

A GUIDE TO THE RESTORATION OF GROUNDS AND GARDENS
FOR THE FISHER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

A study of landscape architecture and gardening styles
for an early 20th Century neighborhood
in Greensboro, North Carolina

Callaway and Associates, Incorporated
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This handbook and the accompanying sourcebook are intended to help homeowners interested in landscaping homes in a style appropriate to the age of Fisher Park. Residents of the neighborhood are encouraged to read the Greensboro Historic District Commission's new handbook which includes suggestions on landscape design before beginning garden restoration or improvements.

RESEARCHING YOUR GARDEN

Landscape design is perhaps the most fragile and fleeting of the visual arts in that a garden needs near constant care to retain the original intent of the design. Many plants, left untended, disappear quickly or grow to such a size that the composition is soon lost. Even more permanent fixtures like garden paths, walkways, gazebos, lawn sculpture and fish pools disappear with neglect.

Professional archaeology is by far the best way to investigate how gardens were planted in days past but few homeowners are willing to undertake such an expensive and time-consuming approach. At highly important historic sites, archaeology is essential and no serious landscape designer would approach a garden restoration without professional archaeological help.

However, amateur archaeological investigations by homeowners can turn up intriguing clues, as in one Fisher Park neighborhood garden.

-- A casual investigation unearthed a brick patio which had disappeared completely, covered by grass.

-- A small stone garden pool was discovered under a mountain of underbrush.

-- A meandering bluestone path was uncovered during perennial bed preparation.

-- Additional clues uncovered included a fluted stone column (possibly the base of a birdbath or sundial), and foundations of earlier garden beds.

-- Remnants of rare and unusual plants were identified which had been used in this garden by a well known horticulturalist whose mother had lived in the house for many years.

Such finds should be carefully documented on a plan of the garden to see if patterns emerge which could become the basis of your garden restoration.

The period comprised by the late 19th and early 20th Centuries was an exciting time for gardeners in America.

The horticultural passions long displayed by Europeans, along with the fashion of traveling to exotic places in search of new and interesting plants, had made a huge impact on Americans and how they fashioned the gardens surrounding their homes. Never before had American gardeners had at their disposal such an array of interesting materials to use. And never before in America had there been such enthusiasm for aggrandizing the outsides of homes.

Many cultural influences were in effect at once. The most important in our area were the following.

(1) Landscape architects influenced by the great Frederick Law Olmsted extolled the more relaxed, informal and "naturalistic" approach to landscape design. Olmsted rejected the popular "mania for sacrificing natural scenery to coarse manufactures of brilliant and gaudy decoration" in favor of idealized rural landscapes seen today in such places as Central Park in New York and in Greensboro's Fisher Park.

(2) Another influential residential landscape design influence was promulgated by mid-19th Century landscape designers and writers such as Andrew Jackson Downing, Robert Morris Copeland and Frank Jesup Scott. These men greatly influenced the inclusion of "decorative" gardens with every home through the introduction of foundation plantings, topiary and geometric garden beds to "properly frame" a residence. They also espoused the use of exotic ornamental trees and shrubs, often at the expense of our native varieties. Downing's "A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America" and Scott's "Suburban Home Grounds" are valuable resources for those interested in the "gardenesque" landscape.

(3) The period often called the Classical Revival was extremely popular throughout the country in the early 20th Century but particularly on the East Coast. Society landscape architects such as Beatrix Ferrand and Charles Platt designed estates and style-setting formal gardens based primarily on their interpretations of gardens inspired by the Italian Renaissance.

(4) The late 19th Century, beginning with the American Revolution Centennial in 1876, aroused interest in the gardens planted in America during the Colonial times. Many highly romantic versions of American Colonial gardens appeared, especially among the original 13 colonies

Former residents of your house often can recount the appearance of the lawn and garden from many years ago. In Fisher Park's case, many longtime residents remember well how the neighborhood looked in the early 20th Century and can be enormously helpful to those interested in researching their gardens. A conversation with the son of a former Fisher Park resident revealed the location in Chapel Hill of an iron fountain which had been in this writer's back yard.

Thanks to the popularity of the camera during the early 20th Century, a great deal of photographic evidence remains in family archives or at the Greensboro Historical Museum. Several early residential photographs are included in this pamphlet but homeowners are encouraged to search for pictures of their own properties. Another helpful source might be old sketches, paintings, tintypes or daguerreotypes which may survive.

TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY GARDEN STYLES IN GREENSBORO

A review of the photographs taken in the first quarter of the 20th Century in Greensboro reveals a great deal of architectural sophistication. Handsome Queen Anne structures with fully developed detailing and elaborate porches seemed to be the fashion of the day. Fine Georgian Revival and bungalow-style houses were equally popular. (See Figure 1.)



Figure 1. Scene on North Elm Street, circa 1924



Figure 2. Residence of J.W. Fry, circa 1924

Plantings around the foundations of homes, which typify the Fisher Park landscape today, were not common in the first two decades of the 20th Century except for the occasional boxwoods flanking the front steps. Photographic evidence implies that plantings around the foundations of houses did not come into vogue until the teens, '20s and '30s. Instead one finds a wealth of deciduous trees, planted more for climate control than esthetics, framing important views from the street to the houses.

