THE GARDENS AND ARBORETUM
OF SMITH COLLEGE
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MARY MATTISON VAN SCHAIK
To honor William I. P. Campbell on his retirement with such a handsome description of his beloved gardens does something at least to make that sad event more bearable. For over thirty years, with efficient devotion and devoted efficiency (a combination unique to the Scotch!) he has presided over that part of Smith College where learning and beauty have always found themselves in most fruitful balance. He has preserved and developed the original concept of the entire campus as a botanic garden; he has cannily blended new buildings into this plan; and he has constantly sought to make the entire Smith community as well as the students in his courses more sensitively aware of the beauty of their surroundings. For generations of Smith students the possibility of a green thought in a green shade has been a constant reality because of his imaginative planning, skillful hand, and green thumb.

June 1970

Thomas E. Mackenbush
PLANTS AND PEOPLE

A campus that is a botanic garden—and L. Clarke Seelye
A campus that is an arboretum complemented with greenhouses and herbaceous garden—and William Francis Ganong
A Plant House for students of Botany and Horticulture—and the Lyman family
Rudbeckia hirta, Datura Stramonium, material for genetic studies—and Albert F. Blakeslee
A nationally known collection of trees, shrubs and flowers—and William I. P. Campbell
They are closely associated, the plants of Smith College and the people who put them there
Association of plants and people began in the early years. The first President of Smith College, L. Clarke Seelye, was convinced of the importance of biological studies for college women. For effective instruction in this field, he conceived of developing the entire campus as a botanic garden—a garden of scientific as well as aesthetic value. President Seelye took office in 1873, but it was not until the early 1890's that he engaged a well-known Boston firm of landscape architects, Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, to lay out the campus grounds which then comprised some twenty-seven acres.

To implement his plans, the President brought Dr. William Francis Ganong to Smith the next year, 1894, as Professor of Botany and Director of the College Botanic Garden. The sustained efforts of this promising young Harvard botany teacher were to prove a major factor in the realization of Mr. Seelye's hopes.

Dr. Ganong envisaged an integrated botanic garden consisting of a greenhouse in the lower part of the campus, an adjacent herbaceous garden set out in plant families, and the entire remaining acres as an arboretum. He promptly set to work to develop this overall plan.

Through the generosity of the Lyman family of Northampton, the original greenhouse of two rooms was enlarged three times during Dr. Ganong's tenure. With subsequent additions, the complex now encompasses twelve houses, including the Albert F. Blakeslee range and a propagating pit and physiological lab-
oratory. These buildings cover approximately 9,000 square feet and house a plant collection of some 1,200 labeled species and varieties.

The cardinal purpose of the greenhouses has always been educational. They provide plants needed for various courses in the Biological Sciences and subject matter for Art Department students as well as space for laboratory research work in plant physiology and horticulture.

In addition to the guidance given by Dr. Ganong, significant contributions to the development of the College plantings were made by a succession of horticulturists. The first of these talented men was Edward J. Canning who trained at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Sometimes additions to the woody plant material were actually selected by him during return visits to England. The Rock Garden, which he added in 1898, as well as the entire Smith College Botanic Garden became the subject of articles Canning subsequently contributed to Bailey’s Cyclopendia of Horticulture. Of the horticulturists who followed him Henry E. Downer, later of Vassar College, and John Ellis, later of Hunnewell Estate, Wellesley, Massachusetts, are probably the best known. Then in 1937 President William Allan Neilson persuaded a fellow Scot, William I. P. Campbell, to come to Northampton as College horticulturist. Campbell, who had trained at Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden, was at that time in charge of the Gardens of the Nations at Radio City in New York.

Some years after coming to Smith, Campbell added to his regular duties the task of College landscape architect which he took over from Dorothy May Anderson in 1943. The new building program launched after the Second World War provided the College horticulturist and landscape architect with ample opportunity to rearrange and supplement the ornamental plantings.

In 1947 Campbell began teaching the popular course in Horticulture which had been given by Dorcas Brigham of the
Class of 1918. Today, there are practicing landscape architects throughout this country who attribute their initial training and developing enthusiasm to the horticulture course given at the Lyman Plant House.

