A Bit of History and Construction Hints for FAIRY FRIENDLY WINDOW SILL PLANTERS

Presented by BOB VAN CLEEF of the North River Railway
• This presentation is mostly about fairy gardens.
• It begins with a few interesting bits of history on how they came to be.
• It then describes a two types of small ‘planters’ suitable for placing on a window sill.
• Both contain both small plants and figurines depicting life among fairies.
• A blueprint for a fancy planter follows this presentation.

This fishbowl was used for a small fairy garden
SO WHAT IS A FAIRY GARDEN?

- A fairy garden is a garden that is said to be attractive to fairies and so is quite small.
- The plants used in the garden often resemble those that are much larger.
- Of course this is all a matter of scale so these gardens can be almost any size and contain almost anything pretty.
ABOUT FAIRIES

• *Early* European Christians believed fairies to be angels that didn’t quite make it to heaven and brought good luck.

• Outside of Europe pictured them in many slightly darker forms ranging from harmless and playful spirits to minor goddesses.

• A rare few even believed them to be minions of the devil to pester man’s existence.

A Victorian fairy made from everything good
IT STARTED WITH BONSAI GARDENS

• The Japanese art of bonsai (tray planting) originated from Imperial diplomats and students returning from China in the 6th century. They were considered as souvenirs in portraying serene scenes for contemplation.

• These table top decorations grew in popularity as ever more complex miniature gardens but were difficult to maintain.

Juniper tree Bonsai with clay man figures.
VICTORIAN GARDENS

• Also of influence were the full size Victorian Gardens built in England around 1900.

• Wealthy Households may not have been horticulturists but they sure could employ professional gardeners.

• Great attention was given to detailed fretwork, ornamental brickwork and terracotta panels, swirls, volutes and so on.

• Most contained statuary, exotic vegetation and elaborate layouts.
FAIREY GARDENS COME to AMERICA

• Three more elements preceded the modern fairy garden and set the stage for their popularity.
• The first was the *Fairy* gardens first appeared in America during the 1893 World’s Fair in Chicago.
• They became known by a few horticulturists but remained a rare curiosity due to the high maintenance they required.

Note how this appears to be the home of Bilbo, a hobbit from “Lord of the Rings”
I BELIEVE IN FAIRIES

• James Matthew Barrie's 'Peter Pan' in 1904 was probably a Second strong influence for these gardens.
• James wrote this and several other popular and successful plays inspired by a number of local children (the lost boys in Peter Pan) playing the part of the pirates and of fairies (Tinkerbell).
• His plays also became a very popular book in 1911.
FAIRIES PHOTOGRAPHED

• 16 year old Elsie Wright was a third influence probably inspired by Barrie's ‘Peter Pan’.
• She and her cousin popularized the idea of fairy gardens in 1917 by taking trick pictures with a borrowed new-fangled Kodak camera.
• Her fake pictures were widely published and came to the attention of spiritualist Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (of Sherlock Holmes fame)
• He publicly pronounced her images as genuine proof of fairies.

Fairies were supposed to bring good luck and so their ‘visits’ were encouraged
ONE HOAX DESERVES ANOTHER

• Don’t have any pity for Doyle shame when the fairy hoax was eventually exposed as he loved to play pranks too.
• It has been all but proved he tricked Charles Darwin and Charles Dawson earlier into thinking they had discovered the link between ape and man in 1908.
• This was known as the Piltdown man hoax with the ‘find’ just three miles from where he lived.
• It was also known that as a spiritualist he was openly hostile to both scientists.
MODEL TRAINS OUTDOORS

• A few model railroaders built their miniature empires outside as far back as 1934 but they didn’t believe in fairies so their ‘gardens’ were simply regarded as miniaturized scenery.

• The main point here is that miniature worlds had been slowly gaining popularity over the years.

A modern day ‘Garden Railroad’
The UBIQUIDOUS PINK FLAMINGO

• More recently, Don Featherstone sculpted the first flamingo lawn decoration in Massachusetts to demonstrate the then new injection-molding technology in 1957.

• he had no idea what he was starting.

• The popular birds quickly migrated first to Florida then spread across the nation as a lawn decoration.
MUSHROOM LADY

• It didn’t take long before a whole plethora of other decorations spread throughout the land.

• Many patterns for 2D cutouts appeared in magazines for home-made decorations.

