

**BILTMORE
NURSERY,
BILTMORSE, N.C.**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649074105

Biltmore Nursery, Biltmore, N.C. by Anonymous

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ANONYMOUS

**BILTMORE
NURSERY,
BILTMORSE, N.C.**

J. W. Weger

Biltmore Nursery
Biltmore, N. C.

Cut for gen Lid



Betula nigra. Example of a many-stemmed tree (See page 22)

GIFT

EBIK
B5
1907



NURSERY BUILDINGS

Introduction



BILTMORE NURSERY was established in 1889. For ten years almost the entire output was used on the Biltmore Estate in the extensive and world-famous landscape and forest plantations. In 1898 we entered the commercial field, supplying stock to planters, dealers, landscape architects and park superintendents in the principal centers of the United States. The demand for Biltmore trees and plants has been unparalleled; so great, indeed, that we have been compelled to more than double our plantations. In this, our illustrated and descriptive catalog, is offered the stock of the present season, which embraces one of the largest and most complete collections of ornamentals in the world. We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and employ no agents, our entire business being transacted from our office at Biltmore, North Carolina.

OUR LOCATION is in the heart of the mountains of Western North Carolina, at elevations between two and three thousand feet above sea-level, where the temperature ranges from ninety degrees above to, in the instance of our higher fields, twenty degrees below zero. The main nursery is located on the northerly bank of the Swannanoa River, near its confluence with the French Broad and between the corporate limits of Biltmore and Asheville. The manager's office is in Biltmore, three minutes' walk from the terminus of the Asheville-Biltmore electric railway, and diagonally opposite the Southern Railway passenger depot. The superintendent's office is at

the greenhouses, ten minutes' walk from the end of the trolley line. We invite inspection of our grounds any day except Sunday.

EXTENT AND CAPACITY. Nearly three hundred acres are devoted to the cultivation of trees and shrubs. Our greenhouses and coldframes cover an area of seventy-five thousand square feet, which, in connection with seed-beds to the extent of more than three acres, a large force of trained men and many varieties of carefully tilled soils, give us especial facilities for growing choice trees and plants on an extensive scale both in numbers and kinds.

QUALITY OF STOCK. The variations in temperature peculiar to the Southern Alleghany region, its evenly distributed and bountiful rainfall, and rich but shallow soil, combine to produce a quality of stock remarkably superior in root-formation, thriftiness and hardness. Biltmore Nursery is inspected annually by the State Entomologist and a certificate pronouncing the stock free from all insects designated as dangerous pests, and apparently healthy in every respect, will be attached to every shipment. We are prepared to fumigate with hydrocyanic gas all or any nursery stock when state laws or customers require such treatment.

PLANTING PLANS AND HORTICULTURAL QUESTIONS. We are pleased to answer inquiries from friends or patrons concerning what to plant, how to plant, and when to plant. Our experience is at your command. Not only are we prepared to



Main office



give advice, supply names of trees, shrubs and plants, either cultivated or wild, or to prescribe for plant diseases or attacks of insects, but we will gladly undertake, at small cost, to prepare plans for beautifying the home surroundings, showing a pleasing arrangement of paths and drives combined with an artistic grouping of trees and shrubs.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The engravings in this catalog have been exclusively prepared for us and are, without exception, made from photographs of objects on our own grounds or those of Biltmore Estate.

BILTMORE TREES AND PLANTS are growing from Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico, besides several countries across the seas. In our comprehensive collection may be found plants adapted to the local conditions of the average planter, whether it be a locality where severe cold reigns in winter, or one where warmer sun prevails.

BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT. We have suitable plants of all of the species and varieties for sending by express or freight. Such plants have been frequently transplanted, are shapely and select specimens, and represent honest values. They may be sent safely to any point having transportation facilities.

BY MAIL POSTPAID. Mailing-size plants are, of necessity, smaller than those usually sent by express or freight, but invariably they are robust, well-established field-grown plants and satisfactory where the inconvenience or expense of heavier shipments is a deterrent. If you have experimented with mailing-size plants from tiny pots or greenhouse benches and been disappointed, we know you have not tried Biltmore plants, for they are especially strong and well grown to insure success.

