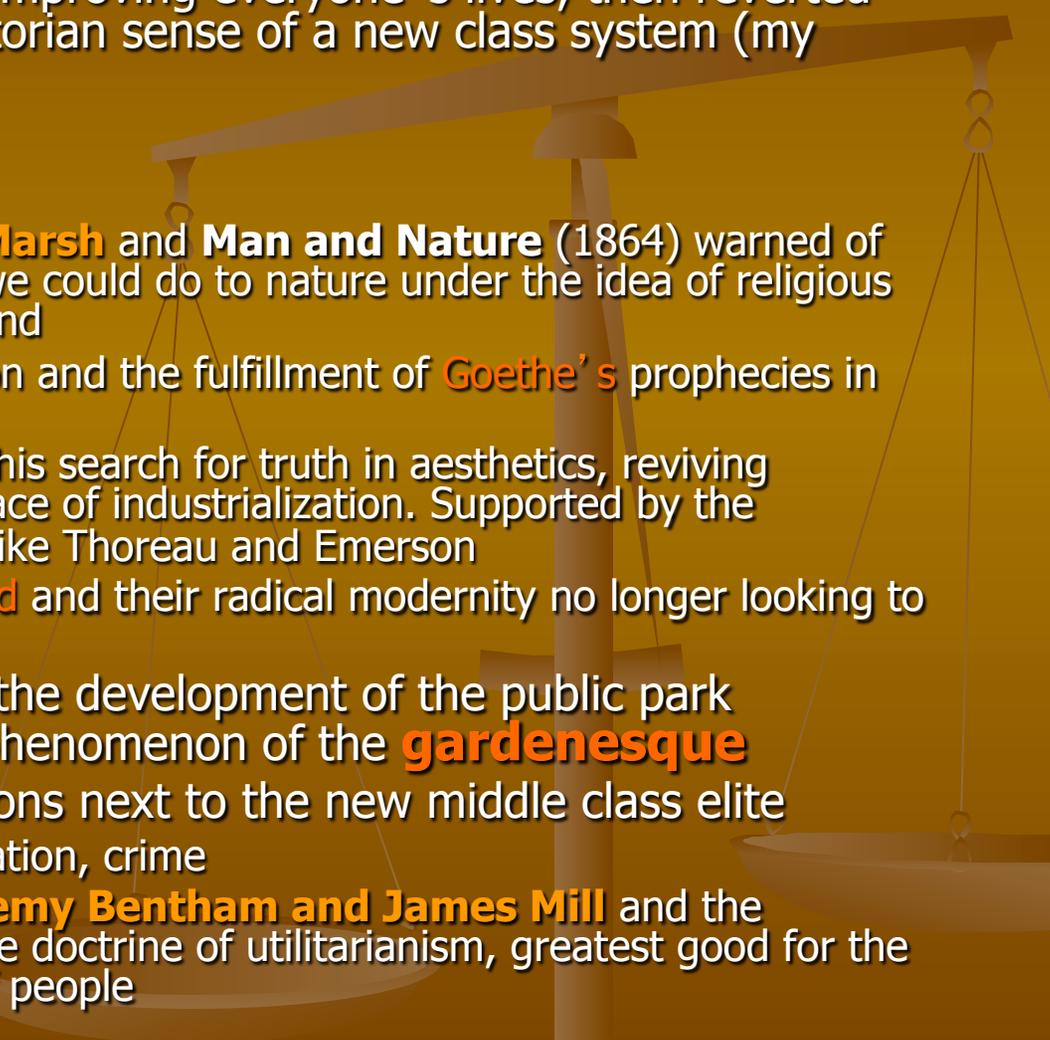


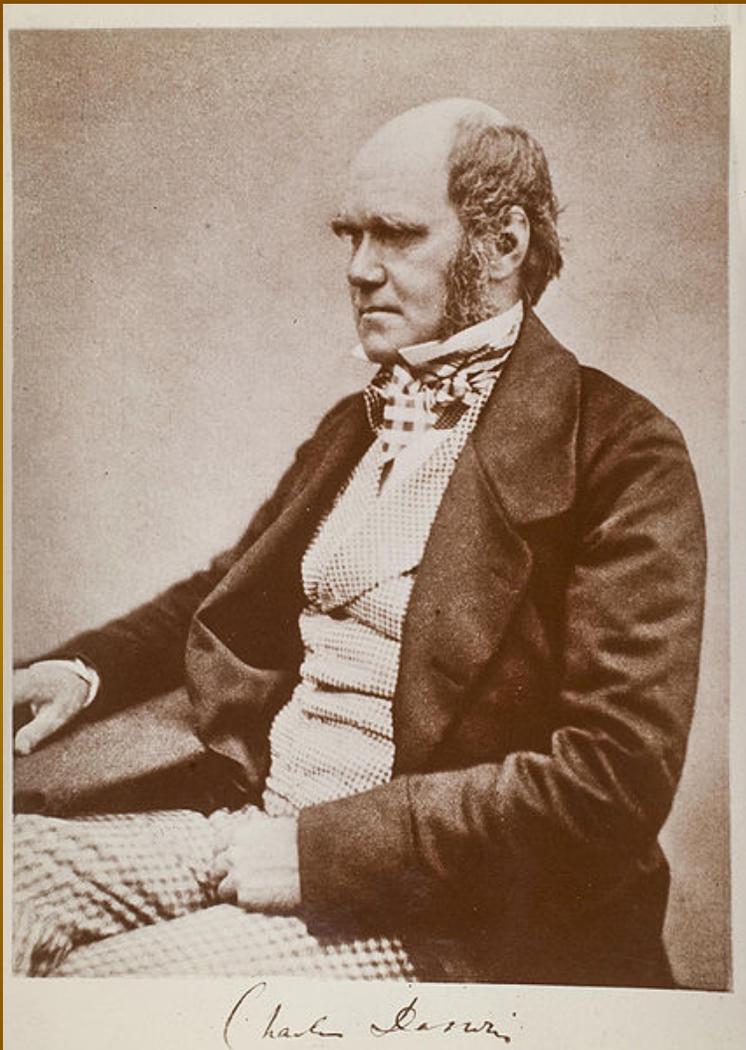


Expanding Cities and New Social Institutions

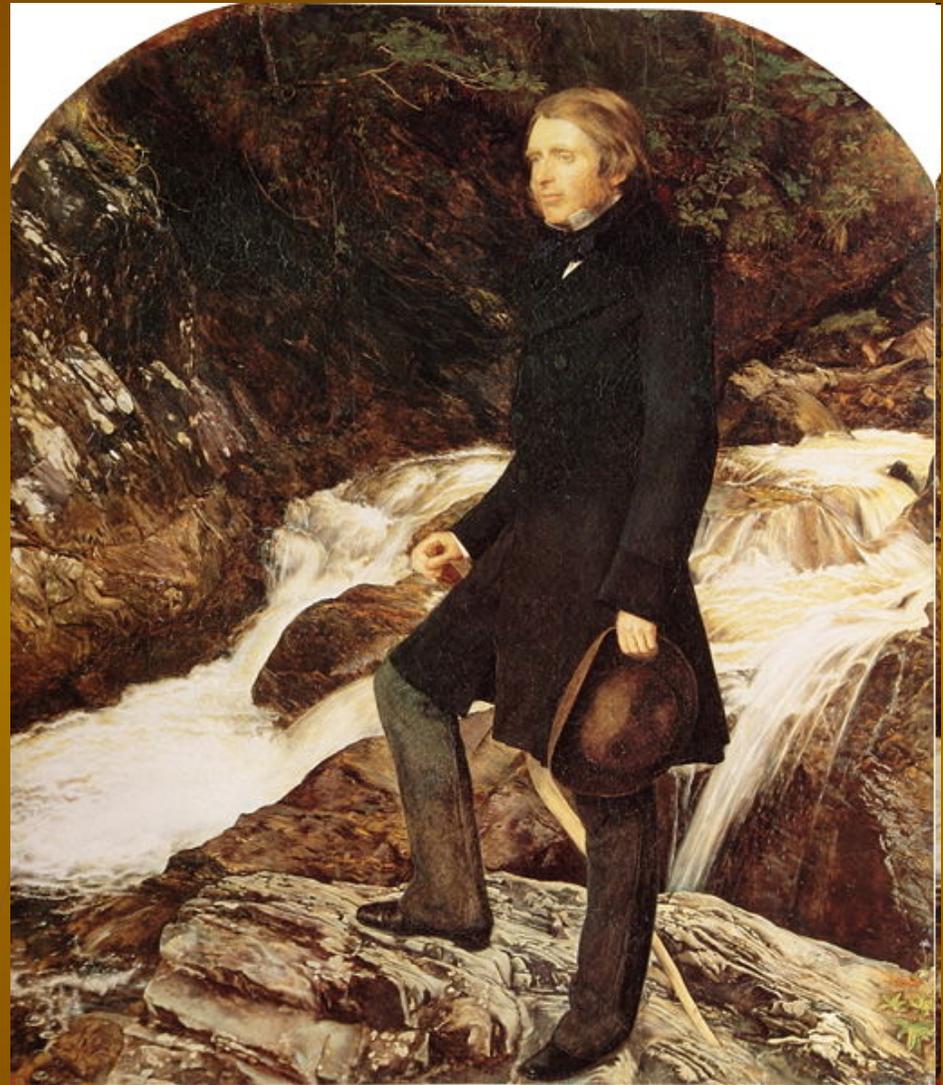
The Democratization of Landscape
Design

Intro

- Scientific revolution undermined the desire to promote authoritarian rule for monarchs, substituted a belief scientific principles geared to improving everyone's lives, then reverted somewhat into a Victorian sense of a new class system (my words)
 - People
 - **Charles Darwin**
 - **George Perkins Marsh** and **Man and Nature** (1864) warned of the limits of what we could do to nature under the idea of religious subjection of the land
 - Industrial Revolution and the fulfillment of **Goethe's** prophecies in **Faust II**
 - **John Ruskin** and his search for truth in aesthetics, reviving artisanship in the face of industrialization. Supported by the transcendentalists like Thoreau and Emerson
 - **Nietzsche and Freud** and their radical modernity no longer looking to the past
 - Consequences were the development of the public park movement and the phenomenon of the **gardenesque**
 - Squalid living conditions next to the new middle class elite
 - cholera, overpopulation, crime
 - response from **Jeremy Bentham and James Mill** and the establishment of the doctrine of utilitarianism, greatest good for the greatest number of people
- 

