

Glenn Park.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION,

AND

DRAWING

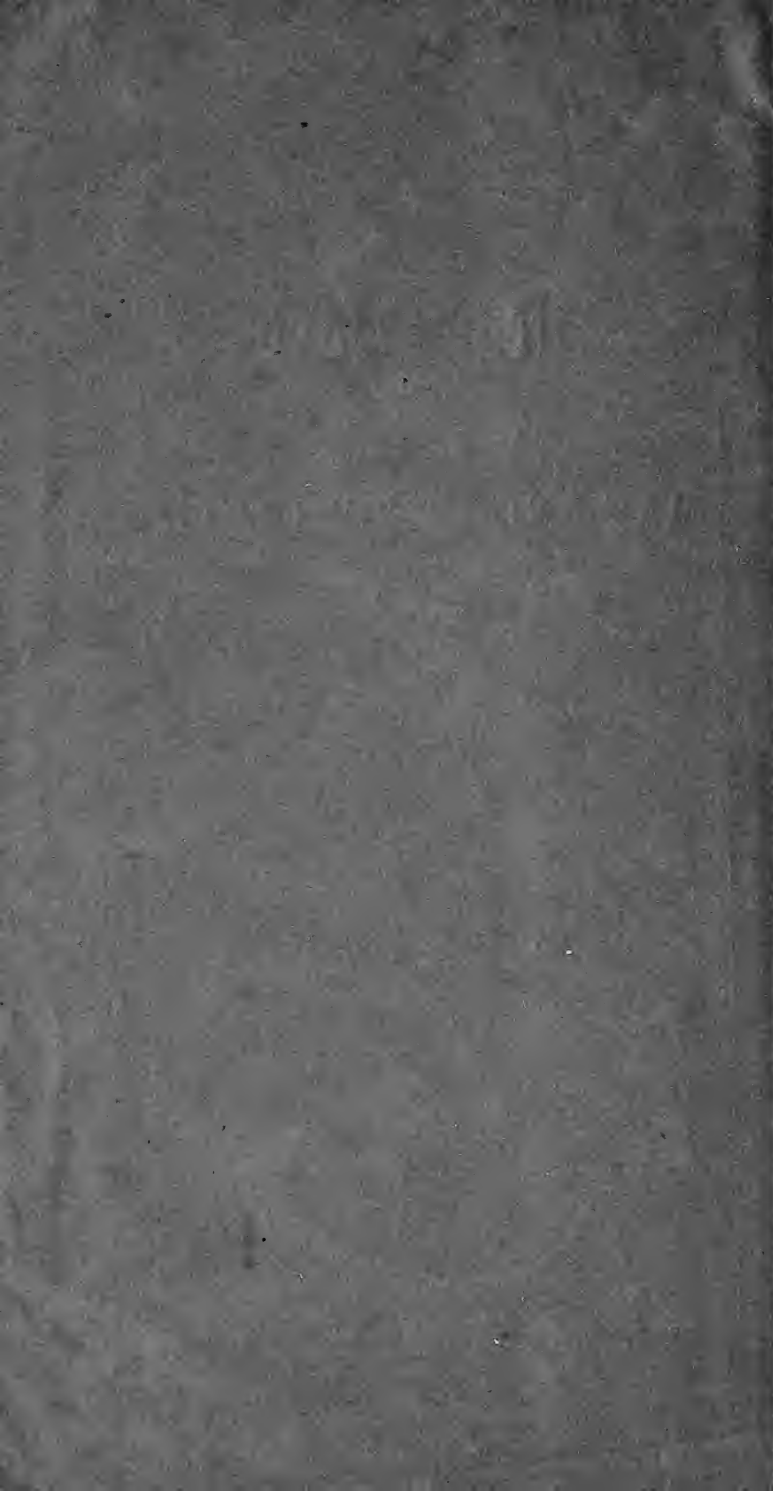
OF THE

Botanical Garden.

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New York.

1854.

