



To My Friends and Patrons

In presenting this my latest booklet, showing a few views of my work, I regret that space does not allow me to print all the designs I have, but wish to state that besides these printed on the succeeding pages I have a good many more and that all of those or similar ones can be reproduced anywhere in the United States and Canada.

It is surprising for how small an expense you can have a beautiful Grotto or Rock Garden built, or your unimproved grounds converted into a park, with playgrounds, resting places, shade trees and flower beds which are a delight to you and your friends.

DIRECTORS OF INSTITUTIONS, when making the *YEARLY APPROPRIATIONS*, often overlook the fact that "Out of Door Life" is the slogan of today, and that a recreation place is not only a good investment but also very beneficial to the health of teachers and students.

The success of my business is due to the personal supervision of all work undertaken and the guaranty I offer.

Thorough Satisfaction is my Guaranty

Those who do not know me but wish to learn of my methods, I respectfully refer to patrons given in this booklet, who will testify to my ability, integrity and reliability. Finishing a ten year course of Landscape Gardening in Europe in 1904, I came shortly after that to America and have ever since been engaged in my work.

For the construction of Rockwork any stone can be used, but I prefer a rock called "Tuffatine" which is found along the shores of Lake Erie, Ohio. This rock is light in weight and gets harder as exposed to the weather. Owing to its substance, which is a petrified vegetation and the peculiar formation of every piece, it is an ideal material for artistic work.

Institutions sometimes deem it necessary to have their work done but have not the necessary funds available. To these I gladly make extensive terms for payment. Very often such work was started on a small scale but mostly completed without difficulties. My contracts take me all over the country and if you will but send me an inquiry I can easily arrange a personal call without difficulty.

When parties wish to build their own Grottos or Rock Gardens I gladly assist in procuring the necessary Rocks and give expert advice as to the proper construction.

Through my connection with the leading Nurseries and Seed Houses, as well as Iron and Terra Cotta Works, I am able to handle every contract for the **PLANTING OF NURSERY STOCK and LAWNS**, as well as **PARK ORNAMENTS**, such as **FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, SUN DIALS, GARDEN GLOBES, etc.**, at **STANDARD PRICES**.

For Patrons who desire to build a Grotto or Shrine I can procure all statues in Carrara Marble, Terra Cotta, Cement, etc., and furnish Iron Gates for Arches at catalogue prices from all leading firms in the United States and Europe.

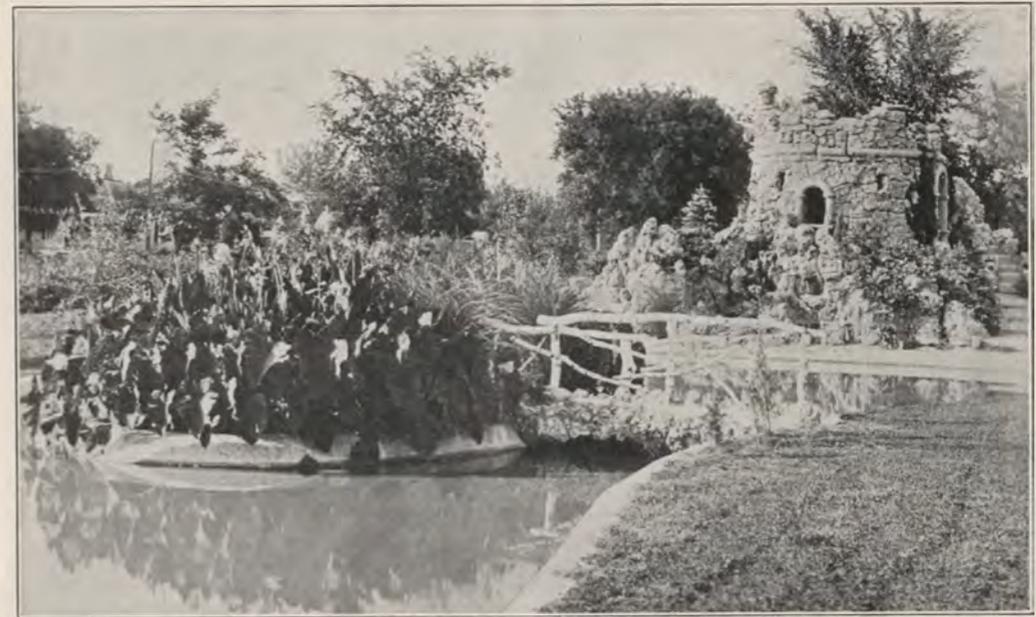
In conclusion I wish to thank my patrons for all past favors, and soliciting hearty co-operation in the future, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Edward J. Koenig

P. S.—Prices for my work regulate themselves according to freight rates, cost of material and labor conditions in the different states.

ROCK GARDENS



This scenery was erected at Beatrice, Neb., and covers a space of 100 x 75 feet. It can be built anywhere and makes an ideal resting place. The inside of the castle contains chairs and tables and a stairway leads to the roof.



