



DISTINCTIVE TREES AND PLANTS



ANDORRA NURSERIES
CHESTNUT HILL
PHILADELPHIA

Preface

DISTINCTIVE TREES AND PLANTS

***I**S a list of Trees, Shrubs and Plants of distinct merit, selected from our varied stocks to meet the needs of those who may not be sufficiently familiar with trees and plants to decide readily from the offerings in our larger lists.*

Prices, sizes and other details of our stock will be found in our price-list.



Specimen Evergreens near our office

ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, *Proprietor*

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA



THE ANDORRA WAY is to grow trees and plants in natural positions, so that the nursery forms a park-like example of increasing attractiveness from day to day. Bounded for a half-mile by the famous Wissahickon Drive, Andorra's tree-bordered and shrub-set entrance continues the Fairmount Park conditions. Here may be seen, on hill-slopes and in meadows, in open fields and at the woodland's edge, the world's best in hardy growing trees, shrubs, vines and plants. Here, also, the careful use of evergreen color and the tints of bare twigs to warm the winter's snow is as evident and pleasing as the placing of its fields of Iris and Peonies, or its hill-coverings of Azaleas, Laurels and Rhododendrons.

Andorra is worth a visit every day in the year. Each day is different, and all are beautiful, as adorned by The Andorra Way of using trees and shrubs. Here will be found,

not little nurslings only, but shapely specimens of such size and training, and so planted as to make pictures in green and gold, in leaf and twig, which foreshadow *the immediate effects* on home grounds. It is a "different nursery," because of the years of study, care and expenditure that have produced its ripe beauty, and it thrives because of its unmatched facilities and high ideals of service.

The full collection of trees and hardy plants, great in variety and vast in extent, is described in the Andorra Handbook. With such a landscape trial-ground, it has been possible to select subjects of excellence and vigor, sure to do well in many varied locations. We, therefore, heartily commend the few things described and illustrated on the following pages, by the use of which charming and varied effects can be had with certainty. At the same time it should be noted that Andorra grows and can supply any worth-while tree, shrub or hardy plant.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Almost every property has some need of a heavy planting. For a boundary screen, a windbreak, a woodland effect, or to refurnish where the trees are thinning out. For these purposes the Tulip Tree, Red and Sugar Maples, Red, Chestnut and Black Oaks, together with White Pines and Hemlocks, will give good planting combinations, supplying trees of lasting qualities, rapid growth and much beauty in form and foliage. Such plantings are particularly needed in the sections where the chestnut blight is taking out one of our most popular forest trees, and where the need for re-forestation is imperative.

Along the edges of all such plantings, and in the open spaces through the woodland, much beauty can be obtained by fringing the taller plantings with the dwarfer trees and strong-growing shrubs. For this purpose the following will be found desirable: The White and Pink-flowering Dogwoods, Sorrel Tree, Tataricum Maple, Japan Dogwood, Red Bud, *Cornus Mas*, the native Viburnums, Huckleberry, Shining Sumac, Rhododendrons, Laurels, native Azaleas, and other shrubs of like character.

Most important is the transplanting, or root-pruning, for the purpose of preparing the trees for the purchaser who does the final planting. The Andorra Way does it so frequently and skilfully that larger and better-developed specimens can be satisfactorily used for immediate and mature results.

Tulip Tree

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Uniquely beautiful and most desirable for lawn or avenue planting, it is also an ideal tree for re-planting where forest trees are thinning out. A large and rapid-growing tree, with clean, smooth trunk and spreading branches. The leaves are large, glossy and of an excellent green. The large, tulip-shaped flowers, of a greenish yellow, blotched with orange, appear early in June.



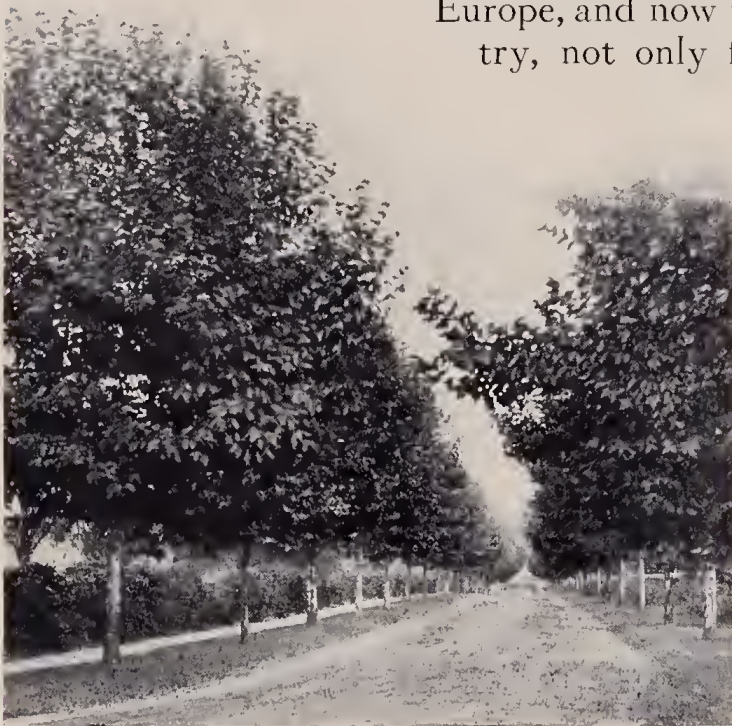
The Tulip Tree, with its unique flowers and foliage

Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*)

As an avenue tree, the Oriental Plane was not widely used here until we called attention to its desirable features in 1892.

It is one of the finest avenue trees of Europe, and now popular in this country, not only for its rapid growth

and fine head, but for the fact that it is entirely free from insects and disease. Similar to *Platanus occidentalis*, but superior to it in every way and better for street planting. Especially desirable for smoky places, and for planting under unusually poor soil conditions.



