark green leaves.

Gynerium argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. The handsomest of all the ornamental grasses. Narrow dark green leaves. Long silvery white plumes.

Palaris arundinacea variegata. RIBBON GRASS. Much smaller grass. From one to two feet high. Leaves striped lengthwise, green and white. Used in flower beds, and for mixing with cut flowers.

HEDGES

The beauty of a well-trimmed hedge makes a strong appeal even to the man who is not ordinarily reached by the fascination of plants. Its usefulness is also readily apparent.

It serves the purpose of a fence and costs less. It often gives just the desired character to the place. Although many homes look better when the lawns merge into those of the neighbors without a dividing line, others seem to require that they be set apart from their surroundings. When a well-kept lawn and an uncared-for space adjoin it is usually best to separate them by a hedge or shrubby border. A tall hedge makes an excellent screen.

Southern Amoor River Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) is the ideal hedge plant. When trimmed it makes a dense, fine textured growth and is completely evergreen. It is adaptable to various conditions of soil and sunlight. It can be purchased in large quantities at a low price.

If a dense and perfect hedge is desired buy plants with good roots. Set them about nine inches apart. One row is enough. Cut them back nearly to the ground after planting. Shear frequently and each time only a few inches higher than at the last shearing. The top of the hedge must not be wider than the base or the lower part will not get enough sun and will not be dense.

Do not allow yourself to be taken in by the peddler who carries several thousand tiny seedlings under his arm. At best it will take years to get a hedge from these and many will probably die, leaving gaps that will take still longer to fill. Our plants are made by starting with a grade better than he is offering and lining them out in nursery rows where they develop a large root system. When dug we divide them into four grades, the poorest of which we throw away. Under good conditions

the large size will produce a small but dense hedge in one season's growth.

The following make good hedges for special purposes. The figures given are the distance apart they are most often planted:

Baby Rambler Roses. 12 inches. Continuous bloom through the summer. Marie Pavie makes the most dense and perfect hedge.

Citrus trifoliata. Trifoliolate Orange. 18 inches. Very thorny. Stock cannot penetrate it.

Ligustrum lucidum. Smaller Japan Privet. 24 inches. Dark rich green color.

Buxus sempervirens. Boxwood. Small hedges. Edgings to flower beds, etc.

Populus nigra Italica. Lombardy Poplar. Tall Hedge.

A row of untrimmed plants allowed to take their natural growth is often more attractive than a trimmed hedge and easier to care for. For this purpose a great variety of plants could be used. The following is a list of some of the most suitable beginning with the smaller ones:

Buxus sempervirens. Boxwood.

Baby Rambler Roses.

Spirea callosa alba.

Spirea Bumalda Anthony Watereri.

Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry.

Symphoricarpus vulgaris. Indian Currant.

Spirea Thunbergii. Snow Garland.

Abelia grandiflora. Abelia.

Spirea Vanhouttei. Weeping Bridal Wreath.

Forsythia viridissima. Golden Bell.

Ligustrum lucidum. Smaller Japan Privet.

Hibiscus syriacus. Althea.

Lagerstroemia indica. Crape Myrtle.



A border of shrubbery and flowers that is not only a thing of beauty and joy in itself, but hides from view the service portions of the property.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

We prefer the name "Art out of Doors", for the word "Landscape" carries with it the idea of large extent and helps to perpetuate an old idea that it is an art only for the man of great wealth and his large estate. Today we are learning that the most modest home deserves careful thought as to the arrangement and decoration of its surroundings. The lawn without planting now looks to us as barren and unhomelike as the room without furniture.

We cannot here discuss the principles of Landscape Design more than to give the following as a few fundamental ideas that may prove helpful.

The aesthetic principles of "Art out of Doors" are the same as those of art anywhere else. It is only the technic that is different. This may seem so obvious that it is useless to mention it, yet we often hear such rules as, "Straight lines are always bad in landscape work." They are usually out of harmony in a natural landscape where all the other lines are curved, but in relation to the straight lines of buildings and city streets it is often the irregularly curved line that appears out of place. This is only an example of several such rules.

Understand thoroughly the result you are after and make everything contribute to that result. If you want quiet dignity to be the expression of your home, use quiet and dignified plants. If you choose queer and curious plants for your lawn you will get a queer and curious lawn. The most common planting error is the selection of kinds and quantities of plants that personal fancy dictates and then attempting to fit them to the situation afterward. Plants should be selected to fit the situation and the ultimate effect desired. The complete result will then be more pleasing to you than if you had merely selected a list of plants that most pleased you as individuals without regard as to where they were to go.

