HERE is a strong national sentiment in America against the exclusiveness which walled gardens seem to imply. Yet some kind of garden enclosure is highly desirable, and, of course, an enclosed garden must have an entrance. This makes possible what is coming to be an interesting and delightful feature of many gardens in this country, even though the emphasis is being laid rather unduly, perhaps, on the pergola design. American houses and American gardens are being pergolarized to an extent that is almost amusing; it is even bewildering to see pergolas attached to little farm cottages and old-fashioned houses, where they look about as appropriate as a bandmaster’s coat on a clergyman.

When a garden is wholly informal and close by a house of the cottage type, the best kind of garden gate is designed with a simple arch, over which vines may be trained. If the house is somewhat more pretentious and the garden a trifle more formal, there is no good reason why a gateway with a pergola top should not be used, and on large estates or at entrances opening into a strictly formal or Italian garden the pergola type of gateway is ideal.

When the garden encloses a Colonial house, it is most appropriately surrounded with a white picket fence or with a low brick wall, possibly a combination of both, such as may be found on one side of the garden at Mount Vernon. In either case, the gate should be simple and of wood painted white with posts at the side having molded caps. If the fence is made of wood or wood on a low brick wall, the gate posts will naturally be of the same materials, or if brick alone is used in the walls, the gate posts will naturally be brick, too, and square, with a ball on top, perhaps, or an urn for growing plants. The entrance gate to the grounds of a large estate may appropriately be made of iron when a brick wall is used, but a wooden gate painted white is also satisfactory for the garden of a Colonial house. Of course, the design and color of the dwelling must be considered, and a white gateway might not be at all suitable for a California bungalow or a stone Craftsman house or one built of stucco. But, then, neither would a brick wall or a picket fence. Gardens adjoining houses of this type are best surrounded with hedges, and then the entrance gate may be painted the same color as the house. Sometimes a simple lattice-work fence with vines growing over it can be substituted for a hedge, especially if the owner desires considerable privacy. Lattice-work fences of this kind and gates to match can be purchased ready made and set up in a very short time.

Mediæval gardens, we discover, when reading the quaint and
ROSE PILLARS AT ENTRANCE OF DRIVEWAYS are beautiful by day and when fitted with lanterns are vitally useful by night:

A Japanese lantern might serve an equally decorative and useful purpose in lands where roses do not thrive so well perhaps as in California.
ENTRANCE GATES OF REDWOOD TREES are frequent along the Pacific Coast: When used in connection with redwood houses they are extremely suitable. An addition might be made to such a gateway by hanging a rustic bird box upon one side or rustic lanterns made along simple lines.
SERVICE GATEWAYS might be made more interesting by the introduction of a rustic mail box such as is shown in the marginal sketch: The planting about the gateway shown here is especially happy.
THREE COLONIAL POSTS as grouped above pleasantly entwined with roses speak a welcome: Entrances in modern days are for graceful welcome rather than a barrier against intrusion of unfriendly guests.
GARDEN GATES AND ENTRANCES

Charming descriptions of the old writers, were beset with “thick-set hedges of green,” or “battlemented walls.” Gardens were “circum-mured with brick,” “enclosed with walles—strong, embanked with benches to sytt and take my rest.” Though at first the walls were erected as strongholds of the home, their beauty was so apparent, so compelling, that after strict need of them had passed people built them because of their fitness and the sense of privacy they gave. The gateways piercing those old walls were as beautiful and impressive as the owner’s rank and purse permitted. Upon the great posts of the nobleman’s gateways were carved or emblazoned the family coat of arms, upon the gates of peaceful monastery walls were nailed crosses of wood or else Latin inscriptions were deeply graved, kings’ palaces were protected by gates of iron wonderfully wrought, and on either side stood guards costumed magnificently. Whatever we do to our gateways at the present day keeps alive some faint memory of those old times. Walls are not so high nor so thick, are ornamental instead of defensive. In place of the gaily bedecked guards standing watchfully at the gate posts we plant stiff little trees, instead of the ominous cannon on the top of each post we place an urn filled with flowers and overflowing with vines.

But whatever the time, the gate invariably represents the station and the taste of the owner. A stranger idling along a village street or motoring swiftly along country roads past the estates of the wealthy may get a very fair idea of the people dwelling back of the entrances. Some humble cottages are ennobled by a rose-arched gateway, some by simple pleached evergreens, others are disgraced by ignoble sagging gates or disfigured by unsuitable, showy ornamentation. Some of the entrances to the rich man’s grounds are too large, too ostentatious, others badly proportioned, but on the whole American gateways both small and great are exceedingly interesting, for they are nearly always graced with vines. The plainest of walls with rudest of posts becomes beautiful when covered with creepers or vines, fortified with flowers instead of bayonets and cannon. Fences are now constructed so that the passerby may see the green stretch of lawn and noble trees through the pickets instead of having all knowledge of the dweller within shut from sight by towering walls.