WHAT is more delightful or more charming than a Rock Garden? I do not mean one of those unsightly affairs so common in former days, but an arrangement of rocks and little embankments of earth, in and about which are planted hardy flowers in such a manner that the whole appears to have been arranged at the beginning of time. I cannot attempt to go into details regarding the arrangement and construction of Rock Gardens, and can only give a few hints as to their construction and planting. They can be tastefully arranged by dispersing a few colonies of hardy perennials and ferns among the rocks. Shaded spots should be chosen for the ferns, and



May be on your grounds is an ugly spot which you would like to cover with "something." This rockery is just the thing for such a purpose and can be erected at a moderate price.



This is an elaborate and a well-constructed Rock scenery, planted with Evergreens and Hardy Flowers. Please note all the tunnels, bridges, waterfalls and shelter houses placed in the Rocks.

generally the most sunny places for the perennials. The first requisite for a Rock Garden is, of course, to have surroundings appropriate to it, or else to form them. The rocks used should generally be both rugged and smooth. Do not permit the beauty of the garden to be marred by the use of rocks that cannot be set naturally. If the proper kinds are not at hand, then by all means procure them. The soil best adapted for hardy perennials consists of a rich loam or well rotted compost. They will thrive in most any soil, but if possible give them what they like best.

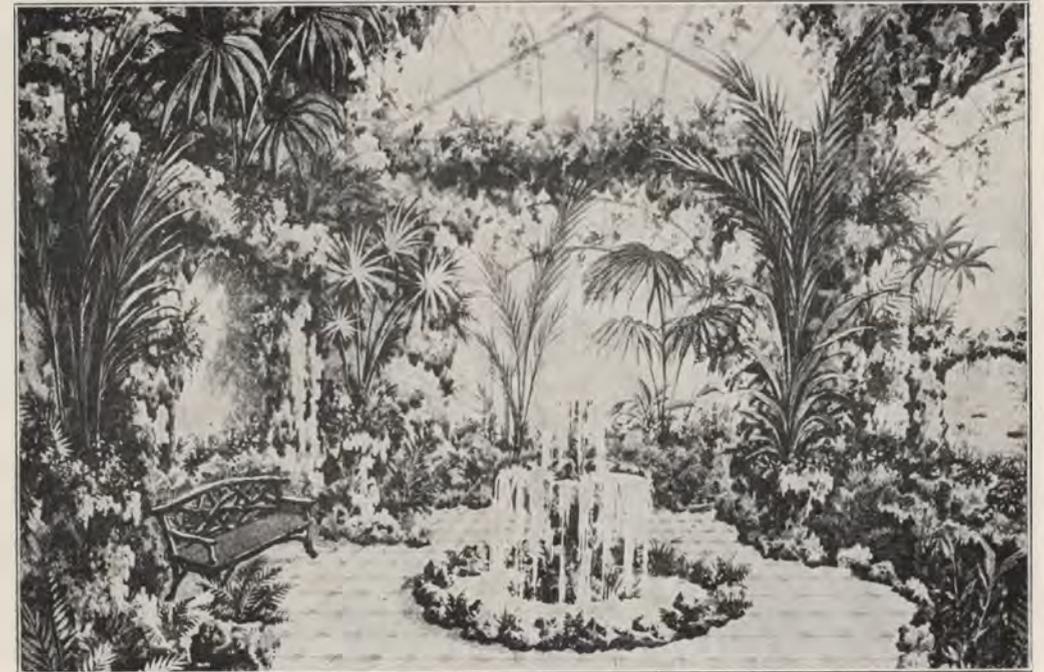
If feasible, the Rock Garden or Fernery should be constructed alongside of a natural brooklet or a miniature pond. If this is impossible, try to make one to conform as closely as possible to natural conditions. In this, as in other planting schemes, the natural ideal must be closely adhered to.



A HUNTER'S CABIN IN THE FOREST.

Built of timber and bolders, this summer house shelters the huntersman after a long tramp through the woods. Good fellowship is bound to rule within such a cabin.

WINTER GARDENS.



When all is white in Nature and the frost is forcing the little ones to stay indoors, it is well to send them to such places as illustrated on this page. Placed off the dining or living room, it affords great comfort for grown people to take their moccas among ferns and flowers. When Christmas comes it is hard to find a more enchanting place for the Christmas tree than the Winter Garden. As a Tea Room it is unsurpassed.



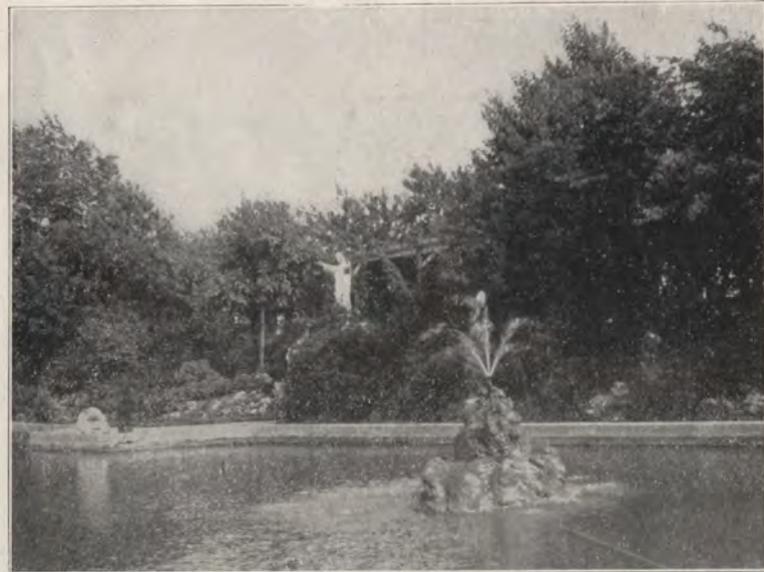
Such a winter garden can be easily built off any dining room. A bay window or sun parlor may be converted into one at little expense.