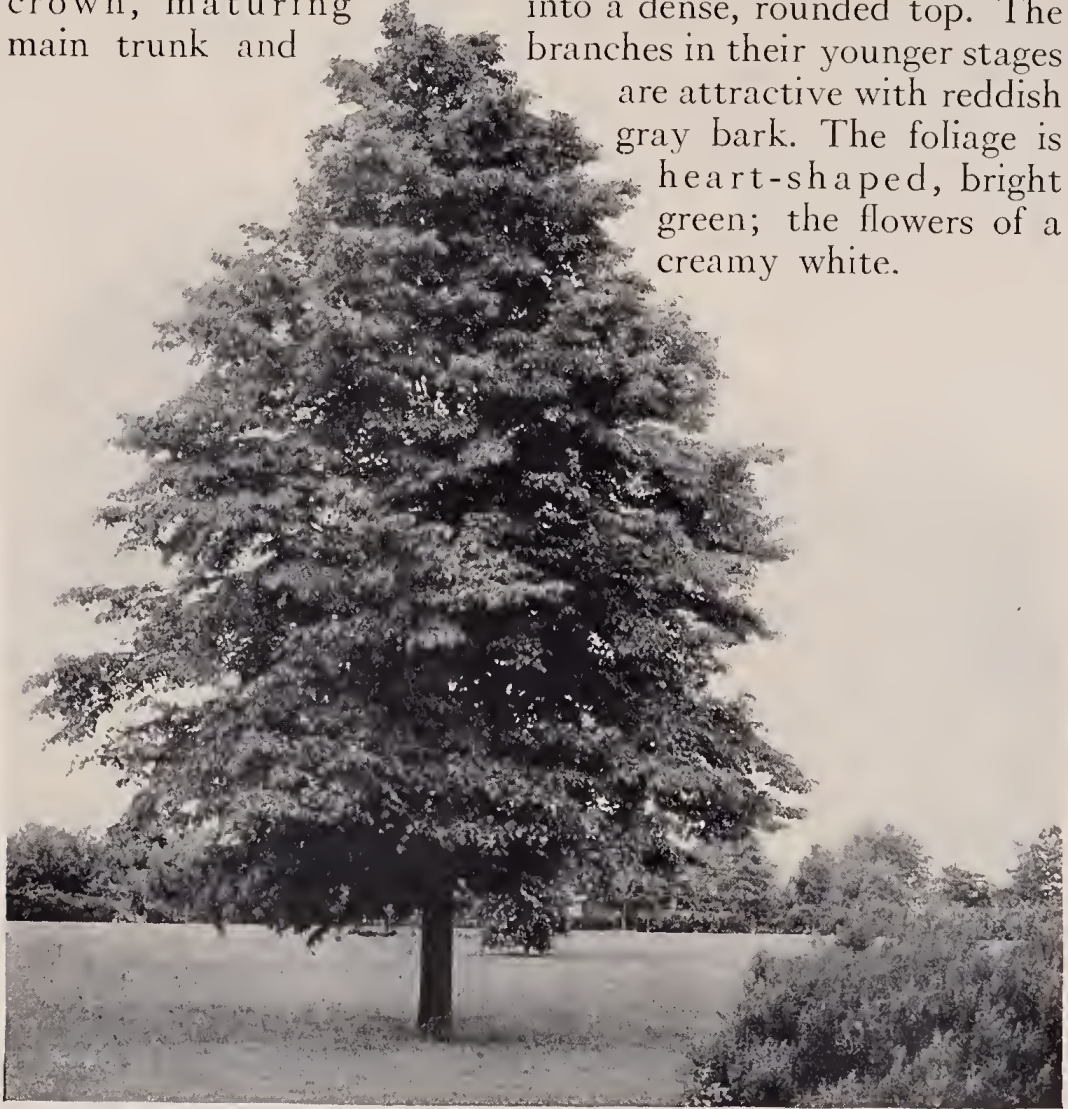
Oriental Plane, one of the finest avenue trees

American Linden (*Tilia Americana*)

In park and avenue planting, a tree of flowering habit is always attractive. The American Linden is one of our largest-growing trees, and is suitable also for forest planting. It makes a rapid growth, forming a fine, stately tree, with rounded head and heavy foliage, casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large; the flowers yellow and slightly fragrant. It transplants readily and gives quick results.

European Linden (*Tilia vulgaris*; syn., *Europæa*)

Where a formal type of tree is required for park or avenue planting, the European Linden is unexcelled. Few trees are more symmetrical. When young, it forms a fine, pyramidal crown, maturing into a dense, rounded top. The main trunk and branches in their younger stages are attractive with reddish gray bark. The foliage is heart-shaped, bright green; the flowers of a creamy white.



Few trees are more symmetrical than the European Linden

Norway

Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Where a Maple is required for screening purposes, or for street work under severe conditions, this variety will meet the requirements. As a street tree, it is particularly effective where the planting conditions are crowded, and it trims readily to a clean trunk and a well-formed top. As a lawn tree, it is at its best



Norway Maple as a lawn tree

when allowed to branch low so that the tips of the branches eventually sweep the ground. It is of good growth, with heavy wood and handsome, large, dark-green leaves. Quite hardy, free from injurious insects, growing in most soils and situations.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

For a deciduous tree, beautiful at all seasons, no better variety can be used for street, park or lawn, nor should it be neglected for woodland planting. Well adapted for use near

buildings, as it does not obstruct light or air, and, being deep-rooted, the grass will grow up to its very trunk, which is quite a strong point in its favor. Growing well in almost all locations, it is distinctly a suburban tree, and will not thrive where the sidewalks are of concrete and the roadways closely paved. It is the noblest of all Maples; its growth is rapid and straight, and its form symmetrical. No tree has more gorgeous autumn coloring, varying, as it does, through all shades of yellow, orange and scarlet.



A specimen Sugar Maple

The Kadsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*)

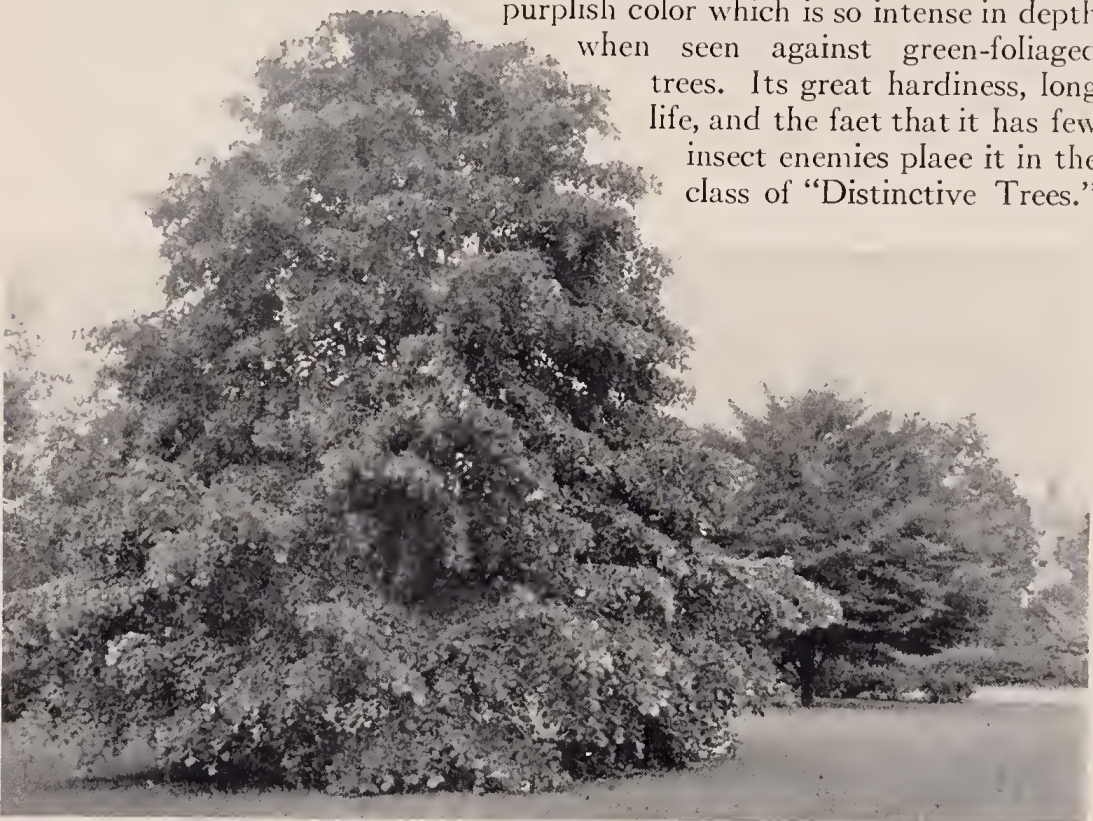
Of Japan's newer introductions this is one of the best. For use as a specimen tree, it is most unusual and desirable. Excellent effects are obtained by groups of threes and fives, or in combination with other plantings. It is of rapid growth, with branched trunk and rather ascending branches, forming a broad, pyramidal head. The leaves are heart-shaped, of fresh green in the early spring, coloring in fall to most unusual shades of purple, yellow and salmon-pink.