(See Figure 2)

Fences and gates were an important design element of the early 20th Century. Frequently the design of the fencing was closely related to the architecture of the house. Simple picket fences were more appropriate around the bungalow houses while elaborate cast iron fences were found more often around Georgian and Colonial Revival houses.

Painted wooden picket fences with quaint gates were popular. The pickets generally were about 36 inches tall with posts about six inches taller. The tops of the pickets were cut in various patterns ranging from a simple slope to Gothic tracery. Some early photographs suggest that the pickets were either painted dark colors or had been allowed to weather.

(See Figures 3 and 4)



Figure 3. Residence of L. J. Brandt, circa 1904

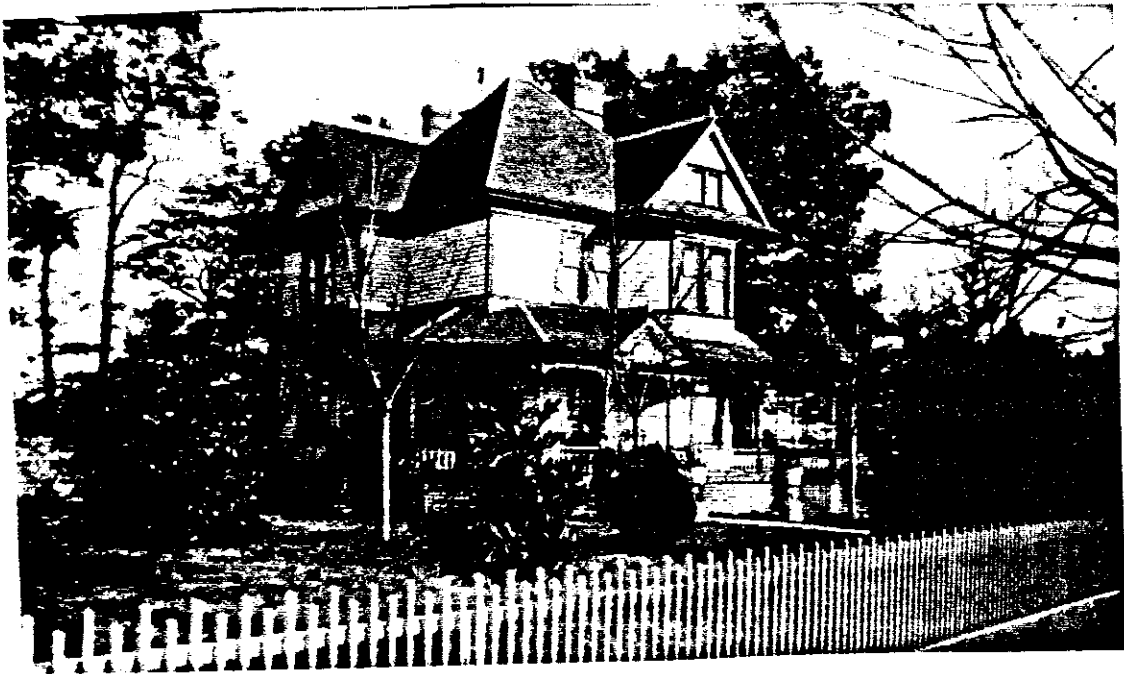


Figure 4. Residence of S. Kirkpatrick, circa 1904.



Figure 5. Residence of C. M. Vanstory, circa 1904.

Cast iron fences were popular, particularly after the advent of mass produced castings. Iron fences, hand wrought by blacksmiths, were extremely expensive and could be afforded only by the wealthy. Cast iron fences, however, were a more affordable substitute and often graced the lawns of the well-to-do. Most of the early Greensboro photographs suggest a standardized Florentine design was most popular. However, more rustic designs, often with vine or twig motifs, appeared.

Other front yard treatments popular during the period included:

- 3-foot high granite pillars connected by wrought-iron links;
- low stone retaining walls;
- lattice mounted between posts;
- open-work brick walls;
- hedges.

Utilitarian fences often were used in the rear and side yards as a means of defining property lines and keeping animals in. These fences tended to be more informal and included:

- woven wire mounted on wooden posts;
- vertical wooden slats;
- simple picket fences;
- wooden screens of upright boards approximately 5-feet tall.



While there was an occasional circular or curvilinear front walkway, most homes featured wide, straight front walkways. They were fashioned of concrete, brick and stone (both cut and irregular.)

An informal placement of deciduous trees on a grassed lawn was the prevalent front yard treatment of the period. Few evergreens, except for the Southern magnolias, were seen in the front yards of Greensboro. It was almost as though the owners of such fine houses did not want anything to mar the views of their splendidly maintained homes.

(See Figures 6 and 7)

Figure 6. Residence of E. J. Justice, circa 1924.