Is this a huge double stem mushroom or a lady working in her garden?
BIRDBATH DECORATIONS

• The pre-cursors of the fairy gardens soon followed.
• Common everyday items ranging from birdbaths, old bathtubs, boots, shoes and even toilets were pressed into service.
• The fact is, if it could hold a bit of soil, it could be turned into some sort of decorations by the lady of the house and populated by gnomes, trolls and fairies.
Today, many fairies have moved inside to make their home inside terrariums and planters.

You will often find creatures other than fairies lurking around but all are beautiful and fascinating.

Gardens of all types are more common than ever and are easy to find.

Whole industries produce supplies specifically for miniature and micro gardens.
A TYPICAL GARDEN

• Indoor fairies escaped their fragile bubble and moved to simpler gardens on windows where they could look out on the world.
• Their gardens continued to depict some type of scene.
• Fairies and small animals are often the focal point
• Trees, shrubs and flowers surround them.
• Ponds, stairs, grass and paths often complete the scene.
LOW MAINTENANCE GARDENS

• The gardens shown here will use vegetation that requires very little water.
• This means that once constructed, they will require very low maintenance.
• Succulents and air plants both grow in warm, arid climates with bright or indirect sunlight.

These gardens do go dormant in the winter but come alive and thrive in the summer.
MODERN FAIRY GARDENS

• This little number was found in a church fair.
• It is mostly artificial but it does contain a couple of live plants and of course a fairy.
• It was the inspiration for this presentation.
A MORE COMPLEX GARDEN

• Here, the container, vegetation, soil, and decorations selected ‘paint’ a small scene or landscape.

• Both the container and planting medium must be free from contaminants that can effect the health of the plants.

• The plants selected must co-exist in a common environment.

Special care must be used when using both succulents and air plants in the same container.
ANOTHER SIMPLE ‘PLANTER’

• Some plants such as air plants do not require soil.
• They do require water but only in very small amounts.
• Constant contact with moisture destroys these plants.
• This plant is simply lifted out once a week, dunked in water, then dropped back in place.
CONTAINERLESS GARDENS

• Actually, a garden can be as simple as this Cholla wood log.
• The log, plants and all, is dunked in water every week or two, allowed to dry, and placed back near a window.
• When cholla is used it is common that everything is not planted but glued in place.
• E6000 is widely used for this purpose.
E6000 INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVE

• This tough, waterproof, flexible and chemical resistant multi-purpose glue can be used to glue air plants to almost anything without damage to the plant.
• It will bond to concrete, wood, glass, metals and of course, live plants.
• It can be found in any craft or hardware store.
LET’S BUILD AN
SIMPLE AIR PLANT DISPLAY

• This section will describe gardening with air plants.
• Actually, the term Planter or garden is a misnomer.
• Plants (and often fairies alike) are glued in place or placed loosely in a container, not planted.
• They obtain water and nutrients they need through the circulating air around them.
OBTAINING WHAT IS NEEDED

• You will need some plants of course plus whatever is needed to build the planter.
• A partial list of some internet sources are found at the end of this presentation.
• Also look in hobby or craft stores, Aquarium shops and regular garden stores.
• Don’t overlook tag sales as yet another source.
DECORATIONS

• Fairy gardens will by definition have living things.
• Try to visualize a scene to be created and gather what is required to create it.
• Thousands of tiny decorations are available in hobby, craft and dollhouse stores.
• Tag sales can also be a good source of materials.
• Cholla, various sea shells, stones, glass and jewelry findings commonly supplement the ‘live’ decorations.
• Cholla wood, Pronounced **CHoi(y)ə**, is the skeletal remains of certain types of cacti.
• It is commonly used in aquariums or decorations.
• It is easy to cut makes a good base for planters.
SELECTING AND CUTTING CHOLLA

Be selective when choosing the cholla to be cut
Then cut to make an interesting shape.
SEA URCHINS

• Sea urchin and sand dollar skeletons are commonly found in the aquarium department of any pet store or on the internet.
• Starfish, treasure chests or other decorations may also prove useful.
• The point is that almost any pretty object has potential
PLAIN ROCKS

- Rocks from the back yard is another source of interesting objects.
- Can’t find any the right size? Find a sledge hammer and use it.
- Broken rocks can be very interesting.
POLISHED ROCKS.

