

6-27-2005

# American Gardens Historic Garden Styles in America

Larry A. Sagers  
*Utah State University*

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## Recommended Citation

Sagers, Larry A., "American Gardens Historic Garden Styles in America" (2005). *All Archived Publications*. Paper 1368.  
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# Historic Garden Styles

## Historic Garden Styles in America

By Larry Sagers

Utah State University Regional  
Horticulturist

# Historic Garden Styles

- Spanish Settlers in California Found Climatic Conditions Resembling Their Home Country

# Historic Garden Styles

- English and Dutch Settlers in Virginia and New England Made Gardens Like Those They Had Known at Home

# Historic Garden Styles

- Copies of Gerard's Herbal (1597, Reprinted in 1633) Traveled With the Settlers and Guided Them in Planting for Medicinal and Culinary Purposes

# Historic Garden Styles

- Williamsburg Became the Capital of Virginia and a Center of Gardening Activity

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Protestant Community Remembered England in the Reign of William III (1688-1702) and Admired the Dutch Style As It Was Employed in Holland and in England

# Historic Garden Styles

- Loathing Autocracy and Living in What They Saw As an Untamed Wilderness They Had No Enthusiasm for the French Style or the Emerging Augustan Style



# Historic Garden Styles

- The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg Has a Christopher Wren Building With a Formal Garden and Topiary

# Historic Garden Styles

- When Governor Alexander Spotswood Was Appointed, in 1710, He Built a Large Garden for the Governor's Mansion, With Hedges, Parterres and a Canal

# Historic Garden Styles

- Williamsburg Ceased to Be a Capital During the War of Independence and When a Virginian Became President He Introduced Palladianism and the Serpentine Style to America

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Mixed Style Became Popular During the Nineteenth Century, Under the Influence of Downing and Olmsted

# Historic Garden Styles

- Its Popularity Extended Into the First Half of the Twentieth Century, Known As the Country Place Era (C1820-1920)

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Profession Which Practiced Garden Design in America Adopted the Name Landscape Architecture

# Historic Garden Styles

- As in Europe, Designers Were Influenced by the Arts and Crafts Style in First Half of the Twentieth Century

# Historic Garden Styles

- During the Century's Second Half American Designers, Including Church and Kiley, Developed Some Excellent Gardens in the Abstract Style



# Historic Garden Styles

- El Novillero, in Sonoma County, Is Rightly Described by the Oxford Companion to Gardens As 'One of the Most Significant Gardens of the Twentieth Century'

# Historic Garden Styles

- Pre-colonial European Styles

# Historic Garden Styles

- North America Has Many Interesting Re-creations of European Styles. The J Paul Getty Museum at Malibu in California Is One of the Best Places to See a Roman Courtyard Garden

# Historic Garden Styles

- There Are Examples of Re-created Cloister Gardens at Fort Tyron Park (12 Miles North of Midtown Manhattan) and the Franciscan Monastery Gardens in Washington DC

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Villa Vizcaya, in Miami, Is an Italian Renaissance Garden Which Incorporates Many Features Obtained From Gardens in Italy

# Historic Garden Styles

- Colonial Gardens

# Historic Garden Styles

- Early Colonization of North America Was Dominated by Europe's Maritime Powers: Britain, France, Holland, Spain and Portugal

# Historic Garden Styles

- Like All Colonists, They Brought Design Styles From Their Home Countries



# Historic Garden Styles

- In California, This Led to the Foundation of Spanish Missions With Enclosed and Planted Courtyard Gardens, Drawing More From Monastic Traditions Than From Renaissance Gardens

# Historic Garden Styles

- Since They Were Engaged in a Struggle for Survival, Courtyard Space Was Planted Rather Than Kept As a Cloister

# Historic Garden Styles

- French Canadians Looked to the the Style of Seventeenth Century Baroque Gardens

# Historic Garden Styles

- English and Dutch Settlers Remembered the Style of William and Mary

# Historic Garden Styles

- Colonial Williamsburg Has Examples of Gardens Dating From the Reign of William III

# Historic Garden Styles

- George Washington's Garden, at Mount Vernon, is perhaps best understood as an example of the Augustan Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- Landscape Gardens

# Historic Garden Styles

- America Joined the Mainstream of Western Garden Design in the Course of the Eighteenth Century and Was Fortunate That the Second President Had Even More Enthusiasm for Gardens Than the First President