The Beech (*Fagus*)

A lordly tree, with great, smooth trunk and spreading branches. Though it never reaches the size of the chestnut, it is far more beautiful and much longer-lived.

ENGLISH BEECH. No better variety can be selected where a specimen is required. It is effective on the outskirts of heavy plantations, or along the borders of the woodland. Of more compact form than the American Beech, it carries its foliage very late and makes an excellent screen or windbreak.

PURPLE BEECH. When judiciously planted, is one of the most effective objects that can be introduced into a landscape. Distinctly a specimen tree; early in the season the foliage is bright, glossy, and of that rich purplish color which is so intense in depth when seen against green-foliaged trees. Its great hardiness, long life, and the fact that it has few insect enemies place it in the class of "Distinctive Trees."



The spreading branches of the English Beech give it an air of distinction

Pin Oak

(*Quercus palustris*)

For general planting the Pin Oak is unequalled. It presents points which distinguish it readily from other Oaks, and is undoubtedly the most valuable variety for all practical purposes, either as a specimen for the lawn, or for street planting. It transplants easily, grows well in either wet or dry ground, and is, in fact, the quickest-growing of all the Oaks. Its form is pyramidal, trunk straight, branches horizontal, and somewhat drooping.

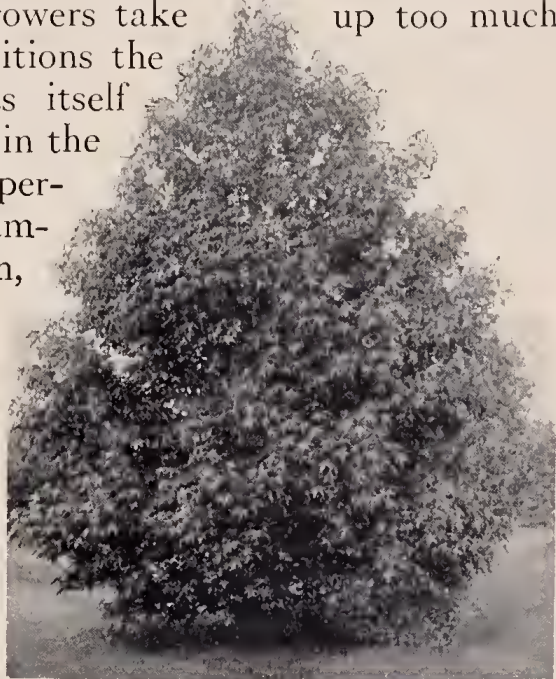


The rapid-growing Pin Oak

The foliage is airy, evenly divided, of a beautiful, shining green that colors to warm red and yellow in the autumn.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar*)

There is often need of a really good tree for street or lawn planting, where the large growers take up too much space, and under such conditions the Sweet Gum readily suggests itself. With frequent transplanting in the nursery, this tree moves with perfect safety. The form is pyramidal, branching clean and open, the foliage almost star-shaped, of a good green through the summer months and most gorgeous with its purple and golden colorings in autumn. In addition to this, the cork-like bark on the branches adds an interesting feature during the winter months.



The Sweet Gum, most brilliant in autumn

The Elms (*Ulmus*)

Include desirable varieties for avenue or lawn planting. Our *American Elm* is, of course, the best known, developing, as it does, with its graceful, vase-like form, its straight trunk, wide, arching top and pendulous branches, making one of the most picturesque of the American trees. There are other varieties suitable for lawn and garden, requiring much less space than our native Elms, and of these we mention the *Cornish Elm*, an erect, compact, strong-growing variety, with short, ascending branches, forming a dense, nar-



American Elm in its young stage

row, pyramidal top of dark green foliage, very desirable for formal work. There is an unusual fastigiate form, *Ulmus Dampieri*, with much the habit of the Lombardy poplar. The branching, very upright and close, makes the tree valuable where columnar effects are desired. The foliage is light green.



Flowers of the Sorrel Tree

Sorrel Tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*)

One of the most ornamental trees in cultivation; valuable in shrubberies, and beautiful in combinations with *Leucothoe Catesbæi*, when the latter is used as an *undergrowth*. Of small size, with thick, oblong foliage of dark glossy green, which is highly attractive at all seasons, especially in autumn, when it changes to brilliant crimson. The flowers, in July, are borne in dense panicles resembling lily-of-the-valley blooms.

Varnish Tree (*Kæhreuteria*)

One of China's interesting trees, and little planted in this country, although known in European gardens for nearly a century. It is a most satisfactory ornamental tree for lawn planting, and deserves more extensive use. Of medium size, the tree forms a broad head, and in the month of July, when few things are in bloom, it puts forth large masses of very showy, golden yellow blossoms. Interesting tropical foliage of delicate green in the spring, growing darker during the summer, and coloring to rich crimson and yellow in the autumn.

Yellow-Wood (*Cladrastris tinctoria*, or *Virgilia lutea*)

Distinctly a tree for lawn planting, and one of our most graceful native flowering trees, rising with a short-branched trunk, with attractive blackish brown bark, it forms a broad, rounded and somewhat drooping top, with handsome light green foliage, changing to yellow in the autumn. In June carrying loose, drooping panicles of sweet-scented, white flowers. It prefers rich, moist soil, and will give excellent results in positions too wet for the average tree.



The Yellow-wood. One of the most graceful native flowering trees

Japanese Dogwood (*Cornus Kousa*)

This unusual type of *Cornus* represents in Japan the *Cornus florida* of our own states, differing, however, in that while our American Dogwood carries its fruit in close heads individually distinct, in the Japanese species the berries are united together in a flushed strawberry-shaped mass. It is a bushy, flat-topped tree, about the size of our native Dogwood, but the



Flowers of Japanese Dogwood

leaves are smaller and narrower, and the flower-heads are on longer and more slender peduncles. It opposes our native Dogwood, as, blooming about the end of May, it carries its flowers after the tree is in full foliage; while the former blooms before the foliage appears. Recommended for specimens or massing.

Washington Thorn (*Crataegus cordata*)

When considering our smaller trees for ornamental planting, as specimens, for massing, or in combination with other trees and shrubs, this variety must not be overlooked. The growth is upright, forming a tree of small size and of beautiful outline, the branches having an upward trend; the foliage is dense and small, but of a good green, which, in the fall, turns to most brilliant reds and orange; after the foliage has

fallen, the tree is a blaze of color with its profusion of magnificent scarlet fruits in clusters, which it carries well into the winter.



