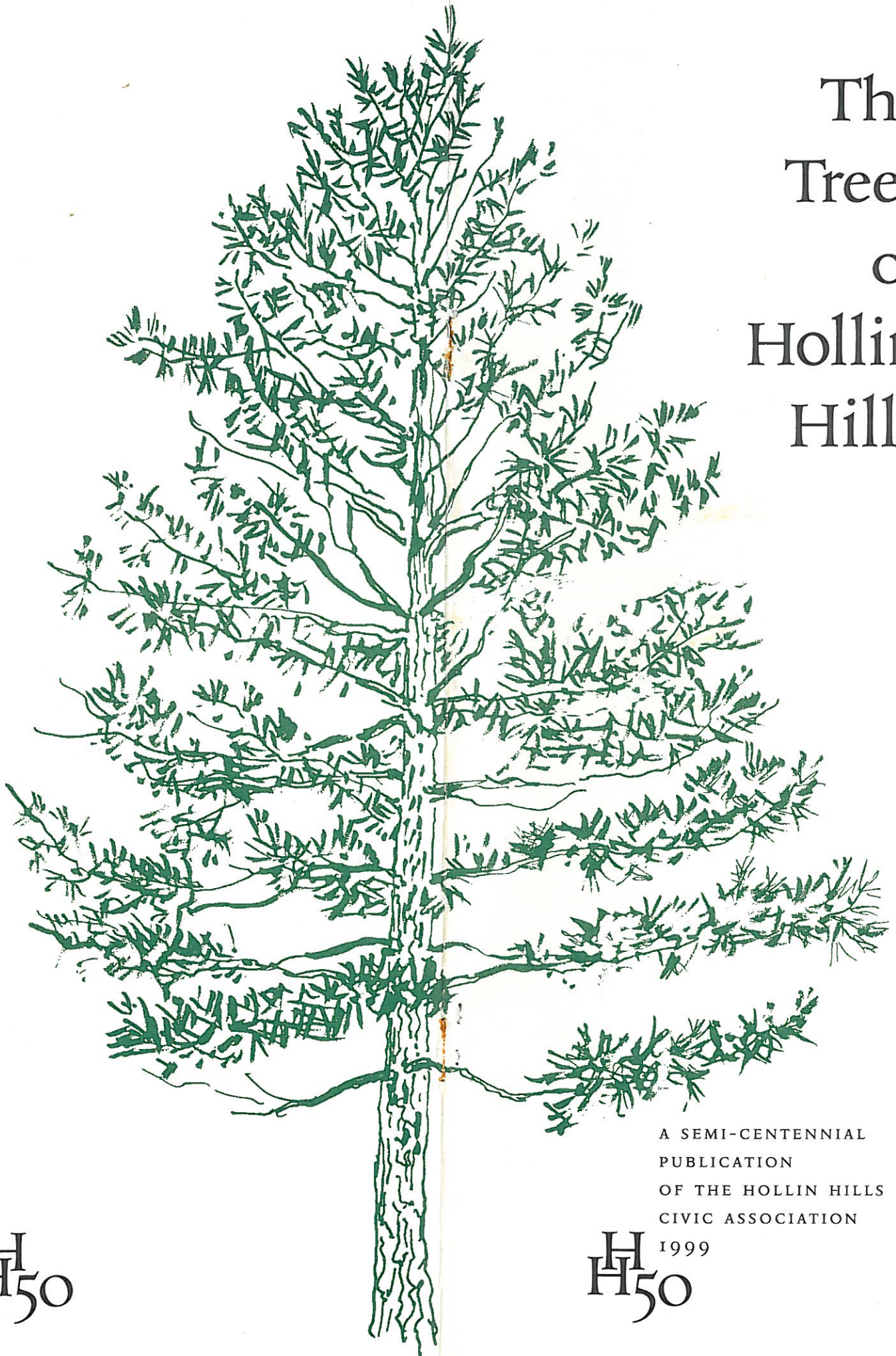


The Trees of Hollin Hills



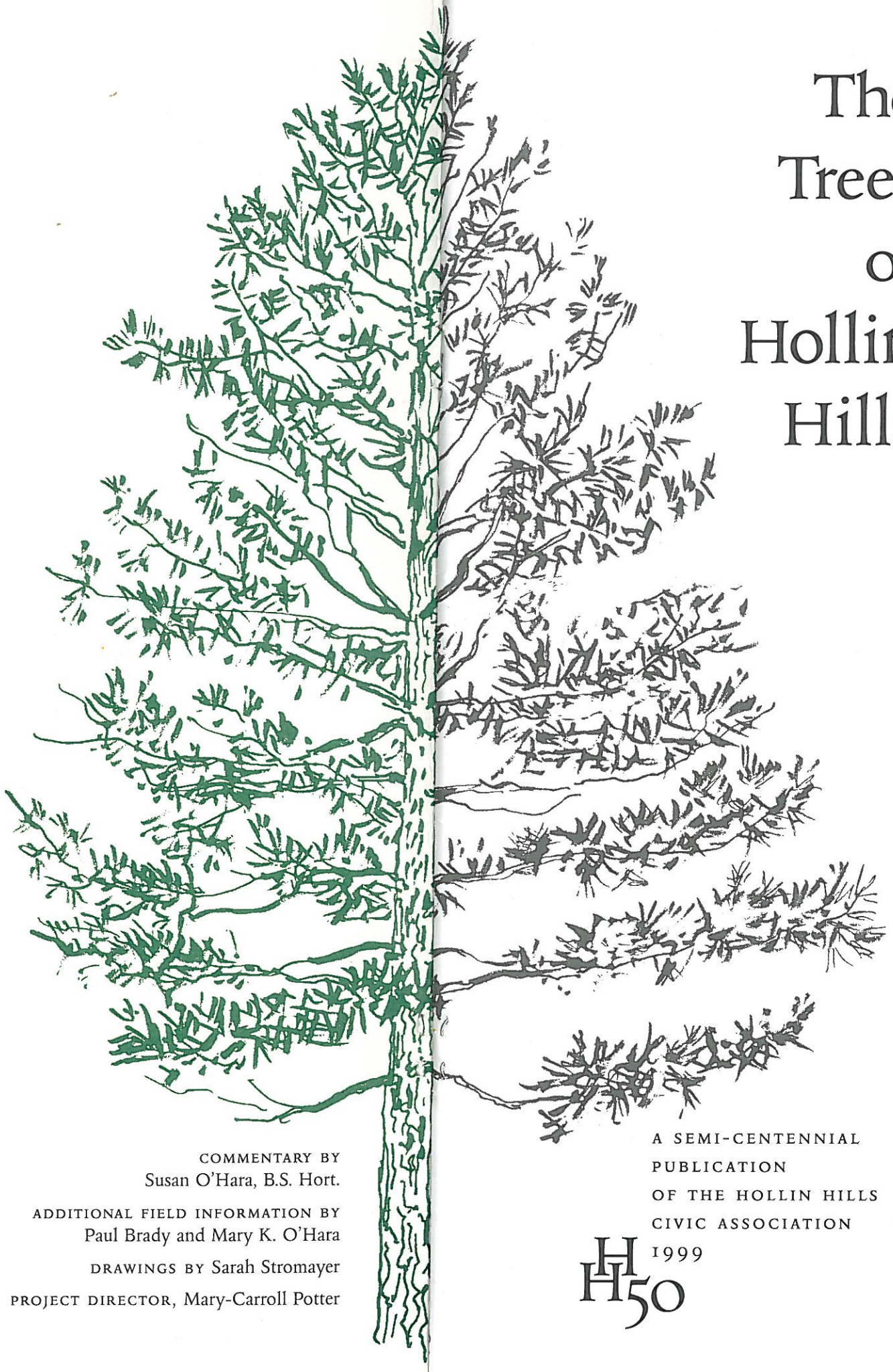
A SEMI-CENTENNIAL
PUBLICATION
OF THE HOLLIN HILLS
CIVIC ASSOCIATION

1999

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The Trees of Hollin Hills



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PREFACE

Trees and forests constitute one of nature's greatest bounties and have been prized by countless civilizations for their beauty, economic and military value, environmental significance, and their overall place in the web of life. It is no wonder then that trees are one of the defining features that make Hollin Hills a remarkable and unique community. If past and present residents were to catalog the reasons why they selected Hollin Hills as their community of choice, the vast majority would likely include the landscape and its trees as a significant factor.

While many early residents selected lots that already included well-established trees, some pioneers at the top of Hollin Hills, in the area around Martha's Road, Recard Lane, Glasgow Road, and in the meadows of Elba Road, inherited pastures and orchards as well as some barren land. Setting out to plant anew and armed with the customized landscape designs provided by Barney Voigt, new settlers descended on nurseryman Henry Stabler in Fairfax who "grudgingly parted with cherished shrubs to favorites in the Hollin Hills community who he felt would be good mothers to them." (*10 Years of Hollin Hills*, 1989 reprint).

Early residents chiseled through the hard clay and planted tiny saplings that have grown into enormous trees. Ginger Schultz, for instance, recalls that she transplanted in 1951 a tiny sapling from a nearby property. It is now the enormous Willow Oak that one can see on the front lawn of 1925 Martha's Road.

When they moved into 7407 Recard Lane in 1952, Bobbi and Al Seligmann were given a three-inch seedling as a house-warming present. It had been germinated by a friend from a pod of a Southern Magnolia that grew in front of the National Geographic in Washington, D.C.. That wee plant has now grown into that huge Magnolia grandiflora that one can easily see on the left of the Seligmann house. Mr. Stabler



Henry Stabler is shown delivering trees to new residents in *Spring Planting* by Kathleen M. Spagnolo, 1953. Courtesy Ginger Schultz

supplied many of the hollies and other plants around the house. The Seligmans have the original landscaping plan given them 48 years ago, and still follow its suggestions. The planting of native and exotic species has continued for 50 years to beautify and add value to the community. As the fortieth anniversary publication, *Hollin Hills — A History into the 4th Decade*, points out, "Early plantings have grown to rich maturity . . . [with] deodara cedars and Japanese Pagoda trees . . . along upper Martha's Road, the hollies of Paul Spring Road, and the white pine groves of Elba Road, Martha's circle and the Beechwood cul-de-sac."

