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NO. 2

GARDENS OF THE SOUTH

ELIZABETH LAWRENCE



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- Vol. XXI, No. 2. *Hemisphere Defense*. Debate Handbook. Compiled by E. R. Rankin. Price, 50c.
- Vol. XXII, No. 2. *Federal Aid to Education*. Debate Handbook. Compiled by E. R. Rankin. Price 50c.

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GARDENS OF THE SOUTH

ELIZABETH LAWRENCE

Author of *A Southern Garden*



*Published six times a year, October, January, April, May, June, and July,
by the University of North Carolina Press. Entered as second-class
matter February 5, 1926, under the act of August 24, 1912.
Chapel Hill, N. C.*

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OLD GARDENS IN THE SOUTH

The first American gardens were laid out in the English tradition after the manner of the Elizabethans. Their main features were the parterres patterned in intricate designs on either side of a broad central walk which was called a "forthright" and which often ended in a mound or mount for viewing the surrounding country. Often there was a rectangular lawn called the bowling green, whether it was used for bowling or not, and a greenhouse called an "orangerie." The less pretentious houses had simple and charming gardens with box-bordered beds laid out in squares and filled with vegetables and flowers. And always, whether large or small, the gardens of this period were enclosed by walls or hedges.

Toward the middle of the eighteenth century these formal designs began to lose favor in England. Little by little the parterres were replaced by wide lawns, and paths no longer straight and direct meandered in flowing curves through plantations of shrubbery. The walls and hedges were torn down and uprooted, and in order to keep the livestock from the grounds without obstructing the view, a wide ditch was dug along the boundary. The ditch, which often had a retaining wall of masonry on the garden side and a hedge on top, was called a "ha ha." There were examples of "ha has" at Monticello, Mount Vernon, Montpelier, and Wye House in Maryland. The first American to introduce the new ideas of design in an actual garden was Thomas Jefferson, who drew his plan for Monticello in 1772. George Washington reflected the vogue for curves in the "wide but extremely formal serpentine walk shaded by weeping willows" that bounded the lawn at Mount Vernon. But Washington kept his parterres. "For the first time since I left Germany," Latrobe says in his account of his visit to Mount Vernon in 1796, "I saw here a *parterre* stripped and trimmed with infinite care into the form of a richly flourishing *fleur-de-lis*, the expiring groan, I hope, of our grandfathers' pedantry." But he goes on to praise the east lawn where "nature has lavished magnificence, nor had art interfered but to exhibit her advantages."*

* *Gardens of Colony and State*, published for the Garden Club of America by Scribner's, 1934.

Further South, in the gardens of the rice planters along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, the sub-tropical grandeur of great live oaks dripping moss, great magnolias shedding perfume, thickets of yaupon interlaced with fragrant yellow jessamine, and ghostly cypress trees rising out of the black water of the lagoons transformed the prim formality of the English models into a wild and mysterious beauty.

When we begin a study of these old gardens of the South, we too often find that while the houses connected with them are still standing, little is left of the original garden, for gardens are more perishable than houses. Few plants survive a generation, and even those few lose their original shapes, and outgrow the spaces allotted to them. Flower beds are plowed up or abandoned to grass, and garden walls are torn down to furnish brick for stables. In order to picture the early gardens we must turn to the original plans where they have been preserved, to old books and prints, to descriptions in old books and letters of the day, to the restorations of Mount Vernon, Monticello, Stratford, Williamsburg, and the many private estates on which the modern owners have tried to reproduce as faithfully as possible the old walks and grass plots and the box-bordered flower beds. In some cases it has been possible to reconstruct the lines of the early plans from the surviving shrubs, or by depressions that indicated the direction of paths long unused.

During the restoration of Tuckahoe, Mr. Harold Jefferson Coolidge found enough of the old boxwood among the weeds and broomstraw, that had hidden it so long no one was aware of its existence, to reconstruct a very elaborately patterned parterre. Mrs. Sears Ramsey, when she undertook to reconstruct the walled garden at Westover, found that all she had to go on was the tomb of William Byrd the second, a portion of the old wall, and a few shrubs. There was boxwood at the entrance and along one of the walls, two short hedges of box and a magnolia along one of the intersecting walks, "two bushes of crepe myrtle, indicating a path running north and south centering on the tomb; purple lilac, *Spiraea prunifolia*, *Calacanthus florida*, and a wistaria indicating an east-and-west path centering on the tomb."* There were also a few old-fashioned long-stemmed yellow tulips with black bases to the petals along the path, and one-hundred-leaved roses near the tomb.

1. JAMES RIVER GARDENS

Lower Brandon: Describe the plan of the garden; call attention to forecourt and walk fifteen feet wide and two hundred feet long ending in mound overlooking river.

Westover: Note iron gates of grill work, called *clair voyée* because they gave an uninterrupted view. Describe plan with tomb of Byrd in the center, laid out in squares with enclosing wall and hedge.

2. GARDENS OF THE PRESIDENTS: PLANS AND PLANTS

Monticello: Point out naturalistic features of Jefferson's plan, serpentine roundabout walk, flowers among shrubs, oval beds near house, setting-stones. Note green house and nurseries.

Mount Vernon: Simplicity and symmetry of plan, matching parterres, pear-shaped lawn, serpentine drives.

Montpelier: Original garden said to be in form of House of Representatives. In 1832 Latrobe describes the grounds around the house as owing "their ornaments more to nature than to art, as, with the exception of a fine garden behind, and a mile spread of lawn before the house, for miles around the ever-varying and undulating surface of the ground is covered with forest trees. The extreme salubrity of the situation induced the proprietor to call it Montpelier."* Latrobe also speaks of an avenue of trees terminated by a temple of six Tuscan columns.