The fruit of the Washington Thorn is a blaze of color in autumn



Our native Dogwood blooms in spring before the foliage appears

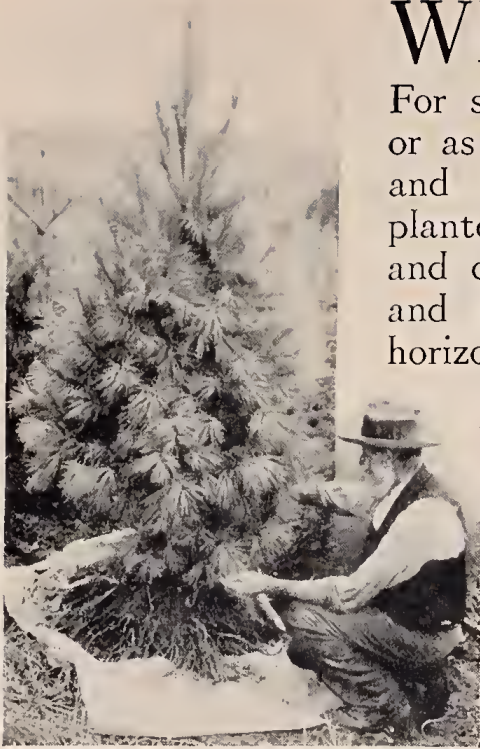
Red-Flowered Dogwood

(*Cornus florida rubra*)

With its bright pink blossoms of a fresh, pronounced color, which continues from the beginning to the end of the blooming period, this *Red-flowered* form of the American Dogwood combines, with its unusual bloom, all the good qualities of the parent tree. Blooming in the spring before the foliage appears, it carries its rich green leaves through the summer, and in the autumn is a blaze of brilliant foliage and berries, holding the latter long after the foliage is fallen. We particularly recommend the Dogwoods, the red and the white, for mass planting along the edge of woodlands, with groups of trees, or as specimens.

Standard Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha rosea*)

Gardens always profit by flowering trees judiciously placed. The trouble has been the scarcity of neat-growing trees of sufficient flowering attractiveness and good foliage to warrant their planting in garden work. The Standard Pink-flowering Hawthorn makes an excellent tree for the purpose. The habit is neat and attractive; the foliage is good all summer, and the great masses of lovely, soft pink blossoms in spring make a combination meriting a place in every garden.



Shows the fine, fibrous roots of our White Pine

would not be entirely hardy. semi-tropical look about it, which quite belies the actual fact of *extreme hardiness*. When evergreens of the sturdier types have failed to stand the winters in the Pocono Mountains, this native of Japan has come through in perfect condition. One of the most reliable and beautiful of Japanese evergreens, and primarily a tree for specimen planting.

Of good growth, it eventually reaches a large size. The whole appearance of the tree is unusual, with its distinctly pyramidal form, rather upright branches, and its thick, leathery foliage of shining dark green arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts, most picturesquely quaint.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)

For screen planting, along boundaries or as a specimen, it is of great value, and is of particular interest when planted in combination with hemlocks and dogwoods. A stately tree of tall and handsome growth, with strong, horizontal branches; the leaves are slender, of glaucous green, and are carried in tufts at the ends of the branches, giving the tree an extremely graceful and feathery softness.

Umbrella Pine

(*Sciadopitys verticillata*)

Seeing this tree for the first time, it appears as one which Indeed, it has a very foreign,



The Nipponesque Umbrella Pine



No evergreen is better for mass planting than the Hemlock, with its graceful habit and feathery foliage.

Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*)

Of American evergreens, none hold higher place for mass planting than the Hemlock, particularly the variety *Tsuga Canadensis*. It is valuable for either lawn or woods planting; grows well in groups on hills or in the valleys, thriving in any land that is of a loam or sandy loam nature and well drained. It is not partial as to its surroundings, growing equally well in sunlight or shade, and is unsurpassed for hedge work. Throughout Pennsylvania this is one of our most beautiful trees.

The Hemlock makes a large tree. It is of rapid growth; its general habit straight and graceful, the branches somewhat pendulous, delicate in appearance and clustered with rich dark green foliage.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*)

A noble tree from the Rocky Mountains. One of the most valuable trees when used as a specimen in ornamental plantings, as it gives a very distinct color-note in any situation. Hardy in any exposure, a good grower, branches stiff and close, foliage of an exceedingly rich silvery blue.



The Colorado Blue Spruce



Junipers combined in planting with Rhododendrons

Junipers (*Junipers and Cedars*)

No family of evergreens is more widely distributed in its range, more hardy under unusual conditions, or more generally useful to the planter than the Junipers and Cedars.

TALL-GROWING JUNIPERS. Are of great value for formal planting effects about buildings, in garden work, and for dignified avenues. At the same time they mingle extremely well with other native evergreens when used in mass plantings.

LOW-GROWING JUNIPERS. Their chief value is in mass planting for ornamental effects around the base line of buildings, for low plantings in the garden, and particularly for the natural effects in the wild garden. Excellent results are obtained in combination with the yews, rhododendrons, kalmia, andromeda and low-growing plants of like character.

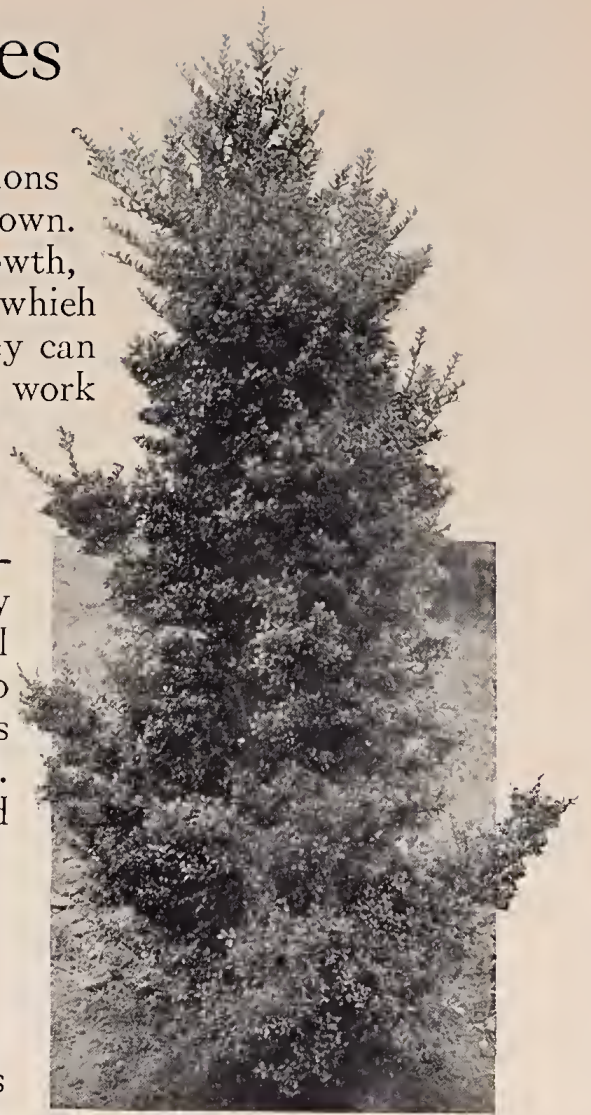
Cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria Lobbi compacta*)

For many years the *Cryptomeria* has been sparingly planted through the East, but of late years the variety "Lobbi compacta" has come to fill a long-felt want. Indispensable for formal work and garden planting, where the rich Italian effects are desired. It is of rapid growth, with peculiarly heavy foliage of deep green, which turns to richest coppery bronze in the winter. The foliage is set closely along the branches, and the entire habit of the tree is that of a tall columnar form.

Japanese Hollies

(*Ilex crenata* and varieties)

Few of Japan's introductions are so valuable or so little known. These Hollies are of rapid growth, form dense, compact bushes, which stand shearing readily, hence they can be clipped into shape for formal work like boxwood, used as specimens, either clipped or free-growing, planted for hedges, or used with other dwarf evergreens and rhododendrons in mass plantings. They transplant readily, thrive in all light soils, are not particular as to situation, but prefer cool positions and moist and well-drained soils. The dark green foliage is small and deeply serrated.



