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Our Southern Homes



COMPLIMENTS OF

Griffing Landscape Company

Representing Griffing's Inter-State Nurseries

Jacksonville, Florida



THE NAME "GRIFFING" really needs no introduction, for the Griffings have been known throughout the South for over thirty-five years, having in that time furnished their many friends fruit and ornamental stock of the best quality grown. However, in recent years, particularly in the South, the value of Home Ground Beautification has come into prominence and in order to handle the large volume of business where Landscape Service is required, we have deemed it necessary to create a Landscape Department. Our desire is that in this way we may more efficiently handle the needs of our patrons.

GRIFFING LANDSCAPE CO.

REPRESENTING
GRIFFING'S INTER-STATE NURSERIES
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Broad Leaf Evergreens, including Ligustrum and Pittosporum with Conifers. Vines, Ficus Repens in Front, Virginia Creeper on side.



Landscaping the Home

THERE is no place on earth that possesses greater natural advantages for Beautiful Home Grounds than the South; nature has done so much in supplying trees and shrubs that very often man merely selects a spot already shaded and made beautiful with the natural growth on which to build his home. For the pioneer this was most desirable, but, as the country is settled, rural roads laid out on section lines and towns and cities laid out in blocks, there is but little of the natural growth that can be utilized; and here is where the natural advantages of the Southern climate and soil, so admirably adapted to the rapid growth and development of trees, shrubbery and palms, make it possible to change (as if by magic) the bare ground into beautiful lawns having the proper setting of trees, shrubs and flowering beds, quicker and better than anywhere else.

The home is the pivot on which life revolves, and deserves to be made as cheerful and attractive as means will permit. Heretofore it was the custom to select such plants or trees as suited our fancy and place them in a haphazard manner about the premises. As is usually the case, we often discover we have unconsciously planted unwisely.

Then, too, we all have a pride in our accomplishments and how much satisfaction we derive from knowing our home grounds compare favorably with others about us.



Palm,
Washingtonia
Robusta.
Vine,
Ficus Repens.
Banking,
Junipers,
Pittosporum.
Ligustrum.



Conifers Well Arranged.

The Value of Landscape Planting

LOOK about you and see how accurately you can judge your neighbors without entering their houses. Outside appearances count. Hundreds see the exterior to one who enters the home. Landscaped home grounds are as essential as furniture and decorations inside and are far more conspicuous and prominent.

Time was when a home owner bought the few plants he loved or happened to know and planted them where he chose. Today, the home grounds are in the primary considerations of home building. Shrubs must be planted generously and properly to be in keeping with good taste.

Beautiful Shrubs increase your property value, make your grounds and house more home-like and a far more desirable place to live. They add distinctiveness and individuality to your property and increase in beauty with the years. The most expensive house is still just a house until the grounds are so planted as to bring out its home qualities and beauties. The smallest cottage or bungalow is not rivalled in beauty by the largest mansion if it is properly planted and the grounds well arranged.



Pittosporum Border and Specimens Under Windows. Nandina in Front of Columns.

TO SUCCESSFULLY plan any planting for the beautification of the home, the park, a city or town, two things must be kept in mind, Nature and Effect. The student of Nature who observes the growth and development of various trees and plants, noting their size, shape and coloring under normal conditions at various stages up to maturity, and who studies Nature's effects in the arrangement of trees, shrubbery and flowers (undergrowth and native wild flowers) will find it an easy and pleasant task to plan a home or park planting.

Three things you will observe in Nature's handiwork: She does not plant her trees in straight rows, in squares or circles, she groups them in graceful clumps and borders.

Where the best natural effects are found, she has not overcrowded the large growing species, she has given them room, filling in the intervening space with smaller growing trees and shrubs.

In Nature's plantings, both the sky and earth lines are graceful and soft; harsh, straight lines and angles are never found.

With these observations in mind a little thought of the effect you wish to create and a study of the character of growth, foliage and flowers of the trees and plants we recommend, the amateur can, by following a few fundamental principles plan his own planting, but, of course, the broader experience of a Landscape Architect will, no doubt, assure a more pleasing effect.

PUTTING it in simple phrases, there are but two types of plantings, Natural and Formal. The natural are those where Nature's arrangement and effects are employed and copied as nearly as space and surroundings will permit. The formal are those employing straight lines, squares, triangles and circles, where trees and plants that naturally grow or may be trimmed into uniform specimens, are used.

Do not try to combine formal with natural effect, you will fail in both. If space will permit, and you wish a formal garden, it should be located so that it can be banked around with trees and shrubbery in such a way as to give the natural effect from the outside, and not spoil the general landscape effect of the grounds or yard as a whole.

The first consideration in home planting is shade trees. If the grounds are large there should be several groups of mixed evergreen and deciduous shade trees with those of the larger and upright growing kinds in the background and the smaller ones forming the groups to the front.

For small city or town lots frequently the most important shade trees are those along the street in front of the property, and for these the variety of trees and system of planting adopted for the whole street should be used, especially for the permanent trees, but frequently it is desirable to plant some quick growing trees of low, spreading nature between the more permanent ones, and in the rear there is often room to plant one or more of the large growing class such as Oaks, Magnolias, or Pecan trees, then a few smaller growing trees like Palms, Cherry Laurels, Ligustrum Japonicum, Red Cedars, Soap Trees, Dogwoods, and Texas Umbrellas, along one side of the lot just to the rear of the dwelling, making an ideal place to swing a hammock and for children to play under.

Well Arranged planting. Griffing's Ligustrums of different types predominate.





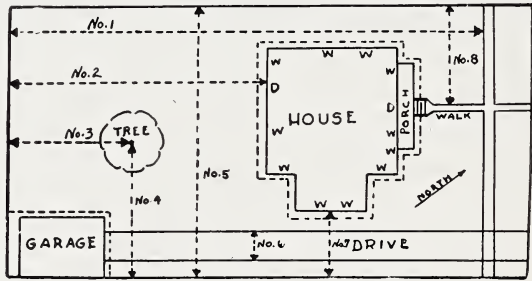
Eucalyptus, Three Years' Growth.

Prepare a Plan

AS THERE are so many difficulties to overcome in the proper laying out of any grounds regardless of size, we recommend a plan be prepared. With a plan to follow you will be able to eventually give your grounds a finished effect. The plan will enable you to carry out as much, or as little, of the work as desired in the beginning, gradually adding from time to time until eventually you get a well balanced planting.

Look Over Your Grounds. If interested in securing a better arrangement of your Home Grounds, make up a rough sketch as shown on this page and we will immediately instruct our architect to draw a plan to fit your surroundings.

First get dimensions of house, garage and other buildings. Then measure length of your lot, distance from property line to back and side of house, and width of the lot. Locate such trees and other permanent plants or structures, draw in walks and drives and give widths. Make a rough penciled sketch as you go and write the measurements in clear figures. Inside the house, write W for windows and D for doors. Then draw an



A Simple Method of Measuring Your Grounds for Complete Plan.

In This Beautiful Planting, Ligustrums Largely Predominate. Other Plants are Biota, (Aurea Nana), Arbor-Vitae, Pittosporum, Tamarix and Ash.



arrow pointing North and drawing is complete. Send with it a snap shot picture if convenient.

To prevent people who have no real intention of planting from obtaining these plans, we are placing a small fee upon them, which is only a small portion of what it would cost you, obtained as you would ordinarily get one from other Landscape Architects.

Size of Plan	Advance Fee
50-foot lot	\$ 5.00
75-foot lot	10.00
100-foot lot	15.00
150-foot lot	20.00

Large estates, school grounds, parks, etc., rates on application.