While the plantings on the Smith College campus have great aesthetic value, their primary purpose has been and continues to be educational. President Seelye stressed this in his early view of the role of a College botanic garden; Dr. Ganong continued this emphasis, and the various College horticulturists have implemented this concept.

Greenhouses supply plants for study and ornamentation as do the herbaceous beds and Rock Garden. The campus arboretum provides material for the study as well as enjoyment of trees and shrubs.

Now let us look at these areas in more detail.

THE GREENHOUSES

To enter the Warm Temperate House on a blustery, cold February day is to experience sheer joy. The warm, moist air is rich with an exotic blend of fragrances from the many plants in flower. At once the brilliant red flowers of Calliandra haematocephala catch the visitor's attention. These powderpuff-like blossoms are formed of silky stamens protruding from small flower buds crowded in dense globular heads.

Many corners of the earth are represented here. From South Africa comes the lavender-blue cape primrose, Streptocarpus, while Malpighia coccigera, sometimes called miniature holly, is native to the West Indies. Over one hundred species and varieties of begonia, originating mainly in Central and South America, supply a wide range of material for study of that genus as does the collection of African violets and their relatives. Dainty bright yellow and red flowers of firecracker vine, Manettia inflata, run the length of one side of the house. The citrus fruits are noteworthy for their size in proportion to the height.
of the tree bearing them—Ponderosa lemons weighing at least a pound grow on a four-foot tree.

The water lilies in the pond of the Tropical House have bloomed without interruption for a span of fifty-four years. From their midst emerge papyrus, *Cyperus papyrus*, and rice, *Oryza sativa*. Suspended above the water is a huge specimen of the curious staghorn fern, *Platycerium*, native to tropical Africa, Asia and Australia. Perhaps the showpiece of this house is a *Dendrobium nobile* orchid producing a hundred exquisite flowers with lavender-rimmed petals and deep wine-red throats.

Amongst the collection of cacti and succulents in the Cactus House, one can examine many bizarre specimens. Prickly pear, *Opuntia*, is represented by twenty-one species. Another cactus is the unusual *Pereskia aculeata* which grows as a leafy vine up over the doorway of this house and is commonly known as Barbados gooseberry. When the cacti and succulents were moved to their present home, the night-blooming cereus, *Hylocereus triangularis undatus*, stayed behind and continues to attract visitors to the Fern House during July. Of the succulents, Kalanchoe is well represented by fifteen species, *K. pinnata*, *K. blossfeldiana*, and *K. beharenensis* are among these. Three of the many varieties of Euphorbia are *E. lactea* from the East Indies, *E. similis* from South Africa and *E. splendens*, crown of thorns, from Madagascar.

The coffee plant is the largest of the economically useful plants in the Palm House. Its glossy, deep-green leaves provide a fine foil for the fruits which pass from green through shades of red until they ripen to a deep brownish red. Tight bunches of bananas may be seen near large capsules which turn from green to salmon, then brown, containing cocoa beans, *Theobroma Cacao*. Date palm, olive, and cinnamon also grow here as well as manila hemp, *Musa textilis*, and camphor.

Passing through the Fern House, one is struck by the size of the tree fern, *Dicksonia antarctica*, and reminded of faraway places
by the Davallia from the Fiji Islands and the Eucalyptus globulus from Tasmania.

While Mr. Campbell was horticulturist, it was customary for the students in his class to help prepare plant material for two annual shows in the Cool Temperate House. In the fall they potted up an assortment of spring-flowering bulbs: tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, and many of the so-called “miscellaneous bulbs.” After several months in cool, dark storage (for root growth) these were brought into the Cool Temperate House to be forced into bloom.

Woody shrubs such as azalea and broom, Cytisus, and birch and dogwood trees were deftly used to set off the spring flowers. This preview of spring drew large numbers of visitors from the College and the surrounding area.