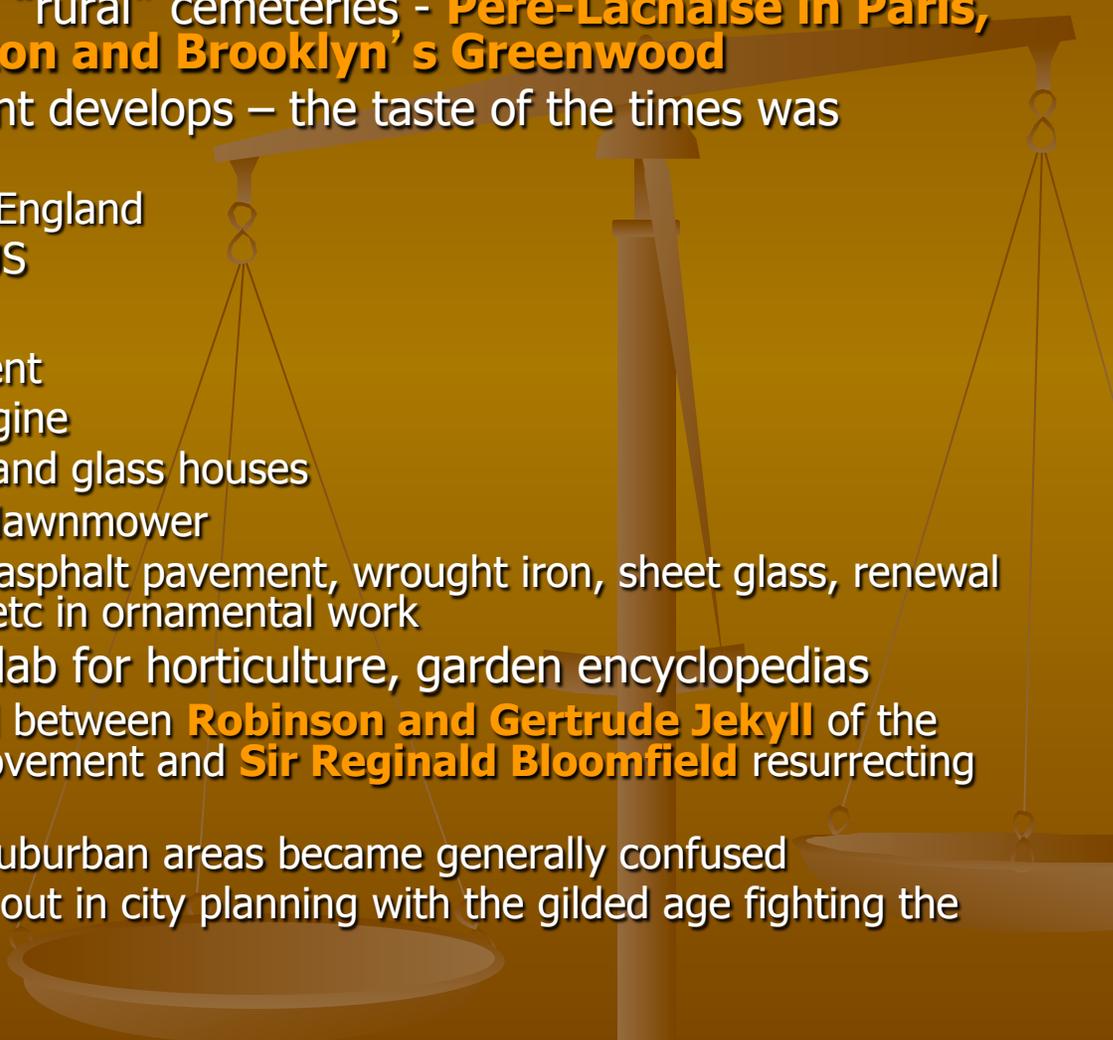


Charles Robert Darwin, aged 45 in 1854, by then working towards publication of *On the Origin of Species*.



John Ruskin painted by the Pre-Raphaelite artist John Everett Millais at Glenfinlas, Scotland, (1853–54).[1]

Intro 2

- development of new “rural” cemeteries - **Pere-Lachaise in Paris, Mt Auburn in Boston and Brooklyn’s Greenwood**
 - the garden movement develops – the taste of the times was towards domesticity
 - **John Loudon** in England
 - **AJ Downing** in US
 - New technologies
 - macadam pavement
 - railroad steam engine
 - the conservatory and glass houses
 - Edwin Budding’s lawnmower
 - Portland cement, asphalt pavement, wrought iron, sheet glass, renewal of cast iron, tiles etc in ornamental work
 - Garden became the lab for horticulture, garden encyclopedias
 - debate in England between **Robinson and Gertrude Jekyll** of the arts and crafts movement and **Sir Reginald Bloomfield** resurrecting the geometries
 - rural values and suburban areas became generally confused
 - discussion played out in city planning with the gilded age fighting the picturesque
- 

Landscape Design in Victorian England

- Intro
 - The natural history horticultural pursuits proved to be valuable – tobacco.
 - **Linnaeus vs Jussieu**
- **Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew**
 - Banks was the director who encouraged many field working naturalists and enlisted travelers and military
 - development of the Wardian case to preserve specimens (small glass greenhouses)
 - Kew garden became repository for dried specimens
 - in 1841, became Royal as it was becoming run down







