

SUMMER 1959

LANDSCAPE

ARCHITECTURE

• beatrix farrand - 1872-1959

• waterscape

• naked nooks vs. leafy bowers





## Waterscape



Kodachrome: R. L. Long, Columbus  
Black and white: Ohio State Univ., Dept. of Photography

### *Barrier between youngsters and hockey players*

to be in the wrong location, since it runs east and west, while the prevailing breezes in the area come from the west. We were forced to establish a second bridge, across the "ankle," running north and south, so that fly casters may backcast east and west in the direction of the winds rather than across them. This second bridge is used only during the summer, and is removed for the skating season. The first bridge is now being made permanent, although it had originally been intended to be removed during the winter. Being permanent, it provides the needed barrier between two skating areas, and shortens walking distance for casters during the open season for flies and plugs.

On the south rim of the pool we constructed a shelter with fireplace, primarily for skaters, but of use to casters as a headquarters during tournaments. Included in the plans for the shelter was wood decking, which permits skaters to walk right in, to be near the fire, without damaging their skate blades. The decking is removed for the summer, leaving a permanent concrete floor. Vertically-hung wood shutters permit the shelter to be

enclosed for the winter and yet be open to summer breezes.

Plantings around the pool had to be maintained considerable distances back from the pool edge in order not to interfere with casting, but are in sufficient quantity and variety to enhance the over-all appearance of the area as a park feature as soon as they reach maturity. Presently, as the illustrations indicate, the site still has a somewhat raw, unfinished look, particularly since the permanent surfacing of the parking area has yet to be placed.

### **Year-round use**

Those of us who earlier felt we were being pressured into creating a "private preserve" for a small group have been most pleasantly surprised at the response to the location of this facility in the Olentangy River Park System. Not only is the pool, in the words of one of the members of the Clintonville Conservation Club, "the finest casting facility I've seen anywhere in the country, and I think I've seen them all," but it gets wide use from the general public all year round.

During the summer, as long as there is daylight, there are scores of people of all ages, enjoying this peculiar sport of target shooting with a casting rod. It's also gratifying to come to the pool on winter days, and see the frozen surface literally jammed with skaters, and the banks filled with those who come only to watch. Although Columbus has the dubious distinction of having no constancy in weather so that we can't depend on having ice at any certain time, nor for any certain length of time, somehow the word gets around. As soon as the ice seems thick enough to support skaters, the kids, and many adults, too, are on the scene. And the parents love us, too, since we provide a safe place to skate, in preference to the more treacherous surface of the nearby Olentangy River. Once we find an "angel" to finance the installation of lighting around the pool, the facility will get that much more use, and will be a magnet for all peoples, from dawn to late in the evening, all year.

## A MARINA ON RED CLAY AND GRANITE HILLS

By EDWARD L. DAUGHERTY

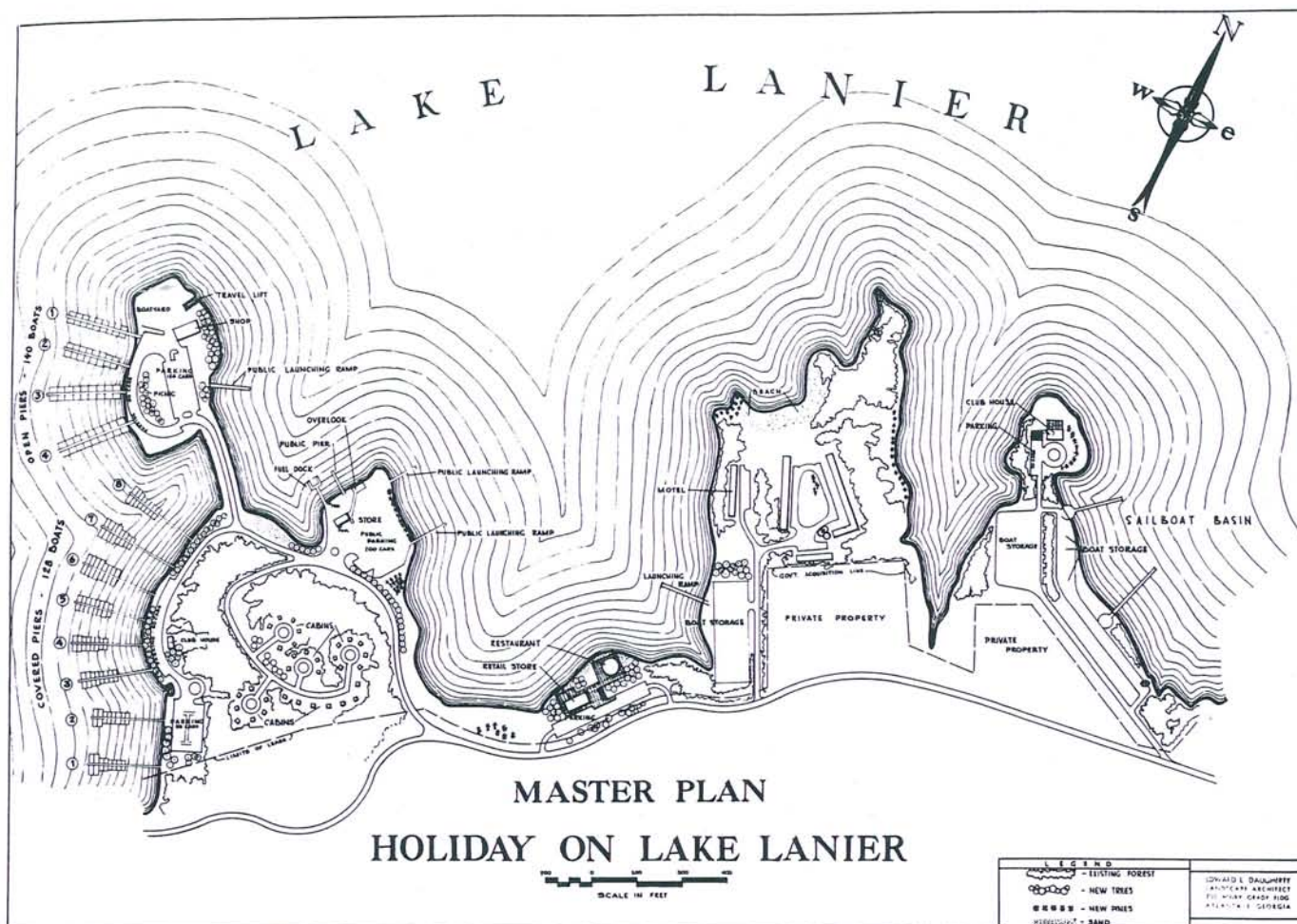
Landscape Architect, Atlanta, Georgia

Member, American Society of Landscape Architects

**I**NLAND boating has come to Georgia. Three major lakes fed from waters impounded by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for flood control offer many square miles of water and shore line for recreation. All three reservoirs have been constructed since 1950. Two are within an hour's drive of Atlanta.

The largest entirely within the state boundaries is Lake Lanier, formed by damming the muddy but lovely Chattahoochee River. The lake is 60 miles long, has 540 miles of shore line, and covers 38,900 acres. It is just 30 miles from Atlanta with a metropolitan population of 1,000,000, and is within two hours' drive of ap-





Edward L. Daugherty, Landscape Architect

proximately one half the state's population. Result: Atlanta and the North Georgia lakes have produced one of the biggest inland boat markets in the country.