The annual Fall Chrysanthemum Show provided an opportunity to display a wide range of types including hybrid varieties produced from crosses by students in the Horticulture class and named for or by them. Some years ago the National Chrysanthemum Society reported that Longwood Gardens considered the spoon Chrysanthemum ‘Golden Pinwheel,’ a hybrid developed by a Smith student, to be their best cascade variety at that time (October, 1962).

The adjacent Horticulture House is used by the students in Horticulture in conjunction with the classroom to put into practice instruction received there. Each student has her own portion of a propagating bench in which to set out her cuttings, and all benefit from the series of plants brought in for decoration such as bougainvillea, allamanda, nasturtium, plumbago, tibouchina, anemone, amaryllis, and cool orchids.

The Cold Storage House provides space for storing plants in their resting period. It is here that the potted bulbs are placed for acclimatization en route from the cellar to the show bench.

The main activities carried on in the Research Laboratory are connected with experimentation and research in plant
physiology by both students and faculty.

Research is also carried on by members of the Biological Sciences Department in the Warm and Cool Genetics House. This is also called the Albert F. Blakeslee range in honor of the William Allan Neilson Professor of plant genetics who came to Smith in 1942 and who remained as a member of the department until his death. From the wide assortment of flowers grown here—camellias, snapdragons, carnations, chrysanthemums, and so forth—selections are distributed weekly for adornment of the Chapel, the Infirmary, the President's house and office, the Admission offices, Faculty Center and, on special occasions, the Alumnae House.

THE HERBACEOUS GARDEN

In a corner of the herbaceous garden near the plant house is a pond attractively landscaped at one end with small conifers. The leaves of water lilies supply interesting foliage texture and in summer the vivid flowers add color accent. In the perennial flower beds some 600 labeled varieties provide a magnificent succession of bloom. Early tulips open the spring season. Peonies, iris, lupin, daylilies and many more continue the display until the last chrysanthemum succumbs to frost.

The clematis hybrids (106) in this section of the garden could, in June, monopolize the visitor's attention. He would do well, however, to spare a moment to study the collection of New England ferns in the northeast angle of Burton and Sabin-Reed Halls.

THE ROCK GARDEN

If one stands between the plant house and the herbaceous borders and looks toward the so-called Chapin bank, one's attention is drawn to a curious spreading tree with very pendulous branches. This grafted Camperdown elm seems to beckon the
wanderer to the Rock Garden on the threshold of which it stands.

Heeding the invitation, one is soon in the midst of an extensive and richly varied collection of alpine, saxatile, and bulbous plants (some 800 labeled varieties and species) set out against a background of interesting evergreens. Amongst the latter are junipers, weeping spruce, American holly, and oriental hemlock interspersed with deciduous Rhododendron yedoense poukhanense (1) and sorrel tree, Oxydendrum arboreum (2). The William Allan Neilson memorial stone stands deep in this shade, gracefully surrounded by ferns.

Proceeding along a gravel path one encounters more flowering shrubs and evergreens: three strains of dogwood, Cornus kousa chinensis (3), C. mas (4), and C. florida (5); also a pair of rhododendrons: a very large R. catawbiense (6) and an appealing specimen of R. caucasicum (7). A Franklinia alatamaha (8), a hawthorn, Crataegus chlorosarca (9), and an epaulette tree, Pterostyrax hispida (10) make their contribution to this exquisite fairyland, as do plumed false-cypress, Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa (11), dwarf white pine, Pinus strobus nana (12), and a Canadian hemlock, Tsuga canadensis hussi (13). Emerging into a sunnier section, one finds an attractive cutleaf dwarf maple (14) and a crabapple recently added to shade a primula planting.