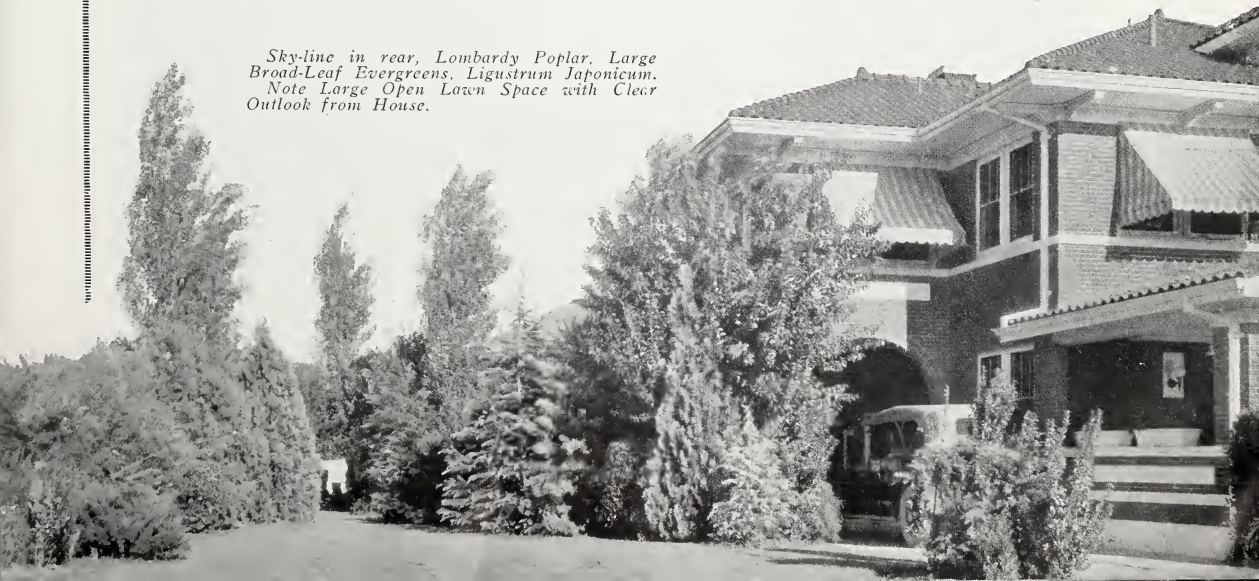
Washingtonia Palms.

Send Plans in Early

This allows a better chance for attention to your plan.

Don't delay your good intentions. Many times we are anxious to improve our grounds with ornamental shrubs and plants, only to postpone, with the result that same is overlooked entirely. Today go out and look over your grounds and see if they are what you desire them to be. Send in your rough sketch and leave the rest to us.

Sky-line in rear, Lombardy Poplar. Large Broad-Leaf Evergreens. Ligustrum Japonicum. Note Large Open Lawn Space with Clear Outlook from House.



The Importance of a Complete Planting

WE WISH to emphasize the value of having a complete planting done wherever it is possible. Every home dweller has the right to plant what he chooses, yet from our long experience in beautifying homes we have found it pays to set all stock as near one time as is convenient. Rather than write us for individual prices on plants, just send us a list of the plants you love best together with an outline of your buildings and grounds, and we will thoroughly examine same and offer you our suggestions. Our service includes not only the supplying of the plants selected but in addition the preparation of plans, specifications and even the laying out and planting of entire work. Ask for full details concerning plans and cost for Professional Services.

Our Service Plan

With the facilities we have at our command we are safe in stating we can handle your work in a way that will assure satisfying results. You can rely on our service, as we have experienced men in all departments. Professional charges for plans and consultation are subject to the extent of improvements to be carried out, covering time consumed in traveling, consultation, inspection, preparation of plans and specifications. After inspection is made an estimate of the cost of entire work will be submitted.

If you do not desire a detailed plan and you only care to do a limited planting, we will be glad to send you an estimate covering cost of plants desired. In such cases we encourage customers to just send us a rough sketch of grounds (see page 6) and we will make a selection for you; there will be no charge for this service. However, where property conditions warrant, we advocate following architect's plan.



A Planting of Large Specimens, Mostly Ligustrums, Pittosporum and Conifers.



First Planting in Avondale, "Best Sub-division in Jacksonville, Fla." Cocos Australis Palm, Ligustrum, Pittosporum and Conifers are a Part of Foundation Setting. "Our Planting."

Advisory Department

Valuable Information for Those Interested in Home Grounds and Orchards.

GRIFFING'S Letter Aid Service is offered to all our friends. Through it we are enabled to give much the same information as is rendered through a personal call. If there are specific questions you want answered and problems you need horticultural advice about, write us in full detail and we will advise and give information without charge.

The purpose of this book is to create a desire in the hearts of Southern people to take advantage of the possibilities they have within their grasp to make OUR SOUTHLAND A REAL PLACE OF BEAUTY.

To our customers who intend to order only a few plants, to be placed as they deem best, we will be glad to send our Illustrated Nursery Catalog which gives descriptions and prices in full.



Pittosporum to Left, Hibiscus, Right; Bougainvillea Vine in Corner, all Exposed to Spray from Gulf of Mexico About Two Hundred Feet Away.



Rio Grande Ash as Shade Tree in a Coast City, "Our Planting."

City, Town and Park Development

TOO MANY of our Southern cities and towns are almost devoid of natural beauty. Every village or city should have a sense of civic pride sufficient to arouse its citizens to the importance of preserving or adding to its beauty. It not only enables us to get a little more joy out of the community in which we live, but it has a tremendous impression on the thousands of visitors passing through each year.

The first thought is to provide shade trees, and as their need will be continuous, one would naturally suggest the use of long-lived trees, but where the immediate need is great, there is also another side to the question. A short-lived tree grows quickly, coming into early usefulness and serves its purpose in a very few years. A long-lived tree usually grows more slowly but it serves its purpose for many more years, so in many cases it is advisable to use both classes of trees in such a way that the longer lived trees will become useful by the time the shorter lived trees reach their maturity, when they should be removed, leaving the space for further growth of the longer lived trees which should be chiefly of the evergreen class.



Newly Planted Ligustrums, Pittosporum and Conifers, Immediate Effects.



Oleander.

Street and Avenue Planting

STREET planting should be uniform in kinds and varieties of trees planted, no two kinds of shade trees being used on one street. On narrow streets with buildings close to property lines, the taller and more compact growing trees, such as Palms, Eucalyptus, Ligustrum Japonicum, Red Cedar, Southern or Rio Grande Ash, Dogwood, Tallow, and Soap trees should be selected; while on the wider street the trees of more spreading growth, such as Oaks, Magnolias, Maples, Pe-

cans and Sycamores, may be used more advantageously. Along residence streets where buildings are set close to the pavement, medium size trees with broad spreading tops, such as Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Dogwood, are most excellent. Palms make very attractive street plantings, especially where buildings are close to the sidewalks or pavement, or where shade is not an important factor. They add a peculiar tropical charm of our Southern villages and cities, and especially to our visitors from the snowy North, and should be more seriously considered when planting. Trees should be planted about half way between the sidewalk and curb-line, leaving sufficient space between trees to allow for normal growth and development.

Pecans are among the most desirable for avenue planting or for rear of town or city lots, being as ornamental as any tree that grows, and their annual yield of the best of all nuts makes them more interesting yet.



Before Our Planting Crew Arrived.



Immediately After Planting. All Balled Stock.

Do you wish to have an immediate effect? Our Service Department can make a selection of plants that will give your property distinction as well as attractiveness.