# Historic Garden Styles

- Thomas Jefferson Was Also a Talented Designer. Work on His Estate, at Monticello (Charlottesville, Virginia), Began in 1768

# Historic Garden Styles

- While an Ambassador in Paris (1784-9), Jefferson Toured French and English Gardens Work at Monticello Continued Until His Death in 1826, by Which Time It Had Become an Example of the Landscape Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- Mixed Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- North America Proved to Be Exceptionally Fertile Ground for the Eclecticism of the Mixed Style. This Was the Style of Andrew Jackson Downing and Its Influence Continued Long After His Death

# Historic Garden Styles

- William Randolph Hearst's Estate at San Simeon Is a Prime Example and Montreal Botanical Garden Has 30 Areas of Distinct Character

# Historic Garden Styles

- Italian Revival

# Historic Garden Styles

- Like Britain, America Enjoyed an Italian Revival in the Nineteenth Early Twentieth Centuries

# Historic Garden Styles

- Villa Vizcaya, in Miami, Is an Example



# Historic Garden Styles

- Filoli, at Woodside in California, As a Very Suitable Landform and Climate for the Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- Longwood Gardens at Kennett Square in Pennsylvania Was Started in 1902 and Designed by the Owner, Pierre Dupont

# Historic Garden Styles

- J C Loudon's Idea, of Using Exotic Plants in Picturesque Compositions, Became the Dominant Compositional Principle for America's Botanic Gardens

# Historic Garden Styles

- Loudon Invented the Name Gardenesque Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- America Has Examples at the Arnold Arboretum, the Winterthur Garden in Delaware

# Historic Garden Styles

- Arts and Crafts Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- There Are Many Examples of This Style in America, by Owner-designers and by Professional Designers

# Historic Garden Styles

- Beatrix Farrand Was a Leading Professional Exponent of the Style. The Finest Example of Her Work Is at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington DC



# Historic Garden Styles

- She Also Worked at Dartington Hall in England. Old Westbury Gardens at Long Island in New York Is a Fine Example of the Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- Abstract Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- Thomas Church and Dan Kiley, America Has Two of the World's Leading Exponents of the Abstract Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- Many of Church's Gardens Were for Private Clients and Are Not Easy to Visit. Many of Kiley's Projects Were for Corporate Clients, Including the Oakland Museum

# Historic Garden Styles

- It Is the American Social Ideal That Each Family Should Have an Independent Home; That This Home Should Consist of
  - A Detached House in a Plot of Ground
  - The Plot Should Be Planted With Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Grass

# Historic Garden Styles

- This Was the Ideal From the Days of the First Settlements, and It Is Even Now the American Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- American Landscape Gardening is Primarily devoted to the Home-grounds and the Design and Planting of Back Yards

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Majority of Home Gardens Are Enclosed Yards. They Were First Rough Stockades; but Soon the Neat Fence of Sawn Wooden Pickets Became the Recognized Mode



# Historic Garden Styles

- This Style of Making Yards Persisted for Many Years. Wood Being Plentiful and Woodworking a Universal Industry

# Historic Garden Styles

- Much Ingenuity Was Shown in Making Elaborate Picket Fences. Posts Were Elaborately Turned, Sawn or Built up of Wood, and Surmounted by Turned or Carved Capitals, Often of Quite Artistic Design

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Pickets Themselves Were Shaped and Spaced in Various Ways to Gain Effects Pleasing to the Eye; and the Fences Were Nearly Always Neatly Painted, White Being the Traditional Color

# Historic Garden Styles

- Naturally, Also, the Swinging Gates in These White Picket Fences Received Special Attention, Sometimes Being Real Works of Art. These Enclosures Were Made for Protection From Live Stock

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Early American Colonial Gardens Enclosed by These White Picket Fences Were Very Simple. They Had Fruit-trees, Kitchen Vegetables and Medicinal Herbs, Interspersed With Flowering Plants. Next the House and in the Front Yard, Flowers and Ornamental Shrubs Were Grown

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Lilac Was an Early Favorite, As Were Roses, Sweetbriers, Hollyhocks, Lemon Lilies, and “ Flags “ (Iris). These Front Yards Were Narrow, Seldom More Than Six to Ten Feet Wide, Though the Larger Houses Were Sometimes Set Farther Back

# Historic Garden Styles

- Roughly Speaking, the Modern American Taste for a Wide Set-back Did Not Develop Till After the Civil War (1865).