3. CAROLINA GARDENS

Magnolia Gardens: Cypress lake, English lawns, shady paths; note that the Rev. John Grimké Drayton introduced *Azalea japonica* and *Camellia japonica*. "From the gray and green of the avenue of live oaks skirting the wide park, one enters suddenly on the garden, twenty-four acres of extravagant colors tempered by the dark spread of the lagoon. The general shape is fan-like; walks radiating from the house are bordered with azaleas."*

Middleton Gardens: "Middleton Place, with its magnificent terraces and extensive architectural layout, is the only example remaining in this country of an important landscape development of the eighteenth century." Gardens approached from the Ashley River, "stepping from the boat and following the wide path between the Butterfly Lakes, one approaches the house by means of a ramp built in the midst of the terraces in order to make this garden walk as agreeable as possible. The distance from the boat landing to the first terrace is 375 feet an absolutely balanced plan of paths and lawn spaces leads to the garden entrance of the house the distance from the first terrace to the house entrance is 400 feet."*

* *Gardens of Colony and State*

- Homes and Gardens in Old Virginia*, by Christian and Massie
Boxwood Gardens Old and New, by A. A. Lewis
Thomas Jefferson's Flower Garden at Monticello, by Betts and Perkins
The Story of the Garden, by E. S. Rohde, chapter VIII
Carolina Gardens, by E. T. H. Shaffer
Old-fashioned Gardening, by Grace Tabor, Part I, chapters II and VII

* * * * *

Gardens of other parts of the country:

Old Gardens of the North:

Gardens of Colony and State, published for The Garden Club of America

The Story of the Garden, by E. S. Rohde, chapter VIII

Old fashioned Gardening, by Grace Tabor

Quaker Gardens

Pennsbury

Woodlands: probably the best example of the naturalistic style in this country at the end of the eighteenth century.

John Bartram's Botanic Garden

Dutch Gardens

Somerndick's Bouwerie

Nicholas Bayard's Bouwerie

Puritan Gardens

Two Gardens at Nantucket

Garden of Gamaliel Wayte

Old Gardens of California

Gardens of Colony and State

The Mission Gardens

SOUTHERN WILD FLOWERS

One of the best ways to study and preserve native plants is to grow them in the garden. Whenever I see the mutilation of a hillside where I once found hepatica or trillium, it is a consolation to me to know that a patch of the hepatica or trillium is now safely established in my own garden. By bringing in an occasional plant from the woods, and by adding to these some species from dealers in native material, I have made, over a period of years, a collection of wild flowers that gives me pleasure from the opening of the first hepatica in spring to the fading of the last closed gentian in the fall.

When I sat down to make a list of about seventy-five of the natives most attractive and most amenable in cultivation, I found that I had grown them all at one time or another, though some had failed to persist. One of these failures is the trailing arbutus. So many of these valuable little plants perished that it seemed useless to keep trying. Other natives that have failed to become established are *Iris verna*, the pink lady-slippers, galax (though it grows on a north slope near Raleigh), dodecatheon, *Campanula divaricata*, clintonia, shortia and *Carex Fraseri*. I include these for the study of better gardeners than I, because they are among the treasures of our woods.

1. HOW TO GROW WILD FLOWERS IN THE GARDEN

Pioneering with Wild Flowers, by George D. Aiken, chapter III

Gardening in Virginia, by Ella Funk Meyers, chapter XVII

Natural Gardens of North Carolina, by B. W. Wells, chapters IX, XI

Soils and environment, acidity, drainage, shade, water, compost.

How to plan and plant a wild garden.

2. CHOICE OF PLANTS

Pioneering with Wild Flowers, by Aiken

Natural Gardens of North Carolina, by Wells

Wild Flowers of Louisiana, by Caroline Dormon

Southern Wild Flowers and Trees, by Alice Lounsberry

Florida Wild Flowers, by Mary Francis Baker

Describe the following, giving their habitat (that is, their environment, such as cliffs, stream banks, woods, etc.), range, time of bloom,

name of the family to which they belong, cultural requirements; name of dealer from whom they can be obtained:

- Aconitum uncinatum*, Monkshood
Anemonella thalictroides, Rue-anemone
Amsonia Tabernaemontana
Aquilegia canadensis, Wild Columbine
Arisaema triphyllum, Jack-in-the-pulpit
Asarum arifolium, Arrow-leaved Wild Ginger
Shuttleworthii
virginicum
Baptisia leucantha, White Wild Indigo
Campanula divaricata, Appalachian Harebell
Carex Fraseri, Lily-leaf Sedge
Chamaelirium luteum, Devil's Bit
Chimaphila maculata, Pipsissewa
Chrysogonum virginianum
Cimicifuga americana, American bugbane
racemosa, Black Snakeroot
Claytonia virginica, Spring Beauty
Clinopodium georgianum, Carolina Calamint
Clintonia borealis, Bluebeads
Convallaria majalis, Lily-of-the-Valley
Cypripedium acaule, Pink Lady-Slipper
parviflorum
pubescens
Delphinium tricornis, Rock Larkspur
Dentaria diphylla, Toothwort
Dicentra Cucullaria, Dutchmans-Breeches
eximia, Wild Bleeding-Heart
Dodecatheon Hugerii, Shooting-Star
Meadia
Epigaea repens, Trailing Arbutus
Epilobium angustifolium, Fireweed
Erigeron pulchellus, Poor Robins Plantain
Erythronium americanum, Trout-Lily
Gaultheria procumbens, Wintergreen
Gentiana Andrewsii, Closed Gentian
Geranium maculatum, Wild Geranium
Goodyera pubescens, Rattlesnake Plantain
Hepatica acutiloba,
triloba
Houstonia caerulea, Bluets
Hypoxis hirsuta, Yellow Star-Grass
Iris cristata
verna
Jeffersonia diphylla, Twin-Leaf
Lilium canadense, Meadow Lily

- carolinianum*, Carolina lily
Grayi, Gray's Lily
Liparis liliifolia, Lily-leaved Twayblade
Marshallia trinervia,
Mertensia virginica, Virginia-Bluebells
Mitchella repens, Partridge-Berry
Phlox amoena
 divaricata, Blue Phlox
 nivalis, Trailing Phlox
 ovata, Mountain Phlox
 pilosa, Downy Phlox
 stolonifera, Creeping Phlox
 subulata var. *Brittonii*, Mt. Moss-Pink
Podophyllum peltatum, May-Apple
Polygonatum biflorum, Small Solomons-Seal
 commutatum, Great Solomons-Seal
Sanguinaria canadensis, Bloodroot
Saxifraga virginiana,
Sedum Nevii, Cliff Stonecrop
 pulchellum, Widow's Cross
 ternatum, Wild Stonecrop
Silene caroliniana, Wild Pink
 virginica, Fire Pink
Thalictrum clavatum, Mt. Meadow-Rue
 dioicum, Early Meadow-Rue
 polygamum, Tall Meadow-Rue
Tiarella cordifolia, Foam-Flower
Trillium cernuum, Nodding Wake-Robin
 grandiflorum,
 stylosum, Southern Trillium
Viola hastata, Halberd-Leaved Violet
 pedata, Birds-Foot Violet
 striata, Striped Violet
 villosa, Downy Violet
 Walteri
- Vines:
- Adlumia fungosa*, Allegheny-Vine
Bignonia capreolata, Cross-Vine
Clematis crispa, Blue Bell
 virginiana, Virgin's Bower
Cocculus carolinus, Carolina moonseed
Decumaria barbara, Climbing hydrangea
Gelsemium sempervirens, Carolina Jessamine
Lonicera sempervirens, Coral Honeysuckle
- Ferns:
- Adiantum pedatum*, Maidenhair-Fern
Athyrium Filix-femina, Lady-Fern