PACKING. The utmost care will be used in digging and preparing the plants for shipment. There are no charges for packing or packing-cases, or for delivery to our freight or express depots, except in the instance of shipments to foreign countries, where the preparation is often an important item of expense.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING. Please state how you wish goods sent. In the absence of explicit directions for mode of shipping, we will forward consignments according to our best judgment.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We refer you to any bank or bankers in Asheville, N. C. We guarantee safe arrival and satisfactory condition of all shipments, unless, from the lateness of the season or extreme causes, we write for consent to waive responsibility. We are most careful to have all plants correctly labeled, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to label, or to refund the amount paid therefor; but it is understood that, in case of error on our part, we shall at no time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of such plants.

RATES AND PRICES. The price-list accompanying this catalog will be found on the last few pages of the book. The prices there shown supersede all previous rates and apply to quantities specified; but two hundred and fifty will be furnished at the thousand rate, twenty-five at the hundred rate, and six at the dozen rate. A schedule of freight and express rates appears in connection with the price-list.

TERMS CASH on or before delivery to forwarding agents, except that we extend credit to patrons by agreement, subject to the following limitations:—Invoices executed during the autumn are due and payable on or before December 31, following; those covering spring shipments are due and payable on or before June 1, following. We prefer not to open accounts for amounts less than one hundred dollars.

PACKING SEASON. We ship from October 1 to May 1, with the usual interruptions during winter.



Mail-order box

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL. Promptly on arrival the trees or plants should be unpacked and planted, or else the roots should be protected from sun or air by covering with moist earth. If the ground is frozen outside, or the packing material in the cases frozen, store the original package in a cool, moist cellar until the conditions are favorable for handling. Care should be taken in choosing soil and environment to the end that success may reasonably follow your labors in planting.

CATALOGUES SENT UPON REQUEST. We will gladly mail Catalogues to any one interested in plants, or to friends into whose hands you would care to place a copy.

HARDY PLANTS AS ANNIVERSARY PRESENTS. Orders are frequently received from patrons to send plants to special addresses as gifts or anniversary presents, with requests to convey to the recipients the proper form of acknowledgment, and in due time the items of stock selected. All such orders will be most carefully handled, and the plants definitely reserved for forwarding during the planting season.

BILTMORE NURSERY
Biltmore, North Carolina



CONE-BEARERS OR EVERGREENS



THIS group embraces some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation, from which it is possible to select varieties adapted to almost any soil or climate. Evergreen trees are stately and majestic as individuals and strikingly effective and imposing in masses. They are invaluable as screens against objectionable objects, wind-breaks and hedges. Planted in informal masses, forming a background against which the showy flowers of spring-blooming shrubs may be contrasted, or the bright winter-colors of the twigs and bark of small trees and bushes intensified, evergreens make possible some of the most enchanting results in ornamental planting. Our evergreens have been frequently transplanted, and the larger sizes are shipped with compact balls of roots wrapped in burlap. This method of handling insures the plants against loss. We have a large collection of evergreens, perhaps the most extensive in the country, and we solicit orders, whether large or small, feeling assured that our plants will prove their superior qualities.

Abies - The Firs

Pyramidal trees, often attaining great height, combining symmetry of habit, adaptability and hardiness. During the period of early life, an interval varying from twenty-five to forty years, they are justly ranked among the most ornamental subjects available for the embellishment of lawn or landscape.

Abies smabilis. LOVELY SILVER FIR. A lofty tree and one of the most beautiful of the Firs, from the mountains of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Leaves dark green and lustrous, silvery white beneath. Cones 4 to 6 inches long, deep rich purple. Grows slowly in cultivation, but has not been sufficiently tested to demonstrate its value in our plantations.

A. spollalis. PARNASSUS FIR. A handsome tree of medium size, closely related to *Abies cephalonica*, from which it differs by its more slender habit, shorter branches and longer leaves. Native of Greece. Foliage dark green and lustrous, pale beneath. Cones 5 to 6 inches long, with protruding, reflexed bracts. A valuable ornamental tree.

A. arizonic. SILVER CORN FIR. A tall and slender tree closely related to *Abies fastigata*. Native of the mountains of Arizona, at elevations of 8,000 to 10,000 feet, where it is often exposed to very severe cold. Foliage silvery green, of surpassing beauty. The bark of the trunk is very remarkable, being cream-colored and of a corky nature.

A. balsamea. BALSAM FIR. A slender tree, possessing qualities of extreme hardiness and rapid growth, of wide distribution. Occurs naturally from Labrador and the Virginia mountains to Minnesota and the North West Territory. Foliage fragrant in drying, dark green above, silvery beneath. Cones violet or purple, 2 to 4 inches long.

A. cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. A beautiful and stately tree with widely spreading branches. Native of Greece. Foliage dark shining green, pale beneath, broad and rigid, tapering to a sharp point. Cones 5 to 6 inches long, grayish brown, with reflexed bracts.

A. cilicica. CILICIAN FIR. A slender tree from the mountains of Asia Minor, very hardy and satisfactory

in cultivation. Foliage dark green, silvery white beneath. Cones large, orange-brown, 6 to 8 inches long. A picturesque and desirable Fir, but comparatively rare in gardens.

A. concolor. WHITE FIR. A majestic tree and the most dependable Fir in cultivation. It is a native of the mountains from Oregon and California to Utah, Colorado and New Mexico. Perfectly hardy and a rapid grower. Leaves light glaucous green. Cones 3 to 5 inches long, green or grayish green. Cannot be too highly recommended.

A. concolor violacea. PURPLE-CONED WHITE FIR. Similar to the last except in the color of the cones, which are dark purple.

A. firma. JAPANESE SILVER FIR. The largest and most beautiful of the Japanese Firs. Gigantic dimensions are frequent among the trees planted in gardens and temple enclosures in its native country, but it has not been universally satisfactory in cultivation in America. Foliage dark shining green, pale and slightly glaucous beneath. Cones 4 to 6 inches long, with ascending bracts.

A. fraseri. FRASER'S BALSAM FIR. This is the "She Balsam" of the Southern Alleghenies, and, in cultivation, possesses great beauty in infancy. A slender, rather short-lived tree of extreme hardiness. Foliage fragrant in drying, dark green and shining, with pale bands beneath. Cones 2 inches long, dark purple, with yellow-green reflexed bracts.

A. grandis (A. goddardiana). TALL SILVER FIR. This, the tallest of the Firs, occurs from Northern California and Vancouver to the western slopes of the mountains of Montana. A fast-growing tree, rarely seen in cultivation. It does not always thrive in the Eastern States. Leaves dark green above, silvery white beneath. Cones 3 to 4 inches long, bright green.



Abies, continued

Abies homolepis (*A. brachyphylla*). **NIKKO FIR.** A large tree, native of the mountains of Central Japan, possessing great hardiness and beauty. One of the most desirable and rapid-growing of the Firs. Leaves dark green and shining on the upper surface, silvery white beneath. Cones 5 to 4 inches long, at first violet-purple, eventually dark brown.

A. lasiocarpa (*A. subalpina*). **WESTERN BALSAM FIR.** A tall tree with a dense slender spire-like top, found on the high mountains from Alaska to Arizona. Branches short and crowded, usually pendulous near the base of the tree. Leaves dark green, densely disposed, with two whitish bands on the lower surface. Cones dark purple, 3 to 4 inches long. Very hardy and ornamental, but grows rather slowly.

A. magnifica. **RED FIR.** The largest of the Firs. In the colder regions not so hardy as *Abies nobilis*. Native of the Sierra Nevada of California. Leaves glaucous green. Cones 6 to 9 inches long, violet-purple when young, dark brown at maturity. Of slow growth in cultivation, but a very beautiful evergreen.

A. magnifica glauca. **GLAUCOUS RED FIR.** A form with very glaucous foliage. Beautiful as specimen plants. Our strain has been very carefully selected from the finest trees.

A. nobilis. **NOBLE FIR.** A majestic tree, and, in cultivation, among the best of the Firs. The famous avenue at Madresfield Court, England, is of this species. Leaves bluish green, sometimes glaucous, whiter beneath. Cones 4 to 6 inches long, beautifully arranged with pale green, reflexed bracts. Very highly recommended.

A. nobilis glauca. **GLAUCOUS NOBLE FIR.** An extremely blue form selected from the brightest colored trees. Our plants are superb.

A. nordmanniana. **NORDMANN'S FIR.** A very hardy and stately tree, and one of the most desirable Firs in cultivation. Native of the mountains contiguous to the Black Sea and the western spurs of the Caucasus. Foliage dark green and lustrous above, silvery beneath. Cones 4 to 6 in. long, dark brown. Late in starting into growth, consequently escaping injury from spring frosts.

A. numidica. **ALGERIAN FIR.** A slender tree with a dense gothic crown. From the Atlas Mountains of Algeria. Foliage bright green, with two white bands on the lower surface. Cones 5 to 6 inches long, nearly 2 inches in diameter. A beautiful and distinct tree, possessing the same relative hardiness as the Mount Atlas Cedar. Rare in cultivation.