The thought commonly associated with gates is that they are intended to be a barrier against the entrance of unwelcome guests. Doubtless the original purpose of gates was to offer protection and security to those inside, but in these days a garden entrance may seem to invite rather than to warn away. A walk or drive marked by posts at each side, perhaps entwined with vines or
GARDEN GATES AND ENTRANCES

supporting growing plants, suggests that the visitor will do well to pass that way. The three Colonial posts grouped in one of the illustrations seem to speak a welcome and are very well designed. The rustic entrance serves a similar purpose, although wholly different in character and design.

When one penetrates to the heart of a garden, he is likely to find gates of a different type, narrow often, and vine-covered, and altogether intimate in their nature. In the heart of the garden the rustic form is most satisfactory; but if a high wall is to be passed through, there may be only an arched opening with a little iron gate to suggest privacy. A vine-covered arch makes one of the prettiest of garden entrances, with or without a gate. In some gardens the old-time turnstile has been revived and is decidedly picturesque with rural surroundings.

Some garden entrances may be beautified by the use of shrubs, plants and climbing vines. When ornamental posts are used, planting of some kind is especially desirable, and if the posts be made of stone or brick, it can be laid down as a rule that something green should be made to grow upon them or at the base. If the gate is set back from the lot line and joined to the wall by a reverse curve, there may be planting on the street side, but otherwise it is best limited to within the yard or garden. Low growing evergreen trees are very attractive when used in a situation of this sort, but rather expensive. Vines like Boston ivy, Hall’s honeysuckle and climbing roses soften the general lines and give color and fragrance. Probably the very best vine to use on a brick or stone post is **Euonymus vegetus**, which is not very well known as yet, but which is sure to be widely planted in the future. This vine is evergreen, perfectly hardy, produces great numbers of berries which resemble those of the bitter-sweet vine, and clings readily to the rough surface of brick or stone.

Next to the ivies in popularity is, perhaps, the Virginia creeper. Though it has not the fine evergreen trait of the ivies, it has the delightful habit of changing its quiet robes of green to harlequin garb of gayest reds and yellows in the fall. It spins its own trellis as it climbs, fastening the long runners to the walls with tenacious fingers. In the winter the fine lacy network of stems revealed after the leaves have fallen is extremely decorative, especially when cutting across a glaring red brick wall. For localities liable to severe winters, **Ampelopsis muratris** is perhaps best and for shaded north walls **Ampelopsis quinquefolia** is most satisfactory.

*Clematis jacobaeus* or maiden’s bower makes a fine show of purple or of white as preferred over a wall or an arch. A roadway arched by a well cultivated clematis is truly a charming sight. Vines that toss
COOL TOMBS

a welcome of fragrance such as the honeysuckle, jasmine and all the roses are always delightful for archway coverings. Thunberg’s honeysuckle (*Lonicera flexuosa*) needs a little sun to release its perfume and to give full size to its blossoms. There is a good giant variety, *Lonicera gigantea*, and a magnificent yellow blossoming one, *Lonicera flava nova* with evergreen foliage. The jasmines, white or yellow, grow steadily more beautiful as the years go by. A special article would be needed to tell of the roses that can be planted to grace the entrance to cottages or palaces. There are always the ramblers, both East and West, red, white, pink and yellow, in infinite variety.

The wisteria lends itself with especial grace to large entrance pergolas or to archways. The stems of an old wisteria are very beautiful and if trained properly and preserved to good old age will make a living arch of themselves. The trellis which supported it when young could be removed and thus a really beautiful living arch crowned all summer with delicate leaves and adorned in the spring with fragrant lavender flower streamers could be had.

Effective results are gained in the West with passion flowers, for they grow to gigantic size. They are valued for the rare blue shade of their flowers and for the ambition of their growth. They are often seen covering the tops of tall trees with a crown of blue. Another beautiful blue vine which can be depended upon to give beauty to an entrance is the plumbago.

COOL TOMBS

HEN Abraham Lincoln was shoveled into the tombs, he forgot the copperheads and the assassin . . . in the dust, in the cool tombs.

And Ulysses Grant lost all thought of con men and Wall Street, cash and collateral turned ashes . . . in the dust, in the cool tombs.

Pocahontas’ body, lovely as a poplar, sweet as a red haw in November or a paw-paw in May, did she wonder? does she remember? . . . in the dust, in the cool tombs?

Take any streetful of people buying clothes and groceries, cheering a hero or throwing confetti and blowing tin horns . . . tell me if the lovers are losers . . . tell me if any get more than the lovers . . . in the dust . . . in the cool tombs.

CARL SANDBURG.