John Claudius Loudon

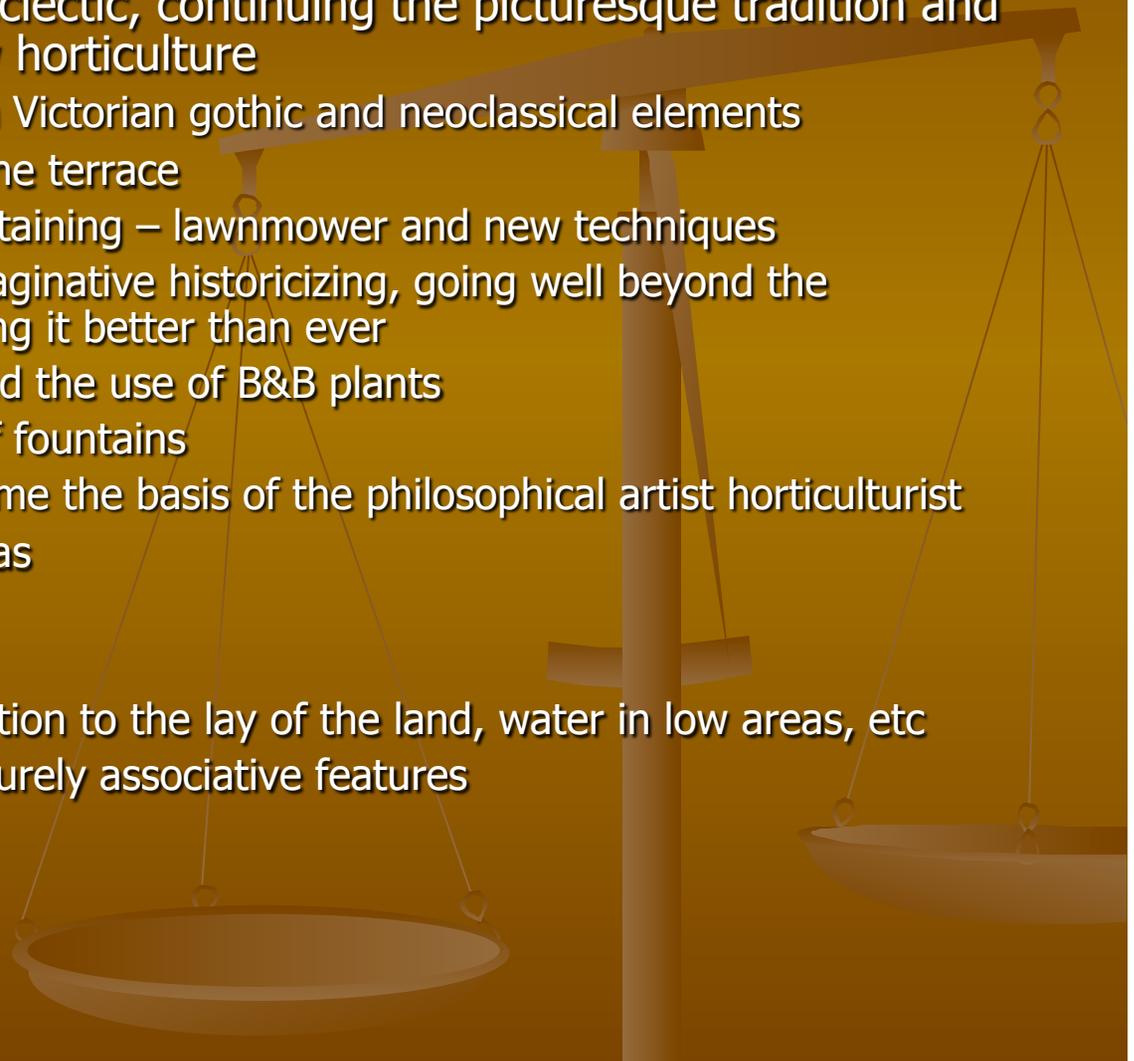
- was a progressive thinker who also managed to give physical expression to his thoughts and idealism. He was a metro planner before there was such a thing
 - role of infrastructure
 - greenbelts
 - emphasized comfort and practicality over style
 - developed many of the ideas of the gardenesque
 - botanical display was his passion trying to incorporate science art and nature
- early investigation and development into greenhouses
- 1839 laid out 11 acre **Derby Arboretum** for the use of the general public – first public park of sorts and a great success
 - Mounds
 - Walkways
 - Horticultural display with ID signage and pamphlets
 - **Jussieu system** of organizing around form, color, size and so forth
- early advocate of horticulture for women

