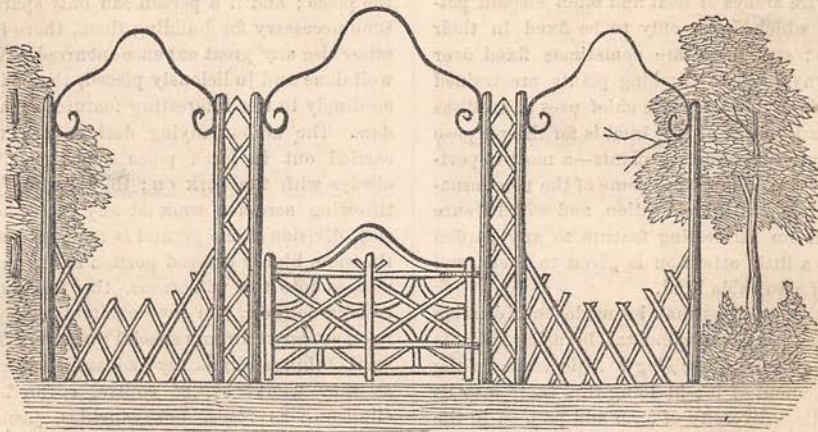


GODEY'S  
Lady's Book and Magazine.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1863.

GARDEN STRUCTURES.—TRELLISES.

Fig. 1.

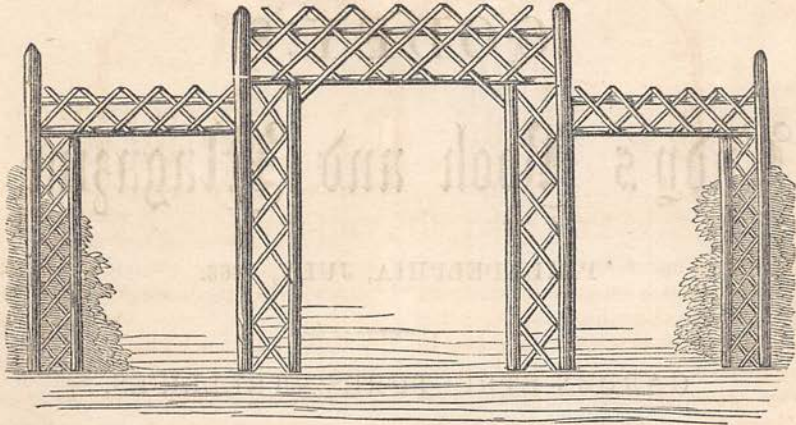


WHETHER a garden be large or small, there are few instances in which it may not be improved by means of some sort of rustic-work, in the way of trellised arches or fences, either for the purpose of dividing one part of the garden from another, or simply as an ornament in some suitable spot. The simplest form of trellis is a low fence composed of hazel stakes, driven into the ground in a slanting direction, with others crossing them at right angles; and these may be joined together by tying them at the top with pieces of thin copper wire, or slightly nailing them. This sort of fence answers admirably for training nasturtiums or sweet peas, which may be sown close to it, and allowed to trail over it. Such a fence will last several years; but if it is desired to make it more durable, or carry it higher, it will be necessary to make it stronger with stout posts of the required height; these should be let into

the ground about two feet at regular distances. The part that is let into the ground may be made even more durable by giving it a coat of pitch, or by holding it in a fire till the part is blackened or charred, but not burned away. This has a wonderful effect in adding durability to the wood in resisting damp, which is the first thing to be guarded against. When the posts are in their places, and firmly rammed down, it is advisable to tie them together with stakes cut to the required length, and then proceed to nail hazel rods crosswise, or in any ornamental style—and this is easily suggested on the spot; it may also be a means of testing the ingenuity of the operator, as it is never advisable to copy from others in such matters, since it ought not to be lost sight of that the surroundings, which may tally well with one style, may not suit another.

Wire trellises may be got ready made, and

Fig. 2.



also wire arches of neat and often elegant patterns, which have only to be fixed in their places; and these are sometimes fixed over pathways, where climbing plants are trained over them; indeed, the chief uses of trellises and rustic-work of this kind is for the purpose of supporting climbing plants—a most important section, comprising some of the most ornamental plants in cultivation, and will be sure to add an interesting feature to any garden where a little attention is given to them, and that of a suitable kind.

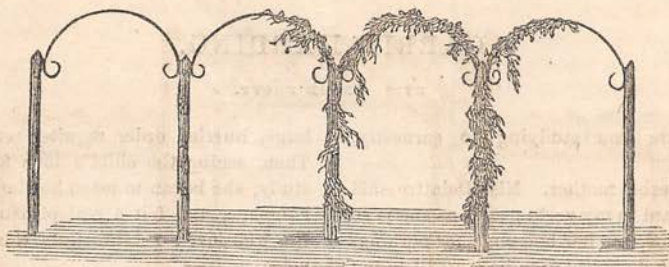
Garden trellises may be made both durable and exceedingly ornamental, by using suitable material, and exercising a little taste in the arrangement of it; in doing this there may be an endless diversity of form and pattern in the disposition of the smaller pieces; and, if well done, nothing adds more to the general effect of a garden, however small; but it is a too common practice to have them of deal wood, both posts and laths cut straight and planed smooth, and generally painted green, which takes off all rusticity from their appearance, until they are completely covered with such plants as are allowed to trail over them. In these structures a certain air of rusticity should be a characteristic feature, and where a person is at all capable of doing the work, it is better to do so than to employ a carpenter who does his work by line and rule. We do not think we can do better here than to copy the following from the "Gardeners' Weekly Magazine and Floricultural Cabinet," which applies very much to the point, and expresses most of what we would say:—