"Holiday on Lake Lanier" was undertaken as a private development under a ninety-nine-year land lease from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers with some additional aid from the local county government. The site is 130 acres of red clay and granite hills with three miles of shore line projecting into the broadest expanse of Lake Lanier. The State of Georgia is holding for development as a lake-side park a tract of 1,000 acres immediately adjoining this site on the west.

### More rock, a different site

Charles A. Chaney, of Washington, D. C., was consultant for "Holiday on Lake Lanier" in establishing the original concept for the marina. Our office was then employed to make further studies and to develop working drawings. As more accurate topographical information became available and as test borings revealed more and more rock, we discovered that there was considerably less usable land than initially thought. It was

evident that the original plan would have to be modified extensively. We played musical chairs rearranging basic elements so that all could be accommodated on the constricted site.

On the peninsula a hilltop site designated for the restaurant, commanding a view of five miles of open water, was abandoned; similarly the retail store with its parking requirements was separated from the repair shop and placed elsewhere. The boat yard was further restricted to provide boat storage and temporary sailing dock facilities.

### Launching ramps popular

This consolidation had the happy result of forcing the relocation of all of the major parking and public access areas away from the shore-line water activity. The restaurant and retail store together with their related parking lots were located adjacent to the major approach road within view of the lake. The two buildings will form a major spectator vantage point; and when the development is complete, a paved plaza, shaded by trees, will provide a broad overlook and outdoor restaurant.



## Waterscape

Probably the most popular development so far has been the public launching ramps, where free public access is assured under an agreement with Hall County's Recreation Authority. (A portion of the grading and paving within the project was undertaken by the county in exchange for designating the launching ramps a public facility.) Here a retail store is temporarily in operation, but its primary and continuing function is the sales, renting, and servicing of boats and outboard motors. Fish bait and fishing supplies are also available. Gasoline and oil are sold from floating docks.

Floating piers and slips, both covered and open, were kept in the cove on the west shore of the project. The piers are of steel construction, covered with Quonset hut-like corrugated aluminum roofs, floating on casks of Styrofoam, and projecting 250 feet into the lake. Each slip, varying in length from 18 to 40 feet, is designed to store a single boat. A total of 340 slips will be available on an annual lease basis. Club house facilities to be provided for the exclusive use of permanent leaseholders will include a large meeting room, showers, and toilets. A parking lot has been constructed immediately adjacent to the piers.

### Cabins on the knoll

The remainder of the marina will be developed in stages: (1) a motel and beach, designed to entice tourists and short-stay guests; (2) cabins, situated on the highest knoll overlooking the entire operation, to attract vacationers and long-stay visitors; (3) sailboat basin, docks, club house, and related facilities to sustain a

growing interest in sailing, and to separate them from the powered craft at the other end of the development.

Each of these basic elements—the permanent docks and power craft, public launching ramps and retail operation, motel, cabins and sailboat basin—by nature of the site is located on its own separate peninsula, all related as fingers to the main stream of traffic on the approach road. This basic scheme permits each peninsula to function independently without confusion of traffic or service.

That "Holiday on Lake Lanier" is successful financially is declared by the fact that it has made money from the first day of its operations. That "Holiday on Lake Lanier" will continue to thrive and provide a needed recreation facility is indicated in the official attendance records for Lake Lanier. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers estimated 2,262,000 visitors in the summer of 1958, with a peak day of 51,900, and anticipates that there will be in excess of four million visitors in the summer of 1959. This phenomenal growth is even more significant when one considers the simultaneous attendance in 1958 of 2,375,000 visitors at the older, established Allatoona Reservoir, only thirty miles away. That a continued growth and use of planned recreational facilities is expected is shown by the six other marina sites either in the planning stages or actually under construction. That this recreation need is considered a permanent need is also attested by the estimate of the reservoir manager that there will be 50,000 lots for cottage sites subdivided and built upon within the next ten years.

Georgia is in a liquid condition.

## FRANK'S TRACT: NEW CALIFORNIA STATE PARK

By THOMAS G. HEATON

Director of Planning, Contra Costa County, California

Member, American Society of Landscape Architects



THE year the levees broke, flooding Frank's Tract with the waters of the Sacramento River, was a fortunate one for California. For it created in the center of a watery paradise a 3,500-acre lake which is about to be developed as a new state park for the increasing population of California.

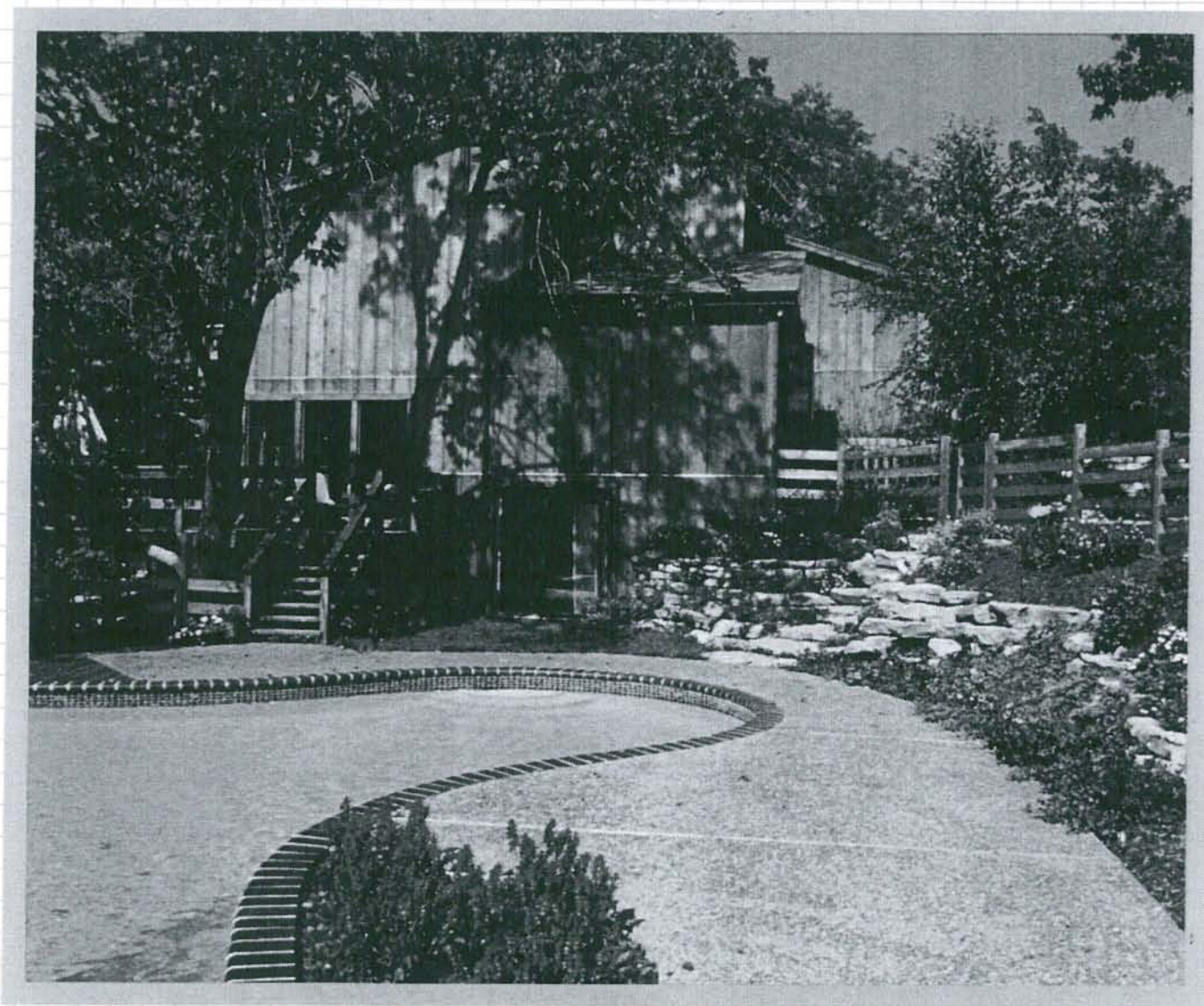
This is where the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers come together in the heart of Central California to form a great delta—25 by 40 square miles of tidal rivers, marshes, reclaimed farm land, peat bogs, and watery

