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HARDY
ORNAMENTAL
PLANTS





**The Deodar Cedar. The most beautiful and graceful
of all the conifers.**

*I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;*

*A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.*

—JOYCE KILMER.

Hardy Ornamental Plants

For the South

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



Ashford Park Nurseries

W. T. Ashford -- -- H. C. Caldwell

Town Office, 802 Grant Bldg.
Nurseries, Peachtree Road
Atlanta, Georgia

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 material of landscape design; to point out to you the many and wonderful possibilities of their uses, both aesthetic and utilitarian, and to help you in selecting those kinds that will best produce the effects you desire. It is based upon our own experience with plants here in the South.

THE NAMES WE USE are with very few exceptions, the "Standardized Plant Names." The common names of plants are like our nicknames. They serve well enough among friends even though there are several names for the same plant and several plants have the same name; but to distinguish one plant or one man from those of all the world it is necessary to have something more definite. Horticulturists as well as botanists have found it necessary to use scientific names. The layman, however, prefers the common names and in order to make these usable a committee representing nurserymen and others have recently published a list of "Standardized Plant Names," giving one common name for each plant. It was decided not to have scientific names for horticultural varieties, and such names formerly used, as well as all other incorrect names, are in regular type in parenthesis.

THE ASHFORD PARK NURSERIES HAVE ENDEAVORED 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 which are best suited to fill that purpose.

IN ADDITION TO THE VARIETIES HERE DESCRIBED we have in the nursery many rare and unusual plants which we do not grow in sufficient quantity to warrant here giving them space. We will be glad to obtain for you anything that we do not 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 greenhouse, we water only the propagating beds; we fertilize only moderately, our soil is practically the same as that throughout the Piedmont belt. If a plant will grow in our nurseries—and 95 per cent of the plants we sell are grown there—it will grow on your lawn.



Taken just as planting was commenced.

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 pruning back the tops would force 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.

THE TIME TO PLANT varies with the species, the 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 in mid-fall, just as soon as we are reasonably certain that the hot, dry weather is over. Plants which drop their leaves are best moved when the leaves are off.

THE NURSERIES ARE ON PEACHTREE ROAD, AT ASHFORD PARK, ten miles from Atlanta, near Oglethorpe University. Oglethorpe cars stop almost at our doors.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME every day except Sunday. Come 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.

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 the 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.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT offers you the advice of technically trained men with long experience with Southern plants.



Taken a few years later.

TREES

The sentiment connected with the planting of trees has been a theme of poets and philosophers in all ages. It is indeed an attractive thought that so little a thing as the planting of 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 their 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. 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 only. Japanese maples are described under shrubs.

Acer dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. (Soft 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. Among the best for either lawn or street. Should not be confused with the Silver Poplar.

(*A. dasycarpum wierri*). WIER MAPLE. A beautiful variety with deeply divided leaves and gracefully drooping branches.

Acer rubrum. RED MAPLE. Similar to the Silver Maple, but a smaller tree. Its red flowers in early spring are quickly followed by still showier and brighter red fruits. The leaves usually turn to brilliant shades of yellow and scarlet in autumn. This is not the red-leaved Japanese maple.

Acer saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. (Hard Maple). The tree from which maple sugar is made, and famed also for its scarlet and yellow 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. Autumn color yellow. It is less particular about soil conditions than the other maples.

(*Acer platanoides schwedleri*). SCHWEDLER MAPLE. (Purple-leaf Norway Maple). Leaves purple in the spring and dark green in summer.

AESCULUS. HORSECHESTNUT

Aesculus hippocastanum. HORSECHESTNUT. A handsome tree with white flowers suggesting candelabra. Of slow growth in the South and needs rich soil.

ALEURITES

Aleurites fordii. TUNG-OIL TREE. GROWN in China for the oil made from its seeds. A handsome ornamental tree with showy white and brown flowers. Grows rapidly and stands heat and drouth well, but is not entirely hardy in Atlanta.

ALBIZZIA

Albizzia julibrissin. (Acacia nenu). SILK-TREE. (Acacia. Mimosa.) This remarkably picturesque and beautiful tree is hardy only in the South and has become one of the plants which give to Southern lawns and gardens their distinctive character. The large pinnate leaves are divided into tiny leaflets, giving a feathery effect. The flowers are silky like thistles and are a beautiful shade of pink, remaining for some time in the early summer.

AMERLANCHIER. SHADBLOW

Amerlanchier canadensis. DOWNY SHADBLOW. (Service or June Berry. May Cherry). A small woodland tree similar to the dogwoods and reddub in general character. White flowers in midspring followed by sweet berries.



Acer platanoides. Norway Maple.



Amygdalus persica. Flowering Peach.

AMYGDALUS. PEACH

Amygdalus persica. FLOWERING PEACH. These are like ordinary peach trees except when in bloom in midspring. 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 light red.

BETULA. BIRCH

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. This and its varieties are the lightest, airiest and most feminine of all trees, which character comes not only from the white bark, but also from the slender branches and delicate foliage.

(*B. 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 lenta. SWEET BIRCH. (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.

Betula nigra. RIVER BIRCH. (Red Birch). The only birch native to the South outside of the mountains. Found along streams. We have tried it on comparatively dry situations and find it grows luxuriantly. The bark peels off in very thin sheets, sometimes showing a light tan surface.

CASTANEA. CHESTNUT

Castanea japonica. JAPANESE CHESTNUT. Bears chestnuts as large as small apples, and makes an attractive lawn tree. The disease which is wiping out our native chestnuts rarely attacks it.

CEDRELLA

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

CELTIS. SUGARBERRY

Celtis mississippiensis. SUGARBERRY. (Hackberry). Similar to the elms. Sometimes recommended as the best street tree for the South.

CERCIS. REDBUD

Cercis canadensis. AMERICAN REDBUD. A small woodland tree. In the woods it is usually open with its branches often in picturesque horizontal lines which show up strikingly in midspring when closely studded with the magenta pink blossoms. In the open lawn it is more dense and upright. Grows under the same conditions as the dogwood.

CLADRASTIS. YELLOW-WOOD

Cladrastis lutea. (*C. tinctoria*. *Virgilia lutea*). YELLOW-WOOD. A beautiful and rare native tree. The white flowers come in early summer and are like those of the wisteria and locust, but in larger and more open racemes. It grows rapidly in good ground.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD

Cornus florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. We do not need to describe the beauty of the dogwood when in bloom; but the beauty of its red berries is not so well known. White flowers in late spring, fruits in late fall and winter. Not particular as to sun or soil. 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.

(*C. florida rubra*). REDFLOWERING DOGWOOD. The popular pink-flowered variety of the above.

FAGUS. BEECH

Fagus americana. (*F. grandifolia*). AMERICAN BEECH. This is the large tree in the woods whose smooth gray bark is often marred by carved initials. It grows well in rich land and makes one of the handsomest trees for the lawn, rivaling the oaks in stateliness. The branches are low and wide-spreading.

FRAXINUS. ASH

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

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

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba. (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). 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. According to scientists 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.

GLEDTISIA. HONEYLOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos. HONEYLOCUST. An open tree of delicate foliage. It is of rapid growth and does well in poor soil. Is often used where it is desired to have a shade tree that lets through some of the sunlight.



Malus floribunda. JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB.

HICORIA

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

JUGLANS. WALNUT

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.

KOELREUTERIA

Koelreuteria paniculata. GOLDENRAIN-TREE. (Varnish Tree). A small lawn specimen with showy yellow flowers in summer when little else is in bloom.

LIQUIDAMBAR. SWEETGUM

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEETGUM. (Bilsted. Alligator Tree). 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 readily transplanted in the spring.)

LIRIODENDRON. TULIPTREE

Liriodendron tulipifera. TULIPTREE. (Tulipoplar. Whitewood). The largest tree in our woods, wrongly called 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 only small sizes for transplanting.

MAGNOLIA. DECIDUOUS MAGNOLIAS

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

Magnolia liliflora. LILY MAGNOLIA. (Purple Chinese Magnolia. Tulip-tree). This and its varieties described below are the trees which make such a brilliant display in the early spring with their purple, pink, or white, tulip-shaped flowers. The foliage, too, is handsome all summer, and there are no flowering trees that

make finer lawn specimens. Its flower petals are purplish-pink outside, white inside. This is one of the original species of which the following are hybrids:

(*M. soulangeana*). SAUCER MAGNOLIA. Flowers pink and white. The most popular variety.

(*M. alba superba*). LARGE SAUCER MAGNOLIA. Flowers almost pure white.

(*M. soulangeana nigra*). PURPLE LILY MAGNOLIA. Flowers deep purple pink both inside and outside. Bears occasional flowers in summer.

Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBERTREE. A large, handsome tree similar to the evergreen magnolia, but with the leaves falling in the autumn. Gets its name from its fruit which resembles a cucumber.

Magnolia tripetala. UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA. Has remarkably large leaves, three or four feet long. The flowers are also large and attractive. Grows rapidly in good ground.

MALUS. CRAB

"Apple-blossom time" is a season of delightful beauty in many lands. It would seem that there could be no greater charm than that of the apple orchard when in bloom, but here in these crabs with their multitude of flowers and many shades of pink, white, and coral red we have that greater charm; and in our own native crabs fragrance is added to color.

Malus angustifolia. SOUTHERN CRAB. This and the dogwood are the two trees which do the most to make the springtime beauty of our woods and fields. Its fragrant round pink buds amid the fresh green leaves are indeed a delight. We offer nursery-grown trees which will live much better than those taken from the woods.

Malus ioensis (bechteli). BECHTEL CRAB. This is a variety of the Western crab apple. Covered in late spring with the prettiest flowers of all the crabs, we might say of all the trees. They are like pale pink semi-double roses and have the fragrance of the pansy.

ASIATIC CRABS

These were chiefly from the gardens of China and Japan. They grow more rapidly than our native crabs and are more floriferous but less fragrant.

Malus floribunda. JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB. Considered the best, and the one we grow in largest quantities. Profuse single flowers. Bright red in bud, but nearly white when open.

(*M. atrosanguinea*). CARMINE CRAB. Similar to *Malus floribunda*, but the flowers are pink after opening.

Malus baccata. SIBERIAN CRAB. Vigorous growth. Fragrant white flowers. Small translucent yellow to red fruits, good for jelly.

Malus niedzwetzkyana. REDVEIN CRAB. This is an apple tree with a purple color throughout; flowers, fruit, leaves, and bark. Its apples are large, dark purple, and edible.

Malus scheideckeri. SCHEIDECKER CRAB. Semi-double rose pink flowers. Upright growth. Blooms young. Fruit valuable for jelly.

Malus spectabilis. CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Similar to *M. scheideckeri*, but larger flowers not blooming until older.

MELIA

Melia azederach. CHINABERRY. (Pride of India). Everyone knows this tree. It grows rapidly in almost any soil. The fragrant lilac flowers in early summer, although partly hidden by the leaves, are extremely attractive.

(*M. azederach umbraculiformis*). TEXAS UMBRELLA-TREE. (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, either in the children's playground or the garden.

MORUS. MULBERRY

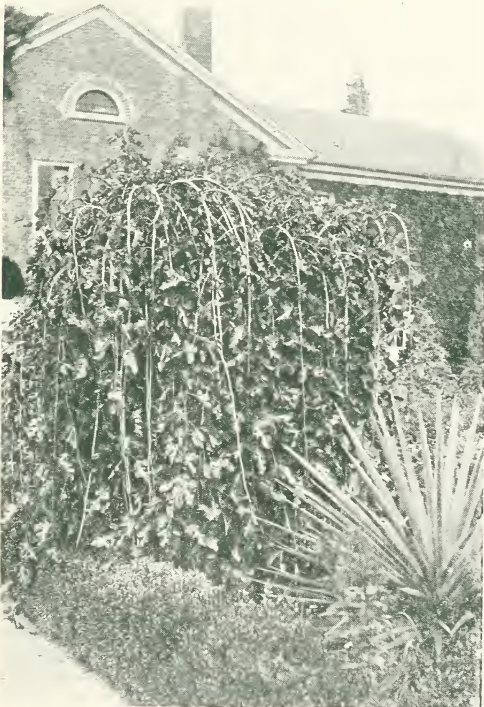
Morus alba (*pendula*). WEEPING MULBERRY. The weeping branches are budded on a six to ten foot stem of a mulberry tree, and as they droop to the ground a plant is formed that at once attracts attention. It bears edible mulberries.

OXYDENDRUM. SOURWOOD

Oxydendrum arboreum. (Andromeda arborea.) SOURWOOD. (Sorrel Tree). 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 becomes a tall tree. White flowers in the summer.

PAULOWNIA

Paulownia tomentosa. (*P. imperialis*). ROYAL PAULOWNIA. (Empress Tree). Grows like a weed almost anywhere. Remarkably beautiful and fragrant lavender flowers in late spring. Large leaves.



Morus alba pendula. Weeping Mulberry.



Melia azederach umbraculiformis.
Umbrella China Berry.

PLATANUS. PLANETREE

Platanus occidentalis. AMERICAN PLANETREE. (Button Ball. Sycamore). One of the largest native trees in the eastern United States. The brown outer bark comes off in large plates, showing a white inner bark.

Platanus orientalis. EUROPEAN PLANETREE. (London Planetree). Of more symmetrical and denser growth than the native plane. Less conspicuous bark. Often recommended as the best street tree.

POPULUS. POPLAR

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

Populus (caroliniensis). CAROLINA POPLAR. A tall upright tree much planted for its rapid growth. Broader and more of a shade tree than the Lombardy poplar. It is not the native cottonwood although it resembles it and is often sold under the same name.

Populus balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR. Similar 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 but little space. As a street tree it is often used for planting narrow streets.

PRUNUS. FLOWERING CHERRIES

These are the trees which make the cherry blossom time of Japan so famous the world over. The fruiting cherries of Europe do not seem to like this southern climate, but many of their charming cousins from Japan appear to thrive here.

Prunus serrulata sachalinensis. YUMA CHERRY. (Sargent Cherry). Flowers rose-pink. Single.

FUGENZO CHERRY. (Kofugen, James H. Veitch). Flowers very double. Deep pink.

Prunus sieboldi. SIEBOLD CHERRY. (Naden-Zabura). Flowers very double. Blush-pink.



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 of slow growth. Here, as usual, the water oak has grown as fast as the silver maple, famous for its rapidity of growth.

Prunus subhirtella (*pendula*). SHIDARE-HIGAN. (Japanese Weeping Cherry). The prettiest of all the weeping trees, particularly in midspring when its gracefully weeping branches are filled with pale orchid-pink flowers. Grown by budding the weeping branches six or eight feet high on the straight stem of an ordinary cherry.

PRUNUS. FLOWERING PLUM

See also under shrubs.

Prunus cerasifera (*pissardi*). PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Covered with delightful palest pink flowers in the early spring. The only purple-leaved tree whose leaves do not turn green in summer.

QUERCUS. 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 comparatively slow. Others, like the water oak, are of rapid growth and will outgrow many such trees as the 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. (*Q. aquatica*). WATER OAK. Our most popular shade tree, and deservedly so. Although a native of wet places it grows well in dry situations and, contrary to popular belief, it is a rapid grower. We consider this the best street tree. It grows faster here than

the elms, hard maples, and many other trees. 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 its leaves, which resemble those of the willow. Otherwise, it is exactly like the water oak.

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 the fall.

Quercus prinus. (*Q. montana*). 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. COMMON RED OAK. One of the thriest of trees in dry situations. Beautifully scalloped leaves, turning red in autumn. This is not the Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*).

Quercus coccinea. SCARLET OAK. Similar to the red oak, but even more brilliant autumn colors.

Quercus virginiana. LIVE OAK. This famous oak is hardy in the Piedmont belt although not entirely evergreen. Difficult to transplant. Cut back severely.

ROBINIA. LOCUST

Robinia pseudacacia. COMMON LOCUST. (Black Locust). A rapid growing tree even in poor soil. 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. We suggest planting it along with the slower and more permanent oaks, etc.

SALIX. WILLOW

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.

SOPHORA

Sophora japonica. **CHINESE SCHOLARTREE.** A small ornamental tree with white flowers in early summer. Leaves divided into small leaflets as in the locust.

STERCULIA. BOTTLETREE

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

TILIA. LINDEN

Tilia americana. **AMERICAN LINDEN.** (Basswood). A handsome, dense, symmetrical tree. Fragrant but not showy flowers in early summer.

Tilia tomentosa. **SILVER LINDEN.** The lindens furnish an exception to the usual rule that our own native species will grow better for us than the European ones. This linden is one of the best lawn trees when 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.

ULMUS. ELMS

Ulmus americana. **AMERICAN ELM.** (White Elm). This is the tree that makes the streets of New England so famous for their beauty. It grows even better here than it does there, as none of the insect pests which infest it North do so 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 americana. American Elm.

Ulmus alata. **WINGED ELM.** A native elm much planted as a street tree in the South. Similar to the above, but both tree and leaves usually smaller. The branches usually have 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.

*"Who does his duty is a question
Too complex to be solved by me,
But he, I venture the suggestion,
Does part of his, that plants a tree."*

—LOWELL.



Cape Myrtle and Water Oaks as street planting in Brookwood Hills, Atlanta.



Leaves of Japanese Maples.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

In spring, summer, and fall these give us beautiful foliage, fascinating flowers and interesting fruits, and in winter drop their leaves. They are the largest class of plants as 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 on these deciduous shrubs, as there are but few easily grown evergreens with showy flowers. Evergreen foliage is necessary for some situations, but not for all. Often it is best to enjoy the changes of the seasons rather than 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. JAPANESE MAPLES

Acer palmatum. JAPANESE MAPLE. These are characteristically Japanese, and have the most striking yet delicately beautiful foliage of any hardy plants. They do well here in good soil and like some shade. Besides the two most popular varieties listed below we have some odd and rare green, golden and variegated forms.

(*A. palmatum atropurpureum*). BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Deepest blood-red in the spring; darker and green in the summer; bright red again in the fall.

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

AESCULUS. HORSECHESTNUT

Aesculus parviflora. BOTTLEBRUSH BUCKEYE. (Dwarf Horsechestnut). A rare and charming shrub. The leaves are like those of the horsechestnut tree and the flowers are in tall, handsome spikes. Grows in shade or sun.

Aesculus pavia. RED BUCKEYE. (Dwarf Horsechestnut). A native woodland shrub with reddish blossoms similar to those of the horsechestnut tree.

AMORPHA. FALSE-INDIGO

Amorpha fruticosa. INDIGOBUSH. An unusual and striking shrub. Spikes of dark purple flowers with sharply contrasting orange stamens come in late May. Leaves divided into small leaflets.

ARALIA

Aralia spinosa. DEVILS-WALKINGSTICK. (Hercules Club. Prickly Ash. Angelica Tree). 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 war club in appearance.