Figure 7. Fisher Park residence. 106 Fisher Park Circle

Front porches during this period were a most important social area, replacing the parlor as the main room of the house in summer. Shade from the deciduous trees would have been welcome in the summer. And if limbed up to an appropriate height, they would not block the important views from the porch to the street, and vice versa.

Fashion in landscape design began to change in the teens and '20s, photographic evidence suggests. Foundation plantings, primarily of broad-leaved evergreens (boxwoods, azaleas, acubas, nandinas, camelias, and the like) had become fashionable and began to appear around the bases of new homes and even the previously pristine Queen Anne houses.



Figure 8. Residence of J. N. Leak, circa 1904.

Hedges began to replace some of the earlier fences and a softer, more casual "romantic" or "cottage" landscape style became popular. One also begins to see the appearance of vines, particularly ivy and periwinkle, as a substitute for grass.



Residence of W. A. Hewitt,
circa 1924.

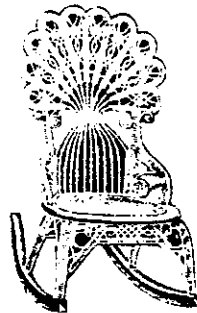


Typical Front Porch, circa 1916.

Furnishing the lawn and porch was more important during this period than it is today, primarily because the porches and shade trees offered relief from the sweltering heat in the days before air conditioning. In addition to the standard "ladder-back" rocking chairs, one finds numerous porch swings, benches, and gliders. Other commonly found furniture included fern stands and elaborately fashioned wire flower pot stands and window boxes.

Frequently, porches were equipped with rope or canvas hammocks for relaxing or even sleeping on summer nights. Wooden, cloth and bamboo shades were used to block the afternoon sun, or for privacy.

Taste at the turn of the century favored wicker furniture. Harry-Belk Bros. Co. at 240-242 S. Elm Street, which billed itself as the "Cheapest Store on Earth," advertised ornate wicker designs with roll arms in 1903. A dainty rocking chair with a heart shaped back, made of hardwood and reeds, sold for \$2.76 with a "new shellac finish." A "lady's fancy reed rocker" with a peacock tail back design sold for \$4.90.

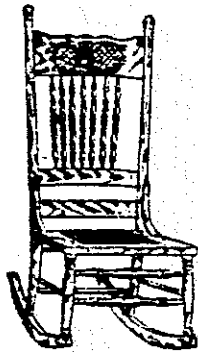


74410½

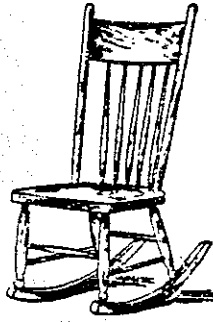
74410½ Lady's Fancy Reed
Rocker, a perfect little beauty.
Lots of fine work and very
snappy. Very strong and com-
fortable. Weight 11 pounds.
Price, natural reed . . . \$4.00
New shellac finish . . . 4.90
74411 Man's Large Arm Rocker,
same as 74410½, except much
larger. Very snappy and dura-
ble. Weight about 15 pounds.
Natural reed, only . . . \$5.77
New shellac finish . . . 6.65

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,

RARE BARGAINS IN LADIES' ROCKERS, ARM CHAIRS



No. 927



No. 926

will give the greatest satisfaction to our trade. It is made of the very finest rock elm, handsomely finished in antique oak, fancy carved back, handsome turned spindles, well braced back and seat with bent arm braces securely bolted and in general it is extra strong throughout.

A \$1.50 Rocker for 85 Cents.

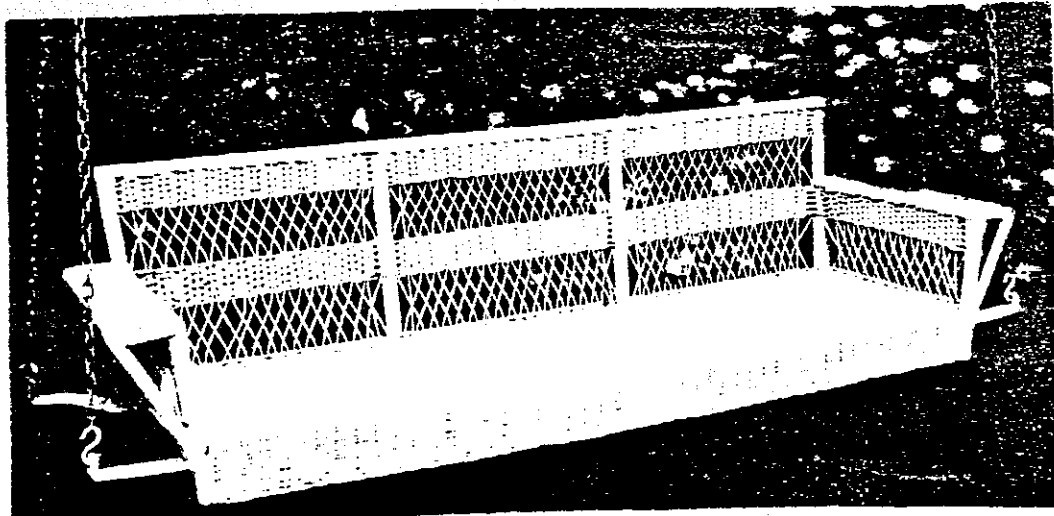
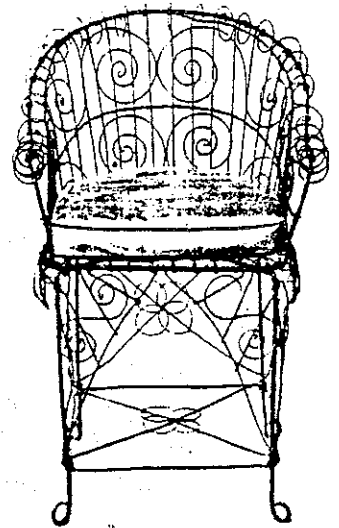
No. 926 The Bargain which we Offer in this rocker is something which will not be overlooked by the economical buyer. We are able to make the price we do by reason of our immense trade which secures spot cash prices the retailer cannot get. From this reason as well as from the fact that we sell on the closest possible margin we are able to furnish you goods at prices which your retailer himself could not obtain. This Ladies' Wood Rocker is made of best selected rock elm, and is well made throughout. Solid Wood Seat, strongly braced legs securely fastened to rockers. Finished in antique oak.

