



INFORMATIONAL
BROCHURE
with MAP
& SELF-GUIDED TOUR

WEBSITE
www.townofreddingct.org
• Click *About Redding*
• Click *Redding's Parade Path*
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Redding Historical Society

A Botanical Journey Back In Time



THE PARADE PATH is located off Route 107, south of Redding Town Hall. It borders the Redding Town Green, in sight of the gazebo.

A garden is a grand teacher. It teaches patience and careful watchfulness; it teaches industry and thrift; above all it teaches entire trust. — Gertrude Jekyll

THE PARADE PATH

Established in 2003, The Parade Path was envisioned as a public garden for people of all ages to gather in shared appreciation of plants and local history. It is situated on the Redding Town Green next to Town Hall, where Redding's founders organized their militia three centuries ago. Traditionally, a Town Green, also known as a "Parade Ground," lay at the center of most colonial towns. The Parade Path was created on the neglected periphery of Redding's Parade Ground to highlight this aspect of our rich history. The design of the Parade Path emphasizes its importance as a place for remembrance and reflection on the past.

The Parade Path is a botanical and historical treasure which covers 400 years of native and introduced plants, from present-day cultivars, to heirloom, medicinal, and magical plants. This community resource is available as an educational inspiration to schools, garden clubs and master gardener programs. Our Mission Statement confirms our commitment to the practice and promotion of integrated pest management, organic gardening, and water conservation.

The Parade Path was designed as a historical timeline of domestic garden plants first introduced to cultivation in North America between the year 1650 and the present. Some plants are indigenous to this country, some were brought here from other continents. Plants are botanically labeled and arranged in chronological order along a meandering gravel path, then continue along the southern edge of the Green. Plants initially cultivated in the 1900s appear at the north end of the gravel path (by the entry), and those from the 1600s are located near the rustic gates beyond the Millstone Circle (see map).

Many people enjoy The Parade Path on summer Sunday evenings while attending the popular Concert on the Green series. But there is something to enjoy and discover all year round as each season offers its unique gift. This is a great place to stroll with your children, walk your dog, or just sit in quiet contemplation. The Parade Path, the Green, and the central gazebo are exceptional gathering sites for family, friends and neighbor events.

Over time, the maturing garden has been extended around the south end of the Green. Commemorative plaques celebrating members of our community have been placed on trees, benches, birdbaths, and marker

stones. As you wander along The Parade Path we hope you sense its enchantment. When you see what thrives here, you may be inspired to cultivate a private garden at home, or to bring new life to a favorite landscape. Please know that we welcome your input, and that we hope you will consider joining our team of volunteers in preserving The Parade Path.

For more information, to see upcoming Parade Path events, or to download a pdf version of this brochure, please visit the town website: www.townofreddingct.org
• Click *About Redding*
• Click *Redding's Parade Path*
Or contact us by e-mail: reddingparadepath@gmail.com
Or by phone: 203-938-2002

T-shirts and sweatshirts with The Parade Path logo and botanical note cards are available for sale in the Redding Town Hall, Selectman's Office and at the Mark Twain Library. All proceeds support The Parade Path.

SUPPORT THE PARADE PATH

The Parade Path was created solely by volunteers with donor funding and the intent is to maintain it in that same spirit.

Please consider becoming an annual Parade Path supporter at one of several funding levels, or join a team of volunteers to actively sustain the gardens.

We encourage volunteers with diverse interests and fresh insights. Come garden with us (we'll show you how), aid in fundraising, organize publicity, or promote events.

For information on how to get involved with The Parade Path, contact us by email at reddingparadepath@gmail.com or call the Redding Town Hall at 203-938-2002.

Are you looking for a meaningful gift to celebrate a birthday, anniversary, wedding, or retirement? Do you wish to commemorate the birth of a child or grandchild? Pay tribute to the memory of a friend or loved one? The Parade Path offers named gift opportunities for donations of \$350 or more, which are recognized with a personalized plaque.

For more information, contact us.

We Welcome Annual Donations within Four Levels of Funding.

ANNUAL SUPPORTER

- Continental Soldier\$25-\$50
- Minuteman.....\$51-\$100
- Patriot\$101-\$249
- Guardian of Liberty\$250+

All donations are tax deductible.