*The author (right) being sworn in on May 4 for a second term as member of the California State Board of Landscape Architects by Vincent S. Dalsimer, Director of Professional and Vocational Standards*



# LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

MARCH  
1980



## Home Landscape — 1980

Backyard Winery • Florida 'Treehouse' •  
Working with a Landscape Architect •  
Making Entrances Work • Woodland Living •  
Courtyard Elegance in the City • Country Places •



# New Road, New House

## Transform a Country Property

By STEVEN L. CANTOR

Photos by Bruce W. Taylor



*House nestles at edge of southern wooded slope, while new drive provides guest parking space at right.*

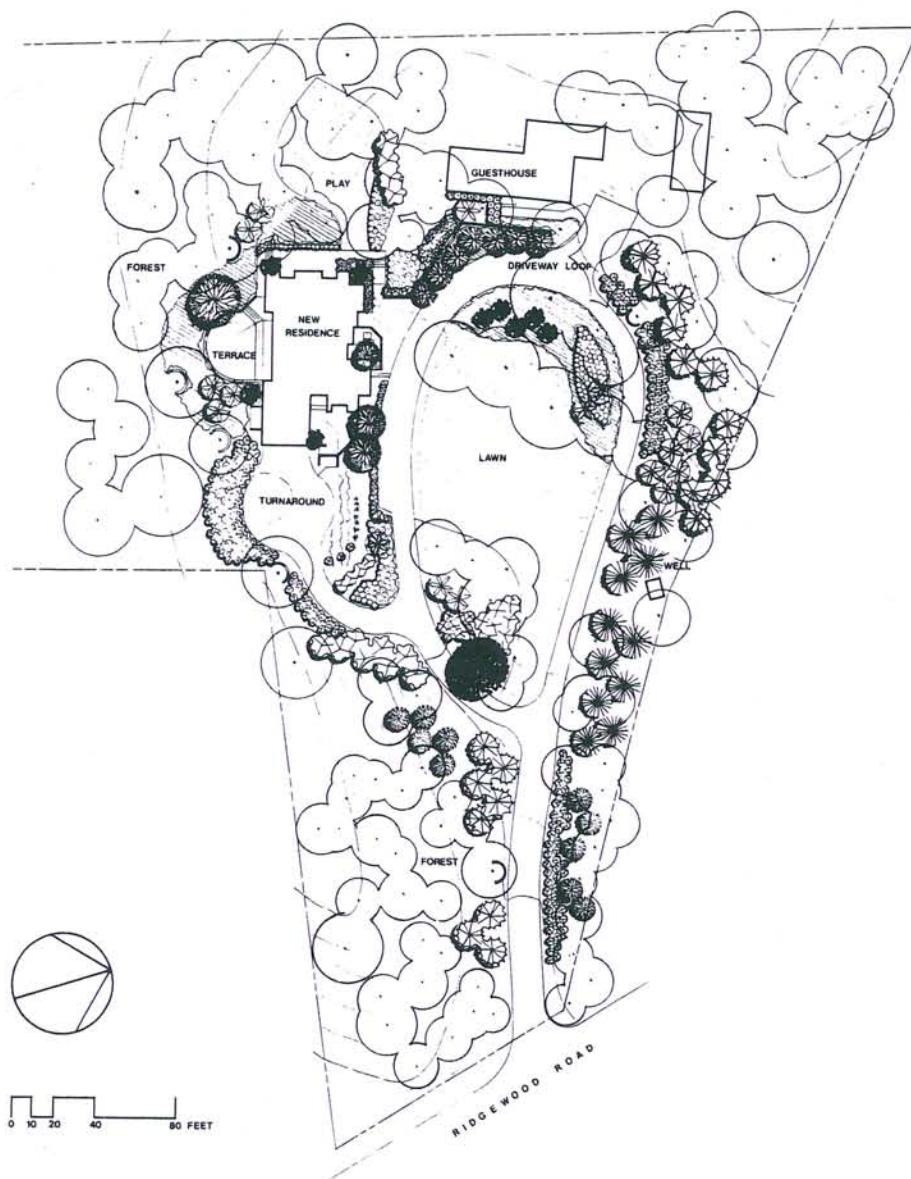
The call came from Donald and Mary Comstock back in 1969, just after they had bought a four-acre wooded hilltop some nine miles north of Atlanta, Georgia. Would we advise on their plan?

This was a welcome new dimension to our work, for landscape architects are so often called in to help locate new residences on more-or-less undisturbed sites. Here was something else: how to fit a new dwelling onto an existing country hilltop property.

On first inspection, we found it a dry, wooded ridge or dome on which was located a small brick house, built in the late 19th century and used as a country residence. We were impressed by the simple, straightforward gravel drive, running the ridge to a dead-end at the house. Nearby was a small frame shed and a pump house: simple architecture in a clearing. This was a climax forest of north Georgia hardwoods, white oak, hickory and tulip poplar, on ground that sloped away steeply in all directions. The long south slope, particularly welcome in winter in this part of Georgia, offered the widest and longest view into the forest. The site was well-screened from neighbors by the forest, so that a sense of privacy was assured.