Our special price, each \$0.85

A \$3.00 Rocker for \$1.68.

No. 927 From out of thousands of designs, we illustrate here the the best selections we have been able to secure from the leading manufacturers of the country. This rocker is one of the best bargains we have secured. We offer it with the assurance it

It is made of the very finest rock elm, handsomely finished in antique oak, fancy carved back, handsome turned spindles, well braced back and seat with bent arm braces securely bolted and in general it is extra strong throughout. Our special price, each \$1.68



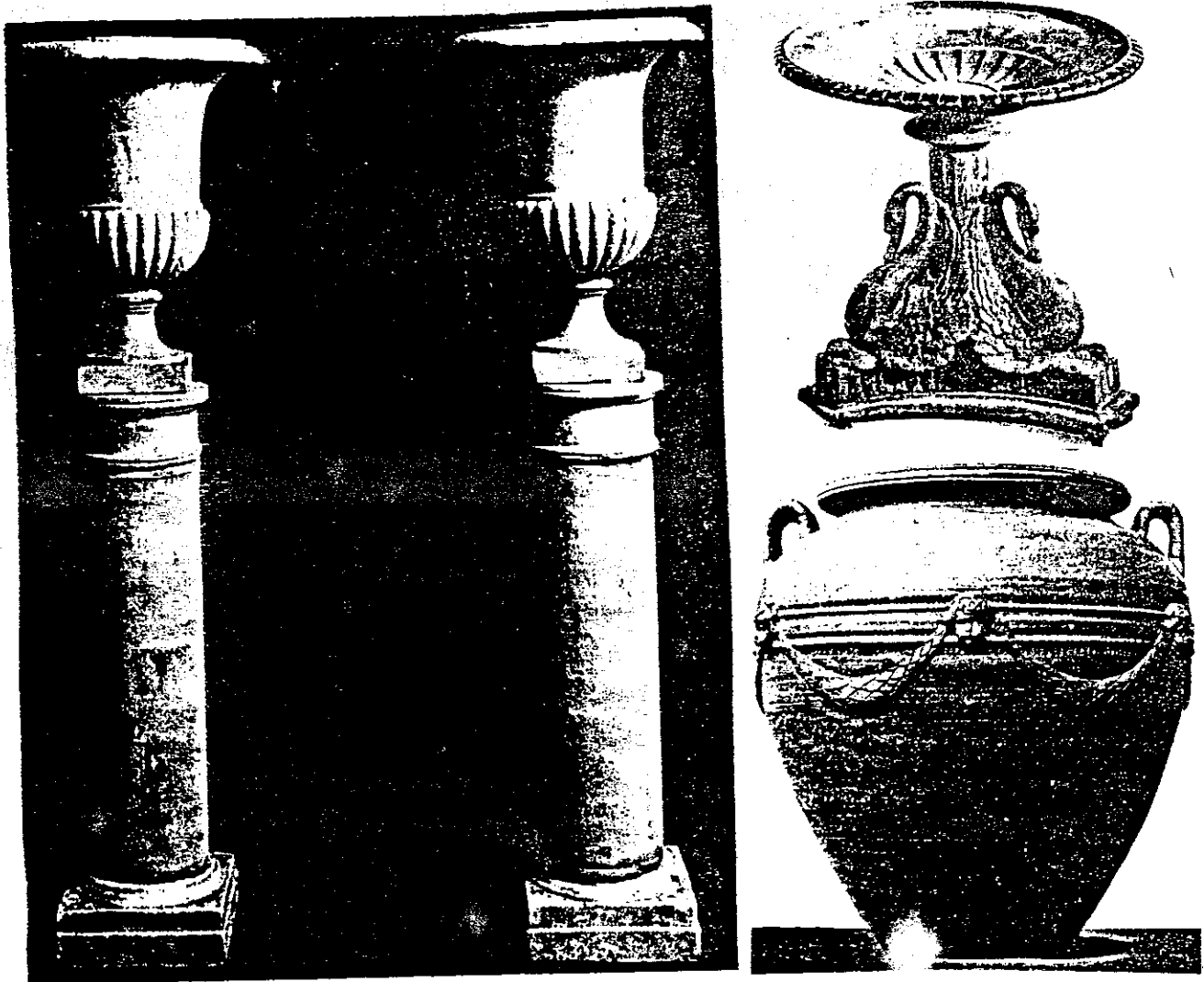
At the same time, Sears, Roebuck and Co. and Montgomery Ward were advertising elmwood rockers with turned spindle backs for \$1.58. Old fashioned ladder-back rockers (with arms) and side chairs were popular for porch use. Similar chairs, but with rattan seats and backs, were often found. These chairs were either left unpainted and allowed to weather, or painted white or dark green.