Resting place called "Ruins" at Longwood, Ill.



A shaded Walk at Longwood, Ill



The elevation on which the Pergola and Sacred Heart statue is located, was made from the ground taken out of the Lagoon, thus serving two purposes at one time. This work was done in 1908 and no trees were there at that time. While at Longwood during the Summer of 1916, I took the snapshots illustrated above. Under date of May 24th, 1908 the **Chicago Tribune** wrote after describing the ceremonies, etc.

Grotto Stands in Park.—The grotto is located in the rear of the institution, which is surrounded by twelve acres of land, which hitherto has been little more than prairie land. But it has been transformed, and now the place is a veritable park, as a setting for the grotto. It also affords an outing place for the inmates of the academy. Paths have been macadamized and several miniature structures built in imitation of the Rhine countrys stand near the bank of a lake which is 12,000 feet square, and in which gondolas can be manipulated safely.

(continued on page 7)

GROTTOS AND SHRINES.



Grotto of Lourdes with St. Ann's Shrine and Altar, erected for the Academy of Our Lady, Sisters of Notre Dame, Longwood, Chicago, Ill. This grotto may be built on a smaller scale.

Shrine in Grotto's Center.—The structure stands thirty feet high and is made of rocks which are petrified vegetation. These rocks are termed "Tuff stones." In width it is 100 feet and it is 40 feet deep. A statue of the Virgin Mary is placed 24 feet above the level in a niche. On the south side of the grotto is a cave wherein there is constructed an altar, from which water flows. On the north side, after walking through an arch about twenty feet, one reaches the shrine of St. Anne. The ceremonies were elaborate, and a chorus of several hundred children sang hymns. Sisters from the various orders also participated. (Chicago Tribune May 24 1908)



"Grotto of Lourdes," erected at Our Lady of Angels Seminary (Sisters of Charity), Lyons, Iowa. Size about 25 x 15 feet. It may be built on a larger scale.



Erected for St. Joseph Convent (Dominican Sisters), Adrian, Mich. Size about 30 x 15 feet.

The beautiful inside view of the grotto illustrated below could not be photographed. It was built chiefly for the patients of the hospital. The statue of the B. V. is placed in a niche 14 feet above the floor. At her feet is a waterfall admired by everyone. The inside is spacious enough for 30 people.



Outside view of Lourdes Grotto at St. Anthony's Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

The surroundings of a grotto should provide terraces planted with shrubs, roses and flowers. Vines and ferns growing among the rocks, beautify the work wonderful and create a natural appearance.

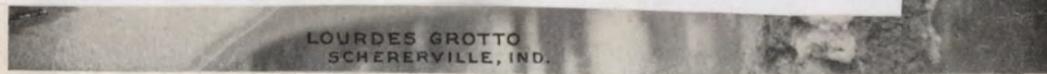
Fifty-third and Laflin streets, Chicago, Ill.

Besides building these two Grottos for the Sisters of Poor Clares, I laid out their entire grounds. It is a typical Cloister Garden. With the 14 stations of the cross and other shrines placed therein it serves the Sisters well as a place for meditation and prayers.



"Grotto of Lourdes," erected at the Monastery of Poor Clares, Fifty-third and Laflin streets, Chicago, Ill.

Grottos may be built and plans drawn for a very moderate outlay of money. For Patrons who wish to build their own grottos I gladly procure the rocks and give expert advice as to the proper construction.



LOURDES GROTTA
SCHERERVILLE, IND.

"Grotto of Lourdes" with Lagoon and St. Anthony's Shrine, erected for Rev. Wm. Berg, Schererville, Ind. This grotto was constructed of iron and coal slack, and is the first one I built in America. It is about 30 feet wide and 17 feet high. There is a mountain with a waterfall in the rear, which does not show on these views.