Bewitching small plants greet one on all sides. Of the wild hardy bulbs set out in colonies, the first to flower are the pale lavender species crocus, tomasinianus, and the wee yellow trumpet daffodil from the mountains of Northwestern Spain, N. asturiensis, popularly known as minimus. Close upon their blossoming come vivid blue glory of the snow, Chionodoxa luciliae, occasional quaint “hoop petticoat” miniature daffodils, N. bulbocodium citrinus, Greek windflowers, Anemone blanda, and scattered drifts of blue Scilla siberica. Later the yellow and white starlike flowers of the wild tulip, Tulipa tarda, and the brilliant scarlet blossoms of praestans ‘Fusilier’ ,both from Southern
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<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
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<td>1. Rhododendron yedoense</td>
<td>Pukhar azalea</td>
<td>36. Syringa amurensis</td>
<td>Japanese tree lillac</td>
<td>73. Phellodendron amurensis</td>
<td>Amur cork tree</td>
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<td>2. Oxydendrum arboreum</td>
<td>sorrel tree</td>
<td>37. Crataegus oxyacantha</td>
<td>Paul Scarlet hawthorn</td>
<td>74. Ulmus americana</td>
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<td>5. Cornus florida</td>
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<td>78. Abies concolor</td>
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<td>9. Crataegus chlorosarca</td>
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<td>44. Carya ovata</td>
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<td>10. Pterostyrax hispida</td>
<td>epulatea tree</td>
<td>45. Fraxinus americana</td>
<td>white ash</td>
<td>82. Tilia europea</td>
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<td>12. Pinus strobus nana</td>
<td>dwarf white pine</td>
<td>47. Kemphrys, Aluga etc.</td>
<td>Sargent cherry</td>
<td>84. Picea omorika</td>
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<td>50. Kentucky coffee-tree</td>
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<td>16. Salix alba</td>
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<td>94. Tsuga carolinana</td>
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<td>97. Fagus sylvatica lacinata</td>
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<td>61. Viburnum plicatum</td>
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<td>34. Sophora japonica</td>
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<td>106. Clematis species and</td>
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<td>75. Phellodendron amurensis</td>
<td>Japanese pagoda tree</td>
<td>76. Aesculus hippocastanum</td>
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<td>'Sunburst'</td>
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Central Asia) will show to advantage against a huge black rock. Among the fall-blossoming bulbs will be *Crocus speciosus alba*, several species of *Colchicum*, and a dainty white form of *Cyclamen neapolitanum*.

In a moist area especially created for them, an extensive collection of *Primula* thrive. Of these, *P. denticulata*, *P. japonica*, and *P. polyanthus* are three suitable species for the less experienced primrose grower while *P. vialii* will prove adequately demanding for the connoisseur.

Amongst the gentians, the June-flowering species *acaulis* is especially attractive with as many as twenty deep-blue flowers to a clump—an accomplishment, as this species can be an extremely temperamental bloomer.

Of the thirty-five species and varieties of *Campanula* in the Rock Garden, *Campanula pulla*, a deep-violet low-growing form, and *C. Parryi*, a glistening white true bellflower type, are particularly interesting. From our own western mountains come several of the thirteen species in the penstemon collection: *P. heterophyllus*, *P. menziesii*, and *P. scouleri* are amongst these.

Edelweiss is represented by the popular cultivated species, *Leontopodium alpinum*. This white, wooly perennial adds an evocative note because of its close association with the Alps.

In the wall rebuilt a few years ago under Mr. Campbell’s supervision, a masterly concentration of phlox, aubretia, arabis, alyssum, saxifraga, draba, and many more gay little flowers vie for attention.

As one takes leave of this enchanted area one is inclined to agree with Dr. Donald Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum who has declared the Smith College Rock Garden to be the outstanding one of New England.

**SEED AND PLANT EXCHANGE**

An active program of seed exchange is maintained by the College horticulturist to assure world-wide representation of plants in the
greenhouses and on the campus as well as to test their adaptability to local environment. A list of the Smith Botanic Garden's available seed is circulated among some hundred botanical institutions throughout the world, the annual mailing going to alternate halves of the exchange. A large number of comparable lists are received in Northampton. The Rock Garden records reveal its international relations with Paris, Stockholm, Prague, Brussels, Moscow and Tokyo, among other world capitals.

Complications connected with the international shipment of plants curtail this type of exchange, but material from many sources in the United States does enrich the Smith collections.