Plant decoration is relatively the least costly of all the things that are necessary to complete the comfort and beauty of your home, but it cannot be done for nothing. Set aside for it a small amount. It need be no more than what you pay for one piece of furniture.

The services of our landscape department are at your disposal.



FINDING LIST OF COMMON NAMES

In this list are given all the common names of any plant that we have heard, followed by the scientific name under which it is described and the page. In the text we give only one or occasionally two common names for each plant. Some plants have six or more common names. They are all given here alphabetically. We hope that by using this list you will be able to find the description of any plant no matter by what name you may know it.

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ASHFORD PARK NURSERIES

Town Office
802 Grant Building

Nurseries
Peachtree Road

ATLANTA, GA.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

PLANTING AND CARE OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LIFE OF PLANTS

In accordance with the custom of other nurseries we do not guarantee the life of plants. To do so would make it necessary to increase the prices to cover possible loss and the careful planter would be paying for the losses of the careless one. We could not replace one loss without replacing all, hence our strict rule of replacing none.

We endeavor to grow, dig and ship plants so that they will not only live, but thrive with as little check to their growth as is possible. Occasionally a plant will die even with the best

care and attention and without apparent reason. This happens with us on our own grounds where they have expert handling.

You have the privilege of returning, when delivered by our trucks, any plants that are unsatisfactory, but when accepted our responsibility ceases.

Claims for damages on railroads due to delay in handling or other causes must be made directly to them by the consignee. We cannot handle this for you although we hold ourselves in readiness to render any assistance possible.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

Time to Plant

Plants which drop their leaves in winter are best transplanted only when the leaves are off. Usually this is from November to March with us. Evergreens are never quite dormant and are usually moved with a ball of earth on the roots. This allows them to be transplanted a little earlier and later than deciduous plants. Fall planting is better than Spring for nearly everything in this climate. Oak trees are slow to become dormant in the fall and should not be transplanted early. Spring planting is considered best for them.

Size to Plant

The best size for planting depends on so many things that no rule can be given. Usually

our customers are best satisfied when they purchase moderately large sizes for general planting. For important situations it pays to get plants large enough to give the effect desired at once. We have large specimens of all kinds most often desired in large sizes, including Retinisporas, 12 and 15 feet high, Water Oaks 25 feet high, etc. Most of these will transplant as safely as smaller sizes.

Distance Apart to Plant

Shrubs may be planted as close together as is desired, provided that those of the same kind are planted together in good sized masses. Mass planting does not allow the stronger to crowd out the weaker, and also makes for better design. Usually in shrubbery borders the plants are set about as far apart as they are

high. Four to five foot plants, four to five feet apart, etc. Tall, narrow growing types are planted closer together. Under favorable conditions plantings made this close will give a solid mass of foliage the second summer.

Soil Preparation

Most of the plants described in this booklet need a good garden soil to do their best. On an average their soil requirements are about the same as those of the average field crop or garden plant. Around most new homes in the city the soil is not as good as this. The top soil has been graded or washed away. It must be improved if the plants are to thrive.

The best way to improve any poor soil is to add humus, decaying organic matter. The red clay that we have all through the Piedmont belt makes an excellent soil if deeply broken up and mixed with plenty of old, well-rotted manure. Liberal quantities should be used. You are endeavoring to permanently change the composition of the soil, not merely adding a little plant food.

Mixing sand and clay gives a substance resembling concrete suitable for roads, but not for plants.

The soil may be entirely changed, the poor thrown out and good brought in. This is the ideal way where good soil can be obtained. It takes more time and labor.

Chemical fertilizers give only a temporary effect and do not help in dry weather.

Dynamiting the holes often helps, particularly for trees.

If the plants are to go close together it will be best to prepare a bed for them, as you would for salvia or cannas, but deeper. This can be done before planting time.

If the plants are to go far apart it is easier to dig a separate hole for each one. If the soil is unusually good the holes need be no larger than is necessary to get the plants in without crowding the roots. Ordinarily the holes for shrubs are dug at least two feet across and eight to twelve inches deep. They should have a flat bottom and vertical sides. A forkful or two of old manure is thrown in and mixed thoroughly and deeply into the bottom. The holes are then ready for the plants.

Unpacking

When the plants come it is best, but not necessary, to open them at once. Unless the planting is to be completed within a few hours they should be heeled in. Dig a light trench, place the roots in it and cover them with earth. This takes very little time as they can be placed close together. Wind and sun must not strike the roots. Cold will not hurt them.

If anything seems wrong notify us at once. Damage due to the fault of the railroad or express company should be complained of direct to them and not to us. We are not responsible for the plants after they leave our hands.