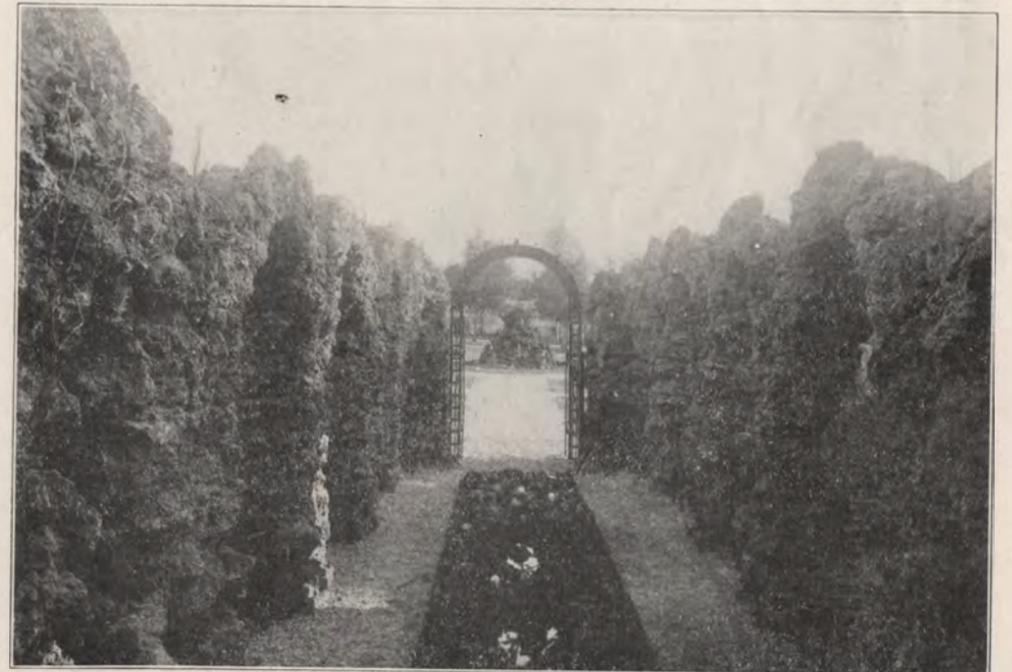


*Lourdes Grotto,
Nazareth Academy,
Concordia, Kansas.*

FRONT VIEW OF GROTTA.

Grotto erected at the Nazareth Academy, Sisters of St. Joseph, Concordia, Kansas.

For particulars please read the editorial written by Mr. Gomer T. Davies Editor of the Daily Kansan, and printed on the opposite page.



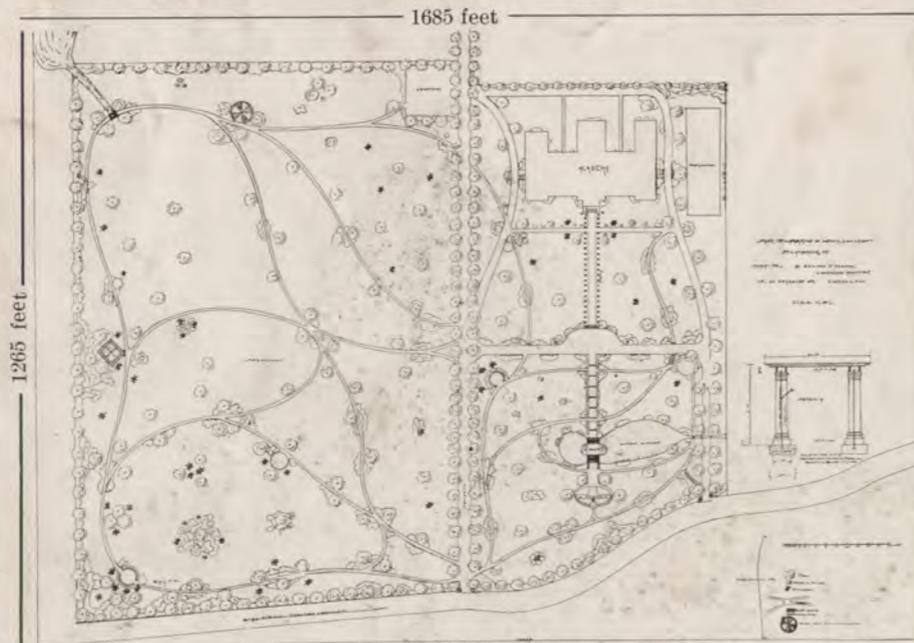
This view was taken from the inside, looking out. In the distance St. Peter's Fountain, before the statue was put in place.

A most beautiful and inexpensive fence for your grounds is a hedge of flowering shrubs.



Exact reproduction of Lourdes Grotto, at Lourdes, France.

It is seldom that Nature helps to build, but this grotto placed in Hot Springs, So. Dak., will be wonderful when finished and overgrown with vines and wild flowers.



Park plan for St. Catharine of Sienna Academy, Sisters of St. Dominic, St. Catharine P. O., Ky.

This plan was drawn by me in 1916. It will be worked out by doing a certain amount of work every year. Thus the Sisters have eliminated all possible and expensive mistakes, which are so often made when buildings are located and planting is done without a plan. Scale of this plan is 1 inch, 40 feet. (Plan reduced 20 times.)



Lourdes Grotto, St. Catharine of Sienna Convent, Sisters of St. Dominic, St. Catharine P. O., Ky.

This grotto is a double grotto. The Blessed Virgin faces the academy and St. Dominic, illustrated below, a public highway running between Lexington and Louisville, Ky. (See plan page 16) The entire structure was built of Rocks left over from the foundation of the new building and relics from the old convent, which was destroyed by fire. Owing to these facts it is a sacred monument to all the Sisters, patrons and pupils of St. Catharine's. The grotto is about 30 feet high and 50 feet wide. The foreground will be finished similar to the one at Paola, Kansas.



