

# Industrial Age Civilization

Birth of the Modern City, Beaux-Arts America, and National Parks

Lat. Capitol *38. 53 N*  
Long. *77. 0. 0*

James O'Keefe



# The Marseillaise

## Roger de Lisle, 1792

Allons enfants de la Patrie,  
Le jour de gloire est arrivé !  
Contre nous de la tyrannie,  
L'étendard sanglant est levé, *(bis)*  
Entendez-vous dans les campagnes  
Mugir ces féroces soldats ?  
Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras  
Egorger vos fils, vos compagnes !

*Aux armes, citoyens,  
Formez vos bataillons,  
Marchons, marchons !  
Qu'un sang impur  
Abreuve nos sillons !*

Arise, children of the Fatherland,  
The day of glory has arrived!  
Against us of tyranny  
The bloody banner is raised, *(repeat)*  
Do you hear, in the countryside,  
The roar of those ferocious soldiers?  
They're coming right into your arms  
To cut the throats of your sons and  
women!

*To arms, citizens,  
Form your battalions,  
Let's march, let's march!  
That an impure blood  
Waters our furrows!*

*Lat. Capite! 46. 53 N*

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# France in the long Nineteenth Century

- Revolution and Napoleon (1789–1804-1815)
- **Restored Bourbon** aristocracy – 1814-1830
- Then invasion of Algeria and revolution in Paris (**Les Trois Glorieuses**) of July 26–29, 1830) ushered in King Louis-Philippe and the rise of the upper class Bourgeoise known as the **July Monarchy** (1830-1848). High point was the “pastry war” with Mexico.
- After more revolution, the establishment of the **Second Empire** and Louis Bonaparte III. Progress was funded in part by the defeat of the Russians in the Crimean war and the subjugation of China in the Opium Wars. In both they were allies of the Brits. (1848-1870).
- **Franco-Prussian War**, the siege of Paris, the loss of Alsace-Lorraine 1869-1870. (Bismarck and the assembly of modern Germany)
- 1871- the “proletariat revolution”, the communards took over against the Bourgeoisie, especially the Bank of France. Back and forth conservative and communist. Known as the **Third Republic**. Characterized by mass slaughter of the masses in Paris.
- Continued in this very divisive way until the beginning of WW1.

*Lat. Capitol 38.53 N*

*Long. 77.03 W*



*Journée du 21 Janvier 1793.*  
*la mort de Louis Capet sur la Place de la Révolution*  
*Presentée à la Convention Nationale*  
*le 30 Germinal par Helman*

# Paris



The main lines created or transformed between 1850 and 1870 in the centre of Paris

# Introduction

- The force that has driven the development of the modern city and civilization in general is the **machine technology**. This has driven the development of landscapes as part of it.
- Ties with history not personal and societal have had to be **severed** if progress was to occur.
- As life became less laborious, it also became more impersonal, characterized by **hurrying**.
- The paradox of power is that everything is **in flux**, you must sacrifice what came before as each new development is superseded. Today's solutions are tomorrow's problems

*Lat. Capitol Sq. 33 N*

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- 
- Leisure is a big outcome with important consequences for landscape. **flâneur** - Highly self-aware, and to a certain degree flamboyant and theatrical, dandies of the mid-nineteenth century created scenes through outrageous acts like walking turtles on leashes down the streets of Paris. Such acts exemplify a *flâneur's* active participation in and fascination with **street life** while displaying a critical attitude towards the **uniformity, speed, and anonymity of modern life in the city.**

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# City form developments

- the balconies lining the street (**Piano nobile** – upper level balconies lining up)
- **shop windows**
- Footnote:
  - Fragmentary development of these ideas in US as a consequence of the system of the Ecole de Beaux Arts
    - boulevards
    - heroic sculpture
    - noble architecture
    - handsome public spaces
  - city as a formal object of presentation is an 18th c development – St. Petersburg, etc now it was a place for the New Middle (consuming) class.
  - McMillan Commission work to update L'Enfant's plan



# The Boulevard



– **Baron Georges-Eugene Haussmann** (1805-1891) was a bureaucrat who specialized in **condemnation and appropriation and creative debt financing**. His reign continued until 1870's when his creativity caught up with him. He utilized a resolutely technological approach to construction cities for the middle class consumers.

- **Department stores** with gaslights (then electrical) and promenades with large expanses of glass.
- **Roadways** and macadam pavement
- Ferro cement and **sewer and water pipes**
- New roads cut through old city lined with **wider streets, street trees and taller buildings**.
- Everything was on display and the **Paris opera house** was the centerpiece showing the middle class aspiring to aristocracy

– The whole city was a prop – facades for life – domes, spires, triumphal arches. They were both ornament and symbol.



[Opéra Garnier](#)



The N of Napoléon III on the *pont Saint-Michel* (St Michael bridge)

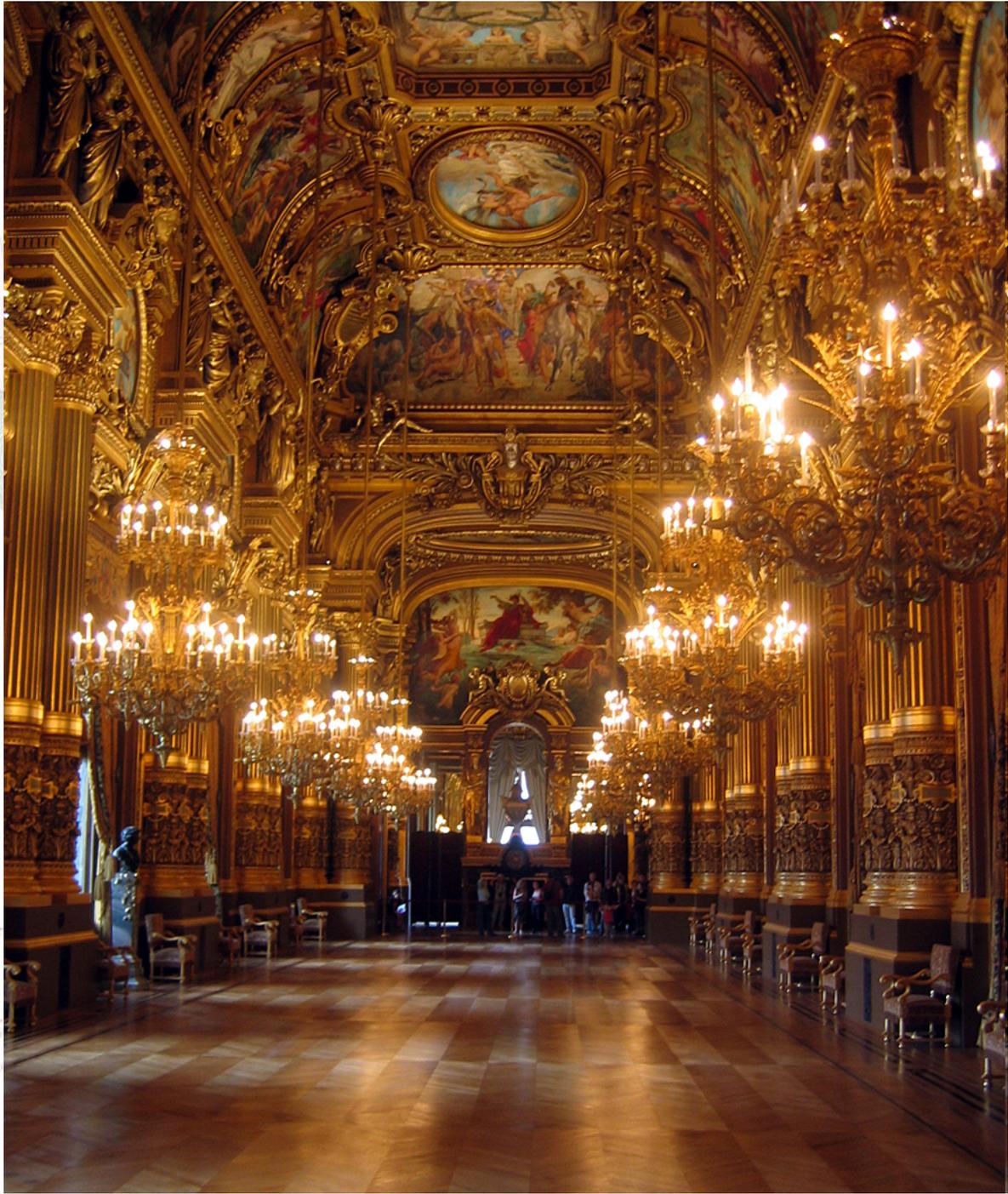
# Paris Opera House



*George Washington*



*Lat. Capitol' S...*  
*Long. 1...*

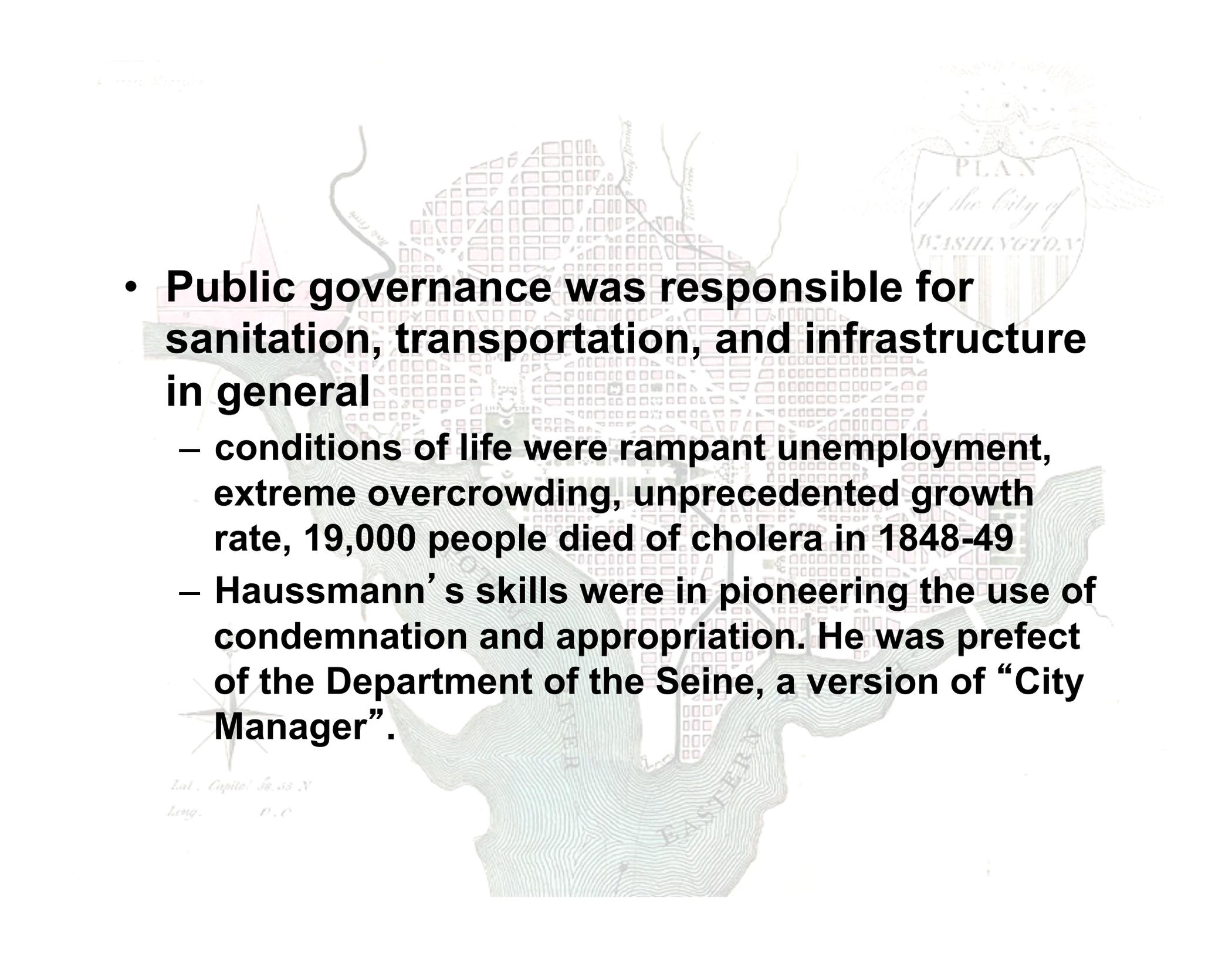


# Haussmann's Paris

- **skillful reinvention of the city form through comprehensive city planning and application of industrial age technology**
- **specifically engaged arcane things like pipes – water, sewage, trains, carriages, pedestrians**
  - carriages and the new spring
  - omnibuses
  - ferroconcrete
  - sidewalk dining and gas lights
- **Aimed specifically at the “Middle Class”. Arts were presented as a stage set for the populace themselves to be seen. Paris Opera House, grand stairways, dress and fashion, interior furnishings and new lighting**

*Lat. Capital. 36. 52 N*

*Long. 0. 0*

- 
- A historical map of Washington, D.C., showing the city grid and the Potomac River. A crest is visible in the upper right corner with the text "PLAN of the City of WASHINGTON". A text overlay is centered on the map, and a compass rose is in the lower left. The text overlay reads:
- **Public governance was responsible for sanitation, transportation, and infrastructure in general**
    - **conditions of life were rampant unemployment, extreme overcrowding, unprecedented growth rate, 19,000 people died of cholera in 1848-49**
    - **Hausmann's skills were in pioneering the use of condemnation and appropriation. He was prefect of the Department of the Seine, a version of "City Manager".**

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# Haussmann's Paris

- new architectural forms on the streetscape – towers, spires, domes, triumphal arches, statues
- keeping it clean was important
- ***Planning and Preservation were born simultaneously*** in the ***Convention of 1893*** and the proposals of the ***“Artists’ Plan”*** which was trying to establish the cultural importance of the church properties acquired during the revolution.
- developed a shoppers arcade on the northern side of the Tuilleries in to a shopping arcade Rue de Rivoli

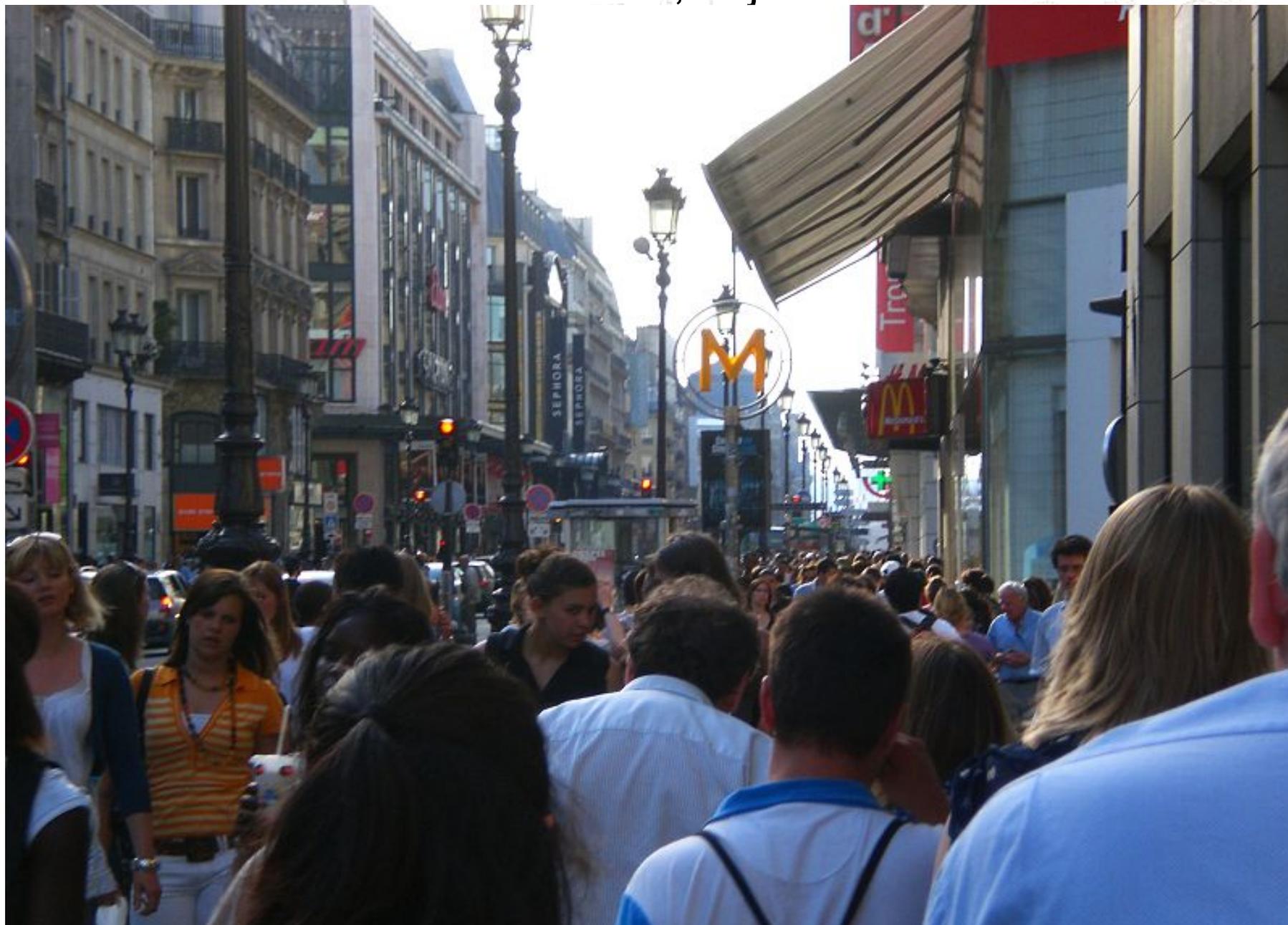


The [avenue de l'Opéra](#) as seen by [Pissaro](#) when standing by the [Comédie-Française](#)





# Rue de Rivoli, aujourd'hui





# Haussmann's Paris

- Developing new parks such as the old hunting park at **Bois de Bologne** to a more informal design. Also converted **Parc Montsouris, Parc Manceau, Buttes-Chaumont**. Its idea was basically theatrical, a place to be seen, a collection of objects.
  - The bridge of suicides
  - Grand frisson - thrill of amazement
  - Baroque style
  - Feerique or fairy like presentations
- change in scale – roads wider, buildings taller
- eventually, Haussmann was let go accused of irregularities 1870
- same year, Nap III capitulated to the Germans after the Franco-Prussian war. Thereafter the citizens of Paris revolted but was crushed after they damaged much in Paris

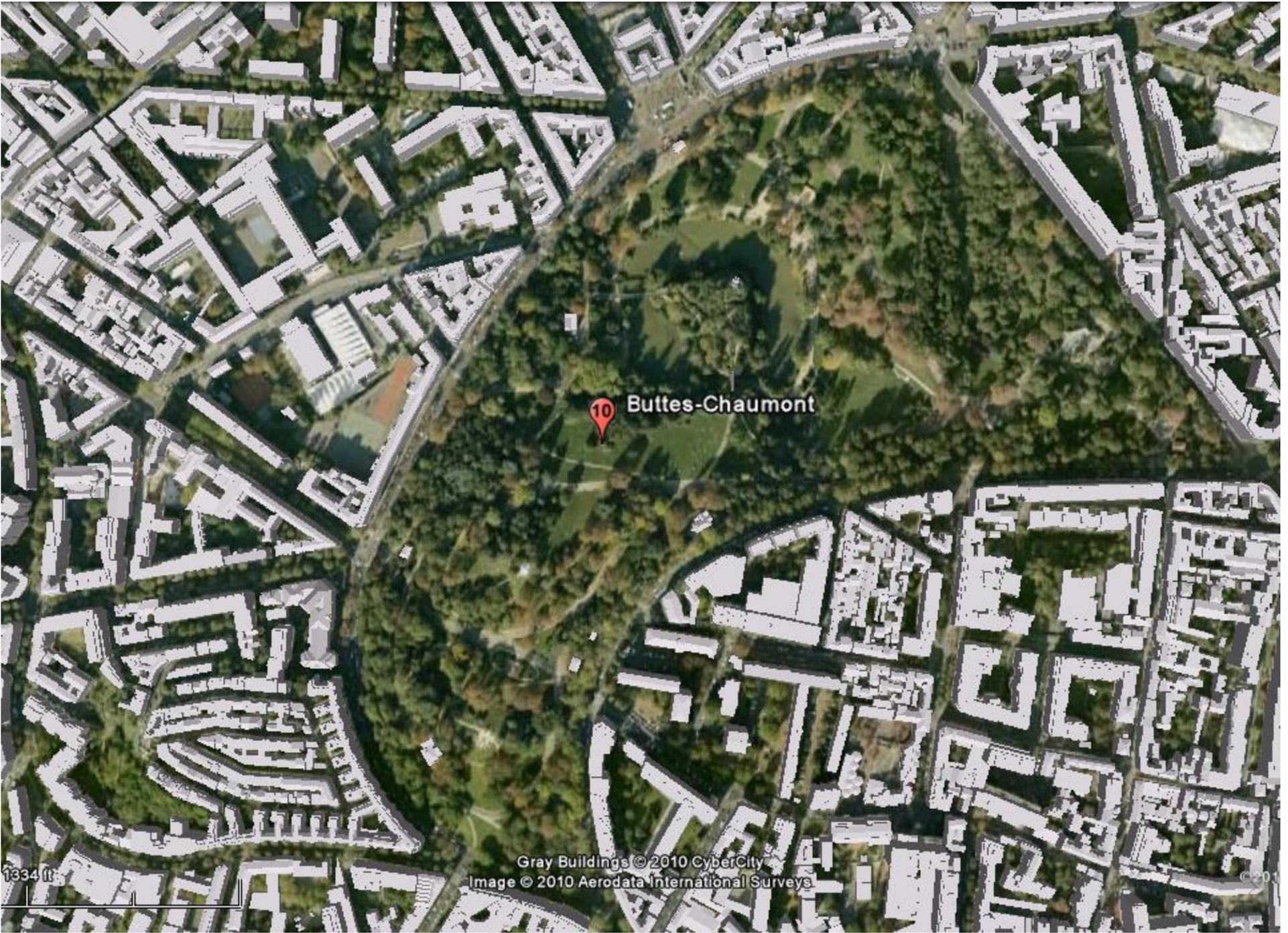
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Gray Buildings © 2010 CyberCity  
Image © 2010 Aerodata International Surveys

© 2010 Google



1334 ft.

