

LANDSCAPE  
GARDENING  
PARSONS





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# LANDSCAPE GARDENING

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NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS ON LAWS AND LAWS  
PLANTING-LAYING OUT AND ARRANGEMENT OF  
COUNTRY PLOTS, LARGE AND SMALL PARKS, CEM-  
ETERY PLOTS, AND RAILWAY-STATION LAWS-DE-  
CIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS-THE  
HARDY BORDER-BEDDING PLANTS-ROCKWORK, ETC.

BY  
**SAMUEL PARSONS, JR.**  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS, NEW YORK CITY

ILLUSTRATED



"I should prefer the delights of a garden to the  
dominion of a world."—John Adams

**G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS**  
LONDON

NEW YORK  
37 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET  
Coe & Hitchcock Press  
1891



THE RAND EFFECT—LOTS OF WICKLES



and by no means common, though a well-known plant. It behaves well during the most trying vicissitudes, whether of winter or of transplanting. It needs little or no pruning, and should occupy the most distinguished positions on the lawn.

The laburnum is a lovely tree of medium size, with June flowers of exceeding beauty, long spout remarkably in color, turning sometimes to a deep purple. There are several varieties of both the Scotch and common laburnum, but they resemble each other much, and what differences do exist are somewhat difficult to define in words that would be intelligible to the ordinary reader. The laburnum can hardly ever be a popular tree throughout America, for it suffers from blight in many sections to a degree that is discouraging to the lawn-planter.

Many trees have such beauty of foliage in June as to fairly overshadow the attractions of the flowers. The tulip tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) is a notable instance of this peculiarity. Notwithstanding its flowers are so curiously and finely formed and tinted, we scarcely notice them at first glance



WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT.  
(*ÆGOLUS RUBICUNDA.*)



VN.

ety in even  
t must be in  
ned by white-  
deciduous trees  
rees, by the by,  
not all, of our  
they may be used  
tuate, as it were, the  
be employed, because,  
associated with deciduous

of form may be attained in  
immediate outskirts of the  
esque, naked branches, like  
d pyramidal oak.  
ree shows in this background  
early denuded as it is of foliage.  
most attractive of deciduous trees,  
ink and branches, and its light,  
age. Wide-spreading branches of the  
m, lately referred to, standing well for-  
serve to vary the effect with partially  
rounded contours of that loveliest of decidu-  
s, *Virgilea lutea*, or yellow  
*drastis tinctoria*. The background is thus subtly  
society with curious branching and beauty  
massive. Dark-green color  
ion, while all sameness  
ther foliage, and



KENTUCKY COFFEE-TREE.  
(*GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS*.)



EFFECT.

the Northern  
specially planted

evergreen thorn,  
the plant, is always



GINKGO TREE, IRISH YEWS, AND WEEPING SOPHORA

Its low, dense masses of  
small and regularly formed, present a  
the most pleasing character. Some  
reddened by the faintest



JAPAN PARASOL PINE.  
(SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA.)



## CITY PARKS.

seemingly unknown distances,—who  
There is dignity, there is breadth,  
and yet a sense of isolation that is not  
genuine park scenery that the eye is  
er on and the foot to walk on, and presents,  
single feature, one of the best examples we  
park-work.

the bright costumes of numerous tennis players  
surface and attract many interested spectators.  
ne it is more attractive when it lies in unbroken  
the shimmering atmosphere of an autumn day with  
and gold of the maples and hickories framing and  
tening its greensward.

Leaving the large suggestion of breadth and distance of  
the North Meadow, we pass up the West Drive to the  
Highlands of the park. As we cross the bridge spanning  
the stream which flows out of the pool of water near Eighth  
Avenue and 100th Street, called the Pool, we look in an-  
tumn on a splendid hillside of blood-red sumach, and turn-  
ing the other way we see a rock-bordered stream winding  
along a forest-covered hillside. It is all charmingly wild  
picturesque. When we reach the top of the great hill  
with native trees we turn up a wide drive to the  
open space of road, greensward, and digni-  
ty.