Intricate wrought iron and wire furniture, both with cushioned seats, were popular throughout the period. Normally this furniture would be found under the cover of a porch and would consist of a round table and four chairs.

Wooden and wicker swings suspended from tree limbs were a common site. In the absence of a large tree, self-supporting swings and gliders graced shady spots on the lawns.

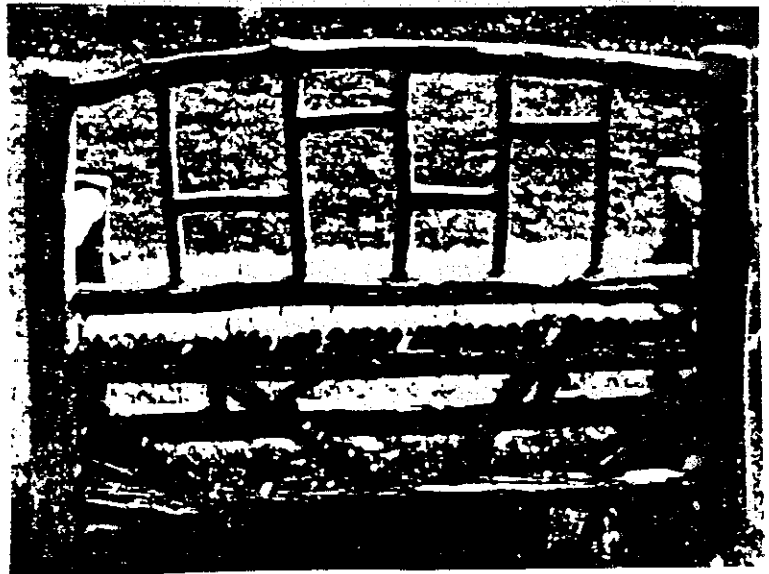
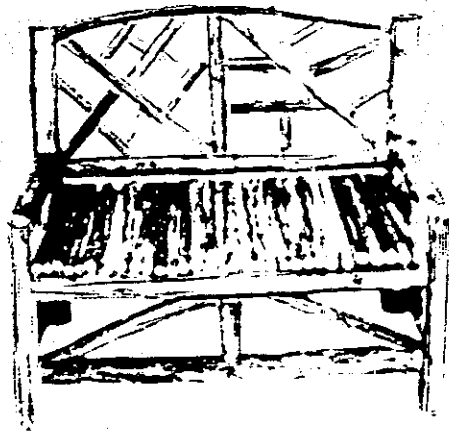
GARDEN ORNAMENT

Turn-of-the-century gardeners were fascinated with an array of garden ornamentation. Gardens designed under the influence of the Classical Revival were extremely influential on this movement and copies of Greek and Roman antiquities began to appear in even humble gardens. Though evidence suggests Greensboro gardeners were more conservative than those in other cities in the state, evidence exists in the neighborhood to prove the style was popular here.



Garden urns, statuary, bird baths, sun dials, fountains, fish pools, well heads, gazebos, summer houses, grottoes and other decorative garden ornaments were frequently found in the rear or side gardens of Greensboro homes.

Antique garden furniture, enjoying meteoric rises in cost on today's market, was popular -- and comparatively costly -- during this period as well. Decorating magazines and auction brochures featured iron furniture and garden urns in Directoire, Regency, Sheraton and Biedermeier styles.



Another interesting furniture style which became popular during this period was "rustic" furniture fashioned of twigs and bent wood with bark intact. Local artisans used willow, old hickory or young hickory saplings. This style, primitive in its contrast to the earlier wicker, iron and wire furniture, was extremely popular on North Carolina porches and lawns. Due primarily to its strength and durability, many examples of this style are still available in antique stores or in reproduction.

Arbors and trellises, few of which survive because of the delicacy of their construction, were made of wood, wooden lattice, laurel root and metal. Frequently they served as support for roses, jasmine, wisteria and other vines.