Gray Buildings © 2010 CyberCity  
Image © 2010 Aerodata International Surveys

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*Urban Design*

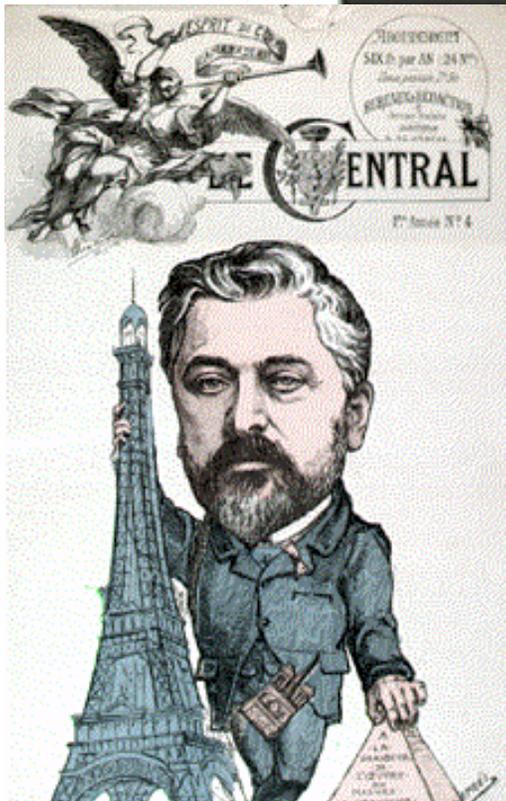


# New expositions

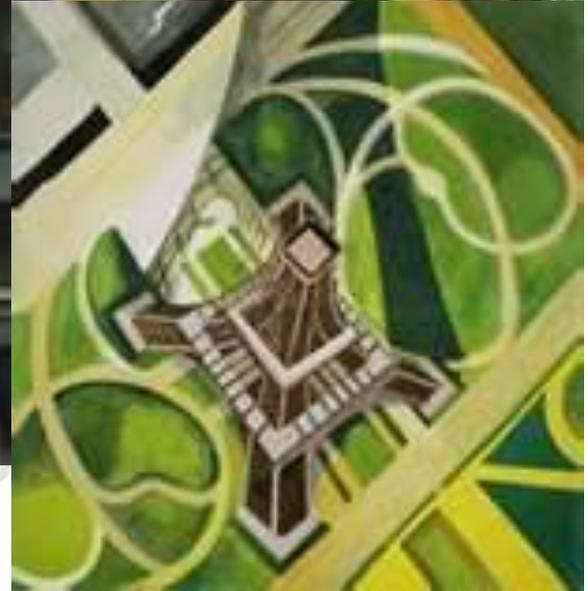
- International Exposition of 1878 – assert industrial modernity and cultural advancement, glass structures and open buildings
- Centennial exposition of 1889 – Eiffel Tower, 984 feet high- largest building until the Chrysler Building in 1930. conceived the elevator at Eiffel
- Spirit expressed by Robert Delaunay, 1911 Eiffel Tower



*Le Monde Illustré*



# Robert Delaunay



*Long. D.C.*







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Lat. Capitol 38.88 N

Long. 77.03 W

*L'Époque Magazine*



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CM881MVkz9Y>

# City Beautiful Movement

- had an effect here as several generations of American designers were trained in Europe
  - **Charles Mulford Robinson** was a journalist who espoused the ideas
  - **Daniel Burnham** was the architect coming from the exposition who led the discussion
- **Natural scenery** became the national icon of the age
  - Tourism and railroad interests were behind it
- It was **primarily the revolution in transport that drove the physical changes of city life** – the phenomenon of motion, the arena of pleasure and the nexus of a greater region made accessible for recreation and residential development

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# City Beautiful Movement

This wave of interest in civic improvement generated the "City Beautiful Movement," which led to:

- (a) Heightened public awareness of the appearance of town centers
- (b) A desire for impressive and grandiose public spaces and buildings
- (c) Redesigning of central urban areas
- (d) The formation of a new design profession—"civic design" or "urban planning"—led by **Daniel Burnham, John Nolen, Henry V. Hubbard, Charles M. Robinson, Warren Manning, and Walter Burley Griffin**



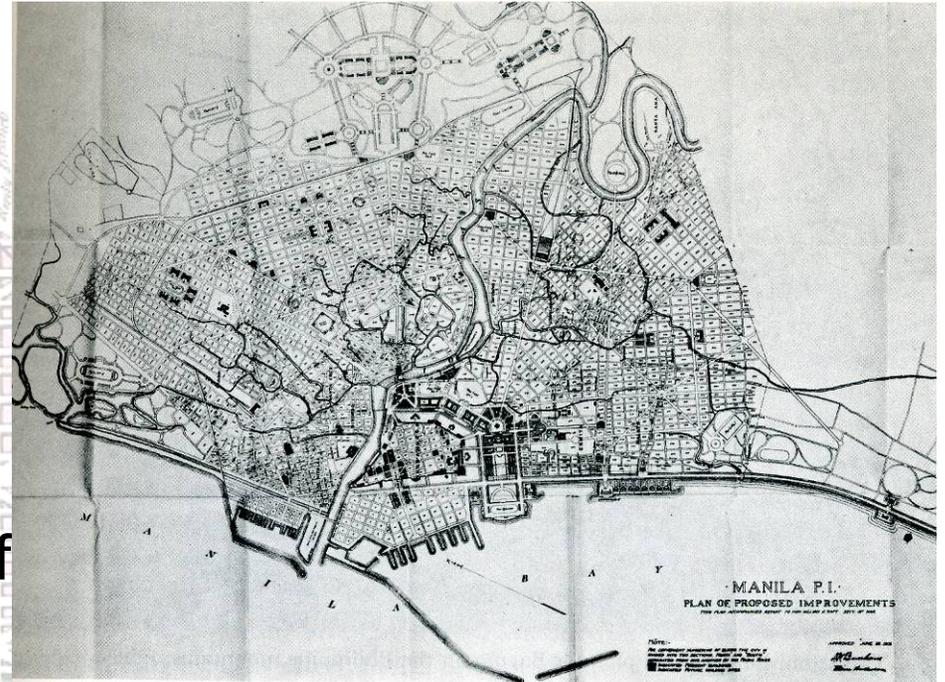
*American  
Academy In  
Rome*

# Examples

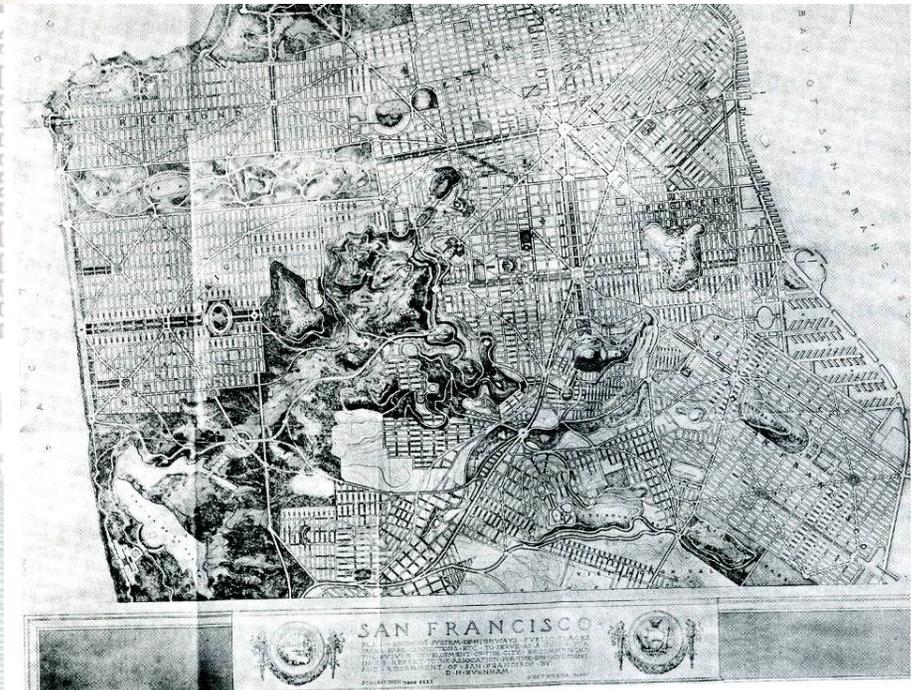
- **The McMillan Commission Plan** for Washington, D.C., 1901 (regeneration of interest in L'Enfant's plan of 1791), by F. L. Olmsted, Jr.,

Daniel Burnham and Charles McKim

- **San Francisco Plan**, 1906, Burnham
- **Manila**, Philippines Plan, 1906, Burnham
- **Chicago Plan**, 1909, Burnham
- **Canberra**, Australia Plan, 1912, Griffin



164. The 1906 Burnham-Anderson plan for Manila, requested by Secretary of War William Howard Taft.



- Two very different fellows that were struck by the aesthetics arguments were
  - a young journalist named **Charles Mulford Robinson** who wrote several books, spoke widely about it and ended up head of a town planning University department –

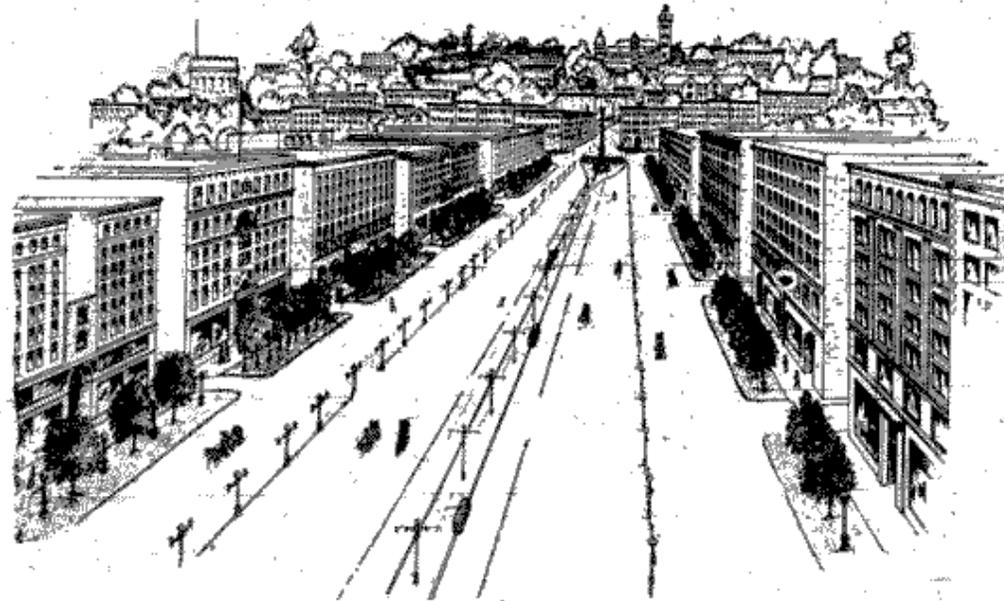


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- » **The Fair as Spectacle** an early article
- » Articles for Harper's (1901 & 2) entitled **The Improvement of Towns and Cities or the Practical Basis of Civic Aesthetics** – looking at over 100 individual societies trying to do something about urban aesthetics
- » 1903-Modern Civic Art, or the **City Made Beautiful**. By this point he was consulting on City Planning all over the country usually in collaboration with City planners.
- » **The Width and Arrangement of Streets** in 1911 during a visiting fellowship at the first school of City Planning at Harvard.
- » 1916- **City Planning with Special Reference to the Planning and Streets and Lots**

# GRAND CONCOURSE DOMINANT IDEA IN RARE VISION OF CITY BEAUTIFUL.

*Artistic Grouping of Public Buildings and Extension of Boule-  
vards and Parks Also Are Recommended.*



## **Architect Robinson's Charming Dream of the Los Angeles City Beautiful**

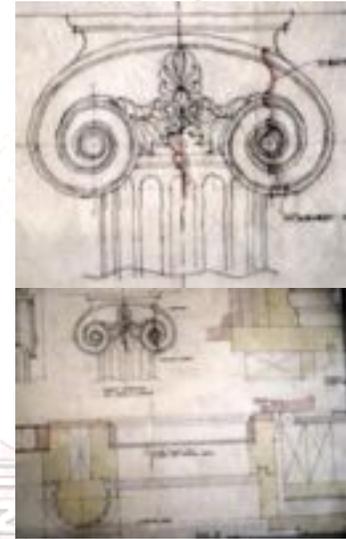
Grand boulevard entrance, stretching away in delightful vista of a mile from magnificent union railroad station through heart of the city to Central Park and Normal School heights on the west, proposed site for public library and museum.

This is Fifth Street looking west. The Normal School tower is at the top of the hill where the Central Library now stands. The buildings on each side of this magnificent street were, of course, never constructed.



# Daniel Burnham

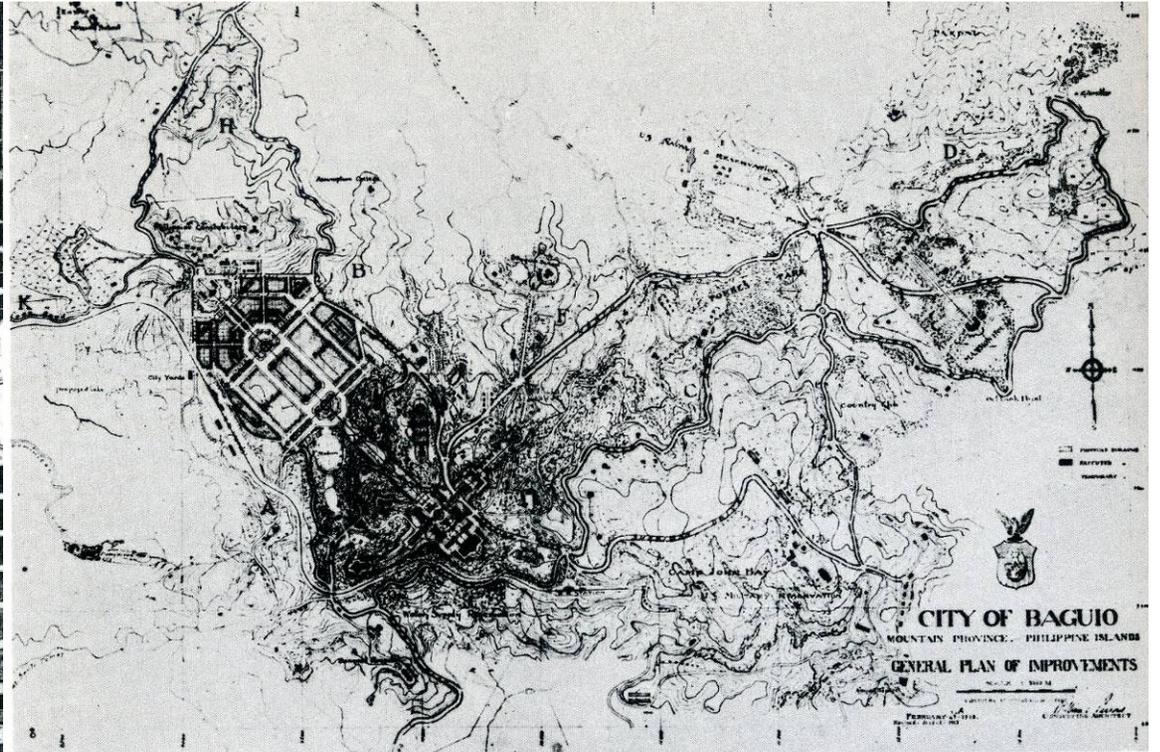
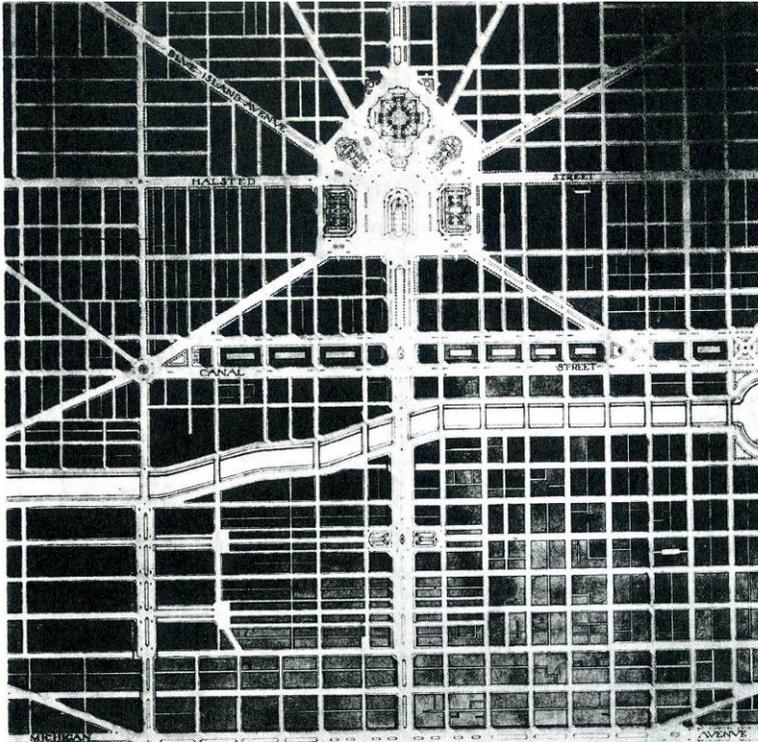
*“Make no little plans;  
they have no magic to  
stir men’s blood.”*



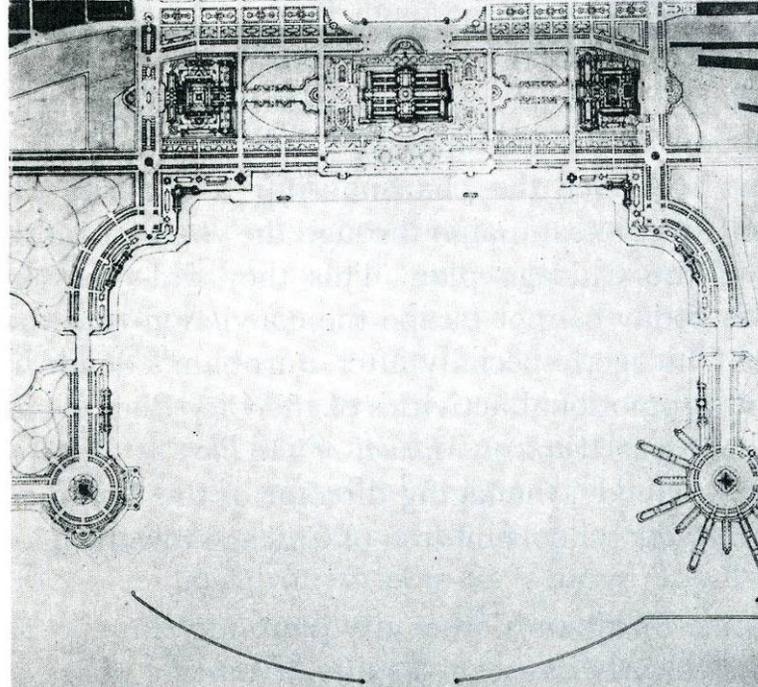
– Daniel Burnham-the architect who helped direct the Exposition

- » San Francisco – actually published on the day of the Earthquake (It was shelved). Monumental plazas superimposed on the face of the ext'g city
- » For Haward Taft, he went to the Philippines in 1906 to work on Manila and the proposed summer capital at Baguio.- basically a formal arrangement placed solely in the central government district.





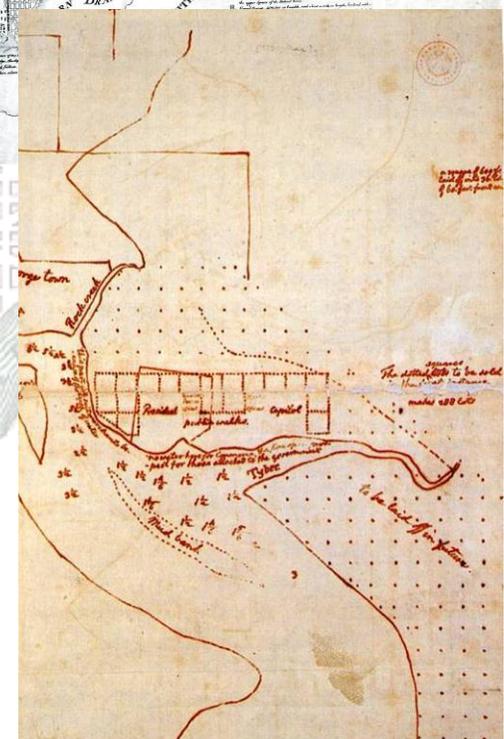
265. The astonishing general plan for Baguio, in the Philippine mountains; table-top design on rough topography.

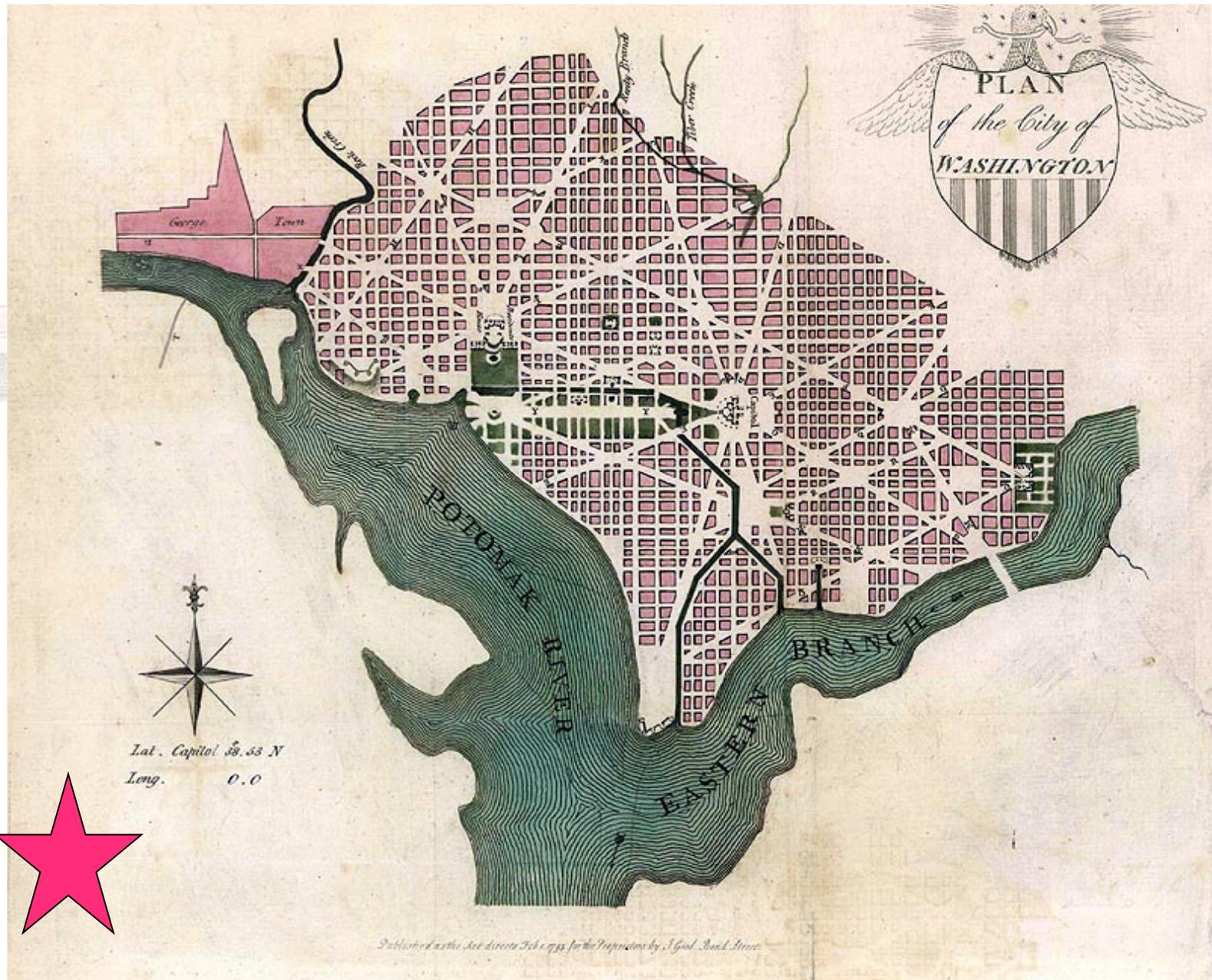


At Baguio, he attempted to impose a bilateral symmetry formal design on a very rough terrain which provide quite brutal indeed which proved entirely too unmanageable The Chicago Plan in 1909 – again a formal arrangement thrust boldly where the existing patterns were not respected.

# The McMillan Commission's Plan of Washington

- The Senate Park Commission of 1901 was set up to revive and preserve Pierre Charles L'Enfant's plan of DC. It was an example of collaborative spirit of planning and design.
- It should be noted that L'Enfant's ideas were primarily conceptual. Andrew Ellicott actually drew the more detail and exact final plan.





Although he was influenced by European capital designs, particularly the baroque grandeur that was characteristic of European planning of the day, L'Enfant did not closely follow any specific model. Instead he created a new and original plan.

- One of L'Enfant's first decisions was to place the future "**Congress House**" (what would become the **Capitol**) on the high ground called **Jenkins Hill**, which had a commanding view of the Potomac River. Extending along the western axis at the foot of the Capitol was to be a **400-foot-wide "Grand Avenue"** (now the National Mall), which was meant to be lined with elegant foreign ministries and cultural institutions. At the end of the avenue would be an equestrian statue of George Washington, which would be connected to the "**President's House**" on an axis to the north. This mansion would in turn be linked back to the Capitol via a mile-long diagonal commercial corridor (now **Pennsylvania Avenue**.)