# Historic Garden Styles

- As Soon As Pioneer Conditions Began to Wane This Necessity Disappeared, and After a Time the Picket Fences Also Disappeared



# Historic Garden Styles

- Although They Were Retained for a Time on Custom, There Presently Arose the Counter Style of Having Front Yards All Open to the Street—a Style Which Is Popular In Many Areas Of the Country

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Movement of the Dwelling-houses Back Farther From the Street Made The Front Yards Considerably Larger More Open

# Historic Garden Styles

- These Front Yards Were a Major Feature of the Home Grounds. They Were Large, Open, Democratic, and Showy

# Historic Garden Styles

- At the Same Time the English and German Habit of Living in the Garden Was Lost in America

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Demand for Privacy, Either in the Front Yard or in Any Other Part of the Garden, Diminished, or Vanished Altogether

# Historic Garden Styles

- Indeed, American Landscape Architects and Laymen of Taste Have Long Lamented This Lack of Privacy in Home Gardens

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Best of These Front Yards Have One or Two Large Shade Trees, Possibly More. In the Northern States Elms and Maples Were Preferred; in the Southern States, Live Oaks and Magnolias

# Historic Garden Styles

- Many Other Species Were Used Here and There. It Also Became the Custom, Less Praise-Worthy, to Plant One or Two Showy Exotic “Ornamental” Trees on the Front Lawn. Copper Beech, Weeping Birch and Camperdown Elm Were Old Favorites: in Recent Times Blue Spruce Has Outdistanced All Competitors



# Historic Garden Styles

- Fine Shrubs, Often As Single Specimens, Sometimes in Beds or Groups, Were Also Employed

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Early Colonists Brought With Them Their Plants From England, Which Were Grown in Raised Beds for Beauty, Food and Medicines - And, More Than Likely, As a Reminder of Home

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Gardens, Enclosed by Hedges to Keep Out Roaming Cattle, Were, Essentially, Cottage Gardens Transplanted Across the Atlantic

# Historic Garden Styles

- As the 18th Century Progressed, So New Ideas Came From Britain, and the Small, Intimate and Formal Gardens of Colonial Williamsburg Echo the Anglo-Dutch Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- While 'Capability' Brown Was Transforming Thousands of Acres to Make Them Look More Natural Than Nature, the Colonialists Were Making Their Relatively Small Gardens to a Formal Style, Which Had Its Origins in the Late 16th Century

# Historic Garden Styles

- Their Gardens Were Enclosed by a White Painted Post and Rail Fence or a Hedge of Box, the Garden Was Nature Was Tamed, Trimmed and Kept in Order

# Historic Garden Styles

- People Descendedg From a Balustraded Wooden Veranda or Porch Paths of Brick or Gravel Lead Between a Series of Geometrically-shaped and Symmetrically-arranged Beds, Which Were Often Edged With a Low Box Hedge or Bricks Inserted Into the Ground at 45 Degrees

# Historic Garden Styles

- Along the Perimeter, Inside the Hedge or Fence Was Wooden Trellis Against Which Were Trained Fruit Trees



# Historic Garden Styles

- Planting

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Beds Were Planted With a Mix of Indigenous American Species and Imports From Europe, Arranged to Give a Tapestry Effect of Color Through the Seasons

# Historic Garden Styles

- In Many Cases This Was Augmented With Geometric Topiary Made From Clipped Box. Other Additions to These Utilitarian Gardens Could Be an Ornamental Wellhead, a White Painted Shed, or an Outside Privy

# Historic Garden Styles

- An American Style

# Historic Garden Styles

- With Time an American Style Evolved, Pioneered by Those Two Nation-builders - Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, and George Washington at Mount Vernon

# Historic Garden Styles

- This 'Plantation Style' Was Most Effectively Displayed on Those Estates That Flanked the Coast and Rivers From Maryland to South Georgia, and Used Plantings of Predominantly Natives

# Historic Garden Styles

- The American Garden Travels to England

# Historic Garden Styles

- So Exciting Were These Plant Discoveries, That an 'American Garden' Became a Very Fashionable Addition to the Estate Gardens of Georgian England



# Historic Garden Styles

- This Passion for Plants American, and Conifers in Particular, Was Given a Fillip With the Plant Hunting Expeditions of David Douglas to the Pacific North West

# Historic Garden Styles

- In the 1820s and '30s, His Discovery of Over 120 New Species Including, the Tassel Tree (*Garrya Elliptica*), the Flowering Currant (*Ribes Sanguineum*), the Monterey Pine (*Pinus Radiata*), And, of Course, the Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga Menziesii*.)