Planting

In setting out plants they must go in the ground as deep as they grew in the nursery

and no deeper. Spread the roots out naturally. Do not let them be jammed together. Dig the hole larger if necessary.

In filling in earth about the roots it is safest not to use manure in contact with them. Use damp, but not wet, crumbly earth, and see that it sifts between the roots. Leave no air pockets. It often helps to shake the plant. Tamp the earth as firmly as possible with the foot or stick. This tamping is most important.

Water just before the last two inches of soil are put in. It is not necessary to water deciduous plants in fall and early winter planting. Evergreens at any time, and deciduous plants in the spring need watering after planting.

The last two inches of soil should be added later and left loose. Old manure may be put on as a mulch, but do not bank it against the stems of the plants.

Balled Plants

Evergreens and a few deciduous plants are shipped with a ball of earth still on the roots. If desired they can be set around where they are to go and the effect judged before any holes are dug.

This ball of earth should not be broken. Do not remove the wrapping until the plant is adjusted in the hole just as you want it. Most planters merely loosen the burlap at the top and lay it down in the hole or cut it away with a knife, but do not attempt to pull it out from under the plant. Do not allow a wad of burlap to come between the ball and the dirt you are putting in. Tamp the earth you fill with as firmly as possible and water and finish as with the other plants.

Hedges

For hedges dig a trench at least 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep and prepare it with manure as described for the holes in planting shrubbery. Amoor River Privet, the plant so much used for hedges, is usually set nine inches apart in a single row. To get a fine dense hedge cut it nearly to the ground after planting. When growth starts shear frequently and allow the hedge to increase only a few inches each time. Do not allow the top to get broader than the base or it will shut off the light and the base will be open.

After Planting

Pruning after planting helps. It restores the balance between root and top. Many planters prefer to cut back shrubs severely after transplanting, sacrificing height to induce a fresh, vigorous growth. With plants grown as we grow them it is seldom necessary to do more than remove any undesirable branches entirely and cut back the others slightly, if at all. Much depends on the kind of plant and the effect desired. Some broad-leaved evergreens need to be defoliated.

Watering for the first year during dry weather is a great help. See "Watering," under "Care of Plants." It is well to leave a slight ridge around the plant, particularly on sloping ground, so that the water will not all run off.

CARE OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

For the first two or three years after planting trees and shrubs require as much care as garden plants, but no more. Afterward many kinds will more or less take care of themselves, although you must give them a little attention to make them grow just as you want them to. This does not mean any great labor or expense, nor does it require a college education, only intelligent attention.

Cultivation

Cultivate a large circle around each plant or make a bed around the group. Keep the grass and weeds away and a mulch on the ground. This is absolutely necessary the first few years.

Watering

Watering is not usually necessary, but it helps to get newly set out plants through the first summer and helps any plant in dry weather. Plants described in this booklet as needing particularly good soil, plenty of moisture, etc., will not flourish under ordinary conditions unless they are watered during drouth. When you water see that the soil is wet down to the depth of the roots. Set the hose down at the side of the plant and let it run. The ordinary sprinkling wets the ground for only a quarter of an inch and does not help the plant. Twice a week is often enough.

Pruning

Do not prune unless you have some good reason to prune and unless you know exactly what you are doing.

Some good reasons are:

To remove all dead, weak or unsightly growth. This helps appearances and may check the spread of disease. In many spring flowering plants, particularly *Deutzia*, *Weigelia*, *Philadelphus*, Climbing roses, and some *Spirea*, the branches that have borne flowers in the spring will not be as vigorous as the new growth. They can be cut out immediately after flowering. The new growth will be encouraged and you will have better foliage in the summer and better flowers the next spring.

To remove branches that are in the way as the lower hanging limbs of trees. It is best to remove these entirely rather than to shorten them.

To keep the plant within bounds. If a shrub is getting too big, do not shear it as you would a hedge. The result will be very stiff and ugly. Cut out the longer branches entirely and leave the shorter untouched to give the natural effect. Some shrubs, such as *Abelia*, can be cut back in spring nearly to the ground and made to start over. In a few weeks they are handsomer than ever. Others, like Japanese privet and crape myrtle, can be cut back to short stubs of last year's growth. They will soon throw out long, vigorous new branches.

To improve flowers or fruit. *Hydrangeas*,

buddleia, *callicarpa*, summer flowering *spireas*, hybrid tea roses, and to some extent crape myrtle and *wistaria*, will have much finer flowers or fruit if they are pruned back in spring to a few buds on last season's growth, much on the same principle as grapes are pruned. Some plants will have more or less repeated bloom if the old flowers are cut off as soon as their beauty is gone. Among these are *buddleia*, summer flowering *spirea*, *ceanothus*, etc.