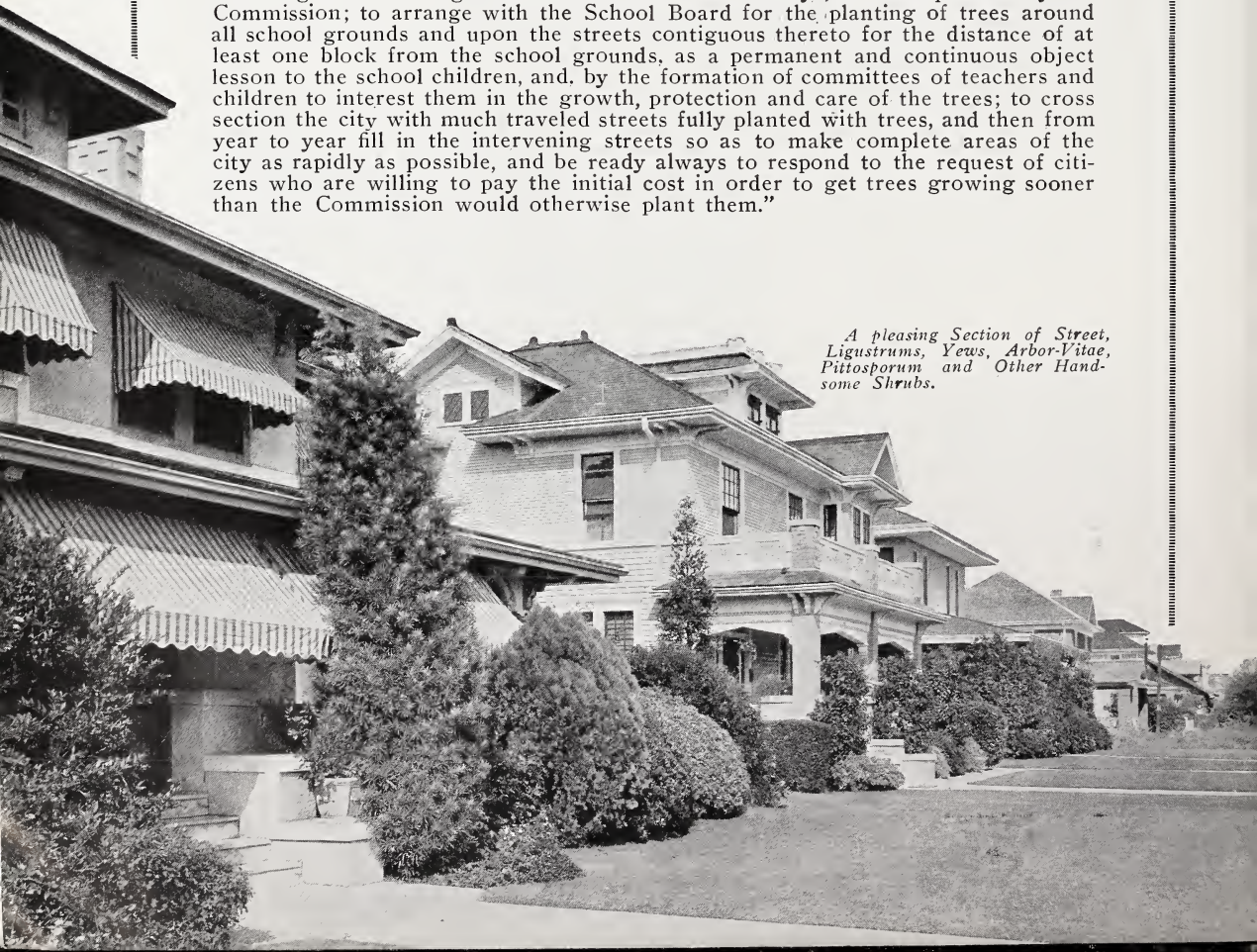
City, Town and

WE ARE pleased to quote Mr. Henry N. Castle, Secretary Commission for Beautifying the City of Norfolk, Virginia:

"The plans of the Commission look to the protection of all trees on the streets commencing with those in the most exposed situations and liable to greater damage; to save all trees worth saving, and to let even inferior trees continue to grow until it is in a position to substitute better trees therefor; to refrain from setting out trees upon any of the streets in the 'down town' and other sections of the city that are liable to come into business use within the next decade, preserving the trees already growing but adding no expense in setting out others that may have to be removed within such period; to commence a systematic planting of trees upon the streets and boulevards having the greater amount of travel, and filling in those streets in the thickly settled residential portions of the city where public spirited citizens have already set out a number of trees, thereby completing such sections; to take under the care of the commission all trees of recent planting, whether planted by the commission or not, pruning, mulching and watering such trees the same as if they had been planted by the Commission; to arrange with the School Board for the planting of trees around all school grounds and upon the streets contiguous thereto for the distance of at least one block from the school grounds, as a permanent and continuous object lesson to the school children, and, by the formation of committees of teachers and children to interest them in the growth, protection and care of the trees; to cross section the city with much traveled streets fully planted with trees, and then from year to year fill in the intervening streets so as to make complete areas of the city as rapidly as possible, and be ready always to respond to the request of citizens who are willing to pay the initial cost in order to get trees growing sooner than the Commission would otherwise plant them."



Church Grounds Beautified. Materials Used, Largely Ligustrum, in Variety.



A pleasing Section of Street, Ligustrums, Yews, Arbor-Vitae, Pittosporum and Other Handsome Shrubs.

Park Development



Live Oaks, for Streets That are Wide.

IN addition to shade trees, the South enjoys the advantage, due to our fine climate and soil conditions, of having broad leaved **Evergreen Shrubs** which are not generally hardy in the North. By the use of these along with the best deciduous flowering shrubs, the most charming effects are produced, retaining the advantage of green foliage during the entire year. Shrubs, planted in suitable places are as important as anything in the tree or plant line, and no grounds are complete without them.

Public Buildings, Churches and Institutions

It is a regrettable fact that as a rule our Public Buildings, such as City Halls, Postoffices, Court Houses, Churches and other prominent structures, rarely have shrubbery or plants surrounding them. These buildings are the ones that are daily observed by the townspeople, as well as those doing business there and should present an inviting atmosphere. We are fully equipped to take care of improvements of this kind, having architects and experienced men who are capable of carrying out the proper setting and planting of stock selected. Let us arrange an interview, whereby we can explain the value of our service or you can write if you prefer.

Street Section Showing Hedges, Palms, Oaks and Banking of Ligustrum and Conifers.





Camphor Growing in Natural Form.

The Art of Landscaping

KNOWING that most people who are enthusiastic over plant life are partly or wholly engrossed in other pursuits, we wish to outline in a simple way the paramount points of good landscaping.

The Kinds of Landscaping. The Formal and Natural. The **formal** is to be preferred only where one is fully able to stand the cost of preparing and the upkeep of same. The Italians and some other foreign folks are noted for their formal gardens. Never should anyone not familiar with the methods of formal gardening attempt to do it without the assistance of a professional gardener. The **natural** way is the best way, whereby we endeavor to carry out our plans so it may appear that the plants or trees were not just stuck there, but woven into the plan of surroundings.

The Setting. We will assume that in most cases it is a house that we are about to centre our attention on. We must visualize the house and the grounds, getting a clear idea of what we wish to beautify. Then decide what needs to be removed and what you think needs to be added to give you what you want.



Palms Interplanted with Ligustrum and Conifers in Street Parkway.



Bradley Pecan Trees, Twelve Years Planted.

Foundation Planting. By this is meant the planting around the building. Always keep in mind that the foundation planting should link up with the balance of the property. There are many schemes of landscaping, so it is not possible in a limited space to dwell on any particular method. However, keep in mind that you should not plant too many plants or trees of the same variety, but vary your planting so it will give a low and high effect as required.

The Open Space. The plants, shrubs and trees you choose for planting in the open or corners should harmonize with the foundation planting. It would be folly to succeed in making the planting around the house look attractive only to mar it by an improper setting in the open. Don't overlook the shade trees, give them prominence as much as possible. Mr. Ernest Hilborn, well known architect says:



Avenue. Washingtonia Robusta Palms.

"Plant a tree wherever you feel that it would serve a desired purpose. Do not place trees directly in front of a house as this obstructs the view from within and the house appears at a disadvantage from without. Frame the view toward the house between thrifty strong trees. This adds beauty and effect. Group the varieties. One may often secure pleasing results by placing two or three trees together so that they may grow almost as one, leaving space enough for a garden seat between their trunks. Do not place trees too near the house."



Tall Conifers, Italian Cypress, Base, Sheared Pittosporum.

TO EVERY home owner is given the same opportunity to have a most pleasing landscape effect. Proper grouping provides for a succession of bloom from early spring until late fall with evergreens for winter with striking berries and fruit. We will gladly advise you as to the best method of planting whether it is for a city residence or an estate comprising many acres. Your place will be treated to bring out all the beauty possible. A discussion of your landscape problems will entail no obligation on your part, and we are quite sure you will be surprised in learning the possibilities which your grounds afford.



Well Arranged Drive Entrance. Specimen to Left, Sheared Juniperus Virginiana. Shrubs Mostly Ligustrums.

All evergreens should be thoroughly watered and sprayed with a full force of water from the hose during the hot summer months and late fall, before freezing weather, especially the first season after planting.