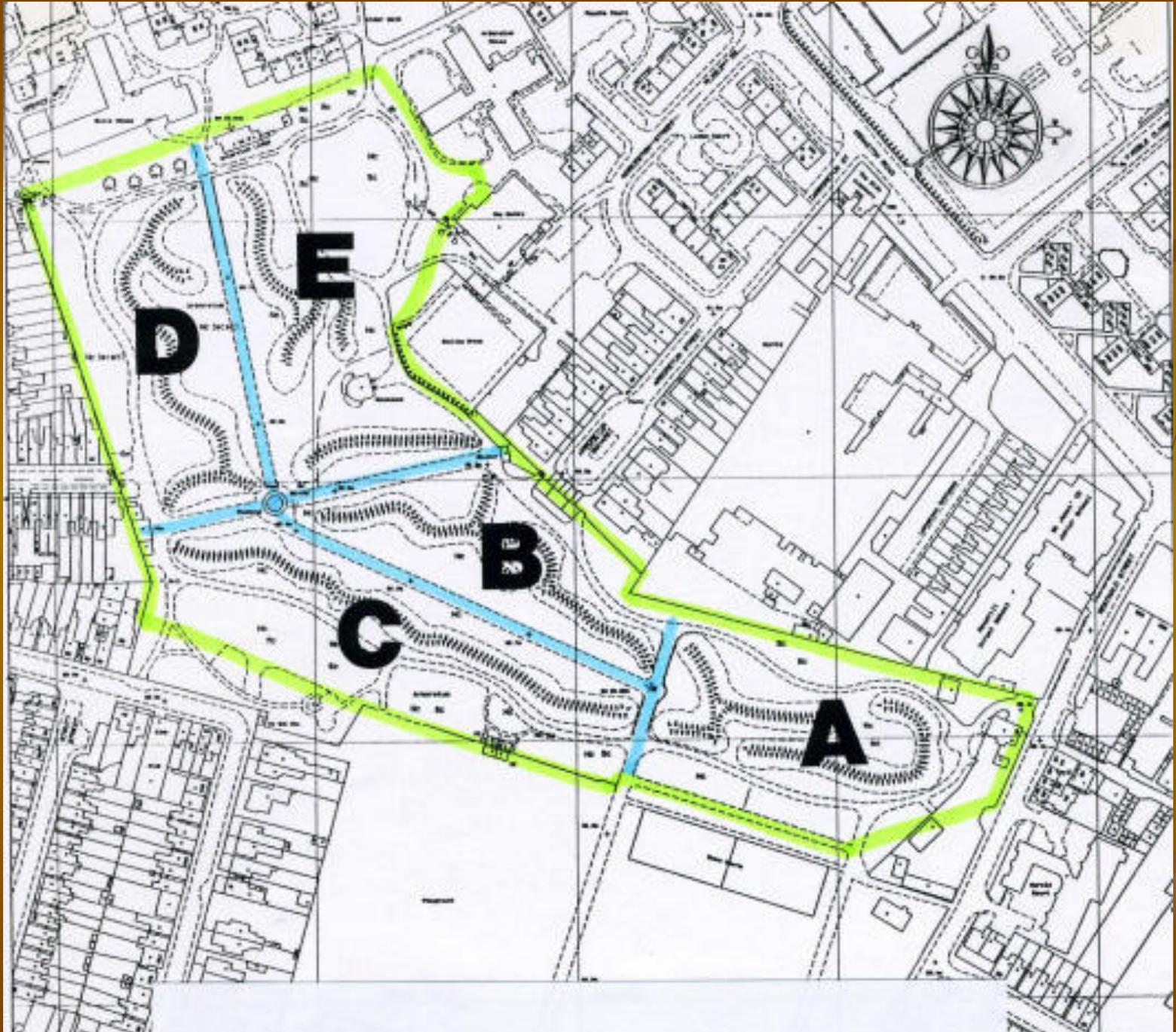


The Arboretum, Derby.

Victorian Gardens

- were unreservedly eclectic, continuing the picturesque tradition and showing off the new horticulture
 - incorporated both Victorian gothic and neoclassical elements
 - reemergence of the terrace
 - efficiency of maintaining – lawnmower and new techniques
 - trend towards imaginative historicizing, going well beyond the archeology, making it better than ever
 - William Barron and the use of B&B plants
 - reincorporation of fountains
 - color theory became the basis of the philosophical artist horticulturist
 - formal design ideas
 - congruity
 - curvaceous
 - paying attention to the lay of the land, water in low areas, etc
 - eschewing purely associative features
 - mounding





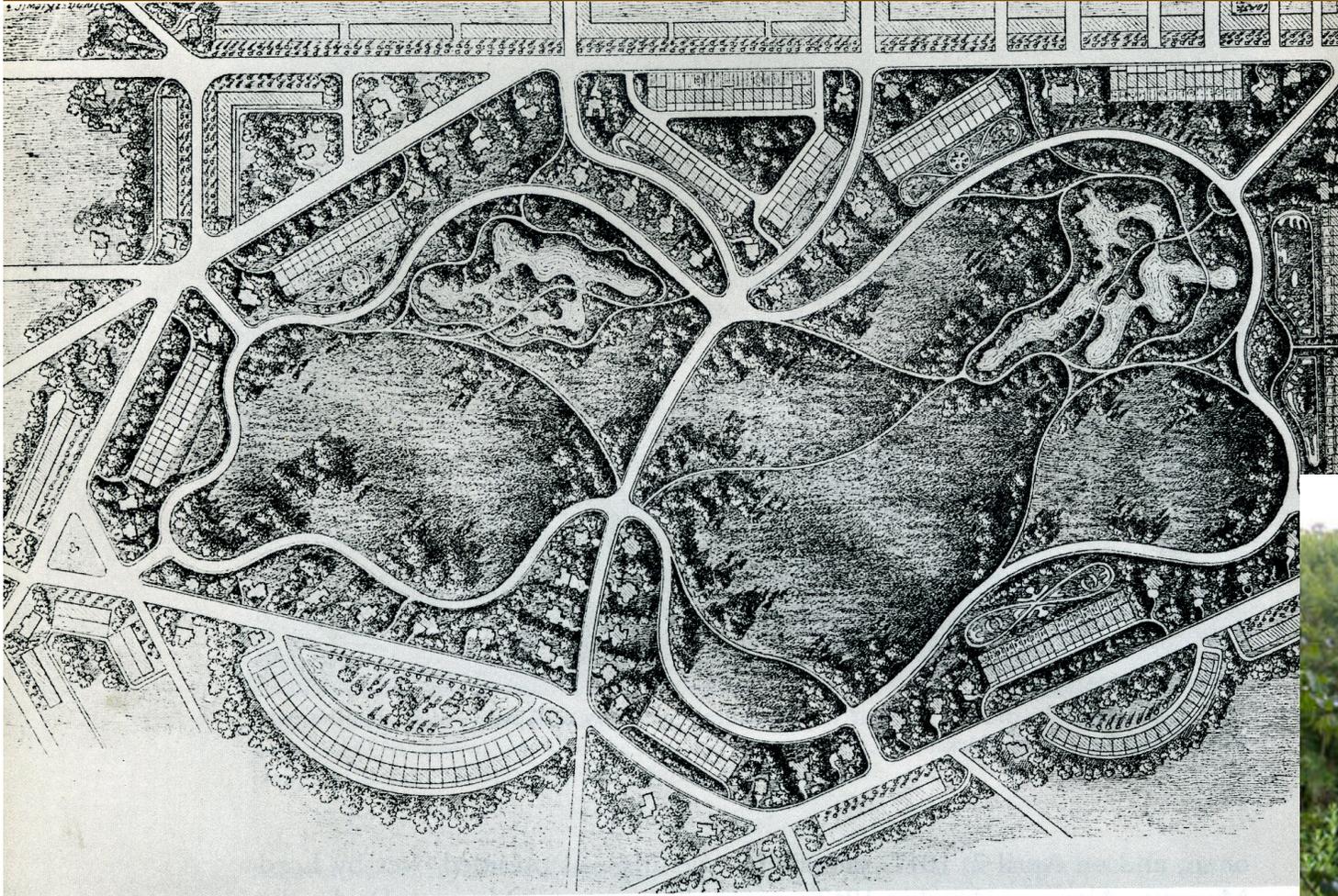


Joseph Paxton

learned his trade at Chatsworth, independent from strict aesthetic theory and synthesized artificial and natural characteristics, foremost fountain engineer of his day