To make an online donation to The Parade Path, please visit the town website for options:

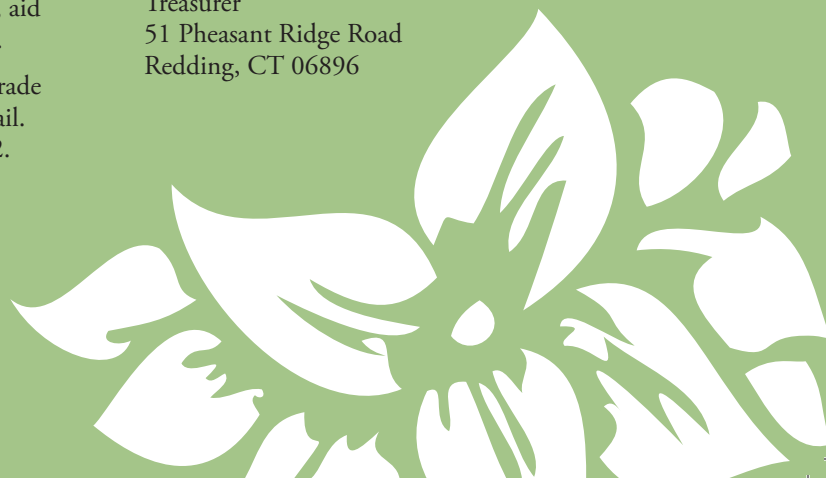
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Donations may be made by credit card or through PayPal on the Town website.

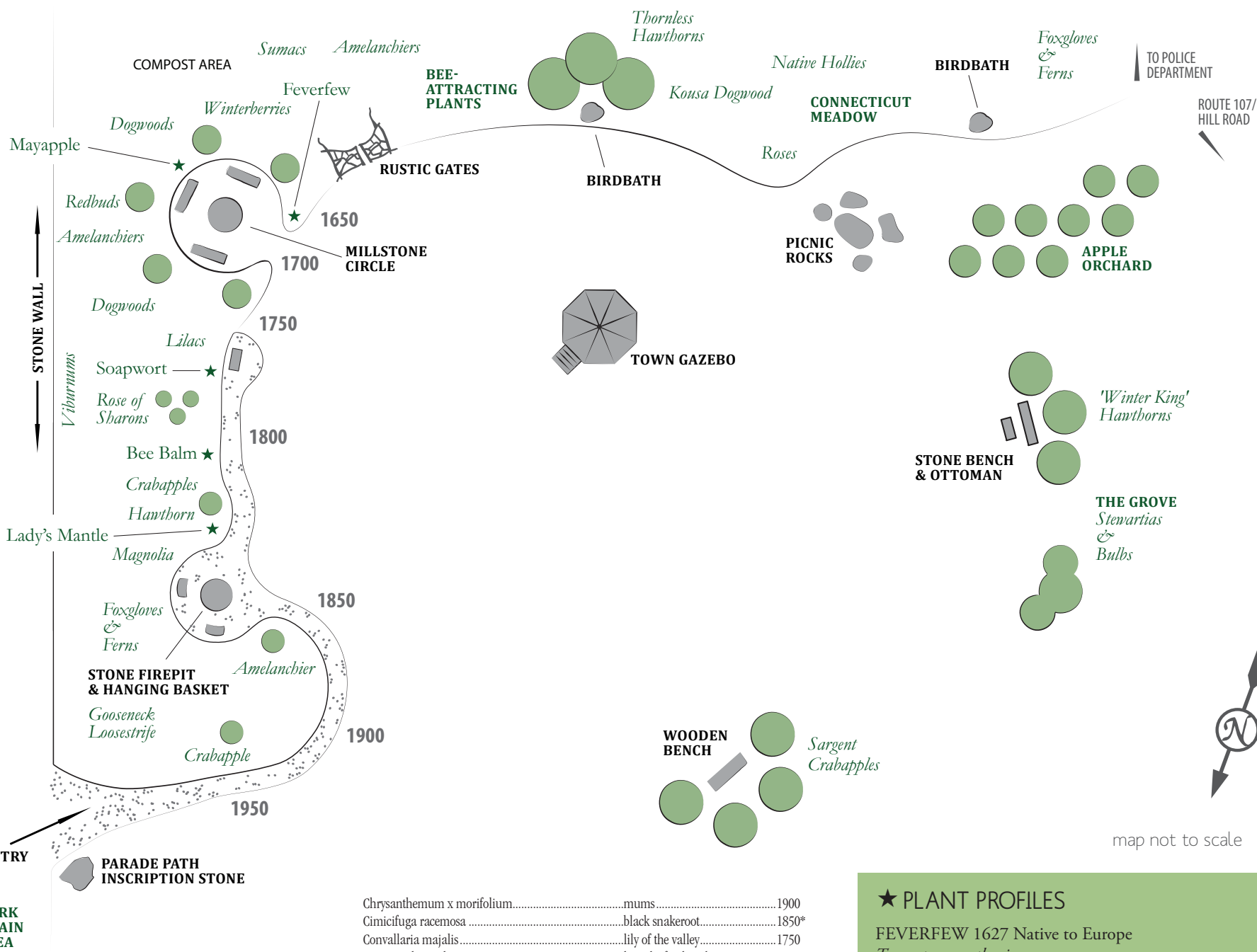
Checks payable to "The Parade Path" may be mailed to:

Candy Wood, CPA
Treasurer
51 Pheasant Ridge Road
Redding, CT 06896



THE PARADE PATH GARDEN

UPDATED 2015



PLANTS TO BE FOUND AT THE PARADE PATH

The Introduction Date is the earliest record of the plant's cultivation in North American gardens. If no date is listed, the plant's date of introduction is unknown. Plant introduction dates are not an exact science.
*Denotes *native* and refers to plants found in North America prior to European settlement.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	INTRODUCTION DATE
TREES		
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	1753*
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	shadblow	1776*
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	redbud	1641*
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	1731*
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa dogwood	1875
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	thornless hawthorn	1656*
<i>Crataegus viridis</i> 'Winter King'	green hawthorn	1800*
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	1744*
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip poplar	1664*
<i>Magnolia</i> x 'Elizabeth'	Elizabeth magnolia	1977
<i>Malus domestica</i> 'Honeycrisp'	apple	1991
<i>Malus domestica</i> 'MacIntosh'	apple	1811
<i>Malus hybrida</i> 'Dobloons'	crabapple	1988
<i>Malus sargentii</i>	Sargent crabapple	1892
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry	1629*
<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	Japanese stewartia	1874
SHRUBS		
<i>Buddleia davidii</i> 'Lochinch'	butterfly bush	1899
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	boxwood	1650s
<i>Cornus sericea</i> 'Bailey'	redtwig dogwood	1656*
<i>Forsythia</i> x <i>intermedia</i>	border forsythia	1875
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> 'Annabelle'	smooth hydrangea	1736*
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> 'Tardiva'	panicle hydrangea	1861
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	common winterberry	1736*
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	tree peony	1800
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	fragrant sumac	1759*
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac	1629*
<i>Rosa</i> x 'Blushing'	Knock Out rose	
<i>Rosa</i> x 'Radrazz'	Knock Out rose	2000
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	common lilac	1700
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> 'Roseum'	European cranberry bush	1800
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	blackhaw viburnum	1738*
<i>Viburnum</i> x <i>rhytidophylloides</i> 'Alleghany'	Alleghany viburnum	1966
<i>Weigela florida</i> 'Wine and Roses'	weigela	1845
PERENNIALS		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow, milfoil	1750*
<i>Aconitum camichaelii</i> 'Arendsii'	monkshood	1862
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> 'Variegatum'	bishop's weed	1800
<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i>	purple giant hyssop	*
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	lady's mantle	1800
<i>Amsonia hubrichtii</i>	Arkansas blue star	1980s*
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	purple-stem angelica	1800*
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	columbine	1750*
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	sylvan goatsbeard	1900*
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> 'Gay Butterflies'	butterfly milkweed	1860*
<i>Aster divaricatus</i> 'Wood's Pink'	pink wood aster	1850*
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	1800*
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i> 'Professor Kippenberg'	New York aster	1800*
<i>Astilbe simplicifolia</i> 'Hennie Graafland'	false spirea	1911
<i>Astilbe</i> x <i>arendsii</i> 'Fanal'	false spirea	1930s
<i>Astilbe</i> x <i>japonica</i> 'Deutschland'	false spirea	1930s
<i>Astrantia major</i> 'Primadonna'	masterwort	1750
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	blue wild indigo	1850*
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> 'Jack Frost'	Siberian bugloss	
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	turtlehead	1800