Evergreens, whether in Winter or in Summer, are a permanent pleasure. A home in a pretty setting of evergreens is a picture of warmth and comfort in Winter, and is cool appearing and as inviting a retreat in Summer as the virgin forest.



Tall Type of Ligustrum at Corners. Wax Ligustrum and Pittosporum in Front of House. Ligustrum Macrophyllum at Left.

Well Arranged Setting. Hedge, Ligustrum Wax.

Don't envy a neighbor's landscape display. Resolve to have a better one of your own. We will help you by telling you how and furnishing plants that will give best results.

Junipers, Cupressus and Ligustrums Properly Arranged.



Borders and Walks. As a rule we do not recommend or advise bordering walks or drives with plants or shrubbery except on the inside curves. However, where more or less formal effect is desired these borders may be successfully used, ranging from eighteen inches to three feet in width, planted with slow growing shrubbery, or such plants as can be kept cut back so as not to attain a height of over eighteen or twenty inches.

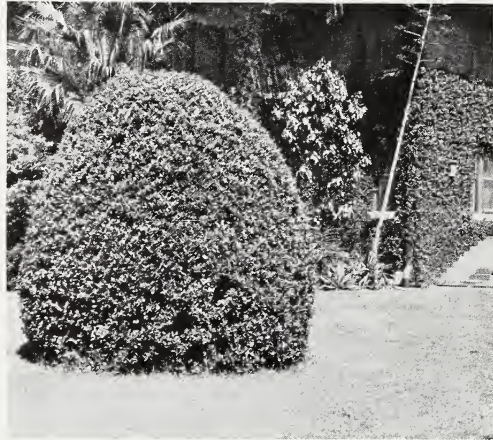
Screens. All objectionable objects, such as out-buildings, closets, woodyards, laundry-yards, and objectionable buildings on neighboring properties should be screen planted to hide or cover the objectionable views. Screens may be made by the planting of vines to be trained on trellises or lattices constructed in front of the objectionable objects, or may be made by planting groups or clumps of shrubbery and flowering plants growing to a sufficient height to screen or obstruct the view of the objectionable buildings or objects.

Boundary Borders. It is often desirable to plant boundary borders to screen the yard or grounds from objectionable views of neighboring properties. For this purpose the slimmer growth trees that will not occupy too much space should be used. Select trees of different height, of growth and shape of head so as to present a soft, artistic sky line, mixing evergreen with deciduous and flowering trees. An occasional shade tree can often be planted in a boundary border with good effect.



Palms and Oleanders at Hotel Galvez Right on the Gulf of Mexico.

Shrubby Borders. Low borders of shrubbery can be well used in defining borders of the property to be improved and beautified, separating it from other portions of the grounds or from neighboring properties, also for bordering the inside of curves in drives and in other similar locations. The shrubby border should be so selected and planted as to give an artistic and pleasing ground line, as well as top effect. Trees and plants of assorted height and types of growth should be used, the larger or taller growing ones placed in the center of the border with the lower growing kinds along the edges. Shrubs with foliage color effect and flowering shrubs should be distributed along with the ever-green shrubbery.



Griffing's Wax Ligustrum in Sheared Form, Washington Palms, Agava Stalks About to Bloom and Ficus Repens Vines.

Bedding. Beds of various shapes planted with foliage and flowering shrubbery and plants are greatly admired by many. Such beds can be successfully used on the inside of sharp curves of walks and drives, in the angles formed by wings of buildings, in narrow spaces along sides of buildings and occasionally in the open spaces in the lawn. In such beds roses and other flowering plants and shrubbery, also foliage plants, can be used, being careful not to select high or rank growing plants liable to overgrow and injure the smaller ones. Planting should be as close together as possible and yet admit free development of the plants used. Color and flower effects are the objects sought in all bedding.

Hedges. Nothing can be more desirable for street protection or better for property division than a well grown and carefully trimmed hedge,



Palms in Variety. Sheared Pittosporum and Laurel Cherry.

and for parking and driveways nothing is so attractive and artistic. They increase in beauty year by year and lend a finished touch in keeping with closely mown lawns.

Among the most useful hedge plants of moderate price are the Amoor River Privet, California Privet, Oriental Arbor-Vitae, these being ideal for closely trimmed hedges or can also be left untrimmed where screen effect is desired.

Other very desirable hedge plants that can be trimmed or allowed to grow for screen effects, are Abelia Grandiflora, Camphor, Laurel Cherry, Pittosporum, Ligustrum Lucidum, Ligustrum Nobilis, Ligustrum Nepalense, all varieties of Retinispora and Red Cedar, these all being evergreen.

Beautiful hedges of deciduous nature may be made from Althea, Crape Myrtle, Spirea, Flowering Pomegranate, Japan Bush Clover, and Deutzia.

Lawns. Lawns should cover all open spaces. The lawn occupies a similar place in your plantings to the rugs and carpets on the floors in your home. For strictly open spaces Bermuda Grass is probably the best and most satisfactory lawn grass from early spring till a killing frost occurs in autumn, when it will turn brown and be unsightly till spring. This undesirable feature, however, can be entirely overcome by sowing English or Italian Rye Grass seed with a small amount of Dutch Clover mixed with it, quite thick on the Bermuda lawn about Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th, and covering the lawn with a little loamy soil made quite rich. This need not be more than one-fourth inch covering and well raked into the grass so as to give the seed a chance to germinate. It need not even make the Bermuda lawn look bad at time of planting. If very dry at time of planting it may be necessary to water it a few times to get the seed to come up well.



Washingtonia Robusta Palm, Live Oaks, Trimmed Camphor to Left, Sheared Wax Ligustrum to Right of Palm. Vine on House, Ficus Repens.



Immediate Effects With Specimen Plants. Ligustrums, Pittosporum, Junipers, etc.

When grass is desired under shade trees, except large oaks, the well known broad-blade St. Augustine Grass, which is started by sets, is quite satisfactory in the lower South.

Carpet Grass (*Paspalum Platy-Caule*) is excellent for lawns, or pasture purposes, is adapted to sandy soils and grows equally as well on clay uplands, is green all the year in the lower South and makes one of the best lawns possible. It is easily started by thoroughly preparing the soil and sowing the seed in winter season, about 10 pounds per acre, a little Dutch White Clover mixed with it being desirable.

Vines and Creepers. Well placed vines add great beauty and value to all home grounds. Great comfort and pleasure are derived from handsome vine-covered pergolas, shade arbors and verandas and nothing is more artistic than clinging-vine-covered stone, brick or concrete walls.

Roses. Roses are the most popular flowering plant grown. As either plants or flowers, they may be properly and effectively used



Grouping of Ligustrum Marginatum in Center, Pittosporum at Right, Dwarf Cape Jasmine at Base.



Pampas Grass Border is Beautiful in Landscape Work.

for a great number of purposes. In the Southern States roses may be had in abundance nearly the entire year; longer than any other flower. We can never have too many roses around our homes; we seldom have enough.

The mild winters, long fall and spring seasons, and abundance of rain during the summer, give the lover of roses in the Southern States a more ideal climatic condition for growth in the yard or open bed than any other section in the world.

The flowers we buy or which are sent to us as tokens of love or esteem are beautiful and comforting, those growing in the gardens of our friends are admired, but our own, which have developed day by day in our presence, aided by our tender care, give to us a satisfaction never equaled by the finest products from any other sources.

Changes. Quite often grounds may be well planned and arranged, possibly by an experienced gardener or architect, yet in the course of years certain changes may be advisable. Do not let this annoy you, taking in consideration that even the interiors of our homes are improved by a rearrangement of the furniture. When alterations are deemed necessary it is wise to confer with someone thoroughly familiar with plants and flowers.

HAVE YOU A ROSE GARDEN?

Would you like to have one? It requires little space, little preparation, little expense, and there will be no similar space or expenditure on your grounds which will repay so well with color and fragrance and beauty. If you **want a rose garden**, select a few dozen and send us the list. Any assistance in arrangement, etc., will be gladly given by our Service and Landscape Departments.



