



高职高专“十一五”规划教材

★ 农林牧渔系列

园林专业英语

SPECIAL ENGLISH
FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

史雅静 于显威 主编



化学工业出版社



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· 北京 ·

本书是高职高专“十一五”规划教材★农林牧渔系列之一。本书以园林专业的知识体系为主线,进行专业英语的选材,教材由三部分构成:精读、阅读和练习。精读及阅读材料大多选自国外园林专业的教材、论文、科技书籍、杂志及从相关专业网站下载的材料等。主要内容包括:园林史、园林的基本理论、园林植物、养护与管理、园林规划设计、园林工程、招标与投标、园林生态及设计报告与论文方面的最新技术和研究动态。为了加深理解,教材中增加了一些图片和表格,每篇精读课文及阅读材料的后面,都根据其内容提出了一些问题,以促进学生对其内容理解和掌握。此外,还将部分练习的参考答案及教材的词汇整理成总词汇表作为附录,以便师生学习和查阅。

本教材可作为园林、景观及相关专业学生的专业英语及双语教学教材,也可供上述相关专业的教师、科研人员参考。

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前言

双语教学是教育国际化、经济全球化的需要,也是我国高等学校应对入世挑战,培养具有国际交流、合作和竞争能力的复合型专门人才,面向现代化、面向世纪、面向未来的重要举措。掌握一定的专业知识再加上过硬的专业英语,学生在竞争中就会如虎添翼。为了适应新形势下对高职高专人才需求的变化,本教材从培养高等技术应用型人才的总体目标出发,结合学生毕业后的实际工作需要,力求向学生提供其未来工作岗位所需要的专业英语知识和技能,培养学生使用涉外业务英语的能力,为学生就业打下一定基础。

本书以园林专业的知识体系为主线,进行专业英语的选材,教材由三部分构成:精读、阅读和练习。精读及阅读材料的选取主要参考了国外园林专业的一些教材、论文、科技书籍和杂志以及从相关专业网站下载的材料等。主要内容包括:园林史、园林的基本理论、园林植物、养护与管理、园林规划设计、园林工程、招标与投标、园林生态及设计报告与论文方面的最新技术和研究动态。

本教材旨在使学生在掌握园林专业英语词汇、常用的表达方式及翻译技巧的同时,了解园林专业的一些发展和研究动向,从而加深对园林专业知识的理解。为了便于理解,教材中增加了一些图片和表格,每篇精读课文及阅读材料的后面,都根据其内容提出了一些问题,以促进学生对文章的内容理解和掌握。此外,还将部分练习的参考答案及教材的词汇整理成的总词汇表作为附录,以便师生的学习和查阅。

本教材由8所院校的12名教师共同编写。贾静编写 Lesson 1、Lesson 2;于显威编写 Lesson 3、Lesson 4、Lesson 19;蒋小燕编写 Lesson 5;董晓涛编写 Lesson 6、Lesson 7;张苏娟编写 Lesson 8、Lesson 10;田大庆编写 Lesson 9、Lesson 15;冯伟丽编写 Lesson 12、Lesson 13;王宇编写 Lesson 16、Lesson 17;史雅静编写 Lesson 11、Lesson 18、Lesson 21;郭浩编写 Lesson 14、Lesson 20;孟凡乔编写 Lesson 22。整个教材的选材、审核及统稿由史雅静和于显威完成,丁玉敏参加了教材的整理和统稿工作。

在本教材的编写过程中,得到了相关单位和老师给予的大量帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

本教材可作为园林、景观及其相关专业学生专业英语及双语教学教材,也可供相关专业的教师、科研人员参考。

鉴于编者的视野和学术能力的局限,编写时间也较仓促,在文章选材、编排等方面难免存在不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

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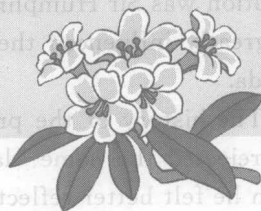
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Unit 1

Landscape Architecture History

学习要点 >>>

1. 学习以美国为主的北美景观设计发展历史，了解欧洲对北美景观设计发展的影响，掌握在美国景观发展中几个重要的设计风格、著名的代表人物及相关专业术语、表达方式、翻译技巧等专业英语知识，从而开阔学生视野，并加深学生对现代北美景观设计的理解。
2. 学习与景观设计发展相关的基本知识，包括景观设计的发展史、现代景观设计实践中不同的研究领域及与之相关的专业术语、表达方式、翻译技巧等专业英语知识，从而为学生学习景观设计的其他方面知识打下基础。



Lesson 1

What is Landscape Architecture ?