A. pectinata. **SILVER FIR.** A tall tree and one of the oldest in cultivation, growing naturally in the mountains of Central and Southern Europe. Leaves dark green, shining above, silvery gray beneath. Cones 5 to 6 inches long, the bracts projecting beyond the scales into sharp reflexed points. Valuable as a park or garden tree.

A. pectinata pendula. **WEeping SILVER FIR.** A graceful form with drooping branches, much admired as a specimen tree.

A. pectinata pyramidalis. **PYRAMIDAL SILVER FIR.** A distinct form of pyramidal outline frequently used to produce formal effects.

A. pindrow. **HIMALAYAN FIR.** A tall tree of great beauty, growing naturally at high elevations in the Kumaon and Kashmir Himalayas. Foliage dark, lus-

trous green, pale beneath, with faint silvery bands. Cones 4 to 5 inches long, violet-purple when young, or in age dark brown. Needs protection from piercing, cold winds.

A. pinsapo. **SPANISH FIR.** A medium-sized tapering tree from the mountains of Central and Southern Spain. One of the most ornamental of the European Firs. Should not be planted north of the Middle States. Leaves spreading from all sides of the stiff branches, bright green above, whitened beneath. Cones 4 to 5 inches long, grayish brown.

A. pinsapo glauca. **GLAUCOUS SPANISH FIR.** An attractive variety with glaucous foliage, said to be harder than the typical form.

A. sachalinensis. **SAGHALIEN FIR.** A lofty tree of pyramidal outline, possessing great hardiness. Native of the Islands of Saghalien and Yesso. Leaves bright green and lustrous above, with a white band on each side of the midrib beneath. Cones about 3 inches long, with projecting, reflexed bracts. A handsome Fir and one likely to give satisfaction in the colder parts of the country.

A. sibirica (*A. pichta*). **SIBERIAN FIR.** A medium-sized, spire-like tree of great hardiness. Native of Russia, Siberia and the Amur region. More valuable in the North than in the South, where it is likely to become thin in habit. Leaves grass-green above, silvery whitened beneath. Cones 2 to 3 inches long, deep violet-blue when young, eventually brown.

A. veitchii. **VEITCH'S FIR.** A very hardy and beautiful Fir, of slender habit and average height, from the higher mountains of Central Japan. Foliage bright green, silvery white below. Cones freely produced, 2 to 2½ inches long, dark violet-blue, changing to brown at maturity. An ornamental tree of great value.

A. venusta (*A. bracteata*). **SANTA LUCIA FIR.** A stately tree with a slender trunk and spire-like head. Grows naturally on the Santa Lucia Mountains of California. Foliage massive, dark yellow-green and lustrous, silvery white beneath. Cones 3 to 4 inches long, purple-brown, the remarkably long pale brownish yellow bracts spreading in all directions. Rare in cultivation in America, but of great promise in the milder portions of the country.

Araucaria - The Araucarias

Massive evergreen trees belonging to the flora of the Southern Hemisphere. The genus includes about a dozen species, one of which, described below, possesses sufficient hardiness to withstand the winters in many places in the Southern States. The soil in which Araucarias are planted should have thorough drainage, and it is recommended to place them in full exposure to sun and air. Where the climate is severe they may be grown in pots or tubs and protected from cold. They are beautiful objects and invariably attract much attention.

Araucaria imbricata. **CHILE PINE; MONKEY PUZZLE.** A distinct and remarkable tree, strangely imposing as an isolated specimen and extremely impressive and effective when planted in avenues. Native of the western slopes of the Chilean Andes. Leaves broadly lanceolate, rigid and bristling, bright shining green, densely clothing the branches. Cones 4 to 6 inches in diameter, resembling a hedgehog. A rare and beautiful plant for jardinières.



Evergreens prepared for packing



Cedrus · The Cedars

The true Cedars are justly classed among the most stately and beautiful trees, and in the South may be relied upon in the composition of park and garden effects. They thrive best in porous, well-drained soils, fully exposed to the sun.

Cedrus atlantica. MT. ATLAS CEDAR. A large and stately tree and the hardiest of the true Cedars, thriving in sheltered situations in Southern New York. Native of the Atlas Mountains. Of pyramidal, but loosely formal outline. Foliage silvery green, disposed in tufts and fascicles and contrasting strongly with the greenery of other trees. Cones 2 to 3 inches long, light brown. A rapid-growing tree with a wide range of adaptability.

C. atlantica glauca. MT. ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. A remarkable form with almost silvery white foliage. A very beautiful and vigorous tree. The blue forms of evergreens are harder than the green ones, and this handsome tree is no exception to the rule.