Camphor Hedge, Biota Aurca Nana, Arbor-Vitae at Entrance. Vine on Fence is Antigonon Leptopus.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants for Southern Homes

We here list such shrubs, plants, roses, shade, ornamental, fruit and nut trees as we specially recommend and can supply; all are well adapted for Southern planting and for the uses and purposes we recommend, they can be depended upon to give good results when properly planted and cared for.

We will gladly give detailed descriptions and prices of any plants or trees herein listed also special instructions about selection of proper places for planting, preparation of the soil and their future care through our Service Department.

COLLECTION QUITE COMPLETE

This list of planting material covers practically everything needed in Southern planting but as new varieties or those we do not have are found to be desirable they are added to our stock.

Palms

The palm is considered one of our choicest plants for Southern Planting. Its majestic appearance gives an air of beauty and attractiveness to any home grounds. We highly recommend them where a tropical effect is desired. Below we give a list of such varieties as are hardy and that thrive in North Florida and some sections of the Gulf and Coast States; and those of tropical and semi-tropical nature.

Palms—Hardy

CHAMAEROPS excelsa (Windmill Palm).

COCOS australis (hardy type).

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm).

PHOENIX.

P. canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm).

P. reclinata.

P. sylvestris (Wild Date or Sugar Palm).

WASHINGTONIA.

W. robusta.

W. sonorae.

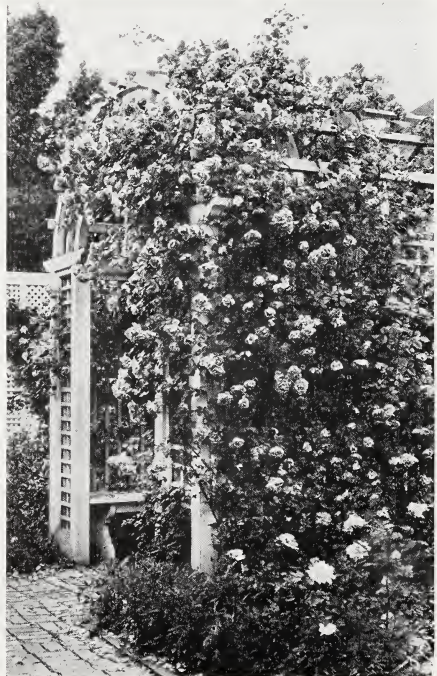
SABAL americana (Cabbage Palmetto).

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM hystrix (Porcupine Palmetto).

Tropical and Semi-Tropical

ACROCOMIA totai (Tufted Palm).

ARENCA saccharifera (Sugar Palm).



Results with Strong Growing Climbing Roses.



Amoor River Privet Hedges, Ligustrum, Gardenia, Hibiscus at Foundation.

PALMS—Continued.

ARCONTOPHOENIX alexandre (Alexander Palm).

COCOS.

C. plumosa (Plumy Coconut).

C. alphonisii (Blue Coconut).

C. nucifera (Commercial Coconut).

OREODOXA regia (Royal Palm).

LIVISTONIA chinensis (Lantana Barbonica)
(Chinese Fan Palm).

PHOENIX roebelenii (Pigmy Date).

HYOPHORBE.

H. amaricaulis (Bitter Stem Palm).

H. verschaffeltii (Bignut Palm).

THRINAX.

T. microcarpa (Silver Thatch Palm).

T. wendlindiana (Thatch Palm).

CHRYSALIDOCARPUS lutescens golden (Areca
lutescens) (Feather Palm).

DICTYOSPERMA rubra (Rouge Palm).

SEAFORTHIA elegans (Seaforthia).

Roses

Justly Termed "The Queen of Flowers." Plant Roses More Than Any Other Flowering Shrub. They Bloom in Our Southland From Eight to Twelve Months of The Year.

Other flowering shrubs seldom have a blooming period of more than one month.

There is really no flower that enjoys the popularity the rose does and it rightly deserves the title "Queen of Flowers." Our mild winters in the South make them even more desirable and afford every rose lover bloom for most part of the year.

Field Grown Budded or Grafted Roses are the only kind suited for Southern planting. The following varieties are recommended.

CLASSIFICATION. Roses are descended from several distinct classes or families, and the following key will enable one to find to which strains or classes each belongs. (H. P.), Hybrid Perpetual; (H. T.), Hybrid Tea; (BK.), Banksia; (Bour.), Bourbon; (Beng.), Bengal; (H. N.), Hybrid Noisette; (T.), Tea; (Cl.), Climber; (H. W.), Hybrid Wichuraiana; (L.), Laevigata.

Bush Varieties, Pink

Anna Muller, (Poly.).

Bon Silene, (T.).

Burbank, (Bour.).

Cecil Brunner, (Poly.).

Clio, (H. T.).

Duchesse de Brabant, (T.).

Duchess of Sutherland, (H. P.).

Empress Eugenie, (Bour.).

Jonkheer J. L. Mock, (H. T.).

Killarney, (H. T.).

Mad. Jules Grolez, (H. T.).

Mad. P. Euler or Prima Donna, (H. T.).

Mad. Lombard, (T.).

Magna Charta, (H. P.).

Maman Cochet, (T.).



Agave, Oleander and Tamarix Within Two Hundred Feet of Gulf Beach.

ROSES—Continued.

Bush Varieties, Pink

- Maurice Rouvier, (T.).
- Mignonette, (Poly.).
- Minnie Frances, (T.).
- Mrs. Chas. Bell, (H. T.).
- Paul Neyron, (H. P.).
- Radiance, (H. T.).
- Wellesley, (H. T.).
- Wm. R. Smith, (T.).
- Winnie Davis, (T.).

Bush Varieties, White.

- Margaret Dickson, (H. P.).
- Frau Karl Druschki or White American Beauty, (H. P.).
- Killarney White, (H. T.).
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, (H. T.).
- Natalie Bottner, (H. T.).
- Snowflake, (T.).
- White Maman Cochet, (T.).
- White Perle des Jardins, (T.).

Bush Varieties, Blush.

- Antoine Rivoire or Mrs. Taft, (H. T.).
- Helen Good or Mrs. Dudley Cross, (T.).
- La Detroit, (H. T.).
- Mad. Joseph Schwartz, (T.).
- Marie Van Houtte, (T.).
- Pharisaer, (H. T.).

Bush Varieties, Yellow and Salmon.

- Alexander Hill Gray, (T.).
- Betty, (H. T.).
- Isabella Sprunt, (T.).
- Joseph Hill, (H. T.).
- Lady Pirrie, (H. T.).
- Mabel Drew, (H. T.).
- Mad. Cecil Berthod, (T.).
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell, (H. T.).
- Safrano, (T.).
- Sunburst, (H. T.).



Casuarina or Australian Pine, also Hibiscus in Front of Galvez Hotel Exposed to the Open Gulf.



Junipers, Cherry Laurel and Ligustrums Showing How They May be Trimmed to Keep Open Space.



A Well Planted Front Yard Using Ligustrum, Japonica and Wax, With Pittosporum and Dwarf Arbor-Vitae.

ROSES—Continued.

Bush Varieties, Red.

- Baby Rambler, "Crimson", (Poly.).
- Black Prince, (H. T.).
- Cherry Ripe, (H. T.).
- Etoile de France, (H. T.).
- Eugene E. Marlitt, (Bour.).
- Freiherr Von Marschall, (T.).
- General Jacqueminot, (H. P.).
- Gen. McArthur, (H. T.).
- Gen. Arnold Janssen, (H. T.).
- Helen Gould, (H. T.).
- J. B. Clark, (H. P.).
- Louis Phillippe, (Beng.).
- Papa Gontier, (T.).
- Pierre Guillot, (H. T.).

- Red La France, (H. T.).
- Red Letter Day, (H. T.).
- Red Radiance, (H. T.).
- Rhea Reid, (H. T.).

Climbing and Rambler Varieties, Pink

- Cl. Bridesmaid, (Cl. T.).
- Cl. Capt. Christy, (Cl. H. T.).
- Cl. Caroline Testout, (Cl. H. T.).
- Cl. Killarney, (Cl. H. T.).
- Cl. Paul Neyron, (Cl. H. N.).
- Cherokee Pink or Anemone, (L.).
- Dorothy Perkins, (H. W.).
- Dr. Van Fleet, (H. W.).
- Lady Gay, (H. W.).