Asplenium Bradleyi, Bradley's Spleenwort
platyneuron, Ebony Spleenwort
Trichomanes, Maidenhair Spleenwort
Botrychium virginianum, Rattlesnake-Fern
Cheilanthes lanosa, Woolly Lip-Fern
Cystopteris bulbifera, Berry Bladder-Fern
fragilis, Brittle Fern
Dryopteris spinulosa, Wood-Fern
Osmunda cinnamomea, Cinnamon-Fern
Claytoniana, Interrupted-Fern
Polypodium vulgare, Common Polypody
Polystichum acrostichoides, Christmas-Fern
Woodsia obtusa, Common Woodsia
Woodwardia virginica, Virginia Chain-Fern

Catalogues:

Wake Robin Farm, Home, Pennsylvania.
 Wild Gardens, Mrs. Ruth Dormon, Mooringsport Road, Shreveport, La.
 Gardens of the Blue Ridge, E. C. Robbins, Ashford, North Carolina.
 Aiken Nurseries, Putney, Vermont.
 The Three Laurels, Marshall, North Carolina.
 Nik-Nar Nursery, Biltmore Station, Asheville, North Carolina.
 Paramount Gardens, Plainfield, New Jersey.
 Gillett's Hardy Fern and Flower Farm, Southwick, Massachusetts.

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Additional Reading:

Manual of Flora of the Southeastern States, by J. K. Small.
Field Book of American Wild Flowers, by F. S. Mathews.
Wild Flowers of the Alleghanies, by J. E. Harned.

References for other parts of the country:

Wild Flowers of the North:

Wild Flowers, by H. D. House.
Wild Flowers and Ferns, by Herbert Durand.

Wild Flowers of the Central States:

Flora of the Prairies and Plains, by Axel Rydberg.

Wild Flowers of the West:

Field Book of Western Wild Flowers, by Armstrong and Thornber.
Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast, by L. L. Haskin.
Hardy Californians, by Lester Rowntree.
Western American Alpines, by I. N. Gabrielson.

TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE SOUTH: NATIVE

In our part of the country where the winters are mild we can grow most of the trees and shrubs that are grown in other sections, but those that are the most interesting and characteristic are our own natives, and natives of the warm parts of the world which will not thrive much farther north.

Our native shrubs bloom in almost unbroken succession from earliest spring into winter, beginning in March with the shad bush and ending in November and December with the pale flowers of the witch-hazel, and in midwinter there is still color in the leaves of the evergreens and berries of the hollies. When you look at the list chosen for study, perhaps you will wonder at the absence of familiar names like redbud and dogwood, and the introduction of strange names like zenobia and stewartia. These less well known shrubs are limited in range to the southern states, and are therefore our own particular treasure. As such they should be known and appreciated. Few parts of the country have so many rare and choice native shrubs as we have in the Southeast. They come from the coast, the Piedmont and the mountains, and they are beautiful in flower and in fruit, in form and in foliage. We are especially fortunate in having so many broad-leaved evergreens.

A few of the most beautiful of our plants are difficult in cultivation. I have included these along with those that take to it readily, for if we fail with them in the garden, we will at least have learned to know and enjoy them in the woods. One of the lovely and difficult natives is *Gordonia Lasianthus* which I have tried in vain to establish. Another is the mountain dogwood, *Stewartia ovata*. I keep trying both for if they will grow in the nurseries I see no reason why they should not grow in gardens.

As a rule nursery-grown shrubs are preferable to those brought in from the woods, for they have better root systems and are more apt to be shapely. The difficulty is in finding dealers that list them. I have tried to give commercial sources for all that I have mentioned, but nurseries are not self-perpetuating, and some of these may have vanished by the time this is printed.

1. DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Trees of the South, by Charlotte Hilton Green

Trees of the Southeastern States, by Coker and Totten

Ornamental American Shrubs, by William Van Dersal

A Southern Garden, by Elizabeth Lawrence

Describe the following (or as many as there is time for) giving their height, time of flowering and fruiting, range, name of family to which they belong, and cultural requirements:

Aesculus parviflora, Dwarf Horsechestnut

Pavia, Red Buckeye

Amelanchier canadensis, Swamp Shad-Bush

Aronia arbutifolia, Red Chokeberry

Azalea arborescens, Tree Azalea

calendulacea, Flame Azalea

canescens, Piedmont Azalea

Vaseyi, Pinkshell Azalea

Callicarpa americana, French-Mulberry

Cladrastis lutea, Yellow-Wood

Clethra acuminata, Mountain Sweetpepper Bush

Crataegus cordata, Washington Thorn

Crus-galli, Cockspur Thorn

Marshallii

Gordonia alataamaha, Franklinia

Halesia tetraptera (*H. carolina*), Great Silver-Bell

Hamamelis virginiana, Witch-Hazel

Hydrangea arborescens, Mountain Hydrangea

quercifolia, Oakleaved Hydrangea

radiata, Silverleaf Hydrangea

Ilex decidua, Possum-Haw

Magnolia glauca, Sweetbay

macrophylla, Large-leaved Cucumber Tree

Malus coronaria, Garland Crab

Oxydendrum arborea, Sourwood

Prunus americana, American Plum

Stewartia ovata (*S. pentagyna*), Mountain Stewartia

Malacodendron, Summer Dogwood

Styrax grandiflora, Storax

Viburnum nudum, Smooth Withe Rod

rufidulum, Southern Blackhaw

2. EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Gordonia Lasianthus, Loblolly Bay

Ilex Cassine, Dahoon Holly

opaca, American Holly

vomitaria, Yaupon

Kalmia latifolia, Mountain Laurel

Laurocerasus caroliniana, Carolina Cherry Laurel
Leucothoe Catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe
Osmanthus americanus, Devilwood
Magnolia grandiflora, Bull Bay
Pieris floribunda, Mountain Andromeda
Rhododendron carolinianum,
 catawbiense
 maximum, Rosebay
Zenobia pulverulenta

Catalogues:

Gardens of the Blue Ridge, E. C. Robbins, Ashford, N. C.
 The Three Laurels, Marshall, N. C.
 Mecklenburg Nurseries, Charlotte, N. C.
 Nik-Nar Nursery, Biltmore, N. C.
 Henry Kohankie and Son, Painesville, Ohio.
 Tingle Nursery Co., Pittsville, Maryland.
 Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.