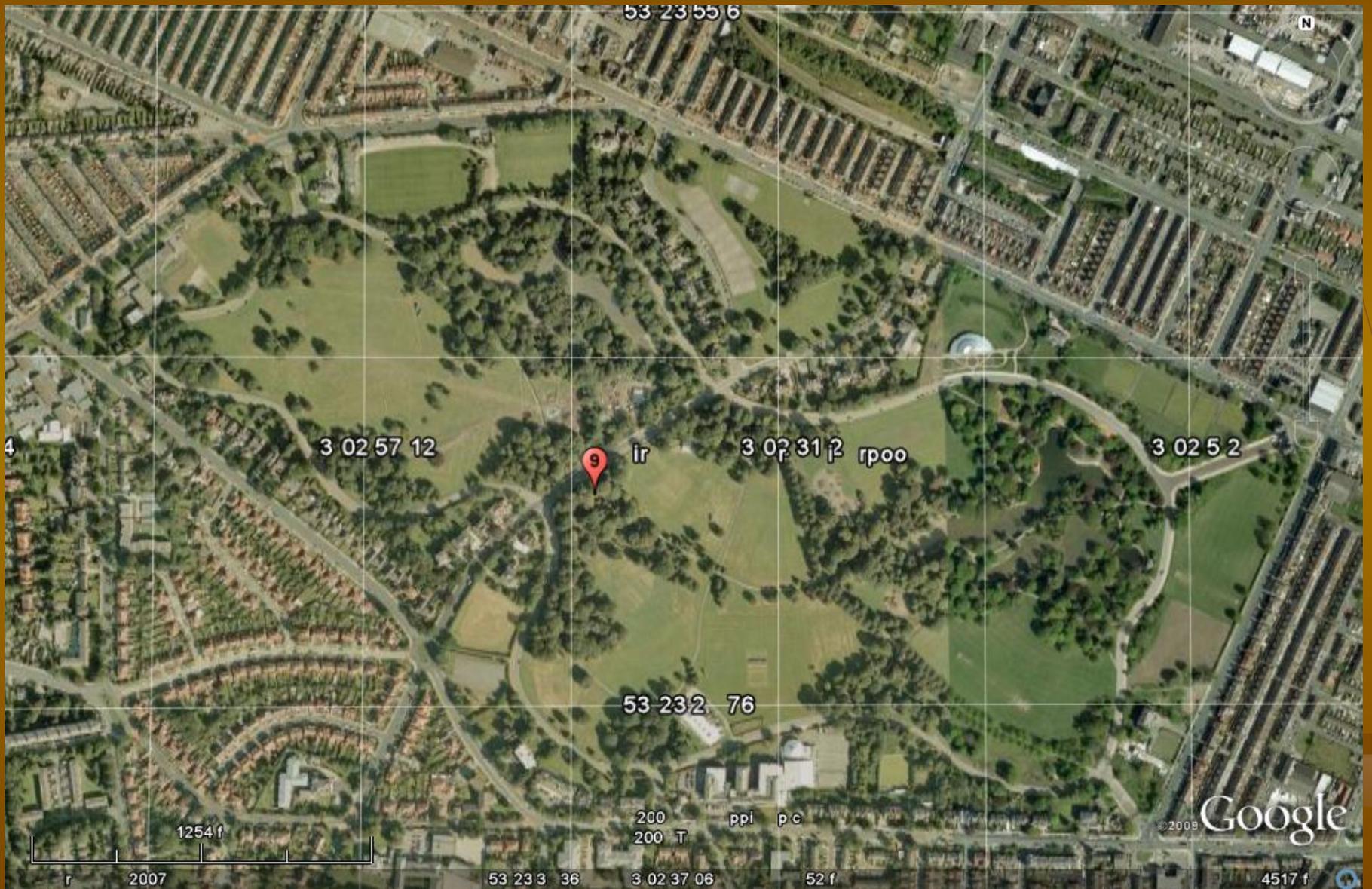
- Emperor Fountain at Chatsworth
- Developed a greenhouse there as well
- his efforts were especially valued by real estate developers and sanitary officials
- developed **Birkenhead (in Liverpool)** as a private real estate venture with proceedings from property sale used to take care of the park which also got money from selling hay and giving grazing rights
 - developed separate path system for horse drawn carts
 - conflicts even now with the use of development of parts of the site for formal sports
 - scenic emphasis
- Ornamental pavilion became standard issue
- parks became equated with art and natural history museums and libraries
- developed Crystal Palace in Hyde Park later moved to Sydenham in London

Birkenhead Park



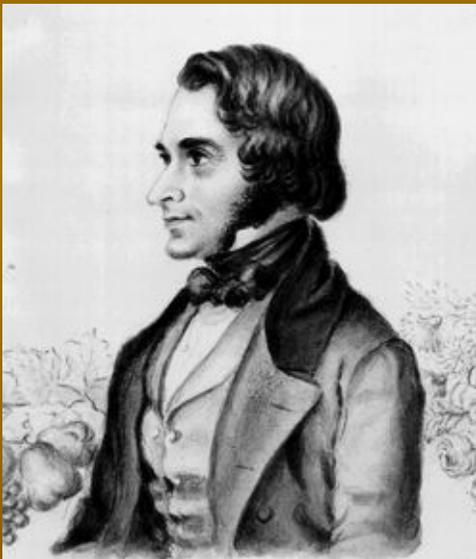
168. Plan of Birkenhead Park: started in 1843 by Joseph Paxton for the Improvement Commissioners of the Borough.