THE ARBORETUM

Thus far our inspection of the College plantings has been devoted to material concentrated in narrowly defined areas. Now the entire remaining campus, an arboretum of 160 acres containing some 1,100 species and varieties of trees and shrubs, awaits our attention.

The initial plan was to set out the trees and shrubs systematically according to genus. Here and there, vestiges of such well-defined collections exist, but the increase of enrolled students from fourteen to 2,300, which resulted in repeated need for additional dormitories and classrooms, interfered with the development of this type of arboretum.

As we resume the tour of the campus it is well to bear in mind that it will be feasible to mention only a few of the many specimens included in the arboretum. Identification of the unmentioned ones should not, however, prove difficult. In keeping with established practice in botanic gardens all species and varieties are labeled, but not necessarily all specimens where several of the same type occur.

If we proceed from the Rock Garden towards Wright Hall we pass a collection of Dexter hybrid rhododendron (15). Mr. Campbell's early success in growing these hybrids (developed by
Charles O. Dexter from *R. fortunei* stock so far surpassed the hybridizer's expectations that he was subsequently given a truck-load of them to enhance the campus plantings. Beyond these, an imposing willow, *Salix alba* (16), known to generations of Smith students as the Chapin willow (because of its proximity to that dormitory) now spreads its branches over the back terrace of Wright Hall. This venerable tree with trunk measuring some twenty feet in circumference should enjoy a more spacious location, but we must be thankful that our landscape gardener's persistence saved it when the architects' plans for the new building threatened its existence.

Skirting the rear of Wright Hall, we come to an unusual deciduous cypress—a pond cypress, *Taxodium ascendens* (17), which is rare in this latitude. Not far away is an interesting collection of plantain lily, *Hosta*, a gift to the College. Many trees have been given as memorials and a considerable number to honor living persons. Unfortunately it is not possible in the scope of this publication to include specific data concerning these gifts which make an important contribution to the beauty and individuality of the College campus.

A weeping Japanese cherry (18) attracts our attention at the foot of Wright stairs. As we mount, we look down on a bank filled with different species and varieties of azaleas, heaths, heathers (19), mountain laurel (20) and double dogwood underplanted with early spring bulbs. Continuing the ascent we pass a *Laburnum alpinum* (22) whose pendulous clusters of soft yellow flowers will delight the late May visitor.

Arriving on the upper level north of the Library we come to interesting specimen trees: a curly-leaf willow (23) near the Baskin owl and a false-cypress, *Chamaecyparis obtusa gracilis* (24), next to the Library. Across the path a fastigiate beech (26) has recently been joined by a Japanese cherry (25) moved here from its original location near Gateway House.

Behind the Library stands the most talked-about tree on the
campus, namely a *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (27). Until 1946 this monotypic genus (single species) of deciduous conifer was known only through fossil remains estimated to be from thirty to fifty million years old. Because prehistoric evidence had led dendrologists to assume a close relationship between the ancient oriental trees and the redwoods of the Pacific coast, *Sequoia sempervirens*, the name Dawn Redwood was applied to them.

Soon after the living trees were found in Szechuan Province, China, seeds from them were obtained by the Arnold Arboretum and were widely distributed in 1948. From this source developed the specimen on the Smith campus which had grown to a height of fifty feet when it had to be moved to make way for the Clark Science Center. Relocation behind the Library was a major operation followed with keen interest by the College community.

From data compiled by the Arnold Arboretum in 1968, twenty years after distribution of the metasequoia seed to botanic gardens and private persons throughout the world, it appears that sixty feet was the maximum height reported for any resulting tree. Only two years after this tabulation on performance, the Smith specimen was estimated to have reached sixty feet—evidence that the transplantation operation was entirely successful.