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References for other parts of the country:

Ornamental American Shrubs, by William Van Dersal.
Flowering Shrubs of California, by Lester Rowntree.
Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs, by Alfred Rehder.

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR THE SOUTH: FOREIGN

In the South we are fortunate in being able to grow so many of the shrubs that are not hardy north of Washington or Philadelphia, among them the fine broad-leaved evergreens that are not only green the year around, but more often than not are striking in flower and in fruit. We are fortunate, too, in having weather that allows us to be out-of-doors every month of the year, and in order to make the most of these advantages we must plant for bloom in all seasons instead of expecting flowers to begin and end with the spring.

The winter-flowering shrubs are particularly delightful, and I would like to add to those in my book two that have bloomed for me since the chapter on winter gardens was written. The Japan medlar, *Eriobotrya japonica*, is an Asiatic evergreen with large coarse leaves and very fragrant white flowers that smell of vanilla. It blooms from the middle of October into the winter, until January if there is not too hard a freeze. The Japan medlar is not infrequent in gardens along the coast and in the sand hills, and it should be more used in the Piedmont. It makes a small tree to ten or fifteen feet. *Camellia Sasanqua*, a smaller and less compact shrub than *C. japonica*, with small leaves and smaller but no less beautiful flowers, blooms from late October until Christmas. There are a number of named varieties, some single, some double and some semi-double. They are in tones of pink, from the palest tints to deep rose red, and there are several pure white forms. They are very easy to grow in good soil with plenty of leaf mold, and they are especially valuable for bloom in the shade.

1. WINTER AND SPRING

A Southern Garden, by Elizabeth Lawrence

Describe the shrubs in the following sections of A-s-6 and see also the blooming dates for shrubs pp. 216-220.

Winter-flowering trees and shrubs: deciduous; broad-leaved evergreens.

Spring-flowering trees and shrubs:

Shrubs with flowers before leaves.

Flowering trees and shrubs for high spring; for late spring.

2. SUMMER AND FALL

Trees and shrubs for summer bloom.

Trees and shrubs in the fall:

Fall-flowering; deciduous; evergreen.

Fall-fruiting; deciduous; evergreen.

Catalogues:

Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.

Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Alabama.

Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia.

Le-Mac Nurseries, Hampton, Virginia.

Tingle Nurseries, Pittsville, Maryland.

Greenbrier Nurseries, Norfolk, Virginia.

Goldsboro Nurseries, Goldsboro, N. C.

Orton Plantation, Wilmington, N. C.

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References for other parts of the country:

Trees and Shrubs of California Gardens, by Charles Francis Saunders.

Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs, by Alfred Rehder.

Shrubs for Amateurs, by W. J. Bean.

PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH

The first thing to consider in planning a perennial border is what kinds of perennials grow best in the region. This may seem obvious enough, but few gardeners do it. Most of them try to grow plants that they have seen and admired in other parts of the country, or read about in an illustrated catalogue, and the more difficult the plants are to grow in that region, the more determined the gardeners are to have them. We have a lot to learn before we can have really good perennial borders in the South, and one of the first is the use of our own natives. We have some very fine ones, such as *Stokesia*, *baptisia*, *thermopsis* and butterfly weed, that are found on all good nursery lists but are seldom seen in our gardens. There are others less well known and equally good. Of these the wild hollyhock, *Kosteletzkya virginica*, *Penstemon Murrayanus* (both of which I got from Louisiana, though the first is native to North Carolina), and the fireweed, *Epilobium angustifolium*, which I saw in the summer in the gardens and nurseries of our mountains, are new and choice additions to the garden.

In any part of the country a successful border must be worked out in the garden from season to season over a period of years. Basic perennials for spring, summer and fall are the various kinds of iris, day lilies, and chrysanthemums.

The two main problems in planning for perennials are to achieve continuous bloom—and this is particularly difficult for a long blooming season like ours, when spring comes to the garden early and autumn lingers—and to combine the colors of the flowers harmoniously. When planning a border space must be left for plants for each season; and it is easier to achieve harmony if one color is chosen as a basis for each scheme, accompanied only by others that blend with it.

1. SPRING

A Southern Garden, by Elizabeth Lawrence

Gardening in Virginia, by Ella Funk Meyers, chapters XI, XII, XIII, XIV

Tall Bearded Iris

Early Day Lilies

Delta Iris

Japanese Iris

2. SUMMER

Day Lilies

Phlox and Bergamot
Long-flowering Perennials

3. FALL

Late Perennials

Garden Chrysanthemums

Catalogues:

Kohankie, Painesville, Ohio.

Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio.

Gardens of the Blue Ridge, Ashford, North Carolina.

Ramsey, Austin, Texas.

Wild Gardens, Ruth M. Dormon, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Additional Reading:

Color Schemes for the Flower Garden, by Gertrude Jekyll.*The Border in Color*, by T. C. Mansfield.

* * * * *

Other parts of the country:

Gardening in the South and West, by M. S. Scruggs.*A Practical Book of Outdoor Flowers*, by Richardson Wright.*Gardening in California*, by Sidney Bancroft Mitchell.

ANNUALS FOR THE SOUTH

The most important thing to know about annuals for this part of the country is when to sow them in the open ground. We have to learn this for ourselves, for most directions are written for the North, and do not apply here. In my garden I scatter some seeds nearly every month in the year, for continuous bloom depends on continual planting. Also there is one time that is the best time for planting most annuals, and for some of them that one time is the only time. Texas blue-bonnets, for example, must be sown in August, and no other time will do.

Annuals for the South are divided into two groups, those that are best sown in the fall, and those that must be sown in the spring. The hardy annuals should be planted in the fall, and it must be remembered that many that are not hardy in the North can be classed as hardy in the South. Among those that seed themselves once they are established are *Silene Armeria*, *Gilia capitata*, cynoglossum, cornflowers, nigella, lavatera and single larkspur. The double larkspur must be resown each season. Most poppies reseed, but it is not wise to let them do it for they soon deteriorate. Argemone reseeds to a certain extent, but needs a fresh sowing from time to time.