St. Dominic's Grotto, erected at St. Catharine of Sienna Convent, St. Catharine P. O., Ky.

Low places where water accumulates may easily be converted into a charming lagoon with bridges, fountains and water lillies.



When I laid out the Hospital grounds in Hammond, Ind., it was said that no tree could live owing to the soot and smoke of nearby factories, etc. The picture here proves the success we had with all nursery stock.

Lourdes Grotto, Erected at St. Margareth's Hospital, Hammond, Ind.
Size about 30x17 feet. It may be built on a larger scale.



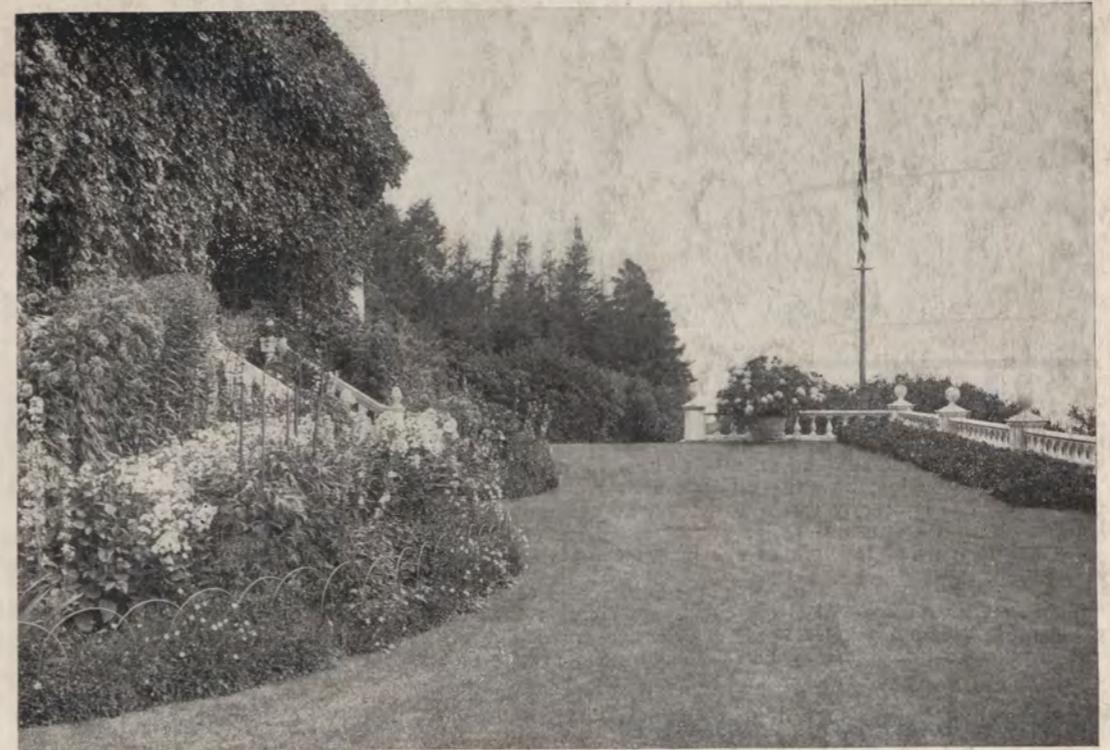
Lourdes Grotto, at St. Mary's Church, Rev. F. Schulte, Rector, Remsen, Iowa.

The statue now in place is only 3 feet six inches high and will be replaced by a larger one. The front will be planted with flowers, shrubs and evergreens. A small altar in the big cave, and Bernadette placed near the waterfall will complete this grotto. It was donated by a person whose daughter was miraculously cured from blindness while visiting a Lourdes grotto. I am requested not to give any names but the Rev. Rector will verify my statement upon request. Size of grotto 30 by 20 feet. It may be built on a larger scale.

Besides the patrons mentioned I may refer to:

- Ursuline Convent, Alton, Ill. (Grotto).
- Rev. R. H. Guethoff, Crown Point, Ind. (Cemetery).
- Rev. F. F. Koenig, Crown Point, Ind. (Churchground).
- Rev. B. Sinne, Omaha, Nebr. (Cemetery).
- Rev. Jos. Bilstein, Tipton, Ind. (Cemetery).
- Rev. H. Bangen, Aurora, Ill. (Grotto of Prairie Stones).
- Rev. Flach, Dyer, Ind. (Church Grounds).
- St. Mary Academy, S.S.N.D., Quincy, Ill. (Grotto).
- Our Lady of Lourdes, Hospital, Hot Springs, So. Dak. (Grotto).
- Sisters of Resurrection, Norwood Park, Ill. (Grounds).
- Rev. H. Jurascheck, Cedar Lake, Ind. (Church Grounds and Cemetery).

Consultation and advice on all landscape subjects such as grading, play grounds, pruning and planting of ornamental trees and shrubs.



An Open Lawn and Heavy Border Plantation.

The reasons for desiring to beautify outdoor surroundings are so self evident that it would be superfluous to enumerate them.

This is why landscape gardening has become recognized as one of the noblest arts. Appealing as it does to man's love of nature, love of art, and love of the beautiful, it makes life more pleasant and love of the home more dominant.