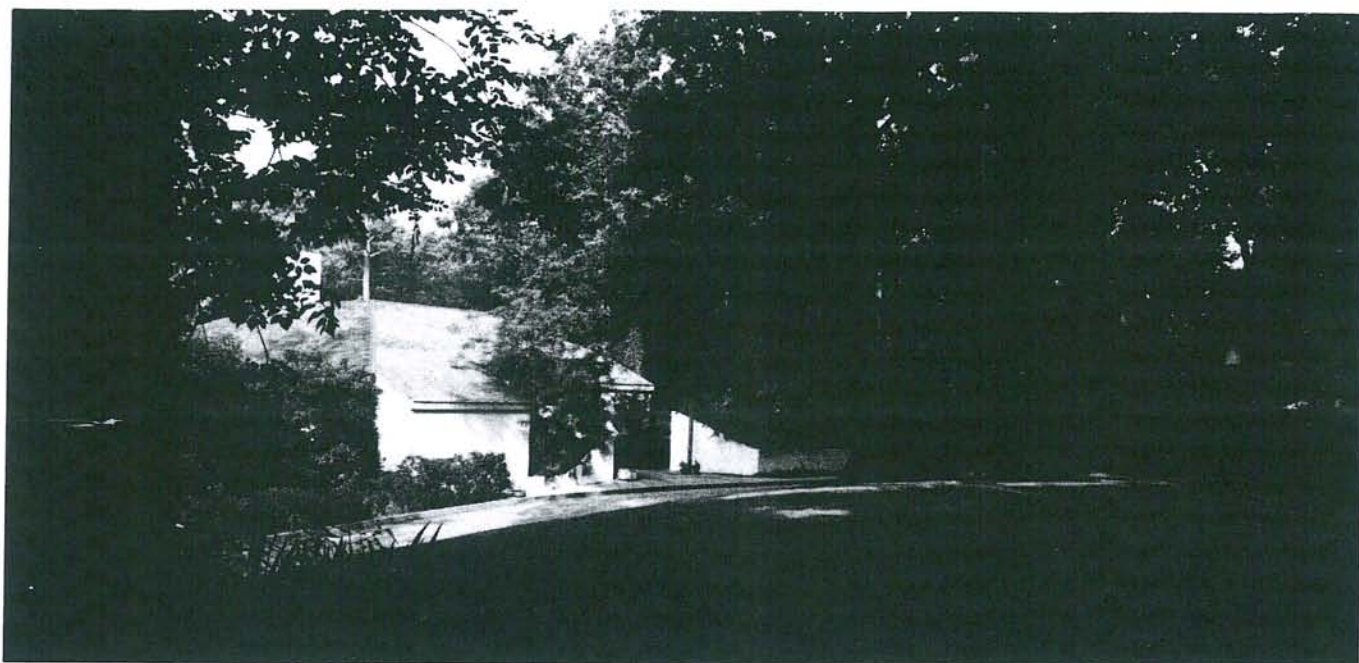
The Comstocks wanted to move from their in-town, 1950s Atlanta subdivision, Sherwood Forest, to this more expansive property, five miles farther north. They proposed to build a large contemporary house on the property while retaining the small brick house for guests. Don and Mary had two active children and wanted them to be able to explore the woods and have enough open space for play, "to kick football and play baseball." They also wanted an area, manageable in size, for vegetables and flowers. The Comstocks sought to make their new place a "natural feast."

This was a case in which the owner, the architect and the landscape architect all recognized the natural beauty and dramatic quality of the site. The Comstocks wanted a



*Original drive to old house (now guesthouse) once cut straight across hilltop, but has now been rerouted to follow wooded edges around the lawn.*



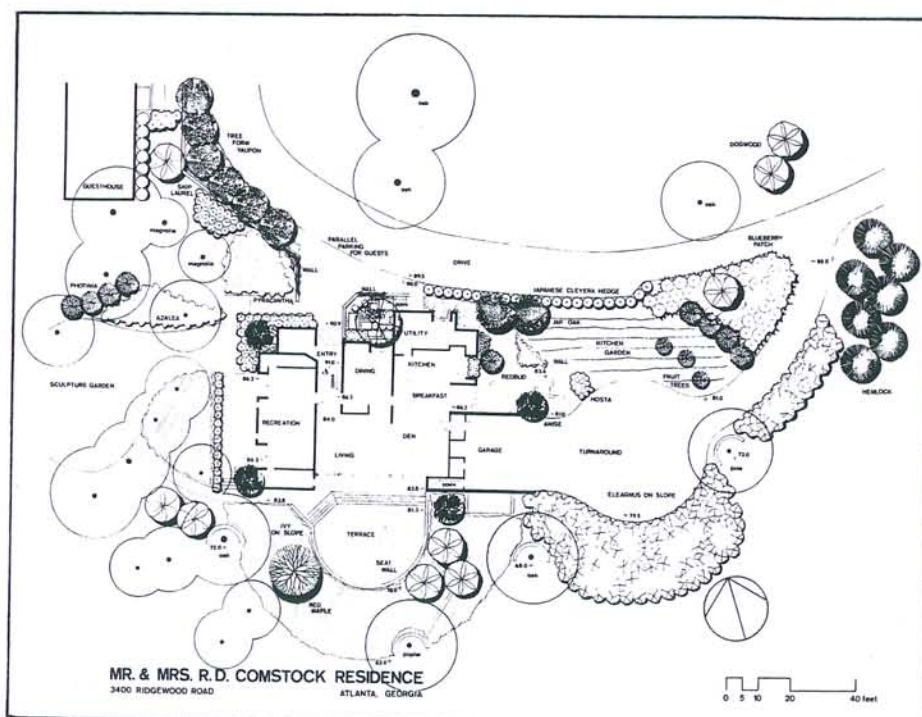


house, not a tour-de-force, and the architect was anxious to evolve a plan which seemed to "belong"; the landscape architect was a happy catalyst. We agreed on the south slope below the ridge as the location for the house. The architect, Clyde Pearson of Atlanta, conceived an arrangement of levels stepping down the slope, enclosed by simple forms executed in white brick and covered by a broad, massive roof of cedar shakes. The white walls catch light in winter and lend a feeling of coolness in summer.

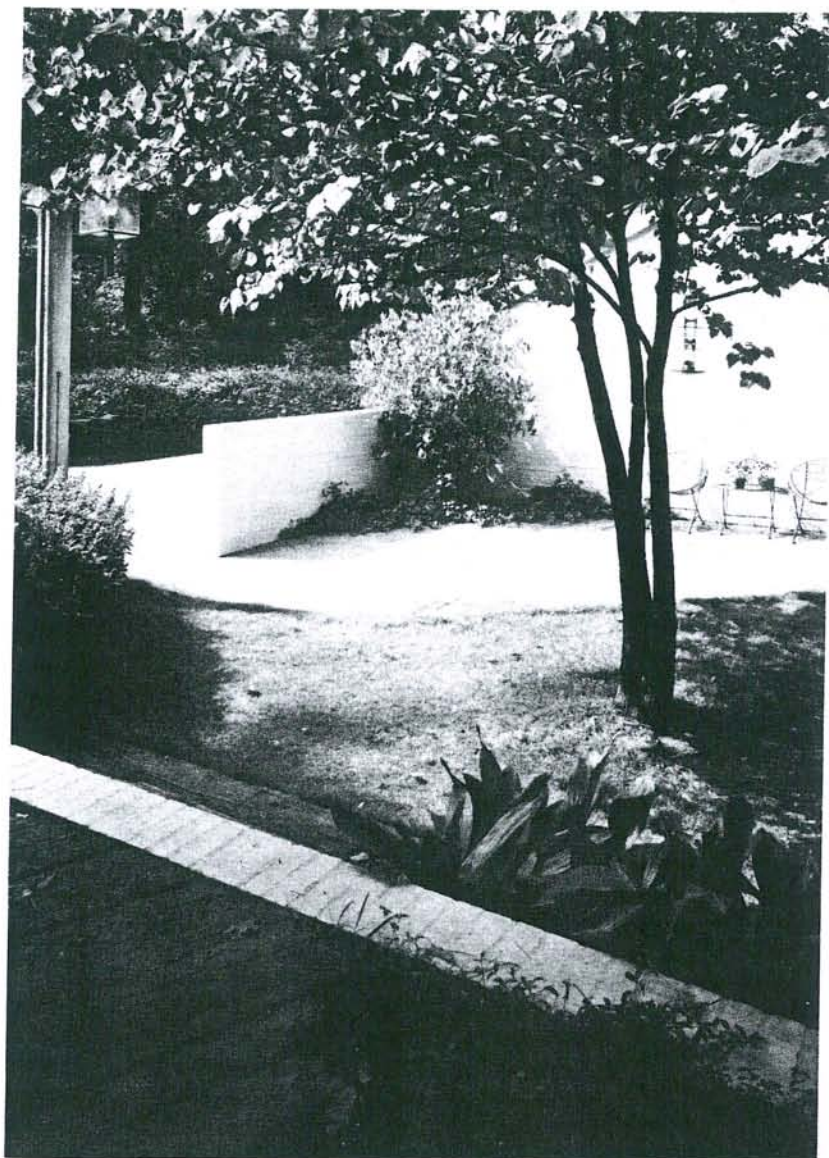
We shifted the drive to the north side of the ridge, creating an open dome with lawn for play and isolating huge oak trees at one edge of the space. We sought to create the atmosphere of a country lane, a circuitous route in which the site is discovered in sequence. From the street, one arrives into this grassy open space, like a meadow in the country. As the driveway parallels the ridge and then begins to loop around it, one first glimpses the new house, receding below the ridge, and then arrives at the guest house, secluded behind large oaks.