The half-hardy annuals must be sown in the spring—April for most of them, and the seeds should go in the ground as early as possible so that the little plants will have a good start before hot weather. The seeds of others will not germinate until the ground is warmed. *Crotalaria* is one of these, and is best sown in May.

In North Carolina many of the annuals usually classed as half-hardy will perpetuate themselves. Others are on the borderline. Where ageratum has once been planted it becomes a pest; *Torenia Fournieri* reseeds abundantly, and the extra seedlings can be transplanted to places where they are most needed; tithonia may reseed plentifully, or may not reseed at all. One of my favorite annuals, the little *Zinnia linearis*, self sows, but never enough for my needs.

With us the fall-sown annuals bloom in spring, and the spring-sown annuals bloom in the summer. It is useless to make a second

planting of the first, for they will not grow here in hot weather, but a later sowing of the second will provide a fresh crop of blooming plants for late summer and fall.

1. SEASON OF BLOOM

A Southern Garden, by Elizabeth Lawrence
Annuals for Your Garden, by Daniel J. Foley
 Annuals for spring.
 Annuals for summer.
 Late annuals.

2. TIME FOR SOWING

To sow in the spring:

Crotalaria
 Zinnias
 Cosmos
 Annual asters
 Marigolds
 Nicotiana
 Hunnemannia
 Calendula
 Scabiosa
 Salpiglossis
Salvia splendens
 Anagallis
 Balsam
 Nasturtiums
 Linaria
 Cuphea
 Verbenas
 Tithonia
 Arctotis
 Dimorphotheca
 Hibiscus Manihot Sunset

To sow in the fall:

Larkspur
 Clarkia
 Cynoglossum
 Nigella
 Portulaca
 Eschscholzia
 Poppies
 Browallia
 Collinsia
 Centaurea
Convolvulus tricolor
 Lupines
 Sweet Peas
 Godetia
 Sweet Alyssum
 Mignonette
 Rudbeckia
 Gaillardia
 Cleome
 Silene
Gilia capitata
Phacelia campanularia
 Argemone
 Nemophila
 Nemesia
 Annual Candytuft
 Lavatera
Limnanthes Douglasii
 Calliopsis
 Drummond Phlox
 Malope
 Nierembergia
Xanthisma texanum

Catalogues:

Hastings Seeds, Atlanta, Georgia.

Robert Nicholson Seed Co., Dallas, Texas.

Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Michigan.

Geo. W. Park Seed Company, Greenwood, South Carolina.

* * * * *

For northern gardens:

Annuals in the Garden, by H. Stuart Ortloff.

BULBS FOR THE SOUTH

In any garden bulbs are an important part of the plant material, but they are particularly so here in the South where so many of the half-hardy sorts, that must be taken up and stored over the winter in severe climates, can be left in the ground. These half-hardy bulbs, especially the members of the Amaryllis family, are among the most beautiful of garden flowers. Those that I have chosen for study have proved hardy over a period of years, so do not skip them when you find them listed in the catalogues as tender material, to be taken up in the fall, for these words of warning apply to the North.

Bulbs are usually divided into two classes, those that bloom in the spring, and those that bloom in summer. But in southern gardens we can have them from late winter until frost—in fact, some bulbs will bloom out-of-doors every month of the year, and of all the plants that bloom in the garden the bulbs are the most rewarding. Once they are set out they come back year after year, increasing each season in beauty and in bloom.

1. THE AMARYLLIS FAMILY

A Southern Garden, by Elizabeth Lawrence

Adventures with Hardy Bulbs, by Louise Beebe Wilder

Garden Bulbs in Color, by J. Horace McFarland, and others

The Amaryllids

In Spring

Galanthus Elwesii

nivalis

Leucojum aestivum

vernum

In Summer

Cooperia

Crinum

Hymenocallis

Lycoris

Zephyranthes

In Fall

Amaryllis advena (Habranthus)
 Crinum
 Lycoris
 Sternbergia
 Zephyranthes

2. IRIS AND THE IRIS FAMILY

Adventures with Hardy Bulbs, by Wilder

Garden Bulbs in Color, by McFarland

Belamcanda

Crocus

Winter and spring flowering

C. Sieberi

C. susianus

C. Tomasinianus

Fall flowering

C. sativus

C. speciosus

C. zonatus

Iris

The reticulata group

The Xiphium group

Montbretias

3. LILIES AND THE LILY FAMILY

Garden Bulbs in Color, by McFarland

The Southern Garden, by Elizabeth Lawrence

Lilium

auratum

canadense

candidum

carolinianum

formosanum

Hansonii

Henryi

philadelphicum

regale

speciosum

tigrinum

Camassia

Colchicum

autumnale

Bornmuelleri

speciosum

Tulipa

Garden Tulips

Early

Darwin

Cottage

Breeder

Scilla

hispanica (S. campanulata)

nonscripta (S. nutans)

sibirica

Catalogues:

Cecil Houdyshel, La Verne, California.

Oakhurst Gardens, Arcadia, California.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida.

Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio.

HERBS IN THE SOUTH

The best herb gardeners that I know agree that most herbs, even the sun-lovers, do better in the South if they are given some shade; and it is my experience that though the majority of them are supposed to prefer a dry situation, they are the first plants in the garden to suffer between rains. In this part of the country a mulch in summer to keep the roots cool and moist is very important, and since our soil is apt to be somewhat acid, the lime-lovers respond to frequent sprinklings of agricultural (slaked) lime. Keep these cultural hints in mind when studying directions for growing herbs in New England, and also remember that the herbs which require winter protection there are perfectly hardy with us.

We can grow most of the herbs easily, and I have grown practically all of those here listed. Although the lavenders and lavender cotton, and some of the other grey-leaved herbs, are difficult here, they can be grown if they are very well drained. A very fine specimen of lavender cotton that I have had for a number of years is growing on top of a low wall. Some summers it dies back in very hot damp weather, but when cut well back it always comes out again. The lavenders have been hard to keep, but I have found one at last that seems to want to stay with me. The thymes are not as good here in the Piedmont as they are in the mountains, but I have three good ones, lemon thyme, *Thymus balticum*, and *T. laniculis*.

Although they are very charming to look at, the real reason for growing herbs is their usefulness. When you have learned the basic combinations, the herbs that go best with soup or salad, with meat or fish, do not let it go at that but do some experimenting yourself.