# Elements of the Original Plan

Beyond this monumental core, L'Enfant laid out the rest of the city in a **grid pattern of streets intersected by broad diagonal avenues at "round points."**

These circles were to be the focus of residential neighborhoods. Logan Circle, at the intersection of Vermont Avenue and 13th Street, is today a pristine example of what L'Enfant had in mind. The overlay of diagonal streets is the reason why Washington has so many large traffic circles.



*Lat. Capitol 38. 53 N*

*Long.        77. 0. W*

# Elements of the Original Plan

- The principal natural features of the site, in L'Enfant's view, were
  - Tiber Creek (near present-day Constitution Avenue),
  - the low ridge to the north of the creek,
  - a steep hill to the east, and
  - the broad Potomac River and its Eastern Branch (now called the Anacostia River) to the south.
- He hoped to transform the creek into a canal to be used for freight barges. The ridge and the hill were seen as appropriate sites for public buildings. L'Enfant planned a cascade, or artificial waterfall, to flow down what is now Capitol Hill. He assumed that the waterfront would be devoted to commercial use and also house a navy yard, an arsenal, and a marine hospital.

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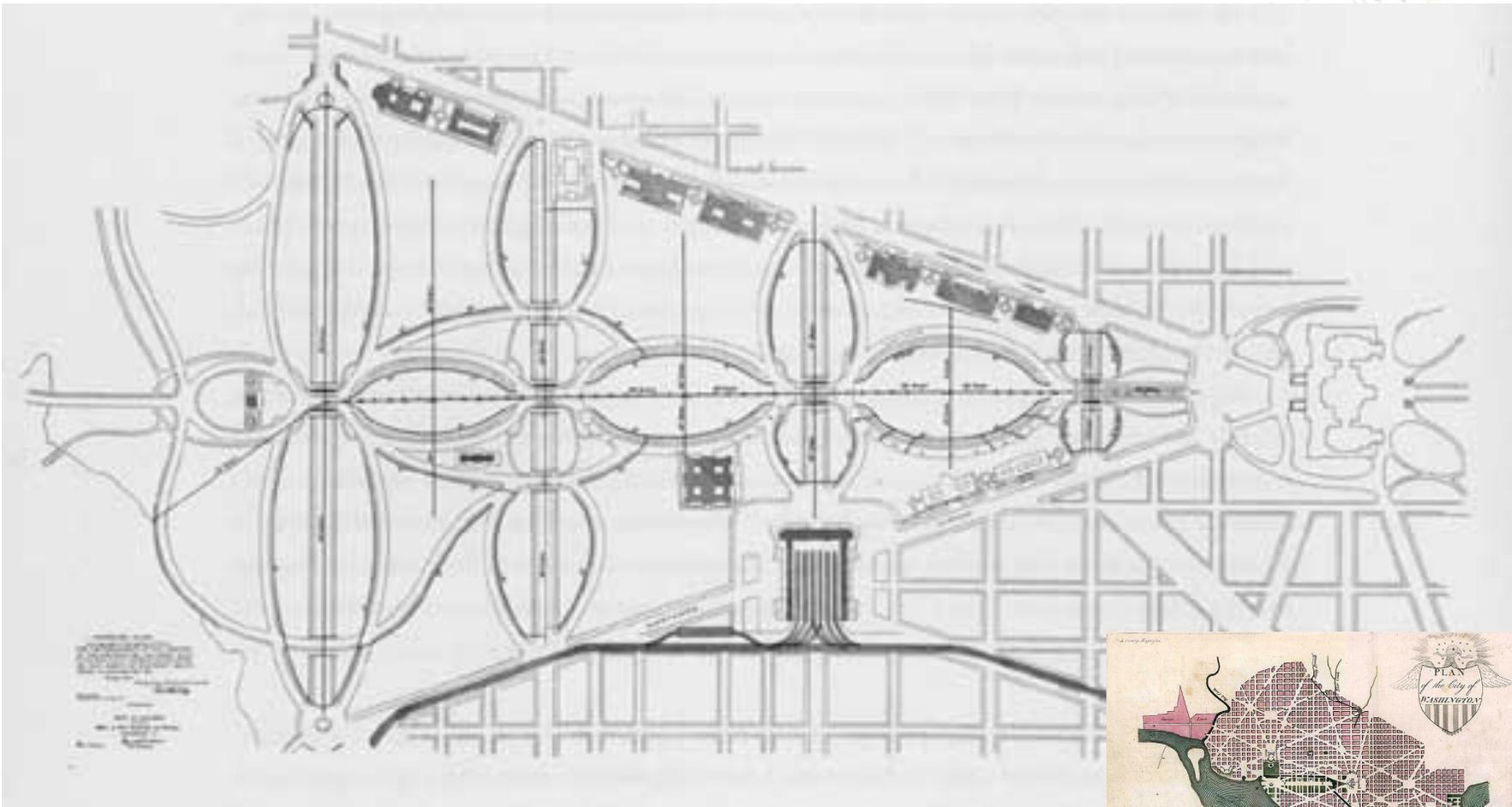
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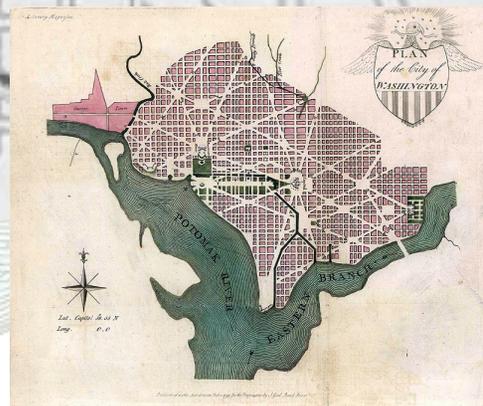
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*Long. D.C.*

[http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/ncr/designing-capital/sec1.html](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/ncr/designing-capital/sec1.html)





  
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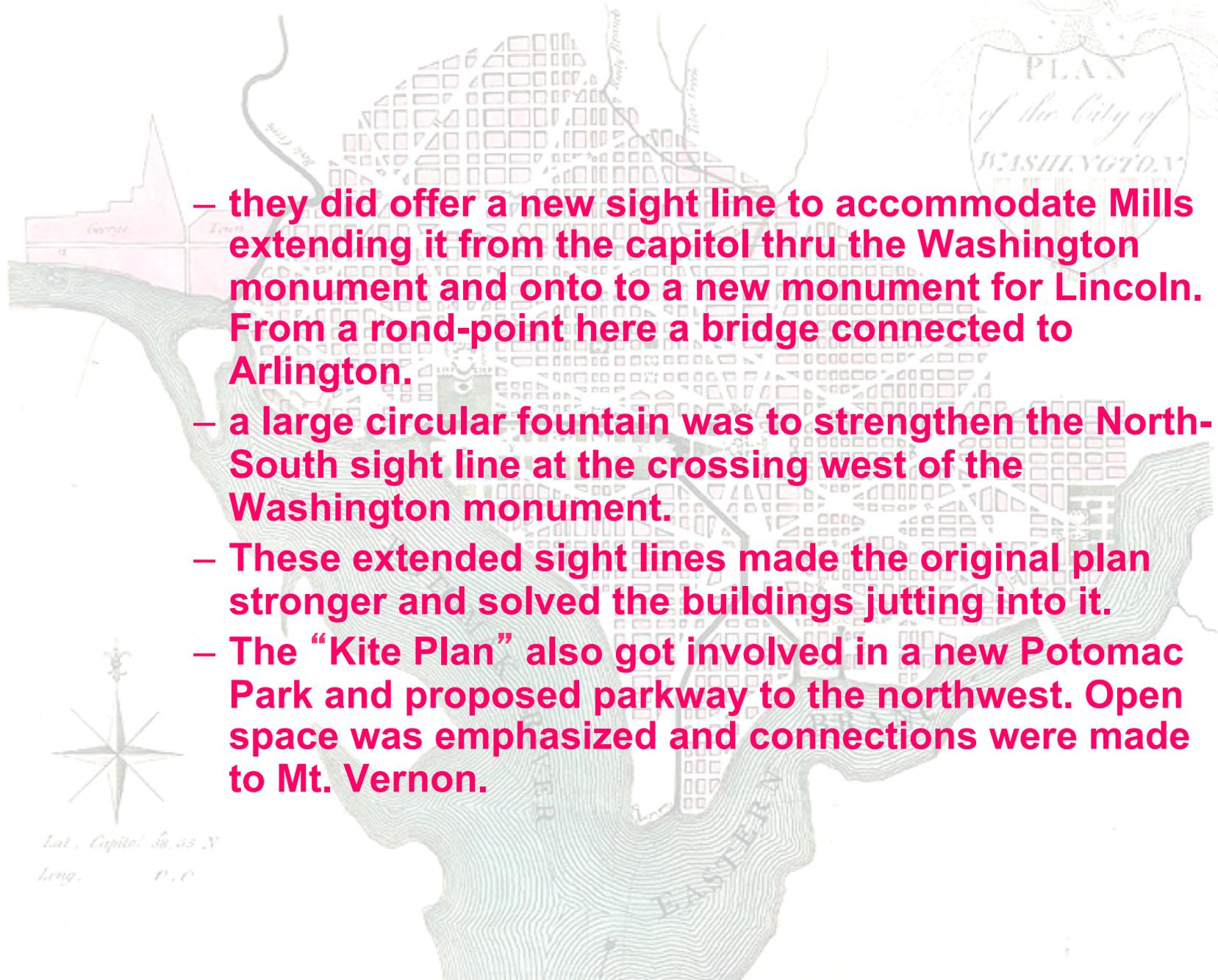






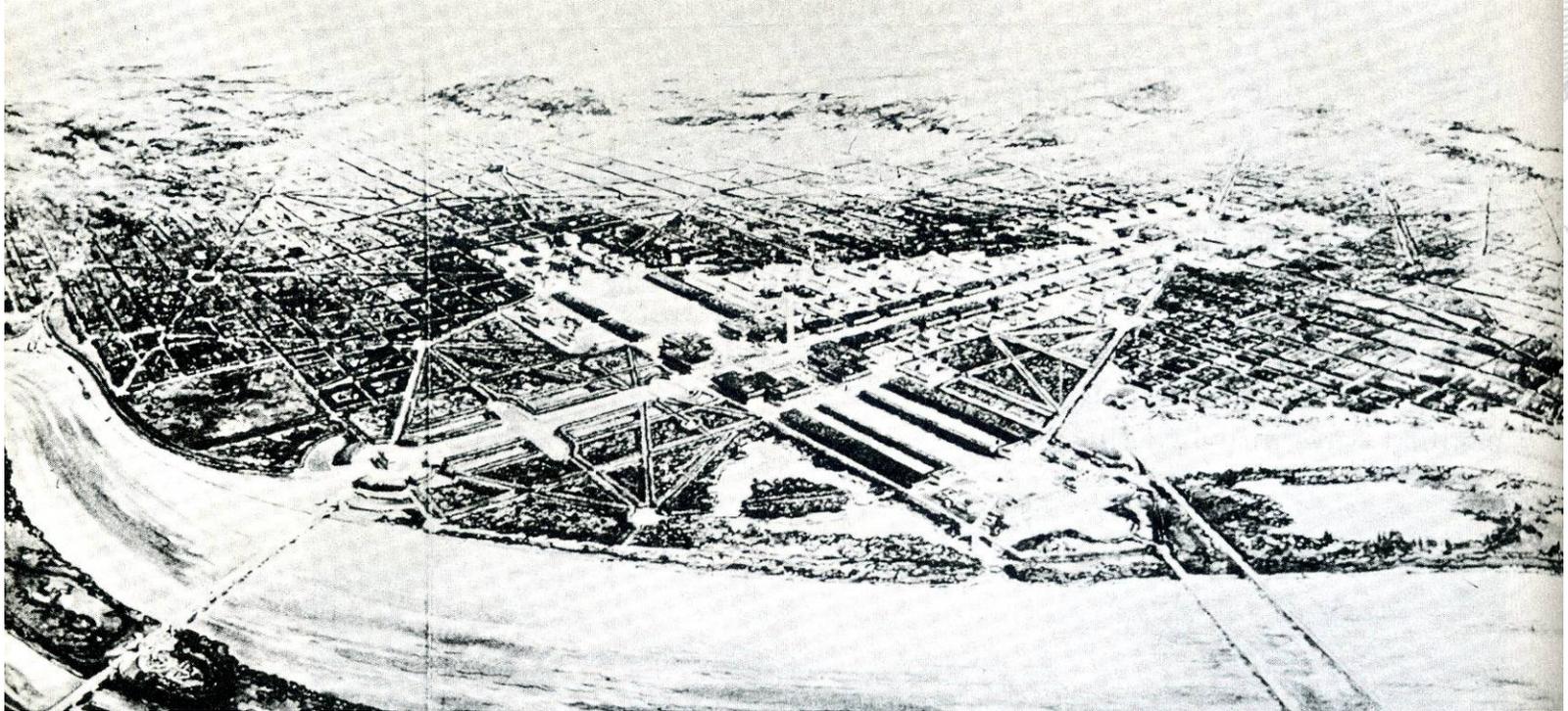
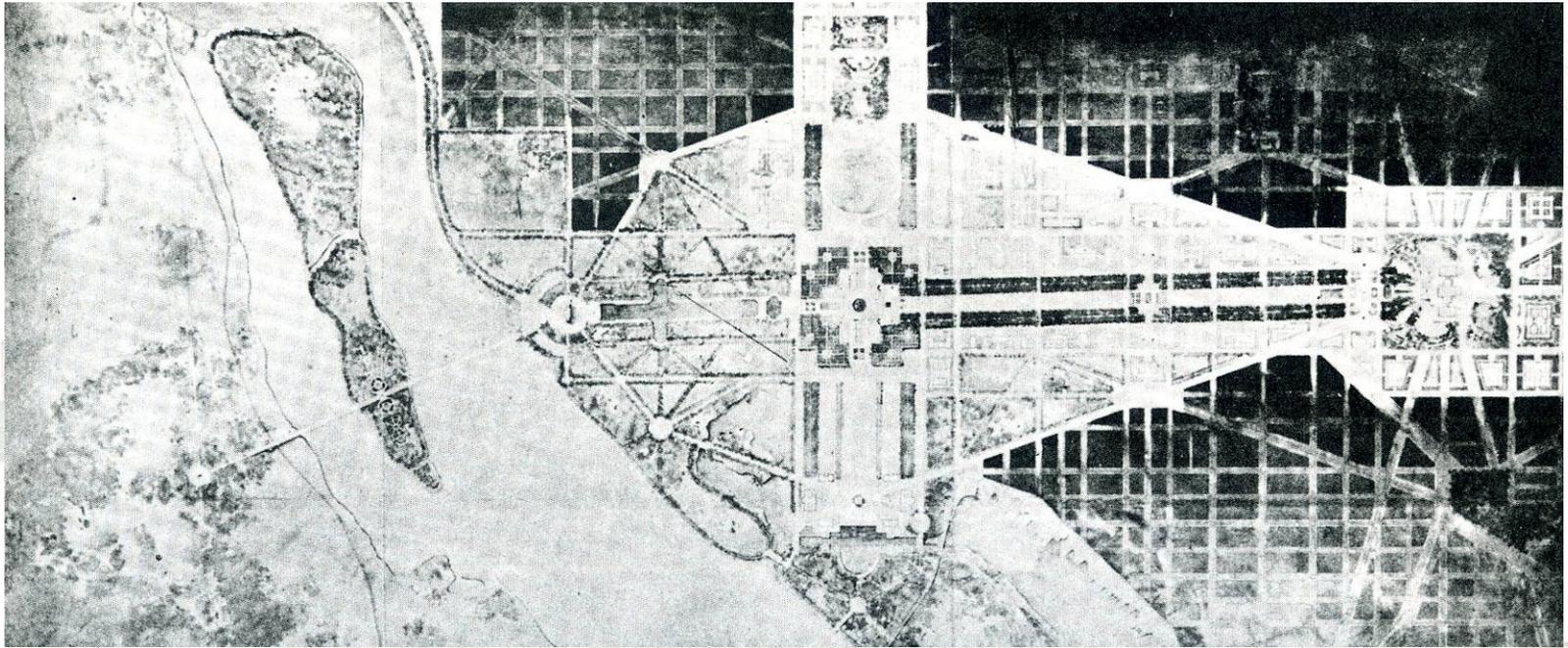
# The Commission to restudy the plan

- At the centennial of the moving of the capitol in 1800, McKinley wanted a plan to show the further growth of government buildings.
- On the commission were FLO, Burnham, McKim, and Saint-Gaudens as well as the administrator, Charles Moore.
  - They traveled to Europe to look at precedents comparing them with DC – Paris, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Budapest, and London.
  - They developed scale models which was a restoration of the original plan in many respects



- they did offer a new sight line to accommodate Mills extending it from the capitol thru the Washington monument and onto to a new monument for Lincoln. From a rond-point here a bridge connected to Arlington.
- a large circular fountain was to strengthen the North-South sight line at the crossing west of the Washington monument.
- These extended sight lines made the original plan stronger and solved the buildings jutting into it.
- The “Kite Plan” also got involved in a new Potomac Park and proposed parkway to the northwest. Open space was emphasized and connections were made to Mt. Vernon.

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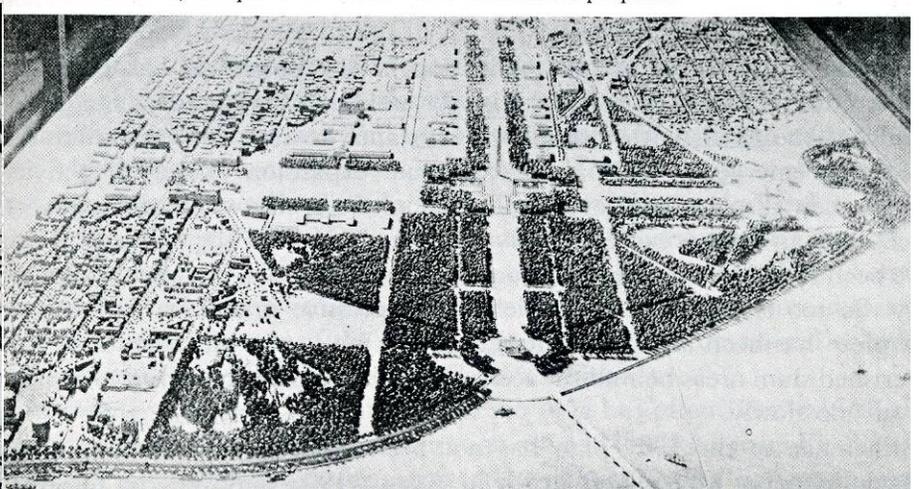
257. The McMillan Commission's scale model of Washington as it existed in 1901; looking westward from above the Capitol.



259. Model showing existing conditions in 1901, looking eastward toward the Capitol.

258. Similar view, companion to the preceding model: Washington as proposed for the future by the McMillan Commission.

260. Similar view, companion model: the Commission's proposal.



Long. D.C.

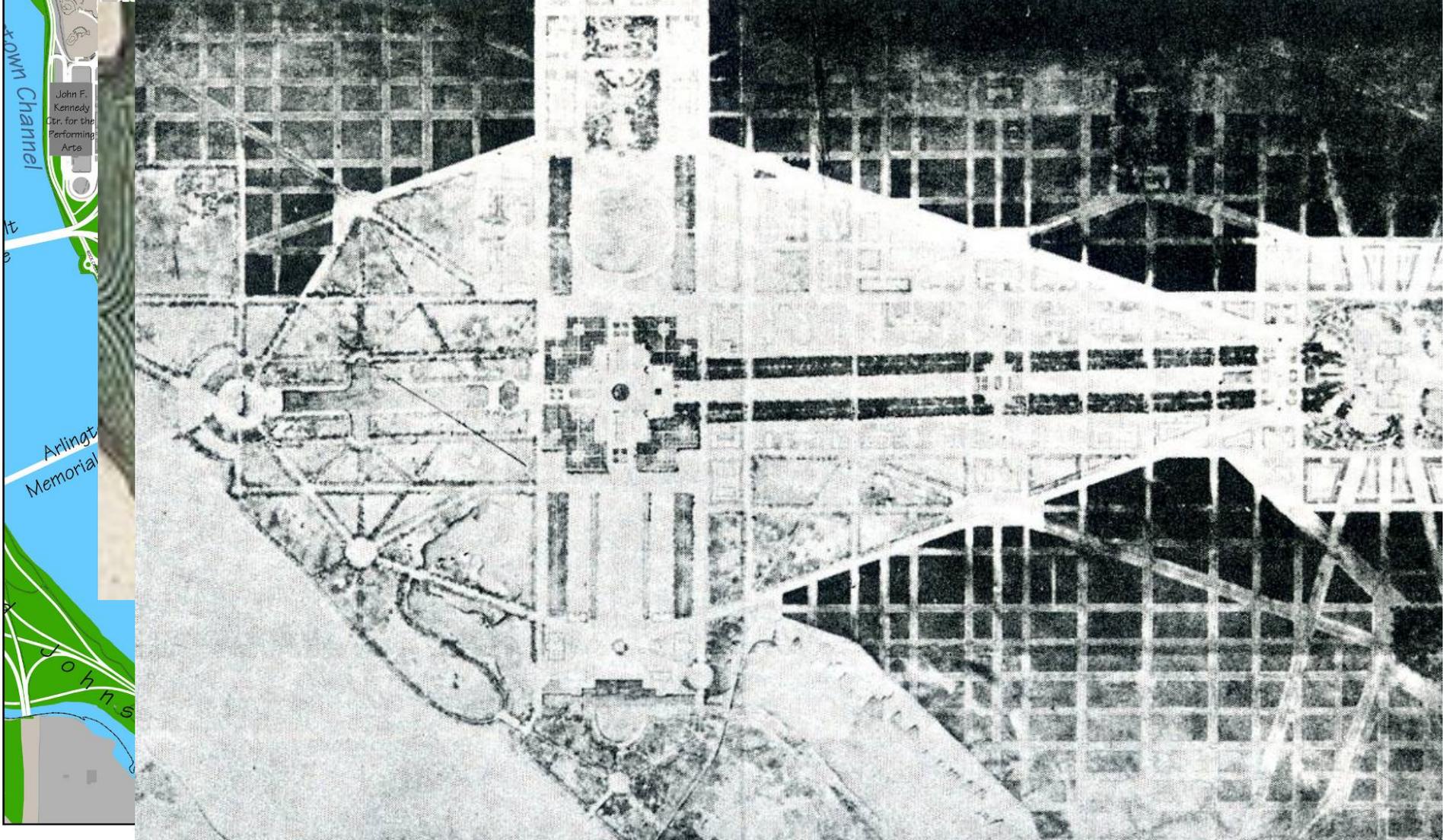
EAST





**Extend the cross axis**

**•Clear obstructions from the mall and extend it to the river. Realign it with Washington's Monument and plant 4 rows of Elm**



**Lincoln memorial**

**Scenic parkway/boulevard**

# The Potomac Parkway controversy

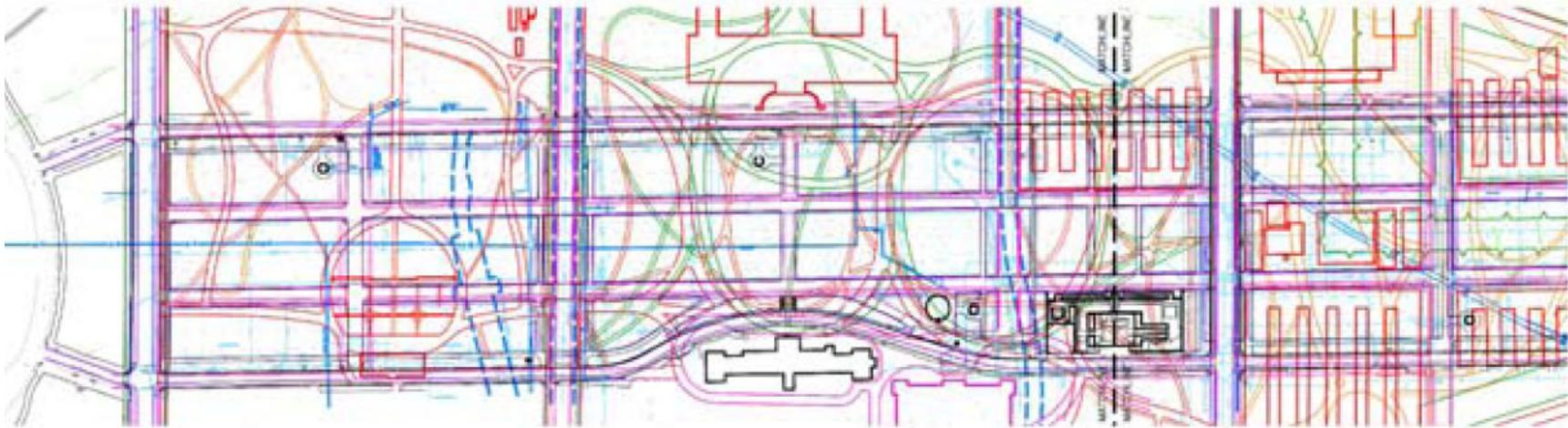


# Fort Drive Park efforts

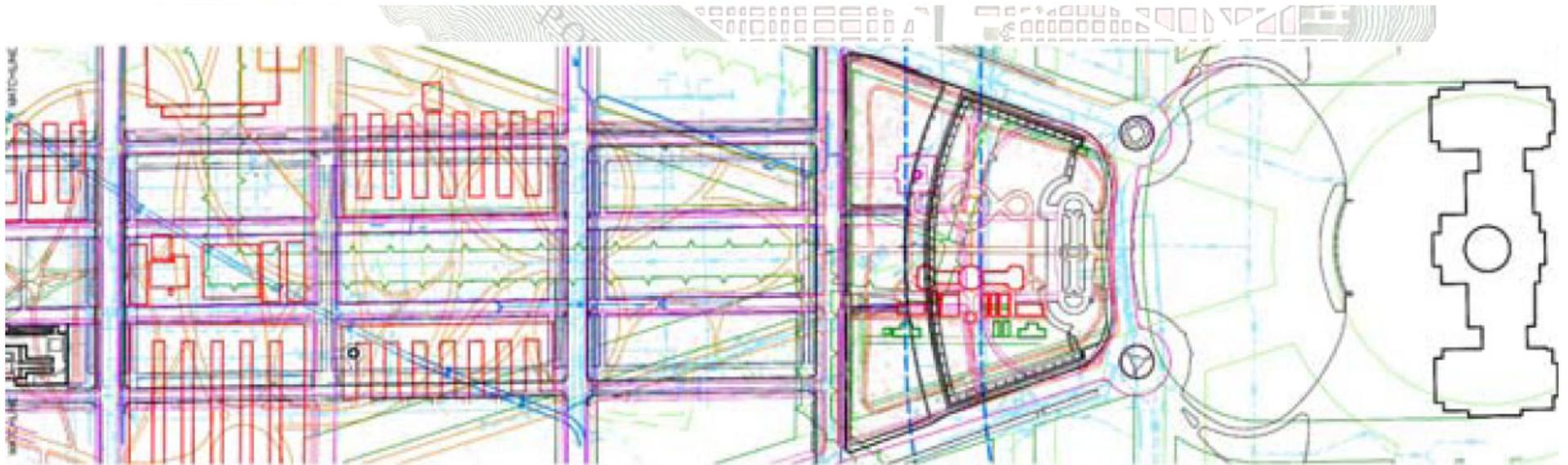


... of the City of ... (green) and the additions proposed by the Senate Park Commission (dark green).