Japan Cypress

(*Retinospora*)

Taken as a class, Japan has given us no tree



The formal Japan Cypress

Japanese Holly is rare and beautiful

which has proved of so much value, and few evergreens surpass these in beauty or hardiness. According to variety, they range in color of foliage from the deep to light greens, from golden to sulphur-yellow shades, and into delicate silvery blues. They are generally of compact habit, thrive in almost any soil, stand shearing well, which permits their use where space is limited, or where very stiff, formal shapes are required around the house or garden. For specimen planting on the lawn, for groups, masses and hedge effects they are equally useful.



The blooming of the Rhododendrons in late spring is a sight never to be forgotten, and their winter beauty of foliage adds a cheery touch to the landscape.

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons, to secure the best effects, should be planted in combination with other things. If along the woodland or in heavy boundary plantings, the hemlock, the white pine, the dogwood, native viburnums and plants of like character tend to break up the monotony of heavy masses of Rhododendrons of the same form and texture; and, where the plantings are more confined, as about the base line of buildings, and in nooks and corners of the garden, the dogwood, the *Cornus mascula*, kalmia, ferns of different varieties, stronger-growing perennials, and last, but not least, the hardy little shrub, *Abelia rupestris*, all can be used to secure most pleasing effects.

The great decorative value of Rhododendrons is now fully recognized, every year increasing their popularity, and among evergreen shrubs none are so largely planted or give such general satisfaction. The magnificent coloring of the huge

clusters of flowers in almost every shade of color gives them first place among evergreen shrubs, and one must not lose sight of the great decorative value of the rich, dark green foliage, attractive not only in summer, but during the bleak months of winter.

In a Rhododendron planting the importance of securing American-grown stock of the hardiest type cannot be overestimated. We carry over *thirty thousand* plants, in fifty varieties, most carefully selected, and our stock, grown on open, unsheltered hills, with northern exposure, insures absolute hardiness. Rhododendrons will thrive in any but a limestone or heavy clay soil; the ideal treatment being a light, sandy loam, well mixed with woods earth. VISIT ANDORRA during the latter part of May and the early days of June, when our great fields of Rhododendrons are in full bloom.

Drooping Andromeda (*Leucothoe Catesbæi*)

Of shade-enduring plants and those useful for massing either with small evergreen shrubs or as an undergrowth, none is more desirable than this truly hardy evergreen shrub, and it is especially effective when used with rhododendrons. Its growth is in sprays from 2 to 4 feet, which are covered with long, pointed leaves of rich green, turning during the fall and winter months to brilliant bronze-green. Fragrant flowers of creamy white are borne in racemes along the sprays of branches, and the plant is attractive at every season of the year.



The creamy white flowers of the Drooping Andromeda are borne in profusion



The
Mountain
Fetter Bush

Mountain Fetter Bush (*Andromeda floribunda*)

A native *Andromeda*, which lends itself readily to planting with the two species before noted, and under the same general conditions. All three of these *Andromedas* are highly recommended for general planting. The habit of *Floribunda* is broader and denser than *Japonica* or *Catesbaei*. The evergreen foliage is of rich, dark green. The fragrant white flowers, appearing in the spring, long before other shrubs are in leaf, are carried well above its attractive foliage.

Japanese *Andromeda* (*Andromeda Japonica*)

This species is quite distinct from the other *Andromedas* in the matter of growth and arrangement of foliage. It should be used with low-growing evergreens, rhododendrons or plants of like character, either in masses or in the wild garden. The evergreen foliage is carried in heavy whorls, and the new growth in the spring has the rich, bronzy effect of the new growth of the laurel. The flowers are borne in long racemes, and the entire effect of the plant is one of great beauty, summer and winter alike.

Evergreen Azaleas

The varieties given below can be planted most successfully either as specimens or in masses, in the flower- or wild-garden, and with evergreen shrubs; but care should be exercised that "Amœna" and "Hinondigiro" be not planted near each other, on account of their strong-contrasting colors. Evergreen Azaleas are fond of the same class of soil as the rhododendrons, with which they are arranged successfully.

AZALEA AMŒNA. This well-known favorite is of dwarf, bushy habit. During May it is so densely covered with elaret-purple flowers as to hide every twig, the color varying in depth, but always bright. In the late fall the evergreen foliage turns to rich bronze.

AZALEA AMŒNA, var. HINONDIGIRO. Many prefer this on account of its brilliant cerise-pink bloom. The habit of flowering is the same as *Amœna*, the bloom coming a trifle later in the month. The foliage is larger and turns to rich fall colors.

AZALEA LEDIFOLIUM, var. LEUCANTHUM. The hardy White Azalea. This is of striking beauty and should be in every garden. It is of dense, spreading habit, with attractive foliage, which, however, is not so persistent as that of either of the above varieties. In the spring each twig is crowned with a large, pure white flower, making it literally a mass of white.



Azalea amœna is brilliant in its early spring bloom

Mahonia Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia)

An excellent shrub for planting either with deciduous or evergreen material. It is of bushy growth, and quite attractive with its Holly-like foliage. The flowers are showy and the fruit abundant. It has the advantage of giving rich, bronzy purple autumn coloring, quite distinct from other evergreens.

Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)

The Laurel should be used with rhododendrons, or other evergreen shrubs, and shows to equally good advantage in cultivated plantations, the wild garden or the woodland. The dainty rose-pink buds and cream-white flowers, dashed with pink when in full bloom during June, contrast distinctly with the dark, glossy green of its evergreen foliage. (Same soil as rhododendrons.)

Deciduous Azaleas

The most popular of the Deciduous Azaleas have been the European types, Mollis and Pontica; but to these America adds her native sorts in wonderful variety. Both can be used in general planting, giving the same soil treatment as to rhododendrons. Planted either in groups or borders, the effect is charming. They are most largely used with deciduous shrubbery, and our native sorts are highly desirable for wild gardens and the woodland.

AZALEA MOLLIS. This race of Azaleas, of excellent habit and good foliage, produces large trusses of flowers in shades of red, white, yellow and orange. The flowers are larger than those of the Pontica varieties.

GHENT AZALEA (*Azalea Pontica*). The fragrant blossoms appear in great profusion in the spring, literally covering twig and branch. Their varied and gorgeous hues range from white to deepest crimson.

Our Native Azaleas

THE FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA (*Azalea arborescens*). Bears large quantities of white flowers, slightly tinged with rose. The habit of the bush is compact, and its bright green foliage is richly colored in the autumn.

THE FLAME AZALEA (*Azalea calendulacea*). Flowers in late May and early June, when the plant is a blaze of color, with blossoms varying from orange-yellow to orange-red.



Blossoms of the Purple-leaved Barberry

The Barberries

A most useful class of shrubs, from which we select two of unusual merit, desirable not only as specimens but for the shrubbery border. They are of extreme hardiness, transplant easily, and thrive in most soils and situations. *Berberis Thunbergii* is also especially useful when trimmed into specimens of dense or formal shape, thus serving as an excellent substitute for the bush-shaped boxwood, where that desirable shrub cannot be used.

SIBERIAN BARBERRY (*Berberis Sieboldi*). Not well known, but of great beauty. It is an exceedingly strong grower, of upright habit, making a larger bush than *Berberis vulgaris*. The large, rich green foliage is a blaze of crimson and yellow in the autumn. The twigs of the shrub are attractive, with their long, pale yellow thorns. The berries which follow the bloom are larger, hang in greater clusters, and are more showy than the berries of any other Barberry.