Introduction

What is Landscape Architecture? Landscape Architecture is the science and art of modifying land areas by organizing natural, cultivated, or constructed elements according to a comprehensive, aesthetic plan. These elements include topographical features such as hills, valleys, rivers, and ponds; growing things such as trees, shrubbery, grass, and flowers; and constructions such as buildings, roads, bridges, fountains, and sculpture. Therefore, it is comprehensive by definition—no less than the art and science of analysis, planning design, management, preservation and rehabilitation of the land.

Landscape architecture is one of the most diversified of the design professions. There is increasing demand today for the professional services of landscape architects. In providing well-managed design and development plans, landscape architects offer essential services and expertise that reduces costs and adds long-term value to a project. At same time, Members of the profession have a special commitment to improving the quality of life through the best design of places for people and other living things.

Clear differences do exists between landscape architecture and the other design professions. Architects primarily design buildings and structures with specific uses, such as homes, offices, schools and factories. Civil engineers apply scientific principles to the design of city infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and public utilities. Urban planners develop a broad overview of development for entire cities and regions.

Tracing the Profession's Roots

The origin of today's profession of landscape architecture can be traced to the early treatments of outdoor space by successive ancient cultures, from Persia, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

During the Renaissance, this interest in outdoor space was revived with splendid results in Italy and gave rise to villas, gardens, and great outdoor piazzas. In the 17th century France, landscape architecture reached new heights of formality. The designers became well known, like Andre le Notre, who designed the gardens at Versailles. In the 18th Century, most English "landscape gardeners" such as Lancelot Brown, who rejected the geometric emphasis of the French in favor of imitating the forms of nature. However, one important exception was Sir Humphrey Repton. He reintroduced formal structure into landscape design and greatly influenced the development of landscape architecture in the United States and Canada.

The history of the profession in North America begins with Frederick Law Olmsted, who rejected the name "landscape gardener" in favor of the title of "landscape architect" which he felt better reflected the scope of the profession. In 1863, official use of "landscape

architect” by New York’s park commissioners marked the symbolic origin of landscape architecture as a modern design profession. Olmsted became a pioneer and was honored as “Father of American Landscape Architecture”.

Early Developments: Late 1800’s

In the following several years, the profession of landscape architecture broadened. It played a major role in fulfilling the growing national need for well-planned and well-designed urban environments. Urban parks, metropolitan park systems, planned suburban residential places and college campuses were planned and developed in large numbers, climaxing with the City Beautiful movement at the turn of the century.

In 1899, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) was founded by 11 people in New York—most of them associated with Olmsted. The Society continued to represent landscape architects throughout the United States. In 1900, Olmsted’s son, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., organized and taught at Harvard University’s first course in landscape architecture.

Broadening and Diversifying: The 20th Century

Landscape architecture continued to influence the city beautification and planning movement well into the 20th century, as growing cities used the services of professionally trained landscape architects. By the 1920’s, urban planning separated from architecture and landscape architecture as a separate profession with its own degree programs and organizations. Yet, landscape architecture continued to remain a major force in urban planning and urban design.

During and after the Depression, opportunities to design national and state parks, towns, parkways and new urban park systems broadened the profession. The orientation of American landscape architecture returned to its roots in public projects throughout the mid-20th century to today.

The Profession in Practice

Landscape architecture in the 1990s cannot be described in a few simple terms. The scope of the profession is too broad and the projects too varied. The profession is concerned with detailed outdoor space design for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and public spaces. It involves the treatment of a site as art, the balance of hard and soft surfaces in outdoor and indoor spaces, the selection of construction and plant materials, infrastructure such as irrigation, and the preparation of detailed construction plans and documents.

A site planning project can involve designing the land for a single house, an office park or shopping center, or an entire residential community. More specifically, site design involves the orderly, efficient, aesthetic and ecologically sensitive integration of man-made objects with a site’s natural features. Sensible design produces development that minimizes both environmental impacts and project costs, and adds value to a site.

Urban/Town Planning deals with designing and planning cities and towns. This field involves “urban design”—the development of mostly open, public spaces, such as plazas and streetscapes.