"The chief requisites for the structures here figured, are generally to be found growing upon

the place; and if a person can only spare the time necessary for building them, there is not otherwise any great expense incurred. When well done and judiciously placed, they add exceedingly to the interesting features of a garden. The accompanying designs are to be carried out in larch poles or oak saplings, always with the bark on; they are useful for throwing across a walk at any part where a semi-division of the ground is required—where the more highly dressed portion of the ground merges into the wilderness, the fernery, the rose-garden, etc.; or may encircle any special nook set apart for any special purpose. These sorts of things will hardly look amiss anywhere, as they would be, of course, covered with climbers—as roses, honeysuckles, jasmines, pyracantha, cotoneaster, clematis, etc.; or otherwise with ivy—a class of plants, generally speaking, too little grown. The distance from column to column may be regulated according to circumstances; as also their height; but from seven to eight feet in the width of openings, and from seven to nine feet in the height of columns, will be about the best proportions; of course using the greatest height where the columns are furthest apart, and *vice versa*. The principal posts should be about five to seven inches in diameter, and the filling-up stuff about two inches. The iron bows over Figs. 1 and 3 are formed of round iron rods, five-eighths of an inch in diameter. Collectors of climbing plants cannot adopt a better mode of displaying them than these trellises; when covered with species and varieties of clematis, they are most beautiful ornaments to a garden."

One of the best climbing plants for trellises is *jasminum nudiflora*—the yellow naked flow-

Fig. 3.



ering jasmine; it flowers freely in the winter, and makes a fine dense foliage in the summer; it will grow in any soil or situation, and requires no extra treatment beyond what is required by ordinary climbers, that is, to be neatly trained, and never allowed to make any extra growth before tying up. Clematis flammula, or the sweet-scented virgin's flower, is another climber exceedingly well adapted to cover a trellised archway; it gives out a delicious perfume when in flower, in July and August. Cotoneaster macrophylla will also give satisfaction on account of its red berries. Many sorts of roses will also be found highly ornamental when allowed to trail over arches and trellis-work; but although, as before mentioned, climbing plants ought never to be allowed to wear any appearance of neglect, and should be fastened up in time to prevent that unsightly appearance that always accompanies tying up, after allowing them to grow as they please for too long a time, still they look none the better for being trained in too closely or with any degree of formality; a certain natural and easy look about these trellis plants will always have a most pleasing effect. It would be impossible to enumerate all the various plants suitable for the purpose of clothing garden trellises with a verdant covering; they are very numerous, comprising both annuals and perennials. Of the former, tropeolums, convolvulus, cobeascandens, etc., may be taken as examples, they being the most common. Others die down every year, as everlasting peas, and some sort of clematis; but the best are those that live on, as the honeysuckle, the jasmine, the glycine, or wistaria; and not the least worthy of note is ivy, which makes a fine evergreen wall or fence for hiding one part of the ground from another, or covering in an unsightly corner. Speaking of this, we have seen some beautiful arches built of burrs and shells, having both variegated and plain leaved ivy trailing about them, but not enough to hide the burrs and shells, yet presenting a due proportion of each,

filling up in a most effective style what would otherwise be a most unsightly corner.



THE LOVER'S PRIDE.—I believe there is no period of life so happy as that in which a thriving lover leaves his mistress after his first success. His joy is more perfect than that at the absolute moment of his own eager vow, and her half-assenting blushes. Then he is thinking mostly of her, and is to a certain degree embarrassed by the effort necessary for success. But when the promise has once been given to him, and he is able to escape into the domain of his own heart, he is as a conqueror who has mastered half a continent by his own strategy. It never occurs to him, he hardly believes that his success is no more than that which is the ordinary lot of mortal man. He never reflects that all the old married fogies whom he knows and despises, have just as much ground for pride, if such pride were enduring; that every fat, silent, dull, somnolent old lady whom he sees and quizzes, has at some period been deemed as worthy a prize as his priceless galleon; and so deemed by as bold a captor as himself. Some one has said that every young mother, when her first child is born, regards the babe as the most wonderful production of that description which the world has yet seen. And this, too, is true. But I doubt even whether that conviction is so strong as the conviction of the young successful lover, that he has achieved a triumph which should ennoble him down to late generations. As he goes along he has a contempt for other men; for they know nothing of such glory as his. As he pores over his *Blackstone*, he remembers that he does so, not so much that he may acquire law, as that he may acquire Fanny; and then all other porers over *Blackstone* are low and mean in his sight—are mercenary in their views, and unfortunate in their ideas, for they have no Fanny in view.