ARONIA. CHOKEBERRY

Aronia arbutifolia. RED CHOKEBERRY. (Winter Berry. Dog Berry). Its brilliant crimson berries which stay on all winter make this the most useful deciduous shrub for winter color effects. It also has attractive white flowers in the spring.

Aronia melanocarpa. BLACK CHOKEBERRY. Similar to the above but with black berries in summer.

AZALEA. WILD AZALEAS

The wild azaleas, or "wild honeysuckles," as they are sometimes called, are the most gorgeous of all our native shrubs. When they bloom in April with the dogwood, wild crab, sweet shrub, and the many other dwellers of the forest, they give to our woods a beauty that is not equalled at any other season of the year and not surpassed in any other clime.

They will not thrive under ordinary lawn or garden conditions, but must grow as they do wild: in partial shade, with the roots in leaf mold covered with leaves. For the best method of cultivation see under Rhododendrons, page 29.

All of these species are known by a great variety of common names.



Berries of the Japanese Callicarpa.

Azalea calendulacea (lutca). **FLAME AZALEA.** Flowers vary from yellow to orange and flamed-red. Is not as large a shrub as the others.

Azalea nudiflora. **PINKSTER BLOOM.** Very variable. Found in white and all shades of pink. Many of the azaleas about Atlanta seem to be hybrids of this and the above, having pink and yellow flowers.

Azalea arborescens. **SWEET AZALEA.** White flowers with pink stamens. Blooms later than the others.

Azalea vaseyi. **PINKSHELL AZALEA.** White to deep pink. Early.

Azalea canescens. **PIEDMONT AZALEA.** Deep pink. Fragrant.

Azalea viscosa. **SWAMP AZALEA.** White tinged pink. Late.

BACCHARIS

Baccharis halimifolia. **GROUNDSELBUSH.** 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. Grows well in dry sandy soil.

BERBERIS. BARBERRIES

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, flaming autumn colors, dense and low but vigorous growth make it useful for autumn and winter effects, for facing larger shrubs and for low, untrimmed hedges.

Berberis vulgaris. **EUROPEAN BARBERRY.** An arching shrub with clusters of yellow flowers in spring and coral red berries in fall. Likes partial shade.

(*Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea.*) **PURPLE BARBERRY.** A variety with purple leaves.

BUDDLEIA. BUTTERFLYBUSH

Buddleia davidi (veitchiana). **VEITCH BUTTERFLYBUSH.** (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 color except that they have an orange spot in the centre. They are not lilacs, however, either in general appearance or botanical relationship. It is called Butterfly Shrub from the way it attracts the butterflies. Is of very rapid, almost rank, growth. Cut it back every spring.

(*B. davidi magnifica*). **ONEYE BUTTERFLYBUSH.** Slightly deeper color than the above.

Buddleia lindleyana. **LINDLEY BUDDLEIA.** Long drooping racemes of purple flowers all summer.

CALLICARPA. BEAUTYBERRY

Callicapara americana. **AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY.** A native plant with clusters of bright purple berries along the stem.

(*C. americana alba*). **WHITE BEAUTYBERRY.** A variety with white berries. These two planted together strike a brilliant and unusual color note in the early fall.



Flowers of the Butterfly Shrub.



Deutzia. **Pride of Rochester.**

Callicarpa purpurea. **CHINESE BEAUTYBERRY.** (French Mulberry). A Chinese *callicarpa* with beautiful purple berries that look as though they must be artificial beads. The plant is not coarse like our native *callicarpa*. It does better if cut back severely in the spring, as it will then throw out new, vigorous, berry-bearing shoots.

CALYCANTHUS. SWEETSHRUB

Calycanthus floridus. **COMMON SWEETSHRUB.** (Strawberry Bush). 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. BLUEBEARD

Caryopteris incana. **BLUEBEARD.** (Verbena Shrub. Blue Spirea.) Pretty blue flowers in September, an unusual color and an unusual season for flowers. It dies back part way each winter, never getting very large. Can be used either as a shrub or perennial.

CASSIA

Cassia corymbosa. **FLOWERY SENNA.** Showy yellow flowers in summer.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus americanus. **NEW JERSEY TEA.** (Red Root.) A low native shrub that will grow in dry and shady places. The cream-white flowers are showy and distinct. It is surprising how little this plant is known and appreciated.

Ceanothus. **GLOIRE DE VERSAILLES.** A French hybrid with flowers of an exquisite shade of pastel blue, which appear profusely in June and sparingly throughout the summer.

CEPHALANTHUS. BUTTONBUSH

Cephalanthus occidentalis. **COMMON BUTTON-BUSH.** (Honey Balls. River Bush.) The flowers are round white balls and come 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 natural to such situations.

CERCIS. REDBUD

Cercis chinensis. **CHINESE REDBUD.** (Dwarf Judas Tree.) Similar to our native redbud or Judas tree except that it is a shrub. The magenta-pink flowers cover the branches in spring.

Cercis siliquastrum. **JUDAS-TREE.** An improvement on the above. Flowers larger and a more attractive shade of pink.

CHILOPSIS. DESERTWILLOW

Chilopsis linearis. **DESERTWILLOW.** (Flowering Willow.) A quick growing shrub resembling a bushy willow, suited to hot, dry situations. Pink flowers all summer.

CHIONANTHUS. FRINGETREE

Chionanthus virginica. **WHITE FRINGETREE.** (Grandsire Graybeard. Flowering Ash.) The fringe-like white flowers are very distinct 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. ORANGE

Citrus trifoliata. (*Poncirus trifoliata*.) **HARDY ORANGE.** (Trifoliolate Orange.) This is a true orange, hardy as far north as Washington. Its oranges, however, are not edible. The pretty, fragrant, white blossoms in spring, yellow oranges in fall, and green, thorny twigs in winter combine to add interest to the garden throughout the year. The thorns are very heavy and the plant can be easily trained into a hedge that is so dense and thorny that nothing will penetrate it.

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia. **SUMMERSWEET.** (Sweetpepper Bush. White Alder.) Although a native of wet soils this will grow also in dry situations. 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. BLADDER-SENNA

Colutea arborescens. **COMMON BLADDER-SENNA.** A rapid-growing, tall, open shrub with delicate pinnate leaves and yellow pea blossoms. The fruits are curiously inflated green pods marked with red.

COMPTONIA. SWEETFERN

Comptonia asplenifolia. (*Myrica gale*.) **SWEETFERN.** Nearly evergreen foliage resembling that of ferns.

CORNUS. SHRUBBY DOGWOODS

The relationship of these dogwoods to the white flowering dogwood is not apparent at first glance. Not only are they shrubs instead of trees, but they also do not have the showy 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. Much used by landscape architects in naturalistic planting.

Cornus paniculata. **GRAY DOGWOOD.** This has gray bark, whereas most of the dogwoods have reddish bark. Dark blue berries. Upright branches.

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

Cornus alba (sibirica). CORAL DOGWOOD. (Red-twigged Dogwood.) Brilliant scarlet bark in winter. One of the best plants for winter color, particularly when used against a background of evergreens. In spring it has cream-white flowers, in summer white berries, and in autumn brilliant red foliage.

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

CORYLUS. HAZELNUT

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

CRATAEGUS. 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. They 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 crusgalli. COCKSPUR HAWTHORN. Bright shining green leaves, white flowers and small red fruits. Gets its name from its long thorns.

Crataegus mollis. DOWNY HAWTHORN. Large bright green leaves, downy on under side. Showy white flowers and bright red fruits.

Crataegus cordata. WASHINGTON HAWTHORN. 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. Of tall upright growth.

Crataegus punctata. DOTTED HAWTHORN. Horizontally spreading branches. Fruits red and dotted.

Crataegus ———. RED HAW. Of the species of hawthorn that grow wild here this is the best. Showy flowers and large red fruits. Owing to the confusion in the nomenclature of hawthorns we will not attempt to name the species of this one.

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

(*C. monogyna pauli*.) PAUL SCARLET HAWTHORN. Like the above, but with deep pink flowers.

CYDONIA. QUINCE

Cydonia japonica. (*Chaenomeles lagenaria*.) FLOWERING QUINCE. (Japanese Quince. Burning Bush. Flowering Pear.) This is the shrub with the vermilion-red flowers in early spring. It has a way of putting out a few blossoms 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



Deutzia gracilis.

may enjoy getting someone else to eat them. Besides the typical color of the flowers we have the following:

WHITE MARKED WITH PINK
PURE WHITE
SALMON
SCARLET RED
DEEP PINK

DEUTZIA

Deutzia scabra. FUZZY DEUTZIA. (Tall Deutzia.) Among our best old-fashioned garden shrubs. Bell-shaped flowers in showy clusters in early summer. Likes the shade but grows well in the open sun if not too hot and dry.

Deutzia gracilis. SLENDER DEUTZIA. (Dwarf or Graceful Deutzia.) A low, round shrub. Pure white flowers borne profusely in late spring, even when growing in the shade.

HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF 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.

LEMOINE. A dwarf but upright shrub. Pure white flowers.

(*D. gracilis rosea*.) ROSE PANICLE. Semi-dwarf with arching branches and double flowers having deep pink outside petals.

DIERVILLA. BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE

Diervilla sessilifolia. SOUTHERN BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE. (Yellow Weigela.) We have found this to be one of the few plants that will make a good growth among trees. It is a gracefully arching shrub of medium size and with pleasing foliage. The yellow flowers are not showy, but appear for a long time in summer.

ELAEAGNUS. OLEASTER

The pale yellow flowers of the elaeagnus are fragrant but not as showy as the red edible fruits which follow them. The plants grow and look well even under unfavorable conditions.

Elaeagnus longipes. CHERRY ELAEAGNUS. (Goumi Japanese Oleaster.) A medium-sized shrub, the leaves having brown scales underneath. Flowers in late spring, its fruit ripening in June. This is the best species to plant for the fruit. It is used in Japan for making the Gumi jelly.



Exochorda grandiflora. Pearl Bush.

Elaeagnus parviflora. CHINESE ELAEAGNUS. A large shrub, its leaves silvery underneath. Round fruit in July.

**EUONYMUS. BURNINGBUSH.
BITTERSWEET**

The different species of euonymus all have showy and attractive fruits. The orange or red pod opens to show a still brighter colored seed coat. Other species are described under broad-leaved evergreens and vines.

Euonymus americanus. BROOK EUONYMUS. (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 alatus. WINGED EUONYMUS. Its branches have corky wings. Capsule purplish. Spreading in form.

Euonymus atropurpureus. WAHOO. (Spindle Tree). The fruits of this euonymus are the showiest of all, bright red, opening to show scarlet seed coats. They remain on for a good part of the winter.

EXOCHORDA. PEARLBUSH

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARLBUSH. 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.

FORSYTHIA

These are the well known shrubs with the bright yellow bell-shaped flowers in early spring. They are often confused with the winter jasmine which has similar flowers blooming during warm spells in winter, but which is as much a vine as a shrub. Forsythia grows well in partial shade.

Forsythia viridissima. GREENSTEM FORSYTHIA. (Golden Bell). A medium size shrub. Stands heat and drought better than the other species.

Forsythia suspensa. WEEPING FORSYTHIA. Branches long and drooping. Fine for planting on banks or overhanging a wall.

(*F. suspensa fortunei*). FORTUNE FORSYTHIA. A form of the above which is not weeping, making a large upright shrub.

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

HALESIA. SILVERBELL

Halesia tetraptera. (*H. caroliniana*, Mohodendron carolinianum). GREAT SILVERBELL. (Snowdrop Tree. Rattle Box). The profusion of dainty white bell-shaped flowers and excellent foliage make this one of the prettiest of our small trees. An excellent specimen for the lawn in sun or shade.

HAMAMELIS. WITCH-HAZEL

Hamamelis 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 bloomers and those which open their blossoms during the warm days that we are likely to have in late December or January. It grows in sun or partial shade.

HIBISCUS. ALTHEA

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 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. (Snowdrift).
- Pale Pink, Splashed Deep Pink. (Lady Stanley).
- Magenta. (Amplissima. Boule de Feu).
- Violet. (Coelestis).

Variegated foliage:

- Meehan. Single violet flowers.

HYDRANGEA

The wild hydrangeas have large clusters of white flowers, most of which are small, though some of them have large showy petals.

In the garden varieties all of the flowers in the clusters have the showy petals. We do not grow the florists' tender hydrangeas with the blue or pink flowers.

Hydrangea paniculata (grandiflora). PEGEE HYDRANGEA. (Hardy Hydrangea). Has larger flower clusters than any other garden shrub and this has made it one of the most popular. They give a magnificent display for a long time in late summer. 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. SMOOTH HYDRANGEA. A native semi-herbaceous plant.

(*H. arborescens sterilis*). SNOWHILL. Somewhat resembles the blue or pink hydrangeas of the florists. The flowers are in large white clusters and stay in bloom several weeks. It needs no protection whatever.

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

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHNSWORT

Hypericum moserianum. GOLDFLOWER. These flowers resemble single yellow roses and are produced profusely in June and sparingly thereafter. The plant 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. JOHNSWORT. A taller plant with smaller flowers.

Hypericum calycinum. SPREADING ST. JOHNSWORT. Low and spreading, making, an excellent ground cover. Nearly evergreen.

Hypericum patulum henryi. HENRY HYPERICUM. Nearly evergreen. Spreading growth. Large flowers.

ILEX. DECIDUOUS HOLLY

Ilex verticillata. COMMON WINTERBERRY. (Black Alder). The handsomest of all the deciduous plants that hold bright colored berries through the winter. There is a charm not only in the brilliant scarlet color of the berries, but in their grouping on the dark twigs.

Ilex laevigata. SMOOTH WINTERBERRY. Dense growth and small dark green leaves, with the typical scarlet berries of the hollies.

JASMINUM. JASMINE

It is difficult to say whether these are vines or shrubs. The first of those described below is quite vine-like, but the others are more spreading and shrub-like in appearance. They are very popular, both for their flowers and for planting on banks and facing down tall shrubs.

Jasminum floridum. FLORIDA JASMINE. In general appearance and growth this resembles *Jasminum nudiflorum*. The leaves are nearly evergreen, and the yellow flowers come occasionally all through the summer.



Hibiscus syriacus. Althea.

Jasminum humile. ITALIAN JASMINE. A large shrub. Evergreen until severe cold weather. Yellow flowers in summer.

Jasminum officinale. WHITE JASMINE. Usually considered a vine, but can be used as a shrub. It has white star-shaped fragrant flowers in early summer. The small leaves and general manner of growth give a delicate and pleasing effect.

Jasminum nudiflorum. WINTER JASMINE. (January Jasmine). This has the yellow flowers which please us so much in late winter and early spring. It is often confused with forsythia, but while the flowers look alike, the plants are quite different in form. The jasmine is as much a vine as a shrub and does not get over two or three feet high. The leaves drop in winter, but the branches are green, so that the effect is evergreen.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica. KERRIA. (Globe Flower, Japanese-rose). A mass of deep golden flowers in midspring. The branches are green in winter. We have both the single and double flowered forms.

LAGERSTROEMIA. CRAPEMYRTLE

Lagerstroemia indica. The crapemyrtles 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 is very difficult to buy them true to color. 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 towards purple after being open, just as roses do; but the different colors of crapemyrtle are not due to different conditions. The varieties are distinct not only as to color, but as to size and time of bloom, color and size of foliage, and manner and vigor of growth. Sometimes both white and pink flowers are seen on 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. Two different colors of the crapemyrtle 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 crapemyrtles arching overhead. They make a fine, tall, untrimmed hedge. They should be in every shrubby border.

We offer the following varieties true to description. The color names in brackets are those of Ridgeway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

WHITE. Very large clusters.

LIGHT PINK. (Between Deep Rose Pink and Pale Amaranth Pink). About the color of light pink roses such as La France and Dorothy Perkins. A broader bush than others.

DEEP PINK. (Between Rose Color and Deep Rose Pink). Often called Watermelon Pink. One of the brightest colors and best all round varieties. Color changes very little as the flower ages. Not at all purplish. Makes a vigorous shrub or small tree.

CARMINE PINK. (Between Rose Color and Deep Rose Pink). Slightly deeper and redder than the above. The edge of the petals darken as the flower ages, giving a distinctly redder effect. Rarer and less vigorous than the others.

CRIMSON. (Rose Color). About the color of the American Beauty Rose, but more brilliant. Large Flower Clusters. Very popular.

MAGENTA. (Mallow Purple). Between Pink and Purple.

LIGHT LAVENDER. (Light to Pale Ampero Purple). A beautiful shade of pure lavender, similar to that of the lilac. No pink tinge in it. Attractive and rare. Slow growth.

ORCHID LAVENDER. (Light Phlox Purple to Phlox Pink). Deeper than the above with a rosy tinge. Attractive and unusual. Harmonizes well with the Light Pink.

PURPLE. (Phlox Purple). The deep purple most often seen in old gardens. Usually a tree.

LESPEDEZA. BUSHCLOVER

Lespedeza formosa albiflora. JAPANESE BUSHCLOVER. Dies back nearly to the ground each winter, but grows up rapidly in the spring to five or more feet. Will grow in poor soil. White flowers in late summer.

Lespedeza bicolor. SHRUB BUSHCLOVER. Like the above except that it is smaller and the flowers are purple.

LIGUSTRUM. PRIVET. PRIM

The privets all have white flowers in early summer and dark blue berries in winter. These features together with their rapidity of growth, semi-evergreen foliage and ability to grow in the shade, make them very popular. Those



Lagerstroemia indica. Crape Myrtle.



Pee Gee Hydrangea.

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* (Chinese Privet).

(*L. ovalifolium variegata*). GOLDEN CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A variety of the above with leaves marked golden yellow.

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

(*L. ibota regelianum*). REGEL PRIVET. Low and spreading. Its flowers and berries are very pretty, but its small size, graceful 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.

Ligustrum quihoui. QUIHOU PRIVET. (Fall Privet). White flowers in the fall.

LONICERA. BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

These honeysuckles should not be confused with the wild azaleas of the woods. The flowers of the bush honeysuckles are like those of the honeysuckle vine, but smaller.

Lonicera fragrantissima. WINTER HONEYSUCKLE. (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 delightfully fragrant flowers.

Lonicera maackii. AMUR HONEYSUCKLE. The best looking of all the bush honeysuckles in this climate.

Lonicera morrowi. MORROW HONEYSUCKLE. (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A vigorous, horizontally spreading shrub. The white and pale yellow flowers are attractive; and the red berries, which remain on for many weeks, are still more so.

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

MERATIA. WINTERSWEET

Meratia praecox. (*Calycanthus praecox*). WINTERSWEET. (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.