A 50 ft. brick wall unites, like an umbilical cord, the guest house and the new house. This unity is reinforced by the materials we selected: the wall and new house were built of white brick and the guest house was painted to match. Planted between the wall and curving driveway, a row of seven tree yaupon hollies, one of Georgia's best native evergreen trees with multiple trunks and fine-textured

*Viewed from deep summer shade of large oak, the entry to house gets added emphasis by retaining wall, above. Plan shows patio north of garage (as does photo, opposite above). View at bottom, opposite, is from dining room looking across patio.*







foliage, screens the view to the guest house. The wall, rising as it nears the new house, pushes toward the entry, which is boldly announced by a large bronze door. A mass of pyracantha, draping over the top of the wall, accentuates the entry. The thorny branches with their splendid display of orange berries push down on the wall, holding its energy in check. The driveway continues, moving by the north side of the new house, until a complete loop is made. A secondary driveway, concealed below the south side of the ridge and screened by planting, leads to the garage and parking area on the east side of the house.

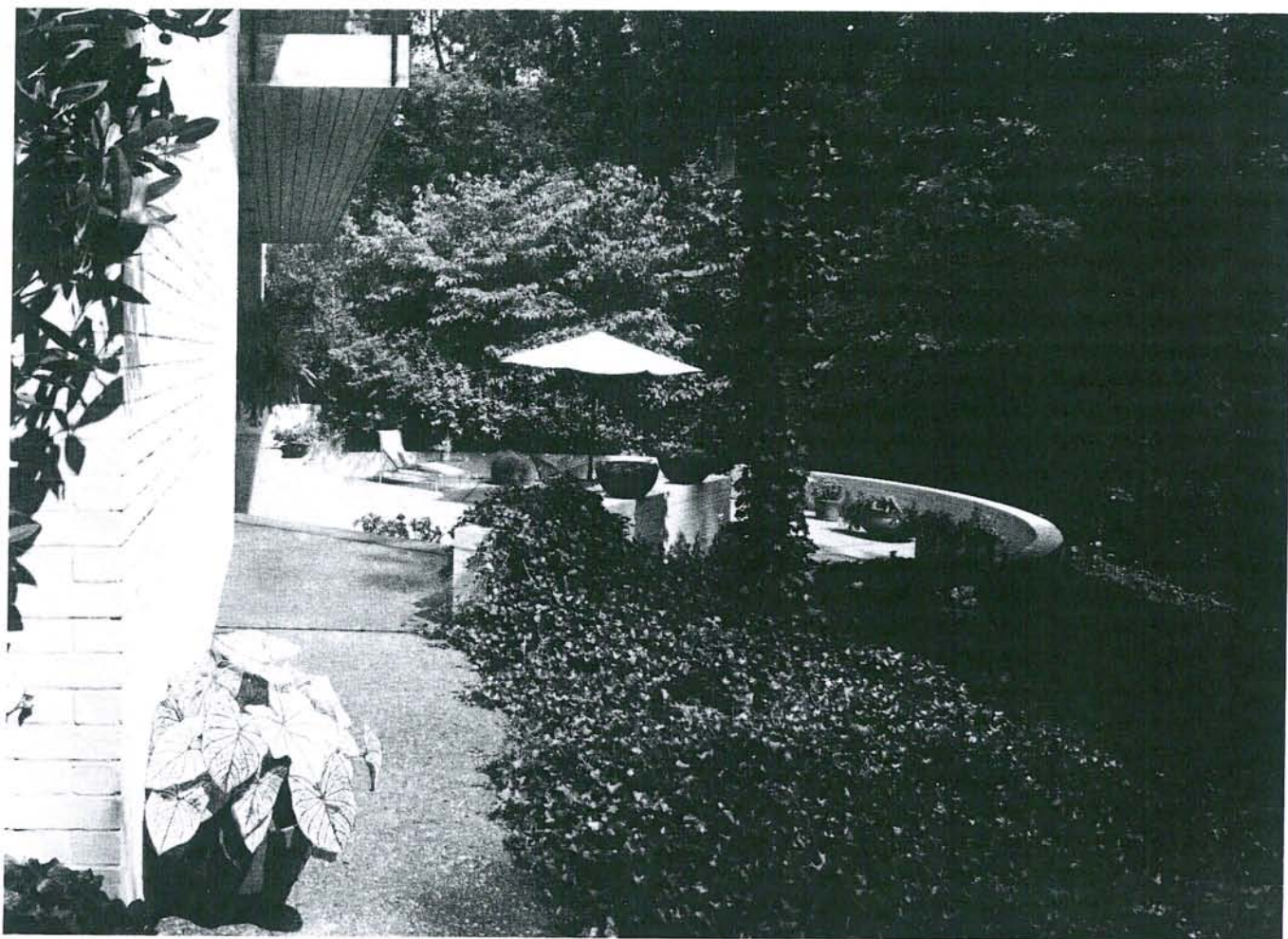
Every side of the new house opens toward a different outdoor space. From each major space of the house, our design provides a short view into an intimate courtyard or terrace, which in turn frames a long view into the surrounding woods. The south-facing living room opens onto a terrace, built on 12 ft. of fill. The fill slope is masked with English ivy, whose vigorous growth cascades downward. This "treehouse" provides the family a glorious view into deep woods at treetop level.

To the east is a tightly-knit kitchen garden for vegetables and flowers. Hybrid blueberry bushes with abundant fruit and brilliant red fall color screen the driveway and form a backdrop for other planting. From the kitchen, the Comstocks' view of the parking area is screened by a series of wall which form one edge of the garden and subdivide the space into several levels. Two evergreen Japanese oaks, underplanted with cleyera, frame the kitchen garden on the north and screen the driveway.

To the west of the recreation room is a grassed clearing of approximately 2800 sq. ft. for exhibiting the Comstocks' sculpture and for entertainment. A portable trampoline is set in one side of this clearing, but hedges of Chinese holly and zabel laurel and the existing forest trees around the edges of the space deflect one's view into the woods.