In addition, Hollin Hills trees provide a home for birds and wildlife. Frank Schultz relates that the region around Hollin Hills and the former Thorpe estate (now Mason Hill) was well established as a popular bird sanctuary in the 1930s and was regularly visited by Washington Audubon Society members. Current residents recognize that even dead trees have value for many species of the woodpecker family, including the Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Northern Flickers, Downy Woodpeckers, Hairy Woodpeckers, Pileated Woodpeckers, and Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers. A pair of Barred Owls has nested and raised several broods in trees at the far end of Paul Spring Road near Devonshire Road. An Eastern Screech Owl has found favorite cavities in trees on Kimbro Street and Hopa Court. A Great Horned Owl is rumored to be in the same area. Red-tailed Hawks and Sharp-shinned Hawks have been sighted, and may have nests in Paul Spring Park. Surely, Hollin Hillers would see none of these species nor many others were it not for the magnificent trees.

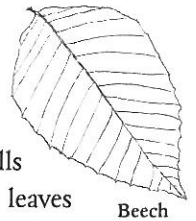
In connection with the fortieth anniversary of Hollin Hills, the Civic Association published an excellent guide and commentary on landscape design in the community. Entitled *A House in the Woods — A Landscape Aesthetic for Hollin Hills*, it provides readers with many helpful lists, such as trees that withstand shade, specimen trees, trees for moist soils, trees with strong fall color, evergreen trees, and flowering trees.

As we celebrate the golden anniversary, *The Trees of Hollin Hills* will take you on a 12-month tour of the 1999 Hollin Hills community and enable you to identify your favorites in every season. Susan O'Hara has written the text and described the flowers, fruit, bark, buds, leaves, size, shape, and habitat of 120 trees. To help you further with their identification, Sarah Stromayer has made drawings of the outstanding features of the trees. Michael Hentges is responsible for the excellent design and layout of the booklet.

All of the trees described in this booklet can be seen from the street. No tree should be admired more closely than from that excellent vantage point.

JANUARY

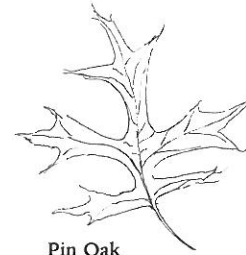
Trees can have admirable qualities in all four seasons. Walking or driving along Paul Spring and in many gardens and Hollin Hills park lands, one sees trees with ghostly dry leaves clinging to stiff wintertime branches. **American Beeches** (*Fagus grandifolia*) are particularly good candidates; dry leaves from almost cream color to almost brown chatter softly in the lightest breeze, or are muted by a recent snow-fall. They give color to the woods on a sunny day. Many oaks and members of the beech family hold dry leaves tenaciously until new growth in the spring pushes them off. **White Oaks, Post Oaks, and Pin Oaks** exhibit this trait.



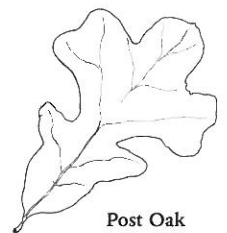
Beech



White Oak

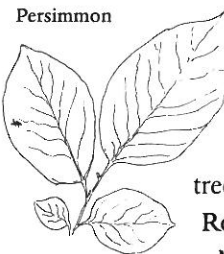


Pin Oak



Post Oak

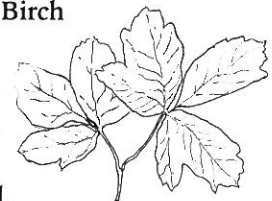
The bark is another part of trees that becomes more evident in the winter. Many variations of bark patterns, such as the **American Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*) and the **Common Persimmon** (*Diospyros virginiana*), have mature bark that looks like crocodile hide. **Red Maples** (*Acer rubrum*) have smooth gray bark on the newer portions of the trunk and red on the twigs. **Beech** bark looks muscular. The bark of a **Japanese Cherry tree** (*Prunus serrulata* var.) at 7419 Range Road looks like gray satin.



Persimmon

Many **Paper Birch** trees (*Betula papyrifera* or *Betula pendula*) have chalky white bark with horizontal lenticels (rough ridges). **Paper Birches** (*Betula papyrifera*) are at 7602 Range Road, 7419 Range Road and 2315 Kimbro Street. The bark of the Paper Birch peels off horizontally. Our native **River Birch** with its reddish-tan bark peels in so many areas it looks like an excelsior factory.

Many examples of **River Birch** (*Betula nigra*) are in the flood plain along Rippon Road. Other River Birch are planted curbside at 1952 Martha's Road.



Paperbark Maple

Another peeling-bark tree is the **Paperbark Maple** (*Acer griseum*) with trunks and twigs resembling giant cinnamon sticks. One is at the left of the driveway at 2115 White Oaks Drive.

One often notices the white upper branches of the

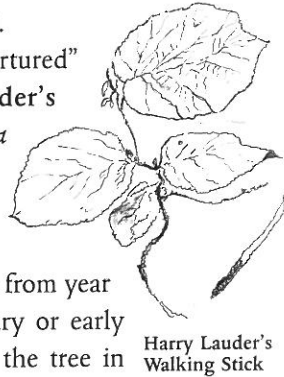
American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) reaching up in the forest along the Beltway. They are startling in the winter sun. Up close, the bark on the trunks is a patchwork of flaking pieces of brown and green and white like a piebald horse. Some are in the yard of 7223 Beechwood Road. Others can be found at the corner of Beechwood and Rebecca at 7200 Beechwood Road.

Crabapple trees (*Malus* species) exhibit this same flaking tendency, but the differences in color are much more subtle and not an immediately prominent feature. An example can be found at 7419 Range Road.

FEBRUARY

Tree shapes become more obvious in the leafless state, and most leaves are gone by February. A few "tardily" deciduous trees — those that drop their leaves late — are still around, but much of the forest is bare, save for the evergreens — needled and broad-leafed.

In its leafless state, the "tortured" branch structure of Harry Lauder's Walking Stick (*Corylus avellana* 'Contorta') shows to great advantage. Because the branches hang down, it has a general "weeping" appearance, but the tree adds height from year to year, nevertheless. In late February or early March, the catkins hang down on the tree in three-to-four inch clusters and add to its attractiveness, especially with snow on the tree for emphasis. A small one is in the curbside garden at 7705 Elba Road.



Harry Lauder's Walking Stick

Near the Walking Stick at 7705 Elba Road is another "weeper" of very unusual drooping and draping structure, the Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca pendula'). This one is still a young specimen and is already showing signs that it will occupy a large space eventually. The exaggerated umbrella-like growth spreads upward and outward as the tree matures. It can be trained into a more vertical growth pattern by propping branches into upright positions, and pruning and guiding. The bright blue-gray narrow upright Western Junipers (*Juniperus scopulorum*) that accompany this weeper at 7705 Elba Road are a very complementary element.

Other Weeping Blue Atlas Cedars can be found at 7322 Rebecca Road and 2111 White Oaks Drive.

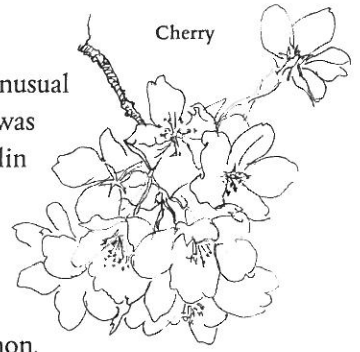
Farther along on Elba Road at



2410 Nemeth Court is a dark evergreen with great sweeping branches, the twigs of which hang down in 12-to-15 inch festoons. This is what the Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*), often used as Christmas trees, looks like as a mature tree. (This particular specimen may be a hybrid between *Picea abies* and the similar *Picea breweriana*.)

MARCH

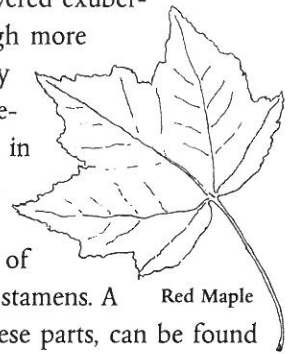
The winter of 1997-98 was unusual in that the temperature range was very consistent. While Hollin Hills had no measurable snow, we had cool steady highs in the low forties and lows in the upper twenties and low thirties. Because of this phenomenon, we had, in late February, trees blooming that normally come out in early March. The Dogwood called Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mas*) at 2504 Brentwood Place had a particularly early and exceptionally good show. The tree is now bigger than generally expected for this species.



Cherry

Also responding in early March 1998 was a White Flowering Japanese Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella*); this tree usually blooms in mid-March with the forsythias. A good specimen is at 7423 Hopa Court on the Range Road side.

Red Maples (*Acer rubrum*) flowered exuberantly in late February 1998, though more normally they bloom in early March. The flowers on female-predominant trees are usually redder in appearance. Those on mainly male trees look more orange from a distance because of the presence of copious quantities of pollen on the stamens. A fine Red Maple, a native tree in these parts, can be found at 1919 Martha's Road.



Red Maple

Depending on the weather, the Bradford Pear (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford') is in its glory in late March. The allée at the south entrance to Hollin Hills was "topped" a few years ago, and the trees have an awkward and unnatural shape, but just around the corner, on the Sherwood Hall Lane side of 7802 Davenport Street, are a couple of Bradfords that are doing very well. Let there be no mistake; this tree can grow large and broad. The stunning spring show is one of the best, and usually lasts a couple of weeks.