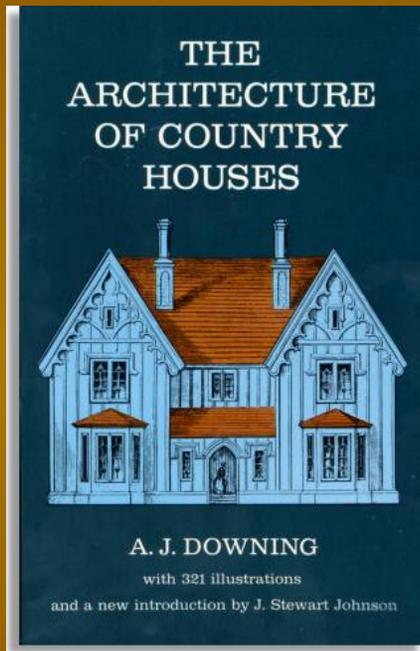


Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852)

- **A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening (1841)**
 - This was the story of the Americanizing of these influences recognizing the changed social climate and geographic scale of this country. He became the “*apostle of taste*”
 - Botanical background
 - A lot of famous collectors many feeding the frenzy in England and Europe
 - Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859)
 - David Douglas (1798-1834)
 - William Bartram (1739-1822)
 - David Hosack and botany for medicinal uses
 - Francois Andre Michaux (1770-1855)
 - Andre Palmentier (1780-1830)
 - recognized the need to accommodate a new nation with a scope unprecedented in Europe and with the development of democratic governance that was fundamental to his thoughts expressed in a kind of domesticity. His notions were overrun after the Civil war by the Gilded Age