Small goldfish and lily pools, with or without fountains, were made of concrete and often lined with stone. Birdbaths came in an array of styles but the most popular were the simple, shallow concrete basins set atop fluted round columns in the Greek style. Bronze or iron sundials were mounted similarly.

Though bilateral symmetry and formality was in vogue in the larger estate gardens of the period, little evidence exists to support the existence of such gardens in Fisher Park. The gardens were carefully organized and highly architectural in their designs, but more informal and "romantic."

There is little evidence of porch lighting in Greensboro during the early 20th Century. Existing house plans and photographs rarely include exterior lighting fixtures but when they are obvious, they appear as small pendants or projecting iron fixtures of Gothic or torch-like design placed near entrances. Street lights were common during this period, so perhaps homeowners relied on light from the street to illuminate lawns and porches. Candles protected by hurricane globes were popular, as well.



Fisher Park Residence. 104 Fisher Park Circle

Homeowners lucky enough to retain the original lighting fixtures should preserve them with care. Those wishing to add lighting should try to find fixtures appropriate to the styles of their houses.

The City of Greensboro's Planning Department and the Greensboro Historic District Commission has compiled an excellent guidebook of standards for the rehabilitation of early Greensboro neighborhoods and buildings. This book includes valuable instruction to guide homeowners interested in preserving the historic integrity of their homes, as well as their landscapes.



VIEWS IN FISHER PARK, GREENSBORO

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the Fisher Park Neighborhood Association for making this project possible. We hope our work will serve this neighborhood well in preserving its past and enriching its future.

The neighborhood's Parks Committee has worked diligently to steer the direction of the project. Special thanks to Mary Lee Copeland, Alice Carroll, Jeffrey and Mary Ellen Soles, Dick Spencer, Karen Dillingham Leath, Bruce Cantrell and Kathleen Bulgin. City Horticulturist Mark Bush and Mike Cowhig of the Greensboro Historic District Commission were particularly helpful.

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Our friends at the Greensboro Historical Museum and the Greensboro Public Library were wonderfully helpful in researching our project.

And thanks to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Hillside Fund and the Marion Stedman Covington Foundation for their generous support.

Flowers Commonly Found in 19th and Early 20th Century Gardens.

The following list is by no means all-inclusive. Countless other varieties, both natives and exotics, might have found their ways into Fisher Park gardens during this period. This compilation includes only varieties commonly found in North Carolina during this period and all are recommended for our climate (barring the record cold weather of 1985 and the record droughts of 1986 and 1988.) The great majority of the plants recommended are available through local nurseries

Persons interested in a more specific list are encouraged to consult "Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings" by Rudy J. and Joy Putman Favretti" published by the American Association for State and Local History (1978) ISBN 0-910050-34-1.

Annuals, Perennials and Herbs

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | (Yarrow) late spring |
| <i>Allysum halimifolium</i> | (Sweet Allysum) summer |
| <i>Althea rosea</i> | (Hollyhock) summer |
| <i>Ameranthus tricolor</i> | (Joseph's coat) summer* |
| <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> | (Pearly everlasting) summer |
| <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> | (Snapdragon) summer* |
| <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> | (Columbine) spring |
| <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> | (Butterfly weed) late summer |
| <i>Aster 'novae-angliae'</i> | (New England Aster) fall |
| <i>Aster 'novi-belgii'</i> | (New York Aster) fall |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | (English daisy) spring, early summer |
| <i>Calendula officinalis</i> | (Pot marigold) |
| <i>Campanula medium</i> | (Canterbury bells) spring, early summer |
| <i>Campanula persicifolia</i> | (Bellflower) spring |
| <i>Celosia argentea</i> | (Cockscomb) summer |
| <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> | (Cornflower, bachelor's button) |
| <i>Chieranthus cheiri</i> | (Wallflower) spring |
| <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> | (Oxeye daisy) early summer |
| <i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i> | (Feverfew) summer |
| <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> | (Garden Chrysanthemum) fall |
| <i>Clematis integrifolia</i> | (Virginia Clematis) late summer |
| <i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> | (Coreopsis, Tickseed) summer |
| <i>Delphinium ajacis</i> | (Larkspur) spring |
| <i>Dianthus sp.</i> | (Clove Pinks) spring, all season foliage |
| <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> | (Sweet William) spring |
| <i>Dictamnus albus</i> | (Fraxinella or Gas Plant) spring, early summer |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | (Foxglove) spring |
| <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> | (Purple Coneflower) summer |
| <i>Fritillaria meleagris</i> | (Crown Imperial) spring |
| <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> | (Globe amaranth) summer |
| <i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i> | (Strawflower) summer |
| <i>Helianthus annus</i> | (Annual Sunflower) |
| <i>Helianthus giganteus</i> | (Gigantic sunflower) summer |
| <i>Helleborous niger</i> | (Christmas rose) late winter, early spring |

