

cypress gardens florida history

cypress gardens florida history reveals a fascinating journey through the development of one of Florida's most iconic botanical gardens and theme parks. Established in the early 20th century, Cypress Gardens became renowned not only for its stunning landscapes and collections of exotic plants but also for its role in pioneering Florida's tourism and entertainment industry. This article explores the origins, key milestones, cultural significance, and preservation efforts related to Cypress Gardens. By examining the site's transformation from a simple botanical garden into a multifaceted tourist destination, readers will gain insight into the broader historical context of Florida's growth and environmental appreciation. The detailed account highlights the founders' vision, the impact of the park's attractions such as water skiing shows, and its eventual evolution into what is now part of a larger entertainment complex. The following sections provide a comprehensive overview of Cypress Gardens' history, development, and legacy.

- Origins and Founding of Cypress Gardens
- Development and Expansion Through the Decades
- Iconic Attractions and Cultural Impact
- Challenges and Preservation Efforts
- Legacy and Modern-Day Significance

Origins and Founding of Cypress Gardens

Early Beginnings and Founders

Cypress Gardens was founded in 1936 by Dick Pope Sr. and his wife, Julie Pope, who envisioned a botanical garden that would showcase the natural beauty of Florida's native flora. Located in Winter Haven, Florida, the site was chosen for its abundant cypress trees and natural springs, which provided an ideal setting for cultivating a diverse collection of plants. The founders' passion for horticulture and tourism laid the groundwork for what would become a premier attraction in the state.

Initial Development and Purpose

The original purpose of Cypress Gardens was to create a tranquil garden

environment for visitors to enjoy the lush landscapes and tropical plants. Early development focused on landscaping, planting exotic palms, azaleas, and water lilies, and building pathways and scenic spots that highlighted the garden's natural features. The park quickly gained popularity as a photo-worthy destination, attracting tourists seeking a picturesque retreat in central Florida.

Development and Expansion Through the Decades

Growth in the Mid-20th Century

During the 1940s and 1950s, Cypress Gardens expanded its acreage and introduced new attractions to enhance the visitor experience. The park added water skiing shows, which became a hallmark feature and helped differentiate it from other botanical gardens. These performances drew large crowds and received national attention, contributing significantly to the park's growth and reputation.

Adding Entertainment and Amusement Elements

By the 1960s and 1970s, Cypress Gardens had evolved into a hybrid location combining botanical beauty with amusement park entertainment. Additional rides, themed exhibits, and events were incorporated to appeal to a broader audience. The park became known as "Florida's First Theme Park," blending horticulture with family-friendly attractions, which underscored the innovative spirit of its management and the changing landscape of Florida tourism.

Iconic Attractions and Cultural Impact

Water Ski Shows and Stunt Performances

The water skiing shows at Cypress Gardens were groundbreaking in the realm of live entertainment. Skilled performers executed complex stunts on the gardens' natural lakes, captivating audiences with their daring feats. These shows were featured in numerous films and television programs, elevating Cypress Gardens to cultural prominence.

Botanical Collections and Scenic Gardens

Beyond entertainment, the botanical collections remained a core attraction.

The gardens showcased an extensive variety of plants, including rare orchids, camellias, and tropical palms. Scenic spots such as the Japanese Garden and the Banyan Tree area provided visitors with immersive natural experiences, reinforcing the park's commitment to horticultural excellence.

Influence on Florida's Tourism Industry

Cypress Gardens played a crucial role in shaping Florida's tourism industry during the mid-20th century. It helped establish the state as a destination for nature lovers and families seeking recreational activities. Its successful integration of natural beauty and entertainment served as a model for future developments in the region, influencing other parks and resorts.

Challenges and Preservation Efforts

Economic and Operational Challenges

Despite its success, Cypress Gardens faced multiple challenges in the late 20th century, including competition from larger theme parks and changing tourist preferences. These factors led to financial difficulties, resulting in ownership changes and operational restructuring. The decline threatened the preservation of the gardens and its historic features.

Community and Government Involvement

Recognizing the cultural and environmental value of Cypress Gardens, local communities and government agencies undertook efforts to preserve the site. Initiatives included fundraising, historical landmark designations, and incorporation into larger entertainment complexes to ensure its survival. These efforts emphasized the importance of maintaining Florida's natural heritage amid rapid development.

Transition to New Management and Future Plans

In recent years, Cypress Gardens has been incorporated into the larger LEGOLAND Florida Resort, blending its botanical and historical elements with modern attractions. This transition reflects an adaptive preservation strategy, aiming to maintain the essence of Cypress Gardens while providing new experiences for visitors. The integration ensures ongoing maintenance and recognition of the site's historical significance.

Legacy and Modern-Day Significance

Enduring Influence on Botanical Tourism

The legacy of Cypress Gardens endures through its influence on botanical tourism and garden design. It demonstrated how natural landscapes could be preserved and showcased in ways that attract diverse audiences. The garden's model has inspired similar projects across Florida and beyond, emphasizing conservation and education alongside entertainment.

Cultural and Historical Recognition

Cypress Gardens is recognized as a cultural landmark that encapsulates a significant period in Florida's development. Its history reflects broader themes of environmental stewardship, tourism innovation, and community identity. Preservation efforts ensure that future generations can appreciate its historical and horticultural contributions.

Visitor Experience Today

Visitors to the site today can explore remnants of the original gardens alongside modern attractions, enjoying a unique blend of history and recreation. The continued operation of Cypress Gardens within a larger resort context allows for ongoing public engagement with Florida's botanical heritage, maintaining its place as a cherished destination.