# National Mall discussions today



ALL MAPPING OVERLAY SURFACE & SUBSURFACE FEATURES WITH TREES WEST



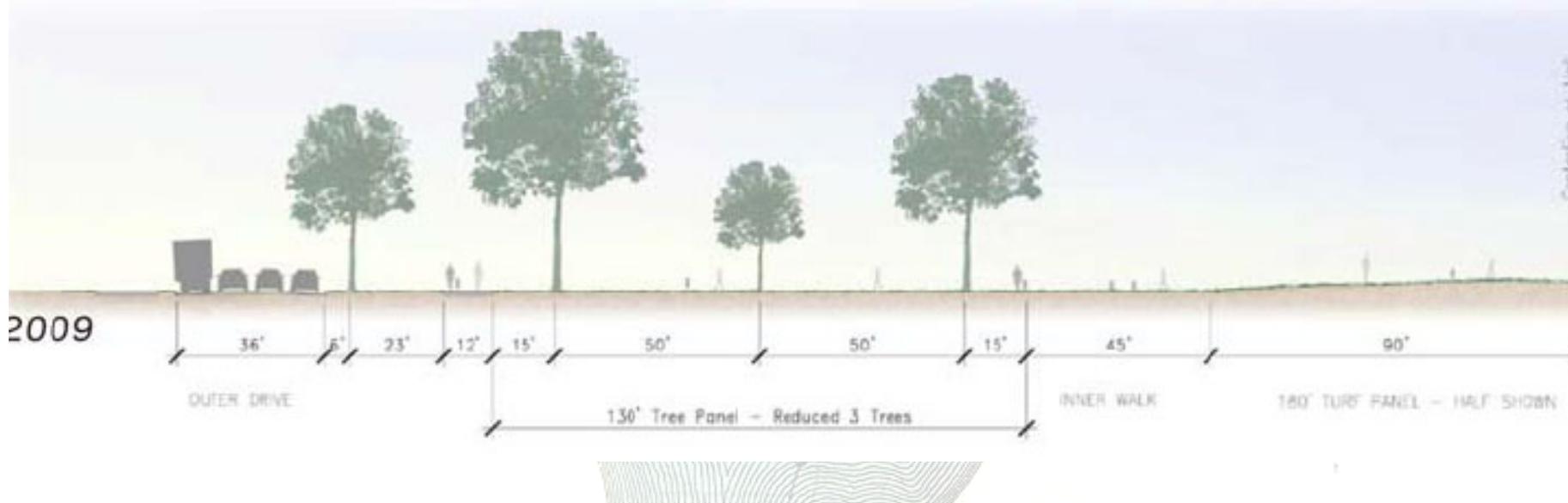
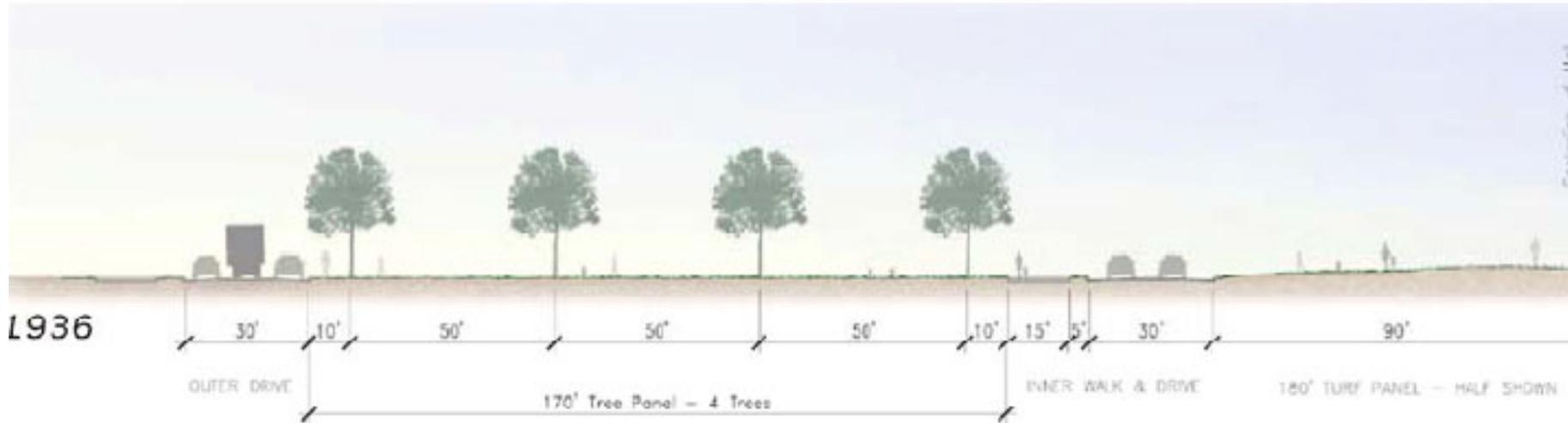
ALL MAPPING OVERLAY SURFACE & SUBSURFACE FEATURES WITH TREES EAST

# National Mall As-Built - 1937



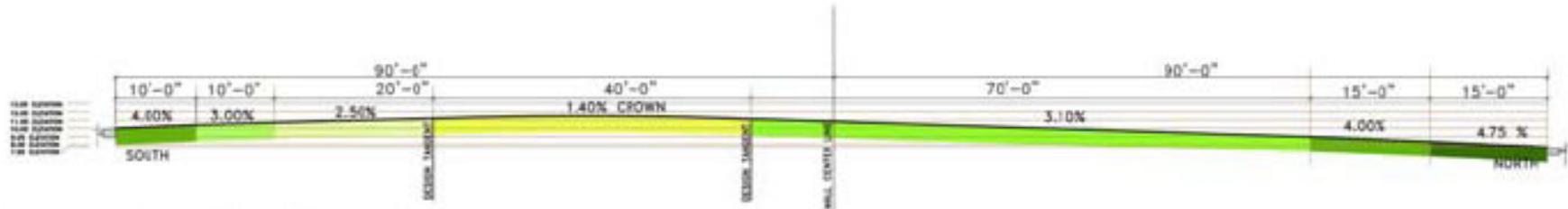


# Mall Comparison of Original - Current Sections



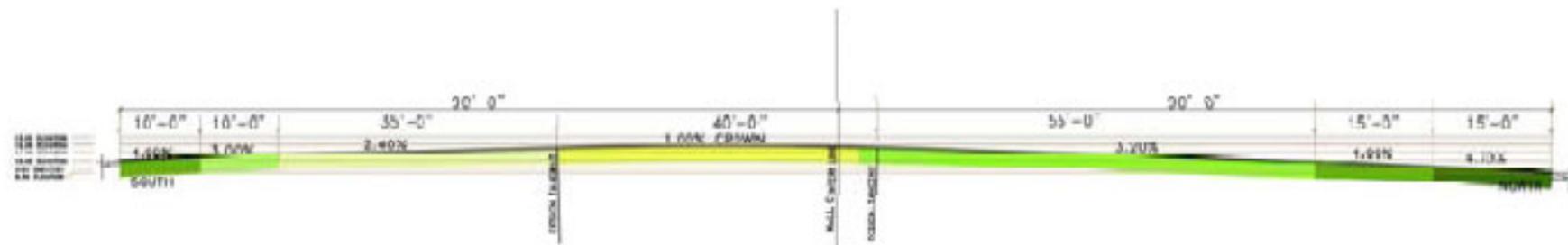


# Mall Grading for Continuous Tapis Vert



3 SECTION: 2.35 FOOT DROP FROM SOUTH / NORTH

SCALE - 1"=10'-0" SECTION LOOKING WEST TOWARD WASHINGTON MONUMENT



2 SECTION: 1.50 FOOT DROP FROM SOUTH / NORTH

SCALE - 1"=10'-0" SECTION LOOKING WEST TOWARD WASHINGTON MONUMENT

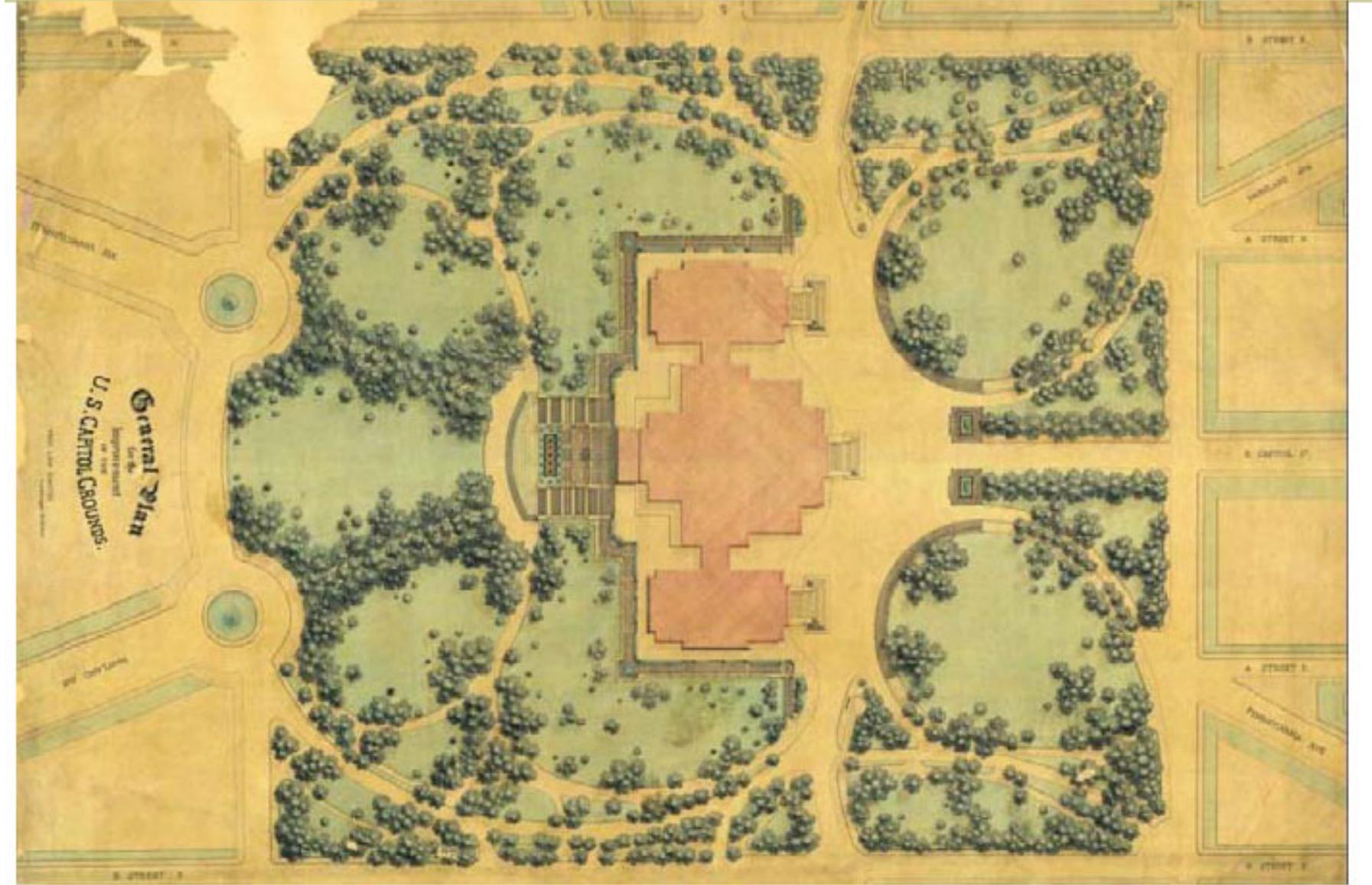


1 SECTION: 1.0 FOOT DROP FROM SOUTH / NORTH

SCALE - 1"=10'-0" SECTION LOOKING WEST TOWARD WASHINGTON MONUMENT

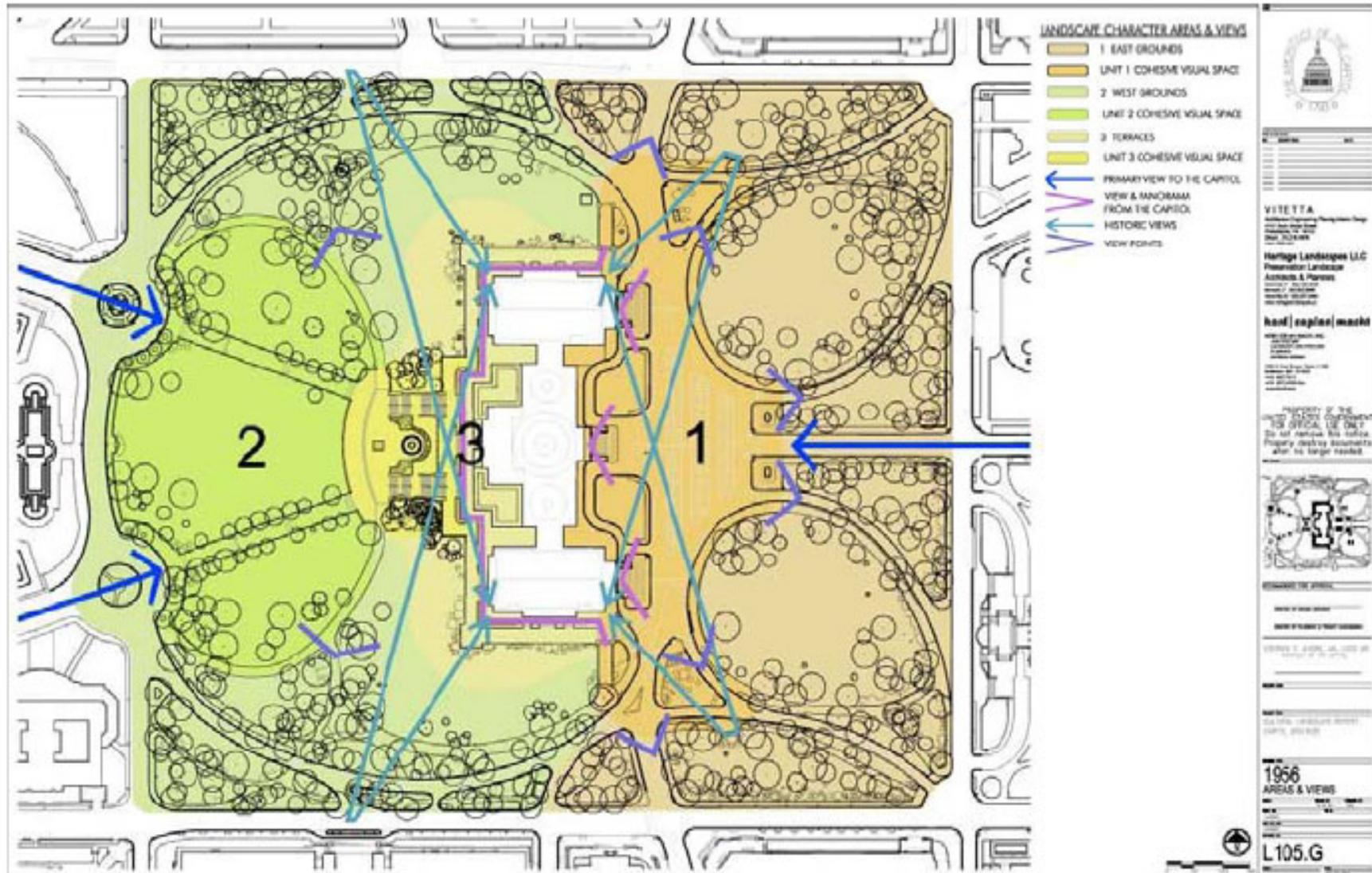


# Capitol Square 1874 General Plan, Olmsted Sr.





# Capitol Square Views & Character Areas Analysis



# Capitol Square 1894 Plant Identification

Tree Total: 900

**East Trees:**

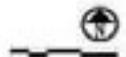
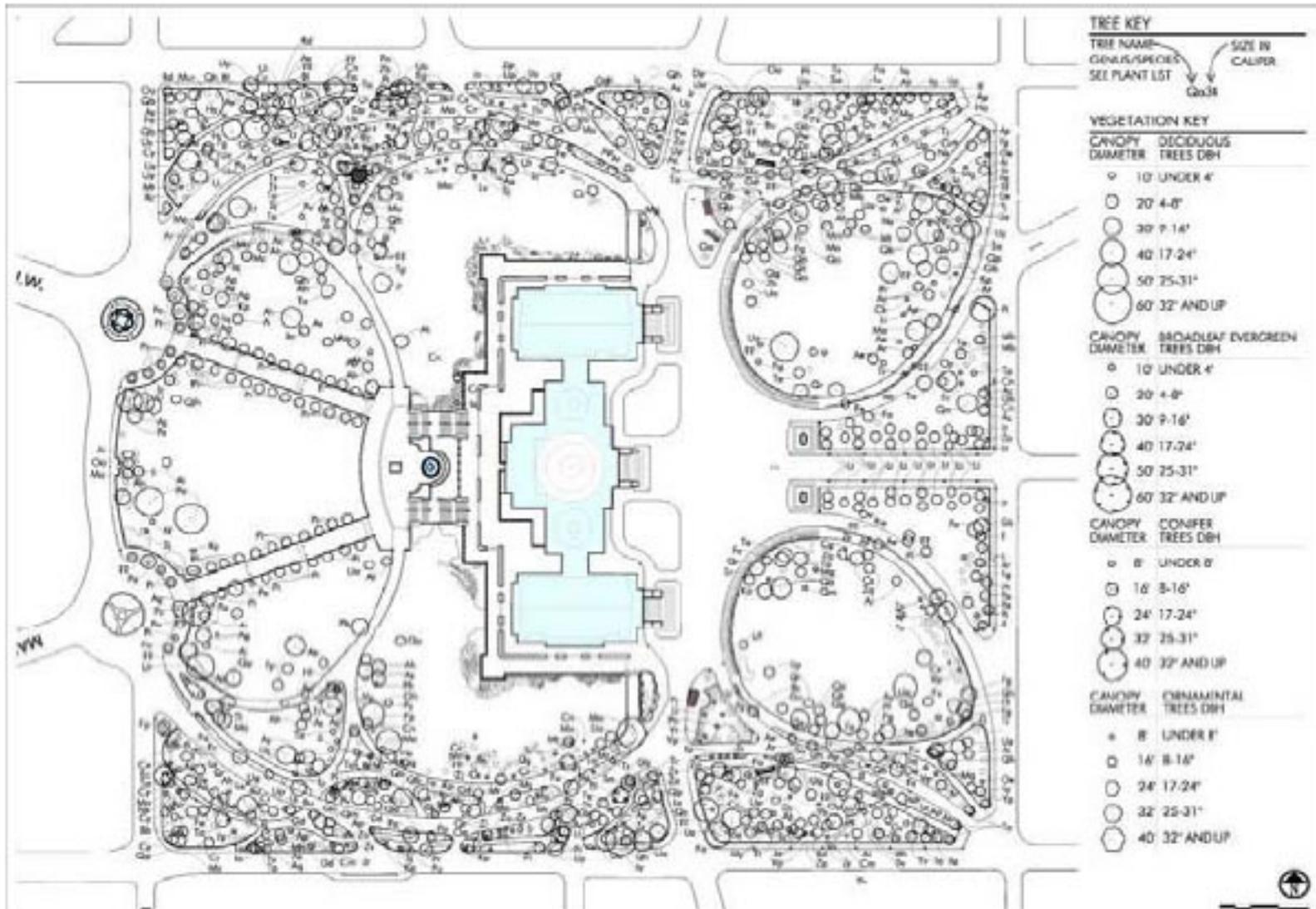
- Trees: 426 – 318
- Deciduous, 33
- Broad
- Evergreen, 2
- Conifer, 73
- Ornamental

**West Trees:**

- Trees: 471 – 337
- Deciduous, 17
- Broad
- Evergreen, 3
- Conifer, 114
- Ornamental

**Terraces Trees:**

- Trees: 3 -Redbud,
- Fringe, Holly





# Capitol Square Thresholds/Edge Character Defines Precinct



Glenn Brown, published 1900

# Capitol Square Treatment Plan:

Preserve, Restore, Rehabilitate- Meet Current Needs Compatibly



# City Beautiful Summary

- As the City Beautiful became fashionable and therefore less well articulated, it was threatened by both the advent of “Modern architecture” with its roots in rationality and an exclusion of classical motifs and the new direction among planners away design and towards political science.
  - » The Modernists became just as dogmatic as the City Beautiful folks
  - » The split between analysis and design, between the socioeconomic and construction was not healthy to either, there was not a tangible result.
- *An offshoot of this discussion is the idea that perhaps some planning functions do require specialists, but one should attempt to develop such functions in a collaborative spirit that is driven by the practical aspects of the day. Perhaps it is here that the movement will find its most enduring legacy.*



Lat. Capitol Sq. 38° 30' N

Long. D. C.