- Not all rocks are hard enough to be tumbled but those that are can be another touch.
- Look in souvenir shops the next time you go on vacation.
- The list of what might go into a garden is endless so by now you should have an idea of even more that could make up your garden.
PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

• Thin 1/8” plywood was cut to an irregular shape to make this interesting base.
• It was then lightly sanded, stained to a dark walnut color and coated with two layers of dull varnish.
• Of course any scrap wood can be used and cut to any shape.
BEGIN BUILDING

This handy Dremel 8200 cordless was used to form cup on top of the cholla where the sea urchin will be glued. The Cholla is then glued to the base.
ADD THE SEA URCHIN

• A small sea urchin shell can be glued to the cholla as shown here.
• Sea urchins are considered a good delicacy in some countries
• The dried skeletons are used as part of decorations for anything ranging from aquariums to wedding favors.
• They also make great containers for small air plants.
BUILD THE SCENE

- Now is the time to arrange as many or as few decorations you want to the base.
- There is no right or wrong way to do this.
- Once you have a pleasing arrangement you just glue everything in place.
SELECT the PLANT

- There are well over 300 species of air tillandsias but it may be difficult to find one the right size.
- One strategy is to purchase one plant that is larger than wanted but has 5 to 8 ‘pups’.
- These are smaller offshoots of the main plant that may be cut apart (five new plants for the cost of one).
Once completed you will have a pleasing, easy to maintain plant that makes a nice conversational piece.

It can easily be moved to a table when company comes or used to decorate a counter.

Simply return it to a window when your company leaves.
This slightly larger pleasing little planter is meant to be used with succulents or tillandsias.
Both these types of plants require very little water to survive and grow.
Most like sunlight, either filtered or otherwise.
Both types of plants are useful in the creation of a fanciful fairy micro-garden.
PLANTERS

- Planters used for fairy gardens can be more imaginative.
- This configuration with extra trim will allow the placement of any number of thousands of eye-catching plants and creatures.
PLANTER CONSTRUCTION

- Dimensions are not critical and may be altered to suit available space.
- A shelf can be added to a window sill to provide a greater gardening area.
- This planter is made from untreated wood.
- These types of plants are very sensitive to chemicals so no wood preservatives are used.
- Wood rot should not occur due to lack of water and arid climate required for these plants.

A blueprint for a typical planter with storage drawers are after the end of this presentation.
LATH BOARD

- This planter is built mostly from lath board.
- True lath board was originally used for interior walls until the 1950’s the way drywall is used today.
- It was generally a cheap, rough, low-quality lumber.
- The roughness helped to hold the plaster better the smoother finished wood.
- Lath today is now made smooth and used mostly for trim and decoration.

How interior walls were once built.
TODAY’S LATH BOARD

• Today’s so-called lath is available in several sizes and in a whole new array of shapes and grades but is generally long, and thin.
• The width is generally between one and two inches.
• Different woods are used today with some types dyed in various colors.
• It is best to visit the local lumber yard and personally select the boards as warping is still quite common.

Lath can be an inexpensive and highly versatile wood to use for any number of projects.
ASSEMBLING THE PLANTER

• 1-7/8” x 5/16” lath board is used for most of this project.
• Three pieces are cut to length then glued together to create the planter’s base.
• Some light sanding is required to smooth the slight differences in thickness of the pieces.
• The hole in the center allows drainage water to drip into a shallow tray.

The bottom is made from lath board glued edge to edge.
PLANTER FRONT

• The front is added next.
• Be sure to make sure they meet squarely.
• This will insure the rest of the assembly will be neat, accurate and easy.
END PANEL ADDED TO BASE

- Again, this must be accurate.
- Note that the drawer must slide smoothly once the guides are in place.
A SIMPLE HELP TOOL

• Something simple like this fixture can be placed underneath while sanding the ends to size to avoid breakage.
• The sides have a cutout for the drawers.
• These are a bit more delicate and easily broken.
TEMPLATE FOR DRAWERS

• This template was used to quickly rough out cutouts in sides used for the drawers.
• No measuring required.
• Simply place over the side panel and trace drawer opening.
• Later it can be used to insure drawers are cut to the correct size before assembly.
SPACER AND DRAWER GLIDE

A spacer will be glued to the front and back panels to guide the drawers as they move in and out.
BASIC DRAWER BODIES