1. Established in 1936 by Dick and Julie Pope
2. Known for pioneering water skiing shows
3. Expanded into a combined botanical and amusement park
4. Faced economic challenges and underwent preservation efforts
5. Integrated into modern-day LEGOLAND Florida Resort

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the historical significance of Cypress

Gardens in Florida?

Cypress Gardens, founded in 1936 in Winter Haven, Florida, is significant as one of Florida's first theme parks, known for its beautiful botanical gardens and water ski shows, helping to pioneer Florida's tourism industry.

Who founded Cypress Gardens and when?

Cypress Gardens was founded by Dick Pope Sr. and his wife Julie in 1936.

How did Cypress Gardens contribute to Florida's tourism development?

Cypress Gardens attracted visitors with its stunning botanical gardens and thrilling water ski shows, becoming a major tourist attraction that helped establish Florida as a premier vacation destination.

What happened to Cypress Gardens after it closed in 2009?

After Cypress Gardens closed in 2009, the site was acquired by the owners of Legoland Florida, and the gardens were integrated into the Legoland Florida Resort, preserving much of the original botanical beauty.

Why was Cypress Gardens called the 'Water Ski Capital of the World'?

Cypress Gardens earned the nickname 'Water Ski Capital of the World' due to its pioneering and popular water ski shows that began in the 1950s, which were nationally televised and drew large audiences.

What types of plants were featured in the original Cypress Gardens?

The original Cypress Gardens featured a wide variety of subtropical and tropical plants, including cypress trees, azaleas, camellias, magnolias, and many exotic flowers and palms.

How did Cypress Gardens influence theme parks that followed in Florida?

Cypress Gardens set a precedent by combining botanical gardens with entertainment like water ski shows, influencing later theme parks to blend natural beauty with attractions and shows.

Is Cypress Gardens still open to visitors today?

While Cypress Gardens as a standalone park closed in 2009, its gardens still exist and can be visited as part of the Legoland Florida Resort, where much of the original landscaping and plantings have been preserved.

Additional Resources

1. *Cypress Gardens: A Tropical Oasis in Florida's Heart*

This book explores the founding and development of Cypress Gardens, Florida's first commercial theme park, established in 1936. It highlights the vision of its founders and the park's transformation into a renowned botanical garden and water ski show venue. The narrative includes anecdotes from early visitors and the park's role in promoting Florida tourism.

2. *The Gardens of Cypress: Florida's Historical Treasure*

Focusing on the botanical and cultural significance of Cypress Gardens, this book delves into the diverse plant collections and landscape designs that made it famous. It also examines the garden's impact on Florida's horticulture and its preservation efforts amid modern development pressures.

3. *Water Skiing and Wonders: The Legacy of Cypress Gardens*

This title centers on the iconic water ski shows that became synonymous with Cypress Gardens' entertainment appeal. It traces the evolution of these performances and profiles the athletes and performers who helped popularize water skiing as a sport and spectacle.

4. *From Swampland to Spectacle: The Story of Cypress Gardens*

This comprehensive history details how the founders transformed a swampy area into a flourishing botanical garden and tourist attraction. It covers the challenges faced during the Great Depression, World War II, and the park's eventual expansion into a theme park.

5. *Florida's Floral Gem: Cypress Gardens Through the Decades*

Highlighting the park's changing landscapes and attractions, this book offers a decade-by-decade look at Cypress Gardens. It includes photographs, personal stories, and insights into how the gardens reflected wider trends in Florida's tourism industry.

6. *Cypress Gardens: The Rise, Fall, and Revival*

This narrative chronicles the park's peak years, decline during the late 20th century, and efforts at revival and preservation. It discusses the impact of competition from larger theme parks and the community's role in keeping Cypress Gardens alive.

7. *Gardens and Glamour: Cypress Gardens in Popular Culture*

Exploring Cypress Gardens' appearances in movies, television, and advertising, this book shows how the park became a symbol of Florida's charm. It includes analyses of famous film scenes shot on location and the park's influence on popular perceptions of Florida.

8. *The People of Cypress Gardens: Stories Behind the Scenes*

This collection of interviews and biographies sheds light on the gardeners, performers, managers, and visitors who shaped the park's history. It offers a personal perspective on the daily life and community spirit that defined Cypress Gardens.

9. *Preserving Paradise: Environmental and Historical Efforts at Cypress Gardens*

Focusing on conservation and restoration initiatives, this book details the environmental challenges faced by Cypress Gardens and the strategies used to protect its unique ecosystems. It underscores the importance of balancing tourism with ecological stewardship in Florida's natural heritage.