Climbing and Rambler Varieties, White

- Banksia White, (BK.).
- Cl. Bride, (Cl. T.).
- Cl. Clothilde Soupert, (Cl. Poly.).
- Cl. Devoniensis, (Cl. T.).
- Cl. Kaiserin A. Victoria, (Cl. H. T.).
- Cherokee, (L.).
- Manda's Triumph, (H. W.).
- Silver Moon, (H. W.).
- Zelia Pradel, (N.).

Climbing and Rambler Varieties, Yellow

- Banksia Yellow, (Bk.).
- Chromatella or Clóth of Gold (Cl. T.).
- Cl. Perle des Jardins, (Cl. T.).
- Fortune's Double Yellow, (H. N.).
- Gardenia, (H. W.).
- Marechal Niel, (Cl. N.).
- Reve d'Or, (Cl. N.).
- Solfatare, (Cl. N.).
- William Allen Richardson, (Cl. N.).

Climbing and Rambler Varieties, Red

- Cl. Baby Rambler, (Poly.).
- Cl. Etoile de France, (Cl. H. T.).
- Cl. Gruss an Teplitz, (H. Ch.).
- Cl. Helen Gould, (Cl. H. T.).
- Cl. Liberty, (Cl. H. T.).
- Cl. Wooton, (Cl. T.).
- Cl. American Beauty, (H. W.).
- Cherokee Red or Ramona, (L.).
- Excelsior or Red Dorothy Perkins, (H. W.).
- James Sprunt, (Cl. Beng.).
- Reine Marie Henrietta, (Cl. T.).
- Reine Marie Henrietta Striped, (Cl. T.).



Right, Phoenix Canariensis Palm, Hedge Pittosporum.



Palm, Center; Phoenix Reclinata, Right; Washingtonia Robusta, Left; Texas Umbrella, Center; and Tree Rio Grande Ash.

Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs

Under this broad classification come the broad-leaf evergreens, so numerous and valuable in the landscape plantings of the South, and also the gorgeous flowering shrubs which lose their foliage in winter (Deciduous). Evergreens should predominate in Southern plantings where the winters are mild and lawns look as beautiful in winter as in summer.

We especially call your attention to the Broad-leaf Evergreens, this class having received our closest attention for years and many highly desirable older types being brought to the front and others introduced through our efforts.

Hardy Broad-Leaf Evergreen Shrubs

(These May Be Planted in All the Cotton Belt.)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ABELIA grandiflora. | ELEAGNUS (Oleaster). |
| ARDISIA cripa. | E. pungens. |
| AZALEA indica, in variety. | E. pungens variegata. |
| BACCHARIS halimifolia. | E. pungens aurea maculata. |
| BOTTLE BRUSH (Callistemon rigidus). | E. pungens reflex. |
| CAMELLIA. | E. umbellata. |
| C. japonica, in variety. | EUONYMUS japonica, in variety. |
| C. thea (Tea Plant). | GARDENIA (Cape Jasmine), in variety. |
| CAMPHOR (Cinnamomum Camphora), bush form. | HOLLY (Ilex opaca), in shrub form. |
| CAPE JASMINE. | ILEX. |
| Gardenia florida. | I. glabra (Inkberry). |
| Gardenia grandiflora. | I. myrtifolia (Myrtle Leaf Holly). |
| CHERRY LAUREL (Prunus Caroliniana). | ILLICIAM anisatum (East India Anise) |
| CRATAEGUS pyracanthus (Burning Bush). | |



In This Planting, Just Completed, There Were Used Myrtus Communis, Arbor-Vitae Elegantissima and Compacta, Pittosporum, Several Varieties of Ligustrum, Nandina, Photinia, Viburnum, and Others the Picture Does Not Show.



An Ideal Rose Garden.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued.

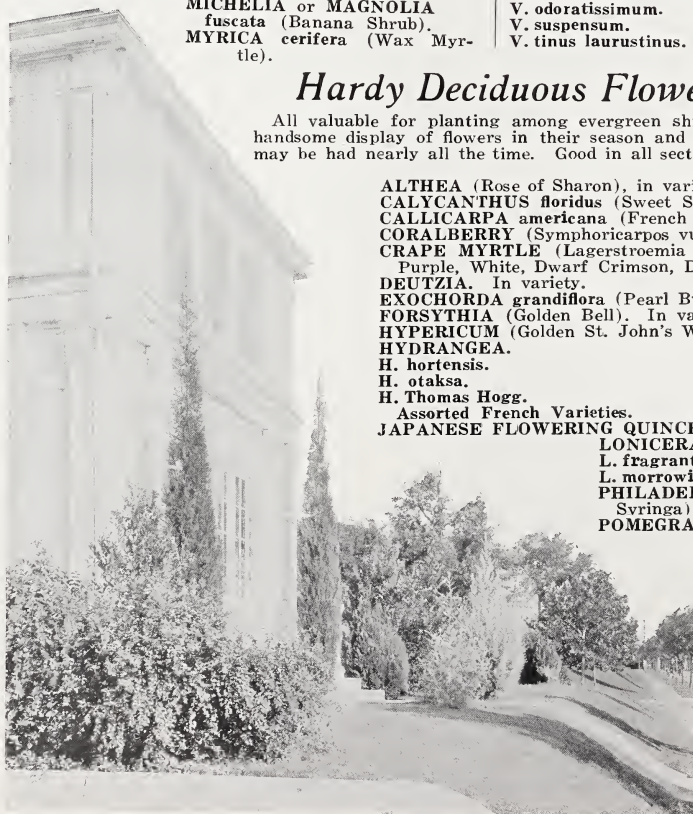
- JASMINE.
- J. humile.
- J. primulinum (Primrose Jasmine).
- LAUREL, CHERRY (Prunus caroliniana).
- LIGUSTRUM (Lucidum Type).
- L. Griffing's Wax.
- L. iwata.
- L. lucidum.
- L. nepalense.
- LIGUSTRUM (Japonicum Type).
- L. japonicum.
- L. macrophyllum.
- L. marginatum aureum.
- LONICERA nitida (Border Honeysuckle).
- MICHELIA or MAGNOLIA fuscata (Banana Shrub).
- MYRICA cerifera (Wax Myrtle).

- MYRTUS communis (Sweet Myrtle).
- NANDINA domestica.
- OLEANDER (Nerium) (Single White and Double Pink).
- PHOTINIA.
- P. dentata.
- P. serrulata.
- PITTOSPORUM.
- P. tobira.
- P. tobira variegata.
- RAPHIOLEPIS indica (Indian Hawthorn).
- SEVERINIA buxifolia.
- TEA PLANT (Camellia thea).
- VIBURNUM.
- V. odoratissimum.
- V. suspensum.
- V. tinus laurustinus.

Hardy Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

All valuable for planting among evergreen shrubs, most of them giving a handsome display of flowers in their season and by the right selection bloom may be had nearly all the time. Good in all sections of the South.

- ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon), in variety.
- CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub).
- CALLICARPA americana (French Mulberry).
- CORALBERRY (Symphoricarpos vulgaris).
- GRAPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia indica). Colors: Red, Pink, Purple, White, Dwarf Crimson, Dwarf Blue.
- DEUTZIA. In variety.
- EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush).
- FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). In variety.
- HYPERICUM (Golden St. John's Wort).
- HYDRANGEA.
- H. hortensis.
- H. otaksa.
- H. Thomas Hogg.
- Assorted French Varieties.
- JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE (Cydonia japonica).
- LONICERA.
- L. fragrantissima.
- L. morrowi.
- PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange, or Svinga).
- POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING, (Punica granatum).
- PURPLE LEAF PLUM, (Prunus pissardi).
- PUSSY WILLOW, (Salix discolor).
- SALT CEDAR, (Tamarix).
- SESBANIA punicea, or daubentonia.
- SPIREA. In variety.
- SUMAC, (Rhus typhina).
- VITEX, (Agnus-castus).
- WEIGELA, (Diervilla). In variety.



Proper Planting of Italian Cypress, Junipers, Arborvitae and Ligustrums.