• The drawers ends are cut from lath board.
• The sides and bottom are 1/16” 5-ply birch plywood available at craft or hobby stores.
• Leave the front end flat but slightly round the corners of the back end.
The drawer should be tested during each of the following steps to insure a good fit.
GLUING SIDES, ENDS and GUIDES

Use an angle iron or a perfectly square block of wood to check the following as glue dries:

- All parts square to each other.
- Drawers slide smoothly within guides.
- End of drawers flush to side panels.
DRAWER PULL

- The Drawer Pull and spacer are also lath board.
- The actual pull is rounded to give a nice ‘feel’ while opening the drawer.
- The cover plate is 1/16” 5-ply Birch plywood cut large enough to cover the cracks around the drawer.
FINISHED DRAWER

The drawers are a handy place to place small tools and/or decorations for your garden.
Once the drawers are completed the front of the planter can be added.
ADD DRAWER COVERS

• This view shows one of the drawer covers installed.
• The drawer covers prevent water leakage or debris from falling into the drawer’s contents.
• Both will eventually find their way to the central drain slot.
INNER WALLS

• The inner walls hold back the soil to create a terraced effect.
• Note the space at the bottom of these walls.
• This allows excess water to reach the drain visible in the center.

NOTE: This shows a TEST FIT for the walls. Slope sheets have yet to be installed.
The planter is held away from the window sill by the risers located on the bottom.

The drain hole allows any excess water to freely pass through the planter.

This should happen only rarely when watering while dirt and other debris will often work its way down through the planter.
This drip tray is placed under the planter to catch any water that seeps through the soil and into the drain hole when watering.

Any water seeping to this tray should quickly evaporate after waterings.
DRAWERS

End view showing a storage drawer.
COMPLETED PLANTER

• This shows the planter with slope sheets in place.
• These funnel excess water and debris thru the planter.
• Note that the seams are completely sealed to prevent leaks.
• The next step is to decide what to plant.

This planter is designed for air plants and succulents.
Now that the planters have been built it is time to look at the plants themselves.

Care must be taken to select plants that are compatible with the way they are planted.

Succulents need different amounts of water and feedings than tillandsias as will be seen shortly.

Even within their groups there will be much variation.

Consider using separate planters.

Alternately, tillandsias can be mounted on backings such as logs that can be lifted or separated from succulents when watered and fed.

Remember, succulents and tillandsias do have different watering requirements.
TILLANDSIAS vs. SUCCULENTS

It should be understood that these are two different terms.

- Tillandsias is a term referring to a specific genus of plants.
- Succulents is a general term referring to plants spanning several families (the most common being the cactus) containing certain characteristics.
SUCCULENTS

Succulents are defined as:

*Any of various plants having fleshy leaves or stems that store water.*

- The Latin name translates Literally to mean ‘Full of juice.’
- About 60 different plant families contain succulents.
- The cactus family alone includes 1,650 to 3,500 species in 130 genera.
- Nearly all cacti are succulents (depending on the definition used) but not all succulents are cacti.
The HEALING PLANT

• Succulents such as the Aloe store water in leaves and stems.
• Sap from the leaf from the aloe plant can provide a soothing cure for burns or raw skin.
• About 60 different plant families contain succulents most of which are in areas with high temperatures and low rainfall.

Succulent plants, such as this *Aloe*, store water in their fleshy leaves.
LIFE CYCLE OF SUCCULENTS

- Most can be grown from seeds or from stem or leaf cuttings.
- The seeds are inside the fruits that blossoms produce annually.
- Some members from the Cactus family (indigenous to North, Central, and South America) can live for more than a century and grow to 20 meters in height.

Artificially, cacti can also take root from leaves and/or cuttings.
PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS

• This small garden is mostly created from leaf cuttings of succulents.
• The soil is kept damp, but not wet.
• The cuttings are placed, not planted, on the moistened soil.
• The roots will grow toward and into the soil to form the new plant.
• The leaves will eventually wither and die.
WATERING SUCCULENTS

• Succulents live in climates that are normally dry and arid.
• They receive most of their water in short but heavy flash floods.
• Succulents can slowly absorb water from the roots in dry soil during droughts but guzzle it during floods.
• Water heavily just once every 1-4 weeks and let soil dry thoroughly before next watering.
• Do not water if the soil sticks to a knife pushed into the soil.
• Another test is to pinch the leaves. If hard, don’t water. You can spray your plants to start with, it will help them.
FERTILIZING SUCCULENTS

• Most succulents are benefited by the addition of diluted 2-7-7 liquid fertilizer added to the water every second or third watering during their growing season.