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cypress gardens florida history: Garden History Reference Encyclopedia Tom Turner, The Garden History Reference Encyclopedia is in pdf format with over 10,000 hyperlinks both internal and external, to sites of garden history interest. The text is twice as long as the Bible and is fully searchable using the free Adobe Reader found on most computers. For full details of the contents please see GHRE page on Gardenvisit.com. The Enclyclopedia was available as a CD from 2002 to 2012 and is now supplied as a pdf file. It received an American Society of Landscape Architects ASLA Merit Award in 2003 and a UK Landscape Institute award in 2004. Contents of the Garden History Reference Encyclopedia eTEXTS: The 100+ eTexts in the Encyclopedia are listed below BIOGRAPHY: there is an alphabetical index with links to biographies of famous designers, writers and patrons who have guided the course of garden design history GLOSSARY: there are explanations of garden history terms, with links to examples of their use in the eTexts STYLES: there are diagrams of 24 key garden types and styles TIMELINE: a combination of the 24 style diagrams with links to key persons and key examples General histories of garden design Garden History Guide. An overview of garden history from 2000 BC to 2000 AD (by Tom Turner). It introduces the subject and serves as a guide to the other resources in the Encyclopedia (approx 2,500 pages, 1.5m words and 2,000 illustrations). Tom Turner Garden Design in the British Isles: History and styles since 1650 (1986, 2000) The Encyclopedia edition has been revised, with additional illustrations and hyperlinks to garden descriptions. Marie-Luise Gothein History of garden art (English edition, 1928) Gothein's book, originally published in German (Geschichte der Gartenkunst, 1914), provides by far the best and by far the most comprehensive account of garden history from antiquity up to the start of the twentieth century. eTexts relating to Ancient Egypt Egyptian Book of the Dead (excerpts) Herodotus journeyed to Egypt and down the Nile in the 5th century BC and included valuable information on sanctuaries, gardens, groves and statues. A journey down the Nile in 1902, with romantic paintings of the people and the landscape A visit to the Estate of Amun in 1909, with paintings capturing the mood of the ancient monuments A journey down the Nile in 1914, with photographs of the monuments before they were restored and details of how the author's family hired a house boat and 'sailed away into a lotus land of sunshine and silent waters for five or six

months' eTexts relating to Ancient West Asia The Song of Solomon from Old Testament of The Bible (also known as the Song of Songs). The greatest erotic love song in Western literature, making the association of gardens and love. It has been a profound influence on western thinking about gardens. 'The entire world, all of it, it not equal in worth to the day on which the Song of Songs was given to Israel.' Excerpts from The Bible relating to gardens. The Garden of Eden was thought to have been in West Asia. Excerpts from The Koran relating to gardens. Because gardens were so often used as a symbol of paradise, there are more references to gardens in The Koran than in The Bible. eTexts relating to Ancient Greece Plato's discussion of 'imitation' (mimesis) is explained and discussed. Book X of The Republic (c370 BC) is in the Encyclopedia . Plato's Theory of Forms led to the aesthetic principle that 'Art should Imitate Nature' which had a profound influence on western art in general and garden design in particular. Homer, excerpts from the Iliad and Odyssey relating to gardens Sir James Frazer's The Golden Bough (1890). The chapter in the Encyclopedia describes 'The Ritual of Adonis'. It is written by the founder of modern anthropology and helps to explain the Adonis Cult, which provides evidence of plants being grown in Greek courtyard gardens, and of the spirit in which sacred groves were made in Ancient Greece. eTexts relating to The Roman Empire Vitruvius Pollio on landscape architecture and garden design (27 BC) from de Architectura. Vitruvius was a Roman and wrote the oldest western book on design to have survived. It lays down the principle that places should have 'commodity, firmness and delight'. Book 1, Chapters 1-7, are in the Encyclopedia . Excerpts from Ovid's Metamorphosis (1-8 AD) and Art of Love (1 BC). Ovid's poetry provided a rich source of imagery for garden designers and for the artists who made garden sculpture. Pliny the Younger's letters describing his own gardens (c100 AD). These letters are the best surviving descriptions of Roman gardens and of how their owners used them. Pliny owned many gardens and 500 slaves. Cicero, excerpts from his letters relating to gardens Virgil's Aeneid, sections relating to gardens Life of St Martin The first outstanding monastic leader in France was St Martin of Tours (c316-397). His account of how he destroyed the sacred groves of the pagan religion does much to explain why Europe has such scanty remains of this type of outdoor space. Ibn Battuta's account of Constantinople c1300 eTexts relating to Medieval Gardens Charlemagne's 'chapter' (capitulary) on gardens gave detailed instructions for the plants to be used in the royal gardens and for the management of his lands. They are key texts for the study of medieval gardens, c800 AD. A note on 'Irmisul', the sacred tree of the Saxons, destroyed by the Christians. Guillaume de Lorris' Romance of the Rose or Roman de la Rose (c1250). This is an allegorical poem, inspired by Ovid, in which gardens and roses are associated with romantic love ('Full many a time I smote and struck the door and listened for someone to let me in') Excerpts from Boccaccio's Decameron (1353), with classical descriptions of medieval garden scenes. The tales are famed for their sexual intrigue and this aspect is more prominent than garden scenery in the illustrations in the Encyclopedia . Albertus Magnus advice on how to make a pleasure garden (1206) Walafrid Strabbo's poem Hortulus. This is the literary classic of medieval garden literature, celebrating the delight of plants in monastic life and giving detailed information on the culture and uses of plants. The Life of St Anthony, relating to the origin of monastic gardening The Life of St Philbert, relating to the origin of the European monastic cloister. He was Abbot of Jumièges in France c750. A set of quotations from The Bible which make reference to gardens.(61 No) eTexts relating to Islamic Gardens A set of quotations from The Koran which make reference to gardens (151 No) The Spanish Ambassador's visit to Samarkand, in 1404, with his descriptions of Mughal gardens Babur's Memoir, Babur admired the gardens he had seen and, after founding a Mughal Empire, made gardens he made in India Persian gardens were in better condition in 1900 than in 2000, and better still in 1700. This gives a particular importance to past travellers descriptions of their use and form. There sections from the following accounts of visits to Persian gardens in the Encyclopedia (and engravings, to capture the flavour of Persian gardens as they were) Montesquieu's Persian letters (1721) contained little information on Persian gardens but did much to awaken interest in seraglios and the 'romance of the East'. Washington Irving, the 'father of American literature' published a famous account of the Alhambra in 1832. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott and has the same interest in wedding history