MYRICA. BAYBERRY

Myrica cerifera. SOUTHERN WAXMYRTLE. (Candleberry. Bayberry). The early settlers made candles from the white waxy berries. Grows in dry or wet sandy soil along the seacoast. Nearly evergreen.

PHILADELPHUS. MOCKORANGE. SYRINGA. ENGLISH DOGWOOD

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

Philadelphus coronarius. SWEET MOCKORANGE. (Fragrant Syringa). A tall, upright shrub with extremely fragrant cream-white flowers.

Philadelphus falconeri. STAR MOCKORANGE. The flowers have narrower petals than the preceding, and are slightly fragrant.



A typical single rose.

Philadelphus floribunda. MANY-FLOWERED MOCKORANGE. Resembles the Sweet Mockorange, but is less fragrant and has larger flowers.

Philadelphus lemoinei. LEMOINE MOCKORANGE. This includes the dwarf varieties introduced by the French nurseryman Lemoine. They are very floriferous and their small size makes them frequently useful in landscape work.

PHYSOCARPUS. NINEBARK

Physocarpus opulifolius. (Opulaster opulifolius). NINEBARK. Similar to the spireas. The dry fruits turn red soon after the flowers are gone, providing an unusual and interesting effect.

(*P. opulifolius aureus*). GOLDLEAF NINEBARK. The foliage is a yellow green, which gives variety to the shrubby borders.

PRUNUS. PLUM. ALMOND

Prunus glandulosa. FLOWERING ALMOND. One of the showiest of small shrubs when in bloom and most attractive in foliage. The flowers are very double—like English daisies—and are scattered thickly along the branches. We have both pink and white varieties of this old-time garden shrub.

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

PUNICA. POMEGRANATE

Punica granatum. FLOWERING POMEGRANATE. This is like the fruiting varieties except that

its flowers are double. Shining green foliage, remaining fresh until late in the fall. Medium upright growth. Vermilion-red blooms the first half of the summer. We also have a cream-white variety and a variegated one.

RHODOTYPOS. JETBEAD

Rhodotypos kerriodes. JETBEAD. (White Kerria). The leaves are like those of the Kerria and the flowers like those of the Philadelphus. It forms a medium-size 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. SUMAC

Rhus glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC. A common large shrub or small tree in waste places and poor soil. Conspicuous for its large tropic-like pinnate leaves and for its clusters of deep red berries, which often remain on all winter. Brilliant autumn colors. Useful for natural effects.

Rhus canadensis. (*Rhus aromatica*). 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. Foliage turns a rich deep red in autumn.

Rhus cotinus. SMOKETREE. (Purple Fringe). 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. 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 as a garden plant, good only for cut flowers. Besides the ones 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, blooming from early summer on and followed by large red and yellow fruits.

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

Rosa rubiginosa. ENGLISH SWEETBRIER. The Sweet Brier 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 Lord Penzance Hybrids with flowers of unusual and attractive colors, as follows:

- _____ AMY ROBSART. Bright rose.
- _____ LADY PENZANCE. Copper.
- _____ JEANNIE DEANS. Crimson.
- _____ LORD PENZANCE. Fawn and salmon.

Rosa foetida. AUSTRIAN BRIER. A small and not very vigorous shrub; but with the deep yellow flowers so rare in roses. Nearly all the yellow garden roses have in them the blood of this species.

_____ HARISON'S YELLOW. Flowers semi-double, bright yellow.

_____ AUSTRIAN COPPER. Flowers single, bright reddish orange.

Rosa hugonis. HUGONIS ROSE. A new rose from China. Gracefully arching branches covered with light yellow flowers.

Rosa bracteata. MACARTNEY 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 (polyantha). BABY RAMBLERS. These are the popular little dwarf shrubs whose flowers resemble those of the climbing ramblers in appearance, but are borne 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 LEVAVASSEUR. (Red Baby Rambler). The original Crimson Baby Rambler.

ORLEANS. Rose-red with white centre; a bright, clear color, new purplish.

MRS. CUTBUSH. (Baby Dorothy). Flowers like those of Dorothy Perkins.

KATHARINA ZEIMET. White flowers. Good healthy growth.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF. Clear dark red flowers.

CECILE BRUNNER. (Sweetheart). A different type. Numerous blossoms like tiny tea roses, produced continuously. Good foliage, free from disease. Color flesh, nearly white.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. A hybrid of *Rosa rugosa* and the Baby Ramblers, combining the healthy, vigorous growth and foliage of the former with the continuous bloom of bright red flower clusters of the latter.

ROBINIA. LOCUST

Robinia hispida. ROSE-ACACIA. This resembles the locust tree, but its flowers are a beautiful shade of pink and come in the late spring and early summer. It makes a low bush, inclined to sucker and form thickets. Fine for naturalistic and picturesque effects.



A border of flowering shrubs which separate garden and lawn. A similar one might separate different parts of your grounds or divide your property from others.

SALIX. WILLOW

Salix caprea. PUSSY WILLOW. This is the willow whose blossoms, resembling at first silvery-gray fur, are the first sign of spring. An attractive, rapid-growing shrub for the lawn or garden. Wet soil is not necessary.

SAMBUCUS. ELDER

Sambucus canadensis. AMERICAN 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. FALSE-SPIREA

Sorbaria sorbifolia. (*Spirea sorbifolia*). URAL FALSE SPIREA. (Ash-leaved Spirea). Large pinnate leaves; panicles of white flowers in summer. A distinct and attractive plant which can be treated either as a shrub or perennial.

SPIREA

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; the clustering, however, being different in different species. All of them 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.

SPRING BLOOMING VARIETIES

Spirea thunbergi. THUNBERG SPIREA. (SNOW Garland). Begins to bloom in earliest spring with flowers like white forget-me-nots, not in definite clusters, but entirely covering the branches. The leaves are long, narrow and light green, giving the plant a delicate, feathery effect. Does well under adverse conditions and is a deservedly popular small shrub.

Spirea (arguta). GARLAND SPIREA. Like the preceding, but larger and less dense.

Spirea prunifolia. BRIDAL WREATH. The true old-fashioned bridal wreath so much planted

in old-time gardens. In midspring the upright branches are covered with little, white, button-like, double flowers.

Spirea reevesiana. REEVES SPIREA. Its flowers resemble those of the Van Houtte Spirea, but its form is round and not arching and hugs the ground closely, forming a rounded mass. Has pleasing foliage of a blue-green color, coming early and falling late. In the illustration on page 19 it is shown facing down taller plants; a purpose for which it is well suited.

DOUBLE REEVES SPIREA. Double flowers which last a long time.

Spirea (vanhouttei). VAN HOUTTE SPIREA. (Weeping Bridal Wreath). The best seller of all flowering shrubs, and it well deserves its popularity. It has no defects. 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 more slowly. Its gracefully 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.

SUMMER FLOWERING SPIREAS

All of these bloom profusely in early summer and will bloom sparingly later, particularly if the old blossoms are cut off.

Spirea japonica. PINK JAPANESE SPIREA. A dwarf shrub with flowers in flat clusters. Color: deep old-rose.

Spirea albiflora. (*S. callosa alba*). WHITE SUMMER SPIREA. A dwarf round shrub with white flowers in flat clusters.

Spirea alba. MEADOW SPIREA. An upright shrub with white flowers in tall panicles. At home in wet places.

Spirea douglasi. DOUGLAS SPIREA. Small upright shrub. Flowers old-rose in color, in tall panicles. Does better here than the hybrid, Billiard Spirea.



Syringa vulgaris. Lilac.



Van Houtte Spirea.

Spirea fortunei. FORTUNE SPIREA. Of upright growth; flowers old-rose, in large flat clusters. The leaves are large and are distinctly red when young.

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA. A dwarf, round shrub; flowers in flat clusters, a bright rosy crimson color at first, becoming old-rose. An almost continuous bloomer. The most popular of the summer spireas.

BILLIARD SPIREA. Upright growth. Tall panicles of old-rose flowers.

BUMALDA SPIREA. Similar to Anthony Waterer, but flowers a lighter pink.

FROEBEL SPIREA. Similar to Anthony Waterer, but larger and more upright. The red coloring of the young leaves adds much to the value of the plant. One of the best of the summer spireas.

STEWARTIA

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

STYRAX. SNOWBELL

Styrax japonica. JAPANESE SNOWBELL. (Styrax). A small tree or large shrub with excellent foliage, and beautiful bell-shaped flowers in early summer having 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 SNOWBELL. A native shrub similar to the above.

Styrax grandifolia. LARGE-LEAVED STYRAX. Although this is one of our most attractive native shrubs we believe that we are the only nursery offering it for sale. It has fragrant white flowers suggesting orange blossoms.

SYMPHORICARPOS. SNOWBERRY

Symphoricarpos racemosus. COMMON SNOWBERRY. Pure white berries and dark green fo-

liage in the fall. Very striking when mixed with the red berries and flaming autumn foliage of the Japanese barberry. It needs good soil and partial shade.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. CORALBERRY. (Indi currant). Deep crimson-maroon berries that remain attractive for at least half of the winter. The plant is low and the branches arch over, taking root where they reach the ground, making it a good shrub for holding banks from washing out.

SYRINGA. LILAC

Syringa vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. The favorite of old-fashioned gardens. It needs good soil to be vigorous. There are many named varieties in white and various shades of lilac, and we have the best and most distinctive of these; but for general effect none are better than the old white and purple.

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

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.

Syringa villosa. LATE LILAC. Pinkish lilac flowers after the common lilacs have finished blooming.

TAMARIX

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



A typical *Viburnum*. The bushy dogwoods also resemble this in general appearance.

VIBURNUM

The wild viburnums, bushy dogwoods, hawthorns, and several other native plants form a group whose blossoms are not gay enough for those interested only in floral show, but which are much used by landscape architects in lawns and parks to get natural rather than horticultural effects and to create year-round interest rather than conspicuous display at any one time. Their white flowers, various colored berries and brilliant autumn colors in turn give something new at each season.

Most of the viburnums grow naturally in partial shade, and the birds have a particular fondness for the berries of many.

The snowballs are horticultural varieties with showy flowers.

Viburnum acerifolium. MAPLE-LEAF VIBURNUM. A small native shrub, its leaves resembling those of the maples in form and autumn coloring.

Viburnum cassinoides. WHITE-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 at first straw color, then pink, and finally blue-black. Requires plenty of moisture.

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

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

Viburnum prunifolium. BLACKHAW. (Stag Bush). A well known native plant which will grow in dryer places than the other viburnums.

Viburnum rufidulum. SOUTHERN BLACKHAW. The flower-clusters are large and showy, and the leaves glossy dark green.

Viburnum opulus. CRANBERRY BUSH. Outer flowers of each cluster have showy petals; berries bitter and bright red.

(*V. opulus sterilis*). COMMON 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. DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM. Horizontally spreading branches. Some flowers in each cluster have large showy petals.

(*V. tomentosum plicatum*). JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Each flower has showy petals, making a round white ball of the cluster.

VITEX. CHASTE-TREE

Vitex agnus-castus. BLUE CHASTE-TREE. The nearly pure blue of these flowers is a rare thing in gardens. They are borne profusely in terminal spikes during midsummer. The leaves are deeply cut to a star shape.

————— WHITE CHASTE-TREE. Flowers pale lavender, nearly white.

WEIGELA

These are among the best all-round shrubs for the lawn. The gracefully 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.

(*W. candida*). SNOW WEIGELA. Flowers pure white.

————— EVA RATHKE. (Crimson Weigela). Flowers crimson. Blooms a little later than the others and is smaller, less vigorous, and more arching in growth.

————— GUSTAV MALLET. Flowers large and uniformly deep pink.

————— VARIEGATED WEIGELA. Variegated leaves and rose colored flowers.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

These evergreen shrubs and trees are called "broad-leaved" 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, while most of them are not hardy North. The jasmine, the osmanthus, the holly, the magnolia and many others are characteristic of Southern gardens. Their liberal use gives us green foliage in winter and helps to develop a type of landscape and garden distinctly of the South. Broad-leaved evergreens are our principal reliance in planting about the porch and foundations of the house where year-round effects are desired. As a rule they do well in partial shade.

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

Abelia grandiflora. ABELIA. Now the most popular of shrubs for mass planting. It blooms all summer and holds most of its leaves all winter. It has a gracefully 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 without losing the bloom and thus 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, 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 round. It does not have to be renewed annually, but increases in beauty from year to year. Abelia is shown in the illustration on page 29.

AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica. JAPANESE AUCUBA. This has every appearance of being a tender hot-house plant, but is perfectly hardy if the sun does not hit it in cold weather. It is of a rich green color and the females have red berries. 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.

(*A. japonica aurea maculata*). GOLDDUST AUCUBA. Leaves flecked with small golden-yellow spots as though they had been sprinkled with gold dust. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens to give variety in foliage color.

AZALEA. EVERGREEN AZALEAS

These are among the showiest of all blooming plants and are well adapted to the South if given the right conditions. They are closely related to the rhododendrons and prefer to grow under the same conditions described under that heading (Page 29): acid soil; leaf mulch; plenty of moisture, but good drainage; partial shade. They are, however, less particular about these conditions than are the rhododendrons. The Japanese varieties will grow under ordinary garden conditions.

JAPANESE OR KURUME AZALEAS

These are considered by botanists to be varieties of *Azalea obtusa*. They are the easiest to grow of all the azaleas, being hardy as far north as New York, and giving satisfactory results under any good garden conditions. We are often asked, "What is that bright red or pink little shrub that I see in late spring?" Usually these are the plants referred to. No other plant of the size makes so vivid a display.

Azalea amoena. AMOENA AZALEA. Bright cerise.

Azalea hinodegira. HINODEGIRA AZALEA. Flaming carmine.

Azalea. HINAMOYO. Soft but bright pink.

INDIAN AZALEAS

Azalea indica. INDIAN AZALEA. Several species, their hybrids and varieties, are grouped under this name by the trade. It is chiefly to these azaleas that the wonderful Magnolia Gardens, near Charleston, owe their spring glory; and they are also the ones formerly imported and sold by florists at Easter. They vary greatly in hardness; some are hardy at New York and others are injured by cold in Georgia. The kinds here listed stood without injury the unusually severe winter of 1923-24, unprotected in our nursery.

GEORGE FRANK. Carmine pink. No trace of purple.

FORMOSA. Large. Purplish-pink.

RED SALMON. (*Azalea macrantha*). Bright flame-pink.

VITATA FORTUNEL. White lilac stripes.

IVERYANA. White, striped rose.

OMURASAKI. A rose purple.

PHOENICEA. Most vigorous. Large. Bright rose-purple.

Azalea ledifolia. (*A. indica alba*). SNOW AZALEA. Pure white flowers. Hardy at New York. Resembles *Azalea indica* in general appearance and usually sold as one of its varieties.

Azalea yodogawa. YODOGAWA AZALEA. Double lavender flowers. Not entirely evergreen.

Azalea kaempferi. TORCH AZALEA. Very hardy. Semi-evergreen. Fiery red flowers.

BERBERIS. EVERGREEN BARBERRIES

Berberis darwini. DARWIN BARBERRY. A small shrub; orange-yellow flowers.

Berberis sargentiana. SARGENT BARBERRY. One of the handsomest of the evergreen barberries. Long, spiny, dark, shiny leaves; bright yellow flowers.

Berberis wilsoni. WILSON BARBERRY. Not classed as an evergreen in the North, but is evergreen here. Somewhat resembles Japanese barberry in appearance. Yellow flowers; salmon-red berries.

Berberis ilicifolia. HOLLY BARBERRY. Of upright growth, its leaves resembling those of the holly. Not entirely evergreen.

BUXUS. BOX

Buxus sempervirens. COMMON BOXWOOD. The soul of the old-fashioned garden. We cannot imagine a colonial garden without the pungent odor of the boxwood. Even if not used to outline the beds there will be formal specimens or curiously 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, and will grow in either the sun or partial shade. Nothing does so much to give the aristocratic old-time atmosphere as does boxwood.



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

Buxus suffruticosa. TRUE DWARF BOX. The slowest grower of all hardy plants and 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.

Buxus arborescens. TRUETREE BOX. Rapid and open growth.

Buxus handsworthi. HANDSWORTH BOX. Grows rapidly into a tall, dense cone; large round leaves.

CALLUNA. HEATHER

Calluna vulgaris. HEATHER. The "bonnie purple heather" of Scotland. It is a low spreading evergreen, herbaceous in appearance, looking somewhat as though it might be a very large moss. The flowers are a purplish-pink in the type, but we also have a white variety.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. CAMELLIA. (Japonica). An account of broad-leaved evergreens would be incomplete without mention of this shrub so famous in old Southern gardens. Unfortunately, it is not hardy in the Piedmont belt. Its wax-like flowers in white and many shades of pink, red, and variegations, appear during warm winter days.

COTONEASTER. EVERGREEN COTONEASTERS

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

Cotoneaster rotundifolia. BOX COTONEASTER. Low and spreading; white flowers; round leaves.

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

Cotoneaster simonsi. SIMONS COTONEASTER. Upright growth. Makes a much larger and taller plant and has larger leaves.

CYTISSUS. BROOM

Cytissus scoparius. SCOTCH BROOM. The foliage is not persistent in winter, but the numerous long twigs which resemble broom straws remain green, giving the plant an evergreen effect. The brilliant yellow pea-shaped blooms make a splendid showing in early summer. It grows better in a poor but well drained sandy soil than in a heavy clay.

DASYLIRION. SOTOL

Dasylyrion serratifolium. SAWTOOTH SOTOL. Somewhat like the yucca in growth. The leaves are a shiny green and have a saw-tooth edge.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens. EVERGREEN ELAEAGNUS. (Oleaster). A broad-leaved evergreen of fairly rapid growth which is not particular as to sun or soil. The under sides of the leaves are silvery with brown scales. The flowers are not conspicuous, but are very fragrant and bloom in the fall. The fruit matures the following spring and is dark red and edible when fully ripe. One of the best plants to quickly produce masses of evergreen foliage.

*Elaeagnus pungens.**Elaeagnus pungens reflexa.*

(*E. pungens reflexa*). CLIMBING ELAEAGNUS. 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 may be trimmed off or 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.

(*E. pungens variegata*). YELLOWEDGE ELAEAGNUS. Leaves margined yellowish white.

(*E. pungens maculata*). GOLDENLEAF ELAEAGNUS. Leaves with broad centre stripes of deep yellow.

EUONYMUS

In times gone by there were so few evergreens planted in gardens that this one was distinguished simply by the name "the evergreen." The progress of Southern horticulture may be judged by considering this and the large number of evergreens now used.

Euonymus japonicus. EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. (Evergreen Burningbush). A hardy and easily grown evergreen. Much used in old-time gardens. The *Euonymus Scale* has destroyed many of these plants, but can be controlled by spraying. The orange and scarlet fruits, ripening about Christmas time, are more conspicuous than the flowers.