The Purple-Leafed Plum (*Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea* 'Thundercloud') at 2504 Brentwood Place may bloom in late March or early April. The blossoms, reminiscent of



Bradford Pear blossom



Purple-Leafed Plum

redbuds, are a pale rosy purple and usually precede the leaves, although sometimes the leaves start to expand while the flowers are still present. The muted combination of the flowers and the intense purplish leaves is quite impressive, and the fragrance is delightful.

Magnolias, the deciduous oriental strains, begin to put on their show in late March and into April. A beautiful pink Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*) can be found at 7616 Elba Road. Though the spring-flowering magnolias are subject to being "wiped out" by spring frosts, the years that they have a good show are definitely worth the wait.

Hollin Hills has numerous examples of Saucer Magnolias (*Magnolia soulangiana*). These hybrid magnolias are a large group of cultivars, each with slightly different flowers and blooming time. A large strong pink tree is at 2201 White Oaks Drive, and several large ones are in the 2100 block of Popkins Lane (2109, 2111, 2112). In a good year, these are breathtaking.

APRIL

Around the first of April in a good year, one of the parents of the Soulangiana Magnolia hybrids, the Yulan or Denudata Magnolia (*Magnolia heptapeta*) blooms with six-inch waxy blossoms that look like water lilies. It is an ethereal sight against a blue sky, and the one at 2115 White Oaks Drive (on the Mason Hill side) is an especially fine specimen. You may have to look fast because the flowers are, unfortunately, frost sensitive and may last only a day.

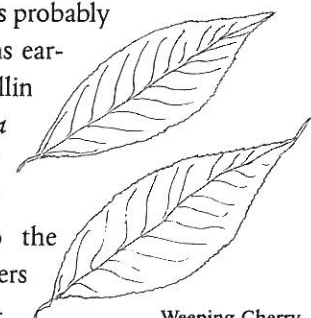
Right behind the magnolia on White Oaks is a tall magnolia with smaller blossoms and more petals. It might be confused with the Star Magnolia because the flowers are similar, but this magnolia is twice as tall. The leaves are willow-like, giving it its Latin name of *Magnolia salicifolia*. The scent of the blossoms gives it its common name, Anise Magnolia. This tree, while not as spectacular as the Denudata, is more frost resistant.

Cherries are in their element in April. Identifying them is a chore even for an expert of many years. Approximately 150 cultivars are on the market, and in some cases the differences are minute. Some types, however, are readily recognized even though the particular cultivar may not be known. The Yoshino Cherries (*Prunus x Yedoensis*) seen around the Tidal Basin are hybrids whose origins seem to be lost in the literature. One can observe, nevertheless, differences in the trees by examining the patterns of markings on the petals. The Japanese probably have names for each of these different examples.

Most of the cherries blooming in early April are Japanese Flowering Cherries (*Prunus serrulata*, *Prunus sub-*

hirtella) and hybrids of the two. The list is endless. At 7419 Range Road is a fine large cherry that blooms very early with the faintest possible pink to white flowers. It is a sight to see and, since it is so early, most welcome.

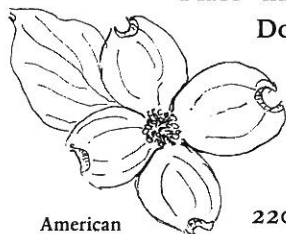
The large weeping light pink Japanese Flowering Cherry at 2405 Brentwood Place is probably a *Prunus subhirtella* because it blooms earlier than the *P. serrulata* types. Hollin Hills has a good many *P. serrulata* 'Kwanzan'. If they are in a sunny location, most can be identified by the inside-out umbrella look to the branch structure. The double flowers are a bright purpley pink that is visible from a long distance. They hang down from the branches, much as cherries on a fruiting tree. The sight from underneath the tree is sensational. Several Japanese Cherries (*P. serrulata* 'Kwanzan') can be found at 2113 and 2201 White Oaks Drive. These are much taller than one usually sees. They have a looser, more graceful branch structure because they are growing in partial shade.



Weeping Cherry

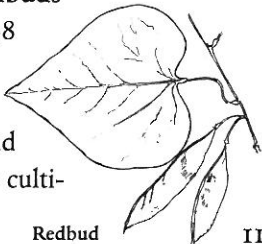
Crabapples often bloom here in April, and many times overlap with the cherries. One way to identify them is by their blotchy-splotchy bark of several shades of grayish brown. The cherries, especially on younger trunks, have smooth, sometimes shiny bark and horizontal markings called lenticels. In April, some lovely Crabapples (*Malus var.*) are in bloom at 7424 Rebecca Road and on the White Oaks Drive side of 2103 Mason Hill Drive, near the house. The colors available in the 600 varieties of crabapple range from white to a very dark purplish red; the blossom can be either single or double. The leaves range from light greenish-yellow to very dark bronze-green. The fruits, if any, can range from yellow through orange-red to almost purple, depending on the particular cultivar.

Late April is dogwood season with several notable examples in Hollin Hills. The yard at 2507 Brentwood Place has many beautiful white American Dogwoods (*Cornus florida*), while others can be found on the Rebecca Road side of 2213 White Oaks. A particularly lovely pink American Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*) is at 2201 White Oaks.



American Dogwood

In close blooming order before, after, or with the dogwoods are Redbuds (*Cercis canadensis*). The spring of 1998 was especially good for Redbuds. Very beautiful specimens were on show at 7401 Rebecca Road and 2213 White Oaks Drive. Many new culti-



Redbud

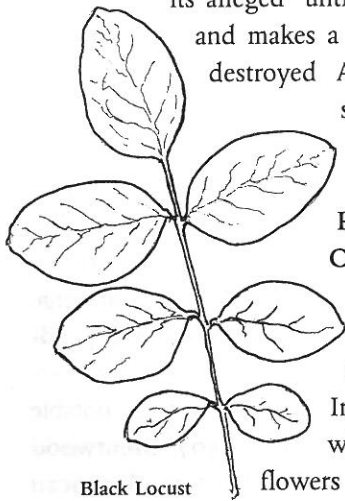
vars are on the market, including white blooming varieties and others that have light pink blooms.

MAY

Following the start of the dogwood show are some shrubs that can grow so tall as to be considered interchangeable with trees from the landscape standpoint. Among those is a fine evergreen shrub, *Photinia glabra*, whose new growth is a flashy bronze red. One cultivar is *Photinia x fosteri*, or "red-top," as it is known throughout the South. It is a brighter red when new growth is evident.

Photinia can grow to 25 or 30 feet in a good location. The female plants put on a good show in the spring with their ball-shaped, three-to-four inch clusters of white flowers. Should Hollin Hills have no rain for three or four days at blooming time, the bees will carry pollen to the flowers from tree to tree, and red berries that are a third of an inch in diameter will result. These can remain until the next spring. Some fine specimens are at 7307 Rebecca Road.

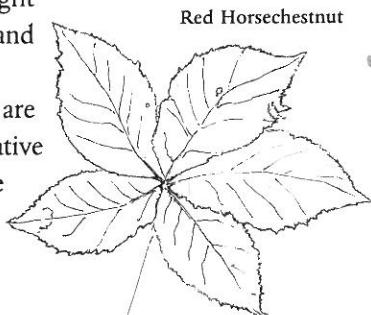
An evening stroll in Hollin Hills is punctuated with the scent of Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). The tree itself is considered by some as a "weed tree" but the scent of its sweet-pea-shaped clustered flowers more than makes up for its alleged "untidiness". The tree is fan-shaped and makes a good substitute for the almost destroyed American Elm. The lacy leaf structure and the normally high branching makes for ease of underplanting. At the Rebecca Road intersection of White Oaks Drive (2213 White Oaks Drive and 7423 Rebecca Road) are two tall specimens, one on either side of the road. In a good year they are loaded with cascading fronds of white flowers and make a charming gateway to White Oaks Drive.



Black Locust

A remarkable addition to the Hollin Hills landscape is a hybrid tree that is a cross between the European Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and the Red Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*) called Red Horsechestnut (*Aesculus x carnea*). This tree is located at 7801 Elba Road. The intriguing rosy red flowers are held in upright clusters looking very prim and proper.

At 7424 Rebecca Road are three lovely examples of a native Virginian, the Virginia Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*).



Red Horsechestnut

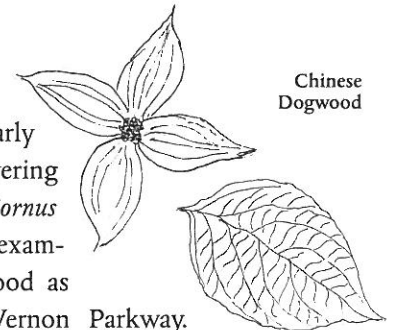
Just prior to leafing out, the myriad tiny white flowers, in drooping clusters, give the impression of a plant engulfed in fog. The tree has another common name, Epaulette Tree because of the appearance of the drooping flower clusters. I have never seen this tree in fruit; the form and color are similar to Concord grapes. I assume this is because the tree is a male tree. A female tree would not have so outstanding a flower display, but it would bear fruit in the fall. This is another attractive feature. Both forms have bright yellow fall foliage.

Another native tree that blooms usually in May is the Wild Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) with its sausage-shaped clusters of tiny (one-third inch) white flowers. The small black "cherries" are thin-fleshed, but edible, and beloved by the birds. The tree can grow to a vast size — 80 to 100 feet — and is a valuable timber tree. A couple of good examples are at 2116 White Oaks Drive.

Not to be missed is the lone Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) at 7411 Recard Lane. Its upright clusters of flowers are particularly lovely up close. Notice the yellowish or reddish blotch at the center of each floret, and stamens that extend beyond the length of the petals. The glossy green leaves are exotic looking; each palmate leaf is arranged with five to seven leaflets. This tree has several periods of interest through the year. In the summer, its developing fruit are light green. In the fall, the spiny ripe fruit are brown and split open to reveal one or two beautiful shiny brown, non-edible chestnuts.