# Results of this movement

- In general, one can see that the interest in the visual qualities of urban spaces was at last being seen as important, the process of designing such spaces proved to be problematic for one not trained in more land oriented arts. **When you preconceive what is beautiful and superimpose that on the ground without clear relation to any generating human needs or forces, most especially if the scheme is pompous, then it all seems false and lacking even in genuine “beauty”.**



Lat. Capitol.  $38^{\circ} 53' N$

Long.  $77^{\circ} 0' W$

# The National Park System

- **journalists and photographers now led the way**
- **Ruskins philosophy – inspiring emotion in cultivated beasts**
- **touristic, run by states initially**
- **started with Lincoln in 1864**
- **contrast with the private efforts at Niagara Falls and the notion of public protection of scenic values arose**
- **parks**
  - **Yosemite, CA**
  - **Yellowstone Canyon, ID, MO, WY**
  - **Mt Rainier, WA**
- **important people**
  - **John Muir**
  - **President Roosevelt**
  - **Stephan Mather as administrator**
  - **Horace Albright as technician and manager**

*Lat. Capitol 38.88 N*

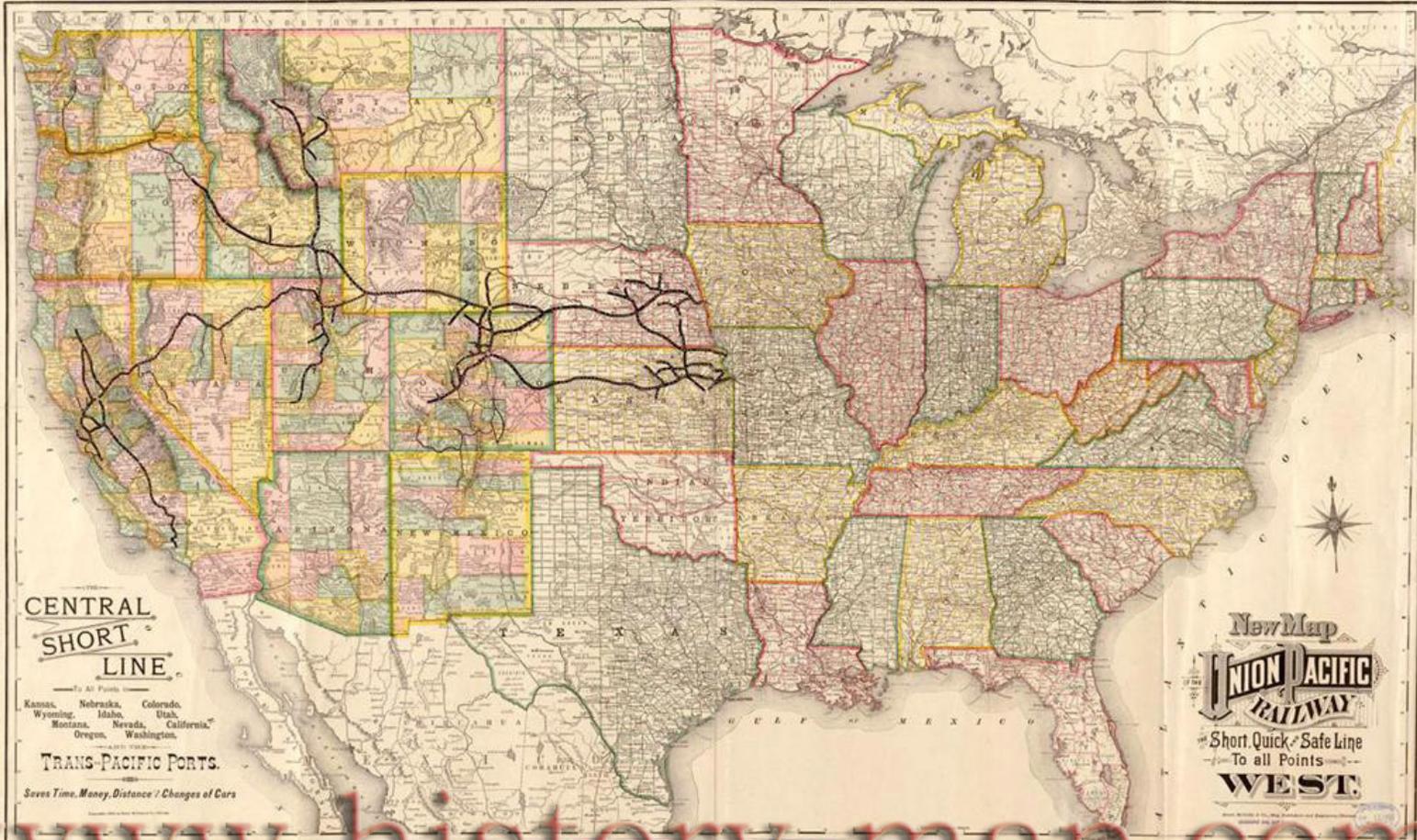
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THE WATERFALL OF NIAGARA.

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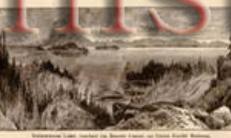
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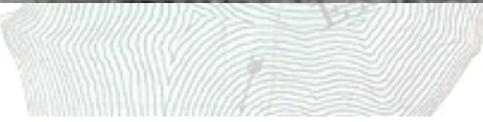
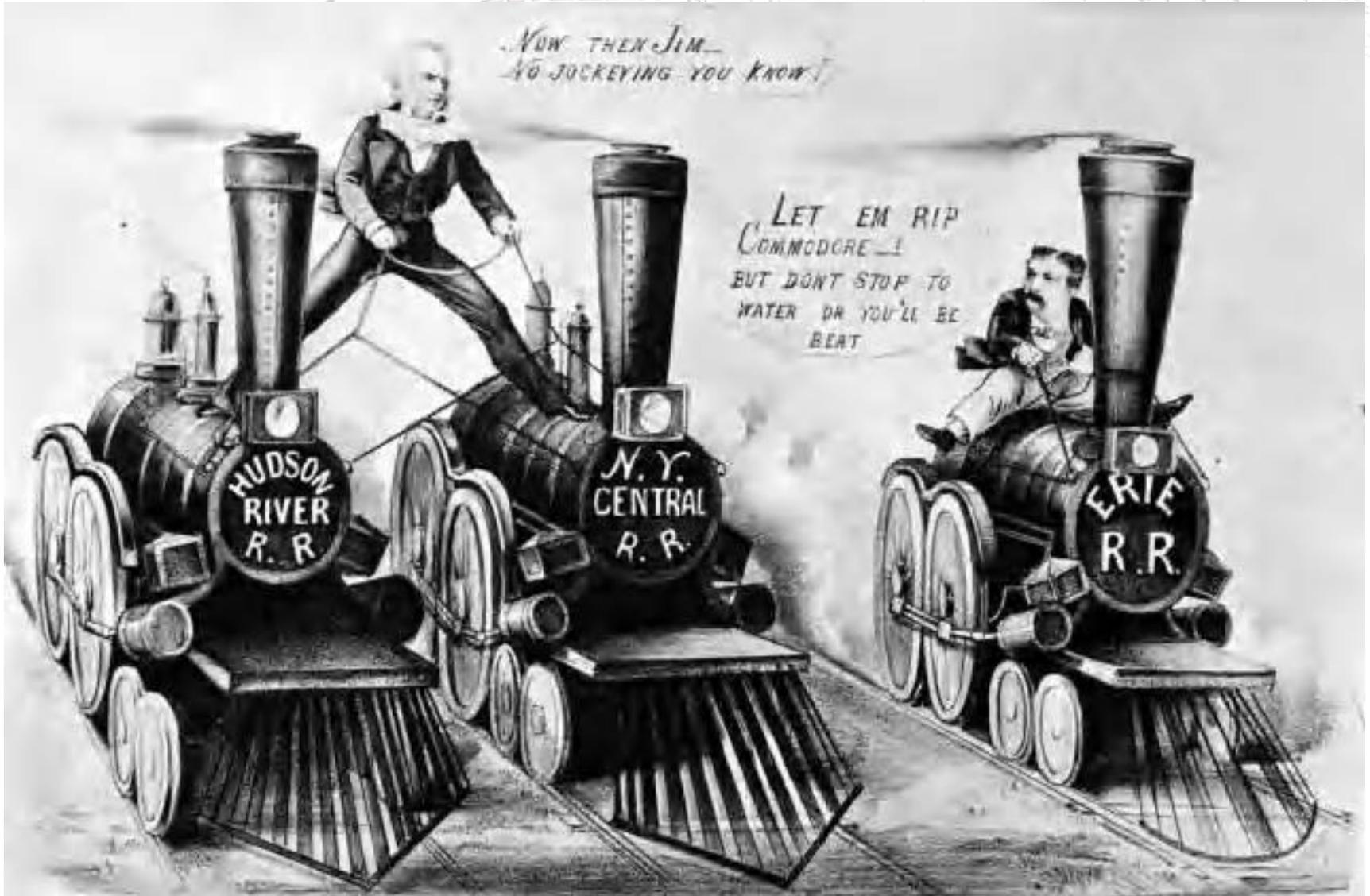
**REMEMBER**



**THE ILLUSTRATIONS.**



www.history-map.com





10

Yosemite

Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe

Image USDA Farm Service Agency

912.ft

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El Capitan

*Washington Magazine*



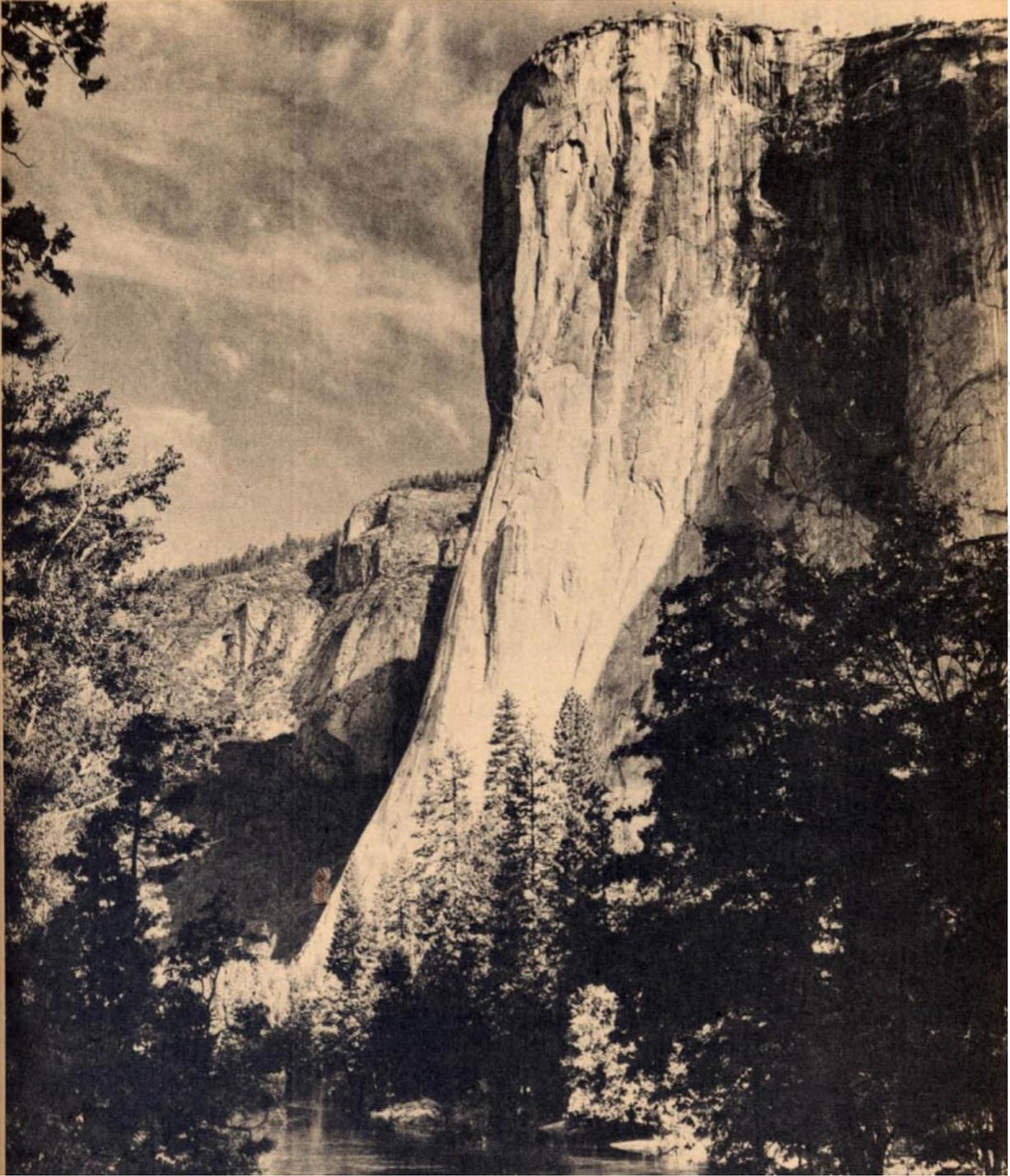
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*George Washington*



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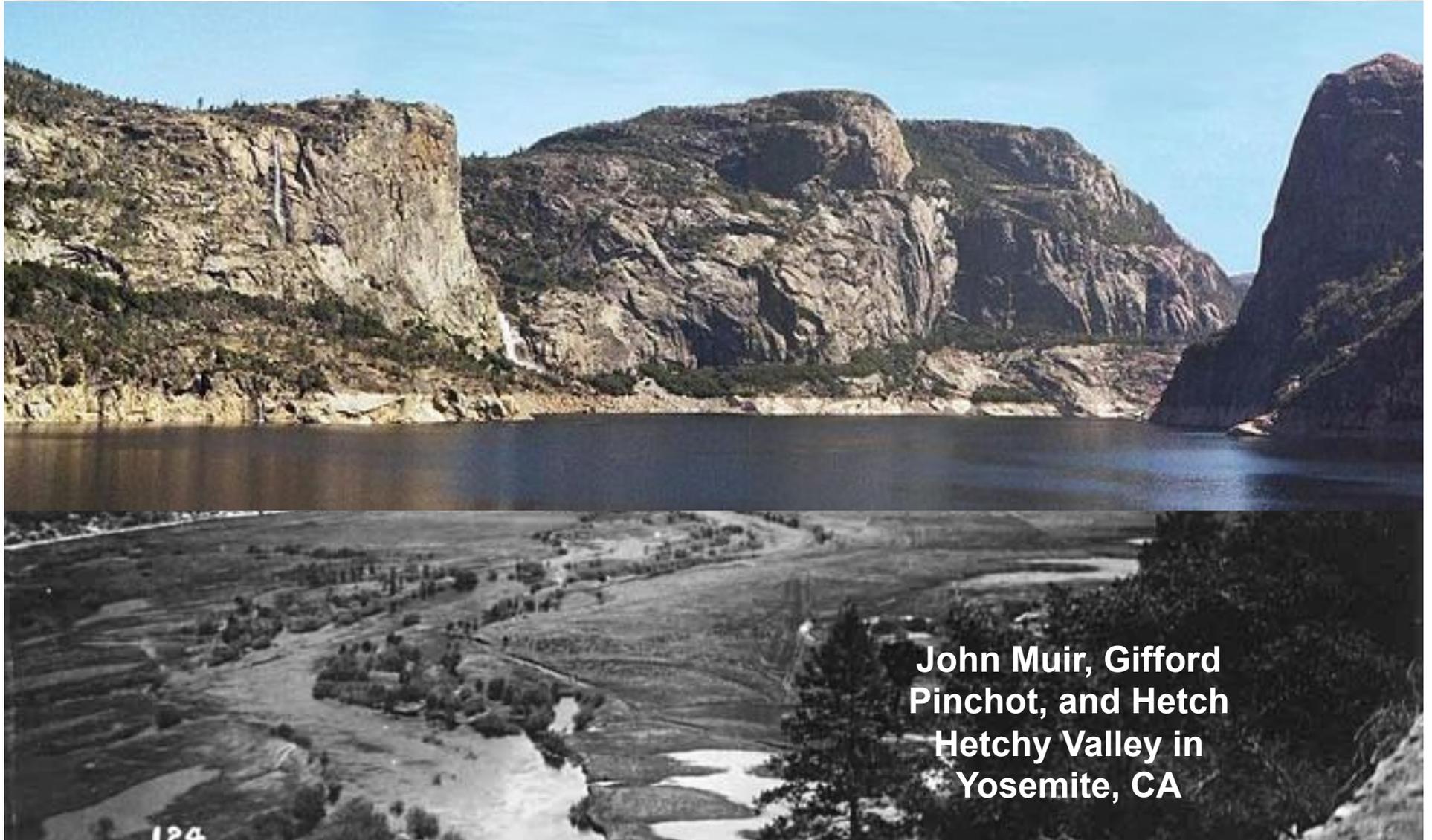


*George Washington*



*Lat. Capitol In. 53*  
*Long. O. C.*





**John Muir, Gifford  
Pinchot, and Hetch  
Hetchy Valley in  
Yosemite, CA**

- **Named for the Obsidian which the Paleo-Indians mined**
- **Lewis and Clark bypassed it and John Colter went back**
  - **First National Park**
- **SubAlpine Forest (mostly)**
- **Old Faithful – hot springs**
- **The park is the centerpiece of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the largest remaining, nearly intact ecosystem in the Earth's northern temperate zone**

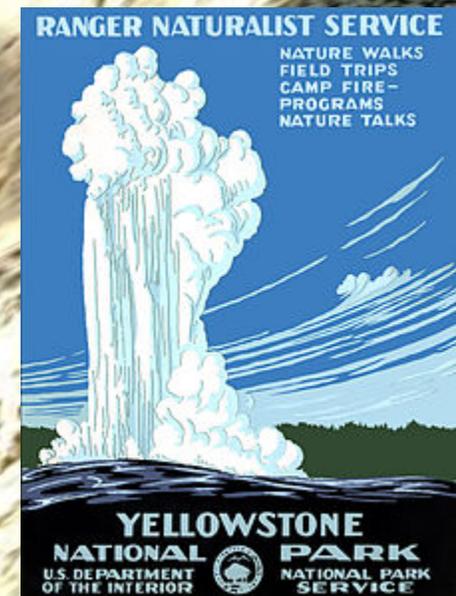


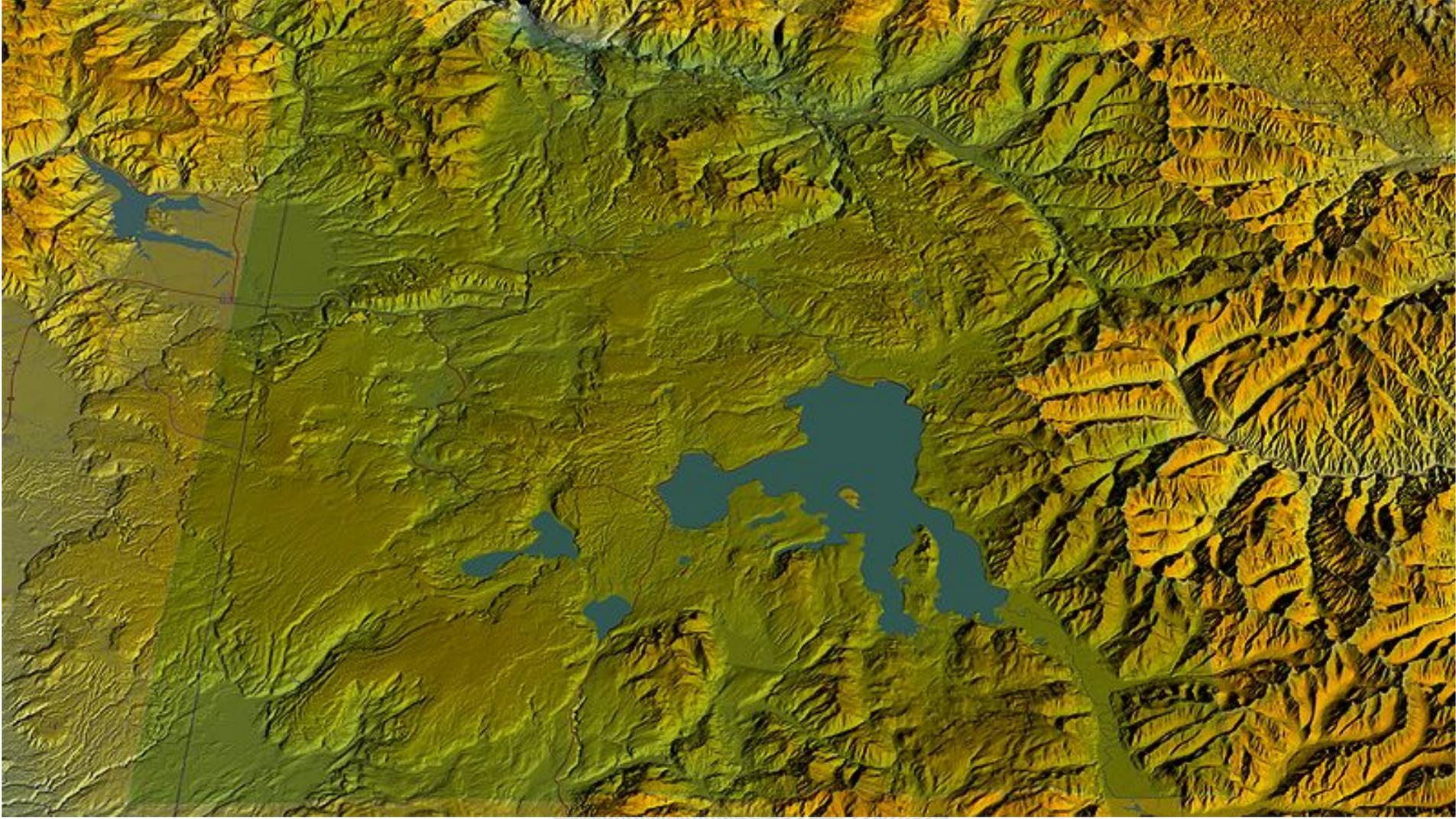
Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe

352 ft

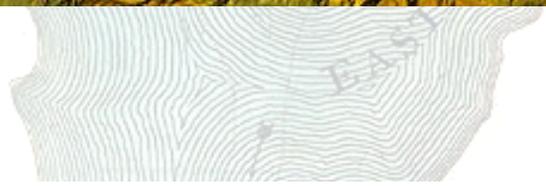
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*James H. Ketchum*