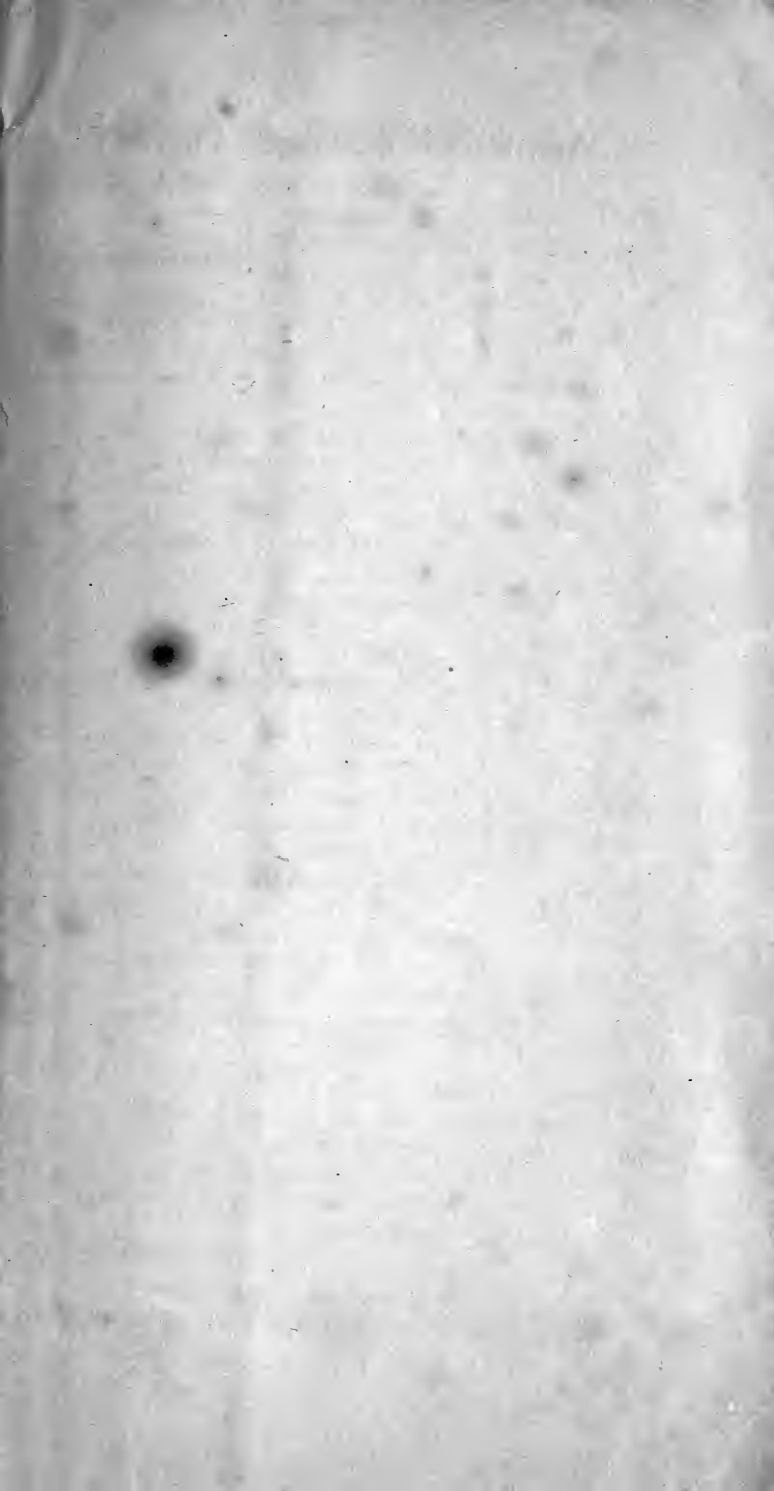


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Glenn Park; map  
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and drawing of the  
botanical garden  
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Storage

855



## THE WITHIN DESCRIBED PROPERTY

Is offered for sale in **Lots of about 50 by 200 feet.** The Streets, Avenues, Parks, &c., are now being laid out and regulated, as designated on the Map annexed, and will be completed by the proprietor, GEORGE I. MANKIN, at his own expense, as the sale of Lots progresses.

The Botanical Garden in accordance with the accompanying plans and drawing has been commenced.

The price of the Lots is uniformly **\$400 each**, the purchaser choosing from those unsold; \$50 of the purchase money to be paid on signing and receiving the contract of sale, and \$25 to be paid quarterly until \$200 shall be paid, when the rest may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent.

The purchase money may be paid off before the same shall become due, if the purchaser wish, and discount will be allowed on such payments at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum.

If default be made in any of the payments before the mortgage is given, any sums before paid shall be forfeited to the seller, at his option.

The Lots will be conveyed, free of incumbrance, by *Warranty Deed*. The Deeds shall contain restrictions against nuisances, and against building any house upon the premises which shall cost less than \$1500.

Although the Botanical Garden, as laid down in the Maps, has been already commenced, the proprietor hereby binds himself, to cancel if demanded the contract of any purchaser and refund to said purchaser all the money he has paid on said contract, together with 7 per cent. interest, if at the expiration of two years it has not become apparent, that the work is steadily progressing towards completion.

GEORGE I. MANKIN.

The subscribers, who are Agents for selling the property, will meet all persons desirous of visiting it, at their office, Broadway, cor. of Leonard St., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, and will accompany them to the place.

F. J. VISSCHER & CO.,  
*Appleton's Building, Room No. 5,*  
BROADWAY, COR. OF LEONARD ST.

# PLAN

of  
BUILDING SITES  
AT  
**GLENN PARK**  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

1854



Scale 150 FEET to an Inch  
WILLIAM SIDES  
LAND SURVEYER  
McVERNON.

New York and Harlem Rail Road.  
New York New Haven R. R.





## Description.

GLENN PARK, containing 363 acres, bounded on the East by the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River in part, running westerly to the high ridge, lying parallel to the Railroad; and extending about one mile along the ridge, overlooking the country for about thirty miles in every direction; has been surveyed and laid out in building sites, and is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Although this property is nearly five hundred feet above the level of the ocean, the land is not abrupt and broken, but is very handsomely rounded in knolls; and the ascent from the direction of Williams Bridge, about two miles distant, is gradual, and by a picturesque road. The approach from Yonkers—a little over two miles—is also very handsome, though hilly after leaving the turnpike. Entering the estate by Bronx Avenue, from the Harlem Railroad at West Mount Vernon, or from the New Haven Railroad at Mount Vernon, half-a-mile distant, the ascent is very gradual.