1. THE CULTURE OF HERBS

Herbs, Their Culture and Their Uses, by Rosetta E. Clarkson, chapter 17 and tables A, B, and C

Annuals:

Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*
Basil, *Ocimum Basilicum*

Borage, *Borago officinalis*
 Chervil, *Anthriscus Cerefolium*
 Dill, *Anethum graveolens*
 Marjoram, *Majorana hortensis*
 Savory, *Satureia hortensis*

Biennials

Burnet, *Sanguisorba minor*
 Clary, *Salvia sclarea*
 Parsley, *Petroselinum hortense*

Perennials

Balm, *Melissa officinalis*
 Catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*
 Chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis*
 Chives, *Allium Schoenoprasum*
 Costmary, *Tanacetum Balsamita*
 Fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare*
 Garlic, *Allium sativum*
 Germandor, *Teucrium Camaedrys*
 Horehound, *Marrubium vulgare*
 Horseradish, *Armoracia rusticana*
 Hyssop, *Hyssopus officinalis*
 Lavender, *Lavandula vera*
 Lavender Cotton, *Santolina Chamaecyparissus*
 Leeks, *Allium Porrum*
 Lovage, *Levisticum officinale*
 Marjoram, *Origanum Onites*

Mints

Apple, *Mentha gentilis*
 Curly, *Mentha crispa*
 Orange, *Mentha citrata*
 Peppermint, *Mentha piperita*
 Pineapple, *Mentha rotundifolia variegata*
 Spearmint, *Mentha spicata*
 Woolly, *rotundifolia*
 Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*
 Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*
 Rue, *Ruta graveolens*
 Sage, *Salvia officinalis*
 Shallots, *Allium ascalonicum*
 Skirret, *Sium Sisarum*
 Sorrel, *Rumex scutatus*
 Southern-wood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*
 Sweet Cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*
 Sweet Woodruff, *Asperula odorata*
 Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*
 Tarragon, *Artemisia Dracunculus*
 Thyme, *Thymus vulgaris*
 Winter Savory, *Saturia montana*
 Wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*

2. THE USES OF HERBS

Herbs: Their Culture and Uses, by Rosetta E. Clarkson, chapters 11 through 15 and tables R, S, T

Potpourri and herbs for fragrance.

Household preparations: For the bath; lotions; hair rinses; moth preventives.

Culinary herbs: For cheese; candy; eggs; fish; meats; poultry; salad; vegetables; teas; soups.

Additional Reading:

Garden of Herbs, by Eleanour Sinclair Rohde.

Herb Garden, by Frances A. Bardswell.

Herbs: How to Grow Them and How to Use Them, by Helen Noyes Webster.

Herbs: Their Culture and Use, Vermont (Burlington) Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular 83.

Herbs and Their Culture, Connecticut (New Haven) Agricultural Experiment Station, Circular 149.

Catalogues:

W. A. Toole, Garry-Nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Ferry-Morse Seed Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Massachusetts.

Park Seed Co., Greenwood, South Carolina.

The Weathered Oak Herb Farm, Bradley Hills, Bethesda, Maryland.

GARDEN MAINTENANCE

In this outline of gardening we have studied how to plan a garden and what to grow in it, stressing the kinds of plants adapted to the South. Now we must learn how to prepare the soils those plants grow in, what fertilizers they require, and how to keep them free of insects and diseases.

The first step in garden maintenance is preparing the soil. It is well to remember the often-repeated but not so often heeded advice about putting the ten-cent shrub in the five dollar hole. The best and most explicit directions that I know of for preparing the soil for planting are those that Mrs. Shipman uses in the gardens she has planned. She very generously passed them on to us when she was lecturing in North Carolina, and I shall repeat them later on.

In addition to proper soil and adequate fertilizer, plants need water. This is very important in a climate like ours with showers often too brief and too far apart to wet the ground thoroughly, and heat that dries it out very quickly even after heavy rains. Most gardeners think of watering as one of the chores of summer, but we often have droughts in the spring that are more injurious to plants than dry weather later in the season, and it is best to start early and water systematically. It is important not to let the soil get too dry before the hose is put to use. To give plants plenty of water, and then to allow them to wilt before watering again, is worse than not to water at all. Newly-planted shrubs should be given an occasional thorough soaking whenever the ground is dry, and the flower borders should be well-watered once a week unless the rain has really penetrated the soil in the meantime. It does no harm to plants to water in the sun. In fact, it is better in one way to water in the morning, for prolonged dampness encourages disease. On the other hand, watering in the daytime is less economical as there is greater evaporation. My own system is to water both morning and evening when water is necessary, taking the nozzle off of the hose and letting the water run into the ground slowly and for a long time before moving it on to another place.

Plants that are well-watered and well-fed are healthy and able to resist the attacks of insects and disease, but a good gardener will work out a routine for spraying and dusting, always keeping ahead of the trouble rather than getting behind it. Keeping the garden clean by raking up all trash, destroying diseased plants and disinfecting the soil where they were growing, picking off diseased foliage and burning it, is even more important than dusting and spraying.

Every good gardener will have two or more compost heaps, and will save every leaf that falls from the trees and every green thing that is not diseased. One pile is the old pile, decayed and ready for use, and the other is the new one in the process of decaying.

1. SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

The Old Dirt Dobber's Garden Book, by Thomas A. Williams, chapter I
Soils and their importance:

Kinds of soil.

Humus.

Baking of surface.

Acid and alkaline reactions.

Mrs. Shipman's directions for preparing the perennial border:

Dig out beds two feet deep. Put three inches of gravel or cinders or terracotta pipes below if needed for drainage.

Fill in to within six inches of the top with

$\frac{1}{2}$ top soil

$\frac{1}{4}$ leaf mould

$\frac{1}{4}$ well rotted cow manure

The top six inches should have no manure added, and should be mixed with

50% bone meal

20% tankage

20% dried blood

10% sulphate of ammonia

Use one bushel to every 16 square feet; also good for trees and shrubs.

2. INSECTS AND DISEASE

The Plant Doctor, by Cynthia Westcott

Pest Control in the Home Garden, by Louis Pyenson

Since Miss Westcott's book is written as a calendar of what to do in Philadelphia, and the outbreaks of pests differ somewhat in these parts, the best plan is to take up the basic pest controls as given in Mr. Pyenson's book, and look up the main remedies and diseases in *The Plant*

Doctor's Alphabetical Table, checking the references to the text, and noting especially the section on the Southeast.