JUNE

Depending on the weather, the end of May or early June brings on the flowering Chinese Dogwoods (*Cornus kousa*). A number of fine examples are in the neighborhood as well as along the Mt. Vernon Parkway. Entering Hollin Hills along Glasgow Road from Devonshire Road, one can see the lovely dogwood at 7211 Rebecca Road from a long distance.

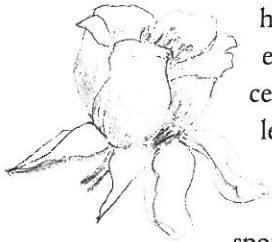


Chinese Dogwood

The American Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*) is relatively little known, partly because of its fickle performance. When it blooms well, it is unbelievably beautiful with cascades of white pea-like flowers tumbling from top to bottom. We have found a grove of trees where one or two are in heavy bloom, and at the same time, others have scanty to moderate amounts of bloom, and still others have no blooms at all. The tree usually does not bloom every year but when it does, it puts on a performance without peer. In 1998, the tree behind the house at 1944 Martha's Road was visible

from the street with 15 to 20 feet of breathtaking beauty showing over the roof.

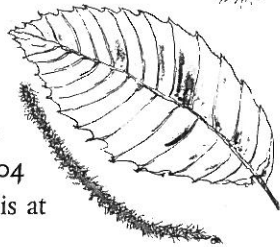
The Tulip Trees or Yellow Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) along the driveway to Hollin Meadows pool are in bloom in June, too. Though the flowers are held high in the tree and are not conspicuous, they are very interesting in their coloration. They are mostly enjoyed after they have fallen. Greenish petals have blotches of brilliant orange near the flower's center of fluffy stamens. The Tulip Tree leaves also are unique. No other tree's leaves have this squarish contour with four pointed lobes. When you spot those leaves (drawing on page 18), you have made positive identification.



Tulip Tree

The aristocrat of native flowering trees makes its bow in late May or early June — weather permitting. Although difficult to find in commercial nurseries, the Big Leaf Magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*) occurs in nature from Ohio to Alabama, though not abundantly. The leaves, a pleasant Kelly green, are 12-to-20 inches long with a wavy surface that makes the tree look like a relaxed umbrella. The beautiful waxy white flowers, held singly like fine jewels, can be as large as ten inches across. A splendid specimen is at 7423 Hopa Court.

Another tree blooming in June with an interesting floral habit is the Chinese Chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*). The pale clusters of yellowish white flowers somewhat resemble an untamed artist's paintbrush with the male members of the flowers in an upright position and the female members extending outward every which way. These clusters with shiny bright green leaves edged with small sharp teeth range all over a round-headed tree. Two young trees can be found at 7804 Elba Road. Another fine example is at 2409 Nordok Place.



Chinese Chestnut

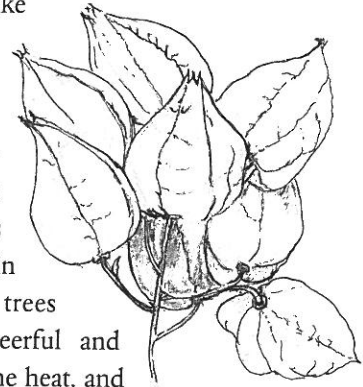
Many trees in Hollin Hills carry some degree of redness in their leaf coloring through the summer. One of these is a variation of the native Smoke Tree (*Cotinus coggygria*) called 'Royal Purple'. The Smoke Tree blooms in Hollin Hills in June and July, and so does this particular species. The large flat leaves are a very dark bronzey-maroon shade and the "smoke," or billowy flower clusters, are purplish-tan. Altogether, it is an arresting display, and sure to cause a "What's that?" from anyone who is seeing it for the first time. A cluster of very good specimens is at 2111 Mason Hill Drive, on the front lawn.



Smoke Tree

JULY

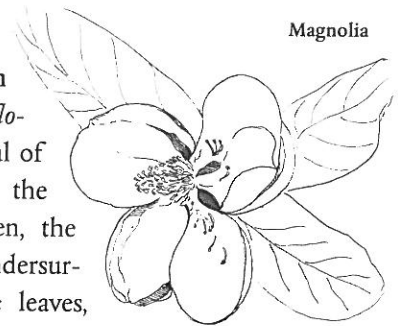
One of the fine small decorative trees we find in Hollin Hills is the so-called Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). Introduced from China in the late 18th century, it is now widely naturalized, though it is by no means plentiful in the wild. The tree has fine fern-like leaflets with a glossy shine that start out in spring with a distinct reddish tone and mature to a lively green. The bright yellow flowers are in 12-to-15 inch erect clusters that make a wonderful show in July when relatively few trees bloom. The color is so cheerful and "springy" one almost forgets the heat, and the flowers stay fresh for ten days or more.



Golden Rain Tree, fruit

The seed pods that follow are also of visual interest; they look like Chinese lanterns. A fine older specimen is at the corner of Recard Lane at 2107 Martha's Road.

Also blooming in July (although it can begin as early as June and last into August) is the grande dame of native trees, the Evergreen Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) or Bullbay. A great deal of variation can be found in the size of the leaf, the sheen, the color and texture of the undersurface of the leaves,



Magnolia

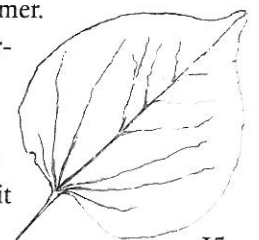


Magnolia

and even the size of the tree and the flowers. One thing is certain: it is the Southern Magnolia of literature and song, and it is unmistakable. Those big waxy blooms with their wonderful citrusy scent are worth waiting for. We have scores of excellent specimens in Hollin Hills,

but one of the best is at 7308 Stafford Road. Be sure your out-of-town visitors get to see this beautiful magnolia.

Some trees that display particular shadings in the leaves early in the growing season finally mature to various shades of green during the summer. One of these is a new commercial offering of the lovely native Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), the Redbud 'Forest Pansy'. It turns a distinct red-purple upon spreading its new leaves shortly after it

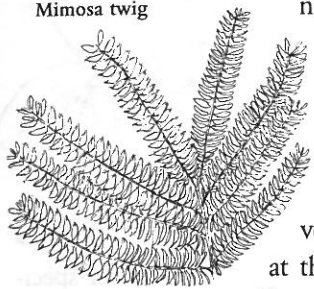


Redbud

starts blooming in the spring. The leaves are three inches long and wide, are heart-shaped, and have a tendency to flutter in a breeze. The color persists until well into July, and when the tree is back-lighted by the sun, the colors can be fiery. An example of this tree is at 2115 White Oaks Drive.

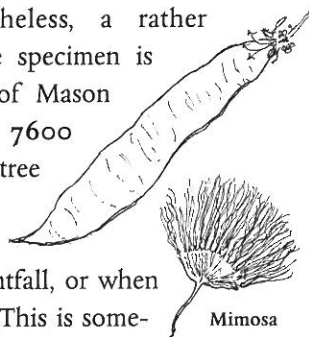
Another naturalized tree that blooms in June and July is the Silk Tree or Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*). It has many flowers of a shade from blush white to fairly deep pink. The shape of the flowers recalls an old-fashioned shaving brush. The many stamens give the flowers their color. Some flowers also have a distinct sweet-pea smell, which is where the name "mimosa" probably originated.

Mimosa twig



The tree is generally plagued with wilt disease, and most specimens die early (although the roots often sprout new growth for years).

Nevertheless, a rather venerable specimen is at the end of Mason Hill Drive at 7600



Mimosa

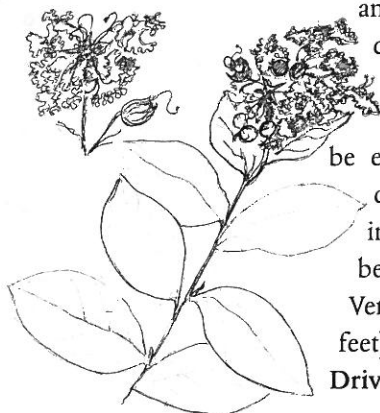
Range Road. The leaves of this tree will exhibit the habit of some others of the Fabaceae (pea) family in that they "fold" at nightfall, or when stroked or otherwise disturbed. (This is something to help fix it in a kid's memory.)

AUGUST

The flowering of Crape Myrtle (*Laegerstroemia indica*) in August brings to mind the great debate in horticulture on the definition of a tree and the definition of a shrub. Clearly, the use made of a woody plant in the landscape helps to establish what to call the Crape Myrtle. One with many "trunks" at five to six feet is considered a shrub. The same plant with two to three trunks and 20 to 40 feet high is a tree.

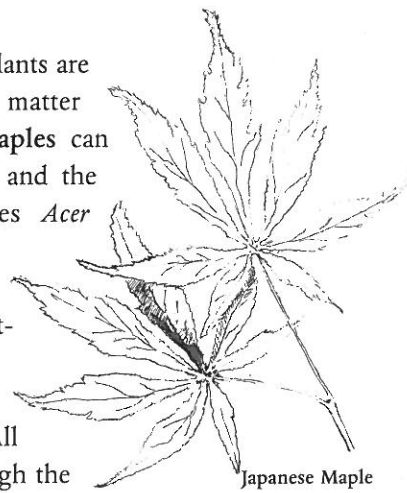
The Crape Myrtle blooms between July and the end of September, and its gorgeous clusters of flowers range from white through pinks, reds, lavenders, and purples. The bark on the various forms of the Crape Myrtle can be an asset in any season but shows up especially well in winter. The bark color ranges from pale beige to dark cinnamon, and can be extremely smooth to blotchy cream, tan and taupe, or flaking brown. A fine example can be found at 7419 Range Road.

Very tall Crape Myrtles (20 to 25 feet) are at 2112 White Oaks Drive.