Regional Landscape Planning has emerged as a major area of practice for many landscape architects with the rise of the public’s environmental awareness in the past thirty years. It merges landscape architecture with environmental planning. In this field, landscape architects deal with planning and managing land and water, including natural resource surveys, preparation of environmental impact statements, visual analysis, landscape reclamation and coastal zone management.

Park and Recreation Planning involves creating or redesigning parks and recreational areas in cities, suburban and rural areas. Landscape architects also develop plans for huge natural areas as part of national park, forest, and wildlife refuge systems.

Land Development Planning can be on large-scale and smaller scale sites in urban, rural and historic areas. As such, it provides a bridge between policy planning and individual development projects.

Ecological Planning and Design studies the interaction between people and the natural environment. It requires specific knowledge of environmental laws such as the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, Federal wetlands regulations, etc. This specialization also includes highway design and planning.

Historic Preservation and Reclamation of sites such as parks, gardens, grounds, waterfronts, and wetlands involve preservation or maintenance of a site in relatively static condition, conservation of a site as part of a larger area of historic importance, restoration of a site to a given date or quality, and renovation of a site for new use.

Social and Behavioral Aspects of Landscape Design focuses on the human dimension of design, such as designing for the special needs of the elderly or the disabled. Areas of study include design evaluation of existing environments, environmental perceptions, and effects of environments on people.

The Profession of the Future

With environmental concerns becoming increasingly important, landscape architects are being called upon to help solve complex problems. Rural concerns are attracting landscape architects to farmland preservation, small town revitalization, landscape preservation, and energy resource development and conservation. Besides, advances in computer technology have opened the field of computerized design. Furthermore, the future also promises increase cooperation among landscape architects and other design professionals.

During the past decades, landscape architects have responded to the increased demand and professional responsibilities with new skills and expertise. More and more businesses appreciate the profession and the value that it brings to a project. The public praises the balance achieved between the built and natural environments.

The future of the profession is bright. The profession is expanding its borders constantly and touching exciting new practice areas. In the future the profession would be growing steadily. Furthermore, the profession of landscape architecture continues to meet the challenges of a society and take up with improving the quality of life. Landscape architects with

their wisdom are shaping the future.

Glossary

1. landscape/'lændskeip/n. 风景, 山水画, 地形, 前景; v. 美化
2. architecture/'ɑ:kitektʃə/n. 建筑, 建筑学, 体系机构
3. rehabilitation/'ri:(h)əbili'teɪʃən/n. 复原
4. preservation/prezə(:)'veɪʃən/n. 保存, 保持, 维护
5. conservation/kənsə(:)'veɪʃən/n. 保存, 保持, 守恒
6. expertise/ekspə'ti:z/n. 专家的意见, 专门技术
7. construction/kən'strʌkʃən/n. 建筑, 建筑物, 解释, 造句
8. commitment/kə'mɪtmənt/n. 委托事项, 许诺, 承担义务
9. renovation/renəu'veɪʃən/n. 革新
10. revitalization/ri:vaitəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/n. 新生, 复兴
11. reclamation/reklə'meɪʃən/n. 开垦, 改造, (废料等的) 收回
12. dimension/dɪ'menʃən/n. 尺寸, 尺度, 维(数), 度(数), 元
13. evaluation/i'veljʊ'eɪʃən/n. 估价, 评价
14. residential/rezi'denʃəl/adj. 住宅的, 与居住有关的
15. beautification/bju:tifi'keɪʃən/n. 美化
16. parkways/'pɑ:keɪz/adj. 公园道路, 驾车专用道路
17. aesthetic/i:sθetik/adj. 美学的, 审美的, 有审美感的
18. ecological/ekə'lɒdʒikəl/adj. 生态学的, 社会生态学的
19. wetland/'wetlənd/n. 潮湿的土壤, 沼泽地
20. waterfront/'wɔ:təfrʌnt/n. 水边地码头区, 滨水地区
21. shrubbery/'ʃrʌbəri/n. 灌木, 灌木林
22. fountain/'fauntɪn/n. 泉水, 喷泉, 源泉; 人造喷泉
23. infrastructure/'ɪnfə'strʌktʃə/n. 基础设施, 基础, 基础结构
24. metropolitan/metrə'pɒlɪt(ə)n/adj. 首都的, 主要都市的, 大城市
25. integration/ɪntɪ'greɪʃən/n. 综合
26. perception/pə'sepʃən/n. 理解, 感知, 感觉
27. renaissance/rə'neɪsəns/n. 复兴, 新生; 文艺复兴, 文艺复兴时期

Language Point

1. Landscape Architecture is the science and art of modifying land areas by organizing natural, cultivated, or constructed elements according to a comprehensive, aesthetic plan.