# Historic Garden Styles

- Four Phases of European Influence on American Gardens Can Be Identified:

# Historic Garden Styles

- 1. Early American Landowners Employed Immigrants Who Had Learned Their Skills in the Gardens of the Old World. The Houses and Gardens They Made Form an Integral Part of the European Tradition

# Historic Garden Styles

- 2. When America Began to Train Its Own Gardeners and Designers, They Learned About European Gardens and Gardening From Books, Especially the Publications of Humphry Repton and John Claudius Loudon

# Historic Garden Styles

- Given the Strength of European Influence, It Is Possible to Use the Same Stylistic Classifications As for American and European Gardens (As in the Section on American Examples of Garden Styles)

# Historic Garden Styles

- 3. When American Families Became Wealthy They Booked Passages on Ocean Liners and a European Tour Became As Important to the American Rich As a Grand Tour Had Been for the English During the Eighteenth Century. Americans Were Interested Both in Ancient Gardens and in Contemporary Trends

# Historic Garden Styles

- 4. European Designers Influenced the Development of the International Modern Style Gardens in America



# Historic Garden Styles

- In Studying the Progress of Garden Art and Landscape Architecture in America, Especially Whenever Any Comparison With Europe Is Implied, One Fundamental Difference Should Always Be Taken Into Account

# Historic Garden Styles

- By Comparison With Europe, America Has Never Had a Large Number of Great Private Garden Estates. A Certain Number Were Indeed Created, but Many of Them Have Already Been Abandoned, and None Has Ever Had a Permanent Leadership or Influence. At Most They Represent a Transitory Phase of American Culture

# Historic Garden Styles

- On the Other Hand the American Taste in Small Home Grounds Represents Something Permanent, General and Significant; and This May Be Said to Be a Natural Corollary of the Earliest Traditions. Civilization in America Began, As It Were, Full-fledged

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Early Colonists Came Direct From the Settled Civilizations of Europe, Particularly From England. Many of Them Were Persons of Education and Refinement; Some Were Men of Substance

# Historic Garden Styles

- Under Such Circumstances One Might Expect That Evidences of Culture, Including the Making of Gardens in America, Would Be Shown Very Early, and That Some of the Slow and Painful Stages of Progress As Witnessed in the Old World Might Be Altogether Elided

# Historic Garden Styles

- Other Circumstances Contributed to the Popularity of Gardening in America. Every Colony Was Compelled Under Threat of Imminent Starvation to Gain an Immediate Living From the Soil. Practical Gardening and Simple Agriculture Began at Once and in Great Earnestness

# Historic Garden Styles

- The American Colonists Were Forced to Strain Every Nerve, Not Alone to Make a Living, but to Make Homes and Gardens. These They Conceived Inevitably in English Terms—a House Surrounded by a Garden, and in the Garden Always Plants Both for Food and for Delight. There Were Flowers for Color and for Perfume

# Historic Garden Styles

- Even the First-comers Brought Seeds and Cuttings and With These Began at Once the Experiment of Growing the English Favorites: Apples, Plums, Cherries; Beetroots, Turnips and Carrots; Catnip, Marjoram and Thyme; Gillyflowers, Poppies and Roses



# Historic Garden Styles

- While Some of These Failed, Others Happily Succeeded. Then There Were the Native Plants of the New World, Which Were Not to Be Neglected. Here Were Fruits and Shrubs and Gay Flowers Ready to Be Pressed Into Cultivation. Their Enlistment Moved More Slowly Than One Might Have Expected, but It Went on

# Historic Garden Styles

- There is to be considered the further fact that the first colonies were planted in regions of propitious soil and climate. Gardening came easily. The first American colonists were practically all English

# Historic Garden Styles

- They Came From a Country of Gardens. They Had Been Bred in the Tradition of Gardens and Some of Them Were Skilled in Garden Practice