From the dining room on the north side of the house, the family sees a white brick wall, which reflects light into the house and forms the backdrop of a small sunken garden. The lacy foliage of a honey locust lightens the mass of the wall and contrasts to beds of dark green aucubas and groundcover mats of Japanese pachy-





sandra. A mass of Lady Banks climbing roses, planted along the wall, envelops, overtops and crests the wall, and trails outside. Beds of azaleas add additional color and contrast in texture.

Our planting concept stresses the use of mostly native plant material to wed the house to the site and enhance the character of the woods. Native trees, sourwood, dogwood, Virginia pine and hemlock strengthen the edges of the woods. Hedges of cleyera, eleagnus and Chinese holly reinforce the strong architectural forms of the new house and the fluid form of the driveway. Spilling masses of forsythia and irregular groupings of native azalea contrast to the regular rhythm of the hedges.

As the landscape matures, the Comstocks use it flexibly. They have personalized the landscape. Hanging baskets adorn the south terrace. The grassy dome is ideal for frisbee; the Comstock's son, a skilled thrower, can maneuver his frisbee through the stand of large oaks at one edge of the

ridge. The Comstock's favorite perennial in the kitchen garden is a clump of calla lilies. They have just added a few fruit trees. In 1978, eight years after they occupied their house in its wooded setting, they continue to enjoy their "natural feast."

*South-facing terrace off the living room is also connected to sculpture garden by walk in foreground.*