*Drum*



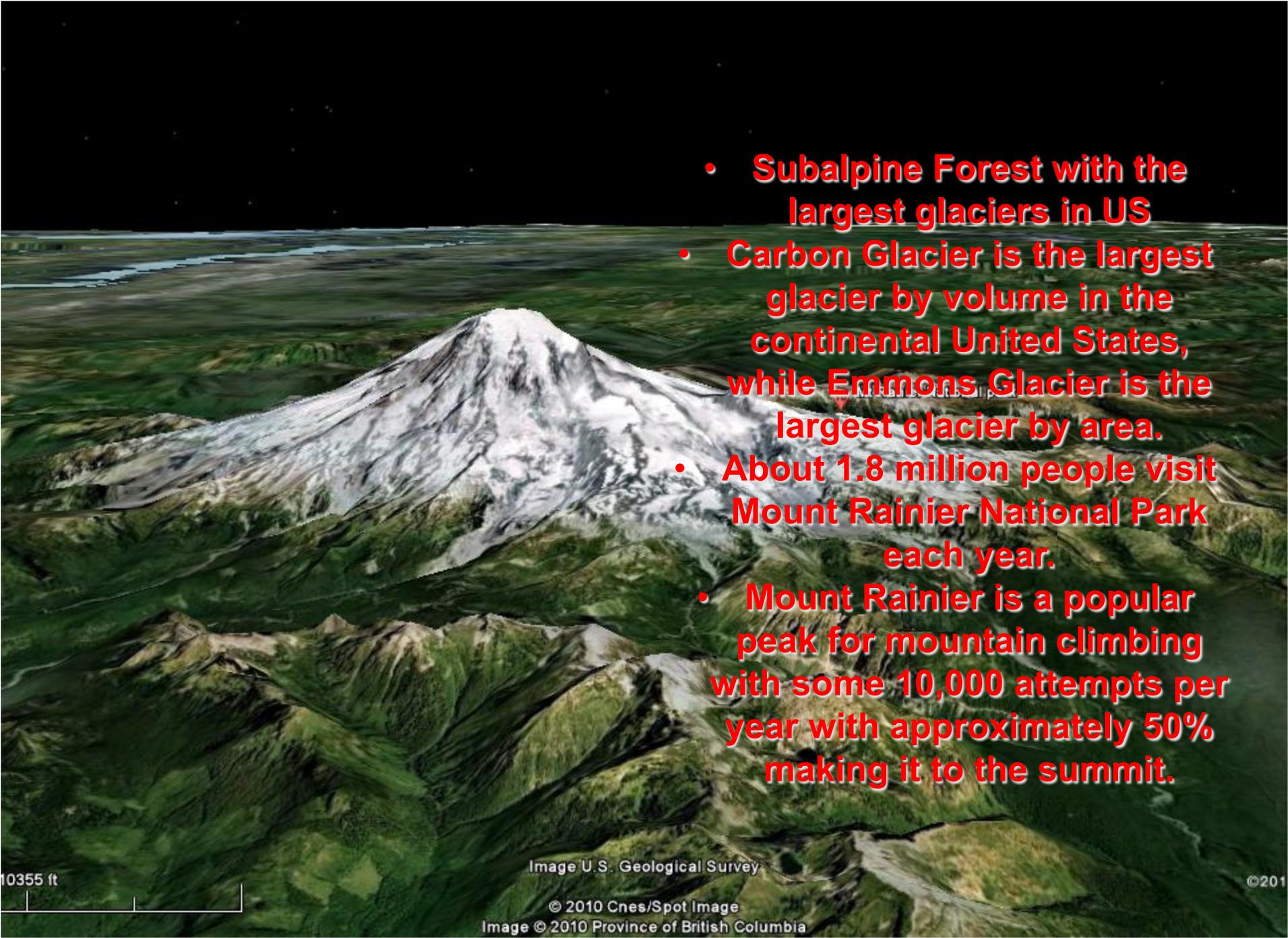
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**Thomas Moran painted  
Tower Creek,  
Yellowstone, while on  
the Hayden Geological  
Survey of 1871**

- 
- **Subalpine Forest with the largest glaciers in US**
  - **Carbon Glacier is the largest glacier by volume in the continental United States, while Emmons Glacier is the largest glacier by area.**
  - **About 1.8 million people visit Mount Rainier National Park each year.**
  - **Mount Rainier is a popular peak for mountain climbing with some 10,000 attempts per year with approximately 50% making it to the summit.**

10355 ft

Image U.S. Geological Survey

© 2010 Cnes/Spot Image

Image © 2010 Province of British Columbia

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# Public parks – Federal Parks

Beginning with efforts in 1863 by F. L. Olmsted to secure the Yosemite Valley as a public land preserve (ultimately acquired in 1864 by the state of California as America's first state park), the movement grew to encompass not only large natural and scenic landscapes but historic sites, small and vital natural areas, forests, and Indian lands. Following the establishment of the first national park, the various states began to identify and acquire their own unique land areas for protection and/or recreational purposes

- (1) National parks
  - (a) **Yellowstone, Wyoming**, 1872, the first national park
  - (b) Each park independently managed, no unified national system
  - (c) **Stephen Mather**, "father of the National Park Service," in 1915 initiated coordinated management policy of the thirteen independently administered national parks
  - (d) **National Park Service established**, 1916
  - (e) Landscape architects becoming involved as park planners/designers
  - (f) Park system expanded to twenty during the Depression as a result of public works project contributions, 1929-1933



# National Parks and Mather 1872-1929

- Background: the story of the national parks needs to be set against the realization that beyond the 13 colonies, all the land was government owned. The struggle has been to keep people from despoiling and squandering their own best possessions: the land and what lives on it.
  - There is early precedent for trying to control private property such as the Great Ponds Act in Massachusetts of 1641 in which ponds larger than 10 acres were to be left available for fishing by the public. This is still in effect.



The settlement of the west involved acquisition of various large tracts. Early on in 1810, John Colter a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition was granted leave on the return trip to for 4 more years of exploration and trapping. He discovered an area of great clefts, thundering waterfalls, underground explosions, and gigantic spouting of boiling water from the bowels of the earth.



Colter's Hell

This became known as “Colter’s Hell” and no one believed him. It was not until 1870 that there was an expedition set up to check these stories which kept cropping up. The army went in and found these features. There is a great story of their sitting up beside the campfire one night during the expedition and discussing what a killing someone was going to make on this land when the conversation became serious. The basis of the parks system was laid on that night over coffee in the wild: As tradition has it, one Cornelius Hedges summed up the discussion. He suggested that on the face of it, **there should be a portion of the public domain that was too important for any one man to own and that for all time it should continue to belong to *all* the people.**



Lat. Capitol *36.53 N*

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These folks delivered reports to congress and took to the lecture circuit to make sure people listened. After a survey of the property was conducted, a park bill designating Yellowstone National Park was passed in 1872 and signed by President Grant.

*Lat. Capitol 36.53 N*

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- The bill was far from perfect: there was no money or organization set up to manage the land. The initial thought was that it would be self-sustaining from proceeds from 10 year leases. Protection and enforcement was impossible. In 1883, the army was put in charge under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.
- The army's efforts in designating boundaries, constructing roads, controlling hunting, and enforcing the law made progress. In 1890, Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant later merged into Kings Grant NP (all in CA) were added.



Upland Yosemite

- They dabbled in ceding Yosemite to the state of CA but the state found the expense too onerous and their ability to ward off local politics too difficult to protect the asset. The government in fact bought 2 million acres around Yosemite to help in its protection, but the state eventually ceded it back to the US when the final Yosemite boundaries were drawn up.
- The effort also highlights the difficulty that is at the heart of the NPS mission today: **to find the right number of visitors to an area to prevent degrading the asset.** They balance education with preservation. This is the heart of park design and management.



*Washington Magazine*



» Started parks back east where they were more expensive: Great Smokey Mtns in NC and the Blue Ridge in VA. This also involved getting congress to loosen up on its minimum acreage requirements.



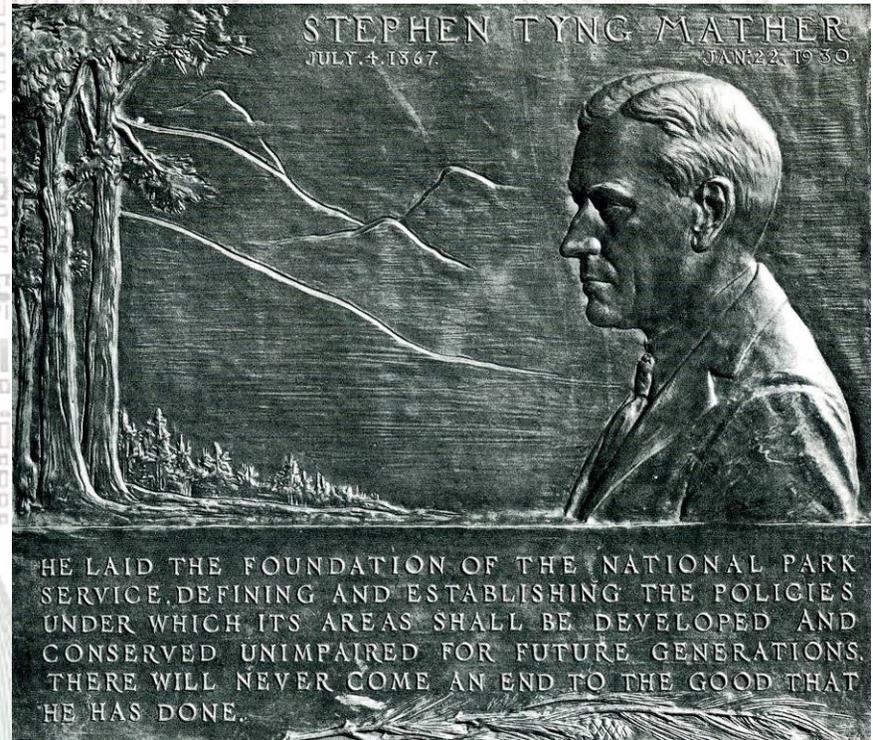
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Great Smokey Mtns

- In this whirlwind of activity and against the tension created by AZ own senator trying to wrest control of Grand Canyon, Mather had a heart attack on a trip through the Hawaii Park in 1927. He persevered and suffered a debilitating stroke in Nov. 1928; He resigned with Albright as Head and died in Jan. 1930. Of the things that are written in a congressional tribute, Rep Louis Cramton included the following statement: *“There will never come an end to the good he has done.”*



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# Local Hero

## George B. Hartzog, Jr.

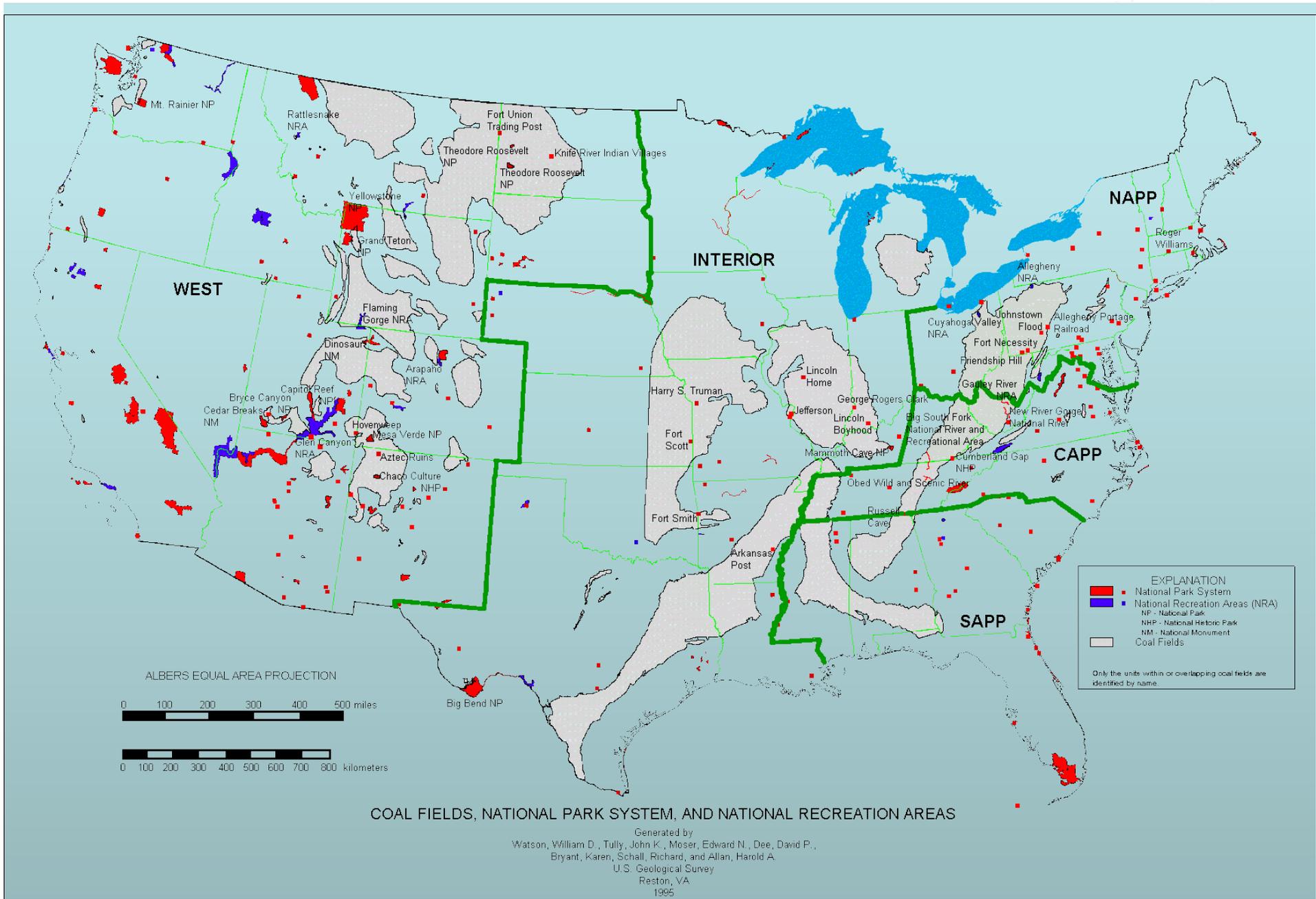
- As Director, he served as [Stewart Udall](#)'s right arm in achieving a remarkably productive legislative program that included 62 new parks, the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the Bible amendment to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act that led to establishment of the Alaska parks. During his nine-year tenure, he enlarged the service's role in urban recreation, historic preservation, interpretation, and environmental education.



<http://www.thesca.org/>

# National Parks







PLAN  
of the City of  
WASHINGTON



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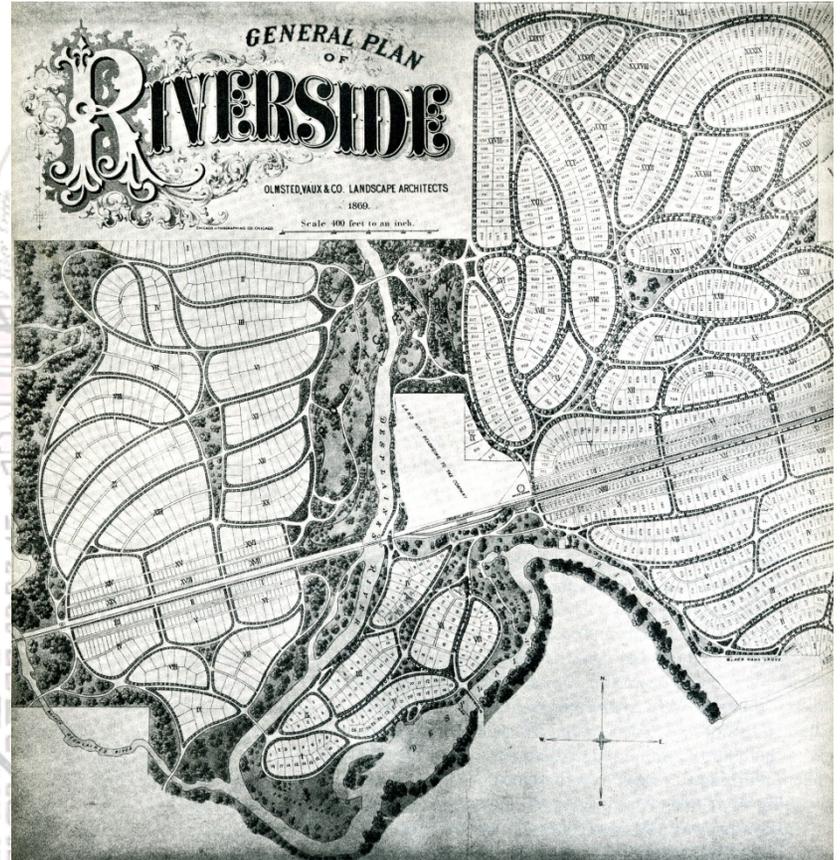
# A timeline for the New Urban Form 1869-1915 US Town Planning

- In US the earliest practitioners were not industrialists or social activists, they were Landscape Architects working for developers. The intent was not social betterment, but to favor class distinctions.



- Riverside: Olmsted's firm at a 1200 acre site along the DePlaines River near Chicago. Olmsted wrote the book on provisions for adequate infrastructure and details to allow for blending of natural systems. He also set out plan for road alignment based on flat topography that allowed for curves sited in flat spaces between rises and generous spaces for setback and parks. He also set out plans for a parkway back to Chicago which has never been completed.

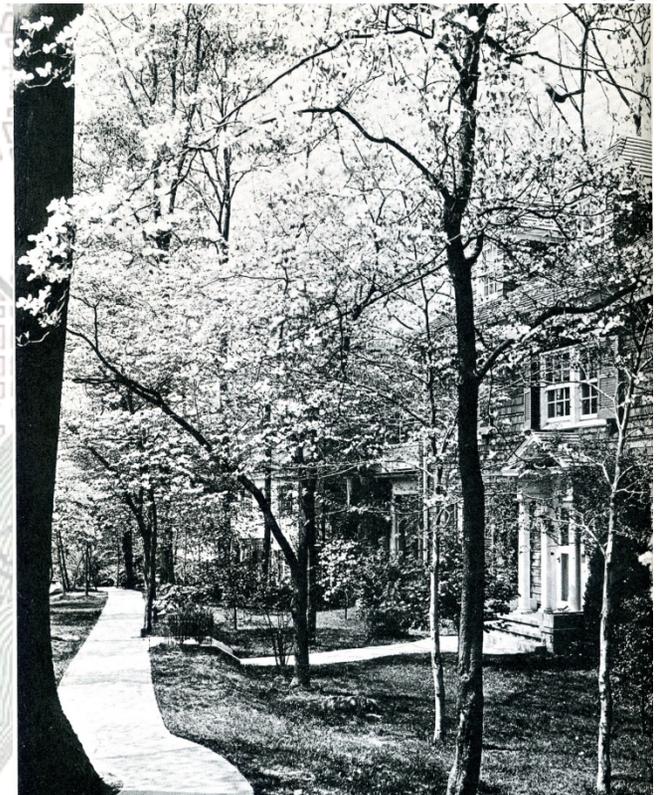
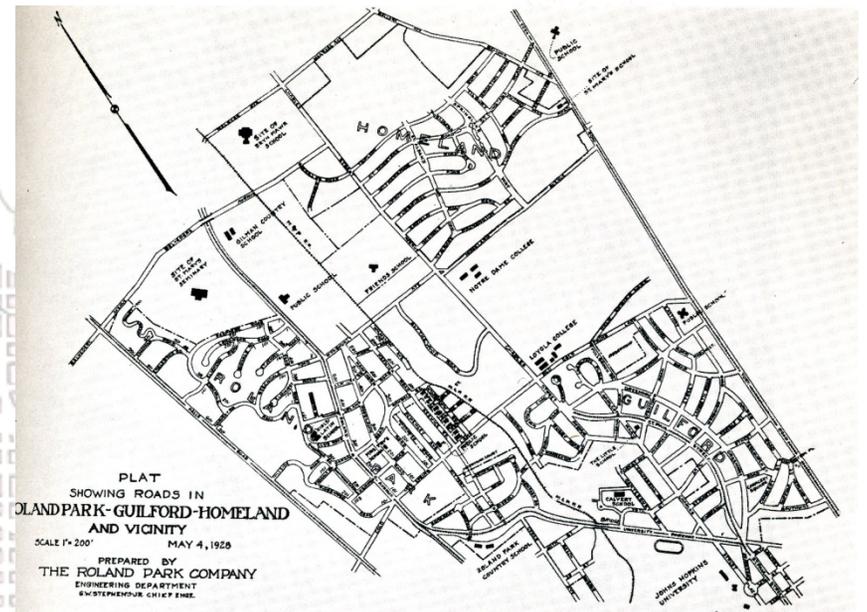
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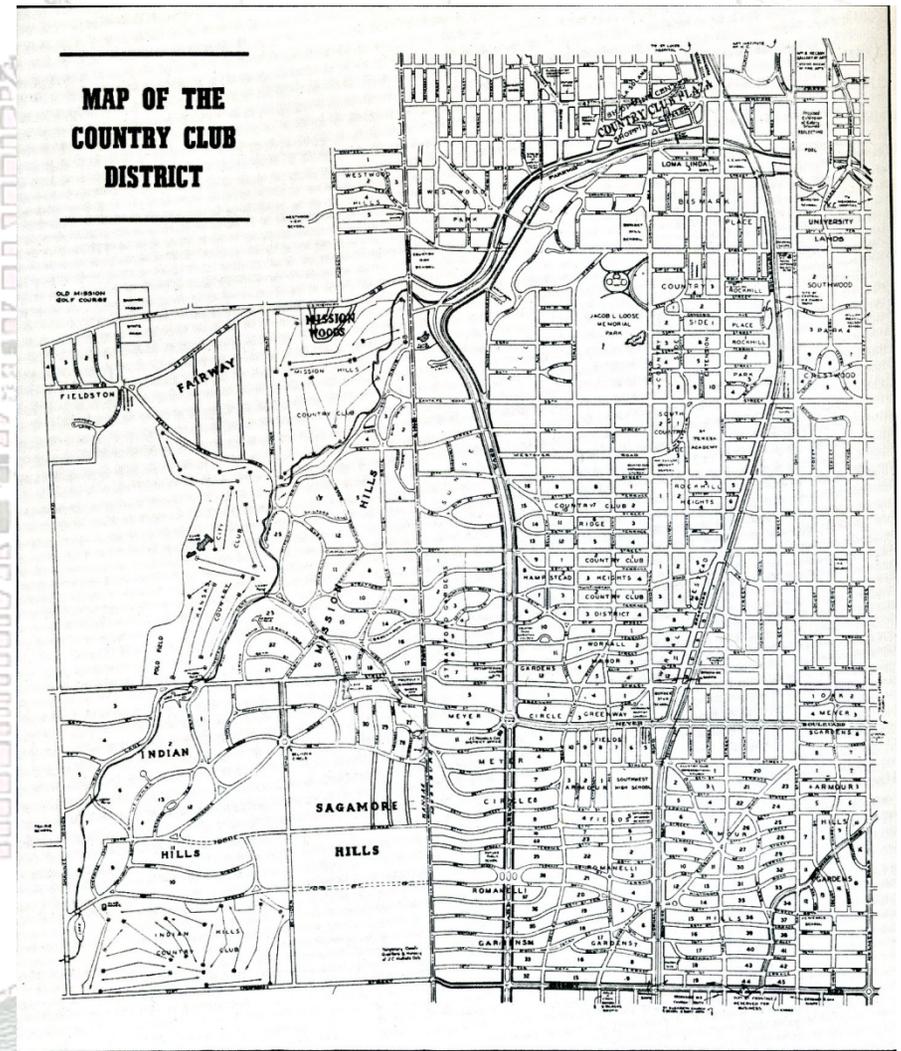
■ Roland Park-Baltimore in 1891. Edward H. Bouton (with FLO) was the developer for this to be at the city line. It started out on 550 acres and spread to Guilford (1913) and Homewood (1924) over the years. It is remarkable b/c of the use of deed restrictions. Its plan is relatively different as it was developed to fit roads and houses to topo. Great attention was spent of grade transitions, preserving trees, lifted sidewalks, riprap banks, respect for the native condition of the site. Its ordering principles were sensible layout, first class construction, reasonable profits, and deed restrictions. A fortunate occurrence is the control over the boundaries as they shared with educational and religious institutions.