The design in this undertaking is, to furnish to those seeking it, a respectable, retired, and healthy country residence, avoiding the monotony and crowding of a village, though retaining the advantages of a community. In order to which the avenues are curvilinear, taking within their bounds handsome forest trees, peculiar rocks, waterfalls, &c. The forest trees and wood have been left untouched; parks, lakes, and cascades to be formed; the springs ornamented by handsome enclosures, and covered by neat and airy domes; the brooks deepened, and the banks sodded; promenades and carriage drives, curving with the natural course of the water, and shaded with forest trees; and the whole

ornamented by trees and shrubbery of various kinds, planted more in groups than in rows, with the view of unity and the picturesque appearance of the whole.

The Park contains 15 acres, with a handsome brook running through it; the growth of timber, mostly white oak, over forty years old. The promenades will be nearly five miles in length, shaded by forest trees now standing. About 30 acres will be retained in meadow, to add, with the groves near them, to the beauty and variety of the landscape.

Bronx Avenue, commencing at the Railroad, after crossing the Bronx River, traverses a handsome meadow of about 10 acres, a part of the way with the river alongside of the Avenue. The Bronx at this meadow, is shaded on both sides with very large and handsome forest trees, amongst which, and on the banks of the river, it is designed to form one of the promenades. After crossing the meadow, the avenue commences the ascent, and is widened to 100 feet; by this it is not meant that a clear road of that width is to be formed, but the avenue divides into branches, some only 25 feet wide, and unite again in order to preserve the natural wildness of the ravine. Rocks, trees, waterfalls, and wild undergrowth, with the curving roads, render this approach extremely picturesque. At the next meadow this avenue attains an elevation of 100 feet above the river. Crossing the second meadow, it again rises to the highest land, but always with a gradual ascent.

The meadow avenue presents a very handsome curve along a row of willows, with meadow on its east side, and will probably hereafter form a part of the town road from Williams Bridge to Hunt's Bridge.

Hart avenue joins Bronx avenue between two splendid hickory trees, the head of one of which, when in foliage, is 80 feet in diameter.

Penfield avenue has a fine grove on its East, and a meadow on its West side, and its curves take in some very beautiful trees—oaks and white wood; some of the latter 80 feet high. The land between Penfield and Meadow avenues, and Bronx avenue und Hyatt's road, rises about 150 feet above the river, having Hart Avenue nearly on the highest part of the ridge, and is about 50 feet

above Penfield avenue, and the same above the level of Bronx avenue at the second meadow.

Gardner avenue surrounds land of about the same altitude as that between Penfield and Meadow avenues; the westerly part of the land is in wood, and is handsomely sloped by several knolls, while the eastern part, with all the land north of Gardner avenue presents a nearly level piece of table land, having fine prospects of Mount Vernon and the surrounding country, and reaching at the northern extremity a lake and narrow ravine about 50 feet below the surface, embosomed in wood and rock of the wildest description. This table land, on the North-east, is terminated by a series of natural rocky terraces, now set out with grape vines.

Palisade avenue, branching from Bronx avenue, runs through a vale, and making a curve to the West, reaches the table land just described.

Park avenue is nearly level, and has meadow on its east side the entire length, except where it passes through the Park. On its west side it has handsome trees in groups and groves. From this avenue, and also from Gardner avenue, and from the junction of Gardner, Bronx, and Penfield avenues, handsome vistas open, taking in lovely landscapes.

The Tuckahoe road is the town road; in some places low, in others on elevated ground and much of it runs through thick growths of cedars, trees and bushes, curving gracefully among them, and hid in many places from the surrounding lots.

The carriage drive and promenade run along the sides of a brook, surrounded by forest trees. From the brook, on both sides, the land rises pretty rapidly but evenly, so that all the avenues south of the brook, and most of those north of the brook, present prospects unsurpassed for extent and beauty. The view to the North reaches to the Highlands; to the West, the Palisades, their entire length, with the farm houses on their summits; to the South, a vast extent of woodland, cultivated fields, farm houses, mansions and villages, High Bridge, the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, and beyond all, New York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Long and Staten Islands, the Observatory at Cypress Hills Cemetery, and the country residences

on Staten Island; to the South-east and East, Long Island, with its houses and villages, inlets and light-houses, and occasionally the smoke of the locomotive on the Long Island Railroad, also Long Island Sound, dotted with steamers and sailing craft, Fort Schuyler, Pelham Bridge, Hunter's and other Islands; and nearer by, Mount Vernon in full view, and a rich landscape presenting every variety of scenery, and enlivened by the hourly passing of the Harlem and the New Haven railroad cars. To the North-east the prospect reaches to Connecticut, and the Sound stretches far away beyond Huntington Point and its light-house, making the whole length of view on the Sound, from the city, probably 60 miles. The prospect will fully bear out any description that can be given of it.

Nimham avenue is perfectly straight, 70 feet wide, and over a mile in length. It is named after an Indian chief who was slain on the ground, and probably within the line of the avenue, during the Revolutionary war, fighting on the side of the Americans. Battle Avenue and Indian Road are so named to commemorate the same engagement, as they run directly across the battle-field.

It is designed to plant elms the whole length of Nimham Avenue, in groups. Indeed all the avenues, lakes, promenades, drives, cascades, &c., &c., will be shaded by trees of various kinds, evergreens and deciduous.