(*E. japonicus aureovariegatus*). GOLDSPOUT EUONYMUS. Broad golden stripes down the centre of the leaves.

(*E. japonicus microphyllus*. *E. pulchellus*). BOXLEAF EUONYMUS. A tiny dwarf; resembles boxwood, but of brighter green and more rapid and spreading growth. Fine for window boxes and shallow pots.

Euonymus patens. (*E. sieboldi*. *E. britzensis*). SPREADING EUONYMUS. Forms a low, spreading, vine-like bush with dark green leaves, usually retained most of the winter. Bright scarlet fruits in winter. Varies considerably. Possibly this and *Euonymus radicans* are the same species.

GARDENIA

Gardenia florida. CAPE JASMINE. (*Gardenia*). 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 planted only in sheltered places.

ILEX. HOLLY

We usually think of that native evergreen spiny-leaved and red-berried tree of our woods as being "the holly"—and it is one of the handsomest and best; but there are several other beautiful hollies very useful in landscape work. None of those described below are spiny except the first two. Only the females bear berries. Deciduous hollies are described on page 15.

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. Those dug up in the woods nearly always die; but plants bought from nurseries and transplanted with a ball of earth on their roots usually live and thrive. They should be partly defoliated and slightly pruned.

Ilex aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY. Similar to the American Holly but the leaves are darker, glossier, and a richer green. A more handsome tree but less adapted to this climate. We have a few plants of some odd and rare variegated varieties.

Ilex vomitoria. YAUPON HOLLY. (*Cassena*). A native holly that grows wild near the sea coast and also does well inland. The leaves vary from linear to nearly round, and become dark green in winter. The berries are scarlet and turn dark red. This holly is usually a bush rather than a tree; it is of fairly rapid growth and the best holly for massing or hedges.

Ilex cassine. DAHOON. (*Cassena*). This is similar to the above and often confused with it; but it is larger in every way. The berries are bright scarlet all winter.

Ilex glabra. INK BERRY. (*Gall Berry*). Another holly that grows wild on the coastal plain. 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 boxwood in appearance, but grows faster. Its berries are black. Hardy at New York.



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

ILICIMUM. ANISTREE

Illicium anisatum. ANISTREE. A large shrub somewhat resembling the English laurel. The leaves stand upright and show the under surface, and when broken have the fragrance of the aniseed.

KALMIA

Kalmia latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL (Mountain Ivy. Calico Bush). One of our best loved woodland plants, growing wild from Canada to Florida. It needs woodland conditions to do and look well. Plant it in a shady corner mixed with other wild things. Has pinkish white flowers in early summer. For cultural directions see *Rhododendron* (Page 29).

Kalmia angustifolia. LAMBKILL. A very dwarf evergreen with pink flowers. Ideal for the rock garden.

LAUROCERASUS. CHERRY-LAUREL

Laurocerasus officinalis. ENGLISH CHERRY-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 rapidly and finally becomes a small dense tree.

Laurocerasus lusitanica. PORTUGAL-LAUREL. Same form and growth as the English laurel, but leaves are slightly folded and curled.

Laurocerasus caroliniana. CAROLINA CHERRY-LAUREL (Mock Orange). (Wild Olive. Evergreen Cherry). An evergreen wild cherry tree in general appearance and also botanically. The old leaves are dark shining green. Its large evergreen foliage makes it fine for screens, etc. A rapid grower. Should be cut back and partly defoliated when planted.

LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe catesbaei. DROOPING LEUCOTHOE. (Branch Ivy). A native plant related to the rhododendrons and growing under the same conditions, but not resembling them in appearance. Gracefully arching branches not over three feet in height. Leaves turn red in winter. White flowers in late May.

LEIOPHYLLUM. SANDMYRTLE

Leiophyllum buxifolium. (Dendrium buxifolium). BOX SANDMYRTLE. A dainty little evergreen from the tops of the Carolina mountains. Box-like leaves; pinkish-white flowers. Like the rhododendrons, it should be grown in a leaf-mold soil.

(*L. buxifolium prostratum*). PROSTRATE ALLEGHENY SANDMYRTLE. A low spreading form of the above.

LIGUSTRUM. PRIVET

Evergreen privets are the most popular plants for Southern planting, and rightly so. For hedges and other trimmed topiary work, for screens, and for masses of evergreen foliage there is nothing to equal them. They make a rapid, vigorous growth in sun or partial shade, do not mind drouth, and are relatively free from insects and disease. They are vigorous enough to do well even in poor soil, but respond wonderfully to fertilizing and watering.

Ligustrum japonicum and *Ligustrum lucidum* form the only instance where we follow not the Standardized Code of Plant Names and the Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, but the general custom of horticulturists in the South. In the Code and Cyclopedia 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 *Ligustrum lucidum*.

Ligustrum sinense. (*L. amurense*). CHINESE PRIVET. (Amur River Privet). There have been two plants sold as *Ligustrum amurense*. The true *Ligustrum amurense* is deciduous, and little used in the South. The plant so much used here is really *Ligustrum sinense*, which is perfectly evergreen when trimmed. When not trimmed it is a handsome shrub or tree with white flowers followed by dark blue berries that stay on all winter. The branches that bear the berries drop most of their leaves and the plant is, therefore, not entirely evergreen if allowed to bear fruit. It grows rapidly and is not very particular about soil or shade. The best plant for quickly and cheaply screening things from view.

———. VARIEGATED CHINESE PRIVET. Small leaves variegated light green and yellow. This is our own introduction. We think it is one of the best variegated plants. Is healthy and vigorous and does not tend to return to the green form. The color is so bright and distinct that it does not suggest sickliness as does that of so many yellow leaved plants.

Ligustrum japonicum. JAPAN PRIVET. The most rapid grower of all broad-leaved evergreens. A two or three foot plant in spring may be six or eight feet high 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 3.

———. GOLDLEAF JAPAN PRIVET. The new leaves are margined and blotched golden yellow, later becoming entirely green or yellow-green. Has particularly large and handsome clusters of berries, which show up well amid the colored foliage.

———. SILVERLEAF JAPAN PRIVET. Leaves beautifully variegated light yellow.

———. TRICOLOR PRIVET. The young leaves have a pinkish edge, the older ones are light silver-green with light yellow bordering.

Ligustrum lucidum. GLOSSY PRIVET. (Smaller Japan Privet). The best of all shrubs for evergreen foliage masses. It is one of the few perfectly hardy, vigorous, easily grown and entirely evergreen plants that can be used to give year-round foliage effects, just as deciduous shrubs are used for summer effects. It is a rich dark green both in summer and winter, 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. Has white flowers like the other privets, but these are not as great an attraction as are the clusters of dark blue berries 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 perfect on nearly all the points desired in a shrub.

———. LARGE LEAVED GLOSSY PRIVET. A variety of *Ligustrum lucidum* with larger and darker leaves.

Ligustrum nepalense. NEPAL PRIVET. The plant commonly sold under this name is really a form of *Ligustrum lucidum* with smaller leaves.

LONICERA. EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera nitida. This is a new plant and as yet has no common name. Very small shiny green leaves. As a small but vigorous evergreen it should be very useful in landscape work.

Lonicera pileata. PRIVET HONEYSUCKLE. Low spreading shrub. Resembles a small evergreen privet.



A block of trimmed Privet in our nursery.

MAGNOLIA. EVERGREEN MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. (Bull Bay). The magnolia is rightly the pride of the South, but there is now an unjust prejudice against it on account of the improper way 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 should have magnolias on it; and on large estates it can be planted as an avenue tree. The magnolia is difficult to transplant and should be partly defoliated.

Magnolia glauca. SWEETBAY. One of the most attractive of our native evergreens. Delightfully fragrant white flowers. The leaves are nearly white on under side.

MAHONIA. HOLLYGRAPE

Mahonia aquifolium. (Berberis aquifolium). OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. (Oregon Grape). When well grown this is one of the handsomest of all shrubs. It does not like the hot sun or poorly drained soil and should be planted 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 midspring. They are followed by blue berries.

Mahonia bealei. (M. japonica. Berberis japonica). LEATHERLEAF HOLLYGRAPE. (Japanese Mahonia). This has leaflets still more like the holly. They are thick and remain green all winter. The branches are stiff and upright with the leaves at right angles to them. The flowers and berries are like those in preceding description. It likes the same conditions as rhododendron.



Mahonia bealei. Leatherleaf Hollygrape.

MICHELIA

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

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. NANDINA. (Heavenly Bamboo). The showiest of all plants in winter, having large clusters of bright red berries against a background of leaves that are green in the shade and bronze or red in the sun. At first glance it looks much more like a dwarf evergreen bamboo than it does like a shrub, but it is, however, closely related to the berries.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus aquifolium. HOLLY OSMANTHUS. (Holly-leaved Tea-Olive). The leaves usually resemble those of the holly, but are very variable, some being entirely without spines. Grows slowly into a large shrub having fragrant white flowers in the fall. Shade or sun.

Osmanthus fortunei. FORTUNE OSMANTHUS. In this variety the leaves are uniform and the smaller spines are more regularly arranged along the edge of the larger leaf.

Osmanthus fragrans. SWEET OSMANTHUS. (Fragrant Tea-Olive). Another of the delightfully fragrant evergreens that make the old-time Southern gardens famous. The flowers appear for a long time in the fall and then again in the spring. A slow grower in Atlanta, but more vigorous southward and towards the coast.

Osmanthus americanus. DEVIL WOOD. A native evergreen seldom offered by nurseries. The leaves are not spiny. Fragrant flowers in the early spring.

PERSEA

Persea pubescens. SWAMPBAY. A large shrub native to swamps along the coast, but which has grown well for us in Atlanta, even on dry ground. Its leaves have the same odor when broken as sassafras.

PHOTINIA

Photinia serrulata. 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. Is difficult to transplant and should be cut back and partly defoliated.

PIERIS

Pieris floribunda. MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA. A pretty little mountain plant growing under the same conditions as rhododendron. Has white flowers in spring.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira. TOBIRA. A very popular plant farther south, but not hardy in the Piedmont belt. Shining green leaves. White flowers in winter.

PYRACANTHA. FIRETHORN

Pyracantha coccinea (Lalandi). LALAND FIRETHORN. (Evergreen Hawthorn). An upright open shrub with small perfectly evergreen leaves. White flowers early in May. The



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

latter 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.

***Pyracantha crenulata yunnanensis*.** YUNNAN FIRETHORN. Recently introduced from Asia and destined to become very popular. Bright coral-red berries.

RHODODENDRON

The rhododendrons are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs. Their large trusses of brilliantly colored flowers are unsurpassed in beauty. Like many other desirable things, they are not the easiest to be had; for the rhododendron is particular about the conditions under which it will grow. It prefers the moist air of the mountains which we cannot duplicate here, but it will grow well for us if we provide everything else it wants; partial shade, an acid soil rich in leaf-mold and humus and free from lime; moisture at all times, but good drainage; and a heavy mulch of leaves. Acidity of soil may be produced by sprinkling aluminum sulphate on the ground. We have prepared successful rhododendron beds by first digging up the existing soil, then covering it six inches to a foot deep with pure woods earth. The rhododendrons are planted in this and the ground covered with several inches of leaves. The roots are close to the top of the ground and must not be disturbed by hoeing.

During hot dry weather soak the bed with water once a week.

The other members of the heath family prefer the same conditions, and many of them can be attractively combined in the same bed. Most of them are less particular than the rhododendrons. The family includes: *Kalmia* (Mountain Laurel); *Azaleas* of all kinds; *Leucothoe*; *Pieris*; *Leiophyllum* (Sand Myrtle); *Huckleberries*, etc.

Many others not members of this family like the same conditions, among them being the *Mahonias*, *Evergreen Barberries*, *Holly*, *Hemlock*, ferns, and most of our woodland wild flowers.

We do not attempt to grow rhododendrons in the nursery, but have arrangements for supplying them from collecting grounds in the mountains.

***Rhododendron maximum*.** ROSE-BAY RHODODENDRON. (Great Laurel). Makes a large shrub or small tree; pinkish white flowers.

***Rhododendron catawbiense*.** CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. A smaller shrub; flowers purple.

***Rhododendron carolinianum*.** (R. punctatum). CAROLINA RHODODENDRON. (Small Rhododendron). This is the easiest of rhododendrons to grow here. Both the plant and its 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.

THEA. TEA

Thea sinensis. (T. bohea). TEA. The true tea plant, the leaves of which are used to make tea. We think it one of the most useful small broad-leaved evergreens for landscape work. The flowers resemble small white roses and are borne from September to heavy frost in December.

VIBURNUM

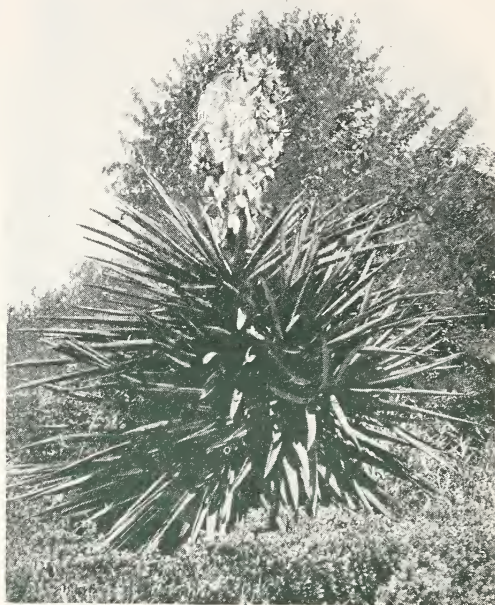
Viburnum tinus. LAURUSTINUS. In Southern France this is the predominant shrub in many parks and gardens and it could well be so in the coastal plain of our South. The flat clusters of pink buds are conspicuous for a large part of the winter and open into white flowers in the spring. Not entirely hardy in Atlanta.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM. Hardy at Philadelphia. Large crinkled evergreen leaves; white flowers in spring, followed by deep red berries, changing to black.

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. COMMON YUCCA. (Bear Grass. Adam's Needle). Described under Herbaceous Plants, Grasses, etc.

Yucca aloifolia. SPANISH DAGGER. Resembles the palms. Its leaves are sword-shaped, very stiff and sharply pointed. A desert plant, and will grow in the driest soil. The flowers are similar to those of the wild *Yucca filamentosa* or Common Yucca.



Yucca. Spanish Bayonet.



Planting at a porch entrance. Robert B. Crideland, Landscape Architect. Plants from our nurseries. The vine is English Ivy, the tall plant Chinese Arborvitae. The small plants above the numbers are 1 Cape Jasmine, 2 Nandina, 3 American Globe Arborvitae.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

These are the plants popularly called either cedars or pines. The seeds are usually borne in cones, but in many species the cone becomes a berry-like fruit.

As a class they are the richest and choicest of plants, being to other ornamentals as silk is to cotton. Their beauty is best displayed by using them as specimens rather than in mass plantings.

With the exception of hemlocks and yews all conifers require the sun.

CEDRUS. TRUE CEDARS

These are not at all what most people 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 botanists 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. The handsomest of all large specimen conifers and the most rapid grower. The color is a light bluish-green. The effect of a young tree is feathery, light and graceful, becoming dignified and stately with age. Wanted by everyone. Needs 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.

Cedrus atlantica (glauca). BLUE ATLAS CEDAR. Closely resembles the Cedar of Lebanon, but is bluer in color.

CEPHALOTAXUS. PLUM-YEW

The true yews, plum yews, and hemlocks resemble each other in having short, flat, dark green needles and in being the only conifers that will thrive in the shade. The yews bear drupes, or plum-like fruits, instead of cones, some of which are very attractive. Do not plant them in hot dry places or poor soil.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. JAPANESE PLUM-YEW. Of dwarf, spreading, almost trailing, growth. Fine for the rock-garden.

Cephalotaxus fortunei. CHINESE PLUM-YEW. Spreading, often pendulous, growth.

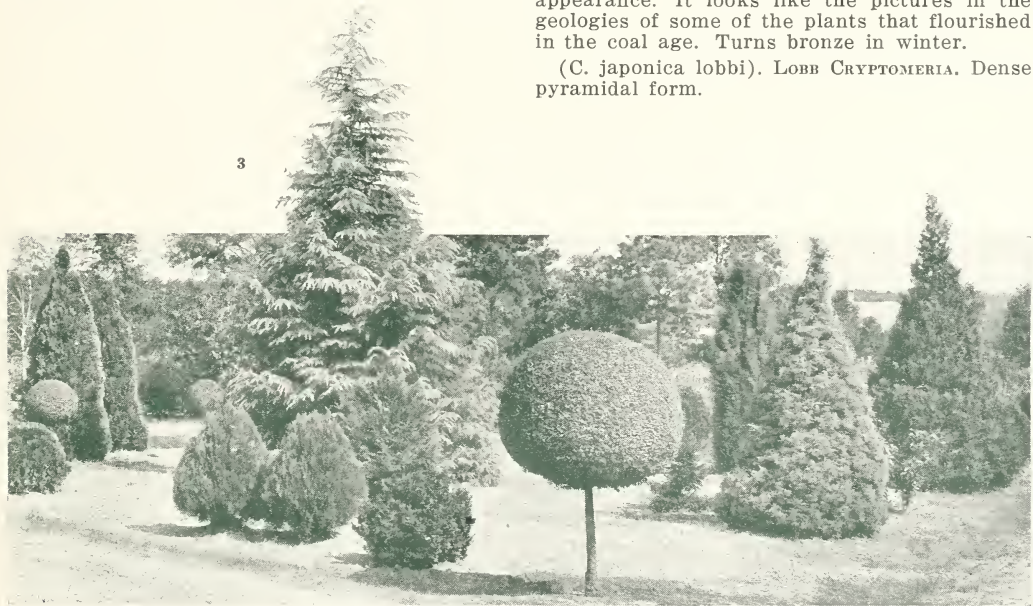
Cephalotaxus harringtonia. HARRINGTON PLUM-YEW. A small tree or bushy shrub.

(*C. harringtonia fastigiata*). SPIRAL PLUM-YEW. (Korean Yew). An odd and striking little plant with branches strongly upright, the dark rich green leaves radiating from them at right angles.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. CRYPTOMERIA. (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 age. Turns bronze in winter.

(*C. japonica lobbi*). LOBB CRYPTOMERIA. Dense pyramidal form.



Specimen plants in front of our office. 1, Goldspire Arborvitae. 2, Yellow-Green Dwarf Arborvitae. 3, Deodar Cedar. 4, Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. 5, Standard Trimmed Privet. 6, Swedish Juniper. 7, Moss Retinospora. 8, Plume Retinospora.



Group of *Retinospora*. The light colored is the Moss *Retinospora*. The others are the Plume variety.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. LAWSON CYPRESS. This is like the arborvitae in appearance. It remains a bright green all winter, but is more difficult to transplant and more particular about soil than are the arborvitae. Nearly all who visit our nurseries in mid-winter, when many of the evergreens are dull looking, want these bright, fresh looking plants. Shown in illustration on page 29.