#### CREDITS

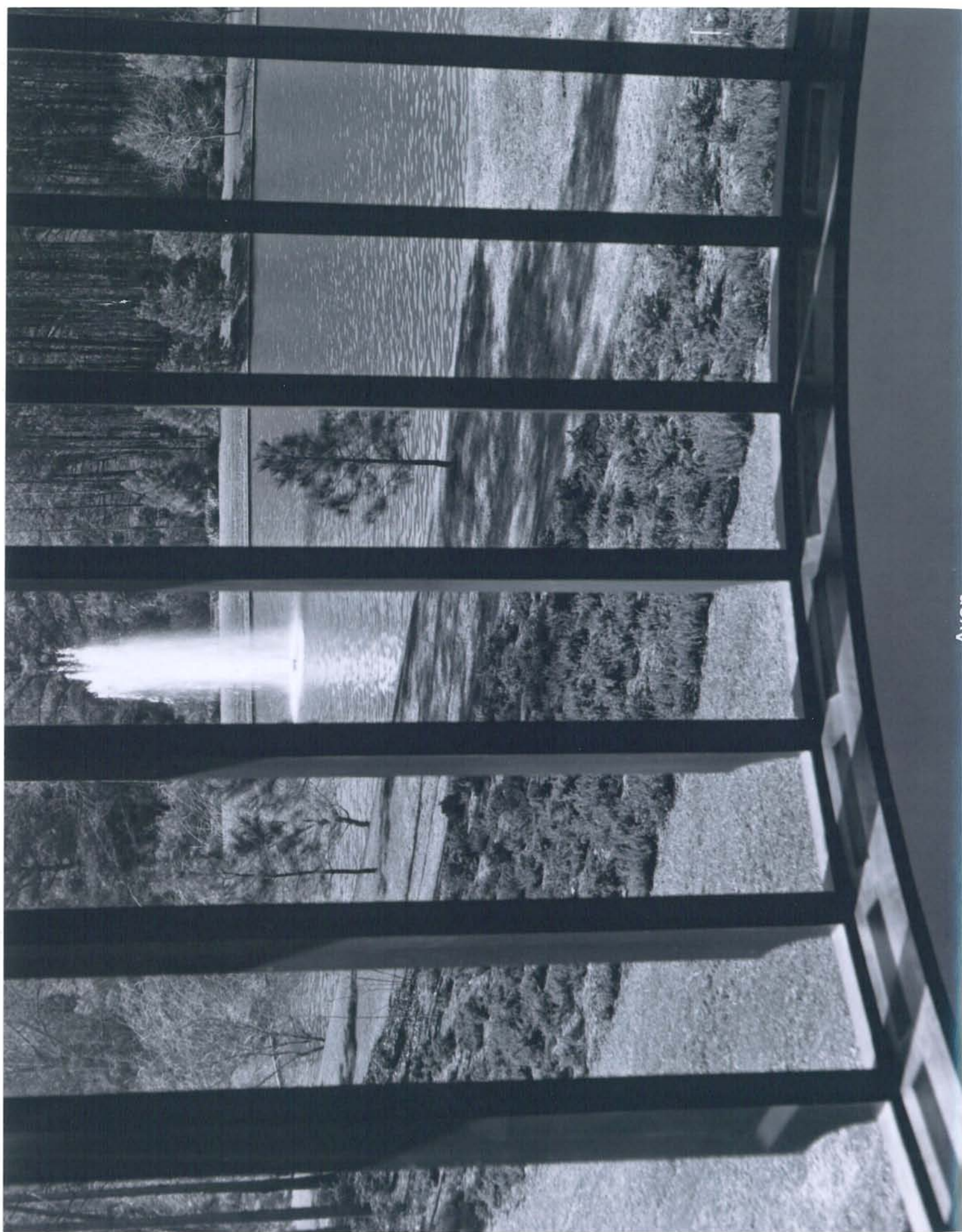
Location  
Atlanta, Georgia

Owners  
Donald and Mary Comstock

Landscape Architect  
Edward L. Daugherty

Architect  
Clyde Pearson













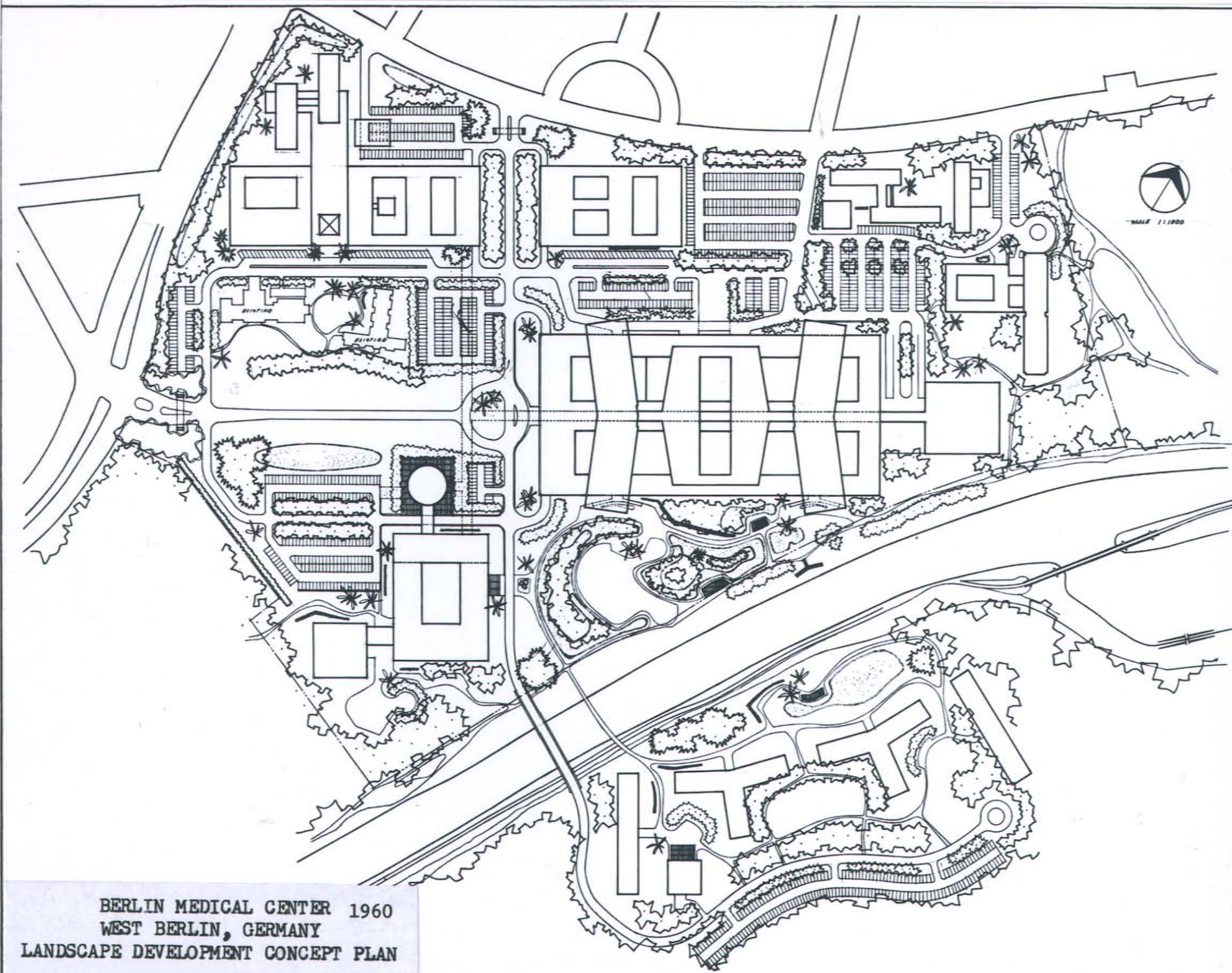
Marietta Historic Walk





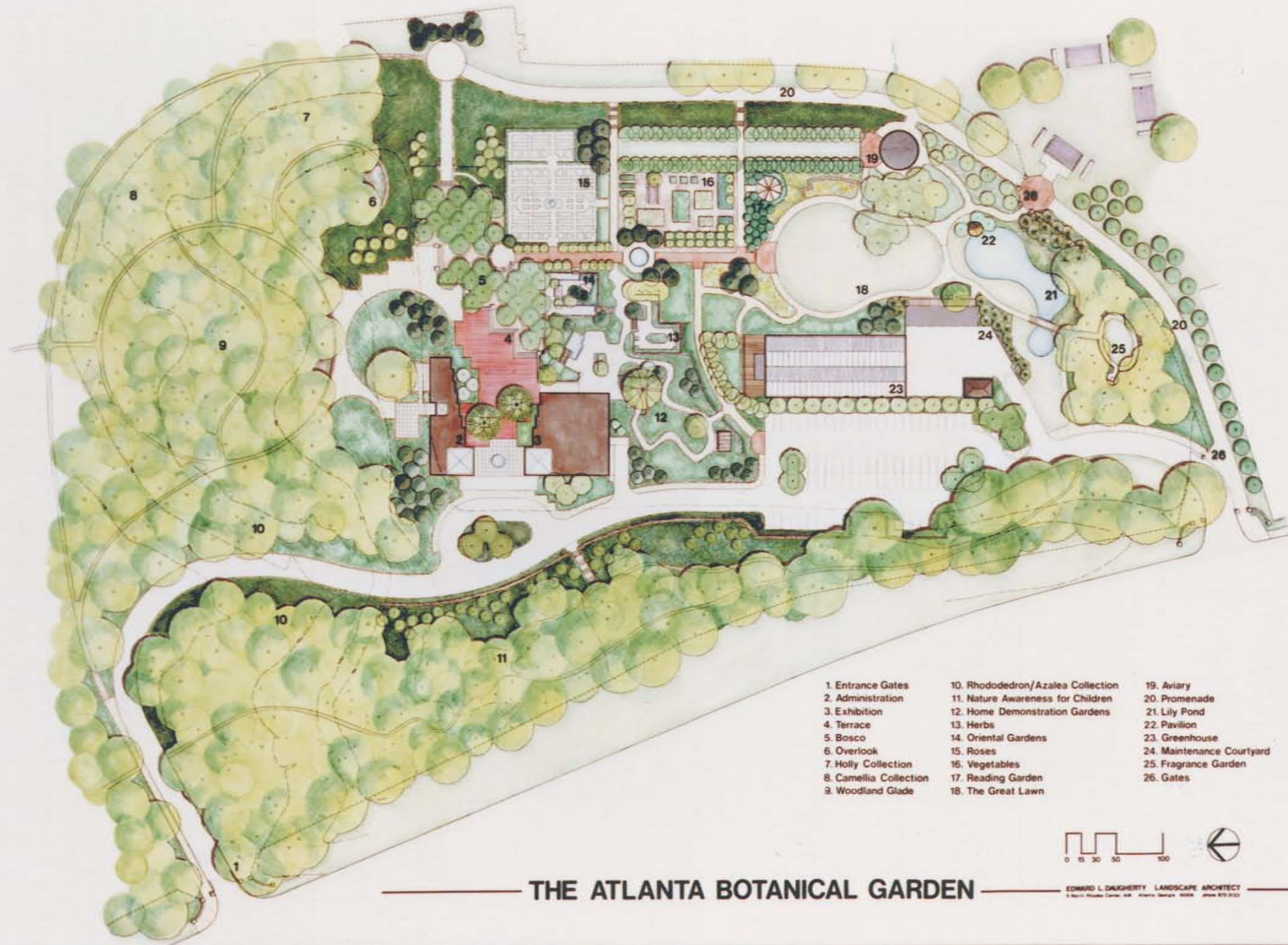
Marietta Historic Walk





BERLIN MEDICAL CENTER 1960  
WEST BERLIN, GERMANY  
LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN





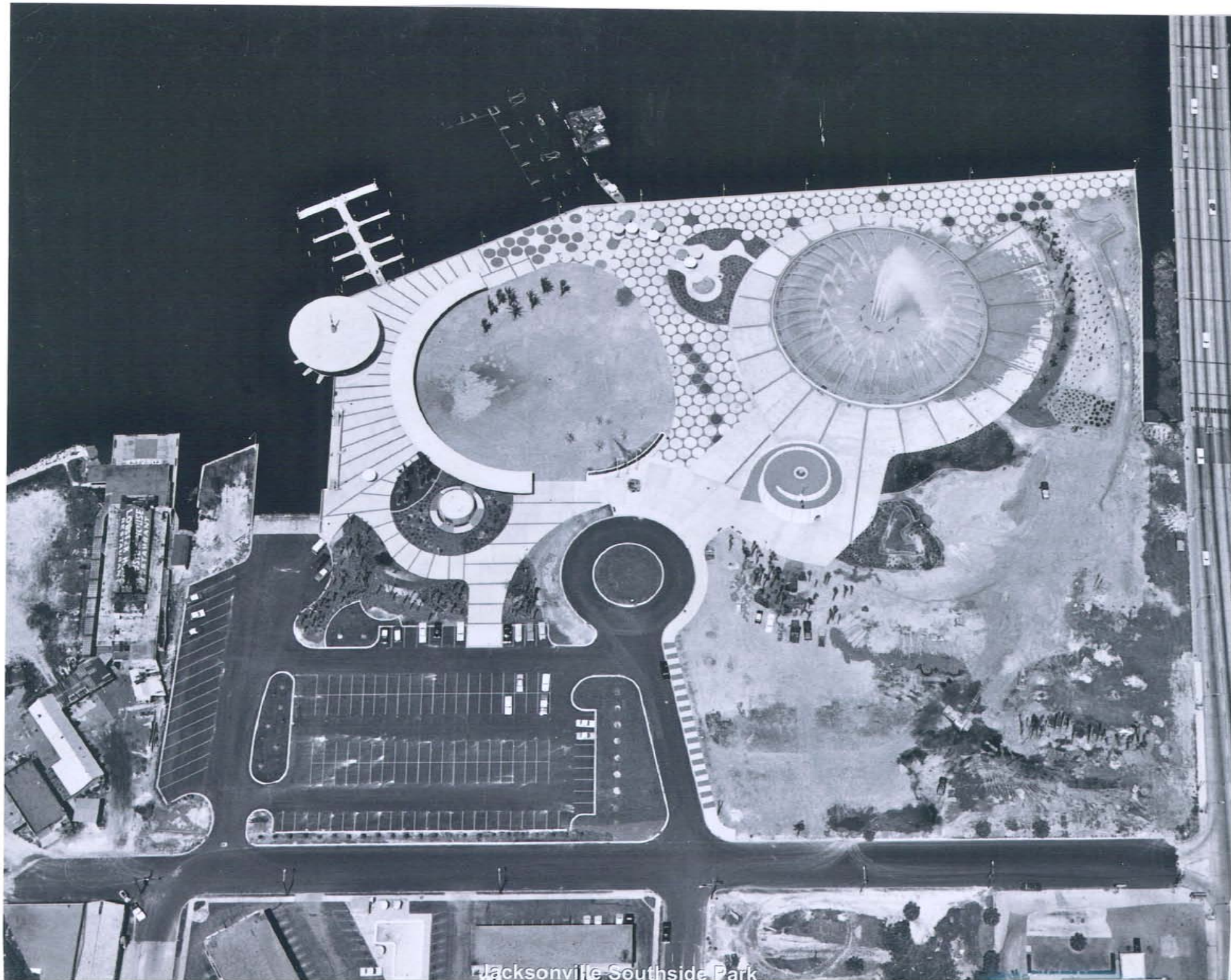
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|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Entrance Gates      | 10. Rhododendron/Azalea Collection | 19. Aviary                |
| 2. Administration      | 11. Nature Awareness for Children  | 20. Promenade             |
| 3. Exhibition          | 12. Home Demonstration Gardens     | 21. Lily Pond             |
| 4. Terrace             | 13. Herbs                          | 22. Pavilion              |