A Tasteful Arrangement of Bright Colored Perennial and Annual Flowers Along a Walk.



Designed and Planted by me in 1910. Photographed Two Years Later.

PLAN AND LAYOUT.

In **Landscape Gardening** each individual case demands a different treatment. No treatise on the subject, no matter how thorough nor how extensive, would be adequate to describe just how the reader's own grounds should be treated. The purpose of this brochure is merely to show those who contemplate outdoor improvements what ought and what ought not to be done. No place is so small that it cannot be made more attractive and few places are now so beautiful that they cannot be improved.

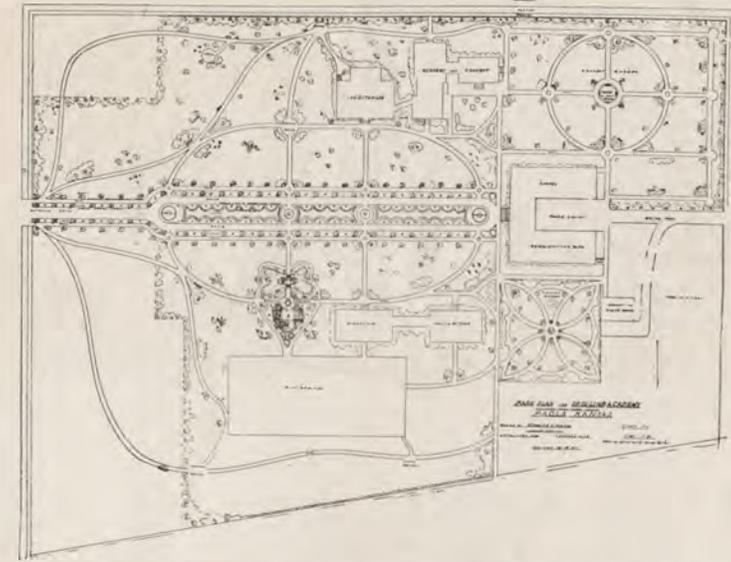
Whether you intend to plant extensively or only a little, the first thing to be done is to draw a plan of the grounds, on which the place for each proposed tree or shrub may be indicated. It is far easier to do planting "on paper" than in the soil, and the mistakes of haste may be avoided by the proper plotting of diagrams.

Successful plans always will maintain simplicity of effect. Far better have too few than too many decorative features. Use is the element that will tell unerringly what to accept and what to reject. Nothing absolutely useless can be in good taste. William Morris' dogma "Nothing useful without beauty and nothing beautiful without utility" is to be followed in landscape architecture, as in interior decoration.

The successful plan will beautify in two ways—by developing pleasing effects and by shutting off jarring features of the landscape. Thus, the planting properly done, will serve to frame and make prominent the most attractive views or vistas, soften the hard lines of architecture, and adorn barren spaces. The skyline will be broken and shadows thrown on roof and walls by a few tall trees. Shrubs massed around the foundation of the house will soften it; they may be used to screen the grounds from the inquisitive gaze of passersby, or to hide the vegetable garden. Unbeautiful objects, also, such as the rear of a neighbor's premises or portions of one's own grounds devoted to domestic purposes may be concealed from view or rendered less intrusive to the eye, and in every situation they will please with their foliage and blossoms. The successful plan should provide, if the area allows, space for sports and games, such as tennis and croquet, a vegetable garden, flower garden, and, if conditions permit, a formal flower garden (see pages 23 and 24 with pergola and other architectural garden accessories.



Erected at the Academy of Our Lady, Longwood, Chicago, Ill.



Park Plan, Ursuline Academy, Paola, Kan. Reduced 20 times from original Plan.

The center, formerly a street, is now converted into a drive, with Linden on either side. In the center lawn are planted blue spruce and two large fountains placed on either end. The circles are walks. Flower beds surround two statues placed on pedestals eight feet high, built of tuffstone. The plan as a whole is in harmony with the park in Lourdes, France. The Academy bears the title "Ursuline Academy of Our Lady of Lourdes." Scale: One inch, 30 feet.

GRADING.

No part of the ground is more important than the lawn. First comes grading, which gives the ground a permanent contour, and is therefore too important a matter to be left entirely to the unpracticed judgment of the ordinary workman. Grades must be considered from the esthetic as well as the practical side. From the practical standpoint the chief concern is that the water from rain and melting snow must be carried away from the house, walks and drives, and care must be exercised to prevent water from forming into ponds on the lawn. There should be "drop" enough to shed the water, but not enough to interfere with the formation of the plateau on which the house should rest, which is necessary to impart a sense of stability and equilibrium.