(*C. lawsoniana glauca*). STEEL CYPRESS. (Blue Lawson Cypress). A steel-blue color. Foliage upright.

RETINOSPORA

The first leaves put out by tiny seedlings of the cypress, arborvitae, and other plants popularly classed as "cedars," are usually needle-like, stand out from the stem, and are bluish-green in color. (See illustration). Occasionally



Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.

individuals are found which tend more or less to retain these juvenile characters as they grow. By proper selection and propagation of these juvenile forms the Japanese were able to produce a number of beautiful varieties which occidental gardeners grouped under the name "*Retinospora*," presuming them to be a separate species. Since their true origin has been learned we group them under their proper species and retain "*Retinospora*" as a common name. Most of the forms of foliage have a variety tipped golden-yellow as well as the natural green type. Some of the varieties formerly called *Retinospora* are described under *Thuja*.

Chamaecyparis pisifera. SAWARA *RETINOSPORA*. (Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). Foliage flattened as though ironed out. Shining green.

(*C. pisifera aurea*). GOLDEN SAWARA *RETINOSPORA*. Tips of the foliage a golden-yellow.

C. pisifera plumosa. PLUME *RETINOSPORA*. (Plume Cypress). A variety in which the juvenile form of foliage is retained, lending a plume-like effect. Deep green.

(*C. pisifera plumosa aurea*). GOLDEN PLUME *RETINOSPORA*. Tipped golden-yellow.

(*C. pisifera plumosa argentea*). SILVERTIP *RETINOSPORA*. Tipped light yellow.

(*C. pisifera squarrosa veitchii*). MOSS *RETINOSPORA*. (Silver Cypress). A variety in which the juvenile form and blue-green color is almost completely retained, producing a fluffy or moss-like effect. Very distinctive, and the most satisfactory blue-green conifer for this climate.

(*C. pisifera filifera*). THREAD *RETINOSPORA*. The thread-like, drooping foliage makes this very distinctive. Semi-dwarf and compact growth.

(*C. pisifera filifera aurea*). GOLDEN THREAD *RETINOSPORA*. Tipped golden yellow. Dwarf.

Chamaecyparis thuyoides (*leptoclada*). ANDELY *RETINOSPORA*. Small leaves of both types. The many bluish fruits add to the charm of this little plant.

Chamaecyparis obtusa. HINOKI CYPRESS. This has shorter and more compact fronds of foliage than *Chamaecyparis pisifera*. Most of its varieties are dwarf and dense.

(*C. obtusa compacta*). FOOTBALL CYPRESS. Makes a round, dense football-shaped plant. This is one of the best medium size specimen evergreens of rounded form.

(*C. obtusa nana*). DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS. A variety of very slow growth and irregular, picturesque form. Its short fronds of dark green foliage are beautifully curled.

(*C. obtusa crispata*). CRIPPS HINOKI CYPRESS. Of a most decided golden-yellow color. Medium growth.

CUPRESSUS. CYPRESS

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

Cupressus sempervirens (*stricta*). (*C. sempervirens royalii*). COLUMNAR ITALIAN CYPRESS. (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.

JUNIPERUS. JUNIPER

The junipers present the widest possible variation in form, ranging from absolutely prostrate mats to straight vertical columns; as well as great variations in color and texture. There are two types of leaves in the junipers: a needle-like leaf standing out from the stem; and small scale-like leaves pressed close to the stem. Many of the varieties owe their distinctiveness to the preponderance of one or the other type.

As a rule, junipers will thrive in comparatively poor, dry soil. The fruits are berry-like, usually glaucous blue in color, and often add much to the attractiveness of the plant.

Juniperus communis. COMMON JUNIPER. All forms of this species have only needle-like leaves. Grows wild in all the colder parts of the northern hemisphere; usually on rocky hillsides. The forms vary greatly in the wild varieties and still more so in the cultivated. We have, under the species name, various upright forms similar to the Swedish juniper, but not as columnar.

(*J. c. depressa*). PROSTRATE JUNIPER. Very variable in form, but usually with branches spreading and rising from the ground at an angle of about 45 degrees. Foliage light green in summer, purplish in winter. This is one of the few conifers that can be used for low mass plantings. It harmonizes well with rough stone work and other naturalistic settings, as well as with more polished surroundings.

(*J. c. depressa aurea*). GOLDEN JUNIPER. A form of the preceding with tips of the branches a light golden-yellow in summer and bronze in winter.

(*J. c. montana*). MOUNTAIN JUNIPER. Resembles the Prostrate Juniper, but makes an absolutely flat mat on the ground.

(*J. c. hibernica*). IRISH JUNIPER. A tall, narrow column. Leaves small, and growth dense. Ends of twigs upright.

J. c. ashfordi. ASHFORD JUNIPER. Our own introduction. Resembles the Irish Juniper, but is broader. It is also healthier and longer-lived. We consider it the best of the columnar junipers.



Juniperus communis depressa. Prostrate Juniper.



Swedish Juniper.

(*J. c. suecica*). SWEDISH JUNIPER. A tall columnar form with larger leaves than the Irish Juniper and the tips of its branches bending outward.

Juniperus chinensis. (*J. sinensis*). CHINESE JUNIPER. This varies greatly in form, texture

and color. It normally has both kinds of foliage and many of the varieties owe their distinctiveness to the preponderance of one or the other. All varieties are nearly the same color in winter as in summer. Besides those listed below we have a number of others in quantities too small to warrant description here. The plant sold under the simple name of the species is very variable, but usually resemble the native red cedar. It is slower in growth, a better color in winter, and does not tend to lose its lower branches.

(*J. chinensis mascula*). DWARF CHINESE JUNIPER. A variety in which nearly all the leaves are needle or awn shaped. It grows slowly into a broad blue-green cone. This is one of the commonest and best of the varieties but seems to have no definite name, being sold as *Juniperus chinensis* and as varieties *mascula*, *densa glauca*, *pyramidalis*, etc.

(*J. chinensis albovariegata*). WHITELEAF CHINESE JUNIPER. Similar to the above, but with occasional pale yellow leaves and twigs, producing an interesting effect.

(*J. chinensis pfitzeriana*). PFITZER JUNIPER. Of low, irregular, spreading form. One of the most useful and popular conifers. Foliage is the same rich green, summer and winter. Much used in foundation plantings, for facing higher plants and on steep slopes.

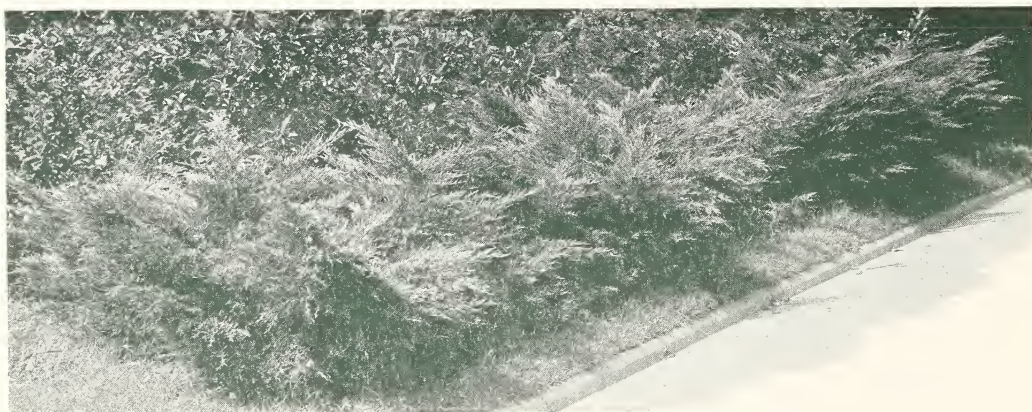
Juniperus japonica. JAPANESE JUNIPER. Spreading and ascending branches. The two types of leaves show very distinctly. Its bright green color is held throughout the winter.

Juniperus horizontalis. CREEPING JUNIPER. Long branches trailing over the ground. Green foliage. Fine for rockeries, etc.

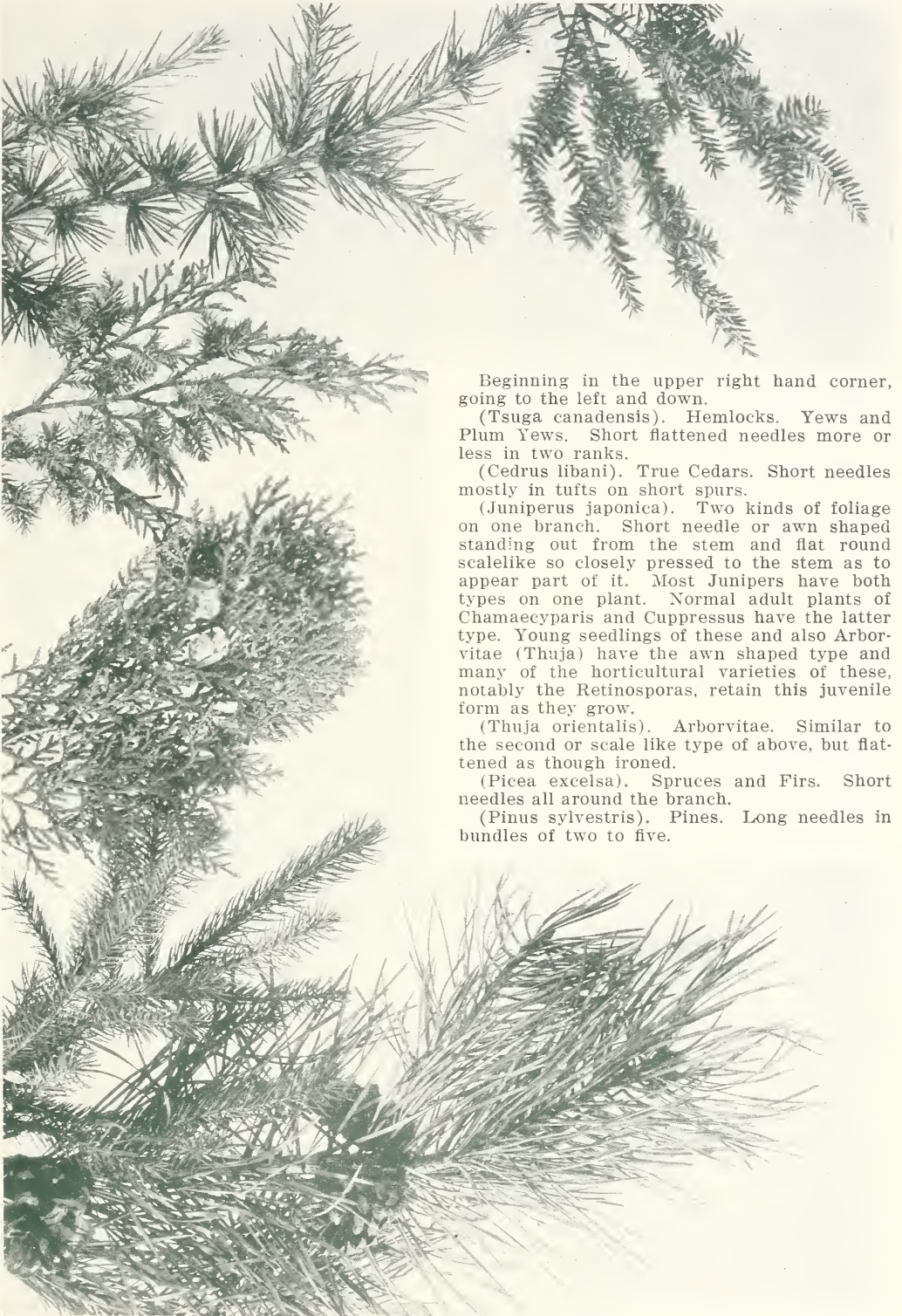
(*J. horizontalis douglasi*). WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. (Grey Carpet Juniper). Foliage steel blue in summer, purplish in winter. Forms a grey carpet over the ground.

Juniperus sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. Branches spreading from the ground at an angle of about 45 degrees. Pure green foliage.

(*J. sabina tamariscifolia*). TAMARIX SAVIN JUNIPER. A beautiful prostrate form. Leaves mostly of the needle type and bluish-green in color.



Pfitzer Juniper as an edging.



Beginning in the upper right hand corner, going to the left and down.

(*Tsuga canadensis*). Hemlocks. Yews and Plum Yews. Short flattened needles more or less in two ranks.

(*Cedrus libani*). True Cedars. Short needles mostly in tufts on short spurs.

(*Juniperus japonica*). Two kinds of foliage on one branch. Short needle or awn shaped standing out from the stem and flat round scalelike so closely pressed to the stem as to appear part of it. Most Junipers have both types on one plant. Normal adult plants of *Chamaecyparis* and *Cupressus* have the latter type. Young seedlings of these and also *Arbortvitae* (*Thuja*) have the awn shaped type and many of the horticultural varieties of these, notably the *Retinosporas*, retain this juvenile form as they grow.

(*Thuja orientalis*). *Arbortvitae*. Similar to the second or scale like type of above, but flattened as though ironed.

(*Picea excelsa*). Spruces and Firs. Short needles all around the branch.

(*Pinus sylvestris*). Pines. Long needles in bundles of two to five.

Types of foliage in the conifers. Nearly all conifer foliage can be classed in one or the other of these types.

Juniperus procumbens. PROCUMBENT JUNIPER. Trailing branches. Blue-green needle-like leaves.

Juniperus virginiana. REDCEDAR. The well known native evergreen. Very variable in form; from broad, open-headed trees to a tall, narrow, dense column. Usually loses its lower limbs and shows the trunk. Our plants are of the tall, upright type and are much used instead of the less hardy Italian Cypress. Some years ago we sold almost none of these—no one desired a tree that grew wild all about; but now we cannot supply the demand. People have learned that our commonest wild things are often the most useful in landscape design, but that only nursery grown individuals are likely to live and thrive.

(*J. virginiana glauca*). SILVER REDCEDAR. One of the bluest of all blue-green plants. A good color both summer and winter. Does not lose its lower branches.

Juniperus scopulorum. COLORADO REDCEDAR. Similar to the Redcedar, but silvery green in color. Very variable.

LIBOCEDRUS. INCENSE-CEDAR

Libocedrus decurrens. CALIFORNIA INCENSE-CEDAR. (Incense Cedar). Resembles the arbovitae in general appearance. Retains a good green color throughout the winter. Native to the Pacific coast.



Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.



Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.

PICEA. SPRUCE

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 slow, dense growth. Our nearest equivalent to the large firs and spruces of other climates is the Deodar cedar.

Picea pungens (glauca). BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE. This is the 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.

PINUS. PINE

It is hardly necessary to write of the beauty of the pine trees which grow so freely all about us. Unfortunately, the native kinds will not transplant well; but the following species transplant readily:

Pinus strobus. WHITE PINE. The native pine of the North and of Southern mountains. Slender dark blue-green needles.

Pinus nigra. AUSTRIAN PINE. Resembles the loblolly or old field pine in having long, stiff needles of a pure green color.

Pinus montana. SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE. Resembles the Scotch pine. Needles shorter and growth slower. Sometimes a dwarf.

(*P. montana mughus*). MUGHO PINE. Decidedly a dwarf. Forms a low dense mound, broader than high. Unusual and attractive. Pure green all winter. Some of our visitors describe it as "cute" and "cunning."

Pinus sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. As it is usually described 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.

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga douglasi. DOUGLAS-FIR. A handsome plant somewhat resembling the Deodar cedar. It is one of the few plants of the fir and spruce type that will grow in the South.

TAXUS YEWE

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.

THUJA. ARBORVITAE

The arborvitae are the most planted of all the many conifers popularly known as "cedars." Their mature foliage looks as though it had been ironed out flat. Like the *Chamaecyparis* described on page 32, the foliage of the young seedlings is needle or awn-like, and many of the varieties listed below have more or less retained their juvenile foliage. The Chinese varieties have a brighter color in winter than the American. All arborvitae require full sunlight.

Thuja orientalis. ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. (Chinese Arborvitae. Biota). The foliage of this species is usually arranged in vertical planes. One of the most useful and easily grown evergreens in this climate. Variable in form, but usually a tall cone.

TALL VARIETIES

These are tall, narrow, dense cones. The effect of the vertical form is increased by the arrangement of the foliage in vertical planes.

(*T. orientalis pyramidalis*). ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. Tall, columnar form; of fairly rapid growth. Pure green in color.

(*T. orientalis aurea conspicua*). GOLDSPIRE ARBORVITAE. Like the above, but foliage tipped golden-yellow in summer and golden-bronze in winter.



Goldspire Arborvitae in the foreground. Oriental Pyramidal Arborvitae in the background.

DWARF VARIETIES

These are of dense and more or less slow growth, a broad cone or egg shape.

(*T. orientalis aurea compacta*). YELLOW-GREEN DWARF ARBORVITAE. Very dwarf and broad. Foliage of fine texture and distinctly in vertical planes; a bright green, inclined toward yellow-green but not golden.

(*T. orientalis aurea nana*). BERCKMANS GOLDEN DWARF. Broad cone shape; tipped golden-yellow in summer, golden-bronze in winter.

(*T. orientalis viridis*). DEEP GREEN DWARF ARBORVITAE. Our own introduction. Compact, but fairly rapid growth. We have selected this from thousands of seedlings and many varieties as the best dwarf deep green arborvitae.

(*T. orientalis azurea*). BLUE-GREEN DWARF ARBORVITAE. Of broad compact growth; bluish-green in color.

VARIETIES HAVING JUVENILE FOLIAGE

These have at least a part of their leaves of the awn or needle shape, and are bluish-green in color.

(*T. orientalis hulginsi*). HUDGINS ARBORVITAE. Our propagator produced this and the preceding variety by selecting cuttings from the same plant (a seedling with both types of foliage);



Berckmans Golden Arborvitae.

and we have named this one after him. It is a light bluish-green in summer. As in the Plume *Retinospora*, the leaves are halfway between juvenile and adult forms and produce a soft, fluffy effect. This is similar to plants called Rosedale and Rosedale-hybrid; but unlike the Rosedale, it transplants readily.

(*T. orientalis texana glauca*). TALL BLUE-GREEN ARBORVITAE. Same soft blue-green foliage as in Hudgins Arborvitae. Tall, narrow form.

(*Retinospora squarrosa sieboldi*). HEATH ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. Foliage entirely juvenile. Rounded form. A striking purplish color in winter.

(*T. orientalis pendula*, *T. filiformis*). WEEPING ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. Foliage long, thread-like and pendulous. Compact and semi-dwarf form.

Thuja occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. (White Cedar). Tall pyramidal form; foliage not in vertical planes, but at various angles. Much planted in the North. Many varieties are known of which the following are the most distinct.