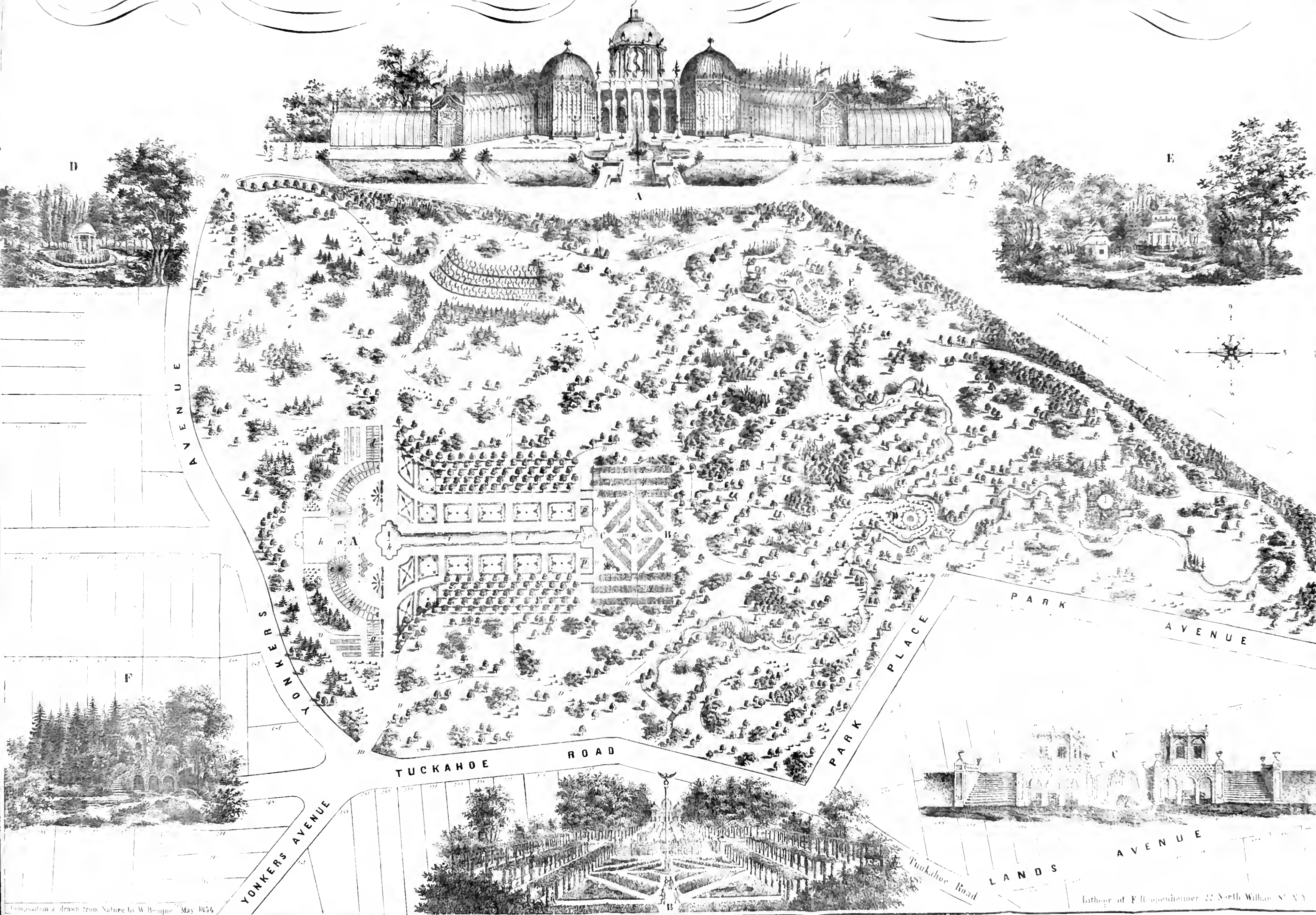
In addition to the three Railroads—the Harlem, New Haven and Hudson River—now giving hourly access; a new Railroad is proposed running either directly to or very near Glenn Park, and designed to intercept at the Harlem River all the City Railroads.

*Further particulars given by F. J. VISSCHER & CO., Appleton's Building, BROADWAY, cor. of Leonard St., where large Maps can be seen.*



# BOTANICAL GARDEN

# AT GLENN PARK.



Composition & drawn from Nature by W. Bennett May 1854

Lithogr of F. Hoppenheimer 22 North William St. N.Y.

1702

REMARKS  
ON THE DRAWING OF THE BOTANICAL GARDEN  
AT  
GLENN PARK.

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BY W. BENQUE.

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THE foregoing drawing, representing the idea of a Botanical Garden to be established at Glenn Park, requires in order to be correctly understood, a few explanatory remarks.

It is not possible for the art of drawing, to represent a Garden in which every object both of nature and art shall appear in its proper proportions. If for instance the trees and shrubbery should be exhibited in their real extent, the walks and buildings, and other smaller objects would be mostly rendered invisible, since from which ever side viewed, they would be concealed by the verdure of lofty trees and shrubbery, and thus the eye would receive anything but the true representation intended.