with imagination. This provides a glimpse of the Alhambra and Generalife when they were, beyond question, the finest gardens in Europe. eTexts relating to Renaissance Gardens Plotinus The Enneads Eighth Tractate: 'On the Intellectual Beauty'. Plotinus (205-270AD) was 'rediscovered' during the renaissance, in the Platonic Academy founded at Careggi, and came to have a profound influence on renaissance design methods St Augustine's conversion took place in a garden in Milan (described in his Confessions) and was often chosen as a frontispiece to editions of his work. Augustine is regarded as the greatest Christian thinker of antiquity, the transmitter of Plato and Aristotle to medieval and renaissance Christianity. Leon Battista Alberti On Garden Design (1485) from *De re aedificatoria libri X* (Ten Books on Architecture). Drawing from Pliny and Vitruvius, the humanist scholar set forth the principles for the design of renaissance villas. They were taken up by Donato Bramante and guided the course of garden design for two centuries. Vasari's biographical note on Leon Battista Alberti describes his multi-faced genius. Leonardo da Vinci note on the design of a water garden (from his Notebooks) with a reference to his interpretation of Vitruvius Andrea Palladio's *I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura* (The Four Books of Architecture) (1570) is one of the most influential design works ever published. The quotations in the Encyclopedia relate to the placing of buildings and Neoplatonism. Michel Eyquem de Montaigne's diary accounts of Italian Gardens (1580-1) let us view many still-famous Italian gardens through the eyes of a French renaissance traveller and writer. Montaigne invented the 'essay form'. William Shakespeare's mention of gardens (30 No.) tell much of the gardens he knew. Despite his dates (1564-1616) these gardens are medieval, with only the slightest renaissance accent. Francis Bacon's Essay 'On Gardens' (1625). This famous essay, by a philosopher and scientist, in Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe's words 'magisterially lays down the fundamental principles of gardening'. It begins with the words 'God Almighty first planted a garden' and praises wildness in gardens. John Evelyn's diary accounts of gardens in France and Italy visited between 1644 and 1685. As with Montaigne's diary, they provide contemporary descriptions of French and Italian parks and gardens. Andrew Marvell's *The Garden* (c1650) celebrates the delights in the symbolism of seventeenth century enclosed gardens. Marvell's *Upon Appleton House, to my Lord Fairfax* contains some garden description. The *Garden* by Abraham Cowley 'I never had any other desire so strong, and so like to covetousness, asthat I might be master at last of a small house and large garden Sir Thomas Browne's essay on *The Garden of Cyrus* deals with the history of gardens, as viewed from 1658 (an extract is in the Encyclopedia) eTexts relating to Enlightenment Gardens René Descartes Descartes did not write either on aesthetics or on garden design, but historians continue to speak of the 'Cartesian Garden', by which they mean a geometrical garden. The Encyclopedia contains the text and a comment on his *Discourse on the method of rightly conducting the reason, and seeking truth in the sciences.* (1637) This short book laid the foundation for the philosophy of the Enlightenment and for Neoclassical aesthetics. John James *Theory and Practice of Gardening* was published in 1712, based on A J Dezallier d'Argenville and Le Blond. It became the standard book on laying out a French baroque garden and provides a fascinating insight into how this was done. James also 'introduced the concept of the ha-ha and anticipated Pope's famous dictum on the genius of the place'. The Encyclopedia has 3 chapters, 4 plates and a discussion of James' book. Alexander Pope's and his *Essay on Criticism* (1711) *Epistle to Lord Burlington* (1731). The former summarises contemporary attitudes to gardens and the latter summarises contemporary (rationalist-Neoclassical) aesthetic theory: based on Reason, Nature and the Genius of the Place. John Serle's plan of Alexander Pope's garden at the time of his death, and his description of Pope's grotto (+ photographs of the grotto and its setting) Sir Joshua Reynolds *Discourses* were delivered at the Royal Academy in London between 1769 and 1790 embody 'The basic ideas of neoclassical theory in the fine arts were set forth in definitive form, with clarity and grace'. The Encyclopedia contains relevant quotations. eTexts relating to Romantic Gardens William Temple's essay 'Upon the Gardens of Epicurus: or Of Gardening' (1685) is extravagantly praised by Nicholas Pevsner. He claims this essay 'started a line of thought and visual conceptions which were to dominate first England and then the World for two centuries.' The full text is in the Encyclopedia . Jospeh Addison's *Essay* 161 made the key association of natural scenery

with liberty and freedom. Essay 37 describes a perfect garden in which reason and nature go hand in hand. Essay 414 sees the works of nature as more delightful than artificial arrangements. Essay 417 supports Locke's theory of knowledge. Essay 477 describes Addison's own garden at Bilton.

William Shenstone A description of The Leasowes. This was one of the landscape gardens most admired in continental Europe, partly because it was the work of a poet and partly because it combined use and beauty - a *ferme ornée*. The full text of his publisher's description is in the Encyclopedia . William Shenstone 'Unconnected thoughts on gardening'. The invention of the term 'landscape gardening' is attributed to Shenstone.

Edmund Burke An essay on the sublime and beautiful (1757). Taking an empiricist approach, Burke attacks Vitruvian and rationalist aesthetics. He also discusses garden design, praising Hogarth's 'line of beauty' (which Brown followed) and comparing 'smooth streams in the landscape' with 'in fine women smooth skins'. Quotations from Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, describing the principles on which he worked.