C. deodara. DEODAR, OR INDIAN CEDAR. A majestic tree of pyramidal outline from the Himalaya Mountains. Along the seaboard from Washington, and especially in the Southern States and California, the Deodar is usually very satisfactory. Leaves in tufts or fascicles, bluish green. Comes 3 to 5 inches long, reddish brown. A magnificent lawn tree.

C. libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. This venerable tree appeals to us with greater interest than perhaps any of the other conifers. Its associations with antiquity and the Sacred Writings and its great size and beauty commend it. More hardy than the Deodar. Foliage dark green and lustrous, sometimes bluish. Cones 3 to 4 inches long, brown at maturity.

Chamæcyparis · The Cypress and White Cedars

A group of beautiful evergreens, including some of the most interesting trees and shrubs in Nature. They are valuable as garden and park ornaments, and, in the smaller sizes, are widely used in window-boxes, jardinières and tubs. Adapted to a very wide range of soils and climate.

Chamæcyparis lawsoniana (*Cupressus lawsoniana*). LAWSON'S CYPRESS. A tall and graceful tree with horizontal and mostly pendulous branches, occurring in a wild state from Oregon to California. Foliage bright grayish green, disposed in fern-like expansions. Should not be planted north of the Middle States. One of the most beautiful evergreens in cultivation.

C. lawsoniana howleri. WEEPING LAWSON'S CYPRESS. The branches of this graceful form are more slender and pendulous than those of the typical trees, of a darker green and of more dense and compact habit.

C. lawsoniana glauca. BLUE LAWSON'S CYPRESS. One of the hardier forms. Branchlets and foliage with a most pronounced metallic glaucous tint. Very beautiful and desirable.

C. nukaensis (*Cupressus nukaensis*; *Thuyopsis borealis*). NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. A handsome tree occurring from Sitka to Oregon. Broadly conical in outline, the ascending branches drooping at the tips. Foliage deep glaucous green, very dense. Fully as hardy as the Japanese species and very satisfactory. Highly recommended.

C. nukaensis compacta. COMPACT NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. Of dwarf dense habit, forming a compact shrub of deepest green.

C. nukaensis glauca. NOOTKA SOUND BLUE CYPRESS. A form with a pronounced glaucous color. Our stock has been carefully selected from the bluest specimens.

C. nukaensis pendula. NOOTKA SOUND WEEPING CYPRESS. A graceful form with slender, pendulous branches, densely clothed with lustrous green foliage.

C. obtusa (*Retinospora obtusa*). JAPANESE CYPRESS. A handsome tree from Japan, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. The famous miniature trees, produced by clipping and contorting and often trained into picturesque or ideal shapes, are largely of this species. Many of these dwarfed plants are of great age and high value. A strong, vigorous tree with

horizontal fern-like branches, more or less pendulous. Foliage bright green and shining, somewhat whitened beneath. A satisfactory and desirable tree.

C. obtusa aurea. GOLDEN JAPANESE CYPRESS. A smaller and more slender tree than the type. Foliage bright golden yellow, more intense during the growing period.

C. obtusa nana. DWARF JAPANESE CYPRESS. The smallest of the Japanese Cypress, rarely exceeding a foot or so in height. Very dense, bright green sprays of foliage. Curious and ornamental. Valuable for miniatures in jardinières.

C. obtusa nana aurea. DWARF GOLDEN JAPANESE CYPRESS. Similar to the last but of a pleasing golden yellow color. Very unique.

C. pisifera (*Retinospora pisifera*). SAWARA, OR PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness and vigor. All of the forms are extremely valuable and are widely cultivated. This is one of the trees which the Japanese produce in miniature by clipping, pruning and contorting. Foliage bright green, borne on somewhat pendulous branches. A beautiful tree but not so common in cultivation as its numerous varieties.

C. pisifera aurea. GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. The new growth is rich golden yellow, eventually changing to greater hues. Very distinct and showy.

C. pisifera filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED CYPRESS. A remarkably decorative tree, the branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous and much elongated. Foliage bright green. Isolated specimens, when well established, command attention and admiration wherever seen.

C. pisifera filifera aurea. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED CYPRESS. Similar to the last, but of a bright golden yellow color.

C. pisifera plumosa. PLUME-LIKE CYPRESS. A small dense tree of conical outline. Foliage bright green, disposed in numerous feathery branchlets. One of the most popular varieties.



Chamæcyparis lawsoniana