Basic Pest Control Chemicals:

I. Insecticides:

- a. stomach poisons: lead arsenate; rotonone.
- b. contact poisons: dormant sprays: miscible oils: lime-sulphur. Summer sprays and dusts: nicotine; pyrethrum; rotonone.

II. Fungicides:

- Copper: Bordeaux mixture.
Sulphur: lime-sulphur.

III. Disinfectants: bichloride of mercury; formaldehyde.

Garden Friends: Lady beetles; ground beetles.

Garden Enemies: Aphids; borer; botrytis; canker; crown rot; cut worms; nematodes; insects; fire blight on hawthorn, pyracantha, cotoneaster, spirea; fungi; flea beetles; lacebugs; mealy bugs; mildew; rusts; red spider; scale; thrips.

WINDOW GARDENS

For times when we cannot be in the garden, and for those who have no garden, there are flowers to grow indoors. Any window can become a garden if the right plants are grown in it. Just as there are outdoor plants for every climate and situation, there are indoor plants for every exposure and temperature. The ideal place for plants is a sunny window which projects beyond the house wall, but if this is not available there are plants that will grow in less favorable exposures, and even some that will grow in dark corners. As always with growing things, the best solution to each problem is to find the plant that suits the growing conditions, and not to try to alter the conditions to suit the plant.

After the growing conditions have been dealt with, the choice of plants will depend upon the amount of trouble one wants to take with them. The sea onion thrives even under neglect, and colchicums bloom on the sill without soil or water, but the African violet thrives only when its special needs are recognized.

Whether the plants are easy to grow or very difficult, a real window garden will have them in an interesting variety. Vines, shrubs, bulbs, ferns, succulents, and even annuals and perennials will grow in pots and baskets and bowls of pebbles and water. Almost any plant is a house plant if one knows the method of growing it indoors. Some will be grown for flowers, some for foliage and some for fragrance. Fragrance is my own idea. I should think that it would be one of the most desirable qualities for a house plant, but to my surprise it does not seem to be given any importance in the books written on the subject. My first thought for a window garden is the fragrant-leaved geraniums—rose, apple, nutmeg and peppermint, the very names are aromatic. And why is no mention made of herbs? I had to go to the herb books to find a chapter on growing them indoors. What house plant could be more desirable than one that is decorative, fragrant and edible?

1. THE CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS

Plants in the Home, by Frank K. Balthis

The plants' surroundings: light; air; temperature; ventilation.

Soils and fertilizers.

Potting and transplanting.

Watering.

Insects and disease.

Summer care.

Plants at rest.

2. SELECTION OF PLANTS

Plants in the Home, by Frank K. Balthis

The Old Dirt Dobber's Garden Book, by T. A. Williams, chapter on House Plants

Herbs: Their Culture and Uses, by Rosetta Clarkson, chapter on Herbs Indoors

Enjoy Your House Plants, by Dorothy H. Jenkins and Helen Van Pelt Wilson

"Ferns Grace the Home," by Dorothy H. Jenkins, in *The Home Garden*, Feb. 1943

Bulbs; succulents; foliage plants; flowering plants; ferns; herbs; novelties; vines and trailing plants; plants for North windows; plants for sun; plants for cool room.

PLANT NAMES AND LEGENDS

Plants have two kinds of names, botanical and common, and frequently both have their origin in history and legend. The botanical names are given to plants by the botanists who identify and classify them. To the botanists the naming of plants is a science. A plant has but one valid botanical name, and this, being in Latin, is international. To botanists, horticulturalists and plant lovers the world over, it is the same, no matter what the country or what the language of the people. The Latin name is a binomial, made up of a noun and a qualifying adjective according to the system of nomenclature established by Linnaeus in 1753, and afterwards universally accepted.

The common names are given to plants by the people who seek them in the woods and sow them in the garden. To these the naming of plants is an art. Common names are in the idiom of the people and of the period in which they are popular. One plant may have many common names, varying from time to time, from place to place, and even from person to person, for common names are always changing, as people change and language changes. What today we call a nasturtium was known in the colorful era of Elizabethan England as Yellow Lark's Heels. To the old herbalists it was Indian Cress, and to the early Spanish explorers in Peru it was *capuchina* or little cowl. A pansy is a pansy to us, but a *pensée* or thought to the French, and to the Germans it is a *Stiefmutterschen*, a little stepmother. In the days of Queen Elizabeth it had any number of delightful names such as Johnny-Jump-Up, Three-Faces under-a-Hood, Herb Trinity (because of the religious significance of the three petals), Kiss-me-at-the-Garden-Gate, Kiss-me-ere-I-rise, Love-in-Idleness and Heartsease.

The history, the religion, the customs and the folk-lore of a people are reflected in its names for plants. The York and Lancaster rose, so-called because of its petals being variegated with the white of the House of York and the red of the House of Lancaster, is a reminder of the Wars of the Roses. Saint Agnes'-Flower, *Leucojum vernum*, is dedicated to the patron saint of young virgins because of its purity, and because it often blooms

on Saint Agnes' Day, the twenty-first of January. Saint Bruno's lily and Saint Bernard's lily, natives of the European mountains, commemorate the two life-saving monks of the Alps. The old English name of Sops-in-Wine for carnations came from the custom of dropping the petals in the wine glass to add a spicy flavor to the wine. In the southern mountains *Baptisia tinctoria* is called Shoo-fly because the branches are used to brush away flies. There are some nostalgic folk-names for flowers, like Farewell-to-Spring and Tree-of-Sorrow, and there are some humorous ones like Womans-tongue Tree, and Welcome-home-husband-no-matter-how-drunk.

1. THE SCIENCE OF PLANT NAMES

How Plants Get Their Names, by Liberty Hyde Bailey, chapter VI and lists I and II.

The botanical names of plants consist of two words, the first a noun indicating the genus, and the second an adjective indicating the species.

Gender: the species name, being an adjective, takes the ending of the generic name. Explain, and give examples of masculine, feminine and neuter endings.

Generic names are largely of two kinds:

Commemorative, as in *Linnaea*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinsonia* and *Clusia*

Classical, as in *Dianthus*, *Hyacinthus*, *Narcissus*, *Daphne* and *Iris*

Specific names may be

Commemorative, as *Phlox Drummondii* (Drummond's Phlox)

Descriptive, as *Betula lutea* (Yellow Birch)

Geographical, as *Iris virginica*

To show resemblance, as *Canna orchoides* (Canna-like Orchid)

Give further examples of the generic and specific names from the lists.