景观设计, 是对大地造型的科学和艺术, 它在综合并符合美学原则的规划下合理地组织自然要素、栽植要素或建筑要素。

2. In providing well-managed design and development plans, landscape architects offer essential services and expertise that reduces costs and adds long-term value to a project.

景观设计师不仅要提供巧妙的设计和发展规划, 还要提供既能降低造价又能增加项目长远效益的专业技术服务。

3. Sensible design produces development that minimizes both environmental impacts and project costs, and adds value to a site.

高明的设计能将对环境的影响及工程造价降至最低，同时又能提高场所的价值。

Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below, changing the form where necessary.

architecture

recreational

preservation

residential

evaluation

rehabilitation

(1) Many preservationists argue against _____ of Yuan Ming Yuan.

(2) Landscape _____ as a modern design profession is concerned with detailed outdoor space design.

(3) Nowadays many non-profit organizations provide a broad range of products and services, financial assistance for the _____ of wild life and historic landscapes.

(4) The plan exhibited sweeping meadows, lakes of the pastoral landscape and other _____ areas.

(5) A town has many _____ parts, business and industrial parts.

(6) Sometimes environmental _____ models is useful in landscape planning.

2. Translate the following paragraph into English.

在过去的数十年里，景观设计师用他们的新技能与新技术一直在满足着不断增加的要求及履行着专业的职责。越来越多的行业重视这个职业及它给项目带来的价值。公众则称赞这种人工建造与自然环境之间所达到的平衡。

3. Questions for discussion

(1) According to the article, how to define "landscape architecture"?

(2) Please explain clear differences between landscape architecture and the other design professions.

(3) Explain the origin of today's profession of landscape architecture.

(4) What is Frederick Law Olmsted's contribution to the development of landscape architecture?

(5) What were mentioned about the scope of the profession in practice in the article?

Reading Material

Landscape Architecture History

Landscape architecture is the art, planning, design, management, preservation and rehabilitation of the land and the design of human-made constructs. The history of landscape architecture is related to the history of gardening. And garden design has an ancient history. It extends from 3,000 B. C., through the development of agriculture and towns to the design of gardens, parks and garden cities. This represents a broader view of landscape architecture. Generally speaking, several important periods should be known.

1. Ancient World

As early as 3,000 B. C., the Egyptians planted gardens within the walled enclosures surrounding their homes. At that time these gardens came to be formally laid out around a rectangular fish pond, rows of fruit trees and ornamental plants, as seen in tomb paintings.



In Mesopotamia, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Gardens included full-size trees planted on earth-covered terraces in a corner of the palace. People also planned rectangular walled formal gardens, irrigated by pools and shaded by trees. These gardens symbolized paradise.

In ancient Greece, Greek houses included a walled court or garden usually surrounded by a colonnade. Roman houses, similar to Greek houses, included a colonnaded garden. Besides this, rich Romans built many pleasure grounds including porticoes, banqueting halls, and sculptures. Roman enjoyed gardens attached to the public baths.

2. Non-western World

Because climate is generally hot and dry, the ancient Persian paradise garden centered on water. Muslim gardens were usually one or more enclosed courts surrounded by cool arcades and planted with trees and shrubs. In 17th- and 18th-century India, the most notable example is the Taj Mahal garden.

In China, palaces, temples, and houses were built around a series of courtyards, which might include trees, rockeries, water and all kinds of landscape buildings. So the classic Chinese garden was a rectangular domestic courtyard, which was divided into many different small spaces. It was always confusing and dense, dominated by huge rockeries and a great number of buildings in very small spaces, but with profound ideal.

Japan has a long tradition of gardens inspired by Chinese and Korean models. The gardens included pools and waterfalls; rocks, stone, and sand; and evergreens. They might also contain stone lanterns and sculptures and wooden bridges, gates, and pavilions. Every element of a garden was carefully planned, sometimes by Zen monks and painters, to create an effect of restraint, harmony, and peace. Such traditions continue to some extent in modern Japan and have influenced western landscape architects.

3. Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque Periods

In medieval Europe, because of the wars, gardens were generally small and enclosed for protection within the walls of monasteries and castles. At the 9th-century herbs, vegetables, fruits, and flowers frequently could be found in the gardens of most monasteries which were surrounded by walks and had a well or fountain at the center. Castles might have a kitchen or herb garden, a private ornamental garden for the lord and lady, and a larger grassy area for the pleasure of the court.

During the Renaissance in Italy when conditions became more stable, castles gave way to palaces and villas with extensive grounds landscaped in the Roman tradition. The symmetrical, classically inspired plan of the house was repeated in the grounds. A central axis, avenues, and walks always could be found. Hedges, geometric flower beds, fountains, and sculptures conformed strictly to the overall plan. In France, the renaissance garden developed reaching new heights through the 16th and 17th centuries. The masterpiece is Versailles Palace Park.

Italian gardens of the 17th century became even more complex in the dramatic baroque style. They were distinguished by groups of sculptured and a multiplicity of fountains and waterfalls.

4. Romantic Period

In the late 18th century the rise of romanticism, with its emphasis on untamed nature, the picturesque, the pastoral, and the exotic, led to important changes in landscape archi-

ture as well as in other arts. The shift began in England. In place of the patterned formality, architects such as Capability Brown preferred a new, softer romantic style that imitated rather than disciplined nature. Sweeping lawns, sloping hills with curving paths, rivers and ponds were arranged in garden to achieve the effect of a wilderness.

The English romantic style spread to the rest of Europe and affected many countries such as France, Germany and Austria and so on. Besides, the romantic style was introduced in North America by Thomas Jefferson. The most important example of this style is Central Park, New York City, designed in 1857 by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux.

5. 20th Century

Domestic architecture in the first half of the 20th century attempted to achieve a closer integration of the house with its surroundings. Landscape architects and planners worked together on entire communities, regional areas, and vast state and national projects. The rising costs of labor and materials after World War II made careful planning especially in Europe and Asia, where entire cities had to be rebuilt within tightly restricted areas. In England, for example, the wholesale creation of new towns necessitated plans for the preservation of remaining open space, in which landscape architects played a significant role. In Canada and the USA, landscape architects were far less constrained. The increase of shopping malls, new suburbs, cultural centers, revitalized urban cores, and new educational facilities has given landscape architects in the later decades of this century many opportunities to refine their art and to create new forms. They have become, in conjunction with their colleagues in architecture, engineering, planning, and public office, the shapers of both the future and the present physical environment.

Glossary

1. enclosure/'ɪn'kləʊʒə/n. 围住, 围栏, 四周有篱笆或围墙的场地
2. terrace/'terəs/n. 梯田的一层, 梯田, 房屋之平顶, 阳台, 倾斜的平地
3. symbolize/'sɪmbəlaɪz/v. 象征, 用符号表现, 作为……的象征, 使用符号
4. paradise/'pærədaɪz/n. 天堂
5. colonnaded/'kɒləneɪdɪd/adj. 有列柱的, 有柱廊的
6. portico/'pɔ:tɪkəʊ/n. (有圆柱的) 门廊, 柱廊
7. sculpture/'skʌlptʃə/n. 雕刻, 雕刻品, 雕塑, 雕塑品; v. 雕刻, 雕塑, 刻蚀
8. arcade/ɑ:'keɪd/n. 拱廊, 有拱廊的街道
9. shrub/'ʃrʌb/n. 灌木, 灌木丛
10. evergreen/'evəgrɪn/adj. 常绿的; n. 常绿树, 常绿植物
11. lantern/'læntən/n. 灯笼, 提灯, 幻灯, 信号, 天窗
12. pavilion/'pəvɪljən/n. 大帐篷, 亭, 阁; v. 搭帐篷, 笼罩
13. monastery/'mɒnəstri/n. 修道院, 僧侣
14. herb/hə:b/n. 药草, 香草
15. symmetrical/'sɪmetrɪkəl/adj. 对称的, 均匀的
16. baroque/bə'reuk/n. 巴洛克时期艺术和建筑风格的, 巴洛克式; adj. 巴洛克式的, 结构复杂的, 形式怪样的
17. romanticism/rə'mæntɪsɪzəm/n. 浪漫精神, 浪漫主义

18. sloping/'sləʊpɪŋ/adj. 倾斜的, 有坡度的
19. curving/'kɜ:vɪŋ/adj. 弯曲的
20. core/'kɔ:/n. 果核, 中心, 核心
21. conjunction/'kɒndʒənʃən/n. 联合, 关联

Questions for reading material

1. What are several important periods available for reading material?
2. Summarize in your words the Renaissance style.
3. Please describe the Romanticism style.