TALL FORMS

(*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*). AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. Tall, narrow, compact form.

(*T. occidentalis reedi*). REED ARBORVITAE. Foliage short and curled. Dense.

DWARF FORMS

(*T. occidentalis globosa*). AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE. Dense round form; broader than high.

(*T. occidentalis hoveyi*). HOVEY ARBORVITAE. Larger and taller than the preceding and a lighter green.

(*T. occidentalis columbiana*). COLUMBIA ARBORVITAE. Beautifully variegated pale yellow.

LITTLE GEM ARBORVITAE. Very dwarf, and dark green.

JUVENILE FOLIAGE FORMS

(*T. occidentalis ellwangeriana*). TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE. Both kinds of foliage. Semi-dwarf and rounded form.

(*T. occidentalis ellwangeriana aurea*). GOLDEN TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE. Golden-yellow. Very dwarf.

(*T. occidentalis ericoides*). HEATH RETINOSPORA. Foliage entirely juvenile, producing a heath-like effect. Dwarf rounded form.

TSUGA. HEMLOCK

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 good soil to be a success in the South. One of the few conifers that will grow in the shade. The foliage is a dark rich green the year round.

Tsuga caroliniana. CAROLINA HEMLOCK. A handsome tree, native to the Carolina mountains. Distinguished from the Canadian hemlock by its leaves standing at all angles to the stem.



Planting about a colonial doorway. The vine at right is the Yellow-net Japanese Honeysuckle.



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

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

AMPELOPSIS. CREEPER

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

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. (*A. veitchii*). **JAPANESE CREEPER**. (Japanese Ivy. 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 walls.

BIGNONIA. TRUMPETCREEPER

Bignonia capreolata. **CROSSVINE**. Many country boys know this, as they use it to smoke. Has evergreen leaves. Trumpet-shaped orange flowers.

Bignonia radicans. **TRUMPETCREEPER**. Trumpet-shaped orange-red blossoms for a long time in summer which are attractive to the humming birds. A picturesque climber for pergolas, porches, stumps, old trees, fences, etc. Not evergreen.

CELASTRUS. BITTERSWEET

Celastrus scandens. **AMERICAN BITTERSWEET**. A twining vine. Planted for its interesting orange and scarlet fruits in winter.

CLEMATIS

Clematis paniculata. **SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS**. (*Virgin's Bower*). Gives a cloud of white star-shaped flowers in late summer. The small leaves form a dense mass. An excellent vine to grow on wire netting or trellis work. Plant in sun only. Can be seen in the picture on back cover.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus patens. (*E. britzensis*. *E. Sieboldi*). **SPREADING EUONYMUS**. A very variable plant and sold under very many different names. Usually grown as a small, spreading shrub; but it will climb where it has the opportunity. Foliage green until mid-winter and entirely evergreen on the north side of walls and other favorable situations. Very attractive in late fall and early winter with its orange and pink fruits.

Euonymus radicans. **WINTERCREEPER**. A slow growing, clinging, evergreen vine; used also as a dwarf shrub. Varies considerably in size of leaf, growth, etc. The best evergreen for planting in rock-gardens, on foundations, and wherever it must be kept within bounds. Sometimes used for small hedges.

(*E. r. argenteo-marginatus*). **SILVEREDGE WINTERCREEPER**. Leaf attractively marked a silvery white.

(*E. r. vegetus*). **BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER**. Leaves larger. Growth more rapid. Bears scarlet fruits in winter.

(*E. r. minimus*; *kewensis*). **BABY WINTERCREEPER**. Leaves very small. Growth small.

GELSEMIUM

Gelsemium sempervirens. **CAROLINA-JESSAMINE**. (*Yellow Jessamine*). One of the prettiest of Southern wild flowers. It is well adapted to cultivation and particularly fine for twining around a pillar of a porch or pergola. Fragrant yellow flowers in mid-spring. Evergreen leaves.



Lonicera periclymenum. Dutch Woodbine.

HEDERA. IVY

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, as it will grow in dense shade where grass will not. Formal designs can be carried out by covering beds with ivy instead of filling them with merely temporary summer flowers. It is much used in window boxes.

LYCIIUM. LYCIIUM

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

JASMINUM. JASMINE

Described under shrubs.

POLYGONUM. FLEECEFLOWER

Polygonum auberti. CHINA FLEECEVINE. A new introduction producing lacy masses of white flowers in summer. Growth twining.

PUERARIA. KUDZU

Pueraria thunbergiana. KUDZU-BEAN. Sometimes used as a forage plant. The best vine for extremely rapid growth. Attains great size.

ROSA. CLIMBING ROSES

The climbing roses have long been among the most popular vines. The crossing of the hybrid teas with different climbing species, chiefly *Wichuriana* and *Multiflora*, has given us the wonderful ramblers roses; and every year new and distinct varieties are introduced.

It is our aim to select and offer only the most distinct and attractive in flower and the most resistant to disease. Some of the older kinds such as *Crimson Rambler* and *Dorothy Perkins* are so subject to mildew that we have dropped them. None of the ramblers we offer are likely to be seriously affected by mildew.

Besides the obvious uses of these roses as climbing vines, those with the stiffer canes such as *American Pillar*, *Dr. Van Fleet*, etc., can be used as shrubs. They are particularly effective on banks. Those with more flexible canes such as *Rosa wichuriana* and its hybrids *Lady Gay*, *Excelsa*, *Hiawatha*, etc., will lie flat on the ground and are often used for ground covers in place of grass.

LARGE CLUSTER, SMALL FLOWER RAMBLERS

These are the typical "ramblers," having large clusters of single or double flowers. Most of them have been produced by crossing garden roses with *Wichuriana* or *Multiflora*.

Rosa wichuriana. WICHURIANA ROSE. Single white flowers. Dark shining green foliage. Trails flat on the ground and often used as a ground cover.

Rosa multiflora. JAPANESE ROSE. White flowers in clusters. Red berries in winter.

(*L. j. aureoreticulata*). YELLOWNET JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. A variety of the preceding whose leaves are beautifully veined and a mottled golden-yellow. This is the vine at the right of the picture on page 38.

Lonicera sempervirens. TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. (Coral Honeysuckle). Beautiful coral-red flowers, borne profusely in early summer, then more sparingly till fall. It is not a rampant grower.

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

Lonicera heckrottii. EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE. Less rambling and more of a shrub. The flowers are crimson outside and white inside. Fragrant.



A Rambler Rose.

LADY GAY. Light pink double flowers. Almost exactly like the well known Dorothy Perkins, but much less subject to mildew.

EXCELSA. (Red Dorothy Perkins). Bright crimson. Double flowers.

HIAWATHA. Bright crimson. Single flowers.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT. Opens a pale yellow, fading to cream. Double.

DR. HUEY. Very dark red. Semi-double.

GARDENIA. Cream white. Large flowers.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Large. Carmine pink, flowers showing white at centre with yellow stamens. Stiff canes.

TAUSENSCHOEN. (Thousand Beauties). Large semi-double flowers varying from deep pink to almost white in the same cluster.

YELLOW BANKSIA. Small yellow flowers in large clusters. The first rose to bloom. Often planted with wisteria. Not hardy North.

LARGE FLOWERED RAMBLERS

These have large double flowers similar to the garden roses, usually several, not many, to a cluster. Blooms profusely in early summer.

DR. VAN FLEET. Flesh color. Glossy green foliage free from disease. The most popular climber in America.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Brilliant scarlet flowers.

CHRISTINE WRIGHT. A silvery wild-rose pink.

EMILY GRAY. Yellow bud, open flower ecru.

CLIMBING HYBRID TEAS

These are climbing forms of the garden roses. Their flowers are similar to the garden roses, after which they are named. They are usually described as "everblooming"; but you must not expect a continuous mass of bloom from them after the first burst.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY. (Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). Cream white flowers.

CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET. Pink. Most nearly everblooming.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep pink or light red.

CLIMBING LADY ASHTOWN. Pink.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Cherry-red.

REVE D'OR. Yellow-cream to deep yellow.

FORTUNE DOUBLE YELLOW. Orange-yellow and red.

LARGE SINGLE OR SEMI-DOUBLE FLOWERS

Rosa laevigata. **CHEROKEE ROSE.** The State flower of Georgia, and one of the most popular of roses. Should be planted much more than it is. Nearly evergreen here and entirely so farther south. Large, white, single flowers with showy yellow centre formed of the stamens.

PINK CHEROKEE. Flowers a light pink.

RAMONA. A deep pink or light red Cherokee.

DOUBLE WHITE CHEROKEE. Flowers semi-double. White.

SILVER MOON. Very large, semi-double, white flowers showing yellow stamens. Beautiful glossy green foliage, free from disease.

Rosa bracteata. **MACARTNEY ROSE.** Described under shrubs.



Wisteria.

MISCELLANEOUS

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER. A climbing form of the Cecile Brunner or Sweetheart Rose. Vigorous growth; fine foliage; free from disease; constant bloom.

TRACHELOSPERMUM. STARJASMINE

Trachelospermum jasminoides. **CONFEDERATE JASMINE.** (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.

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.

(W. s. alba). **WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA.** Same as the above, but with white flowers.

Wisteria multijuga. **LONGCLUSTER WISTERIA.** (Japanese Wisteria). The racemes of flowers are much longer and more open. In Japan they are often over three feet long.

Wisteria frutescens. (magnifica). **YELLOWEYE WISTERIA.** A variety of the native Wisteria, but with larger flowers than the wild plants. Blooms a month later than the Asiatic species.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS, GRASSES, ETC.

We do not grow herbaceous or perennial plants in general. Most of the following are used as part of the shrubbery rather than as garden plants and we grow them to make our stock of such material as complete as possible. We have a fine supply of these.

ARUNDINARIA

Arundinaria japonica. **ARROW BAMBOO**. (Japanese Bamboo). Six to ten feet high. Grows easily and spreads rapidly. Striking and attractive and useful for many artistic effects. Makes a fine screen. The canes make straight poles for fishing, etc.

ARUNDO

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.

(*A. d. variegata*). **STRIPED GIANT REED**. Beautifully striped white and green.

CORTADERIA. PAMPASGRASS

Cortaderia argentea. (*Gynerium argenteum*). **PAMPASGRASS**. The handsomest of all the ornamental grasses. Narrow dark green leaves. Long silvery white plumes.

HEMEROCALLIS. DAYLILY

Hermercallis fulva. **TAWNY DAYLILY**. The well known brown lily which grows freely anywhere.

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus. **MALLOW MARVELS**. The mallows are related to and resemble the cotton plant, but grow four to six feet high and bear very large flowers nearly all summer in beautiful shades of white, pink, and red.

IBERIS. CANDYTUFT

Iberis sempervirens. **EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT**. (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 edgings of beds and shrubbery.

LAVANDULA. LAVENDER

Lavandula officinalis. **TRUE LAVENDER**. The old-fashioned evergreen herb with sweet smelling leaves. Bright blue flowers in early summer.

MISCANTHUS

Miscanthus sinensis. **EULALIA**. These varieties are the most planted of all the ornamental grasses:

Zebra Grass. Leaves banded across with yellow.

Striped Eulalia. Leaves striped lengthwise.

Maiden Grass. Narrow dark green leaves.

PACHYSANDRA. SPURGE

Pachysandra terminalis. **JAPANESE SPURGE**. A spreading herbaceous plant about six inches high. A good dark green the year round. It is greatly used by landscape architects as an edging and as a ground cover in shady places where grass will not grow.

ROSMARINUS. ROSEMARY

Rosmarinus officinalis. **ROSEMARY**. The old-time sweet smelling herb. Bluish-green foliage. Fine for the old-fashioned garden.

SALVIA. AUTUMN SALVIA

Salvia greggi. **AUTUMN SALVIA**. A semi-woody plant which bears crimson flowers almost continuously from spring until frost. Very effective in beds.

SANTOLINA. LAVENDER-COTTON

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 facing in front of abelia and other evergreens.

STOKESIA

Stokesia laevis. **STOKESIA**. A low perennial with large blue flowers suggesting the garden asters. Grows freely in wet places.

VINCA. PERIWINKLE

Vinca minor. **COMMON PERIWINKLE**. 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. **BIGLEAF PERIWINKLE**. Like the above, but much larger in every way.

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. **COMMON YUCCA**. (Bear Grass, Adam's Needle). Grows wild here in dry waste places. Evergreen sword-shaped leaves; stately stalks of white flowers. Will grow where little else can.

Yucca aloifolia. **SPANISH DAGGER**. Described under broad-leaved evergreens.

This booklet is not an annual catalogue. We have endeavored to make it on a small scale a handbook of the woody plants useful for landscape design in the southern United States. The descriptions and lists are based on our own observations. We have done our best to make them accurate.

We cannot send this work broadcast, but copies will be sent free to all plant lovers who request it.



The plants here were nearly the size shown when set out. The tall plants at the corners are Native Red Cedar. The rounded masses toward the center are composed of several Glossy Privets grouped together.

LANDSCAPE WORK

A generation ago, Landscape Architecture was thought of as a luxury only for the man of wealth and the large estate. Today we realize that the most modest home, as well, requires careful thought, good taste, technical knowledge, and a reasonable outlay of money in the arrangement and decoration of its surroundings.

Our landscape department is organized to help you with your planting problems, large or small. It is in charge of technically trained men with long experience in Southern planting. You may leave the planting entirely to us with the certainty that the result will be economical, practical and beautiful.

Or if it is your pleasure to do for yourself this interesting part of your home planting, but realize that you need a greater knowledge of plants, call on us for as much or as little help as you like. We will enjoy working for you.

The advice of our landscape department is free to our customers. A nominal charge is made when it is necessary to draw plans and traveling expenses are also charged for trips outside of Atlanta.

HINTS ON THE SELECTION AND ARRANGEMENTS OF PLANTS

Almost any kind of planting helps to take away that new barren look and create a home-like atmosphere, but, a well thought out arrangement with everything in harmony does much more without costing more.

Do not select a list of plants and attempt to find a place for them afterward. Decide first in what places plants are needed and then what plants will best fit these places both from the standpoint of appearance and of ability to grow.

Plants are often chosen because they have advertised themselves by some striking, queer or unusual character. Planting such on a lawn will produce a striking, queer or unusual lawn. Dignified plants will produce a dignified lawn. Homelike plants will make a home look like a home. Understand thoroughly the result you are after and make everything contribute to that result.

Give due regard to the foliage and other characteristics as well as to the flowers.

Use mainly the things that have been proven best for your climate. The light breeze and the lack of humidity make our summer heat less unpleasant to us than that of cooler climates, but, it is just that dry wind that many northern and European plants cannot stand.

A few large specimens in important positions will often give the effect of age to the whole planting. Moderate sizes are the most practicable for the greater part of the work.

All plants continue to grow as long as they are alive, and this growth must be allowed for in one way or another. Some plants can be pruned back or even cut to the ground to come fresh and thus kept from getting too large. Large sizes of slow-growing plants will give immediate and permanent effect. Occasional changes in a planting can be made as it grows without tearing it all up. There are many situations where a plant will look well both when it is four feet high, and when it has grown to forty.

Mass planting, that is, the planting of several shrubs of the same kind close together, gets around the growth difficulty and has many advantages. As the plants grow, their branches interlace forming one mass without the crowded effect produced by different kinds growing against each other. Strong growing kinds do not crowd the weak. The size of a mass of plants, relative to other things in the landscape, does not change as rapidly as does that of an individual plant. Mass planting gives both immediate and permanent results, is simpler, less fussy and more effective.

In planting the lawn it is usually better to leave the centre open except for a few specimens and to confine the planting mainly to masses along the borders and around the foundation of the house. Most often the front lawn is designed as a setting for the house.

Gardens and private lawns need a border of shrubs as a background and for privacy.

You have undoubtedly put a great deal of thought and money into making your home just what it should be. Do not spoil it at the very last by trying to decorate with a few odds and ends of plants purchased from peddlers or cast off by the neighbors. Get what it should have and as time goes on this little expenditure will add more to the comfort, beauty and value of your home than anything else you have put into it.

Directions for the planting and care of ornamental plants are printed in a separate pamphlet and will be sent on request.

The services of our Landscape Department are at your disposal.

God Almighty first planted a Garden; and indeed it is the purest of humane pleasure. It is the greatest refreshment to the Spirits of Man, without which Buildings and Palaces are but gross Handy-works. And a Man shall ever see, that when ages grow to Civility and Elegancy, Men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if Gardening were the Greater Perfection.

—SIR FRANCIS BACON.

PORCH AND FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

Planting immediately against the house is the most important of all. It seems to tie the house and grounds together. It hides the foundations which are so often ugly and mud-spattered.

We illustrate several examples of this kind of planting done by our landscape department. You will note that beneath the windows and wherever height would be undesirable only low plants are used. Some of the most satisfactory Evergreens for the purpose are the following:

The figures give the height in feet to which the plants usually grow or can be kept.

Azalea	(in variety)	2-3 ft.
Juniperus	Pfitzer Juniper	2-3 "
Juniperus	Prostate Juniper	2-3 "
Thea sinensis	Tea	2-3 "
Abelia grandiflora	Abelia	3-5 "
Aucuba japonica	Aucuba	3-4 "
Nandina domestica	Nandina	3-5 "
Lonicera nitida		2-4 "
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet	5-7 "

Where height is desirable as at the corners or framing in the entrance tall plants are used. Here is the place for Retinosporas, the tall Arborvitae, Junipers and other "cedars." The large broad leaved evergreens such as Japanese Privet, Firethorn, English Laurel, etc., can also be used.



Planting on the north side of a house. Only broad-leaved Evergreens are used. 1, Japanese Privet. 2, Abelia. 3, English Laurel. 4, Boxwood. 5, Firethorn. 6, Glossy Privet.

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 a place; and a tall hedge makes an excellent screen.

The following make good hedges for special purposes:

The Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), wrongly called Amoor River Privet, is the ideal plant for hedges. When trimmed it makes a dense fine textured growth and is completely evergreen. It is adaptable to various conditions of soil and sunlight. Can be purchased in large quantities at a low price. Do not, however, allow yourself to be imposed upon 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, under favorable conditions, produce a small dense hedge with one season's growth.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES. Continuous bloom throughout the summer. Cecile Brunner has the best foliage.

Citrus trifoliata. HARDY ORANGE. Very thorny and dense. Animals cannot go through it. Leaves deciduous; twigs green. The best substitute for a fence.

Ligustrum lucidum. GLOSSY PRIVET. Dark shining evergreen foliage.

Thuja orientalis. ARBORVITAE. Rich evergreen foliage. With this a tall dense hedge can be had at once.

Chamaecyparis pisifera (in variety). RETINOSPORA. Has the richest character of all and can be had in various shades of green.