A stewartia (28) appears just before we turn past the Library down the walk leading to the new Clark Science Center. And here, in the protected angle formed by Burton and Sabin-Reed Halls, stands a fine white redbud tree, *Cercis canadensis alba* (29), two Chinese fringetrees, *Chionanthus retusus* (30), an interesting prunus hybrid, ‘Hally Jolivette’ (31), a larch, a sycamore and sycamore maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus* (32), as well as a yellow-wood, *Cladrastis lutea* (33), and a Japanese pagoda or scholar tree, *Sophora japonica* (34). A nearby group of *Zelkova serrata* (35) flanking the Class of '83 marble bench match a similar group near the Lanning fountain.

Mr. Campbell's judicious use of yew provides a harmonious
foundation planting around McConnell Hall. This is particularly effective at night when indirect lighting produces dramatic silhouettes. Not far away still stands a relic of the old days—a group, near Tyler House, of unusually tall Japanese tree lilacs, *Syringa amurensis japonica* (36).

Across College Lane evergreen and deciduous shrubs are artistically combined in the border of the popular Faculty Center. Growing here are laurel, *Pieris japonica*, cotoneaster, a hybrid hawthorn, *Crataegus oxycantha* ‘Pauli’ (37), Father Hugo rose (38), dogwoods, and nearby is a good specimen of hop-hornbeam, *Ostrya virginiana* (39).

Near Tyler Annex is a varied group of trees including a stunning red oak, *Quercus borealis* (40), a tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera* (41), a golden larch, *Pseudolarix amabilis* (42), a chestnut oak, *Quercus prinus* (43), and a shagbark hickory, *Carya ovata* (44). A second, somewhat smaller metasequoia stands next to Tyler House and from a large ash (45) in the vicinity hangs the swing used in the film, “Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?”

On the way to Sage Hall and the Center for the Performing Arts one passes an attractively planted circle containing coniferous evergreens and azaleas. This screens parked cars from the theatergoer’s view.

The courtyard of the Center for the Performing Arts is constructed in different levels immediately related to the height of the work and activity areas directly beneath. The impression created by the architect’s use of brick and mortar for the stairways leading from one flat concrete expanse to the next is one of austerity of line and harshness of texture. The rock-strewn sloping banks flanking the stairways do little to relieve the impression of inflexibility.

With the advent of spring a surprising transformation takes place: the flowering crabapple trees, pink and white dogwoods, hawthorn and Sargent cherry introduce a gayer, softer note. The ground cover plantings (46) between the rocks come to life and
what had seemed no more than rock collections interspersed with a utilitarian mulch becomes a showcase of *Sempervivum, Ajuga, Epimedium, Vinca* and *Stachys*, truly an attractive stage set.

To return to the campus one passes through a line of trees and shrubs forming a protective barrier along Green Street. Kentucky coffee-tree (47), Sargent cherry (48), yellow-wood trees interplanted with fringetree (49), jetbead (50), doublefile viburnum (51), and other shrubs form this row. Toward Morris House are a striking *Thuja plicata*, giant arborvitae (52), a black walnut (53), and a butternut (54).

A splendid purple beech (55) and an Exeter elm, *Ulmus glabra* ‘Exoniensis’ (56) are the noteworthy trees one passes near Lawrence. Towards the Alumnae Gymnasium a scarlet oak (57) and a tupelo, *Nyssa sylvatica* (58), are of interest. As one approaches Washburn a Wheatley elm (59) looms large, and a glance at the label on a larch tells us that it belongs to the Daurian species (60). Nearby we encounter the first red oak of a series which continues past See ye to John M. Greene. This *Quercus borealis* is one of the seventeen oak species represented in the arboretum.

Of the maples in this area, a Tatarian (61) stands in the direction of Seelye Hall and a Manchurian (62) behind Lilly Hall. The latter small tree, which like the paperbark maple belongs to the trifoliate group, is eye-catching in its brilliant autumn foliage, but unfortunately is difficult to propagate. Three more of the maple species and varieties in the College collection (which totals forty-eight) stand nearer Cole ge Hall. They are *Acer ginnala* (63), *A. campestre* (64), and *A. pensylvanicum* (65).

Hubbard has its Norway spruce (66) and *Xanthoceras sorbitolium* (67) with snowy white flowers and lustrous foliage. Only euonymus has survived the terrific impact of snow sliding off the sloping roofs of Lilly Hall.