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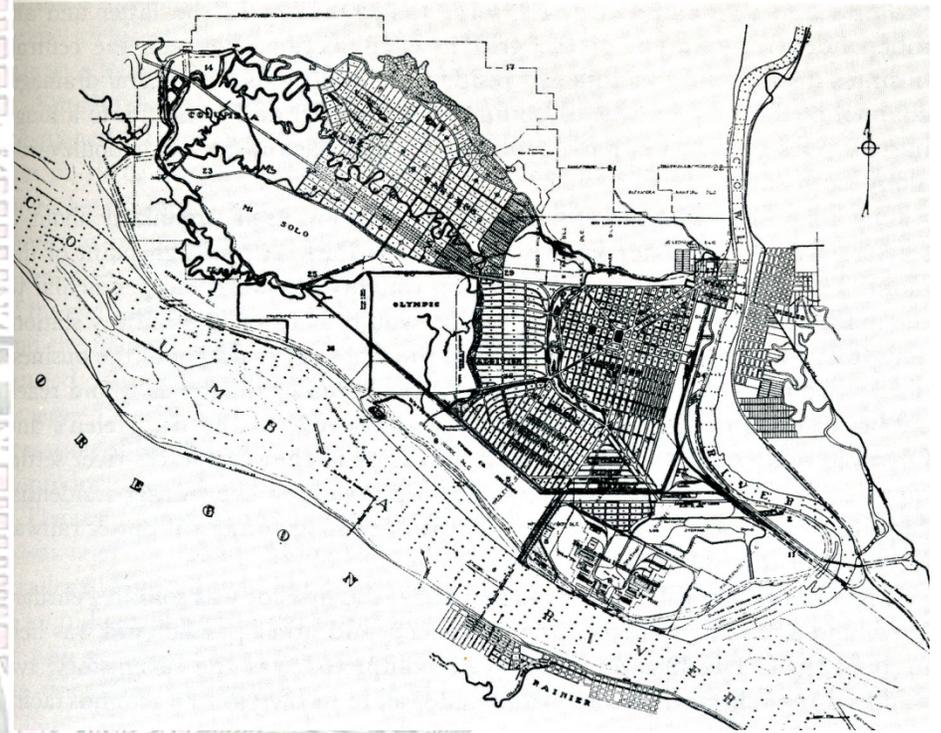
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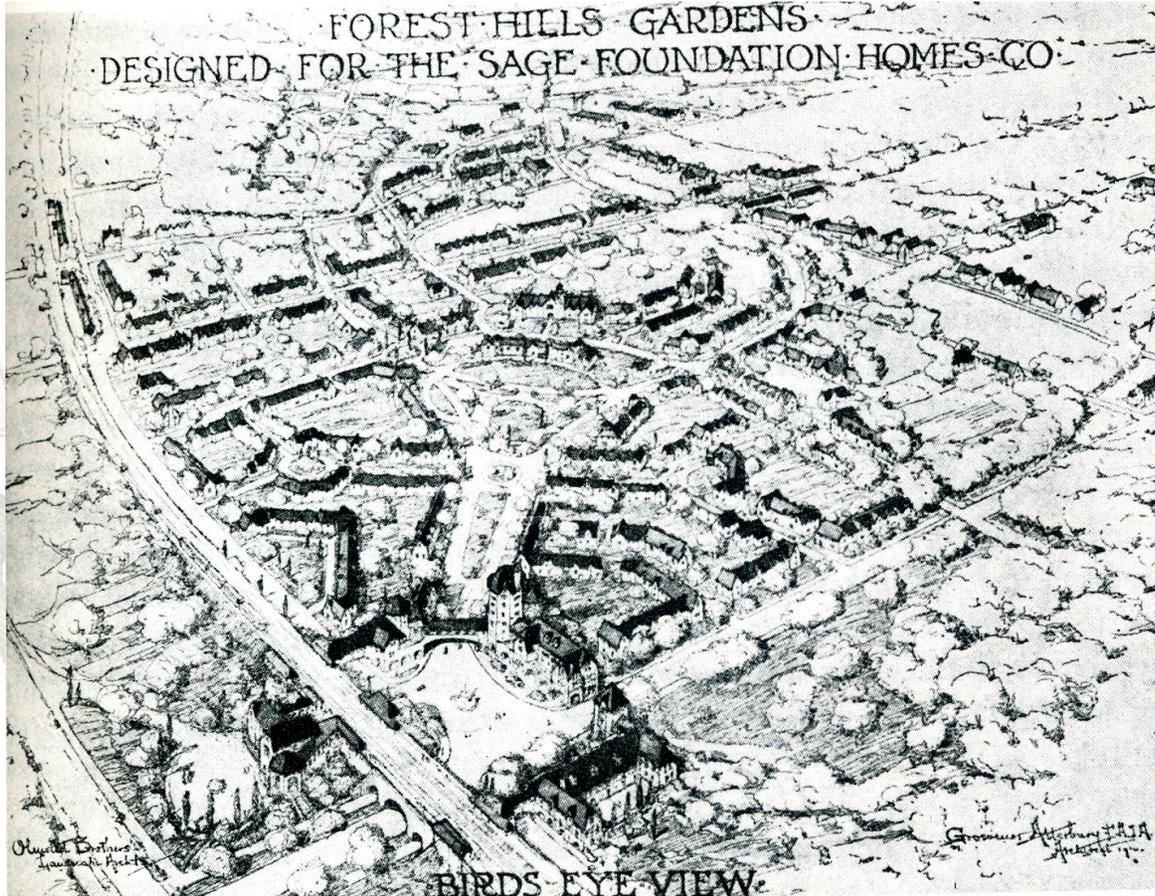


- Country Club District of Kansas City: Laid out by Hare and Hare by Jessie Hyde developer in 1907 on the outskirts of KC. It today comprises some 50 subdivisions each folded into the development in distinctive ways. It used a modified grid pattern to respect the native conditions. It is primarily SF detached with apartments added recently. Careful planned open space, the residents are primarily well off professional. Shopping centers, a plaza over 200 small parks, several golf courses, and many smaller rec areas. Many schools and churches. It used deed restrictions renewable by a majority of residents every 25 years which controlled land use, minimum cost of dwellings, building projections, free space, outbuildings, billboards and, until recently, race.



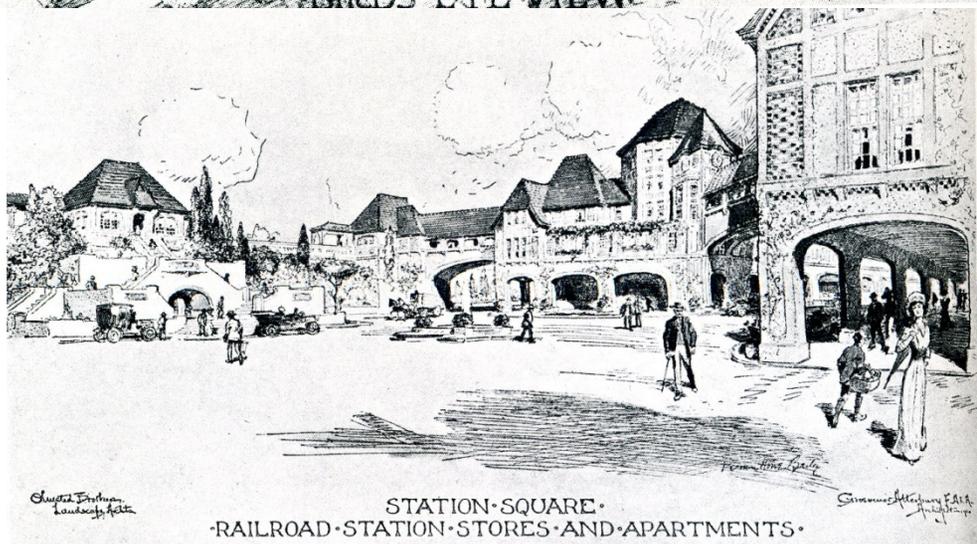
- Russell Sage Foundation 1911 Forest Hills Gardens in Long Island. It was to make money but only in a limited sense, working under the NY state charter committing it to the improvement of social and living conditions in the USA. Younger Olmsted was LA. It focused on the rail station which after the completion of a railroad tunnel under the East River put the community 30 minutes via rail from midtown Manhattan. It featured an almost Medieval style arcaded shopping area next to the station. There is an apartment block above the shops. It proved to be difficult to maintain income levels. Also, the architectural vision of the market place was too small to service the community and it has melded with the rest of the City. The lack of clearly distinguished boundaries make the integrity of the development problematic today. This together with the surfeit of cars in today's urban areas have compromised a bit the original vision of the planners.





FOREST HILLS GARDENS  
 DESIGNED FOR THE SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.

BIRDS EYE VIEW.



STATION SQUARE  
 RAILROAD STATION STORES AND APARTMENTS



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PLAN  
 of the City of  
 WASHINGTON

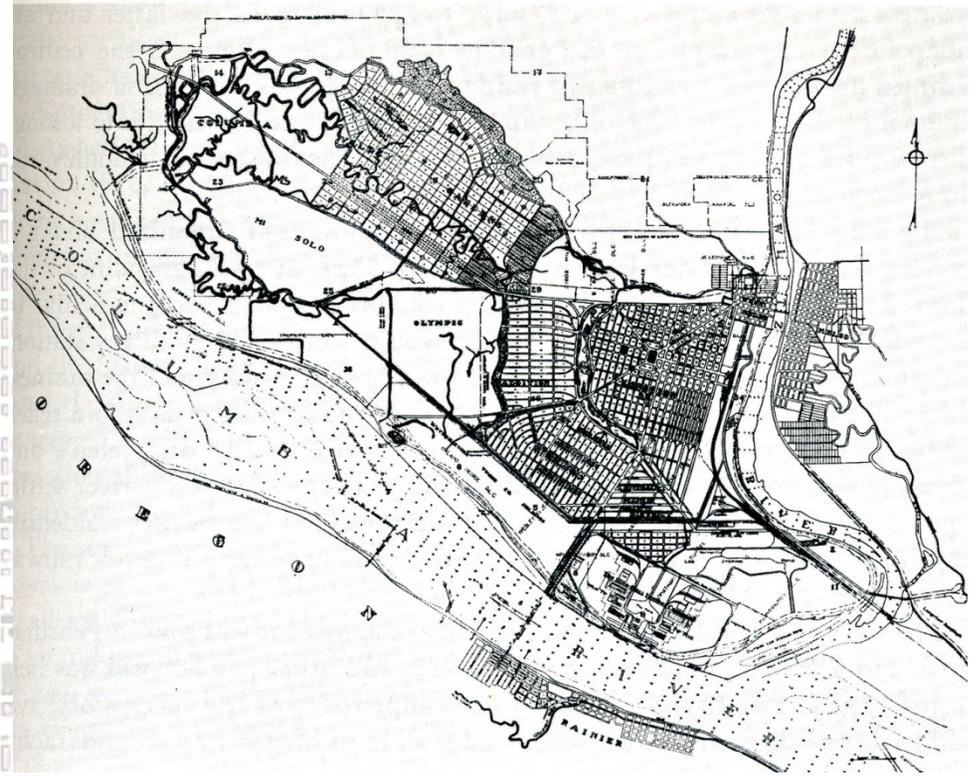
# 1915-1929 US Town Planning

- America did not adopt a noticeable public conscience about communities for factory workers until the war compelled it. Then the effort was to make the US an “arsenal for democracy”.
  - Camp Planning Section in the War Department
  - A United States Housing Corporation, an executive gov’ t agency, was charged with finding new housing at industrial sites. Olmsted managed that operation.
  - Another executive department was the Emergency Fleet Organization looking to accommodate the shipyards.
- After WWI, there was an awakening to the needs of the industrial and technological society. Several Communities were built:

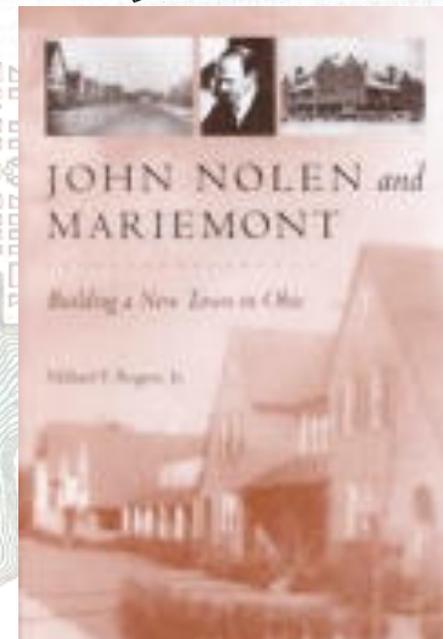
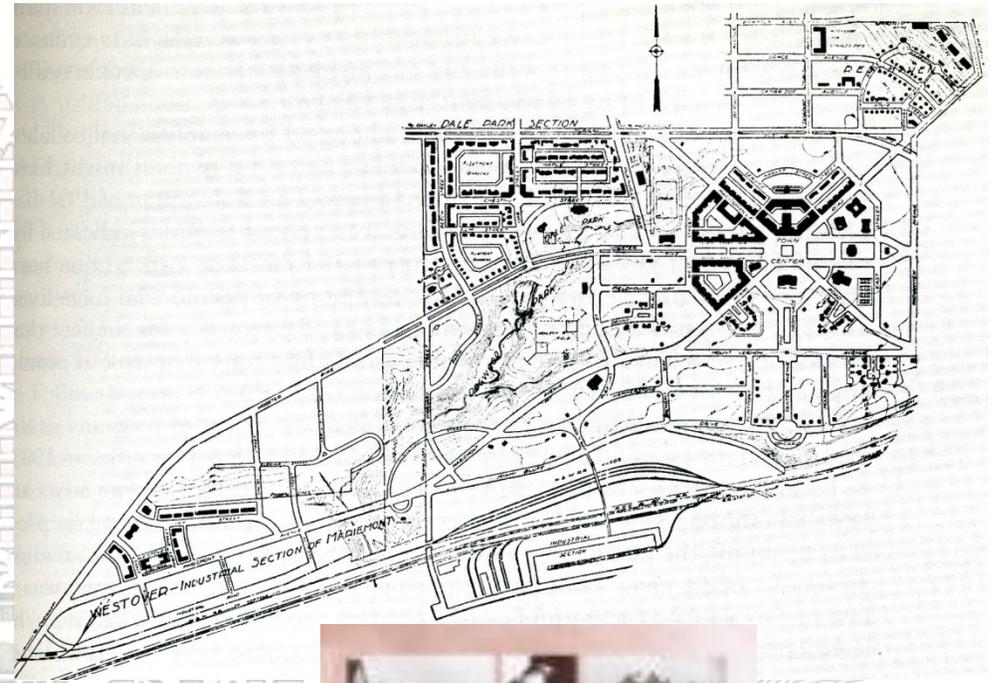
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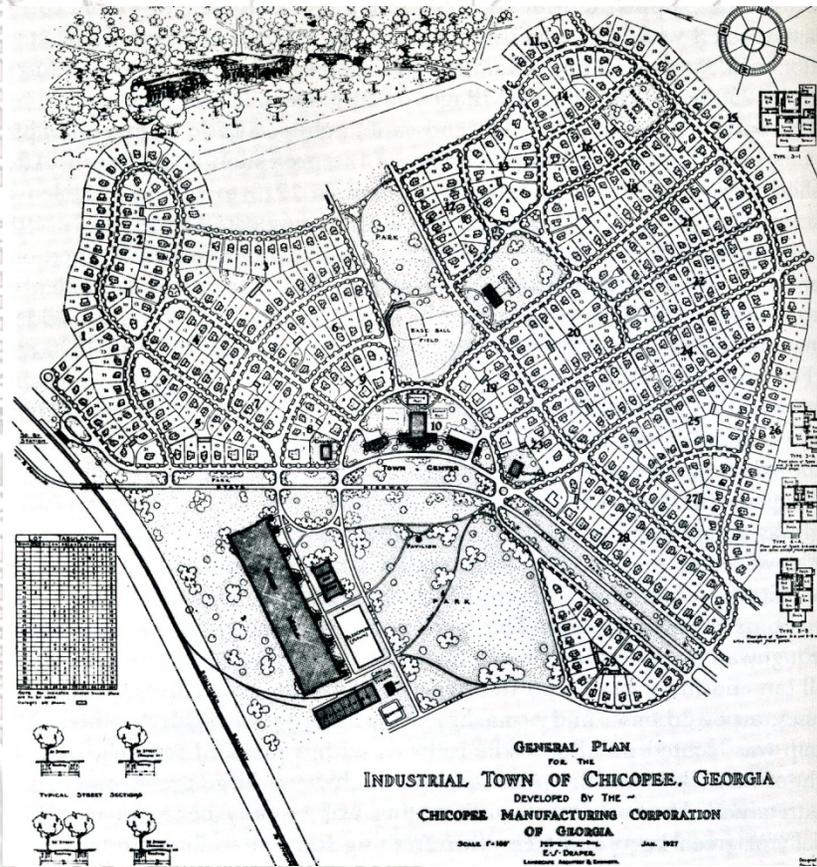
- Longview on the Columbia R in Washington for the Long-Bell Lumber Co. 3000 then 5200 acres by 1926, Hare and Hare (LA) laid out a town for 50,000. Flat terrain made the gridiron practical for main commercial areas. The main business district was laid out around 6 acre civic center Jefferson Park. Major sight lines and boulevards connected residential areas. In ten years, the community grew to 12,000, 31 industries, 84 permanent bldgs in business district. a miracle out of nowhere.



- Mariemont, Ohio near Cincinnati was built as a philanthropic, but practical, gesture as a memorial to her husband. It was to be a complete community that would provide comfortable living and working conditions. John Nolen was LA. It was a 365 acres. A straight main road connections with radiating tree lined streets was the organizing plan. In a remarkable collaborative effort, 26 different architectural firms were selected to work on various aspects of the plan. It was slow to attract industries although it has done so, population is now at 5000 . Except for the income levels, the physical intent of the plan has been realized.



- Chicopee, GA, 4 miles from Gainesville. 3500 acres, planned by LA Earle Sumner Draper of Charlotte, NC. Later he was resident City Planner of Kingsport and later in charge of regional planning for the TVA. There is a community Center, tree lined boulevards, access, rec facilities, parks and a sense of neighborhoods. It went over well even if it was in the South.



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Long. O. C

- Sunnyside Gardens was the idea of a philanthropic developer Alexander M. Bing who in 19254 organized a limited dividend company named the City Housing Corp, the goal for which was to establish in America a garden city based on the English experience Wright and Stein, NY architects. Having to work within the grid system previously platted, the architects opening up the development by giving up SF strip lot development, used different housing types and structured the interior spaces. Based on this experience, the corporation set out Radburn.



**SUNNYSIDE GARDENS**  
Sunnyside Gardens Preservation Alliance

*— New York City —*

In the heart of Western Queens, 20 minutes by the #7 subway from Times Square, Sunnyside Gardens is a National Register Historic District that's recognized internationally as a model of urban planning. Integrating architecture and landscape design, the neighborhood is a 20th-century American "Garden City" that continues to reward its diversity of residents and visitors. Explore this site to learn more about our neighborhood and its unique features.

[HISTORY](#) [PRESERVATION](#) [NEIGHBORHOOD](#) [CONTACT](#)





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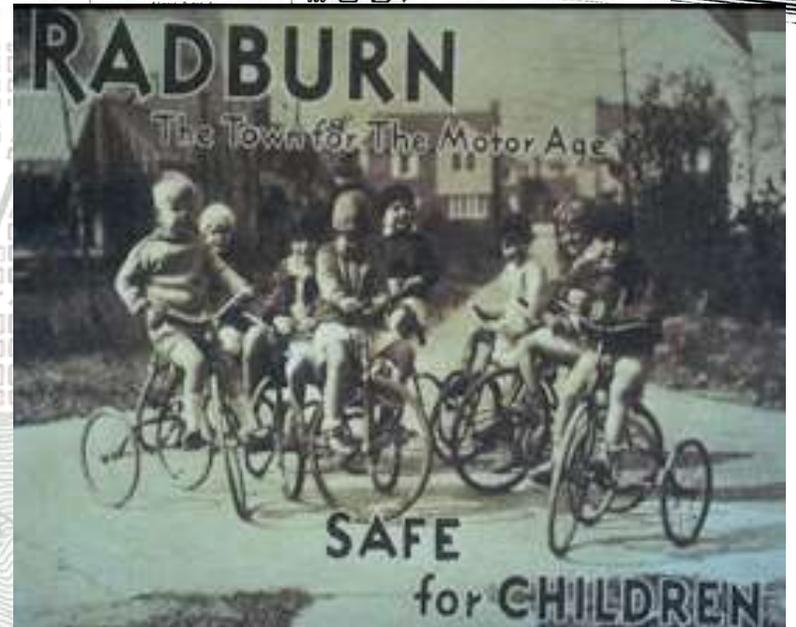
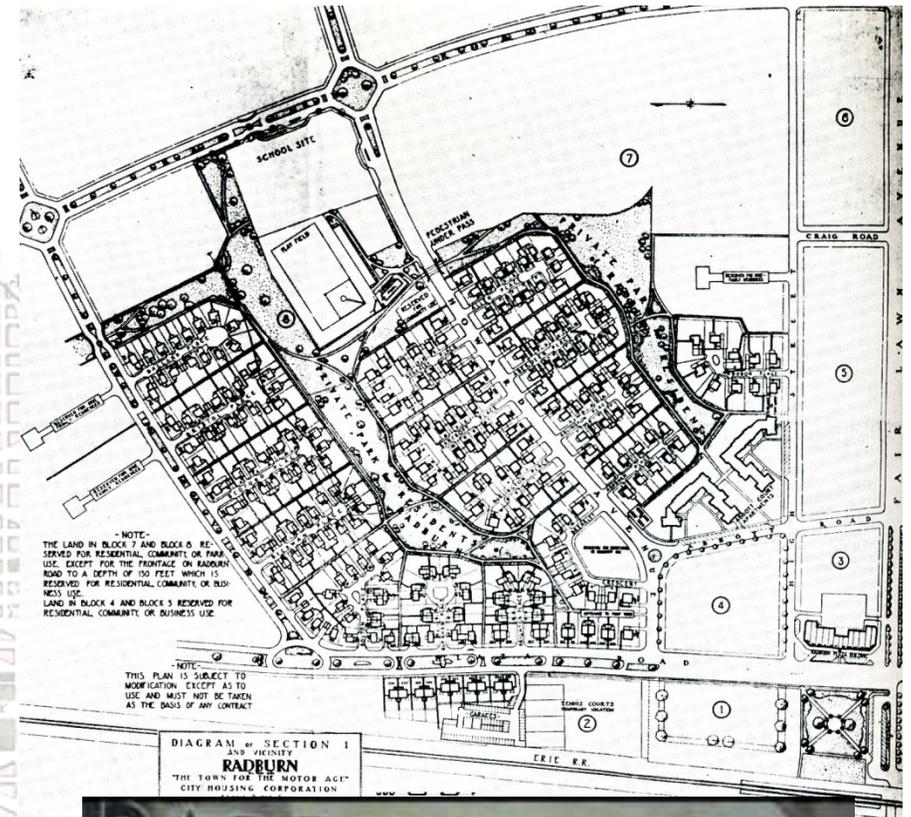
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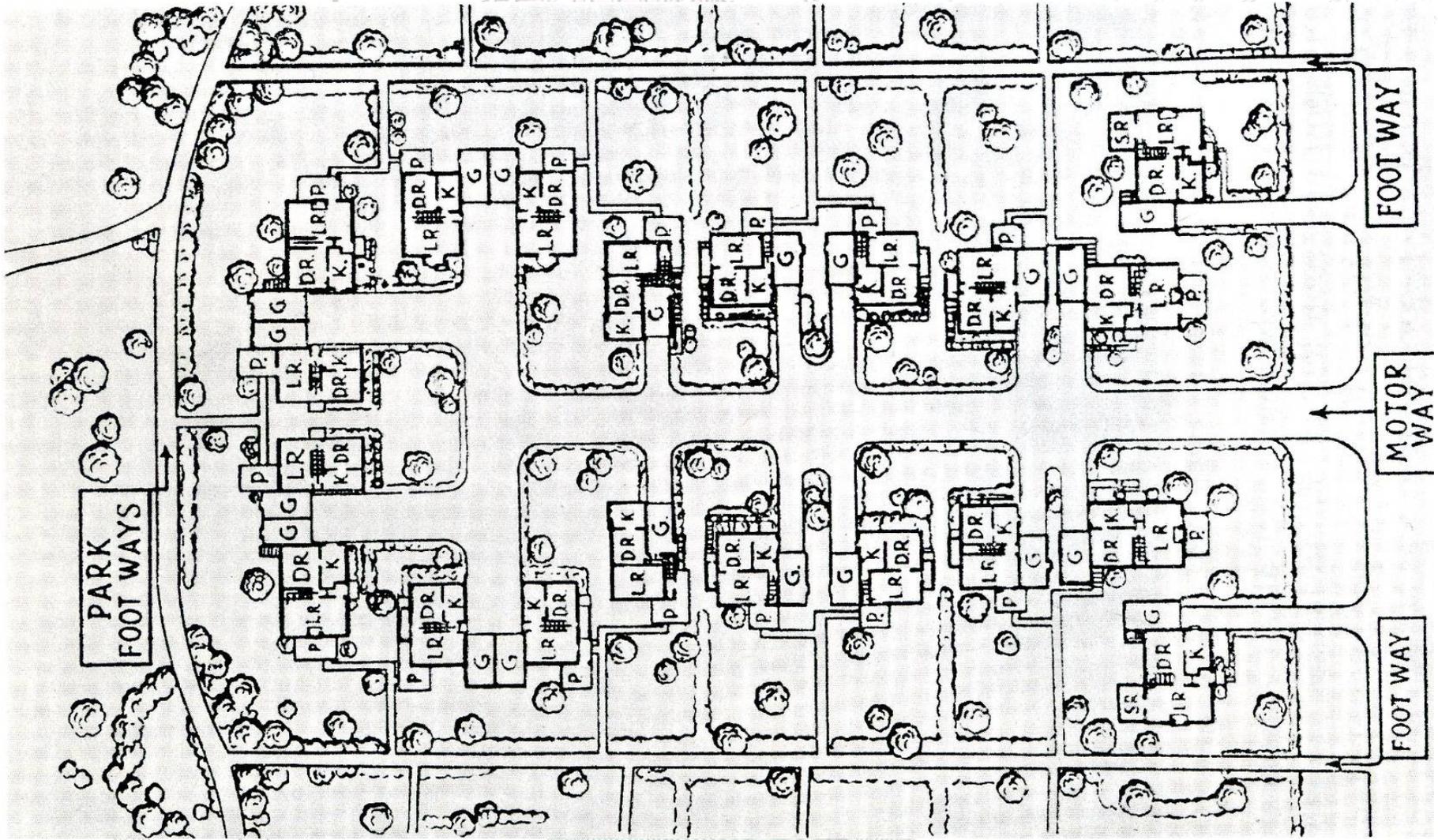
- Radburn 1927 was to be a town for 8-10,000. Flaws in the original plan were that there was not enough land to actually do a garden City and there was little prospect of industry. They also suffered a fatal blow from the crash. It did develop conceptually an important design ideas which came collectively to be know as the “Radbrun idea”:

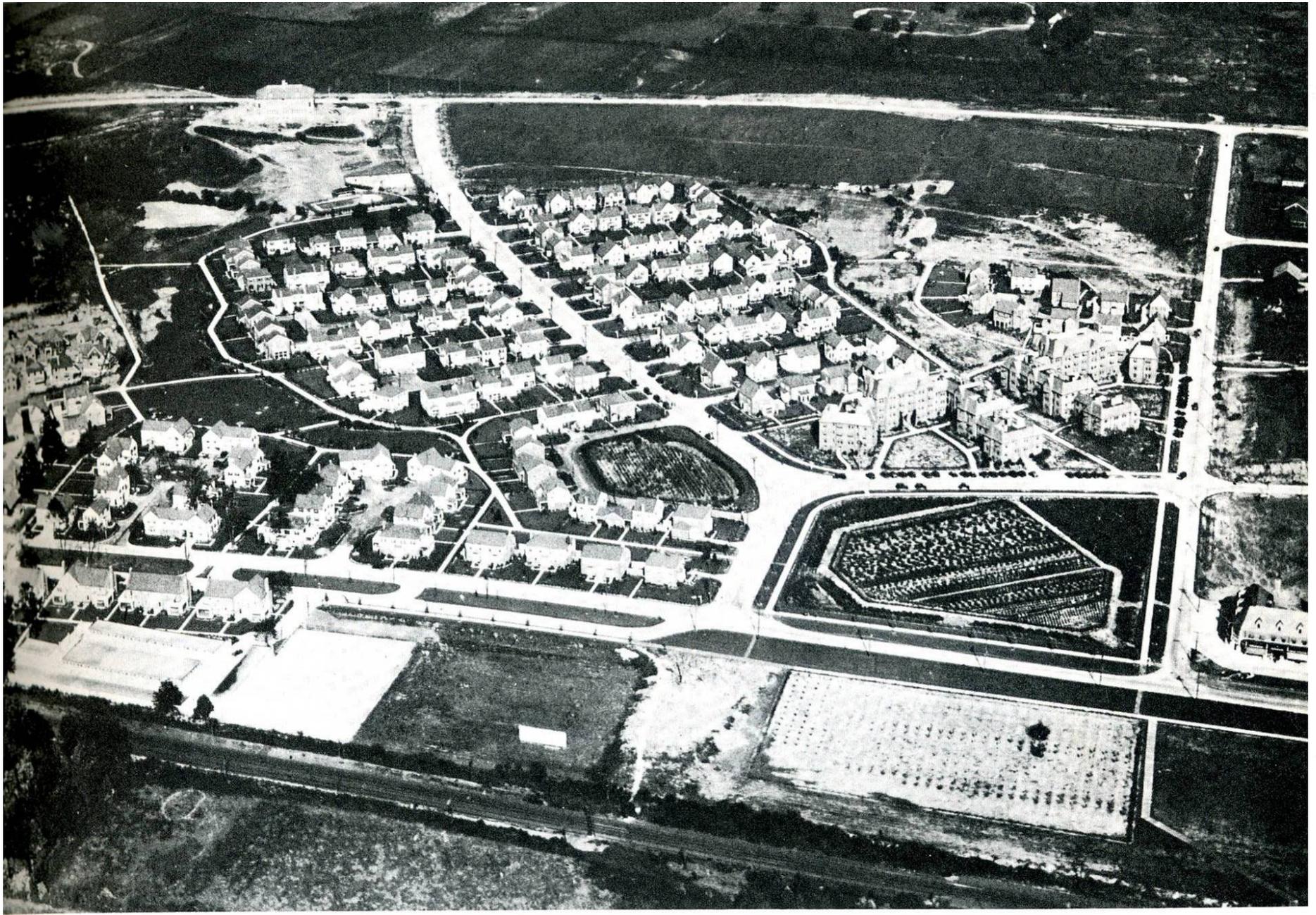
- separated types and speeds of auto traffic
- reserving the interior of blocks for pedestrians
- grouping houses in a rough U shape patterns around motor or service lanes
- This required developing housing types with two front doors. It also developed SF model with connected garages as a compromise aesthetically.

- There is a tight knit aspect to the community and self-sufficiency as well. Over time the common area has been furnished with a regionally oriented supermarket. The railway offers little service.



PLAN

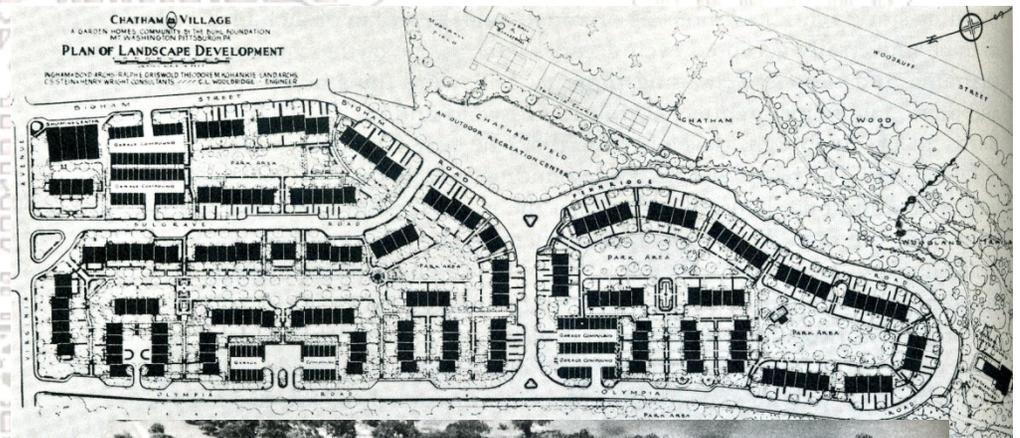




# 1929-1948 US Town Planning

Defined by the crash, most of these efforts were sponsored by the government to deal with housing issues.

- First was started just before the crash by Henry Buhl, Jr. of Pittsburgh who set up a 13 mill foundation to look after the housing needs of its citizens. Settled on a 45 acre tract 400 feet above Pitt, developed as apartments, Named **Chatham Village**, LA-Ralph Griswold. Developed in 1932 (129 houses) and added onto in 1936 (68 more units) It developed 16 acres and left 29 mostly wooded ones as a greenbelt. It uses open block centers, the buildings act as a kind of retaining wall allowing for basement apartments and two story design development. Has a garage compound. A small shopping facility was incorporated in the NE corner. Schools and rec were already available around. It is now a coop ownership.

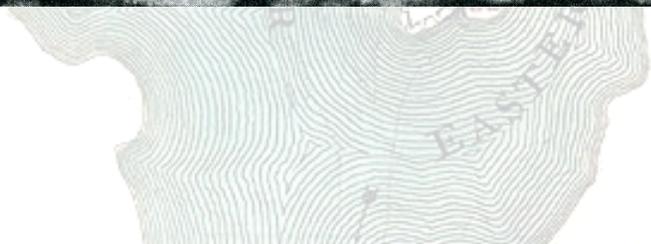


*College Campus*



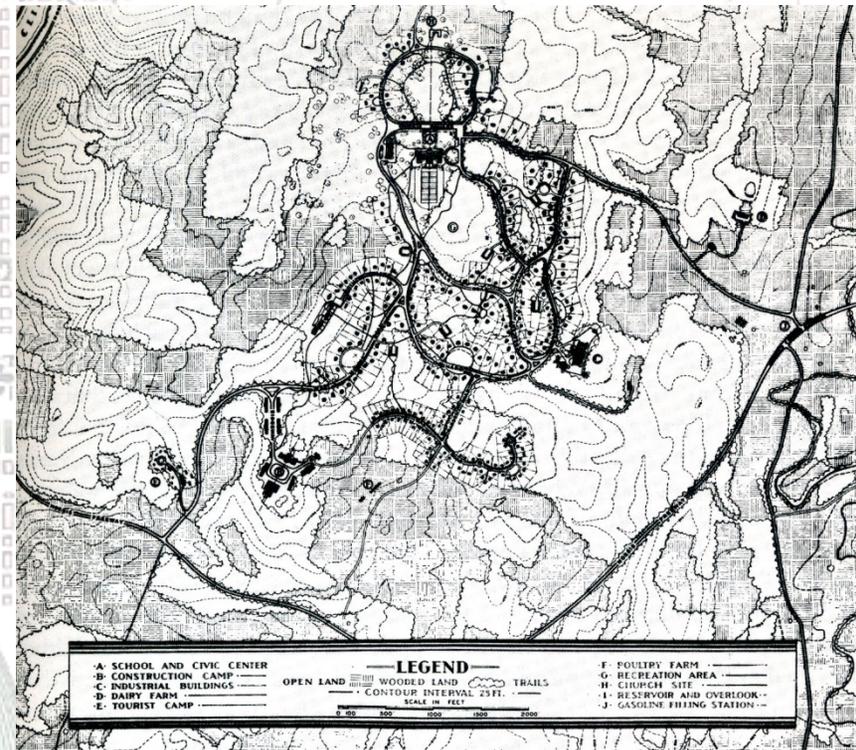
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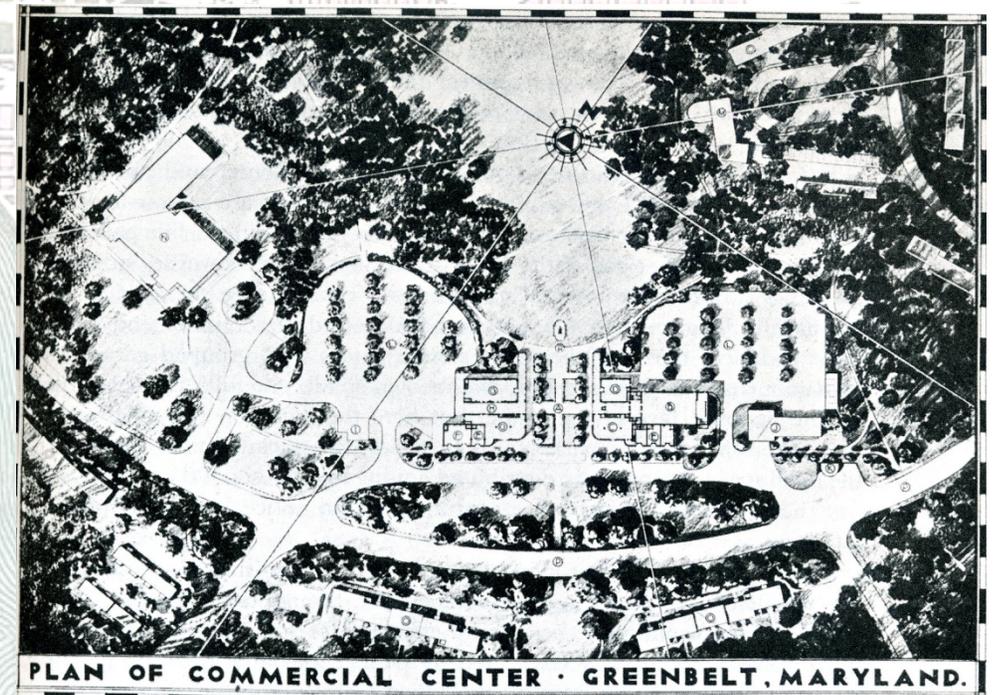
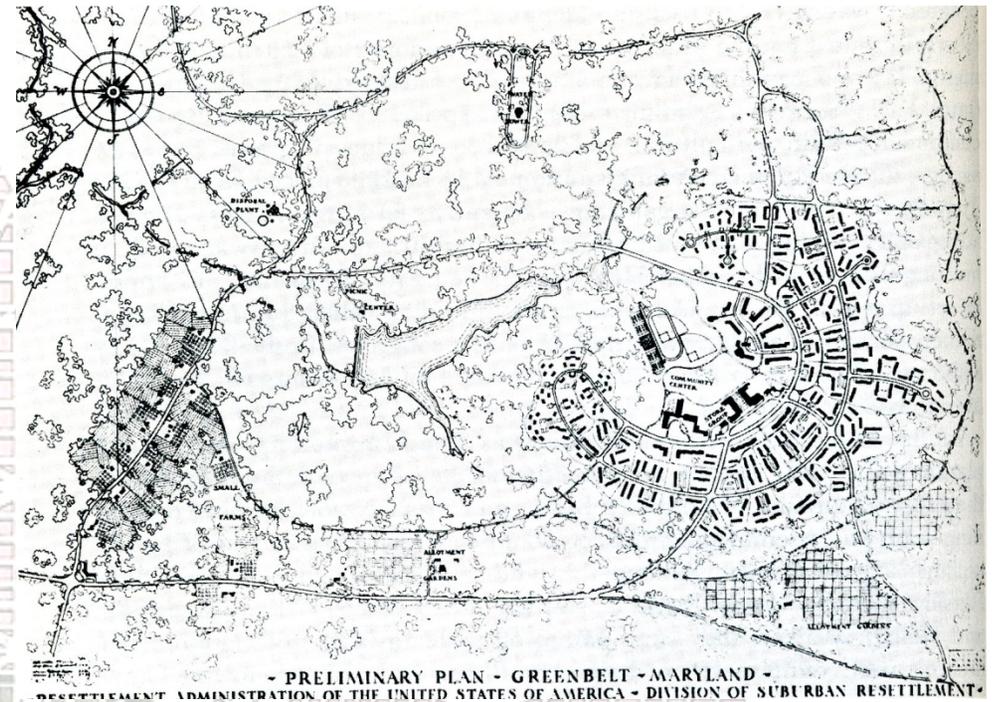
## – Norris, TN

- Set up to house workers on the dam in 1933-4, under TVA control. 2000 acres. Well situated plan with houses set back from the street, sympathetic treatment of undulating topo. Pedestrian path system with underpasses. Influenced to a degree by Radburn using regional norms for housing types and materials. The residents now own the property and it is a self-governing municipality.



– **Greenbelt Maryland** had no industry and was set up to be a satellite community. It is the most well know of several set up by Guy Rexford Tugwell head of the resettlement admin under FDR in 1935. He was specifically trying to emulate Howard. Others included:

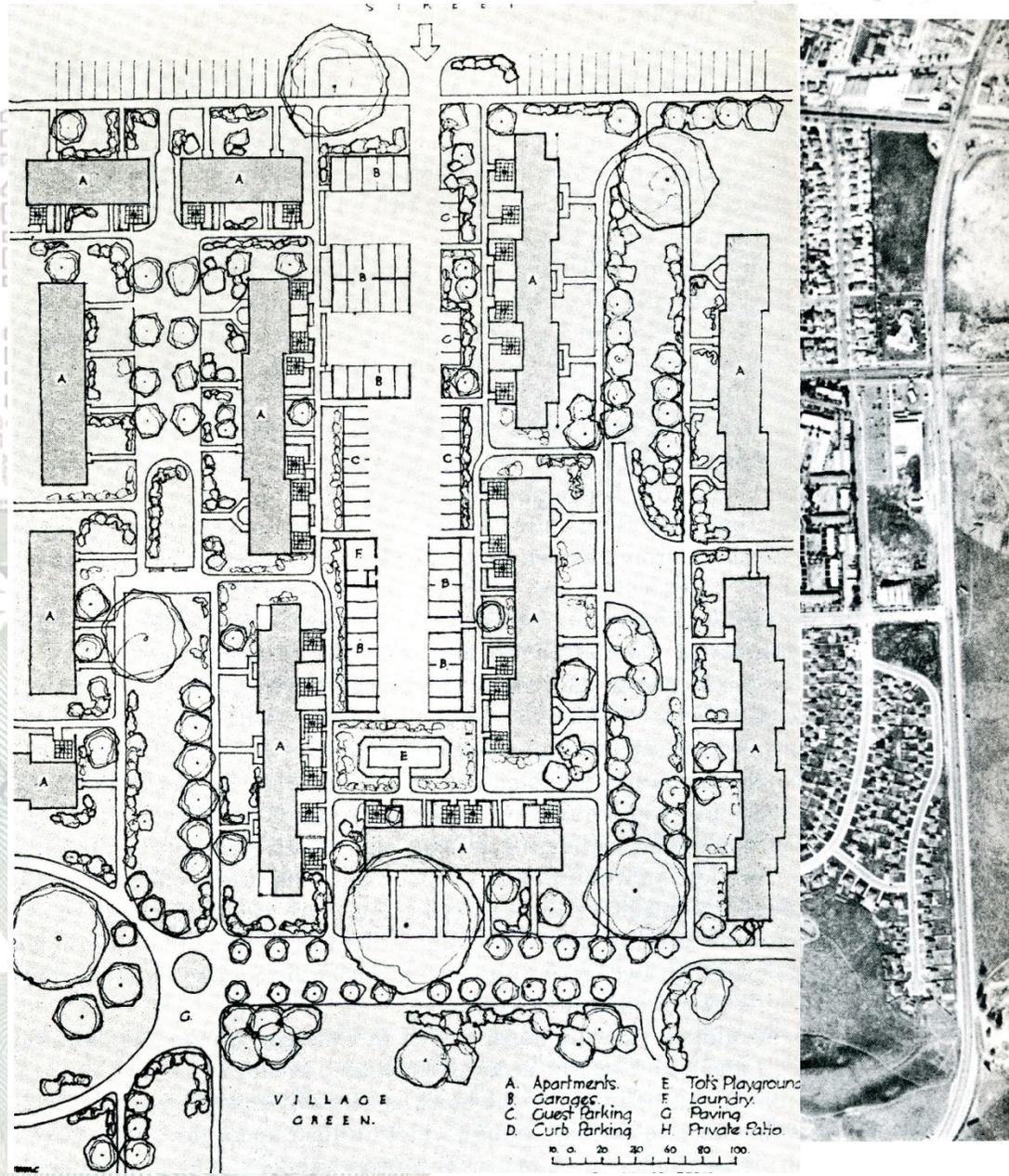
- Greendale in Milwaukee
- Greenhills near Cincinnati
- Greenbrook in NJ was never built
- Greenbelt near Washington character was defined by the closeness to DC and amount of open land involved.
  - 2000 plus 5000 as part of agriculture area. Developed 225 acres rest is a protective barrier.
  - 1935 started. 1937 moved in. started a citizens association immediately. Walker and Bursey were LA's.
  - crescent plan with two parallel roads. 5 superblocks of 14 acres each. Community center, shopping center, post office, bank theatre, etc in midpoint. Structures are row houses of 6-8 units each. Strong ped system with underpasses. Small play areas.
  - It is still a bedroom community. Today it is run by a Greenbelt Veteran Housing Corp. It has suffered in its maintenance over the years.



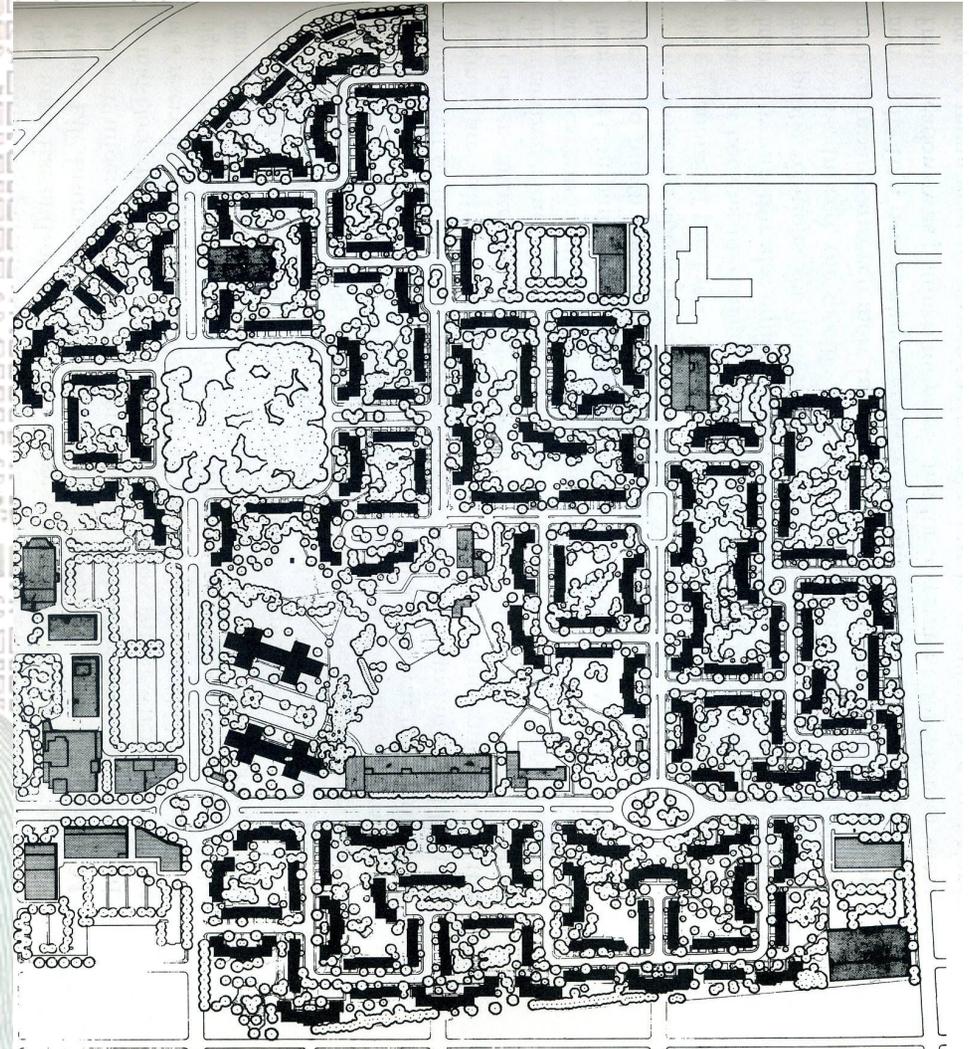
1950s



- Baldwin Hills Village** – Los Angeles was developed as a rental housing district. LA-Fred Barlow of LA and Clarence Stein as planner. 1938-1941, 80 acres that was part of an old ranch. Developed as super blocks. 627 units in a spacious green court, service lanes, group facilities, walks, greens, tree lined streets, garden court street arrangements. It is symmetrical but the planting and house painting works against that perception. Stands in contrast to the SF districts around it.



- **Fresh Meadows** 1948 by NY Life Insurance Com. Alfred Geiffert – LA. Planned for people and as a long term PR venture. 175 acres that had been a golf course. Diversity of housing types. Realistically sized groupings of buildings. Several partly buried parking garages. A variant on the grid iron. Enclosed private spaces, playgrounds, shaded sitting spaces. 11000 people. Preserved existing trees which helps a lot. Represents the other extreme of property development in size and character.



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