Bamboos, Bulbs and Miscellaneous Plants

Hardy or of Perennial Nature that will replace tops quickly if frosted; roots and crowns easily protected with small bank of earth. Well adapted to all the Southern Coast States.

- ALPINIA nutans (Shell Flower).
- ASPIDISTRA lurida. Green and variegated.
- AGAVE americana (Century Plant).
- BAMBOO.
- B. argentea.
- B. argentea stricta.
- B. falcata (Dwarf Type).
- B. verticillata.
- BANANAS (Musa). In variety.
- CACTUS. Hardy Spineless.
- CANNAS. In variety.
- CESTRUM.
- C. diurnum (Day-blooming Jasmine).
- C. nocturnum (Night-blooming Jasmine).
- CONFEDERATE ROSE (Hibiscus mutabilis).
- DATURA arborea (Angel's Trumpet).
- EULALIA GRASS (Miscanthus). In variety.
- GLADIOLUS.
- America.
- Chicago.
- Frances King.
- Panama.

- JACOBINIA coccinea (Cardinal's Guard).
- JASMINE pubescens.
- LILY (Crinum).
- LANTANAS. In variety.
- OLEANDER (Nerium).
- Atropurpureum plenum.
- Dr. Golfin.
- Madonna grandiflora.
- Nankeen.

- PAMPAS GRASS (Cortaderia seloana).
- PLUMBAGO capensis (Blue Leadwort).
- POINSETTIA (Euphorbia pulcherrima).
- SHASTA DAISIES.
- SANSEVIERIA zeylanica (Bow String Hemp).
- TUBEROSE (Mexican Everblooming).
- YUCCA.
- Y. aloefolia (Spanish Dagger). Green and variegated.
- Y. filamentosa (Bear Grass).

Tropical and Sub-Tropical Shrubs

This group contains many valuable shrubs, plants and small trees suited for planting in Florida and Coast regions. Some protection is required against frost.

- ACALYPHAS. In variety.
- ALLAMANDA.
- A. nerifolia (Bush Allamanda).
- H. hendersonii (Golden Trumpet).
- A. williamsii (Canary Flower).
- ASSONIA.
- A. punctata (Rose Bouquet).
- A. wallichii (Pink Ball).
- ARALIA balfourii.
- BOUGAINVILLEA.
- B. sanderiana (Japan Paper Flower).
- B. Crimson Lake (Japan Paper Flower).



Gardenia Florida or Cape Jasmine in Flower.

- CASSIA floribunda.
- CHALCAS paniculata (Orange Jasmine).
- CAESALPINIA pulcherrima (Dwarf Poinciana).
- DAEDALACANTHUS nervosus (Blue Sage).
- DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop).
- EHRETIA macrophylla (Philippine Tea).
- EUGENIA.
- E. hookeriana (Bush Cherry).
- E. uniflora (Surinam Cherry).
- HAMELIA erecta (Scarlet Bush).
- HIBISCUS rosa sinensis. In variety.
- IXORA.
- I. flores lutea.
- I. flores coccinea (Flame of the Woods).
- JASMINES.
- Grandiflora.
- Sambac.
- Grand Duke.
- Maid of Orleans.
- MALVAVISCUS arboreus (Turk's Cap).
- PHYLLANTHUS.
- P. nivosus purpureus.
- P. nivosus roseo pictus.
- PLUMBAGO capensis (Blue Leadwort).
- PSIDIUM cattleyanum (Cattley Guava).



Drive Screened With Ligustrums.

TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL SHRUBS—
Continued.

- RHODOMYRTUS tomentosus** (Downy Myrtle).
RUSSELLIA juncea (Coral Plant, or Fountain Plant).
STROBILANTHES.
S. anisophyllus (Lavender Bell).
S. isophyllus (Blue Flower).
SCHINUS terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper).
STENOLOBIUM stans (Yellow Elder).
TABERNAEMONTANA.
T. cashmere (Pinwheel).
T. coronaria (Rose Bay).
THUNBERGIA.
T. erecta (Purple Bush Morning Glory).
T. erecta alba (White Bush Morning Glory).
TIBOUCHINA semidecandra (Princess Flower).

Hedge Plants

- AMOR RIVER PRIVET.** (*Ligustrum amurense*).
CALIFORNIA PRIVET. (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*).

ALSO RECOMMENDED FOR HEDGES.

Bamboo, Camphor, Laurel, Chinese Arbor-Vitae, all varieties *Ligustrum*, Oleander, Pampas Grass, Pittosporum, Althea, Grape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranate and Spirea.

Vines

Hardy class suited to any location in the Southern Coast States.

- BIGNONIA**, (Trumpet Flower Vine).
B. unguis-cati (Cat's Claw Vine).
B. radicans tecoma (Orange Trumpet).
B. speciosa (Blue or Purple Trumpet).
CLEMATIS paniculata.
HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*). In variety.
ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*).
EUONYMUS radicans acutus.
GLORIOSA superba (Climbing Lily).
IMPROVED VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis engelmanni*).
JAPAN or BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis veitchi*; Virginia Creeper).
JASMINE, Carolina Yellow (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).
 Star (*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides*).
 Star, Variegated (*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides Variegata*).
KUDZU.
PITHECOCTENIUM clematidum (Monkeycomb).
WISTARIA (*Wistaria sinensis*).

Vines

List requiring some protection from freezing weather and those of perennial nature.

- ANTIGONON leptopus** (*Rosa de Montana*; Coral Vine).
ALLAMANDA.
A. henderonii (Golden Trumpet).
A. williamsii (Canary Flower).
ASPARAGUS.
A. falcatus (Sickle Thorn).
A. plumosus (Lace Asparagus).
BIGNONIA venusta (Flame Flower).
BOUGAINVILLEA.
B. Crimson Lake.
B. sanderiana (Paper Flower).
CEREUS boeckmani (Nightblooming Cereus).
CLERODENDRUM balfouri.
FIGUS repens (Creeping or Climbing Fig).
IPOMOEA horsfalliae briggsi (Brazilian Glory).
JASMINE.
J. grandiflora.
J. sambac (Arabian Jasmine).
J. sambac (Grand Duke).
J. sambac (Maid of Orleans).
THUNBERGIA.
T. fragrans (Mountain Creeper).
T. grandiflora.

Coniferous Evergreens

Coniferous or Cone-Bearing Evergreens: Cedars, Arbor-Vitae, Junipers, Cypress, Pines, etc.

These evergreens make beautiful single specimens, add the needed touch to plantings of flowering shrubs, and by grouping various kinds together, beautiful permanent plantings are had with them alone.

- BIOTA—Asiatic Type** (*Arbor-vitae*).
B. aurea conspicua.
B. aurea nana (Dwarf Golden).
B. bonita.
B. chinensis (Chinese Arbor-vitae Seedling).
B. compacta (Dwarf Green).
B. globosa (Green).
B. elegantissima.



Camphor, Natural Shape.

BIOTA—

- B. orientalis compacta*. Selected seedlings.
B. orientalis pyramidalis. Selected seedlings.
B. pyramidalis (Green Pyramidal Arbor-vitae).
B. pyramidalis aurea.
B. pyramidalis compacta.
B. Rosedale.

- THUYA OCCIDENTALIS—American Type** (*Arbor-vitae*).
T. globosa.
T. occidentalis.
T. pyramidalis.

Junipers

The upright and low growing Junipers are in a class by themselves as evergreens of high quality, brilliant coloring and a wide range in form and manner of growth.

- J. virginiana* (Red Cedar). *J. canadensis*.
J. chinensis (Chinese Juniper). *J. pfitzeriana*.
J. chinensis densa glauca. *J. sabina*.
J. sylvestris (Japanese Juniper). *J. communis*.
J. douglasii aurea. *J. hibernica*.