THE PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY (*Berberis vulgaris*, var. *purpurea*). The general habit of this plant is much like the variety *Vulgaris*, but its growths are somewhat slimmer, giving the entire plant a more pleasing and graceful appearance. As a color note in the shrubbery it is most desirable. The foliage is of a deep purple, which is held in good color throughout the summer. In the spring it is extremely attractive when, beneath the curving branches, there appear hundreds of small, delicate yellow blossoms, brilliant against the dark foliage.



Siberian Barberry berries hang in brilliant clusters

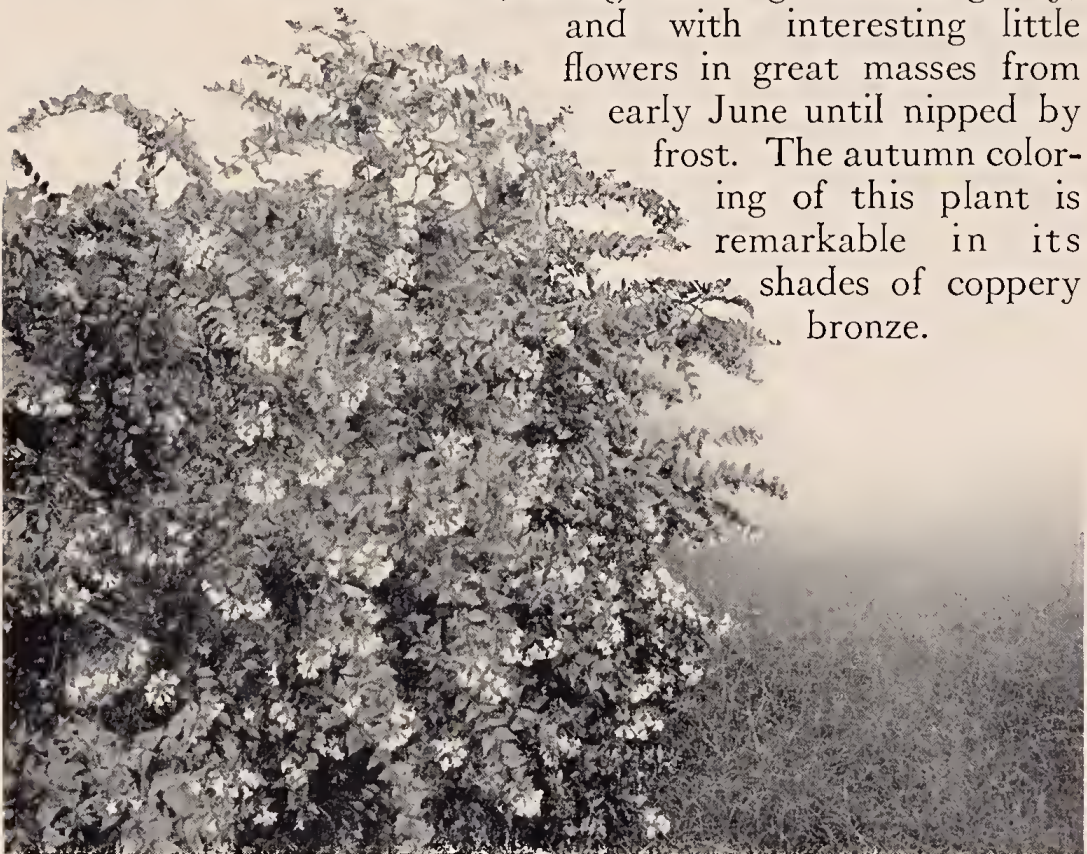
Cork-Barked Euonymus

(*Euonymus alatus*)

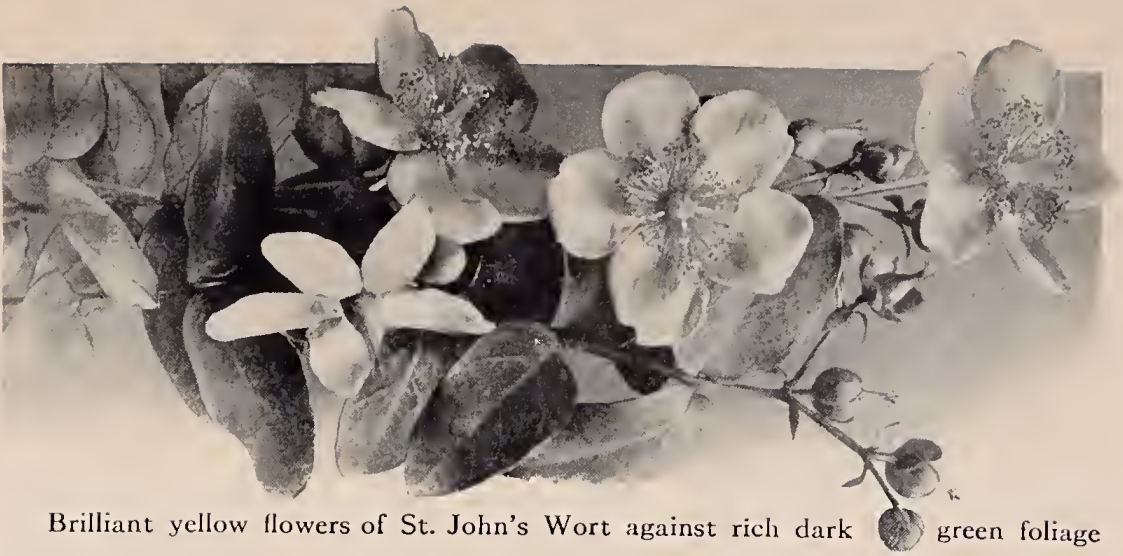
While all deciduous shrubs are useful in border plantings, there are some which, while lending themselves perfectly for massing, stand out distinctly as desirable for specimens. The Cork-barked Euonymus is noticeable in this class. Of upright but bushy habit, with good green foliage in summer, and changing in the autumn to shades of oriental reds and yellows, it enhances these beauties by a multitude of brilliant earmine berries, carried from the middle of autumn until late in the winter; and even when the attractive foliage and berries have gone the plant is unique by reason of the corky bark of its branches.

Abelia rupestris

In the border everyone is anxious for that shrub which will bloom the longest, and here we have a beautiful plant, most useful not only with deciduous shrubbery, but as an undergrowth with rhododendrons and the dwarfer, open-growing evergreens. Of light, graceful habit, stems of rich mahogany-brown, foliage dark green and glossy, and with interesting little flowers in great masses from early June until nipped by frost. The autumn coloring of this plant is remarkable in its shades of coppery bronze.



Abelia rupestris, one of the most exquisite of all flowering shrubs



Brilliant yellow flowers of St. John's Wort against rich dark green foliage

St. John's Wort (*Hypericum Moserianum*)

Of the Hypericums, upon which we depend so largely for yellow bloom, there is one with pendulous habit, foliage of a deep shining green, deep golden yellow blooms about the size of a wild rose, and borne at the terminals of long, drooping stems. From May until frost, *Moserianum* is a mass of showy bloom. It is excellent for cover-planting, to be set along the border of larger shrubbery, and ideal as an undergrowth with plantings of rhododendrons and other evergreen shrubs.

Siebold's Holly (*Ilex Sieboldi*)

In the Holly family there are many members whose foliage is not of the particular Holly type, but nevertheless are true Hollies, and show their characteristic most strongly by their brilliant fruits. Of these we are indebted to Japan for *Ilex Sieboldi*, a good-growing shrub, with pale green foliage, and of not unattractive form; but its glory is the wealth of crimson berries, remaining on the branches all through the winter.