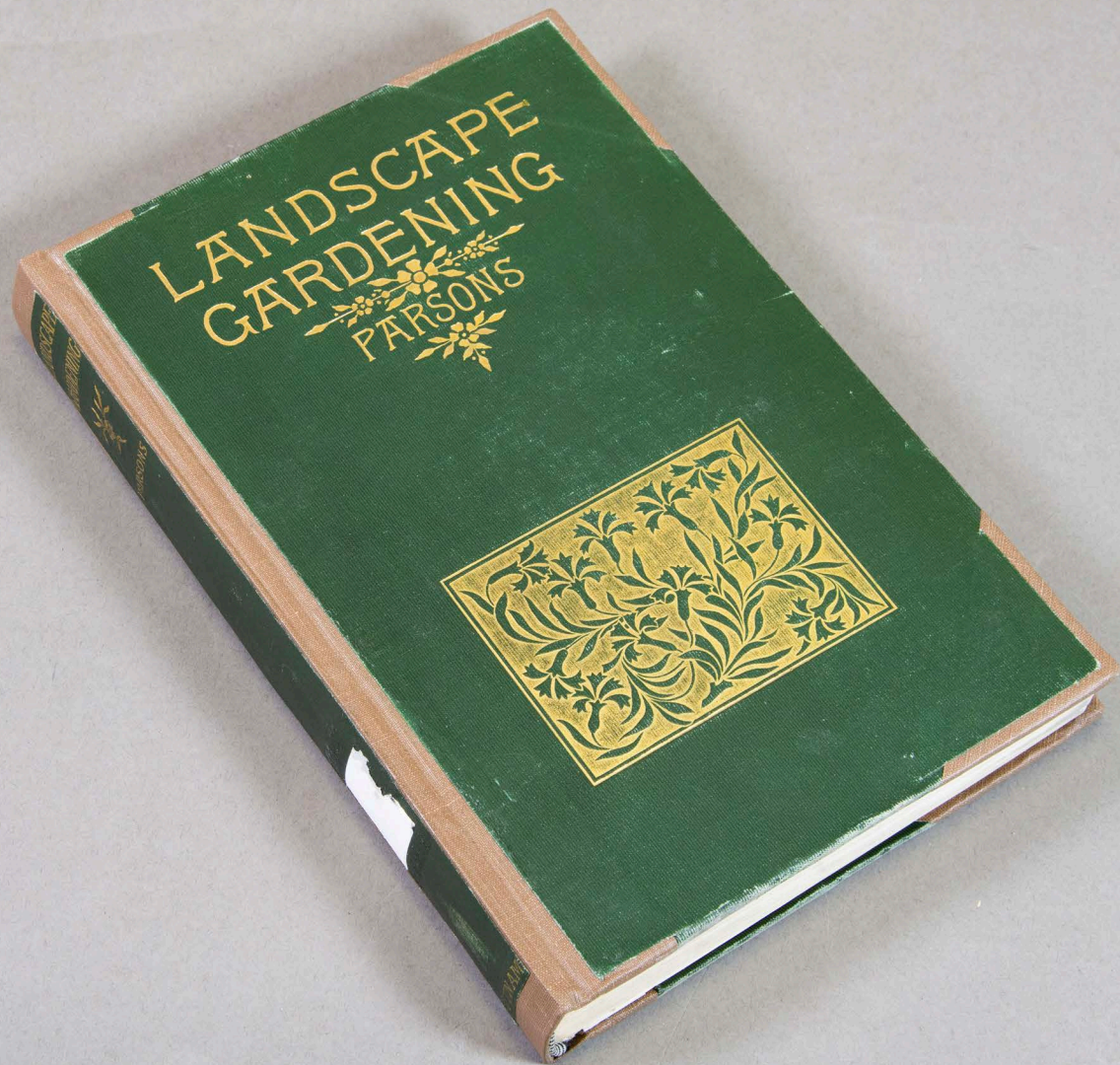


A GORGE IN CENTRAL PARK.









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27 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET  
The Knickerbocker Press  
1904  
LONDON  
24 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND





ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES.

It transplants with difficulty and grows slowly; but when once established it is admired by every one and planted by few. Indeed, though we have many cases preserve their leaves fresh and green in the North, there are seasons when it has demanded patience it has demanded. In the North, there are seasons when it has demanded patience it has demanded. In the North, there are seasons when it has demanded patience it has demanded.

December

To me the American tree have taken their departure. The foliage is delicate in finish, and it lies in an arrangement of layers that is peculiarly attractive. Strong, sturdy, and enduring, it is other rival the beech really has in late fall, is the oak. The only European species and variety, the gray *E. ferruginea*, is no less beautiful than the American tree have taken their departure.

GREEN AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.

Did space permit, we should in autumn of various privets, *Daphne*, green foliage, and certain of the *Euonymus*, the gray *E. Hortensis* and the *Euonymus* large leaves and red berries, as well as the *Azalea* etc. All these should be planted with taste about the lawn, supported by occasional *Dendrons*, laurels, mahonias, and other evergreens. Thus adorned, the lawn, in the fine air and light and during bright days, may well tempt us to its yet beautiful foliage, where crimson and gold are plentifully with green.



JUNE EFFECTS ON THE LAWN.

Perhaps, however, the most extraordinary spruce in June is the tiger-tail spruce (*Picea polita*) from Japan. And its name seems not inaptly given as we note the



JAPAN RAMANAS ROSE.  
(ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA.)

enlarged bright golden tips of the  
from the enveloping leaf bud  
this evergreen is str



JUNE EFFECTS ON THE LAND

flowers mingle. The illustration on the opposite page shows an arbor in Central Park covered with flowers. It exhibits the flowers with excellent results of the two best climbing roses, Baronne de Rothschild and the Prairie. There are other roses of climbing roses, but they do not compare with the excellent qualities of these two.

might be probably devoted to the cultivation of flowering qualities of hardy roses, such as the Baronne de Rothschild, the Prairie, and others, but in the brief way in which we have treated of roses as a class. To their general cultivation, no pen can do adequate justice, and we must refer to the literature of the subject. However, devote a few lines to some of the most important roses, and for the disposition of rose bushes.

to get the best roses, the soil should be a rich sandy loam and should be well worked. The growth of last year should be cut down to the ground, or, if the plant is small, to the stem. Rose bugs and blights are common, and should be carefully tended, especially in the case of the Prairie. The lawn in spite of their growth, need not be so, but we should be careful, and if we cannot be sure



WISTERIA ARBOR, CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.