Cypresses and Miscellaneous Conifers

- ARIZONA CYPRESS**, (*Cupressus Arizona*).
CUPRESSUS funebris (Weeping Cypress).
C. sempervirens horizontalis (Horizontal Cypress).
C. sempervirens fastigiata pyramidalis (Italian Cypress).
CEPHALOTAXUS pedunculata (Japanese Yew).
CEDRUS deodara.
LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (Incense Cedar).
PINE (*Pinus densiflora*) (Japanese Red Pine).
RETINISPIORA (*Chamaecyparis*).
R. plumosa.
R. filifera.
R. plumosa aurea (Golden-plumed Cypress).
R. obtusa.
R. lawsoniana.
R. plumosa sulphurea.
R. obtusa gracilis.
R. squarrosa veitchii (Veitch's Silver Cypress).
R. pisifera.
R. pisifera aurea.

Shade Trees—Hardy Evergreen

We consider the shade tree of great importance in any planting and if possible it should always be considered in all landscape work around the home, as well as in park and large estates; along highways and streets, the shade trees should have a prominent part. We list below such varieties as are suited for Southern Planting.

- CHERRY LAUREL** (see Laurel).
HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*) (American Christmas Holly).
ILEX myrtifolia (Myrtle Leaf Holly).
LAUREL (Southern Cherry or Wild Peach).
LAUREL (*Prunus Caroliniana*) (Southern Cherry or Wild Peach).
LIGUSTRUM japonicum.
MAGNOLIA.
M. grandiflora (Bull Bay).
M. glauca (Sweet or White Bay).
OLIVES.
 Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*).
 Laurel Oak (*Quercus laurifolia*).



Washington Palms, Best for Street Planting for 150 to 200 Miles from the Gulf or South Atlantic.

SHADE TREES—Continued.

Shade Trees—Semi-Hardy Evergreen

- AUSTRALIAN PINE or CASUARINA.
- C. cunninghamiana.
- C. stricta.
- AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK, (Grevillea robusta).
- ARAUCARIA bidwillii, (Bunya Bunya Pine).
- BAUHINIA
- B. purpurea, (Mountain Ebony).
- B. alba, (White Mountain Ebony).
- CAMPHOR (Cinnamomum).
- CARYOPHYLLUS jambos, (Rose Apple).
- EUCALYPTUS:
 - E. robusta.
 - E. rudis.
 - E. rostrata.
- FICUS macrophylla, (Moreton Bay Fig).
- DELONIX regia, (Royal Poinciana).
- JACARANDA mimosaeifolia, (Fern Tree).
- LITCHI chinensis.
- MELALEUCA leucadendron, (Cajaput or Punk Tree).

Shade Trees—Deciduous

- ALBIZZIA julibrissin.
- ASH, Green, (Fraxinus viridis).
- AILANTHUS glandulosa, (Tree of Heaven).
- CATALPA speciosa.
- CYPRESS, Bald, (Taxodium distichum).
- DOGWOOD, (Cornus florida).
- ELM, White, (Ulmus americana).
- HACKBERRY, (Celtis sinensis).
- MAPLE, Scarlet, (Acer rubrum).
- OAK, (Quercus falcata).
- Pin, (Quercus palustris).
- POPLAR
 - P. carolina.
 - P. lombardy.
 - P. tulip, (Liriodendron tulipifera).
- RED BUD, (Cercis canadensis).
- SOAP TREE, (Sapindus saponaria).
- SYCAMORE, (Oriental Plane).
- SOPHORA japonica, (Pagoda Tree).
- TALLOW, Chinese, (Sapium sebiferum).
- TEXAS UMBRELLA, (Melia).
- WEeping WILLOW, (Salix babylonica).

Nut and Fruit Trees

Many of the nut and fruit trees make fine ornamental trees and it is a splendid idea to include them in with other stock selected. The Pecan tree is especially desired on account of the beautiful tree it makes in addition to the fruit it produces. There are as a general rule a few vacant spaces about the back yard or grounds where a fruit or nut tree can be placed to good advantage. Give the list below some thought when figuring your requirements. We can possibly assist you in making proper selections. Write us if you are not familiar with varieties best suited to your section.

PECANS:

- Big Z.
- Bradley.
- Curtis.
- Frotscher.
- Moneymaker.
- Nelson.
- President.
- Schley.
- Stuart.
- Success.
- Teche.
- Van Deman.

JAPANESE WALNUTS

JAPANESE MAMMOTH

CHESTNUT.

Tomba.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS:

- Costata.
- Dia Dia Maru.
- Fuyugaki.
- Gailey.
- Hacheya.
- Hyakume.
- Okame.
- Tamopan.
- Tane Nashi.
- Triumph.
- Tsuru.
- Yemon.
- Zengi.

PEARS:

- Cincincls.
- Dixie.
- Garber.
- Pineapple, (Sand).
- Kieffer.
- Leconte.
- Smith.

PEACHES:

- Florida and Coast Varieties:
 - Angel.
 - Florida Crawford.
 - Florida Gem.
 - Gibbon's October.
 - Glenn.
 - Griffing's No. 4.
 - Hall's Yellow.
 - Powers' September.
 - Honey.
 - Howard.
 - Imperial.
 - Jewell.
 - Miami.
 - Peento.
 - Waldo.

Great Southern Peach Belt

- Varieties:
 - Arn Beauty.
 - Belle of Georgia.
 - Carman.
 - Chinese Cling.
 - Elberta.
 - Greensboro.
 - General Lee.
 - Hiley.
 - Heath Cling.
 - J. H. Hale.
 - Mamie Ross.
 - Mayflower.
 - Nix's Late.
 - Slappy.
 - Triumph.
 - Waddell.

PLUMS:

- Abundance.
- Burbank.
- Excelsior.
- Florida.
- Gonzales.
- Happiness.
- Hoyt.
- Kelsey.
- McCartney.
- Red June.
- Stumpe or Howe.
- Terrell.
- Wickson.

FIGS:

- Brown Turkey.
- Brunswick.
- Celestial.
- Green Ischia.
- Lemon.
- Magnolia.

MULBERRIES:

- Merritt.
- Russian.
- Silk Worm.
- Black English.
- Downing.
- Hicks' Everbearing.

APPLES:

- Early Harvest.
- Horse.
- Red Astrachan.
- Red June.

BANANAS:

- Cavendish.
- Hart.
- Orinoca.

LOQUATS: or Japan Medlar.

POMEGRANATES

QUINCE

BLUEBERRY

BLACKBERRY and DEWBERRY:

- Cory Thornless Blackberry.
- Thornless Dewberry.
- Dallas Blackberry.
- Eldorado Blackberry.
- Lucretia Dewberry.
- Austin Dewberry.

STRAWBERRY:

- Glen St. Mary.
- Excelsior.

GRAPES:

- Southern Muscadine Class:
 - Eden.
 - Flowers.
 - James.
 - Male Muscadine.
 - Bunch Class:
 - Carman.
 - Concord.
 - Ives.
- Meisch.
- Scuppernong.
- Thomas.
- Moore's Early.
- Niagara.
- Tampa.

ORANGES:

- King.
- Jue Gim Gong.
- Parson Brown.
- Pineapple.
- Washington Navel.
- Ruby.
- Satsuma.
- Tangerine.
- Valencia Late.

GRAPEFRUIT:

- Duncan.
- Florida Common.
- Marsh Seedless.
- Triumph.

LEMONS AND LIMES:

- Ponderosa Lemon.
- Villa Franca Lemon.
- Florida Key Lime.
- Tahiti Lime.

KUMQUAT TREES:

- Marumi.
- Nagami.



Anna Muller Rose Bed.

Service

In the landscaping and the nursery business, SERVICE means a great deal for from the time our plants or trees are first germinated or rooted we must have in mind the correct use for them.

In most cases unless the services of an expert Landscape Architect are employed by you it is the best plan to consult our service department either in person or by sending a simple plan of your grounds as per diagram on page 6. By doing this and advising approximately the amount you care to spend we can submit a selection and suggest the best arrangement possible to have for the sum you will spend.

It is our desire to be of service to all lovers of plant life. **Let Us Help You Plan** the best uses of these beautiful living trees and plants.

Whether your problem is to beautify a small plot in a congested city district, to produce a harmonious landscape setting for the suburban home or country estate, or to design a cemetery or park, you will find our Landscape Department prepared to give you the exact information you need. What to plant, where, how and when, and an approximation of the cost—this is the service we offer you.

GRIFFING LANDSCAPE COMPANY

REPRESENTING

GRIFFING'S INTER-STATE NURSERIES
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