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Great Preponderance of English Blood and of English Culture, So Marked in the Beginning, Has Continued to Rule American Life Even to the Present Day, in No Realm — Not Excepting Even Literature and Common Law—more Strongly Than in Gardening

# Historic Garden Styles

- In Later Years America Received Large Levies of Immigrants From Other Nations, Notably From Germany and the Scandinavian Countries, and Quite Recently From Italy, Greece and Their Neighbors

# Historic Garden Styles

- These Immigrants, Especially the Germans and the Scandinavians, Contributed Substantially to Some Departments of American Thought and Culture—to Education, Science and Technology, for Example—but Not Appreciably to Gardening

# Historic Garden Styles

- To Conclude in a Sentence This Very Brief Account of Foreign Influence in American Landscape Architecture, It May Be Noted That French Contributions Have Been Nil: Only Two French Settlements Survived on the Continent, a Small One at New Orleans and a Larger, More Prolific and More Permanent One in Quebec in Canada

# Historic Garden Styles

- Neither Has Affected American Culture, Least of All American Gardening America Is a Large Country, and No One Can Gain Any Comprehension of the Garden-making Problem There Without Due Consideration of Factors of Geography, Topography and Climate



# Historic Garden Styles

- In Latitude and Longitude the Inhabited Portions of North America Cover a Territory Equal to the British Isles, All of Western Europe, All Eastern Russia, One-half of Siberia, and the Whole Mediterranean Basin, Including Turkey, Persia and Northern Africa

# Historic Garden Styles

- If It Is Necessary, in Writing of European Gardening, to Discriminate Carefully Such Areas As Italy, Germany, Russia and Great Britain, It Is Equally Necessary to Examine the Peculiarities of California, Florida, the Mississippi Basin, New England and Canada in Speaking of Gardening in North America

# Historic Garden Styles

- Aside From Its Mere Physical Vastness, This North American Continent Has a Highly Varied Topography. Beginning at the Eastern Seaboard There Is Found a Narrow Coastal Plain Marked by Low Hills, Often Rocky. Back of This Lies the Geologically Old Appalachian Mountain Range, Heavily Wooded and Watered, and in Its Northern Reaches Strongly Glaciated

# Historic Garden Styles

- Next Comes the Mississippi Valley, Very Wide, Generally Level, Considerably Varied in Its Soil but Largely of Limestone Derivation, Exceedingly Fertile and Mostly Well Cultivated. The Eastern Two-thirds of This Basin Has an Ample Rainfall, Ranging Roughly From Twenty- Five to Thirty-five Inches Annually

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Western Third Verges Toward Arid Conditions, the Rainfall Diminishing Westward to the Rocky Mountains. In This System of High Mountains Is Found a Remarkable Range of Physical Conditions, Varying From Narrow, Sunny, Fertile, Well-watered Valleys to Arid Steppes and Mountain Peaks Capped With Eternal Snow

# Historic Garden Styles

- West of the Rocky Mountains Lies the Great Interior Plateau, About the Size of France and Comprising Several States. The Elevation Ranges From 2000 to 6000 Feet Above Sea-level, With Many Local Mountains Running Considerably Higher, a Few up to 10,000 Feet

# Historic Garden Styles

- Rainfall Is Deficient, but a Few Small Areas Under Irrigation Are Highly Fruitful. This Brings Us to the Sierra Nevada Range, Almost As High As the Rockies and Perhaps More Picturesque. These Mountains Are Heavily Wooded on Their Western Slopes but Nearly Arid on Their Eastern Side

# Historic Garden Styles

- Between Them and the Pacific Ocean Lie the Rich, Varied and Mild Areas of the Pacific Slope in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California. Here the Rain- Fall Is Generally Heavy, Especially Northward, Forests Are Made up of Enormous Trees and Crowding Undergrowth, and the Climate Is Much Milder Than in Corresponding Latitudes Eastward



# Historic Garden Styles

- This Amelioration of the Pacific Coast Climate by the Warm Ocean Currents From Japan Is a Factor of Commanding Importance This Noble Leadership, Though Implanted Before the Civil War, Flowered and Bore Its Fruit After That Interregnum

# Historic Garden Styles

- And in This Later Period It Was Reinforced and Aply Continued in the Leadership of Frederick Law Olmsted, Senior. Olmsted Was Born at Hartford, Conn., In 1822 and Died in Brookline, Mass., 1903