Crape Myrtle

Many small woody plants are unmistakably trees, no matter how dwarf. Japanese Maples can be a case in point here, and the variations in the species *Acer palmatum* are legion. At 1927 Martha's Road, the owners have accumulated a fine display of five Japanese Maples (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*). All their leaves stay red through the summer, but there the sameness ends. The five trees are different in size, appearance, leaf size, leaf shape, and general growth habit. To observe them is a delightful exercise, a lesson on plant variations, and well worth a visit. On 2406 Daphne Lane by the front steps is another Japanese Maple. This one has very finely-cut leaves that remain green all summer. The tree is only three-to-four feet high, but is, without question, a tree, not a shrub.



Japanese Maple

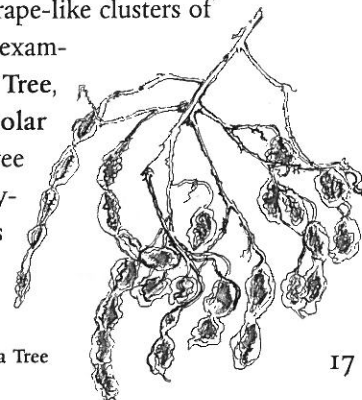
At 7300 Rippon Road is another lovely Japanese Maple that retains its "redness" all summer. This one is a tomato red instead of the usual maroon shade of the *Acer palmatum atropurpureum* group, such as the one at 2400 Brentwood Place.

Numerous trees with distinct wine-toned leaf coloration liven the landscape in August, and look especially attractive with early fall asters, late day lilies, and the various forms of black-eyed Susans. The Purple-Leafed Plum (*Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea*) at 2504 Brentwood Place is a fine example. Another plum is at the left front of 2111 Mason Hill Drive. There, also on the right, is a thriving young Weeping Purple Beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea pendula*) that adds the special beauty of the weeping form to the purple-leafed trees.



Weeping Purple Beech

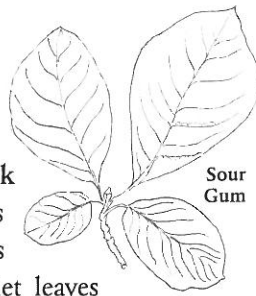
Another member of the prolific Fabaceae family (pea family) adds its beautiful flowers to the late summer garden. Typically, the lacy compound leaves are interspersed with grape-like clusters of white pea-shaped flowers. An example is the Japanese Pagoda Tree, also known as Chinese Scholar Tree (*Sophora japonica*). This tree can be seen at the tots playground of Hollin Meadows pool, just past the entrance to the guard house.



Japanese Pagoda Tree

SEPTEMBER

Depending on weather conditions some trees begin to "color up" in late August into September. The **Black Gum** or **Sour Gum** (*Nyssa sylvatica*) is one of these, and a most conspicuous performer at that. Its glistening scarlet leaves can be spotted from a great distance and usually remain on the tree for some weeks before adding to the tapestry of the forest floor. One especially beautiful specimen is at 2320 **Kimbro Street** at the top of the hill near the house. It is one of the largest I have seen.

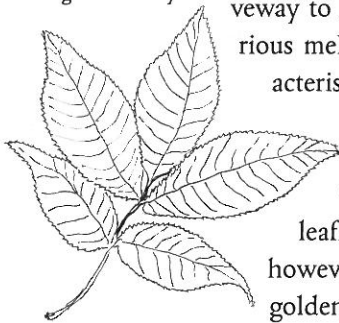


Sour Gum

Another tree that often leads the way in fall color is the **Franklinia** (*Franklinia alatamaha*). It is mostly the color of antique red leather. More noticeable, however, are its waxen white flowers with a central "boss" of golden yellow stamens. The flowers resemble camellias and are related to them. They are said to be fragrant, though I have never experienced that facet of their beauty. The attractive red leaves remain on the tree often well into October before dropping to reveal the smooth gray bark of the sometimes fluted tree trunk. An example of this tree is to the left front of 7418 **Range Road**. While a native, it has not been found in the wild since a questionable sighting in 1803. Most trees have been cloned from the originals collected by John Bartram in 1790 and planted in his garden in Philadelphia. Nowadays, with better methods of propagation available, seeds have been germinated, and variations will be turning up in the future.

Toward the end of September, a **hickory** (*Carya* species) will color up. One is found about three-quarters of the way to the guard house on the right of the driveway to **Hollin Meadows pool**. The glorious mellow-yellow of its leaves is characteristic of most species of Hickory.

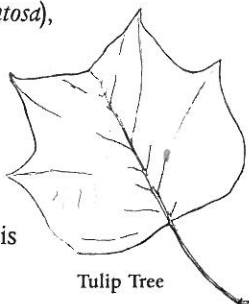
Pignut Hickory



The exact identification has eluded me since the leaves on this tree are very long, and the leaflets are rather broad. The bark, however, is relatively smooth and light golden brown with shallow fissures.

The squirrels, I suspect, have taken all the nuts, and since there is considerable poison ivy about, I did not go rooting around for any under the tree. My guess is that it is a **Mockernut Hickory** (*Carya tomentosa*), or it could be a **Pignut Hickory** (*Carya glabra*).

On both sides of the drive to the **Hollin Meadows Pool** are numerous **Tulip Trees** or **Yellow Poplar** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). At this

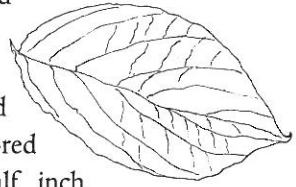


Tulip Tree

time of year they are turning a lovely shade of golden yellow. The trees, quite tall, straight, and tight oval in outline, are very impressive. They look like large exclamation points in the landscape.

American Dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) are beginning to show color if the end of September is dry. The leaves assume shades of red, ranging from the color of ripe red raspberries to a burnished antique leather red. They hold their color and leaves for quite a few days, and the show is often enhanced by the presence of bright crayon-red "berries" about one-third to one-half inch long in tight clusters where the prior season's flowers were. Altogether, they make quite a charming sight and are reason enough to consider the American Dogwood our most popular landscape tree. The spring show, of course, only reinforces that assessment. Many are in **Hollin Hills**, but the ones found at 2507 **Brentwood Place** have the look of the natural setting since so many of them are growing together.

American Dogwood



The disease killing American dogwood forest trees has not yet affected cultivated trees to any great degree. As cultivated trees are ordinarily not threatened by such stresses as drought or plant invasions, they are better equipped to survive disease.

OCTOBER

Moving into October means watching the weather as well as the trees. The temperature range as well as the amount and frequency of precipitation has much to do with the "quality" of leaf color in any given year.

The **Oaks** (*Quercus* species) will begin to be noticed in October, though their peak color is usually in

November in our vicinity. **Hollin Hills** has

probably more than 150 **Willow Oaks**

(*Quercus phellos*). An excellent specimen

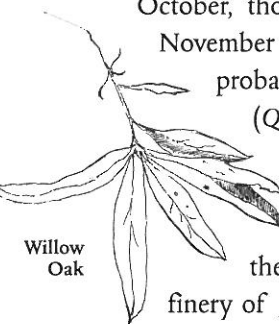
can be found at 1820 **Drury Lane**,

and a very large specimen behind

7317 **Stafford Road** is visible over

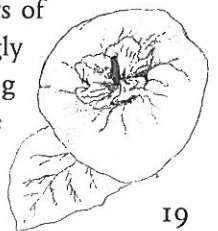
the top of the house. In their autumn

finery of golden yellow to glowing tan, those magnificent trees are quite a sight.

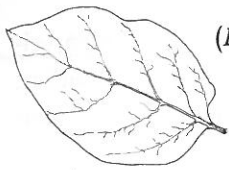


Willow Oak

Another source of color in the fall is the fruits of certain trees. An example of considerable interest is the **Persimmon** family. The native **Common Persimmon** (*Diospyros virginiana*) bears plum-sized fruits of an apricot shade which are increasingly attractive as they ripen, especially after being subjected to freezing temperatures. More noticeable is the **Japanese Persimmon**



Japanese Persimmon



Persimmon

(*Diospyros kaki*). A specimen at 7616 Elba Road (to the left of the chimney) is about five-to-six feet high. Its very black branches look like an oriental brush painting, and in October its fruit, like big orange tomatoes, becomes most attractive. The thick, shiny, dark-green leaves begin to lose their color to shades of yellow orange, or, rarely, red, and fall around the base of the tree, leaving the large orange-red fruit dangling from those artistic branches.

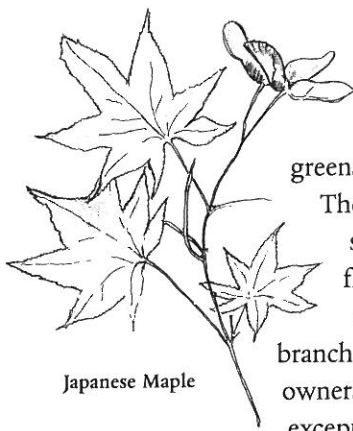
Maples are in their glory in October also. Hollin Hills has many native Red Maples or Swamp Maples (*Acer rubrum*). A very large one at 1919 Martha's Road stands out among the shelf-like branches of the Eastern White Pines (*Pinus strobus*). In a good fall, the maple's brilliant red leaves make a lovely contrast with the pines. Red Maple leaves can be a bit fickle with autumn color, sometimes coloring from yellow or orange to reddish, and then to brown before dropping.

The exotic maples of the Orient, roughly described as "Japanese Maples", encompass a huge selection of trees with variable qualities. J.D. Vertrees, in his book *Japanese Maples*, lists 28 species in 257 cultivated forms. A specialty nursery lists 28 species in 137 cultivars, many of which are not in Vertrees' book. Therefore, naming the specific tree is very difficult unless one is an expert of many years' experience. Having excused myself from precise errors of identification, I will mention some we have observed and can name.

The red-leafed forms of Japanese Maples, those that generally keep their reddish colors throughout the year, are usually in the group *Acer palmatum atropurpureum*.