Japanese Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis Japonica*)

Almost everyone is familiar with our native American Witch Hazel, which springs into bloom during December and January, but this variety from northern Japan begins to bloom about the middle of March, covering its branches with conspicuous, fantastic, yellow blooms, and merits at least as much, if not more consideration, though not so well known. It is valuable for planting in the foreground of evergreens.

Viburnums

These are among the most showy and attractive of our flowering shrubs. We are indebted to Europe and Japan for additions to the list, and of these we mention:

VIBURNUM SIEBOLDI. A strong, upright-growing shrub, with stout branches, oblong leaves of thick texture and dark, shining green color. In late May it is covered with great panicles of white flowers, following which are the enormous clusters of bright pink berries, changing as they ripen to bluish black, and sometimes showing the blue with the pink. It is exceedingly valuable where rich foliage or brilliant fruit effects are required.

VIBURNUM OPULUS (High-bush Cranberry). One of the showiest varieties of the Snowball, indispensable for the shrubbery border and excellent as a specimen. The large white flowers are borne in profusion at the end of May, and are followed by clusters of showy scarlet berries, which retain their color until late in the autumn. The foliage is large and handsome, turning in the autumn to rich shades of bronzy purple.



A typical cluster of flowers of *Viburnum Sieboldi*

Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*)

While considering our native flowering trees, we must not neglect the Red Bud. We highly recommend it for planting in connection with pines, hemlocks, dogwoods and native thorns, and especially in groups of smaller trees. Of medium growth, it forms a round-headed tree, of an attractive habit of branching, with large, heart-shaped, leathery foliage of dark green, and bearing clusters of deep purplish pink flowers all along the branches before the leaves appear in the spring.



Berries of *Viburnum Opulus*



Two fine specimen Box plants at the entrance to our office

Boxwood, for the Garden

No list of plants is complete without those so important in carrying out the old colonial type, or the more elaborate formal garden. In the forefront of material for this purpose, the most desirable and most frequently used of all is Boxwood. It gives strong notes of form and color, and as a background for garden flowers is indispensable. One can easily imagine the superb effect of a mass of Larkspur, or the more brilliant planting of Kniphofia, against a background of dark green Box.

While there are many varieties of Box, we will consider only the most desirable, variety *Sempervirens*, whose close-growing habit, fine foliage of rich, dark green, added to extreme hardiness, make it a practical variety for general use. It is grown in various shapes—Bush-shaped, Pyramid and Standard, as well as the Dwarf Box, *Suffruticosa*, which, on account of its slow, dense growth, is used for a formal edging.

For General Planting

The planning of a house is not complete without considering, at the same time, the needs of the house in its relation to the grounds and the planting. In this connection nothing can give richer effects, such contrasts in form and color, make such a framework of strong accents, or occupy a more commanding position as a foil for the plantings of lighter form and texture than Boxwood.



Hemlock is unsurpassed for an ornamental hedge and is always graceful

Hedge Plants

The evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs available for hedges are quite numerous, but only a chosen few of them can live up to the somewhat rigid requirements of the model ornamental or defensive hedge. In our judgment this brief list includes the best.

EVERGREENS

HEMLOCK (*Tsuga Canadensis*). It is unsurpassed for an ornamental hedge. It transplants readily, and quickly adapts itself to its new location. The foliage is dark green and feathery. The tree will stand hard cutting and keeps its lower branches close to the ground.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occidentalis*). One of the most popular trees for hedges. It makes a taller, narrower hedge than the spruce, and stands heavy shearing. The right tree where space is limited.

DECIDUOUS

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergii*). This popular hedge plant is of low, spreading growth, the branches set with very sharp, small thorns, forming a dense and impenetrable bush. The small yellow flowers are followed by very showy scarlet berries which cling through winter. The foliage takes on splendid autumn coloring of crimson and scarlet. Especially interesting because of the graceful droop of its branches.

JAPANESE OR CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The most popular of all hedge plants. It transplants easily, is a strong, upright grower, and will stand any amount of trimming. The deep, dark green foliage is held until late in winter. When setting, cut the plants to within 8 to 12 inches of the ground, to induce a strong, bushy growth.

Plants for Ground-Cover and for Planting Under Trees

One of the most trying propositions which confront the planter is to make a satisfactory arrangement for a ground-covering, and particularly under old trees, where the root-action has absorbed all the moisture and fertility, leaving the place bare and uninviting. But few things can be used in such positions with any satisfaction, but the following are suggested as varieties which have time and again proved their ability to live and thrive, giving the desired results under just such conditions. Tell us your problem, and let us suggest.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera Helix*). An evergreen vine with which everyone is familiar; its rich green foliage, ability to stand shade, and the excellent effects when the plants have developed, make it worth considering for every planting.

PERIWINKLE (*Vinca minor*). As a cover-plant, under trees, or for trailing in the rockery, this is unsurpassed. Of close growth, with long, trailing shoots densely foliated with leaves of deep green, and attractive purple blossoms.

TRAILING EUONYMUS (*Euonymus radicans*). Of these there are three very distinct and desirable types: *Euonymus radicans*, with quite small foliage and slim, close-growing stems, excellent for rough walls, rocky banks, as a cover or to climb on the tree trunks. *Carrieri*, of much stronger growth, larger foliage, and desirable where a more prominent trailing or climbing shrub is required. *Vegeta*, with foliage more rounded than that of *Carrieri*, but in general habit very similar. In the autumn it is brilliant with its orange-scarlet fruit.

PACHYSANDRA. A close-growing cover-plant, spreading by root-stalks; stems are short, foliage densely tufted, color a good green. Unsurpassed for cover under trees.



The Periwinkle, or *Vinca*, unsurpassed as a cover-plant

Everblooming Roses

The Everblooming or Monthly Roses are the only really constant bloomers we have, beginning early in the season and continuing all through the summer and autumn months. They flourish luxuriantly in all parts of the country from Canada to Mexico. The flowers are of beautiful form and delightful fragrance, embracing all the lovely shades and colors that Roses ever assume. Our stocks are largely drawn from the foremost Rose-gardens of Ireland, thus assuring the best possible root-systems and vigorous plants.

The Trailing Rose (*Rosa Wichuraiana* and varieties)

This valuable Japanese Rose is of a low, trailing habit, the branches creeping close to the earth and taking root, so that it makes a dense, close mass, especially desirable for covering banks. The foliage is small and of a dark, shining green. The flowers, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, are produced in clusters at the ends of the branches and are pure white, with bright yellow stamens; when in bloom the plant is literally covered.

The flowers are followed by bright scarlet seed-pods, which are retained until late in the autumn.

The hybrids of *Wichuraiana* which have been developed in the last few years have been a great addition, and most pleasing in their colorings of soft pinks and yellows. All show their parentage in the high quality of flowers and foliage and are now fully depended upon when rich foliage is required.



Blossoms of *Rosa Wichuraiana* are exquisite against the rich dark foliage

The Brier Roses

THE PERSIAN YELLOW (Austrian Rose). Perfectly hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooming very freely in June. The finest hardy yellow Rose grown. This Rose requires careful pruning. Remove the weakly wood altogether, and shorten the shoots left for flowering only a few inches.