Introduction to the History of Garden Design in America

North America is thought to have had less than a million inhabitants, but no gardens, at the time of Columbus' landing. European immigration grew from that date. Since 1776, the annual number of immigrants, especially to North America, has remained high, though their origins have varied.

European influence on American Landscape Architecture

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. By comparison with Europe, America has never had a large number of great private gardens. A certain number were indeed created, but many of them have already been abandoned, and none has ever had a permanent leadership or influence.

The early colonists came direct from Europe, particularly from England. Practical gardening and simple agriculture began at once. The American colonists were forced to try their best, not alone to make a living, but to make homes and gardens. 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. Then there were the native plants of the New World. Gardening came easily.

In 1894 America replaced Britain as the world's leading manufacturer and by 1914 it was producing more than the factories of Britain. France and Germany combined. In the 1920s, however, a certain amount of Latin influence, mainly Italian, has been manifested. Since the Latin garden forms offered special opportunities for extravagance, it was natural that some of Americans should adopt this way of showing their wealth. But the old garden forms, especially the Renaissance gardens of Italy, have strong attractions for more cultured minds also. Thus it happened that Americans of refinement began to be moved by Italian garden traditions. Here entered the new profession of landscape architecture, with a group of ambitious young men eager to learn all that Europe had to teach. The architecture and gardening of the Italian villas were studied intensively in America. These two groups—persons of wealth and persons of education—both helped to introduce French and Italian ideas, espe-

Lesson 2

Landscape Architecture in North America

North America, an area where human habitation only started relatively recently, compared to Africa, Europe, and Asia. Though they are derived from many races and nationalities, there is an astonishing uniformity of speech, thought and feeling. The North American people created the truly remarkable cultural unity. Landscape architecture in North America present in even the most diverse of landscapes. Especially the modern landscape architecture in the United States is very famous for many landscape masters and their masterpieces. The native peoples of North America themselves have many creation stories, by which they assert that they have been present on the land since its creation. The strong national tendencies extend even to American gardening.

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cially the latter, into American landscape architecture. Later an attempt will be made to estimate more exactly the results of this impact.

Four phases of European influence on American gardens

(1) Early American landowners employed immigrants who had learned their skills in the gardens of the Old World and made their houses and gardens.

(2) When America began to train its own gardeners and designers, they learned about European gardens and gardening from books.

(3) When American families became wealthy they started a European tour during the 18th century. Americans were interested both in ancient gardens and in contemporary trends.

(4) European designers influenced the development of the international modern style gardens in America.

When America came to view itself as a nation instead of only a union, there was an increased desire to compete with the glories of the Old World. This was one reason for the establishment of American National Parks which were viewed as better examples of wild nature than anything which could be found in Europe. Since garden designers had spent centuries "imitating nature", information on the National Parks began to appear in histories of garden design and the professional skill of managing National Parks was claimed as part of "landscape architecture".

Examples of Historic Garden Styles in America

In America Dutch settlers in Virginia and New England made gardens like those they had known at home. 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. When Governor Alexander Spotswood was appointed, in 1710, he built a large garden for the Governor's mansion, with hedges, parterres and a canal. A Virginian introduced the Serpentine Style to America. The Mixed Style became popular during the nineteenth century, under the influence of Downing and Olmsted. Its popularity extended into the first half of the twentieth century, known as the Country Place Era (1820-1920). The profession which practiced garden design in America adopted the name Landscape Architecture. As in Europe, designers were influenced by the Arts and Crafts Style in first half of the twentieth century. During the century's second half American designers, including Church and Kiley, developed some excellent gardens in the Abstract Style.

Pre-colonial European 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 garden. There are examples of re-created Cloister gardens at Fort Tyron Park. The Villa Vizcaya, in Miami, is an Italian renaissance garden which incorporates many features obtained from gardens in Italy.

Colonial gardens

Early colonization of North America was dominated by Europe's maritime powers: Britain, France, Holland, Spain and Portugal. Like all colonists, they brought design styles from their home countries. French and Canadians looked to the style of seventeenth century baroque gardens. English and Dutch settlers remembered the style of William and Mary. Colonial Williamsburg has examples of gardens dating from the reign of William III. George