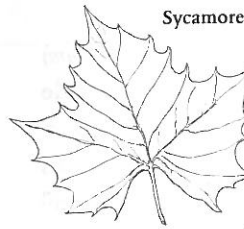
An outstanding example is located in front of 7705 Elba Road, behind a couple of "blue" needled evergreens that complement the maple.

The tree has a beautiful branch structure that shows up after the flamboyant leaf show of bright crimson red in the autumn. This branch structure is emphasized by the owners again at holiday time with an exceptional display of red lights.



Japanese Maple

A Japanese Maple that has green leaves during the year and turns a glowing gorgeous red late in the fall is a young *Acer palmatum 'Ozakazuki'* in the front plant bed at 2115 White Oaks Drive. Slightly downhill of this tree is another *palmatum*, 'Beni Kawd', with green summer leaves, golden leaves in the fall (sometimes with reddish edges), and, to add to the show, a flashy red coloration of the young bark. As a rule of thumb, the trees that have green summer foliage can turn yellow, orange, rust or red in the fall. Those with red summer

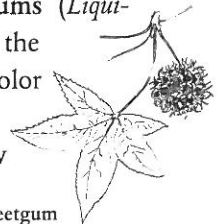


Sycamore

foliage usually show up with red or crimson leaves in autumn.

Other trees of note in October are the American Sycamores with their mid-yellow fall color and their mottled bark. A large one is at the corner of Rebecca Drive at 7200 Beechwood Road, and three trees are in the yard at the 7223 Beechwood Road, which is at the end of the cul-de-sac of Beechwood Road. Fine show!

Hollin Hills also has many Sweetgums (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) which usually color on the tree all at once in a "Joseph's coat" of color from yellow to orange, red and deep purple. A fine example is at 2208 Glasgow Road.



Sweetgum

NOVEMBER

Walking or driving around in Hollin Hills in the late fall presents visual pleasures not seen at any other time. A case in point is the Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*) which sometimes does not "color up well" in the fall, although it can be a symphony of yellow, tan, and light green in the low slanting rays of afternoon light in late November. One is at 7206 Beechwood Road. Another excellent example is at 1944 Martha's Road and another at 7303 Stafford Road, next to the driveway. These trees often acquire a burnished deep red color, exceptional when back-lighted by the sun.



Post Oak

Farther down the block at 7203 Beechwood, a White Oak (*Quercus alba*) reaches high into the sun with its bronze-red leaves. The shape of the tree, accommodating to the site, is taller than it is wide. Given sufficient space, it is a round-headed tree that is wider than tall. It can



White Oak

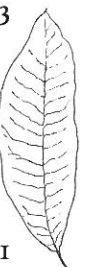
grow 80 to 100 feet in height. Splendid! A more common example is at 1952 Martha's Road at the beginning of Martha's Circle.

At 2103 Pickwick Lane a young Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*) lights up its corner of the world with its brilliant red coloration. At the base of the hill on the White Oaks Drive side of 7423 Rebecca Drive is a Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*) that may develop a flashy red color and is worth a visit.



Southern Red Oak

An interesting oak at the right side of 7403 Recard Lane is a broad-spreading Laurel Oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica* or *Quercus laurifolia*) with laurel-like shiny green leaves that are often held over until spring. Also at that address is a good specimen of Willow Oak that may still be in color in November.



Laurel Oak



Silver Maple

Silver Maples (*Acer saccharinum*) are much maligned for their scraggly brittle appearance, but their twisty big trunks have always seemed interesting to me. Their leaves color a pale yellow in the fall. Their "silver" undersides are more noticeable in November than at other times of the year. Some specimens can be seen flanking the driveway at 2203 Martha's Road.

Trees that interest the children are legion but some of the most curious are the mulberries and the sassafras. These trees tend to have four kinds of leaves on them: "entire" leaves, which have no lobes; "right hand mittens," which have one lobe on the right; "left hand mittens," which have one lobe on the left; and "two-thumb mittens," which have a large center lobe with two side lobes.

The **Sassafras** (*Sassafras albidum*), a native tree, often turns a bright pumpkin color in fall. The Colonists used the tree to scent soaps and the roots or bark to make a tea. It is not a large tree and tends to form thickets. Saplings are visible at 2100 Martha's Road near the U.S. mailbox, and on the Popkins Lane side of 2220 Martha's Road.



Sassafras

The **Red Mulberry** (*Morus rubra*) at the corner of 7616 Elba Road is native to the United States and also has the strange mitten leaf pattern described above. Its leaves are smooth and shiny above and fuzzy below, and turn bright yellow in fall. The edible berries, much beloved by birds, are red to black but occur only on the female trees. The **Black Mulberry** (*Morus nigra*) has leaves that are rarely lobed and are rough to the touch. Like the Red Mulberry they turn bright yellow in the fall. A specimen can be found at 1941 Martha's Road, and a large one is at 1942 Martha's Road.

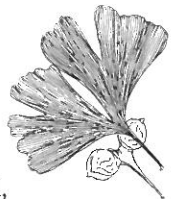


Mulberry

The **Paper Mulberry** (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), introduced from the Orient, is now naturalized. An example at the driveway of 2202 White Oaks Drive has larger leaves than the other mulberries. The leaf lobes are very rough and feel like sandpaper. The tree grows fairly tall and straight; it has flashy citron yellow leaves in late fall.

At 1921 Martha's Road is an oak with an almost formal look. Its leaves, large and polished dark red, hang down in precise ranks on the tree. Its identity is tenuous, but it may be a **Shumard Oak** (*Quercus shumardi*) because of the very large pointy-lobed leaves. No acorns were found so positive identification was not possible.

A young **Black Jack Oak** (*Quercus marylandica*) promises to be a colorful addition to the November landscape at 2117 Popkins Lane at the corner of Glasgow. It has spatulate leaves that sometimes have three lobes at the very end.

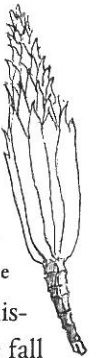


Ginkgo

Ginkgos (*Ginkgo biloba*) are some of the oldest trees in the world. Their fan-shaped leaves flutter in a breeze, and their odd branching makes them noticeable. In the fall, their brilliant yellow leaves often fall all at once within a few hours, and can become an annual "event" for the owners of these trees. Examples can be seen at 7306 Stafford Road and at the Mason Hill side of 2201 White Oaks Drive.

A **Pin Oak** (*Quercus palustris*) at the corner of Popkins Lane, at 7301 Rebecca Road, is a classic in its shape. The lower branches bend down, the middle branches extend out straight, and the upper branches point upward. In the winter, it is easily identified by this branching habit.

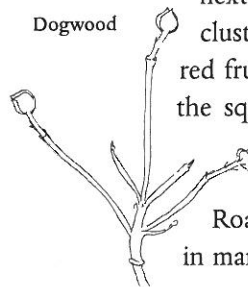
Other attractions in late fall that help identify trees are the fruits that remain visible after the leaves have fallen, and buds for the next spring. The **Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) retains its beige fruits that have the shape of an artist's worn-out round paint brush; the fruits stand like ornaments far into the winter. Several trees are along the left side of the driveway to Hollin Meadows pool.



Tulip Tree

The **Golden Rain Tree** (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) displays its papery, lantern-shaped seed pods far into the fall and early winter. Note several specimens on the White Oaks Drive side of the property at 2103 Mason Hill Drive.

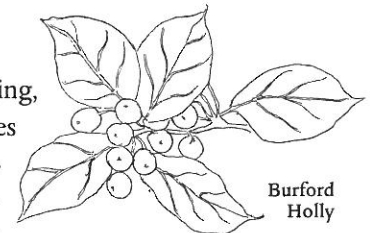
New flower buds show considerable interest during the fall and winter. **American Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*) holds next spring's buds in little candelabra-like clusters at the ends of the twigs. The brilliant red fruits from the previous season persist until the squirrels or birds finish them off in early winter. These can be seen at 2507 Brentwood Place and on the Rebecca Road side of 2213 White Oaks Drive, and in many places in Hollin Hills parks.



Dogwood

DECEMBER

With the holidays approaching, our eyes pick up evergreen trees and shrubs almost automatically. One of the most common in our area is the lovely glossy form of **Chinese Holly** known as "Burford" (*Ilex cornuta 'Burfordi'*). It finds our climate particularly favorable, and since its reproductive system is parthenocarpic, it does not need a male plant to fertilize it.

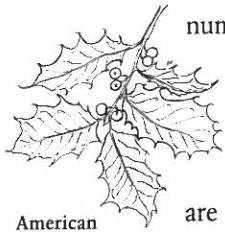


Burford Holly

The Burford bears conspicuous tomato-red berries about one-third inch in diameter. The leaves are not as "armed" as many hollies. The Burford usually has only one

spine at the end of the glossy mid-green leaf. Good specimens are found at 7805 Elba Road (at the end of Davenport) and another at 2310 Kimbro Street, among others.

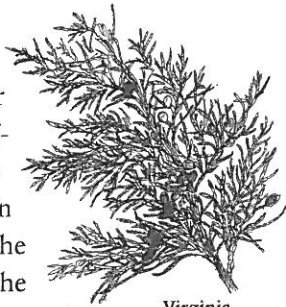
The classic American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) and its many, many hybrids are to be found in ample numbers in Hollin Hills. A good specimen is at 2313 Glasgow Road. This holly can grow to be a very large tree, to fifty feet or more. The berries are not as flamboyant as the Burford, but trees that are heavy producers are available in the nursery trade by cultivar name.



American Holly

At 2504 Brentwood Place is a fine Nellie Stevens Holly (*Ilex x meservei*). The hollies, as a group, are rather promiscuous, and 2408 Brentwood Place has a superb tree that I suspect is a "Mary Nell", a hybrid of the Chinese Holly (*Ilex cornuta*), Perny Holly (*Ilex pernyi*), and the Lusterleaf Holly (*Ilex latifolia*). Whatever the lineage, the tree is outstanding.