• Almost any standard houseplant fertilizer will do if thinned and/or used very sparingly.
TILLANDSIAS

- Tillandsia (commonly known as Air Plants) is a genus of around 730 species of evergreen, perennial flowering plants in the family Bromeliaceae. They are native to the forests, mountains and deserts of Central and South America.

Tillandsias or ‘Tillies’ for short a.k.a. air plants use their roots solely as an anchor, not to absorb water.
LIFE CYCLE

- Most Tillandsias live from one to ten years.
- They bloom only once near the end of their life cycle.
- The whole plant is most colorful as the flower develops.
PROPOGATION

• Tillandsias flowers do produce seeds but they also develop 8-12 pups just before or after they bloom.
• Pups grow from the base of the mother plant as shown here.
• Pups can be left in place and the withering mother plant removed.
GROW NEW PLANT FROM PUP

• Pups may also be separated from the mother plant.
• And the mother plant discarded when it has withered.
• Tillandsias can be grown from seed or from pups.
WATERING TILLANDSIAS

- All living things need water. Some more than others, some less. Tillandsia plants absorb water through their leaves, not their roots.
- They use roots strictly to attach and anchor for support.
- All they need is a light mist every 1-2 days and a good dunking for ten minutes once every week or three.
- Do not use from water a domestic salt-based water softener or chlorinated city water. Water straight from a local brook or well is just fine and whatever gunk that comes with it will nourish the plant.
- Simply draw water crud and all, wait a day to let sediment settle, then use.
FERTILIZER for TILLANDSIAS

• Use one or two spritzes of Bromeliad fertilizer (17-8-22) twice a month. It is GREAT for blooming and reproduction!

• Other water-soluble fertilizers like Rapid Grow, Miracle-Grow, etc. can be used at 1/4 strength if Bromeliad fertilizer is not available.

• CAUTION – It is extremely easy to over-fertilize and kill a poor tillly. A spritz of water will help wash off the excess.
WARNING! HOW TO KILL A PLANT

• Both Succulents and Tillandsias exist with very small amounts of water.
• The quickest way to kill either is to over-water.
• The second quickest is to add too much fertilizer.
• Use both VERY sparingly or the plant will rot from the roots up.
• Again, these plants thrive on neglect!
PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

- Now is the time to make a few decisions.
- Where to place the planter?
- What kind of plants to be used?
- How to grow them?
- What decorations to add?
GROWING FROM SEED

- Both Succulents and Tillandsias can be grown from seed.
- Some species, however, can take more than two years to produce a mature plant.

Rare plants are often expensive and difficult to grow but it can be done. Seeds cost anywhere for pennies per seed to a dollar and more for exotics.
This miniature ‘hothouse’ provides a moist environment that allows most seeds (succulents and tillandsias to germinate and grow to a point where they can be transplanted.
GARDEN SOIL

• Black Gold Cactus Mix, a fast-draining medium for cactus (succulent) plants, is a balanced blend of perlite, pumice, earthworm castings and compost.

• It encourages vigorous growth while ensuring ample aeration and drainage that most cacti, bromeliads and succulents require to thrive.
BUYING PLANTS

• Young Plants in 2” pots can be purchased for a dollar or two each.
• They are usually watered before shipment so it is best to wait a month before watering new plants.
• Of course there are exceptions.

The vender will usually include watering instructions in the package with the plants.
ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

• Several types of small artificial plants can supplement living plants.
• They are the ultimate for low-maintenance gardening.
• These can be found in Craft stores such as A.C. Moore or Hobby Lobby.
• Aquarium stores may also have a selection that might be used.
• These plants will not rot if you overwater.