Even the so-called bird-perspective, in which the objects appear as when seen from a considerable height, would meet with the same difficulties. For that reason recourse has been had in Garden-plans to the so-called situation-drawing, in which method the buildings are only designated by their ground plan, and the trees, to distinguish them from the shrubbery, by short stems, but so diminutive, that it still gives rise to the question, what the garden really contains.

In this point of view let the foregoing sketch be regarded. To make the principal objects of this Botanical Garden more intelligible however, the artist has represented his idea of the buildings to be erected, by little separate views on the margin of the plan. The letters corresponding on the plan and views, show at what spot the respective objects are to be sought, and *vice versa* how the buildings when erected will appear. The borders of the plan on the North and West, show the streets which are designated by name thereon. As far as room permitted, the situation and numbers of the adjoining building lots offered for sale, have been designated.



With these preliminary remarks, we come to the Botanic Garden itself, and inquire first as to its objects. It is intended :—

- 1st, To furnish the scientific study of the vegetable kingdom with more extensive material than the local Flora offers.
- 2nd, To present to the popular eye the immense richness of the vegetation of our Earth, of the different countries and zones, and thus excite to the study of Botany, of which particularly the Ladies are generally fond.
- 3rd, To contribute to the pleasures arising from the view of natural objects in general, to form a taste for the beautiful in nature, to lead to a more extensive cultivation of plants, and also to furnish specimens and instruction.

It affords the physician, the druggist and apothecary an opportunity of becoming more closely acquainted, by growing specimens, with the plants which pass daily through their hands in fragments and preparations. A perfect accomplishment in their profession makes the study of botany a necessity for these men, and this the Botanical Garden alone will fully meet. In other branches of science too it lends a helping hand. It shows more truly than pen can describe, or pencil paint, the physical features of the most distant parts of the earth, if not in all, yet in their principal manifestations; for this reason Botany constitutes an important part of Geography. He who with the assistance of a botanical garden has made himself acquainted with the myriad forms of vegetable existence, finds old acquaintances in every land where circumstances may subsequently lead him. To mention a practical advantage: the poisonous plants, everywhere to be found, have carried off, and do still carry off, many a victim of ignorance; the Botanical Garden collects them together, in order by instruction to warn of their deadly qualities. Besides this scientific and practical utility, the Botanical Garden is of interest to the man of business, and to the mechanic, by presenting to him i. living forms, the foreign products which call forth the grandest commercial speculations, and give activity to navigation and trade. It thus diffuses knowledge and correct ideas even among those whom curiosity alone has drawn to it. We may say lastly, as the highest object of the Botanical Garden, which includes all others: it is to every one a means of culture; it leads the mind to contemplate the interesting vegetable kingdom, and fills it with those charming images, which in all times, and among all nations of the Earth, have graced the most beautiful poetical productions.

The raising and care of plants of other zones make it necessary to have arrangements for producing artificially the climate of those regions; the more perfectly this is attained, the more thrifty they will appear. Plants are more limited in their locality, and the range in which they propagate, than animals. They support no great variation from their proper climate; they cannot become accustomed to it; and therefore



the so-called acclimating of plants is a chimera. They demand, for their healthy growth, all the conditions of their existence, and if these fail, they dwindle or die.

Among the first requisities of a Botanical Garden are glass or green-houses, which should be so constructed that the plants may receive as much light as possible, (not from the South side alone;) that the degree of heat may be produced which the nature of the plants require; and that the degree of moisture of the air may be in like manner regulated. When the apparatus for heating is thus properly constructed, that in all parts of the interior, the upper as well as lower, a degree of warmth as uniform as possible exists; and the arrangement is such, that the houses may be quickly and easily covered, as well against the cold of Winter, as the violent heat of the sun in Summer; and the ventilation so perfectly and judiciously contrived that by the admission of fresh air the plants are not directly subjected to the cold current;—art is then furnished with all the necessary means to succeed in producing the climate desired, and to sustain the plants of any region, so that they are seen at a glance to be in a healthy state.

These fundamental conditions, which ought never to be lost sight of, make it apparent that but little regard to architectural style is necessary in the building of green-houses. Practical adaptation to the end in view must remain under all circumstances the principal object, and mere external elegance should be secondary. To meet this adaptation, the artist is required, in his design of glass-houses, to fix the relative extent and height of the interior space by the nature of the plants intended to occupy the same. He is permitted, in order to avoid too great sameness, to draw certain divisions in the uniform front, but not so as to make any part of it face the North, and a limited measure of ornament in the iron frames of the houses, and the use of colored glass, to break the monotonous surface, may be allowed, but the means of producing grand effect extend no farther.

How far the artist has succeeded, in the foregoing sketch of the glass-houses, "A," regard being had both to groundplan and view, in uniting the requirements necessary according to the foregoing principles, with gracefulness of form, we will leave for judges to decide. To enter into the particulars of the construction, as for instance the placing of the furnaces so as not to disfigure the building, to describe the manner in which the warmth is conducted and diffused, &c., would exceed the limits of these remarks. We will therefore proceed to the question, what separate departments are necessary in the glass-houses, to meet the requisites of a botanical garden as already mentioned.