To help the plant grow in its natural form. Sometimes a plant will grow a little one-sided and can be improved by cutting back some branches.

To make the plant grow in some unnatural form, as a hedge or other topiary work. Some conifers, particularly the *retinisporas*, can be sheared like a hedge. It keeps them very dense. This is the only kind of pruning that should be done with hedge shears. Hedges should be trimmed so that the sides are exactly vertical, and the base not cut off from the light by the overhanging of the top.

The following are important points to remember:

Use pruners, not pruning shears, unless you wish to shear the plant into a stiff formal specimen.

Prune so that the scar will heal over quickly. In pruning limbs from trees cut close to the trunk and keep the scar painted until the bark grows over it. In pruning shrubs it is better, but not necessary, to make a diagonal cut close above a bud.

Most spring and early summer flowering shrubs bloom on the wood made the previous year and if this wood is removed by winter pruning they will have no flowers in the spring. These should be pruned just after blooming.

Most summer flowering shrubs, including summer flowering *spirea*, *buddleia*, crape myrtle, *Althea*, *callicarpa*, *hydrangea*, *symphoricarpos*, etc., bloom on new wood made in the same season. These can be pruned in winter. The flowers or berries of these are often improved by pruning.

Training

Beside pruning there are various other methods that will suggest themselves to help a plant in the way it should go. Vines usually need something to climb on and can often be made to grow where you want them by simply putting them there.

A branch of a conifer or shrub can often be tied so as to fill up an unpleasant gap.

If a leader of a water oak or *Deodar cedar* is destroyed it is well to tie one of the side shoots to a vertical stake so that it will replace the leader.

Snow and sleet will sometimes weigh down the branches of *arborvitae*s and other plants. Shake it off, and if they do not become natural in a few days tie them up in place either to a stake or to each other.

Insects and Disease

The control of most insect pests and plant diseases is not as difficult as is sometimes thought. It is not necessary to be an entomologist and know the names of the insects. You need only notice how they work.

Chewing insects, those that eat the leaves, should have a poison, such as arsenate of lead or arsenate of lime sprayed on the leaves.

Sucking insects, those that do not eat the leaf, but suck the sap from it, cannot be poisoned, but must be suffocated by a "contact insecticide." A strong solution of ordinary soap, 1 oz. to 1½ quarts of water sprayed on them will serve. There are a number of commercial preparations—"Black Leaf Forty," "Schnarr's Mixture,"—and others that are good.

Scale insects, such as San Jose Scale, are sucking insects that are protected by a scale. They usually need something so strong that it would injure the leaves if used in summer. Spray for them in the winter with kerosene emulsion, strong lime sulphur, or Scalecide, a commercial preparation easier to handle.

Borers in the wood are more difficult. Some can be gotten out with a bent wire. Carbon bisulphide forced in the holes will often get them. Fortunately there are very few borers that attack vigorous, healthy branches.

Plant diseases are also more difficult than insects. In order to prevent the disease entering the leaves the latter must be covered with a film of some fungicide. Lime sulphur or Bordeaux mixture are the usual commercial sprays for orchards, but they are difficult to

use and mark the foliage. Ammoniacal copper carbonate is better for ornamentals. Potassium sulphide, 1 oz. to 4 gals. of water, is most used for mildew on roses. For rose mildew and other diseases that appear early spray as the leaves are opening, and again after they are full grown.

Directions for these spray materials are usually on the package. They may be purchased at drug stores and seed stores.

Small spray outfits may also be had at the same places.

For further directions see "Spray Callender" Bulletin 53, Georgia State Board of Entomology.

Besides spraying other methods of control will suggest themselves, such as hand picking, burning, cutting out infested branches, etc.

Winter Protection

Only a few of the plants we carry will need any winter protection in ordinary winters at Atlanta. We do not give them any ourselves.

Most of the winter damage is a result not of extreme cold but of sudden cold after a warm spell or of the sun striking the leaves after a cold night. Plants are often hardy in sheltered positions when they would be injured in exposed places. There are some plants that are hardy in a colder climate than ours, but are injured by the sudden changes in the spring.

It is not necessary to use an unsightly covering for slightly tender plants all winter. Provide a neat box to put over the plant at critical times. Remove it not on a sunny morning but on the first moderate night.

Visitors are welcome at the Nurseries on Peachtree Road every day except Sunday.

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