Not to be outdone by exotic influences, at 7805 Elba Road is a classic example of our native Juniper, known commonly as Virginia or Eastern Red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), though it is not a cedar. The numerous variations of the tree in native stands have resulted in the introduction of countless clones in the nursery trade, each with variations of shape, size, year-round color, and berry productions.



Virginia Red-cedar

Cheek by jowl at 7805 Elba Road is a fine Japanese Temple Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*). This tree is also not a cedar and has resulted in a great many variant forms that, when cloned, have given us much to choose from in the plant world. Typical of the Japanese use of the tree is a small "grove" planted in the rear of 7616 Elba Road, on the left as one turns into the driveway to Hollin Meadows Pool. These are rather more slender, taller, and more willowy than the Virginia Red-Cedar, and they acquire a bronze tone in winter. Another very fine *Cryptomeria* is uphill in front of 2320 Kimbro Street. Take note of the reddish bark that shreds in long strips.

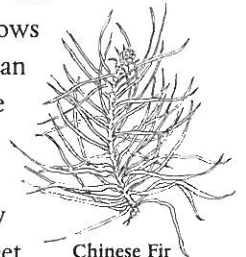
Another tree in front of 7616 Elba Road is a rare Japanese Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopytis verticillata*), which is, incidentally, not a pine. This particular tree has grown to an impressive size for this species, and carries a nice, shiny, dark-green look through the winter. Waxy thick needles of two-to-three inches in length are arranged around the twigs in a spiral fashion like the spokes of a



24 Japanese Umbrella Pine

Japanese umbrella — hence the name. The tree maintains a nice conical form without significant pruning.

Another non-native evergreen with even thicker, longer needles is the exotic Chinese Fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*). Not a fir, it grows larger and broader and looser in form than true firs. It is often recognizable by the presence of dead twigs and branches that stay on the tree for a year or two. Nevertheless, it is an interesting novelty and can grow to 40 feet tall and 20 feet wide. A young one is at 7804 Elba Road, next to the driveway.



Chinese Fir

Long Leaf Pine



Along the Elba Road side of 7800 Davenport Street is a young specimen of, what I would guess to be, Long Leaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*). Since it is an adolescent yet, positive identification will have to wait until it bears cones. Meanwhile, let us just enjoy its beautiful long needles and gangly growth.

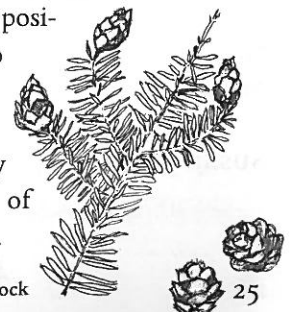
Another can be found at 2406 Brentwood Place.

A venerable Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*) with its round cones, which are retained sometimes for years, greets Hollin Hillers who use the northern entrance onto Paul Spring Road. Located to the left of the driveway to the parking lot, it is a reminder that the Virginia Pine is a declining species in this area. The pine tip beetle has destroyed many fine examples of this tree.

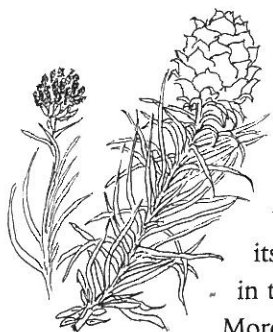
The pine that tolerates more shade than most and provides us with many a holiday decoration is the Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). Its tall straight stature made it a natural for the Colonists to use as masts for ships. The greed of King George III for these trees for the Royal Navy may have precipitated the Revolution even more than the Boston Tea Party did. White pines became emblems on early American flags. Fine specimens can be found at 1919 Martha's Road and at many other locations. The Eastern White Pine is easily identified by the shelf-like position of its dark blue-green branches.

Many spruces grow in our area and are a confusing group to identify exactly. Two splendid examples are at 2103 Martha's Road. A Red Spruce (*Picea rubens*) is located at 2104 Pickwick Road at the corner of Beechwood Road.

Native Eastern Hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis*) do not tolerate exposed positions well and have been subject to invasions of insects in our area. Examples can be found at several locations in Hollin Hills, but the very best examples are at the foot of Rebecca Road at 7502 Range Road.



Hemlock



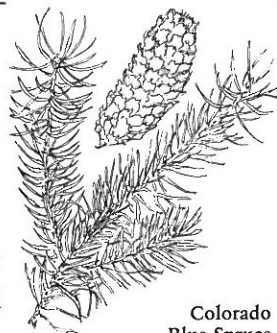
Korean Fir

One of our most exotic trees is the Korean Fir (*Abies koreana*) at 2110 Popkins Lane. It dominates the driveway area and is so beautiful that it is worth a trip just to admire it. Look for its very noticeably large purplish cones in the early spring.

More winter color in December is brought by variegated evergreens with white or yellow tints, and evergreens that develop color changes in winter. False cypresses such as *Chamaecyparis* varieties and types of *Arborvitae* develop bronze to maroon coloration with various degrees of attractiveness. Trees are regularly cloned for the marketability of their winter color. Junipers, too, carry these traits to some degree. Other trees obstinately retain their summer color through the winter and are important for that quality.

The "blue" evergreens are much loved, and the Blue Atlas Cedars (*Cedrus atlantica*) at 7322 Rebecca Road and 2111 White Oaks Drive are good examples. It is a very informal tree and grows to a vast size, often exceeding 100 feet. The blue coloration sets it apart.

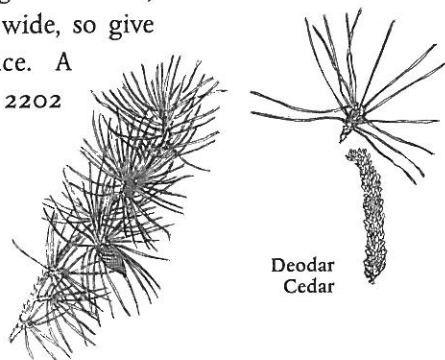
At 2103 Mason Hill Drive, another splendid Blue Atlas Cedar is in the company of a stalwart Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*). The Colorado Spruce does not usually thrive in our area with its protracted summer heat, and many specimens around Hollin Hills bear witness to their struggle. This particular example, I suspect, is getting adequate ground water and good drainage, and it is located in a sunny spot. These conditions may have contributed to its thriving and our enjoyment.



Colorado Blue Spruce

A relative of the Blue Atlas Cedar is the Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). This cedar is related to the Cedar of Lebanon of biblical times and is a particularly graceful large conifer with a visual softness to its appearance. An impressive specimen in near the driveway of 2313 Glasgow Road. The conical appearance gives way to a flat-topped look with age, as if a giant hand had slapped it askew. This tree can become extremely large — 60 to 70 feet tall and 40 feet or more wide, so give Deodar Cedars space. A huge specimen is at 2202 Martha's Road.

SUSAN O'HARA



Deodar Cedar

TREES ORGANIZED BY STREET ADDRESS

BEECHWOOD ROAD

- 7200 Beechwood Road, American Sycamore (January and October)
- 7203 Beechwood Road, White Oak (November)
- 7206 Beechwood Road, Post Oak (November)
- 7223 Beechwood Road, American Sycamores (January and October)

BRENTWOOD PLACE

- 2400 Brentwood Place, Japanese Maple (August)
- 2405 Brentwood Place, Japanese Flowering Cherry (April)
- 2406 Brentwood Place, Long Leaf Pine (December)
- 2408 Brentwood Place, Mary Nell Holly (December)
- 2504 Brentwood Place, Cornelian Cherry (March)
- 2504 Brentwood Place, Purple-Leafed Plum (March and August)
- 2504 Brentwood Place, Nellie Stevens Holly (December)
- 2507 Brentwood Place, white American Dogwoods (April, September, November)

DAPHNE LANE

- 2406 Daphne Lane, Japanese Maple (August)

DAVENPORT STREET

- 7800 Davenport Street, Long Leaf Pine (December)
- 7802 Davenport Street (Sherwood Hall Lane side), Bradford Pear (March)

DRURY LANE

- 1820 Drury Lane, Willow Oak (October)

ELBA ROAD

- 7616 Elba Road, pink Star Magnolia (March)
- 7616 Elba Road, Japanese Persimmon (October)
- 7616 Elba Road, Red Mulberry (November)
- 7616 Elba Road, Japanese Temple Cedars (December)
- 7616 Elba Road, Japanese Umbrella Pine (December)
- 7705 Elba Road, Harry Lauder's Walking Stick (February)
- 7705 Elba Road, Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar (February)
- 7705 Elba Road, Western Juniper (February)
- 7705 Elba Road, Japanese Maple (October)
- 7801 Elba Road, Red Horsechestnut (May)
- 7804 Elba Road, Chinese Chestnut (June)
- 7804 Elba Road, Chinese Fir (December)
- 7805 Elba Road, Japanese Temple Cedar (December)
- 7805 Elba Road, Burford Holly (December)
- 7805 Elba Road, Virginia or Eastern Red-cedar (December)

GLASGOW ROAD

- 2208 Glasgow Road, Sweetgum (October)
- 2313 Glasgow Road, American Holly (December)
- 2313 Glasgow Road, Deodar Cedar (December)

HOLLIN MEADOWS POOL

- Driveway to pool, on the left,
Tulip Tree/Yellow Poplar (June, September, November)
- Tots playground, Japanese Pagoda (August)
- Driveway on right, near guardhouse, Mockernut Hickory (September)

HOPA COURT

- 7423 Hopa Court (on Range Road side),
White Flowering Japanese Cherry (March)
- 7423 Hopa Court, Big Leaf Magnolia (June)

KIMBRO STREET

- 2310 Kimbro Street, Burford Holly (December)
- 2315 Kimbro Street, Paper Birch (January)
- 2320 Kimbro Street, Japanese Temple Cedar (December)
- 2320 Kimbro Street, Black Gum (September)