It requires :

1st, A department, in which plants are only kept through winter, in pots, boxes and tubs, in a temperature of from 32 to 40 degrees of Fahrenheit, and called for this reason a conservatory. This

department does not necessarily require a glass roof, as the plants are carried into the open air in the beginning of Summer, during which the space remains empty. The hall "a", supported by six pillars, constituting the central part of the building is destined for this purpose. The spaces between the pillars are closed in Winter with moveable windows, which are removed at the same time with the plants, which consist of orange, myrtle and laurel trees, of rose, and rhododendron species, &c. In the Winter, this hall forms the connexion between the principal departments of the building right and left, which may be passed through from one to the other without interruption.

2nd, A so-called palm-house, which is the octagon structure on the right of the hall, "b," (including part of the adjoining semi-circle "c,") and in which in winter a warmth of from 55 to 65 degrees, with a moist atmosphere, must be kept. Here tropical plants, in all their wonderful formations; palms, sago trees, stemmed ferns, &c., artificially produced, present to the beholder the most majestic specimens of the products of our Earth. The arrangement is that of a winter garden, the plants chiefly growing in the open ground; rocks arise in the interior, partially covered with verdure and easily surmounted; creeping plants deck the beams and pillars, forming garlands from one to another, and covering arbors and seats; fountains and waterfalls, conducted here in winter instead of without, add to the variety; and even a few beautiful kinds of birds may be admitted. As the most beautiful tropical orchis species are indigenious to the same soil as the palm, these plants will therefore be quite at home in the same department. The eye of the Botanist, as well as that of the simple lover of flowers, rests with peculiar pleasure upon these plants, which in richness of coloring, and variety of form, exceed all description. Their manner of growing, which is chiefly swinging high in the air, in which situation they bear their splendid flowers often of the greatest fragrance, renders them a remarkable embellishment of the palm-house. The vanilla plant belongs to the orchis species.

3rd, The general hot-house, which is the remaining part of the semi-circle, "c," in which half tropical plants are kept, and which requires a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees, and a moist atmosphere. Here belong the coffee tree, the sugar stalk, the dragon tree species, a part of the fern species, the splendid bulbous plants *Amaryllis*, *Crinum*, *Pancreatium*, the tuberous plants *Arum*, *Gloxinia*, *Gesneria*, nearly all the aromatic plants, the cinnamon and pepper tree, the banana and the pine apple, the cow tree, and other interesting species.

- 4th, The last department on the right side, "d," will be treated of hereafter.
- 5th, The so-called Cape or New Holland house, which is the department on the left of the hall, "e," including a part of the semi-circle on this side, "f," and in which the plants of Southern Africa and Australia are kept. These require in winter a temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees, and a dry atmosphere corresponding to that of their native regions, in which rain is so rarely known. Here are the beautiful species of the *Acacia*, *Banksia*, *Melaleuca*, *Nerium*, *Protea*, *Metrosideros*, &c., which exhibit their peculiar forms, their tops without leaves, but often covered with flowers the more. Here belong also the elegant *Erica* and *Epacris* species, and many other ornamental plants furnished us chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope. In regard to the arrangements of the plants in this department, it is to be observed that many of them, as in the palm-house, particularly such as have lofty stems, grow in the open ground, while those in pots are arranged to embellish them, which gives to the whole the appearance of a winter garden, like the other department.
- 6th, The Cactus-house, which takes up the remaining part of the left semi-circle, for which a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees, and a moist atmosphere is necessary, these plants being chiefly found on the dry table lands of Central and South America, where their truly grotesque forms, with all their pomp of flowers, give the landscape so peculiar and strange an appearance. We may mention here, to show the great variety of this plant, that in European Gardens about 600 different kinds are cultivated.
- 7th, The two extreme departments of the glass-house in front, right and left, "d" and "g," are intended for ornamental plants, which have properly but little botanic interest, as their great variety is produced by artificial grafting, so that the form of the original plant can scarcely be recognized. Here belong the most kinds of *Camellia*, *Cineraria*, *Calceolaria*, *Fuchsia*, *Pelargonium*, *Azalea*, *Petunia*, *Verbena*, &c. The warmth in winter should be about 40 degrees, and the atmosphere more dry than moist. It is too well known to be mentioned, with what fullness of flowers these plants are covered, making the departments that contain them, nearly the whole year through, like sparkling caskets of jewels.

With the establishment of these departments, it is easy to assign to the plants from every corner of the earth, except the Arctic regions, their proper climate, and ensure their consequent thrift, provided of course regard be paid to their natural economy, and the same mixture of soil be afforded as that to which they are indigenous. The principal treasures from which botanical gardens and green-houses are supplied, are Central and South America, where the paucity of inhabitants

has changed very little the face of the country, and where nature appears in all the pomp of a tropical climate. The vicinity of these regions, and the lively commerce between them and North America, make it comparatively easy, to obtain thence original specimens. England has acquired in this way her vegetable treasures, and although the naturally uniform climate there is more favorable to the raising of plants than here, where the climate is more subject to extremes, yet the task of Art is only thus somewhat increased; there is no need to despair of equalling England in this branch of culture. It is necessary for this indeed, that the taste of men of capital should be directed to nature and her most beautiful productions. In England, the park with its adjoining grounds is the pride and glory of the whole family, whose history is connected with every part of it. America for centuries to come, will suffer no want of productive ground, and social life with its requirements will suffer no prejudice, if the rich man, by the laying out of parks and their appurtenances, should enter into treaty with nature. Many a ray of light would thus fall upon the weary pathway of even the common laborer.