Horace Walpole's essay 'On Gardening' (1780). The most brilliant and influential essay ever written on the development English park and garden design.

Thomas Jefferson's descriptions of English gardens John Claudius Loudon's biography of Humphry Repton (1840). After Repton's own writings, this is the primary source of information on Humphry Repton's life and work.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau one of the letters from *La Nouvelle Héloïse* deal's with Julie's garden. It is a romantic treatment of an ancient theme, making the association between women, sex and gardens (see above references the Song of Solomon, the Romance of the Rose and Boccaccio. Also the reference below to Goethe).

Uvedale Price *On the Picturesque* (1794) Excerpt from Chapter 1 and Chapter 4. Price was a widely respected authority on picturesque taste in gardens.

Humphry Repton 'A letter to Mr Price' (1795) Humphry Repton *Sketches and Hints* (1795) This is Repton's first theoretical statement on his chosen professional (Introduction and Chapter 1 on Encyclopedia) Humphry Repton *Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1816) The Fragment reproduced (No 27) comes from the Red Book for Ashridge - a favourite project and the occasion for Repton's advocacy of what became the Mixed Style of garden design.

eTexts relating to Nineteenth Century Gardens Johann Wolfgang von Goethe *Elective Affinities* (1809). Like Rousseau, Goethe admired 'natural' gardens. He also drew gardens and designed gardens. The section reproduced in the Encyclopedia deals with the design of a romantic garden.

Jane Loudon's life of her husband John Claudius Loudon (1843). Jane was a novelist and her memoir is as touching as it is important as the key source of information on her husband - who was the most influential garden writer of the nineteenth century. Loudon's influence was particularly important in America.

Edward Kemp *How to lay out a garden* (1864 edn). Excerpts giving his views on styles of garden design and describing two gardens which he designed. It presents a somewhat depressing picture of the confusion which reigned in the mid-nineteenth century garden aesthetics - and continues to reign in many of the world's municipal parks departments..

Sir Walter Scott, excerpt from *Waverley* and from *The Quarterly Review* on gardens. Scott's remarks can be read in conjunction with those of his friends, Gilbert Laing Meason and Washington Irving. They introduced a romantic-historical dimension to garden design and appreciation.

Gustave Flaubert *Bouvard and Pécuchet*. Flaubert satirizes the bourgeois taste in garden design displayed by the characters whose names form the title of his last novel.

Famous Parks and Gardens of the World - the book was published anonymously and provides a good illustration of European gardening opinion in 1880. The Preface and Chapter 10 are in the Encyclopedia .

Ludwig II of Bavaria: the romantic gardens of the 'Mad King' were rich in historical associations.

eTexts relating to the History of Landscape Architecture Guide to the History of Landscape Architecture, by Tom Turner Gilbert Laing Meason. The full text of Meason's *On the Landscape Architecture of the Great Painters of Italy* (London 1828). Meason was the 'inventor' of the term Landscape Architecture, which has since come to be used by a world-wide profession, represented by the International Federation of Landscape Architects, by the American Society of Landscape Architects, by the UK Landscape Institute and numerous other national associations.

Only 150 copies of his book were printed and its contents are not well known. This is the first time the book has been re-published. It is accompanied with an analysis of the text by Tom Turner. A

clear appreciation of how landscape architecture began is regarded as central to comprehension of the modern profession. Notes on the Top twenty theorists and designers in the history of landscape architecture and on the question What is landscape architecture? John Claudius Loudon's included comments on Meason in his *Gardener's Magazine* (1828) and in his *Encyclopedia of Architecture* (1833). These comments transmitted the term to Andrew Jackson Downing and, later, to Frederick Law Olmsted - setting the course of American landscape architecture. Andrew Jackson Downing's *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*. (Section 1, Section 2 and Section 9). Downing was 'the first American writer on landscape architectural topics' (Norman T Newton in *Design on the Land*) and an 'incalculable' influence on American garden design and landscape architecture (*Oxford Companion to Gardens*). Loudon's writings were his starting point. Frederick Law Olmsted's description of his winning design for the Central Park, New York, competition (1858). Olmsted 'the father of American landscape architecture' entered the profession as a result of the Greensward Plan for Central Park, done in partnership with the English architect Calvert Vaux. Norman T Newton's account of the scope of landscape architecture, from *Design on the land*. Geoffrey Jellicoe's account of the scope of landscape design, from the *Landscape of Man* Ian McHarg: notes and links on the twentieth century's outstanding landscape planner. eTexts relating to Arts and Crafts Gardens William Morris' essay on Hopes and fears for art in which he criticises carpet bedding and makes the point that gardens should be works of art and of craft. Thomas Huxley's discussion of Evolution and ethics (1859), in which he views his own garden as a 'work of art' in contrast to the 'state of nature' which existed before it was made. William Robinson *The Wild Garden* (1881 edn Chapters 1-5, originally published by John Murray and reproduced with their permission). Robinson is described by Jekyll (in the reference below) as 'our great champion of hardy flowers'. He urged the use of hardy plants, instead of subtropical plants and carpet bedding, in garden design. He had a sharp dispute with Blomfield (below). John D Sedding *Garden craft old and new* (1891) introduced his book with a chapter on *The Theory of the Garden*. There are 2 chapters in the *Encyclopedia*. Reginald Blomfield's *The Formal garden in England* (1901 edn, originally published by MacMillan and reproduced with their permission). A contemporary review in *The Times* said 'Mr. Blomfield's historical sketch of the art of gardening in England is full of interest and instruction, and his polemic against the so-called landscape gardeners is vigorous, incisive, and to our mind convincing.' The book is undoubtedly polemical, but commendably scholarly. Blomfield was the son of a bishop and had a hatred of modernism. Gertrude Jekyll's account of garden design (from *Wall water and woodland gardens*, 1901, originally published by *Country Life* and reproduced with their permission). Jekyll was the most influential writer on planting design in the twentieth century. This chapter is the clearest statement of her views on the history and theory of garden design. eTexts relating to Design Methods Design methodology: an overview by Tom Turner Surface water drainage and management (from *Landscape Design* October 1985) arguing for 'privileging' water in the design procedure Wilderness and plenty: construction and deconstruction (from *Urban Design Quarterly* September 1992) arguing that the professional structure of the construction industry would benefit from deconstruction. 'Feminine' landscape design: a tale of two tragedies (from a Sheffield Spring School lecture, April 1993) arguing for the 'way of the hunter' to be balanced by the 'way of the nester' Postmodern landscapes (from *Landscape Design* May 1993) arguing for landscape and garden designers to take account of postmodern ideas and theories in their work Pattern analysis (from *Landscape Design* October 1991) arguing for a design method based on pattern analysis, instead of the modernist Survey-Analysis-Design (SAD) method taught in most of the world's landscape and garden design schools. *Revolutions in the garden* (from Tom Turner's *City as landscape*, Spon 1996). After looking at the design revolutions which have taken place in the 1690s, 1790s, and 1890s this essay finds the seeds of a fourth design revolution in the work of Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, Charles Jencks, and Ian Hamilton Finlay. *The flowers of garden design theory* (from *Garden Design Journal* Autumn 1999, published as 'Timeless with delight') this article suggests a design method which integrates knowledge drawn from various fields, including the fine arts, philosophy, the natural and social sciences. PAKILDA: Pattern Assisted Knowledge Intensive