Laurocerasus caroliniana. CAROLINA CHERRY-LAUREL. For a large hedge. Shining evergreen leaves.

Ilex vomitoria. YAUPON HOLLY. A small leaved holly which can be made into a hedge resembling that of privet or box, with the additional attraction of bright red holly berries half hidden in the foliage.

Buxus (in variety). BOXWOOD. For small hedges, edgings to flower beds, etc.

Euonymus radicans (in variety). For low edgings.

Euonymus japonicus. (Boxleaf variety). Similar to boxwood; but a brighter green.

Iberis sempervirens. HARDY CANDYTUFT. White flowers in spring.

UNTRIMMED HEDGES

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 can be used, including all those mentioned for trimmed hedges and the following, beginning with the smaller kinds.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Spiraea albiflora</i>	White Summer Spiraea
<i>Spiraea</i>	Anthony Waterer Spiraea
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>	Thunberg Spiraea
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia
<i>Spiraea</i>	Van Houtte Spiraea
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Althea
<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	Hardy Orange
<i>Crataegus cordata</i>	Washington Thorn
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Populus nigra italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar

FOR VASES, BOXES, Etc.

Small evergreens in urns will often give just the desired touch to the porch or terrace. Long boxes can be filled with evergreens in several ways; a row of individual dwarf specimens of boxwood planted close and trimmed to a hedge, or by a mixed collection of small evergreens and vines. Plants most used are:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Buxus</i> (in variety)	Boxwood
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> (trimmed forms)	Chinese Privet
<i>Euonymus</i> (in var.)	Euonymus
<i>Hedera helix</i> (with other plants)	English Ivy
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	stands shade and city conditions.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> (dwarf forms)	Chinese Juniper
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> (dwarf var.)	Chinese Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (dwarf var.)	American Arborvitae
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> (in var.)	Retinospora

The last four need full sunlight.

GROUND COVERS

Grass is not the only plant with which the ground can be covered and it is not always the best. Grass will not grow in many places, notably in dense shade. On banks it is difficult to care for and is often unsightly. Attractive effects can be produced by covering small areas with ivy or other materials of like nature in order to give variety or to carry out a design.

The most important ground covers together with situations for which they are particularly suitable are given below.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Hedera helix</i>	(English Ivy)
	(Shade)
<i>Rosa wichuriana</i>	(Wichurian Rose)
	(Banks, rocks, etc.)
<i>Rosa wichuriana</i> hybrids	(Rambler Roses)
	(Banks)
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	(Honeysuckle)
	(Banks, waste places, etc.)
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	(Japanese Spurge)
	(Shade)
<i>Vinca minor</i>	(Periwinkle)
	(Dense shade)
<i>Vinca major</i>	(Bibleaf Periwinkle)
	(Dense shade)



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

SCREENS

There is no reason why you should be annoyed by unpleasant views and objects about your home. A screen of plants will hide them from view. Almost any of the larger and denser growing shrubs will serve the purpose perfectly in summer and even in winter their branches will block the view. Quick growing dense evergreens are ideal.

The following make good screens:

TREES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Populus nigra italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter Honeysuckle
<i>Buddleia davidi</i>	Butterflybush
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Althea
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle
<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	Pride of Rochester
<i>Philadelphus grandiflorus</i>	Big Scentless Mockorange

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japan Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet
<i>Laurocerasus carolinianum</i>	Carolina Cherry-Laurel
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Evergreen Elaeagnus

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Redcedar
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Chinese Arborvitae
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cryptomeria

VINES

Almost all the vines will make the best kind of a screen if trained on wire netting or trellis work. The Japanese honeysuckle and the roses are particularly good.

BAMBOO

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Arundinaria japonica</i>	Arrow Bamboo

SHADE

A shady place is by no means a poor one for hardy plants if only the right varieties are chosen and if there is not too much competition with the roots of trees. About half the shrubs will do well in partial shade, and nearly all the broad-leaved evergreens thrive there. All the conifers, however, except the hemlocks and yews, want sun. Most vines will start well in the shade and grow toward the sunlight.

The following plants are most suited to the shade:

SMALL TREES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Amerlanchier canadensis</i>	Shadblow
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Aesculus in var.</i>	Buckeye
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devil's Walking Stick
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokeberry
<i>Azalea in var.</i>	Azalea

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Berberis thunbergi	Japanese Barberry
Callicarpa in var.	Beautyberry
Calycanthus floridus	Sweetshrub
Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey Tea
Cercis in var.	Redbud
Chionanthus virginica	White Fringetree
Clethra alnifolia	Summersweet
Cornus in var.	Dogwood
Corylus in var.	Hazelnut
Deutzia in var.	Deutzia
Diervilla sessilifolia	Southern Bush-honeysuckle
Elaeagnus in var.	Oleaster
Euonymus in var.	Euonymus
Forsythia in var.	Forsythia
Halesia tetraptera	Silverbell
Hamamelis virginica	Witch-Hazel
Hibiscus syriacus	Althea
Hydrangea in var.	Hydrangea
Hypericum in var.	St. Johnswort
Ilex in var.	Deciduous Hollies
Jasminum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine
Ligustrum in var.	Privet
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle
Philadelphus in var.	Mockorange
Rhodotypos kerriodes	Jetbead
Robinia hispida	Rose-acacia
Styrax in var.	Snowbell
Symphoricarpus in var.	Snowberry and Coral-berry
Viburnum in var.	Viburnum
Weigela in var.	Weigela

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Abelia grandiflora	Abelia
Aucuba japonica	Aucuba
Azalea in var.	Azalea
Buxus sempervirens	Box
Elaeagnus in var.	Elaeagnus
Euonymus in var.	Euonymus
Ilex in var.	Holly
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Laurocerasus officinalis	English Laurel
Laurocerasus caroliniana	Carolina Cherry Laurel
Leucothoe catesbaei	Leucothoe
Ligustrum in var.	Privet
Mahonia in var.	Mahonia
Osmanthus in var.	Osmanthus
Pieris floribunda	Mountain Andromeda
Rhododendron in var.	Rhododendron
Thea sinensis	Tea
Viburnum in var.	Viburnum

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Cephalotaxus in var.	Plum Yews
Taxus in var.	Yews
Tsuga in var.	Hemlock

VINES

Practically all vines except Clematis and Roses will start well in the shade, but will grow toward the sunlight. The following will grow in dense shade.

Euonymus in var.	Euonymus
Hedera helix	English Ivy

MISCELLANEOUS

Arundinaria japonica	Arrow Bamboo
Iberis sempervirens	Candytuft
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese Spurge
Vinca in var.	Periwinkle

PLANTING AMONG TREES

The lack of moisture due to competition with the roots of trees gives more trouble than the lack of sunlight caused by their leaves. Surface rooted trees like poplar and silver maple give more trouble than deep rooted trees like the oaks. If necessary to plant among tree roots an extra effort should be made by digging large holes and using plenty of fertilizer, or better yet, the ground should be broken up and then covered with about six inches of additional top soil. Use either very vigorous plants or those which can adapt themselves to the conditions.

We have found the following to do well among trees if they have rich top soil to grow in:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Oxydendron arboreum	Sourwood
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet Shrub
Diervilla sessilifolia	Southern Bush Honeysuckle
Ceanothus americanus	Jersey Tea
Robinia hispida	Rose Acacia
Hypericum patulum	Japanese Hypericum
Rhododendron (in variety)	See special instructions on Page 29.
Azalea (in variety)	

TREES OF UNUSUAL FORM

WEEPING TREES

Grown on their Own Trunk Becoming Large Trees

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acer	Wier Maple
Salix babylonica	Weeping Willow

Grafted about Six Feet High on Straight Stems

Morus	Weeping Mulberry
Prunus	Shidare Higan (Weeping Cherry)
Ulmus	Camperdown Elm

COLUMNAR TREES

Populus	Lombardy Poplar
Cupressus	Columnar Italian Cypress
Cupressus arizonica	Arizona Cypress
Juniperus communis	Common Juniper in var.
Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar in var.
Juniperus scopulorum	Colorado Juniper
Thuja occidentalis	American arborvitae in var.
Thuja orientalis	Chinese arborvitae in var.

DROUTH AND POOR SOIL

We do not recommend planting anything in poor soil. We recommend making the soil good by deeply breaking it up and adding manure, leaf mold, or other organic matter. We suggest the following as a list of plants that will do better than others in hot dry situations, in soil that is not the best and to suffer least in drouth.

TREES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Albizzia julibrissin	Silk Tree
Amygdalus persica	Flowering Peach
Koelreuteria paniculata	Goldenraintree
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia
Melia azederach	Chinaberry
Platanus occidentalis	Planetree
Populus in variety	Foplars
Quercus in variety	Oaks
Robinia pseudacacia	Locust

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Spirea	Anthony Waterer Spirea
Spirea	Van Houtte Spirea
Spirea reevesiana	Reeves Spirea
Spirea thunbergi	Thunberg Spirea

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

Abelia grandiflora	Abelia
Elaeagnus in var.	Elaeagnus
Euonymus in var.	Euonymus
Ilex glabra	Inkberry
Ligustrum in var.	Privets
Pyracantha in var.	Firethorn
Yucca in var.	Spanish Bayonet, etc.

SHRUBS

Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel Bush
Buddleia in var.	Butterflybush
Ceanothus americanus	Jerseytea
Chilopsis linearis	Desertwillow
Clethra alnifolia	Summersweet
Crataegus in var.	Hawthorns
Cytissus scoparius	Scotch Broom
Cydonia japonica	Flowering Quince
Jasminum in var.	Jasmine
Lespedeza in var.	Bushclover
Ligustrum in var.	Privet
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle
Myrica cerifera	Southern Waxmyrtle
Punica granatum	Pomegranate
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac
Robinia hispida	Rose-acacia
Rosa in var.	Roses
Spirea albiflora	Spirea

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar
Juniperus communis in var.	Varieties of Common Juniper
Juniperus chinensis in var.	Varieties of Chinese Juniper
Juniperus virginiana	Redcedar
Thuja orientalis	Oriental Arborvitae

VINES

Akebia quinata	Fiveleaf Akebia
Bignonia radicans	Trumpet creeper
Pueraria thunbergiana	Kudzu-bean
Rosa in var.	Most Climbing Roses
Euonymus in var.	Euonymus
Jasminum in var.	Jasmine



An entrance gateway photographed a year after planting. How much more effective are the few large plants than the lot of little ones ordinarily used. The two largest are Plume Retinospora. The columnar plants are Ashford Juniper. The round shrubs are Glossy Privet.

PLANTS WHOSE NORMAL FOLIAGE COLOR IS OTHER THAN GREEN

DECIDUOUS

Red or Purple

Name	Described on Page
Schwedler Norway Maple.....	4
Purpleleaf Plum	8
Bloodleaf Japanese Maple.....	10
Purple Fernleaf Jap. Maple.....	10
Purple Barberry	11
Purple Giant Filbert.....	13
See also Summer Spireas.....	20

Yellow

Golden California Privet.....	17
Meehan Variegated Althea.....	14
Goldleaf Ninebark	18
Yellowwedge Weigela	22
Yellownet Japanese Honeysuckle.....	40

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

Red in Winter

Abelia	23
Japanese Azalea in var.....	23
Leucothoe	26
Oregon Hollygrape	28
Nandina	28

Yellow

Gold Dust Aucuba.....	23
Yellowwedge Elaeagnus	25
Goldenleaf Elaeagnus	25
Goldspot Euonymus	25
Goldleaf Japanese Privet.....	27
Silverleaf Japanese Privet.....	27
Tricolor Japanese Privet.....	27
Variegated Chinese Privet.....	27
Silveredge Wintercreeper	39

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Blue

Deodar Cedar	31
Blue Atlas Cedar.....	31
Steel blue Lawson Cypress.....	32
Moss Retinospora	32
Blue Colorado Spruce.....	36
Blue Green Arborvitae.....	37
Hudgins Arborvitae	37
Heath Oriental Arborvitae.....	38
Tall Blue Green Arborvitae.....	38
Juniperus communis in var.....	33
Waukegan Juniper	34
Silver Redcedar	36
Colorado Redcedar	36

Yellow

Retinospora in var.....	32
Golden Juniper	33
Goldspire Arborvitae	37
Berckmans Golden Arborvitae.....	37
Columbia Arborvitae	38
Golden Tom Thumb Arborvitae.....	38
Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper.....	39

AUTUMN COLORS

For beauty and splendor of color in American nature, autumn and not spring is the greater season. Yet in our lawns and gardens it is a neglected season. Autumn foliage should be studied and arranged with as great care as spring and summer flowers.

Autumn colors are the most variable of all plant characteristics. They are partly of the species, partly of the individual and partly of weather conditions. The same sweet gum tree may turn deep purple one year and yellow the next. Of three sugar maples side by side one may be predominantly yellow, one scarlet, and one green. Sharp cool nights and clear sunny days following a healthy summer growth, produce the brightest colors. Frost is not necessary.

Plants native to the Pacific Coast and to Europe do not often have autumn colors.

TREES

Yellow

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair-tree
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree
Populus	Carolina Poplar

Scarlet

Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Sassafras variifolium	Sassafras
Acer rubrum	Red Maple

Light Purple

Fraxinus americana	Ash
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Crimson

Oxydendron arboreum	Sourwood
Quercus coccinea, etc.	Oaks (Red, Scarlet, Pin)

All Colors

Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum
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SHRUBS

Yellow

Calycanthus floridus	Sweetshrub
Clethra alnifolia	Summersweet

Scarlet

Aronia arbutifolia	Red Chokeberry
Berberis thunbergi	Japanese Barberry
Euonymus atropurpureus	Wahoo
Cornus alba	Coral Dogwood
Crateagus in var.	Hawthorn
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac
Rhus canadensis	Fragrant Sumac
Viburnum cassinoides	Withe-rod (and Orange)

Purple

Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia (Dark)
Viburnum acerifolium	Mapleleaf Viburnum
Viburnum opulus	Cranberrybush (Dark)
Viburnum tomentosum	Doublefile Viburnum (to Crimson)

Crimson

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nanny Berry
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf Hydrangea
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Southern Blackhaw
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood

All Colors

Lagerstroemia indica Crape Myrtle

VINES**Crimson**

Ampelopsis quinquefolia Virginia Creeper

All Colors

Ampelopsis tricuspidata Japanese Creeper

TO FIND THE NAME OF A PLANT

The lists of plants arranged according to their characteristics should help you to find the name of one you do not know.

For example if it was a shrub with bright yellow flowers in April, turn to the list of trees and shrubs, arranged according to time of bloom. Going down the list to April you find only, Carolina Jessamine, Kerria, and Persian Yellow Rose, with yellow flowers at that time. On looking up the descriptions of these plants in the other part of the booklet you note that Jessamine is a vine, and as you can see your shrub is not a rose it is probably Kerria. If the description fits, you are fairly safe in calling it Kerria.

Or if it had purple leaves in summer look under "Colored Foliage." Two of the plants there listed with purple leaves are trees and it should not take long to decide which of the other your plant is.

Not a very scientific method, perhaps, but more truly useful to most of us than the botanical keys found in scientific works.

These lists are not complete, but you are not likely to run across many plants in cultivation in our part of the country that are not included. For identifying wild plants, we suggest "Southern Wild Flowers and Trees" by Alice Lounsberry.

RAPID GROWTH

The following make a particularly rapid growth for their class. Favorable conditions, however, have more to do with rapidity of growth than kind of tree. Quick results can be had with most shrubs by massing them closely together.

TREES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Amygdalus persica</i>	Flowering Peach
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree
<i>Melia azederach</i>	Chinaberry
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	Royal Paulownia
<i>Populus in var.</i>	Poplars
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Locust
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Buddleia davidi</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Ligustrum in var.</i>	Privets
<i>Weigela rosea</i>	Weigela
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Pussy Willow
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elder

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

<i>Cytissus scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom
<i>Elaeagnus pungens in var.</i>	Elaeagnus
<i>Laurocerasus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherry Laurel
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cryptomeria
<i>Cupressus in var.</i>	Cypress

VINES

<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>	Kudzu-bean
<i>Wisteria in var.</i>	Wisteria



A typical planting for a colonial home. Two Moss Retinospora framing in the doorway, Abelia under the windows, Japanese and Glossy Privet at the corners.

TREES AND SHRUBS WITH SHOWY OR FRAGRANT FLOWERS

Arranged in the order in which they begin to bloom

This list is carefully compiled from data we have taken for a number of years. We believe it to be reasonably accurate. Plants, however, do not live by a time table and dates can be only approximated. An early spring in Atlanta may be three weeks ahead of the dates given and a late one three weeks later, making a possible variation of six weeks. As the year advances there is less variation: summer blooming times do not vary more than a week or two in the same locality. Spring in Atlanta is about five to seven weeks ahead of that in New York (the latitude for which most horticultural works are written), and this difference is maintained throughout the summer. Late fall blooming plants like chrysanthemums, however, bloom at about the same time in the North and the South. Some plants seem more affected by conditions that bring on early spring than others, so that the order of bloom will vary slightly in different seasons and climates.

The figure under "duration" indicates the average number of weeks from the first buds to the last flowers; the period of full bloom will usually be about half this.

"I" indicates considerable irregularity in bloom.

"R" indicates repeated bloom, occasionally at least, later in the season.

"C" indicates almost continuous bloom until autumn.

"F" indicates pleasing fragrance.

"FF" indicates great fragrance.

A few warm days at any time in winter will bring the first group into bloom.