It remains to say a few words in reference to the room adjoining the hall on the North, "h," and also in reference to the cupola of the building supported by a double row of pillars (see the view). The Botanical Garden is pre-eminently devoted to science; but as science begins gradually to lay aside the strictly systematic form, excluding all outward grace, and approaching social life, seeks to infuse into it philosophic views, such an institution may occasionally bring together social circles and for this purpose the room "h," is intended, which is to be a tastefully furnished saloon. It is in direct communication with the principal departments of the green-houses, which may be entered from it. The pleasure of this, particularly in winter, when the temperature of these winter gardens is in such striking contrast with nature without, will be readily conceived. This however will probably be the exclusive privilege of such companies as consist of inhabitants of Glenn Park, whose interest in the preservation of the garden, will prevent any injury to the plants.

The flat roof of the hall, as well as the cupola may be arranged for an astronomical observatory. This point commands on every side an extensive prospect. There will be room enough to set up the necessary instruments, as the space over the saloon can be taken for the same purpose. The interior concave surface of the cupola may have painted upon it a representation of the firmament of our Northern hemisphere with all its brilliant stars and constellations.

These intimations will suffice to draw attention to the local advantages here for the establishment of schools and other institutions of learning. It would not be easy to find in America a place offering such prospects to veritability of learning as Glenn Park.

We come now to the garden grounds, which in the drawing occupy the

middle part of the sheet. Favored by the locality, the two directly opposite styles of gardening are brought into practice, viz. the regular or French style, and the irregular, natural, or English style. It is evident that in a plot or garden fronting a symmetrical edifice, the French style is generally better than the English: as in the regular partition of the ground, the arrangement of the trees and flowers, the placing of objects of art, as pedestals, statues, vases, &c., all in symmetrical order; the architecture of the building is as it were continued, and transferred to the garden, by which the effect of the whole is strengthened. These motives have induced the artist, to sketch in the vicinity of the glass-houses, a so-called French garden parterre, which as the distance increases, is gradually transformed to the English garden. Straight lines denote the French taste, while crooked walks and irregular grouping of trees and shrubs show the English style.

As the smallness of the drawing does not allow every part of this parterre to be clearly enough exhibited, we will endeavour by a few words of explanation to make it more intelligible.

The central part of the parterre contains a canal "i," which before the hall expands into a basin, from the middle of which a fountain rises from 30 to 35 feet high. The canal is bordered by a stone parapet, 3 feet high. This parapet has in it niche-like openings provided with seats. On each side of the canal, run regularly divided parterres, bordered by flower beds, and ornamented besides with elegant groups of shrubbery. In the centre of the parterres, are pedestals supporting statues; the corners of these plots are also suitable for similar ornaments, which need not be however more than half the height of the central ones. Near the glass-houses, the parterre opens more, as the line of trees partly closes, and partly diverging from their former direction, yield the intervening space to similarly decorated surface. Between the parallel lines of trees, are shady walks, which afford sufficient promenades for a numerous public.

At the opposite end of the canal, (near "l,") the ground suddenly falls about 12 feet. The whole thus regularly and squarely formed, is represented in the view "B." In the central point "m" rises a slender column which may be devoted to commemorate some great event, or some sublime idea, and for this purpose symbolically crowned. The structure in front of the middle terrace "n" should be massively built. It would be pains well applied, to vault the latter, so that the communication should extend behind the waterfall ("o") from one stairway to the other. This place would be a pleasant resort in summer. The little basin into which the cascade falls, might contain in the midst of its rocky centre, a representation of a group of playing children cut in white marble. The two pavilion-like structures on the terrace, "p," would be suitable dwellings for the men employed in the garden. The view "C" gives a correct idea of the terrace and its appurtenances.

On both sides of this, right and left, the ground rises to the same height; here the terrace is separated; three verandas, "g," rising one above another, take up the base as well as the intervening spaces of the terrace, and bound the side view. The beds "r" in the form of a cross, are taken up by that great division of plants called by the general name of perennial plants, the peculiarity of which is, that the whole stalk above ground dies off every year, but the roots continue to live, and every summer send forth new shoots and flowers. Each plant of this kind grows entirely separate, and has its own botanical name. In the corner plots are elegantly formed reservoirs in the ground, calculated for swimming plants; a subterrenean communication from the basin "o" supplies them with water.