In the angle of College Hall towards campus stands a group of pink and white dogwoods unde planted with crocus, *Scilla*
siberica and lily of the valley. Not far away is another dogwood, *Cornus kousa* (68), associated with Annetta Clark, beloved alumna and secretary to five Smith College presidents. On the West Street side of the building we pass a *Maackia amurensis buergeri* (69) and a *Kalopanax pictus* (70) with very handsome foliage. The massiveness of the much-doctored trunk of a nearby *Paulownia tomentosa* (71), sometimes called princess or imperial tree, is as noteworthy as the fact that the tree blooms in this latitude, producing soft lavender blossoms resembling gloxinia. In keeping with the long-range planning practiced by the College horticulturist, a smaller specimen stands not far away, ready to take over when the older one expires, and still another reserve specimen is in the propagating nursery at Fort Hill.

Continuing on this side of College Hall we come to a golden-rain tree, *Koelreuteria paniculata* (72), an Amur cork, *Phellodendron amurense* (73), and a sycamore maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Toward the new Fine Arts Center we pass a Scotch elm (79) given in 1939 by three Scotsmen (Roderick A. MacLeod, W. I. P. Campbell and William Sievwright) to honor President Neilson at his retirement, and further on we approach the tallest trees in this area: two London plane trees, *Platanus acerifolia* (75) with their spectacular variegated bark, a gigantic elm (74), and a massive horse-chestnut (76) near St. John’s Church.

Construction of new buildings on a college campus entails many adjustments. In the case of the Fine Arts Center, landscaping adjustments were varied. Some plant losses were inevitable. Great efforts were made, however, to save every tree or shrub of value. When moving to a new location seemed likely to succeed, this method was adopted; thus a Japanese cherry was added near the Library and one toward Dewey and a saucer magnolia near Ziskind. The purple beech (55) bordering on Elm Street, deemed too large to move and certainly too beautiful to cut down, underwent protective treatment to enhance likelihood of preservation. This consisted of thorough...
root-pruning and drastic trimming of branches on the building side. Again, Mr. Campbell's skill in directing difficult operations made it possible for beloved old standbys to welcome an important addition to the campus.

Dogwoods have long been associated with Dewey House. Other trees near this oldest house—catalpa (77), silver fir (78), a stunning paper birch, a katsura (80), and a Schwedler's maple—have been less featured. Further on stands an apple tree, one of two survivors of President Seelye's apple orchard (the other stands in front of Chapin), a single silver linden (81), and a double row of European lindens (82).

Next to both campus entrances to John M. Greene stands a *Populus candidans* (83). These replaced their toppled predecessors after the 1938 hurricane. According to legend, students insisted they could not survive without a whiff of balm of Gilead as they emerged from the Hall. The presence nearby of a Serbian spruce (84) is particularly welcome as it is the only evergreen in the immediate vicinity.

A Carpinizaa European hornbeam (85) stands on the Library side of Hatfield House, and toward Chapin a group of apple trees, planted by the Class of 1925, supplements the two extant specimens of the once flourishing Seelye orchard.

The assortment of ash species concentrated near Wesley is sufficiently large to qualify as a collection. In the vicinity stands a mulberry, *Morus alba* (86), closely related to *Morus multicaulis*, the focal point of the silkworm craze which swept over New England from 1829-39 and of which Northampton was a center.

After a glance at the row of evergreens toward the Methodist Church, and examination of a very old pear tree, let us move on to Chapin House where a star magnolia blooms in mid-April, to be followed by three species of hawthorn: Washington (87), English (88), and single seed (89), as well as *Viburnum sieboldi* (90). A fine coniferous group, to the left of Chapin dominates the bank which descends to the lower campus. It includes yews, hemlocks,
false-cypresses, pines, a Douglas-fir, and a very good Nikko fir.