SWEETBRIERS. No Roses are more beautiful, useful, or more neglected than the Brier. In the old-fashioned gardens Sweetbriers were extensively planted, and we strongly recommend, not only the type *Rubiginosa*, with its fragrant foliage and bright pink flowers in June, but the wonderful Penzance hybrids in their lovely shades of deep rose, dark crimson, fawn, peach, blush and pure white. They are all of excellent habit and can be used in the shrubbery equally as well as in the garden.

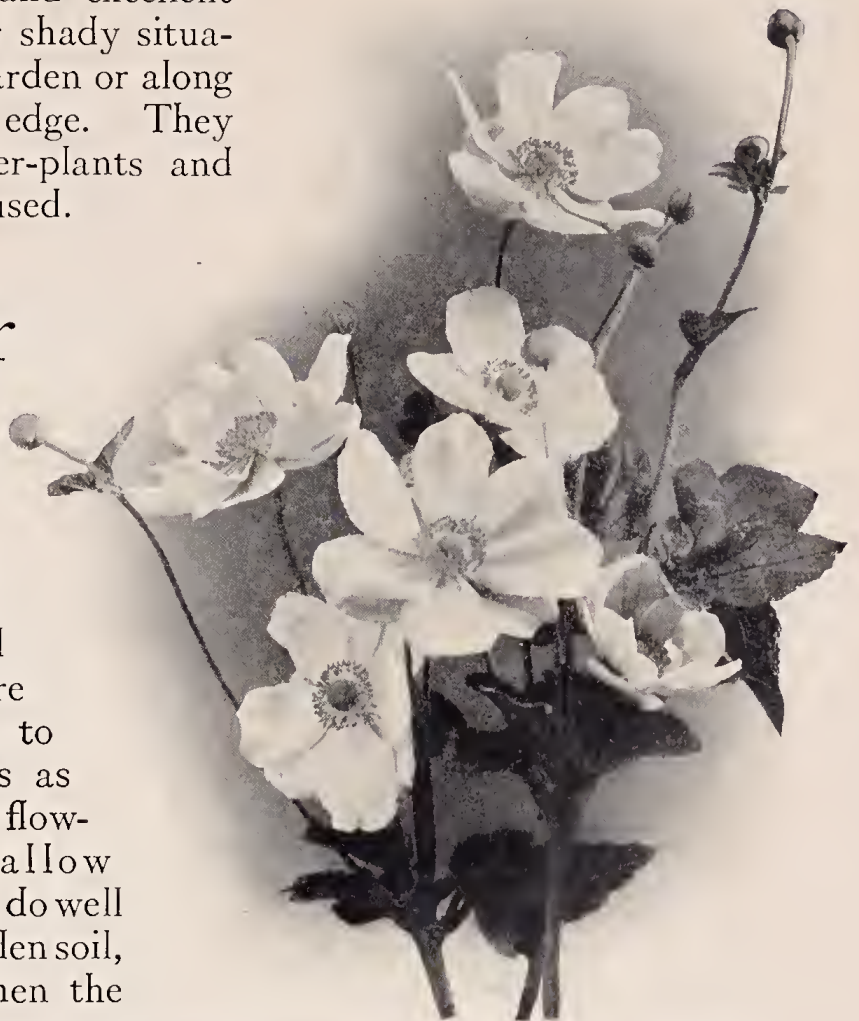
Anemone (*The Windflowers*)

These are very desirable fall-flowering plants, thriving best in well-drained soils, preferably in rich, sandy loams. The Japonica varieties are well suited for garden work, and excellent for either sunny or shady situations in the rock-garden or along the woodland's edge. They are excellent cover-plants and should be largely used.

Larkspur

(*Delphinium*)

Free-flowering border plants, producing showy spikes of flowers from June until frost, though care should be taken to cut out the spikes as soon as they have flowered, and not allow them to seed. They do well in any ordinary garden soil, but thrive best when the soil is rich.



Japanese Anemones are at their best in late autumn

Herbaceous Peonies

In the long list of hardy herbaceous plants which are gaining in favor every year with all the plant-loving world, none stand higher than the Herbaceous Peonies. They are very hardy and easily grown in any good garden soil, requiring only to be heavily manured every fall. The stately beauty of their bloom, in such an infinite variety of colors, makes them indispensable for every garden. Many have the delicate fragrance of the rose and, seen in masses against a background of dark foliage, produce magnificent effects. The detailed list of our collection is given in our Calendar of Perennials.



Single Herbaceous Peony

Perennial Phlox

Perhaps the most widely grown and popular of all the garden plants. Certainly no perennial is more worthy, more satisfactory in every condition, or more effective either as individual plants or grouped in masses in the shrubbery border. All of the Phloxes, except the dwarf form, are well adapted for cutting and exceedingly floriferous. Our collection will give bloom from June until frost.



Phlox var. Independence

The Creeping Phlox

The species *Subulata* and its many varieties are just as important in our garden work for ground-cover as are the perennial Phloxes, where the garden requires the taller sorts. Indispensable in the rock-garden and on slopes.

Select Iris

FLEUR DE LIS of the French, and IRIS of our gardens. Of different species, admirable for garden and border, for nooks in the wild garden, and many for swampy places and brookside planting; indeed some species can be found to answer for every place and purpose. There are varieties and colors innumerable, in flowers large and handsome, exhibiting beautiful shades and variegations.

Japan Iris (*Iris Kaempferi*)

Magnificent plants for the border, the brookside or marshy places, in June and July bearing very large, showy flowers on stems from 2 to 4 feet high. Colors are brilliant and striking, in shades of azure-blue, royal purple, pale violet, yellow and white, and many closely resembling immense orchids. They should have plenty of water during the blooming period.

Iris (*Iris Germanica*, Pallida Section)

Strong growers, taller than the Germanica, with wide, heavy foliage. The flowers are larger, in delicate shades of lavender and purple, and all delicately scented. For the garden or shrubbery border, there is no species better or more beautiful.



Of all flowering plants the Iris is one of the most beautiful



Sedum spectabile gives rich bloom in midsummer

Stonecrop (*Sedum*)

A large family of plants excellent for the rockery or border and invaluable for covering dry banks where little else will thrive. Their foliage is of particularly beautiful colors, and the flowers are odd and showy.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

To the Iris of spring and the Peony and Phlox of summer must be added the queen of fall flowers, the Chrysanthemum. For garden work these hardy varieties are the most desirable, requiring but a light covering of manure to protect them through our hardest winters. When once planted they care for themselves, and repay us with a profusion of bloom in many colors during the autumn months.



Hardy
Chrysanthemums

The Day Lilies

WHITE AND BLUE DAY LILIES (*Funkias*). These excellent plants should be more largely used, as their broad foliage and dense growth make them effective for massing, and when in flower the tall spikes are extremely showy. Admirable plants for moist soils, and may be used with good effect in shrubbery borders.

YELLOW DAY LILY (*Hemerocallis*). Are exceptionally hardy, thrive in any good soil, and are especially fine when planted in moist or shady places. Their broad, grass-like foliage and dark orange-colored flowers, borne in panicles on long stems, are alike attractive.

THE ANDORRA HANDBOOK

***P**LANTERS who desire a complete descriptive list will be supplied with our Handbook of Trees and Plants for 50 cents, which will be credited upon the first purchase amounting to \$5.*

Andorra's Handbook will serve as a standard guide, containing, as it does, conservative descriptions of a vast list of Trees, Shrubs and Plants, with hints on planting, pruning and caring for them. It is richly illustrated.

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