DATE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DURATION IN WEEKS	COLOR	FRA- GRANCE	PAGE
Winter	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter Honeysuckle	12-I	White	FF	17
December	<i>Meratia praecox</i>	Wintersweet	I	Yellow	FF	17
January	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine	I	Yellow		16
	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Common Camellia	I	White, Pink, Red		24
	<i>Mahonia aquifolia</i>	Oregon Hollygrape	I	Yellow		28
	<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Leatherleaf Hollygrape	I	Yellow		28
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	I	Pinkish		30
Early Spring						
Feb. 20th	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	2-	Red		4
	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star Magnolia	2-	White	F	-
25th	<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	Flowering Quince	5-I-R	Red		13
	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia	4-	Yellow		14
	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian-Cherry	3-	Yellow		13
March	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> var.	Purpleleaf Plum	2-	Pale Pink		8
	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>	Peach	3-I	Pink		-
	<i>Prunus domestica</i> , etc.	Plum (various)	3-I	White		-
	<i>Spiraea thunbergi</i>	Thunberg Spiraea	4-	White		20
	<i>Magnolia liliflora</i>	Saucer Magnolia	3-	Pink & White		6
10th	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> , etc.	Weeping Forsythia	3-	Yellow		14
	<i>Spiraea arguta</i>	Garland Spiraea	3-	White		20
15th	<i>Magnolia liliflora</i>	(Late varieties)	4-R	Purple		6
Mid-Spring						
	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>	Flowering Peach	4-	White		5
	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft	6-	White		42
	<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Bridalwreath	4-	White		20
20th	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	4-	Magenta		5
	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> (pendula)	Weeping Japanese Cherry	2-	Pale Pink		8
	<i>Pyrus domestica</i>	Pear	3-	White		-
	<i>Amerlanchier canadensis</i>	Shadblow	3-	White		4
	<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	Flowering Almond	3-	Pink, White		18
	<i>Cercis chinensis</i>	Chinese Redbud	4-	Magenta		12
	<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	Hardy Orange	3-	White	F	12
	<i>Azalea amoena</i>	Amoena Azalea	4-	Magenta		23
25th	<i>Exochorda grandiflora</i>	Pearl Bush	4-	White		14
	<i>Azalea indica</i>	Indian Azalea (in variety)	I	White, Pink, Red		23
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas-Tree	4-	Magenta		12
	<i>Wisteria chinensis</i>	Wisteria	5-1-R	Lavender	F	41
April 1st	<i>Prunus</i> (Jap. Flowering)	Fuzenjo Cherry	2-	Pink		7
	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Fragrant Osmanthus	I-R	White	FF	28
	<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>	Morrow Honeysuckle	4-	Cream		17
	<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	Jetbead	4-	White		18
	<i>Tamarix</i>	Tamarix	3-	Old Rose		21
	<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Photinia	3-	White		28
	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina Jessamine	4-	Yellow	F	39
	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Silverbell	3-	White		14

DATE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DURATION IN WEEKS	COLOR	FRA- GRANCE	PAGE	
Late Spring							
April 5th	<i>Azalea hinodegira</i> , etc.	Hinodegira Azalea	4—	Carmine		23	
	<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	Cherry Elaeagnus	4—	Pale Yellow		13	
	<i>Azalea nudiflorum</i>	Pinksterbloom	4—	White, Pink, etc.		10	
	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Kerria	4—R	Yellow		15	
	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Jap. Flowering Crab	2—	Red & White		6	
	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokeberry	3—	White		10	
	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	4—	White, Pink		5	
	<i>Spirea reevesiana</i>	Reeves Spirea	5—	White		26	
	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender Deutzia	4—	White		13	
	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Apple	3—	Pinkish White	F	—	
	<i>Wisteria multiflora</i>	Japanese Wisteria	5—1-R	Lavender	F	41	
	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Wild Sweet Crab	3—	Pink & White	FF	4	
	10th	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Trumpet Honeysuckle	C	Scarlet		40
		<i>Azalea lutea</i>	Flame Azalea	5—	Flame		10
<i>Rosa laevigata</i>		Cherokee Rose	3—	White, Pink		41	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>		Woodbine	C	Purple & Buff	F	40	
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>		Lilac	3—	White, Lilac	F	21	
<i>Malus ioensis</i> var.		Bechtel Crab	3—	Pinkish White	FF	6	
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>		White Fringetree	4—	White		12	
<i>Spirea vanhouttei</i>		Vanhoutte Spirea	3—	White		20	
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>		Royal Paulownia	3—	Purple	F	7	
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>		Common Locust	3—	White	FF	8	
<i>Crataegus oxyantha</i>		English Hawthorn	3—	White, Pink		13	
<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i>		Coral Dogwood	3—	Cream		13	
<i>Weigela rosea</i>		Pink Weigela	4—	Pink		22	
15th		<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i> var.	Japanese Snowball	4—	White		22
	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet Shrub	7—	Maroon	FF	12	
	<i>Rosa</i> (var.)	Persian Yellow	2—	Yellow		19	
	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa Rose	6—R	Magenta, White		19	
	<i>Michelia fuscata</i>	Banana-shrub	4—	Cream	FF	28	
	<i>Rosa</i> (var.)	Tausendschon	4—	Pink		41	
	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Common Snowball	4—	White		22	
	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark	3—	Cream		18	
	<i>Robinia hispida</i>	Moss Locust	4—	Pink		19	
	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Sweet Mockorange	3—	White	FF	18	
	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Laland Firethorn	3—	Cream		29	
	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumbertree	3—	Cream		6	
	<i>Weigela</i> (hybrida candida)	Snow Weigela	5—	White		22	
	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	3—	White	F	5	
20th	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Japanese Rose	2—	White		40	
	<i>Melia azederach</i>	Chinaberry	4—	Purple	F	7	
	<i>Rosa</i> (var.)	Baby Ramblers	C	White, Pink, Red		19	
	<i>Styrax japonica</i>	Japanese Styrax	3—I	White	F	21	
	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> , etc.	Bushy Dogwoods	3—	Cream		13	
	<i>Weigela</i>	Eva Rathke Weigela	5—R	Crimson		22	
	Early Summer						
	May 1st	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	3—	White		4
		<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Southern Blackhaw	2—	Cream		22
		<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Withe-Rod	3—	Cream		22
		<i>Cytissus scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom	4—	Yellow		24
		<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	Fuzzy Deutzia	4—	White & Pinkish		12
		<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Catawba Rhododendron	3—	Purple		29
		<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	6—R	White to Yellow	FF	40
<i>Lonicera heckrottii</i>		Everblooming Honeysuckle	C	Purple & White		40	
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>		Carolina Rhododendron	4—R	Pink, Purple		29	
<i>Wisteria fruticosa</i>		American Wisteria	5—	Purple		41	
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>		Arrowwood	2—	Cream		22	
5th		<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel	4—	White, Pinkish		26
		<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet	3—	White		27
		<i>Rosa</i>	Crimson Rambler	3—	Crimson		40
	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree	3—	Yellow Green		6	
10th	<i>Ceanothus</i>	Gloire de Versailles	C	Blue		12	
	<i>Spirea</i>	Anthony Waterer S.	4—R	Crimson		21	
	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Naunyberr	2—	Cream		22	
	15th	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	White Jasmine	6—	White	F	16
<i>Punica granatum</i>		Flowering Pomegranate	8—I	Scarlet, Cream		18	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>		Indigobush	3—	Dark Purple		10	
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>		Umbrella Magnolia	2—	White		6	
20th	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	C	White	F	28	
	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellow-wood	3—	White	F	5	
	<i>Rosa</i> (var.)	Dorothy Perkins, etc.	3—	Pink		40	
		Excelsa, Hiawatha	3—	Crimson		41	
		American Pillar	3—	Pink		41	
		Gardenia, etc.	3—	Cream		41	
	25th	<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	Ibota Privet	3—	White		17
		<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Common Yucca	4—	White		42
		<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet	4—	White		27
		<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf Hydrangea	4—	White		15
	25th	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> (var.)	Snowhill Hydrangea	6—	White		15
		<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	2—	White		13
		<i>Spirea albiflora</i>	White Summer Spirea	4—R	White		20
		<i>Rosa wichuriana</i>	Wichuriana Rose	3—	White		40
<i>Azalea arborescens</i>		Sweet Azalea	3—	White	F	11	

DATE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DURATION IN WEEKS	COLOR	FRA- GRANCE	PAGE
June 1st	<i>Spirea roebeli</i>	Froebel Spirea	3—R	Crimson		20
	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Jersey-Tea	5—	White		12
	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	4—	Cream		20
	<i>Magnolia glauca</i>	Sweetbay	3—	White	F	28
	<i>Hypericum moserianum</i>	Goldflower	4—R	Yellow		15
	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia	C	White	Pinkish	23
Mid-Summer						
June 5th	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Confederate-Jasmine	C	White	FF	41
	<i>Jasminum humile</i>	Italian Jasmine	C	Yellow		15
	<i>Spirea alba</i>	Meadow Spirea	4—R	White		20
	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	Macartney Rose	C	White		19
	<i>Buddleia lindleyana</i>	Lindley Butterflybush	C	Purple		11
	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush Buckeye	5—	White		10
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silktree	6—	Pink		4
	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain-tree	3—	Yellow		6
	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California Privet	2—	White		17
	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	4—	White		28
	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	Cape-jasmine	5—	White	FF	25
	10th	<i>Buddleia davidi</i>	Butterflybush	C	Lavender	F
<i>Bignonia radicans</i>		Trumpet creeper	10—	Orange		39
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>		Buttonbush	C	White		12
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>		Althea	C	White, Magenta, Purple		14
20th	<i>Sterculia platanifolia</i>	Chinese Parasol tree	3—	White		9
	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste-tree	4—	Blue		22
	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather	6—	White, Pink		24
25th	<i>Oxydendrum arborescens</i>	Sourwood	5—	White		7
	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	9—	White, Pink, Purple		16
July 5th	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desertwillow	5—	Purplish	F	12
	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devils Walking Stick	4—	White		10
	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet	5—	White	FF	12
Late Summer						
July 10th	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Peegee Hydrangea	7—	White		15
Aug. 5th	<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	Sweet Autumn Clematis	4—	White	F	39
15th	<i>Cassia corymbosa</i>	Flowery Senna	6—	Yellow		12
Early Fall						
Aug. 25th	<i>Caryopteris incana</i>	Bluebeard	4—	Blue		12
Oct. 1st	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Thorny Elaeagnus	5—	Yellowish	F	24
	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Fragrant Osmanthus	8—	Cream	FF	28
	<i>Thea sinensis</i>	Tea	9—	White		30
Late Fall						
Nov. 1st	<i>Osmanthus aquifolium</i>	Holly Osmanthus	4—	White	F	28
	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch-hazel	5—	Yellow		14



There is nothing showy or expensive about this planting, but how much better this place looks than if its angles were not softened by a few plants.

TREES AND SHRUBS WITH ATTRACTIVE FRUITS

The remarks in regard to the accuracy of the blooming time will also hold for this table. The duration given is the maximum. The name of a season in this column indicates that the fruit lasts until then.

The berries of some of these plants are often eaten by birds as fast as they color. "B" indicates the fruits most quickly eaten by the birds. As a rule these are sweet. Many of the others are eaten after they thoroughly ripen or when food becomes scarce in winter.

DATE RIPE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BERRY COLOR	DURATION IN WEEKS	DE-SCRIBED ON PAGE
Spring					
March	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Evergreen Elaeagnus	Red	6	24
	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Red	4	4
Early Summer					
May	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Oriental Arborvitae	Blue-Green	16	37
	<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	Fragrant Sumac	Scarlet	4	19
	<i>Mahonia</i> (in var.)	Hollygrape	Blue	4	28
	(B) <i>Amerlanchier canadensis</i>	Shadblow	Dark Red	3	4
	<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	Cherry Elaeagnus	Dull Red	4	13
	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark	Red	3	18
	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Bladder Senna	Reddish	4	12
	<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>	Morrow Honeysuckle	Red	6	17
	<i>Lonicera</i> (in var.)	Bush Honeysuckle	Red Yellow	6	17
	(B) <i>Morus alba</i>	Mulberry	Dark Purple	4	7
	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry	Black	4	10
June					
Mid-Summer					
	<i>Cornus alba</i>	Coral Dogwood	White	4	13
	<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum	Scarlet	3	22
	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese Rose	Red & Yellow	Winter	19
July	<i>Elaeagnus parviflora</i>	Chinese Elaeagnus	Dull Red	4	14
	(B) <i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry	Crimson	3	13
	(B) <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood	Blue	4	22
	(B) <i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood	Dark Blue	4	13
	(B) <i>Cornus paniculata</i>	Gray Dogwood	Dark Blue	4	12
	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Cranberrybush	Scarlet	Winter	22
	<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	Jetbead	Black	Winter	18
	(B) <i>Virburnum cassinoides</i>	Withe-rod	Pink to Blue	4	22
Late Summer					
August	(B) <i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devils Walking Stick	Dark Purple	3	10
	(B) <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American Elder	Dark Purple	3	20
	<i>Cotoneaster</i> (in var.)	Cotoneaster	Scarlet	Winter	24
	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Sumac	Red	Mid-winter	18
	<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	Flowering Quince	Yellow	Winter	13
	<i>Euonymus</i> (in var.)	Euonymus	Orange-Scarlet	8	14
	(B) <i>Callicarpa purpurea</i>	Chinese Beautyberry	Purple	12	11
	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> (Ialandi)	Laland Firethorn	Orange	Mid-winter	29
September					
Early Fall					
	<i>Malus</i> (in var.)	Crab Apples	Red, Yellow	2-12	6
	<i>Crataegus</i> (in var.)	Hawthorns	Red, Yellow	4-20	13
	(B) <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry	Blue	3	22
	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundselbush	White	4	11
	<i>Symphoricarpus racemosus</i>	Snowberry	White	Winter	21
	<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	Hardy Orange	Yellow	Mid-winter	12
	(B) <i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	Scarlet	Spring	5
	(B) <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American Beautyberry	Purple, White		11
	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	Scarlet		28
	<i>Ilex</i> (in var.)	Holly	Scarlet	Spring	25
	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry	Black	Spring	25
October					
Fall					
	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Japanese Rose	Scarlet	Mid-winter	40
	<i>Rosa</i> (in var.)	Rose	Scarlet	Mid-winter	41
	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokeberry	Red	Spring	10
	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	Scarlet	Spring	28
	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Redcedar	Blue	Spring	36
	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American Bittersweet	Orange	Mid-winter	39
	<i>Ampelopsis</i> (in var.)	Chinaberry	Pale Yellow	Spring	7
November					
Late Fall					
	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	Scarlet	Spring	11
	(B) <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	Black	Spring	40
	<i>Ligustrum</i> (in var.)	Privet	Blue	Spring	16-26
	<i>Symphoricarpus vulgaris</i>	Coralberry	Crimson	Spring	21
	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Waxmyrtle	White	Spring	17
	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Aucuba	Red	Spring	23
Winter					
December	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen Euonymus	Orange	4	25

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In this list are given all the names commonly used for the plants we describe. Some printed here are not in the text. We hope that by using this list you will be able to find the descriptions of any plant no matter by what name you may know it. There are, however, many local names not included. Some plants seem to have a different name in every town. We could not include them all. For a discussion of plant names see the foreword—Page 2.

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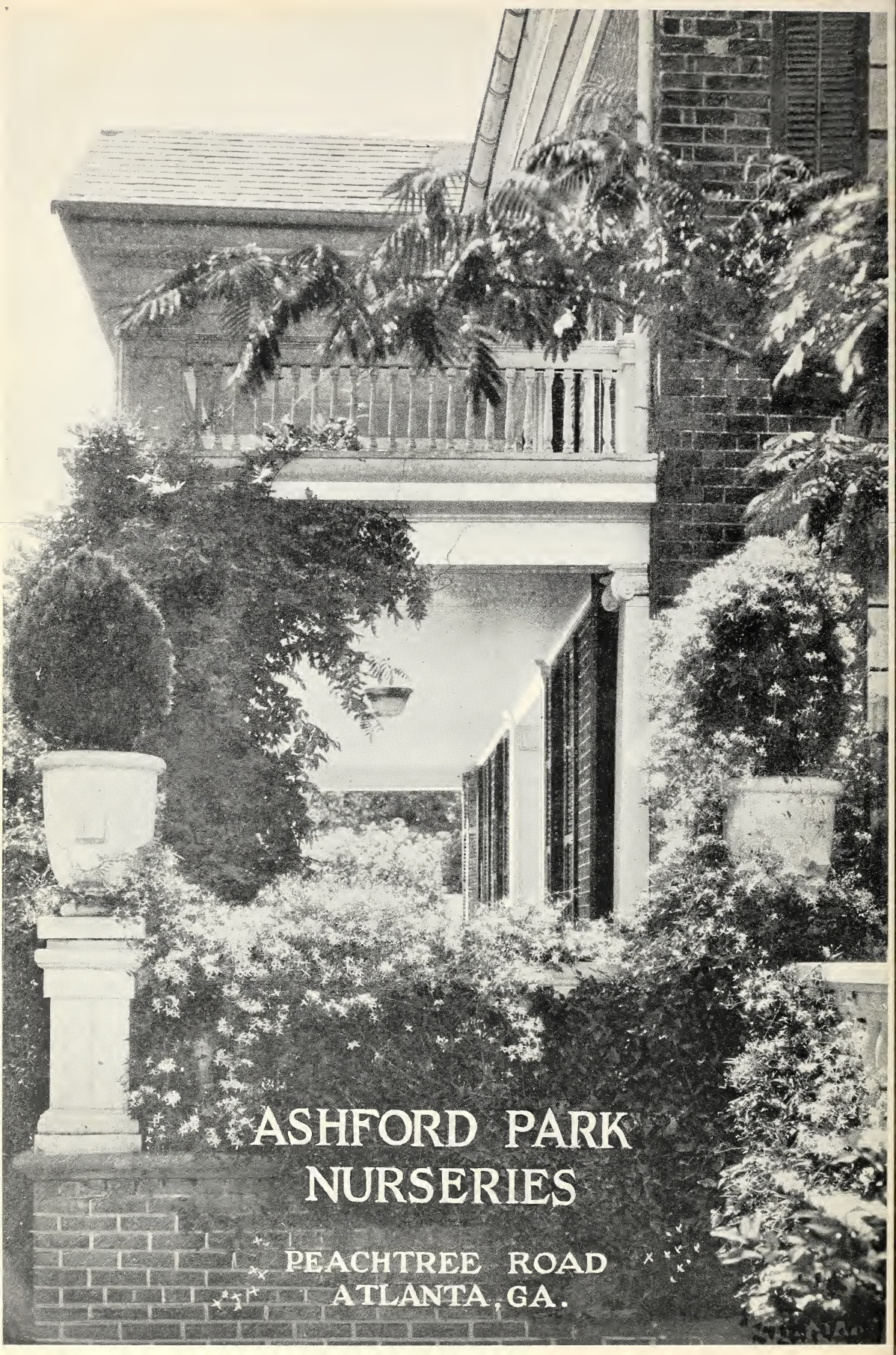
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Kalmia latifolia, Mountain Laurel	26	Poplar, Tulip, Liriodendron tulipifera	6
Kerria japonica, Kerria	16	Populus, Poplars	7
Kerria, White, Rhodotypos kerrioides	18	Prickly Ash, Aralia spinosa	10
Koelreuteria paniculata, Goldenrain-Tree	6	Pride of India, Melia azederach	7
Lagerstroemia indica, Crape Myrtle	16	Pride of Rochester, Deutzia	13
Lambkill, Kalmia angustifolia	26	Prim, Ligustrum	16
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Lavender-Cotton, Santolina chamaecyparissus	42	Punica granatum, Flowering Pomegranate	18
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Lespedeza, Bushclover	16	Pyracantha, Firethorn	28
Leucothoe catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe	26	Quercus, Oaks	8
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A block of Retinospora in our nursery. A few large evergreens in important situations will often give the effect of age to the entire planting.



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