If we follow the maple-bordered driveway from John M. Greene to College Lane, a slight detour brings us past a weeping beech, *Fagus sylvatica pendula* (91), and an upright Siberian crabapple (92) east of the main Hopkins building. The female *Ginkgo biloba* (93) next to 7 College Lane is a tall specimen, the nearby weeping copper beech and curly-leaf willow are decorative ones. Park House is shielded from the heavy bicycle traffic on the path behind it leading to Paradise Road by a group of Carolina hemlock, *Tsuga caroliniana* (94). Across from these towards Paradise Pond stands a tricolor beech, *Fagus sylvatica tricolor* (95), and farther down the bank is a *Magnolia tripetala* (96). Where we rejoin the path a retaining wall filled with rock garden plants provides an attractive background for a bed devoted to *Iris germanica*. On the level above this, clumps of daffodils poke through a ground cover of pachysandra. Near the President's house is a row of exquisite redbud trees in a protected location a little down the bank from the path. Backed by the solid white fence of the enclosed vegetable and flower garden, their bloom is dependable in spite of a location north of their customary hardiness zone.

Probably the most spectacular tree on the President's terrace is a dogwood, *Cornus kousa* (68), with a profusion of white flowers. This species blooms later than the native *C. florida* and has pointed petals (actually white bracts). Just across the lawn is another item of special interest, *Rhododendron smirnowi* (110), with good pink flowers and unusual leaves that are woolly on the underside. The broad slope descending towards Paradise Pond is pleasantly interrupted by groups of Dexter rhododendron, dogwoods, and mountain laurel. A fernleaf beech behind the President's garage, *Fagus sylvatica laciniata* (97), should not be missed.

As representatives of the trees in the Quadrangle have already been encountered, we shall concentrate on the beautiful
*Viburnum sieboldi* espaliered against the wall of Ellen Emerson and then move on to Wilder and Comstock where fine matching specimens of *Hydrangea anomala petiolaris* (98) are trained against the outer walls.

Circling back on Elm Street we find near the Helen Hills Hills Chapel a bank of juniper composed of *J. procumbens*, *J. horizontalis plumosa*, dogwoods, redbuds, and hollies to set off the building. The house next door, 115 Elm, is blessed with two fine magnolias—soulangiana (99) and *denudata* (100).

Crossing Henshaw Avenue, we come to modern twin dormitories, Ziskind and Cutter, which have attractive foundation planting of *Ilex crenata* varieties, *stokesi* and *helleri* to the west. To the south are a silverbell, *Halesia monticola* (101), and five dogwoods which line the wall connecting the two buildings. Towards the corner is a *Pyrus serrulata* (102). To the north of Cutter are red and white forms of double English hawthorn and near 10 Prospect Street a Chinese redbud, *Cercis chinensis* (103), and a *Magnolia liliflora nigra* (104). In the courtyard between the two buildings a sunken area is surrounded with finely tiered stonework. In spring, tulips bloom in tubs on the varying levels, followed later by annuals. Various junipers are used effectively to break the line of a rather plain wall and to surround an Offner sundial mounted on a beautiful green marble column.

Behind Capen House are the Capen gardens, property the College acquired in 1921, where Waterer's laburnum, Chinese witchhazel, and a Nanking cherry, *Prunus tomentosa* (105), thrive. Here the class in Horticulture works in the Herb Garden, sets out bulbs for the formal Tulip Garden and plants an annual flower garden. A small native-plant area combines with perennial borders and arbors of beautiful roses to make this charming turn-of-the-century retreat an oasis to be cherished.

A propagating garden known as Fort Hill Nursery is maintained about a half mile from the main campus. In the course
of the years, under Mr. Campbell's supervision, it has become an indispensable source of plant material, greatly reducing the quantity of plants which need to be obtained commercially.

This campus, this college garden filled with fascinating contrasts—lanes lined with great trees and little corners harboring shy wildflowers—is the product of nearly a century of planning, planting and tending. Surely, the College community which professes keen concern for the quality of its environment will recognize the richness of its inheritance, cultivate it, and promote its growth by continuing to sow seed with care at the Lyman Plant House and to set out seedlings annually at Fort Hill Nursery.
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