# Historic Garden Styles

- He Came to Public Notice During the War, but His Real Work As Landscape Architect Had Begun in 1857, When He Was Appointed Superintendent of the New Central Park, New York City, Then Under Construction

# Historic Garden Styles

- This Project Was Resumed Under His Direction After the War; and at About the Same Time He Began to Make Plans for Other Important Parks in Brooklyn, N.Y., New Britain, Conn., San Francisco, Calif., Chicago, Ills, and Other Cities

# Historic Garden Styles

- With Him Was Associated for a Time Calvert Vaux, a Capable English-trained Architect, Who Had Previously Been the Professional Partner of Downing

# Historic Garden Styles

- Olmsted Continued the Traditions of Downing. He Strongly Favoured the English or Natural Style of Landscape Architecture (This Term Has to Be Used Rather Inexactly, Since a Strict Analysis Will Show That Every “Natural Style “ Is More or Less Conventionalised, and by Each Worker in His Own Way)

# Historic Garden Styles

- He Was the First Man in America to Organize and Practice the Profession of the Landscape Architect on a Large Scale. For a Time He Had Associated With Him Charles Eliot (Lamented for His Early Death); Also His Stepson John C. Olmsted and His Son Frederick Law Olmsted, Junior

# Historic Garden Styles

- The Firm Is Still Very Active. During All These Years, Mainly the Time From 1870 to 1890, a Number of Young Men Worked With the Firm, Afterward Setting up for Themselves, Thus Propagating in Wider Circles the Olmsted Influence



# Historic Garden Styles

- Olmsted, With Sore Misgivings, Took the Style of Landscape Architect, Discarding the Earlier Nomenclature; and His Example, More Than Anything Else, Fixed the Use of “Landscape Architect” and “Landscape Architecture” on America in Place of the Older English Terms, “Landscape Gardener” and “Landscape Gardening.”

# Historic Garden Styles

- Frederick Law Olmsted Wrote Little for the Public. His Great Influence Was Exerted Through His Personal Disciples and Through His Works. These Works Were Very Many, of Large Proportions, Widely Placed Throughout the United States and Canada, and Lay in the Main Trend of the Developments of the Period

# Historic Garden Styles

- This Period Might Fairly Be Called the Park Era.  
The  
Construction of Central Park in New York (Already  
Advocated by Downing Before His Death)  
Advertised Widely Both the Park Idea and the  
Landscape Architect in Charge. American Cities  
Were Multiplying and Growing Under the  
Impetus of Heavy Immigration and the First Burst  
of Modern Industrialism, and the Park Idea  
Matched the Times

# Historic Garden Styles

- Frederick Law Olmsted and His Associates Designed Many Parks Besides Those Enumerated Above, Insomuch That His Ideas Were Easily Dominant Throughout This Distinct Chapter in American Landscape Architecture

# Historic Garden Styles

- Briefly, the Olmstedian Principles May Be Described As Follows:
  - Preserve the Natural Scenery and If Necessary Restore and Emphasize It
  - Avoid All Formal Design Except in Very Limited Areas About Buildings
  - Keep Open Lawns and Meadows in Large Central Areas

# Historic Garden Styles

- Use Native Trees and Shrubs, Especially in Heavy Border Plantings
- Provide Circulation by Means of Paths and Roads Laid in Wide-sweeping Curves
- Place the Principal Road So That It Will Approximately Circumscribe the Whole Area

# Historic Garden Styles

- These Principles May Still Be Seen Exemplified in  
Several of His Parks, Perhaps Best of All in  
Mount Royal Park, Montreal, and in Franklin  
Park, Boston

# Historic Garden Styles

- Along With the Park Movement, and As an Integral Feature of It, Came the Park Cemetery. This Idea Is a Distinctively American Contribution to Landscape Architecture, For, While Park Cemeteries Have Been Made in Other Countries, the First and Most Numerous Successes Were Those in the United States and Canada



# Historic Garden Styles

- The First Park Cemetery to Attract Wide Attention Was Mount Auburn, Near Boston, Founded in 1831. Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati Came About Twenty Years Later and Was Generally Admired. But Perhaps the Most Influential Example of All Has Been Graceland Cemetery in Chicago of Still Later Date