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| Hemerocallis flava | (Yellow daylily) |
| Hemerocallis fulva | (Tawny daylily) |
| Hesperis matronalis | (Dames' Rocket) early to mid summer |
| Hibiscus moscheutos | (Rose Mallow) summer |
| Hyacinthus romanus | (Grape Hyacinth) spring |
| Iberis umbellata | (Candytuft) spring |
| Impatiens balsamina | (Balsam impatiens) summer |
| Iris sp. | (Iris) spring |
| Iris germanica | (Florentina, Alba) spring |
| Iris pallida | (Tall bearded iris) summer |
| Lunaria annua | (Moonwort, Honesty) summer |
| Lathyrus latifolius | (Sweet pea) summer |
| Liatris spicata | (Long-spiked liatris) spring-summer |
| Lilium auratum | (Martagon or speciosum (white lily) summer |
| Lilium canadense | (Meadow or Canada lily) summer |
| Lilium martagon | (Turk's cap lily) summer |
| Lilium speciosum | (Speciosum lily) |
| Lilium superbum | (American Turks Cap Lily) |
| Linaria purpurea | (Purple toad flax) summer |
| Lobelia cardinalis | (Cardinal Flower) late summer, early fall |
| Lychnis chalcedonica | (early to mid summer) |
| Lychnis coronaria | (Rose campion) foliage, early summer bloom |
| Mertensia virginica | (Virginia bluebells) spring |
| Mirabilis jalapa | (Four o'clocks) summer |
| Monarda fistulosa | (Monarda, wild bergamot) summer |
| Oenothera fruticosa | (Primrose) summer |
| Paeonia officinalis | (Double red, double purple peony) spring |
| Papaver sp. | (Poppy, French double poppy) summer |
| Penstemon hirsutus | (Hairy Penstemon) |
| Penstemon laevigatus | (Smooth Penstemon) |
| Phlox caroliniana | (Carolina Phlox) |
| Phlox divaricata | (Blue phlox) summer |
| Phlox glaberrima | (Phlox) summer |
| Physostegia virginiana | (Obediant Plant) fall |
| Rudbeckia hirta | (Black-eyed Susan) summer to fall |
| Rudbeckia fulgida | (Bright Redbeckia, Brown-eyed Susan) |
| Saponaria officinalis | (Bouncing Bet, Soapwort) spring |
| Solidago altissima | (Tall Goldenrod) summer-fall |
| Scabiosa atropurpurea | (Sweet Scabious) spring, fall |
| Tagetes erecta | (African Marigold) summer |
| Tagetes patula | (French Marigold) summer |
| Teucrium chamaedrys | (Wall Germander) summer bloom |
| Thalictrum aquilegifolium | (Columbine Meadowrue) summer |
| Tradescantia virginiana | (Common Spiderwort) |
| Tropaeolum majus | (Nasturtium) |
| Valeriana officinalis | (Common Valerian) mid-summer |
| Verbascum blattaria | (Moth Mullein) summer |

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| <i>Verbascum olympicum</i> | Mullein |
| <i>Viola lanceolata</i> | (Lance-leaved Violet) spring |
| <i>Viola odorata</i> | (Sweet Garden Violet) spring |
| <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> | (Yucca) foliage, summer blossom |

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES

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| <i>Abies</i> sp. | (Fir) |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | (Norway Maple) |
| <i>Acer palmatum</i> | (Japanese Maple) |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> | (Red Maple) |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | (Sugar Maple) |
| <i>Aesculus octandra</i> or <i>pavia</i> | (Buckeye) |
| <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> | (Mimosa) |
| <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> | (Shadblow, Service tree or Shad Bush) |
| <i>Betula nigra</i> | (River Birch) |
| <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | (White Birch, Canoe Birch) |
| <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | (Summer Lilac, Butterfly Bush) |
| <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> | (English Box) <i>suffructicosa</i> |
| <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> | (Tree Box) <i>arborescens</i> |
| <i>Callicarpa americana</i> | (Callicarpa, American Beautyberry) |
| <i>Callicarpa floridus</i> | (Carolina Allspice) |
| <i>Calycanthus floridus</i> | (Sweetshrub) |
| <i>Camelia japonica</i> | (Spring blooming Camelia) |
| <i>Camelia sasanqua</i> | (Fall blooming Camelia) |
| <i>Campsis radicans</i> | (Trumpet Flower) |
| <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | (Hornbeam) |
| <i>Carya ovata</i> | (Shag-bark Hickory) |
| <i>Carya pecan</i> | (Pecan) |
| <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> | (Southern Catalpa) |
| <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> | (Katsura Tree) |
| <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | (Redbud) |
| <i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> | (Flowering quince) |
| <i>Chionanthus virginica</i> | (Fringe Tree) |
| <i>Clematis virginiana</i> | (Clematis, Virgin's Bower) |
| <i>Clematis paniculata</i> | (Sweet Autumn Clematis) |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | (native Dogwood) |
| <i>Cornus kousa</i> | (Korean Dogwood) |
| <i>Cornus mas</i> | (Cornelian Cherry) |
| <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> | (Smoke Tree) |
| <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> | (Rock-spray Cotoneaster) |
| <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | (Persimmon) |
| <i>Euonymus alatus</i> | (Winged Euonymus) |
| <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> | (Burning bush) |
| <i>Exochorda racemosa</i> | (Pearl Bush) |