<i>Chrysanthemum</i> x <i>morifolium</i>	mums	1900
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	black snakeroot	1850*
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	lily of the valley	1750
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	lanceleaf tickseed	1850*
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> 'Bath Pink'	Cheddar pinks	1800
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	fringed bleeding heart	1800
<i>Digitalis spectabilis</i>	bleeding heart	1880
<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>	yellow foxglove	1900
<i>Digitalis mertonensis</i>	strawberry foxglove	1900
<i>Dryopteris marginalia</i>	eastern wood fern	1750*
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	purple coneflower	1850*
<i>Echinops ritro</i>	small globe thistle	1800
<i>Epimedium x versicolor</i> 'Sulphureum'	bishop's hat	1900
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	hardy ageratum	*
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> 'Gateway'	Joe Pye weed	1900*
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	boneset	1800*
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Indian blanketflower	*
<i>Gallium odoratum</i>	sweet woodruff	1900
<i>Galium verum</i>	lady's bedstraw	1750
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	bloody geranium	1850
<i>Helleborus niger</i>	Christmas rose	1800
<i>Helleborus orientalis</i> 'Winter Joy Spotted White'	Lenten rose	1850
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	dame's rocket	1738
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	goldenseal	1800*
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	hyssop	1750
<i>Iris germanica</i> 'Immortality'	Immortality iris	1982
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian iris	1800
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	spotted deadnettle	1700
<i>Liatriis spicata</i>	gayfeather	1800*
<i>Ligularia dentata</i> 'Othello'	bigleaf goldenray	1900
<i>Ligularia intermedia</i> 'Golden Torch'	senecio	
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	lilyturf	
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	1800*
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	rose campion	1800
<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i>	gooseneck loosestrife	
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	yellow loosestrife	1800s
<i>Macleaya cordata</i>	plume poppy	1900
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound	1750
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	lemon balm	1750
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia bluebells	1800*
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	bee balm, bergamot	1800*
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	true forget-me-not	1850*
<i>Nepeta mussini</i>	catmint	1750
<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i>	Montauk daisy	
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	evening primrose	1800s*
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	*
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	oregano	1750
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	1900*
<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>	Chinese peony	1800
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	common peony	1750
<i>Patrinia scabiosifolia</i>	golden lace	
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	foxglove beardtongue	1850*
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i> 'Husker's Red'	foxglove beardtongue	1983*
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian sage	1904
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	wild blue phlox	1800*
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	garden phlox	1800*
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	obedient plant	1850*
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	mayapple	1800*
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	smooth Solomon's seal	1800*
<i>Pulmonaria saccharata</i>	lungwort	1800
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	prairie coneflower	*
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black eyed Susan	1800*
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	salad burnet	1650*
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	soapwort, bouncing Bet	1750
<i>Sedum kamschaticum</i>	stonecrop	1800
<i>Sedum spectabile</i> 'Autumn Joy'	stonecrop	1800
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	1800
<i>Solidago odora</i>	sweet goldenrod	1750*
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	showy goldenrod	*
<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	lamb's ears	1850
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	betony	1750
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	comfrey	1750
<i>Tanacetum balsamita</i>	costmary, bible leaf	
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	feverfew	

★ PLANT PROFILES

FEVERFEW 1627 Native to Europe

Tanacetum parthenium

Added to food for its medicinal properties, it is said to aid digestion, ease migraines, to alleviate vertigo and to destroy worms.

AMERICAN MANDRAKE, MAYAPPLE 1664 Native

Podophyllum peltatum

All parts are poisonous. It was used by American Indians as an emetic, cathartic, and antihelminthic (deworming) agent. The poisonous root was boiled, and the water used to cure stomach aches. It is used topically for warts, and two of its derivatives, etoposide and teniposide, have shown promise in treating some malignant tumors.

SOAPWORT, BOUNCING BET 1750 Native to Europe

Saponaria officinalis

Bouncing Bet was used in place of soap first in Europe, and later in the American colonies. The bruised leaves yield a juice that makes a lather. It grows conveniently close to riverbanks so farmers in the field could wash before eating lunch.

BEE BALM 1800 Native

Monarda didyma

"When bees stray, they find their way home by it"

—Pliny, ancient Roman naturalist

Beekeepers still make a plantation near their hives for the abundant nectar stored in the blossoms. Hummingbirds love it. Colonists brewed a black tea for relief of colic, fever, or colds, and the oil was used for soap or perfume.

LADYS MANTLE 1874 Native to Turkey, Caucasus

Alchemilla mollis

Traditionally used to stop bleeding. The leaves hold dew drops. Water collected from the leaves was believed to have magical properties and was a crucial ingredient in attempts to turn base metal to gold, hence the name of the process: alchemy. Linen dipped in a potion of the dew drops was said "to cure lank, pendulous breasts".

<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	tansy	1700
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern	*
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Ohio spiderwort	*
<i>Tricyrtis hirta</i>	hairy toad lily	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	flannel mullein	1750
<i>Veronica spicata</i> 'Red Fox'	spike speedwell	1850
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root	1850*
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> 'Bright Edge'	Adam's needle	1800

BULBS

<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>	peacock orchid	
<i>Allium atropurpureum</i>	ornamental onion	1800
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	wild chives	1750
<i>Canna hybrid</i>	canna lily	
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	hardy cyclamen	1800
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	winter aconite	1700
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	trout lily, dog-tooth violet	1650*
<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> 'Lutea & Rubra maxima'	crown imperials	1800
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	English bluebells	1800
<i>Muscari ambrosiacum</i>	musk hyacinth	
<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	grape hyacinth	1878
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	poet's daffodil	1800
<i>Narcissus ssp.</i> 'King Alfred'	trumpet daffodil	1900s
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> 'Minnow'	tazetta daffodil	1900s
<i>Narcissus triandrus</i> 'Thalia'	orchid daffodil	1916
<i>Scilla sibirica</i> 'Spring Beauty'	Siberian squill	1939

map not to scale