This concludes that part of the garden called the French style. We come now to the winding lines of path and road, the irregular scattered groups of trees and shrubbery, which characterize the English taste. In these grounds two principal divisions are to be distinguished, the one in which scientific interest prevails, the other artistic. The one gathers around the glass-houses, and along the sides of the parterre as far as it extends; the other prevails in the more distant parts of the garden, and around objects which will be mentioned hereafter. The scientific point of view reveals itself in the parts mentioned, by the circumstance that the shrubbery is not found in thickly closed masses, but scattered loosely about; every tree and shrub has the situation most favorable to its natural economy, in which it can develop itself to the greatest perfection: the botanic object demands this. The thick growth of plants together, so prejudicial to the full development of each, cannot meet this end, but only such as are open to the air and its action on every side. The winding pathways that immediately join the straight walks of the parterre are bordered by groups of trees and shrubbery, which are particularly devoted to scientific study; each tree and shrub is provided with its scientific name. One after another the different species of oak, maple, walnut, pine, &c., succeed, presenting to the eye of the beholder their characteristic forms. The free and open situation of the trees and shrubbery, near natural pathways, and their growing in scattered groups, makes it possible for the artist carrying out the plan, after giving sufficient attention to the scientific end in view, to pay some regard to artistic effect. In general, these groups, considering the great proportion supplied by North America, will have the character of the forest vegetation, as found in the Northern and Middle States. The representatives of the Southern States, however, the beautiful species of Magnolia, are found near "t," on a Southern declivity of ground, in a protected situation, where with a little covering they will winter well in this climate. As the reader is now in this part of the garden, it must be confessed that the artist, tempted by the favorable situation, could not help sketching near "u" three vine terraces. The much abused

vine belongs still to the plants of our earth, and cannot well be excluded from a place in a botanical garden. To allay all fears however, we must here mention, that the sketch contains neither a temple of Bacchus, nor a wine press. The cultivation of the vine here is only intended to afford a few grapes for those who are fond of them. It may be added here that the garden has three entrances, each of which is provided with a porters' lodge, in order to exercise some control, if necessary, over those who frequent it.

The demands of science are thus sufficiently met on every side; the remaining part of the grounds extending towards the south, and limited by the bounds of the garden, are given over purely to art, which may here show what attractions it is capable of creating.

The impression produced by a garden of itself, without the effect of suitable buildings, is with most men but feeble. For this reason, such objects should be erected, wherever the locality is inviting. It is then the task of the artist, to regulate the natural scenery adjoining, in correspondence thereto. The ground plan of three such edifices in the drawing shows their situation, and views of the same are given on the margin of the sheet denoted by the corresponding letters "D," "E" and "F." A few words as to each of these structures will be necessary.

In sketching and situating the temple "D," the artist was reminded of Apollo, the God of Music and Song, whose statue consequently occupies a pedestal in the centre. Standing somewhat raised on a peninsular, near a clear sheet of water, and a small murmuring water-fall, the view over an open meadow, and surrounded by an airy grove—such scenery will suit the mythical Apollo.

The ruin "E," constructed of rough pieces of rock as weather-beaten as possible is easily put up from material on the spot, the removal of which would have cost as much as its present application. An elevation at this spot favors the structure, and makes it impressive. It forms in its coarseness a lively contrast to the noble temple style, and thus raises that the more. To the proper scenery belongs a shady situation, produced by pine trees and overhanging plants, growing also upon and in the ruins. Creeping plants covering the stone work, find here also their proper place.

The grounds near "F" are laid out as a Chinese garden, in which the whole arrangement of buildings, flower beds, walks and seats exhibit the quaintest elegance; not indeed so odd as the Chinese originals, but according to the rules of a refined taste. The Chinese garden was originally the model of the English style. It is not, however, to do homage to this fact, that the occasion is taken, to exhibit the scenery of the Celestial empire; it is done because such grounds seem to accord best with the end in view. The idea has occurred to the artist, to enliven this garden with a colony of singing birds. This will not seem far-fetched to those, who have heard a European spring, announced

from every bush, in almost every form of warbled song. The arrangement may be as follows: the island with its little temple, as denoted on the drawing, is covered with a net of wire, forming different separate departments, in which the various kinds of birds, notwithstanding their imprisonment, may take limited flights in the open air. Other departments without, connected with little houses, into which the birds resort at night and in stormy weather, and where they have their nests, correspond to the former. Birds of beautiful plumage also, if not too sensitive, as for instance the splendid gold and silver pheasants, can here find suitable quarters.—The large Chinese cottage on the brook, would afford suitable accommodations for persons employed in the garden.

In reference to the arrangement of the trees and shrubbery in general we can only say that a beautiful existing wood will serve as a basis. The drawing shows further two bodies of water, the one flowing continually, runs already through the land, though indeed as yet in another direction, the other is conducted hither, to raise by the charm of water, the character of the landscape. The hand of the artist has now so to regulate, that the walks be as much as possible shaded, yet that the light occasionally break through, and that light and dark shade succeed as the scenery demands; that here and there blooming shrubbery attend the clustering trees, or stand alone, forming heavy masses of verdure, but particularly follow the water course, sometimes vaulting it over, so as to conceal it from the eye, and again attending its banks only to be mirrored in its surface. The correct management of these scattered groups belongs to the finest delineations of art. Seen from whatever side the beholder may stand, they should present themselves, succeeding each other picturesquely, and while the view is taken as a whole, their varying forms and verdure must be considered. No mere mechanical study and experience can in this constitute the artist; only a lively fancy and poetical inspiration will be able, out of such materials, to raise a work of art, whose end is idealized nature.—But enough of the theme. It is not intended to fill volumes with the mere sketch which the Artist considered necessary to accompany his drawing, in order to explain, in regard to special locality, the Botanical Garden at Glenn Park, or in general, to raise a desire for correctly managed gardens and parks. With the more obvious object, let not the further one be altogether forgotten.

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REMARKS  
ON THE  
DRAWING  
OF THE  
Botanical Garden  
AT  
Glen Park.

BY  
W. BENQUE.

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New York.

1854.