MARTHA'S ROAD

- 1919 Martha's Road, Eastern White Pine (October, November, and December)
- 1919 Martha's Road, Red Maple (March and October)
- 1921 Martha's Road, Shumard Oak (November)
- 1927 Martha's Road, Japanese Maples (August)
- 1941 Martha's Road, Black Mulberry (November)
- 1942 Martha's Road, Black Mulberry (November)
- 1944 Martha's Road, American Yellowwood (June)
- 1944 Martha's Road, Post Oak (November)
- 1952 Martha's Road, River Birch (January)
- 1952 Martha's Road, White Oak (November)
- 2100 Martha's Road, Sassafras (November)
- 2103 Martha's Road, Spruce (December)
- 2107 Martha's Road (corner with Recard Lane),
Golden Rain Tree (July)
- 2202 Martha's Road, Deodar Cedar (December)
- 2203 Martha's Road, Silver Maples (November)
- 2220 Martha's Road (on Popkins Lane side),
Sassafras (November)

MASON HILL DRIVE

- 2103 Mason Hill Drive
(on White Oaks Drive side), Crabapple (April)
- 2103 Mason Hill Drive (on White Oaks Drive side),
Golden Rain Tree (November)
- 2103 Mason Hill Drive, Blue Atlas Cedar
(July and December)

- 2103 Mason Hill Drive, Colorado Blue Spruce (December)
- 2111 Mason Hill Drive, Smoke Tree (June)
- 2111 Mason Hill Drive, Purple-Leafed Plum (August)
- 2111 Mason Hill Drive, Weeping Purple Beech (August)

NEMETH COURT

- 2410 Nemeth Court (on Elba Road side), Norway Spruce (February)

NORDOK PLACE

- 2409 Nordok Place, Chinese Chestnut (June)

PAUL SPRING ROAD

- entrance to Hollin Hills, Virginia Pine (December)

PICKWICK LANE

- 2103 Pickwick Lane, Scarlet Oak (November)
- 2104 Pickwick Lane (corner of Beechwood Road),
Red Spruce (December)

POPKINS LANE

- 2109 Popkins Lane, Saucer Magnolia (March)
- 2110 Popkins Lane, Korean Fir (December)
- 2111 Popkins Lane, Saucer Magnolia (March)
- 2112 Popkins Lane, Saucer Magnolia (March)
- 2117 Popkins Lane (corner of Glasgow Road),
Black Jack Oak (November)

RANGE ROAD

- 7418 Range Road, Franklinia (September)
- 7419 Range Road, Japanese Cherry (January)
- 7419 Range Road, Paper Birch (January)
- 7419 Range Road, Crabapple (January)
- 7419 Range Road, Japanese Cherry Tree (April)
- 7419 Range Road, Crape Myrtle (August)
- 7502 Range Road, Eastern Hemlock (December)
- 7507 Range Road, Crape Myrtle (August)
- 7600 Range Road, Silk Tree or Mimosa (July)
- 7602 Range Road, Paper Birch (January)

REBECCA ROAD

- 7211 Rebecca Road, Chinese Dogwood (June)
- 7301 Rebecca Road (corner of Popkins Lane),
Pin Oak (November)
- 7307 Rebecca Road, Photinia (May)
- 7322 Rebecca Road, Weeping Blue Atlas
(February and December)
- 7401 Rebecca Road, Redbud (April)
- 7423 Rebecca Road, Black Locust (May)
- 7423 Rebecca Road (White Oaks Drive side),
Southern Red Oak (November)

- 7424 Rebecca Road, Crabapple (April)
7424 Rebecca Road, Virginia Fringe Tree (May)

RECARD LANE

- 7403 Recard Lane, Laurel Oak (November)
7403 Recard Lane, Willow Oak (November)
7411 Recard Lane, Horsechestnut (May)

RIPPON ROAD

- Flood plain, River Birch (January)
7300 Rippon Road, Japanese Maple (August)

STAFFORD ROAD

- 7303 Stafford Road, Post Oak (November)
7306 Stafford Road, Ginkgo (November)
7308 Stafford Road, Evergreen Magnolia (July)
7317 Stafford Road, Willow Oak (October)

WHITE OAKS DRIVE

- 2111 White Oaks Drive, Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar
(February and December)
2112 White Oaks Drive, Crape Myrtle (August)
2113 White Oaks Drive, Japanese Cherry (April)
2113 White Oaks Drive (Rebecca Road side),
American Dogwood (November)
2115 White Oaks Drive, Paperbark Maple (January)
2115 White Oaks Drive (Mason Hill Drive side),
Yulan or Denudata Magnolia (April)
2115 White Oaks Drive, Anise Magnolia (April)
2115 White Oaks Drive, Redbud 'Forest Pansy' (July)
2115 White Oaks Drive, Japanese Maple (October)
2116 White Oaks Drive, Wild Black Cherry (May)
2201 White Oaks Drive (on Mason Hill side),
Saucer Magnolia (March)
2201 White Oaks Drive, Japanese Cherry (April)
2201 White Oaks Drive, Pink American Dogwood (April)
2201 White Oaks Drive, Ginkgo (November)
2202 White Oaks Drive, Paper Mulberry (November)
2213 White Oaks Drive, Redbud (April)
2213 White Oaks Drive, Black Locust (May)
2213 White Oaks Drive (Rebecca Road side),
American Dogwood (April and November)

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* MENTIONED IN THE PREFACE

SUGGESTED SOURCES FOR TREES

The Behnke Nurseries Co., Beltsville, MD. 301-937-1100.
E-Mail: behnkes@arl.net. Website: www.behnke.com.

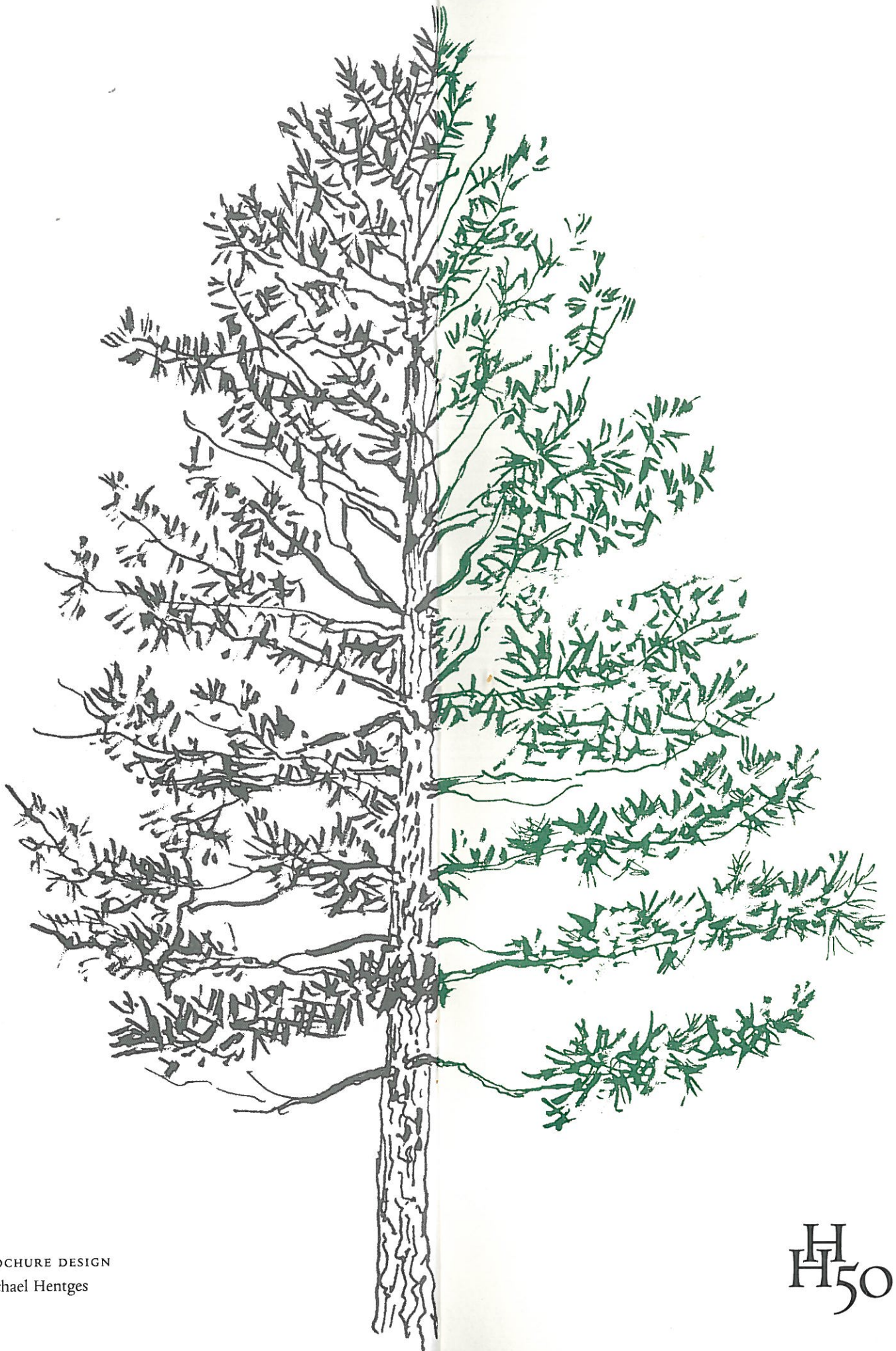
Betty's Azalea Ranch, Fairfax, VA. 703-830-8687.

Greer's Garden, Eugene, OR. 800-548-0111. (Japanese maples and other deciduous trees)

Homestead Gardens, Inc., Davidsonville, MD. 1-800-300-5631.

Merrifield Garden Center, Merrifield, VA. 703-560-6222.

Roslyn Nursery, 211 Burrs Lane, Dix Hills, NY 11746. 516-643-9347.



BROCHURE DESIGN
Michael Hentges

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