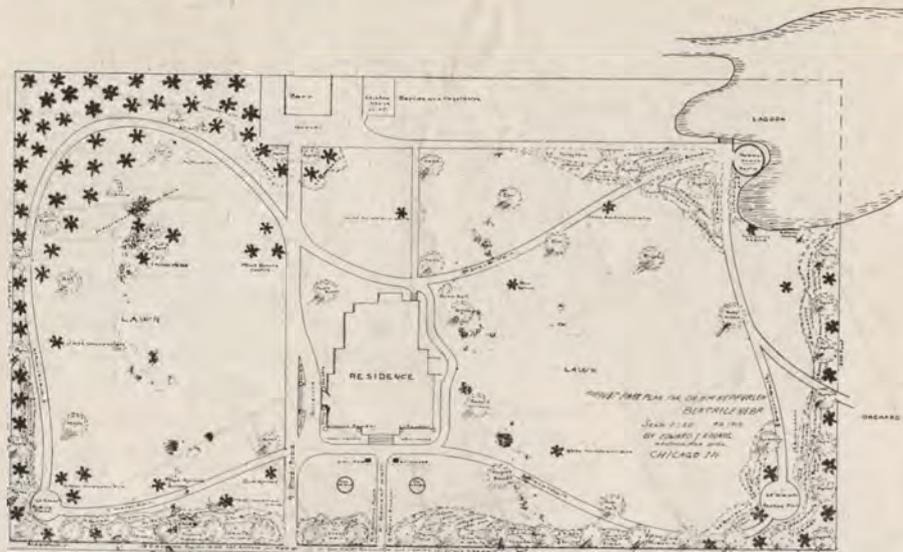
The grading must be considered in its relation both to the house and to the grounds so that the general effect is one of unity and naturalness. Thus the lawn should slope gradually away from the building, never dropping so abruptly that it forms an unnatural angle.

WALKS AND DRIVES.

Walks or drives should not be unnecessarily indirect. They should lead from one point to another where actual travel will occur. Whether they are laid out in straight lines or curves will depend somewhat on the architectural style of the house which they approach, as well as on the grades and angles to be overcome. The length of a drive solves itself. Its width requires more careful consideration, for



Blue Spruce, Pine Trees and White Barked Birch, Planted by me in 1910 and Photographed Five Years Later.



Scale: One inch, 20 feet. Plan reduced 20 times

This plan I made in 1911 for the estate of Dr. H. M. Hepperlen, Beatrice, Neb. The grounds were laid out the same year and they are now a constant joy to the owner, his family and friends.

much of its beauty depends on its being in proper proportion. The width of walks and drives must bear a correct relation to their own length and to the dimensions of the building which they approach.

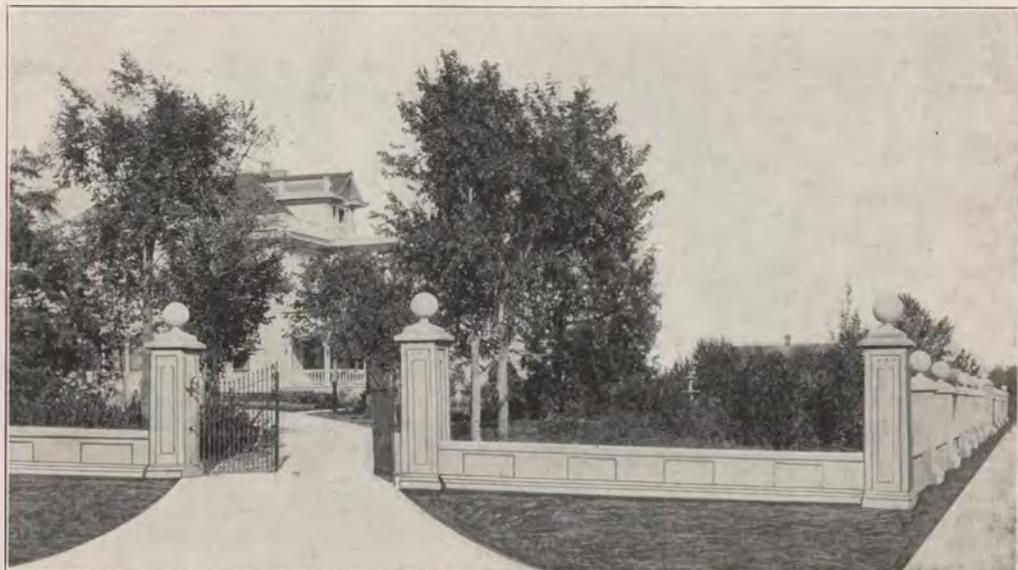
In laying out drives nowadays, it is necessary to consider the omnipresent automobile and to allow for width accordingly. The touring car requires more room for turning than an ordinary carriage.

EVERGREENS. (See page 21.)

In winter, when there is neither grass nor foliage, we are absolutely dependent upon the non-deciduous trees for a cheerful note of green, and too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of having that note at that time. The odor of the evergreens is pleasant and their harmony with the landscape is constant. A number of varieties of extremely decorative, highly colored Junipers, Arbor Vitaes and Spruces have been added to the list of Evergreens. These impart a new and pleasing interest to the garden, for they are a joy throughout the year.

PLANTING PLANS. (See above illustration.)

The problem to be solved in a planting plan is the necessity of preserving harmony between each individual feature of the vista, and the landscape as a whole. After you



A well-constructed cement wall, which adds to the beauty of the owner's place. The drive is macadamized and planted on either side with American elm.