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| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | (American Beech) |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | (European Beech) |
| <i>Forsythia suspensa</i> | (Yellowbells, Forsythia) |
| <i>Fothergilla gardenii</i> | (Fothergilla) |
| <i>Franklinia alatamaha</i> | (Franklinia, Ben Franklin Tree) |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | (American or White Ash) |
| <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> | (Jasmine) |
| <i>Ginko biloba</i> | (Ginko) |
| <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | (Honey Locust) |
| <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> | (Kentucky Coffee Tree) |
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | (Witch Hazel) |
| <i>Helesia carolina</i> | (Carolina Silver-bell) |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | (English Ivy) |
| <i>Hybiscus syriacus</i> | (Althaea, Rose of Sharon) |
| <i>Hydrangea aborescens</i> | (Hydrangea) |
| <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> | (House Hydrangea) |
| <i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> | (Peegee Hydrangea) |
| <i>Hydrangea petiolaris</i> | (Climbing Hydrangea) |
| <i>Hypericum calycinum</i> | (St. John's Wort) |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | (English Evergreen Holly) |
| <i>Ilex cornuta</i> | (Chinese Holly) |
| <i>Ilex crenata</i> | (Japanese Holly) |
| <i>Ilex decidua</i> | (Possumhaw) |
| <i>Ilex verticillata</i> | (Winterberry) |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i> | (American holly) |
| <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> | (Yaupon) |
| <i>Itea virginica</i> | (Virginia Sweet-spire) |
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | (Eastern Red Cedar) |
| <i>Juniperus procumbens</i> | (Procumbent juniper) |
| <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> | (Mountain laurel) |
| <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> | (Golden Rain Tree) |
| <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | (Crape Myrtle) |
| <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | (Sweet Bay) |
| <i>Leucothoe axillaris</i> | (Leucothoe) |
| <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> | (Common Privet) |
| <i>Lindera benzoin</i> | (Spicebush) |
| <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> | (Sweet Gum) |
| <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | (Tulip Tree) |
| <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> | (Coral Honeysuckle) |
| <i>Lonicera tartarica</i> | (Tartarian Honeysuckle) |
| <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> | (Cucumber Tree) |
| <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> | (Sweet Bay Magnolia) |
| <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | (Southern Magnolia) |
| <i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i> | (Saucer Magnolia) |
| <i>Magnolia stellata</i> | (Star Magnolia) |
| <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> | (Oregon Grape Holly) |
| <i>Mahonia bealei</i> | (Leatherleaf Mahonia) |

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| <i>Myrica pennsylvanica</i> | (Bayberry or Wax Myrtle) |
| <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> | (Black Gum, Tupelo) |
| <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> | (Sweet Osmanthus) |
| <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> | (Sourwood) |
| <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> | (Japanese Spurge) |
| <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> | (Virginia creeper) |
| <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> | (Empress Tree) |
| <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> | (Mock Orange) |
| <i>Pieris japonica</i> | (Andromeda) |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | (White Pine) |
| <i>Pinus taeda</i> | (Loblolly Pine) |
| <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | (Virginia Scrub Pine) |
| <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | (Sycamore, Plane Tree) |
| <i>Populus</i> | (Poplar) |
| <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> | (Cherry Laurel) |
| <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> | (Cherry Laurel) |
| <i>Quercus alba</i> | (White Oak) |
| <i>Quercus falcata</i> | (Southern Red Oak) |
| <i>Quercus marilandica</i> | (Blackjack Oak) |
| <i>Quercus nigra</i> | (Water Oak) |
| <i>Quercus phellos</i> | (Willow Oak) |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | (Red Oak) |
| <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | (Live Oak) |
| <i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i> | (Flame Azalea) |
| <i>Rhododendron indicum</i> | (Indica Azalea) |
| <i>Rhododendron nudiflorum</i> | (Wild Honeysuckle, Pinxter Azalea) |
| <i>Salix babylonica</i> | (Weeping Willow) |
| <i>Sassafras albidum</i> | (Sassafras) |
| <i>Sorbus domestica</i> | (Service tree) |
| <i>Spiraea japonica</i> | (Spiraea) |
| <i>Styrax japonica</i> | (Japanese Snowbell) |
| <i>Syringa persica</i> | (Persian Lilac) |
| <i>Taxodium distichum</i> | (Bald Cypress) |
| <i>Tilia cordata</i> | (Linden) |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | (Hemlock) |
| <i>Viburnum opulus</i> | (Viburnum) |
| <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> | (Blackhaw Viburnum) |
| <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> | (Chaste Tree, Butterfly Tree) |
| <i>Weigela florida</i> | (Rosy Weigela) |
| <i>Wisteria frutescens</i> | (American Wisteria) |
| <i>Wisteria chinensis</i> | (Chinese Wisteria) |

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