| 5. Bosco               | 14. Oriental Gardens               | 23. Greenhouse            |
| 6. Overlook            | 15. Roses                          | 24. Maintenance Courtyard |
| 7. Holly Collection    | 16. Vegetables                     | 25. Fragrance Garden      |
| 8. Camellia Collection | 17. Reading Garden                 | 26. Gates                 |
| 9. Woodland Glade      | 18. The Great Lawn                 |                           |



## THE ATLANTA BOTANICAL GARDEN

EDWARD L. DAUGHERTY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT  
 10 North Peachtree Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30309 Phone 875-9121





Jacksonville Southside Park





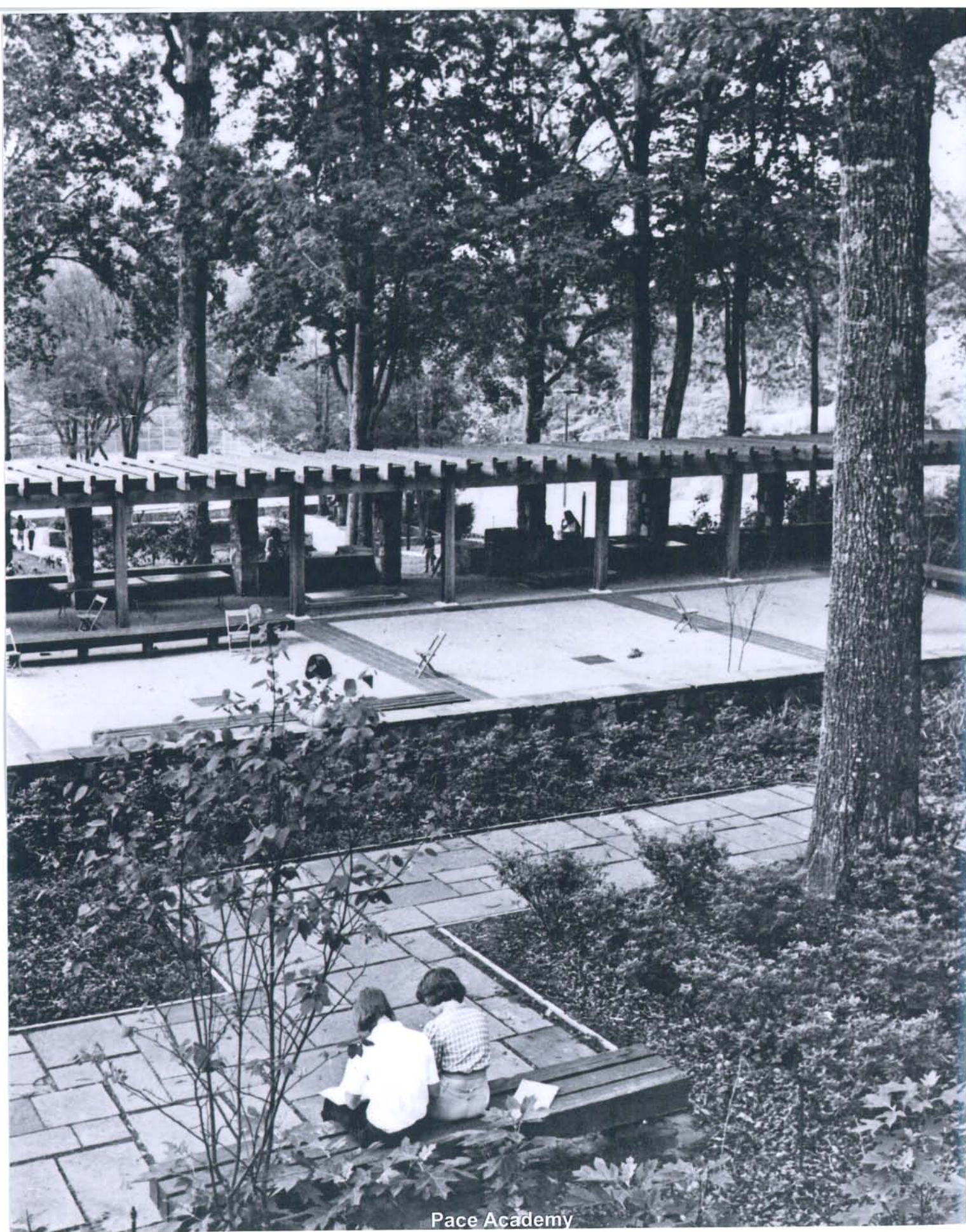
Georgia Tech Student Center





All Saints Episcopal Church





Pace Academy





Georgia Governor's Mansion





Brannon Residence





Canterbury Court









Canterbury Court