This Formal Garden is an appropriate setting for old-fashioned Perennials and should be near the building to soften the hard lines of architecture. Especially adapted for smaller grounds.

have determined where you shall plant and the objects to be obtained, the question of what you shall plant arises. While it is true that monotony should be avoided still shrubs and trees of striking unusual characteristics should not be relied upon to break the sameness of the landscape; rather use a number of varieties of trees and shrubs so arranged that they will not clash. With care in selecting, the grounds may have at all seasons of the year one or more features that will be centers of attraction. For example, there are shrubs which reach their greatest beauty in the winter, others that bloom remarkably early, when flowers are a rarity, and still others that develop marvelous foliage at various seasons. In trees you may choose such as will provide continuous surprises in foliage, flowers, or form. The sameness of a large number of trees of one or two varieties may be overcome by the planting of trees with foliage of a lighter or darker shade or different form of growth, thus providing the necessary contrast.

TREES.

In considering a tree for a given situation, one should have in mind what such a tree will look like when grown to maturity and let that decide whether this or some other variety is the best choice for the place. It is well to remember that trees of the same variety may vary as much as people of the same family, yet each variety has its characteristic form and habit of growth. The Elm, the Oak, the Maple and the Willow can be readily recognized at any time of the year.

A practice that is to be commended is the placing of several trees rather close together in a group, thinning them out from time to time and leaving only the best to reach the maximum growth. In the meantime those removed have acted as nurses to the others. The idea that trees should not be planted so closely together that their branches interweave is scorned by nature. By visiting the woods you will find huge trees with trunks close together and their branches intertwined, yet showing perfect development. In view of all these facts, it is evident that the successful planting will be obtained by those who make use of the services of someone qualified by training and experience to make the planting plan.

SHRUBS.

The value of shrubbery is now well established as essential to outdoor decoration. A landscape wholly of trees and lawn seems deficient, and without their underbrush, the forests would lose in charm. Shrubs may be used either as factors in the general landscape or as individual forms of beauty. Planting in masses, hedges, and clumps in each case serves a distinct purpose, and specimen plants are equally valuable. A single shrub best displays the individual beauty of the type, and if placed near the margin of the lawn with a group of other shrubbery as a background, reaches its maximum of attractiveness. A hedge suited in height and foliage to the surroundings often does wonders. There are hundreds of varieties of shrubs, most of them beautiful and few that are not additions to the landscape when planted with the proper surroundings. Where conditions will admit the owner will find pleasure in a large assortment, for as soon as he learns to know all the varieties on his own property, his eyes are opened to a world of beauty in Nature which he never before had perceived, and thereafter the joys of the connoisseur are his.

On the last page I print a list of Hardy Ferns for your benefit and beg to remain,

Sincerely,

EDWARD J. KOENIG.

A PERGOLA

Is not only attractive and a beautiful ornament, but also can be made a delightful outdoor living-room.



It is surprising for how small an outlay charming home surroundings can be created by the right selection of ornamental shrubs and perennial flowers.

For the benefit of all lovers of Out Door Life I have compiled and herewith printed a list of Hardy Ferns which will prove to be quite a help in making the garden beautiful.

For Open Sun Culture.—This collection is desirable for the open border, and all the Ferns, being rather tall, can be grown as single specimens or for massing, with or without flowers.

Onoclea Struthiopteris, 2 to 4 feet.
Osmunda Claytoniana, 2 to 3 ft.

Dicksonia punctilobula, 1 to 2 ft.
Asplenium Felix-foemina, 2 to 3 ft.

For Dry, Shady Places.—These Ferns will grow in a dry, shady place. Plant them where flowers, as a rule do not thrive.

Dicksonia punctilobula, 1 to 2 ft.
Osmunda Claytoniana, 2 to 3 ft.

Aspidium acrostichoides, 1 ft.
Aspidium marginale, 1 to 2 ft.

For Moist, Shady Places.—This collection is fine and easily handled in moist, shady places; also for large rockery.

Adiantum pedatum, 1 ft.
Aspidium cristatum, 1 ft.
Aspidium acrostichoides, 1 ft.
Aspidium spinulosum, 1 to 1½ ft.
Aspidium marginale, 1 to 2 ft.

Asplenium thelypteroides, 2 to 3 ft.
Asplenium Felix-foemina, 2 to 3 ft.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera, 1 ft.
Woodwardia Virginica, 2 ft.

For Wet, Open Ground.—These Ferns are very useful for border of a lake or low, wet ground.

Aspidium Thelypteris, 1 ft.
Onoclea sensibilis, 1 ft.

Osmunda regalis, 2 to 3 ft.
Woodwardia Virginica, 2 ft.

Low Evergreen Ferns for Rockery in Shade.—This is a beautiful collection of low growing Ferns and easily managed.

Asplenium ebeneum, 6 to 15 inches.
Asplenium Trichomanes, 3 to 6 inches.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus, 4 to 9 inches.

Polypodium vulgare, 4 to 10 inches.
Woodsia obtusa, 6 to 12 inches.

Low Evergreen Ferns for Dry, Rocky Ledge.—

Asplenium Trichomanes, 3 to 6 inches.
Woodsia obtusa, 6 to 12 inches.

Polypodium vulgare, 4 to 10 inches.
Woodsia Ilvensis, 6 inches.