Landscape Design Approach (from Landscape Design May 2001). Developing the method outlined in the Garden Design Journal, this article recommends a design method for landscape design and planning. Design history and theory (from a lecture delivered at the University of Uppsala in April 2002) this article relates the PAKILDA method to the set of design objectives outlined by Vitruvius in the first century: *utilitas* (Commodity), *firmitas* (Firmness) and *venustas* (Delight). eTexts relating to Twentieth Century Gardens There are histories of American Garden Design in the Encyclopedia, written in 1834, 1928 and 2001. Geoffrey Jellicoe: a collection of information on his work, including an essay by Tom Turner on: Geoffrey Jellicoe, the subconscious and landscape design (1998) Garden Revolutions: an essay in which it is argued that 'structuralism can infuse gardens with post-Postmodern ideas and beliefs. It is a layered approach to garden making.'

cypress gardens florida history: Historical Traveler's Guide to Florida Eliot Kleinberg, 2015-10-17 From Fort Pickens in the Panhandle to Fort Jefferson in the ocean 40 miles beyond Key West, historical travelers will find many adventures waiting for them in Florida. In this new updated edition the author presents 74 of his favorites—17 of them are new to this edition, and the rest have been completely updated. Along the Gulf Coast, see Henry Plant's Moorish jewel of a hotel in Tampa; John Ringling's home and art and circus museums in Sarasota; and the humble homes of Cuban and Italian cigar workers in legendary Ybor City. Up in north Florida visit Civil War battlefields; stroll the University of Florida campus; and see buffalo and wild Spanish horses on Paynes Prairie. In central Florida explore Eatonville, home of writer Zora Neale Hurston, and listen to carillon music as you stroll the gardens around Bok Tower. Down in the keys find the 250-year-old wreck of the San Pedro, a living museum in the sea and the Key West home of famous author Ernest Hemingway.

cypress gardens florida history: A New Guide to Old Florida Attractions Doug Alderson, 2020-11-02 A New Guide to Old Florida Attraction, 2nd edition is a nostalgic journey through old Florida where mermaids still perform in the waters of Weeki Wachee Springs and the carillon bells of the Bok Towers continue to echo across Iron Mountain near Lake Wales. Monstrous reptiles are ever abundant at Gatorland, Gatorama and dolphins continue to leap at Marineland. The first edition was first place winner of the 2017 Royal Palm Literary Award for published travel book and top five finalist for 2017 book of the year by the Florida Writers Association. The second edition revisits a pride of lions in southeast Florida's Lion Country Safari and concrete statues at Goofy Gold in Panama City Beach. New destinations include the Citrus Tower in Clermont, the Venetian Pool in Coral Gables and Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden in Miami to name just a few. A New Guide to Old Florida Attractions, 2nd edition takes you to these places and more on an unforgettable journey across the Sunshine State. Discover what Florida's golden age of tourism was, and still is, all about—magical and beautiful.

cypress gardens florida history: This Day in Florida History Andrew K. Frank, J. Hendry Miller, Tarah Luke, 2020-03-17 On January 22, 1912, Henry Flagler rode on the first passenger train from South Florida to Key West. On April 2, 1513, Juan Ponce de León claimed Florida for Spain. On December 6, 1947, Everglades National Park held its opening ceremony. Featuring one entry per day of the year, this book is a fun and enlightening collection of moments from Florida history. Good and bad, famous and little-known, historical and contemporary, these events reveal the depth and complexity of the state's past. They cover everything from revolts by Apalachee Indians to crashes at the Daytona 500, the establishment of Fort Mosé, and the recurrence of hurricanes. They involve cultural leaders like Stetson Kennedy and Zora Neale Hurston, iconic institutions like Disney and NASA, and important eras like Prohibition and the civil rights movement. Each entry includes a short description and is paired with a suggested reading for learning more about the event or topic of the day. This Day in Florida History is the perfect starting point for discovering the diversity of stories and themes that make up the Sunshine State.