In my book, THIS IS CHEATING!
A wide variety of miniature figurines can add life to any garden. Some are made in different sizes specifically to match the size of a planter box or even an outside garden. These can range from one inch tall to six inches and even larger. Fairies are a very popular theme for such gardens.
Scenes can be made from just one or two figurines or a hundred. While fairies are a common theme there are many more whimsical themes available too.
‘CLAY’ MEN for BONSAI

Those who have worked with bonsai will recognize the Mud-men used here. Again, these come in several sizes.
MODEL RAILROAD FIGURES

Model railroad catalogues and magazines for varying scales can also prove to be a good source for very small figurines. These figures in HO scale are about ½” high.
ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES

• Remember, a garden can be as small or as large as desired.
• They can be simple or very complex, realistic or complete fantasy.
• There is now right or wrong way to build the arrangement.
• The idea is to have fun building a garden that is pleasing to look at.
IN SHORT, ENJOY

THE END
RESOURCES

Air Plant Shop - http://www.airplantshop.com/
Plants, arrangements, care instructions, Q & A, Information

Mostly flowers but some miniature gardens and arrangements

Grow AloeVera_01 - http://www.ehow.com/
Tutorial on growing and maintaining succulents, especially aloe Vera. Also making lotion from aloe plant. Also, arrangements.

Josh’s Frogs SUPPLIES - http://www.joshsfrogs.com/
Okay, this site is mostly for frogs but they do have terrariums, plants and other supplies that can be used with succulents and tillandsias

An explanation of how plants are classified

Plants, supplies and care instructions for tillandsias. There is an extensive library of images showing the various common species available.
This presentation has been brought to you by the North River Railway

Bob Van Cleef
46 Broadway
Coventry, CT 06238
http://www.northriverrailway.net

THE END
### Assembly Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheet</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Main Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drawers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drip Pan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Component Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheet</th>
<th>Component Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Back Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Front Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Left and Right Sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Center Partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Slope Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Drawer Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Drawer Guide, Vertical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Drawer Guide, Horizontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pedistal Rail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Drip Pan Bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Drip Pan Sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Drip Pan End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Drawer Bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Drawer Sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Drawer Ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Drawer Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Drawer Pull Riser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Drawer Pull Front</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- Break sharp corners 1/16".
- Caution, lathboard thickness can vary ± 1/16".
- Sand to thickness as required.
### DETAIL - DRAWER GUIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DET</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>ASSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>DRAWER GUIDE, HORIZ</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (4) FROM 5/16&quot; LATHBOARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DET</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>ASSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>DRAWER GUIDE, VERT</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (8) FROM 5/16&quot; LATHBOARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dimensions

- **12"** (horizontal)
- **4-7/8"** (vertical)
- **4-3/4"** (vertical)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DET</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>ASSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>BACK PANEL</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DET</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>ASSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>FRONT PANEL</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CUT FROM 5/16 x 1-3/4 LATHBOARD
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DET</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>ASSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>FRONT PANEL</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5/16 LATHBOARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DET</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>ASSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>CENTER PARTITION</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5/16 LATHBOARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DET</td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>ASSY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>SLOPE PANEL</td>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5-PLY PLYWOOD 1/3&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>DRAWER COVER</td>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5-PLY PLYWOOD 5/16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>PEDISTAL RAIL</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5/16&quot; LATHBOARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DET</td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>ASSY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>DRIP PAN BOTTOM</td>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5-PLY PLYWOOD 1/16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DET</td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>ASSY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>DRIP PAN SIDE</td>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5-PLY PLYWOOD 1/16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>DRIP PAN END</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5/16&quot; LATHBOARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DET</td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>ASSY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>DRAWER BOTTOM</td>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5-PLY PLYWOOD 1/16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DET</td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>ASSY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>DRAWER SIDE</td>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (4) FROM 5-PLY PLYWOOD 1/16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>DRAWER END</td>
<td>LATHBOARD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (4) FROM 5/16&quot; LATHBOARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DET</td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>ASSY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>DRAWER PULL FRONT</td>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5-PLY PLYWOOD 1/16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DET</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>ASSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>DRAWER PULL RISER</td>
<td>SCRAP WOOD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 1/4&quot; X 1/4&quot; SCRAP WOOD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DET</th>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>ASSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>DRAWER FRONT</td>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CUT (2) FROM 5-PLY PLYWOOD 1/16&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GARDENS

• No one knows exactly where or when the first garden was created.
• It probably originated in prehistoric times along river banks or foothills to preserve desirable species of vegetation and eliminate the undesirable.
• Gardens were also used to create an enclosure to separate domestic plants and animals from open regions.

The word “garden” is derived from an English term meaning a fence or enclosure.
HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

• These biblical gardens portrayed an early ideal concept of gardening.

• While there is no proof it actually existed, or if it did what it actually looked like but it demonstrated a concept that did exist.