2. THE ROMANCE OF PLANT NAMES

Stories and Legends of Garden Flowers, and Shrubs in the Garden and Their Legends, by Vernon Quinn

Discuss the origin of the common and generic names of the following, and their historical, religious and legendary connotations: Hyacinth, Iris, Lily, Marigold, Daffodil, Pinks, Tulip, Violet, Dogwood (State Flower of North Carolina), Holly, Rhododendron, Daphne.

Additional Reading:

The Shakespeare Garden, by Esther Singleton.

Plant Names, by T. S. Lindsay.

Myths and Legends of Flowers, by C. M. Skinner.

Texas Wild Flower Legends, by N. R. Ransom.

The Folk Lore of Plants, by T. F. Thistleton-Dyer.

Bible Plants for American Gardens, by E. A. King.

REFERENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aiken, G. D.	<i>Pioneering with Wild Flowers.</i> 1933. (3)	Aiken	\$2.00
Bailey, L. H.	<i>How Plants Get Their Names.</i> 1933. (12)	Macmillan	2.50
Baker, M. F.	<i>Florida Wild Flowers.</i> 1938. (3)	Macmillan	3.50
Balthis, F. K.	<i>Plants in the Home.</i> 1941. (11)	Macmillan	2.50
Betts & Perkins	<i>Jefferson's Flower Garden at Monticello.</i> 1941. (2)	Dietz	2.00
Christian & Massie	<i>Homes and Gardens in Old Virginia.</i> 1931. (2)	Garrett	5.00
Clarkson, R. E	<i>Herbs: Their Culture & Uses.</i> 1942. (9, 11)	Macmillan	2.75
Coker & Totten	<i>Trees of the Southeastern States.</i> 1934.	UNC Press	o.p.
Dormon, Carolina	<i>Wild Flowers of Louisiana.</i> 1934 (3)	Doubleday	7.50
Foley, D. J.	<i>Annuals for Your Gardens.</i> 1938. (7)	Macmillan	1.00
Greely, Rose	"Why Should the Garden Have Design?" 1931. (1)	<i>House Beau.</i>	o.p.
Green, C. H.	<i>Trees of the South.</i> 1939. (4)	UNC Press	2.50
Jenkins, D. H.	"Ferns Grace the Home." 1943. (11)	<i>Home Garden</i>	.25
Jenkins & Wilson	<i>Enjoy Your House Plants.</i> 1944. (11)	Barrows	2.50
Lawrence, Elizabeth	<i>A Southern Garden.</i> 1942. (4, 5, 6, 7, 8)	UNC Press	3.00
Lewis, A. A.	<i>Boxwood Gardens Old and New.</i> 1924. (2)	William Byrd	o.p.
McFarland, et al.	<i>Garden Bulbs in Color.</i> 1938. (8)	Macmillan	1.98
Meyers, E. F.	<i>Gardening in Virginia.</i> 1936. (3, 6)	Dietz	2.00
Ortloff, H. S.	<i>Annuals in the Garden.</i> 1932. (7)	Macmillan	1.25
Pyenson, Louis	<i>Pest Control in the Home Garden.</i> 1944. (10)	Macmillan	2.00
Quinn, Vernon	<i>Shrubs in the Garden.</i> 1940. (12)	Lippincott	2.50
Quinn, Vernon	<i>Stories and Legends of Garden Flowers.</i> 1939 (12)	Lippincott	2.75
Ramsey & Lawrence	<i>The Outdoor Livingroom.</i> 1932. (1)	Macmillan	2.50
Rohde, E. S.	<i>The Story of the Garden.</i> 1932. (2)	Medici (London)	o.p.
Shaffer, E. T. H.	<i>Carolina Gardens.</i> 1939. (2)	UNC Press	2.50
Tabor, Grace	<i>Old-Fashioned Gardening.</i> 1925. (2)	McBride	o.p.
Van Dersal, W. R.	<i>Ornamental American Shrubs.</i> 1942. (4)	Oxford	4.00
Wells, B. W.	<i>Natural Gardens of N. C.</i> 1932. (3)	UNC Press	o.p.
Westcott, Cynthia	<i>The Plant Doctor.</i> 1940. (10)	Lippincott	2.00
Wilder, L. B.	<i>Adventures with Hardy Bulbs</i> (8)	Macmillan	2.50
Williams, T. A.	<i>The Old Dirt Dobber's Garden Book.</i> 1944. (10, 11)	McBride	2.85

Correspondence students, extension classes, teachers, pupils, superintendents, principals and general readers may borrow books on the following terms:

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Renewal fee is ten cents per week. Overdues, five cents per day.

Always state if material is for club, school or general reading.

Study Outlines: Library Extension Publications

VOLUME I

- *1. October, 1934. *The Southern Garden*. W. L. Hunt.
- *2. January, 1935. *Adventures in Reading, Seventh Series*. C. S. Love.
- *3. April, 1935. *Below the Potomac*. M. N. Bond.
- *4. May, 1935. *Europe in Transition*. Phillips Russell & C. M. Russell.
- *5. June, 1935. *Other People's Lives, Fourth Series*. C. S. Love.
- *6. July, 1935. *The Story of Books*. R. B. Downs.

VOLUME II

1. October, 1935. *Adventures with Music and Musicians*. A. D. McCall.
- *2. January, 1936. *Famous Women of Yesterday and Today*. Revised Edition. C. S. Love.
- *3. April, 1936. *Adventures in Reading, Eighth Series*. M. N. Bond.
4. May, 1936. *Other People's Lives, Fifth Series*. C. S. Love.
5. June, 1936. *Adventures in Reading, Ninth Series*. A. B. Adams.
6. July, 1936. *Modern Plays and Playwrights*. C. M. Russell.

VOLUME III

- *1. October, 1936. *Adventures Around the World*. Lucile Kelling.
- *2. January, 1937. *The Modern Woman*. E. C. Baity.
3. April, 1937. *Literary Backgrounds of Present Day Germany*. A. E. Zucker and W. P. Friederich.
4. May, 1937. *India in Revolution*. E. E. and E. E. Ericson.
- *5. June, 1937. *Adventures in Reading, Tenth Series*. A. B. Adams.
6. July, 1937. *The Theatre Today*. M. G. Holmes.

VOLUME IV

1. October, 1937. *Other People's Lives, Sixth Series*. C. S. Love.
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