cypress gardens florida history: Sunshine Paradise Tracy J. Revels, 2011-03-01 For nearly two hundred years, Floridians have eagerly exploited tourism as the key to economic prosperity. As a result, the state has constantly reshaped and remodeled itself as different types of tourist heavens, and many aspects of its history have become inseparable from the fantastic images created by the

tourism industry. From spa retreats to nature preserves, from riverboat rides to roller coasters, and from railroads to theme parks, the state's dependence on tourism has greatly shaped its identity. *Sunshine Paradise* is the first book to focus exclusively on how--and why--tourism came to define Florida. Offering a concise look at the subject from the 1820s to the present, Tracy Revels demonstrates tourism's relevance to all other major aspects of Florida history, including the Civil War, the land boom, and civil rights. In this enjoyable and well-written history, Revels shows how Florida's tourism industry has remained adaptive and expansive, ready to sell the next version of paradise to northerners hungry for sunshine. She also explains why the state's business and political leaders must consider the history of tourism development as they plan for the state's future. A volume in the Florida History and Culture Series, edited by Raymond Arsenault and Gary R. Mormino

cypress gardens florida history: *Florida's Snowbirds* Godefroy Desrosiers-Lauzon, 2011 Cover -- CONTENTS -- PREFACE -- INTRODUCTION: Why Florida Matters -- CHAPTER ONE: Florida Dreaming -- CHAPTER TWO: The Dream Next Door Going to Florida -- CHAPTER THREE: Roosting in Eden -- CHAPTER FOUR: From Eden to Babel -- CHAPTER FIVE: From Babel to the Clubhouse: Snowbirds in Search of Community -- CHAPTER SIX: A Canadian Snowbird Case Study -- CHAPTER SEVEN: Coming Home: What Florida Means to the North -- CONCLUSION -- NOTES -- BIBLIOGRAPHY -- INDEX -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- K -- M -- N -- P -- Q -- R -- S -- T -- V -- W.

cypress gardens florida history: *Lost Attractions of Florida* James C. Clark, 2023 It was a simpler time in Florida. An alligator was all it took to transform a gas station or roadside fruit stand into a must-see tourist attraction, Admission was generally free, but few families could escape without buying something. At one time, these attractions dotted the Florida landscape, offering everything from ostrich races to health-restoring springs. Now, most are gone, replaced by speeding roller coasters and high-tech animatronics. Cypress Gardens, Six Gun Territory and even Mr. Toad's Wild Ride gave way to new attractions, shopping centers and housing developments. Florida historian James C. Clark takes readers back to the days before interstate highways and airplanes bypassed mom-and-pop roadside charms and corporate mega-attractions took over.--Page 4 of cover.

cypress gardens florida history: *Land of Sunshine, State of Dreams* Gary R Mormino, 2008-09-01 Florida is a story of astonishing growth, a state swelling from 500,000 residents at the outset of the 20th century to some 16 million at the end. As recently as mid-century, on the eve of Pearl Harbor, Florida was the smallest state in the South. At the dawn of the millennium, it is the fourth largest in the country, a megastate that was among those introducing new words into the American vernacular: space coast, climate control, growth management, retirement community, theme park, edge cities, shopping mall, boomburbs, beach renourishment, Interstate, and Internet. *Land of Sunshine, State of Dreams* attempts to understand the firestorm of change that erupted into modern Florida by examining the great social, cultural, and economic forces driving its transformation. Gary Mormino ranges far and wide across the landscape and boundaries of a place that is at once America's southernmost state and the northernmost outpost of the Caribbean. From the capital, Tallahassee--a day's walk from the Georgia border--to Miami--a city distant but tantalizingly close to Cuba and Haiti--Mormino traces the themes of Florida's transformation: the echoes of old Dixie and a vanishing Florida; land booms and tourist empires; revolutions in agriculture, technology, and demographics; the seductions of the beach and the dynamics of a graying population; and the enduring but changing meanings of a dreamstate. Beneath the iconography of popular culture is revealed a complex and complicated social framework that reflects a dizzying passage from New Spain to Old South, New South to Sunbelt.

cypress gardens florida history: *Historic Amusement Parks of Baltimore* John P. Coleman, 2016-04-28 This book presents the rich history of the old amusement parks and beach resorts frequented by Baltimoreans beginning in the 1870s and stretching into the late 20th century. Readers may recognize such popular amusement parks as Gwynn Oak, Carlin's, and Tolchester Beach, and will learn about some of the more obscure places like Frederick Road Park and Hollywood Park. Each of the major parks is documented here, complete with a detailed history of the

sites they were built on, the creative owners behind the parks' inception, the individuals and companies who provided the rides and attractions, and, the people that happily traveled by boat, streetcar, train and automobile to reach their favorite park or resort.

cypress gardens florida history: *Florida History & the Arts* , 2000 A magazine of Florida's heritage.

cypress gardens florida history: *The Bicentennial of the United States of America* American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, 1977

cypress gardens florida history: *Florida Heritage* , 1999

cypress gardens florida history: *The Gardens of Florida* Steven Brooke, Laura Cerwinske, 1905 Award-winning photographer Steven Brooke presents beautiful images of The Gardens of Florida in this coffee-table book. Florida's environment produces a breathtaking variety of plant life, and this book features nineteen of its most famous and most fabulous gardens. Vivid color photographs—almost two hundred of them showcase—these lovely sanctuaries, small and large. Readers can visit well-known places such as Cypress Gardens and Busch Gardens, tropical fantasies like the Parrot Jungle, and quiet retreats such as the Morikami Japanese Garden and discover all about each garden's focus and history. Floral fans, weekend gardeners, and anyone who appreciates beauty will love *The Gardens of Florida*. Includes a List of Annual Events at Florida gardens

cypress gardens florida history: *These Stones: Pleasant Hill/Carter Tabernacle* Martha Scott Lue, 2006

cypress gardens florida history: *You Got Me!--Florida* Rob Lloyd, 1999 Wild, wacky, and often-hilarious Florida trivia

cypress gardens florida history: *Beyond Disney* Bob Sehlinger, 2007-04-23 Comprehensive coverage of theme parks, dinner theater, mini-golf, water parks, adventure outings, sports, museums, and more--Back cover

cypress gardens florida history: *Tiki Road Trip* James Teitelbaum, 2007-05-28 The 2nd edition of *Tiki Road Trip* has been completely updated, expanded, and globalized. The best—and only—guide to Polynesian pop culture, written by Tiki expert and urban archaeologist James Teitelbaum, now contains even more listings and reviews of Tiki bars and Polynesian restaurants, even more photographs, and even more drink recipes. The International listings have been expanded as well, and the Hawaiian glossary is much more comprehensive. All in all, the second edition of *Tiki Road Trip* is a superior refinement of what was already an indispensable book for followers of the ever-growing Tiki movement. From Tiki godfathers Don the Beachcomber and Trader Vic to classic Exotica favorites Martin Denny and Les Baxter to contemporary Tiki artists Shag and Bosko, this resource covers everything Tiki in prose that is witty, entertaining, and essential for anyone who has ever stepped up to a bar, glanced up at the pufferfish hanging from the ceiling, and ordered a Singapore Sling. In addition to the exhaustive listings, recipes for classic Tiki cocktails, a glossary of Tiki terms, and resources for buying Tiki goods and artifacts are also included. Reminiscences of famous points of interest that have closed are provided for the completist, for historical perspective, and for those seeking information on the current status of a favorite Tiki site which may have closed. So slip on your grass skirt or Aloha shirt, because *Tiki Road Trip* is going to take you on a tour of the Tiki universe that will make waves from the shores of Rapa Nui to the beaches of Oahu!

cypress gardens florida history: *Encyclopedia of Insects* Vincent H. Resh, Ring T. Cardé, 2009-07-22 Awarded Best Reference by the New York Public Library (2004), Outstanding Academic Title by CHOICE (2003), and AAP/PSP 2003 Best Single Volume Reference/Sciences by Association of American Publishers' Professional Scholarly Publishing Division, the first edition of *Encyclopedia of Insects* was acclaimed as the most comprehensive work devoted to insects. Covering all aspects of insect anatomy, physiology, evolution, behavior, reproduction, ecology, and disease, as well as issues of exploitation, conservation, and management, this book sets the standard in entomology. The second edition of this reference will continue the tradition by providing the most comprehensive, useful, and up-to-date resource for professionals. Expanded sections in forensic entomology, biotechnology and *Drosophila*, reflect the full update of over 300 topics. Articles contributed by over

260 high profile and internationally recognized entomologists provide definitive facts regarding all insects from ants, beetles, and butterflies to yellow jackets, zoraptera, and zygentoma. - 66% NEW and revised content by over 200 international experts - New chapters on Bedbugs, Ekbom Syndrome, Human History, Genomics, Vinegaroons - Expanded sections on insect-human interactions, genomics, biotechnology, and ecology - Each of the 273 articles updated to reflect the advances which have taken place in entomology research since the previous edition - Features 1,000 full-color photographs, figures and tables - A full glossary, 1,700 cross-references, 3,000 bibliographic entries, and online access save research time - Updated with online access

cypress gardens florida history: Tampa Bay Magazine , 1995-01 Tampa Bay Magazine is the area's lifestyle magazine. For over 25 years it has been featuring the places, people and pleasures of Tampa Bay Florida, that includes Tampa, Clearwater and St. Petersburg. You won't know Tampa Bay until you read Tampa Bay Magazine.

cypress gardens florida history: Zen and the Art of Local History Carol Kammen, Bob Beatty, 2014-08-14 Zen and the Art of Local History is an engaging, interactive conversation that conveys the exciting nature of local history. Divided into six major themes the book covers the scope and breadth of local history: • Being a Local Historian • Topics and Sources • Staying Relevant • Getting it Right • Writing History • History Organizations Each chapter features one of Carol Kammen's memorable editorials from History News. Her editorial is a "call." Each is followed by a response from one of more than five dozen prominent players in state and local history. These Respondents include local and public historians, archivists, volunteers, and history professionals across the kaleidoscopic spectrum of local history. Among this group are Katherine Kane, Robert "Bob" Richmond, Charlie Bryan, and Cinnamon Catlin-Legutko. The result is a series of dialogues on important topics in the field of local history. This interactivity of these conversations makes Zen and the Art of Local History a unique offering in the public history field.

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