Andrew Jackson Downing - 2

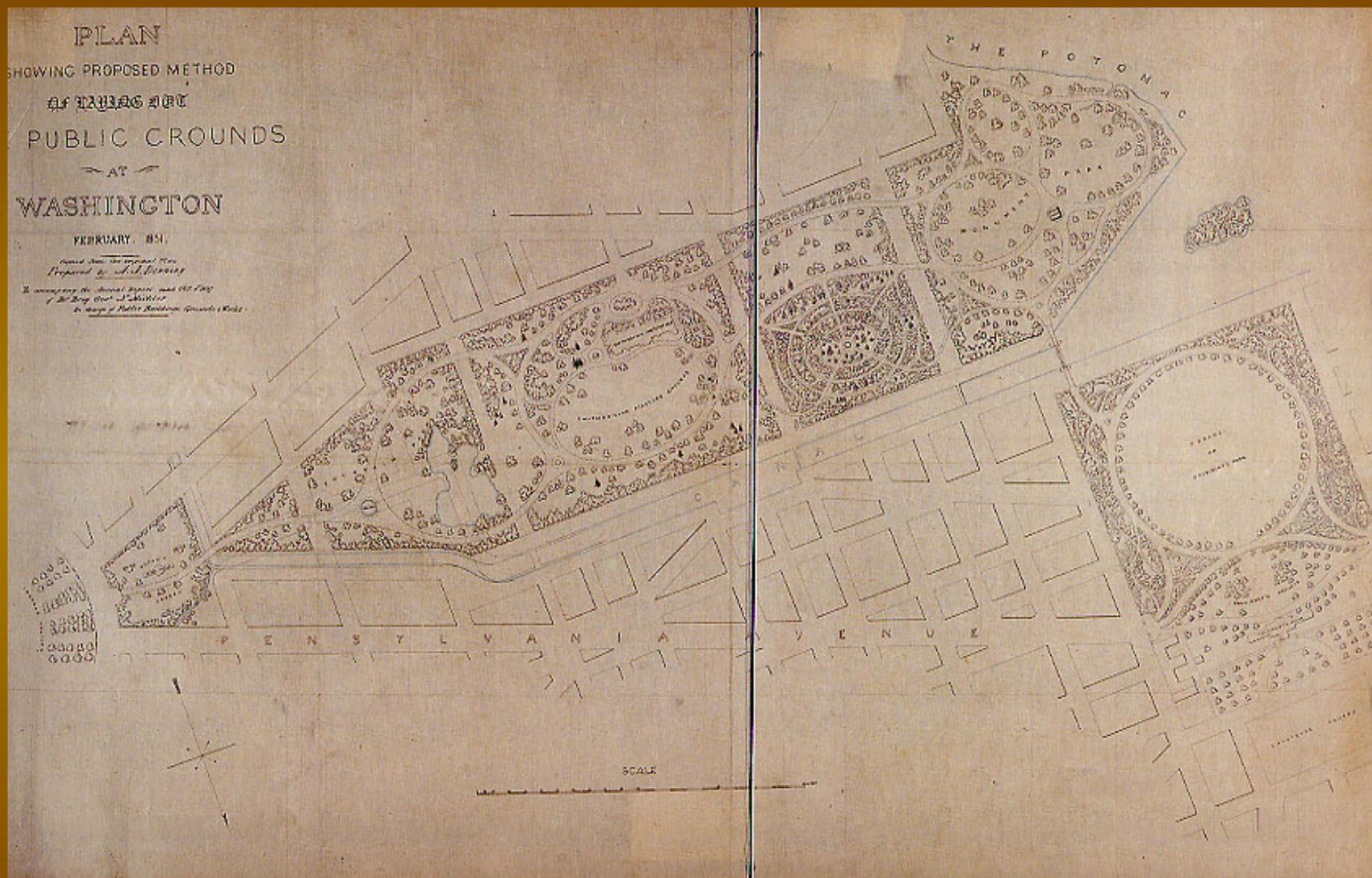


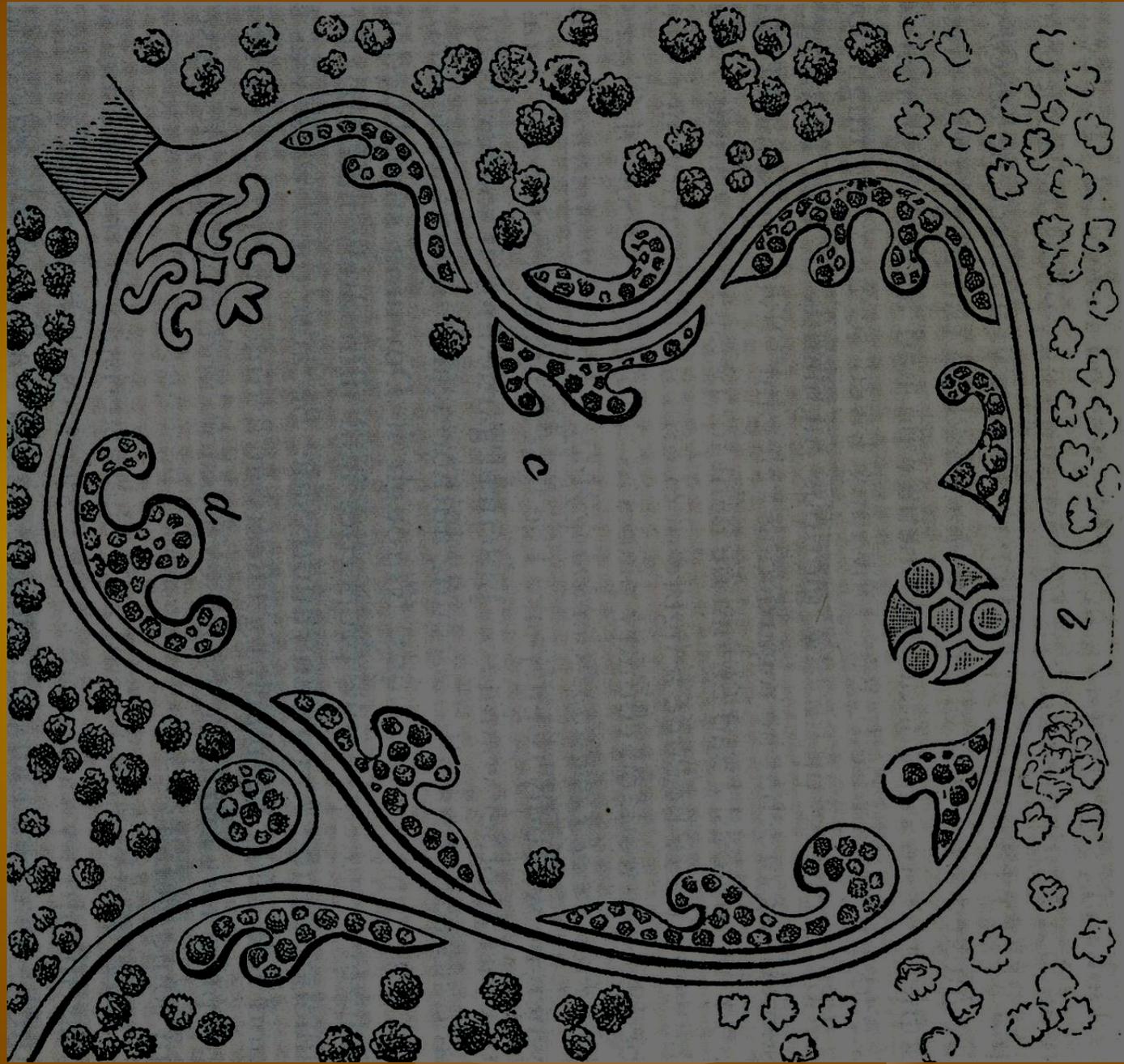
- rural vs suburban, citizen initiative
- verandas and American Gothic architecture
- preserving the idea of living in nature even in the face of smokestacks and industrialization
 - refined the ideas of the beautiful and the picturesque
 - used Repton's principles – **UNITY, HARMONY, VARIETY**
 - tempered picturesque with the practical
- editor for the Horticulturist magazine
 - argued for a public park in NYC
 - brought Vaux over here from France
 - worked on a project at the public grounds of the capital as an attempt at a public park, delayed in the politics of the upcoming war

PLAN
SHOWING PROPOSED METHOD
OF LAYING OUT
PUBLIC GROUNDS
AT
WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY, 1851.

*Revised from the original Plan
Prepared by J. S. Henshaw
In conformity with the Act of Congress, passed 1850,
of the 27th of August, 1850,
in regard to Public Buildings Grounds (10 Stat. 102)*





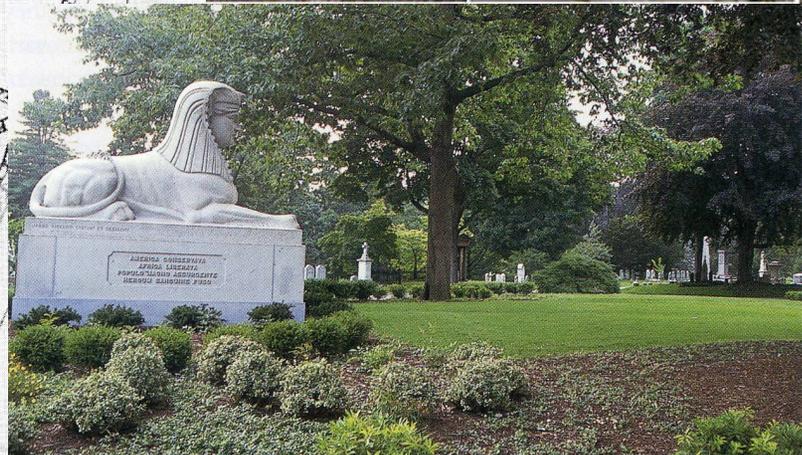
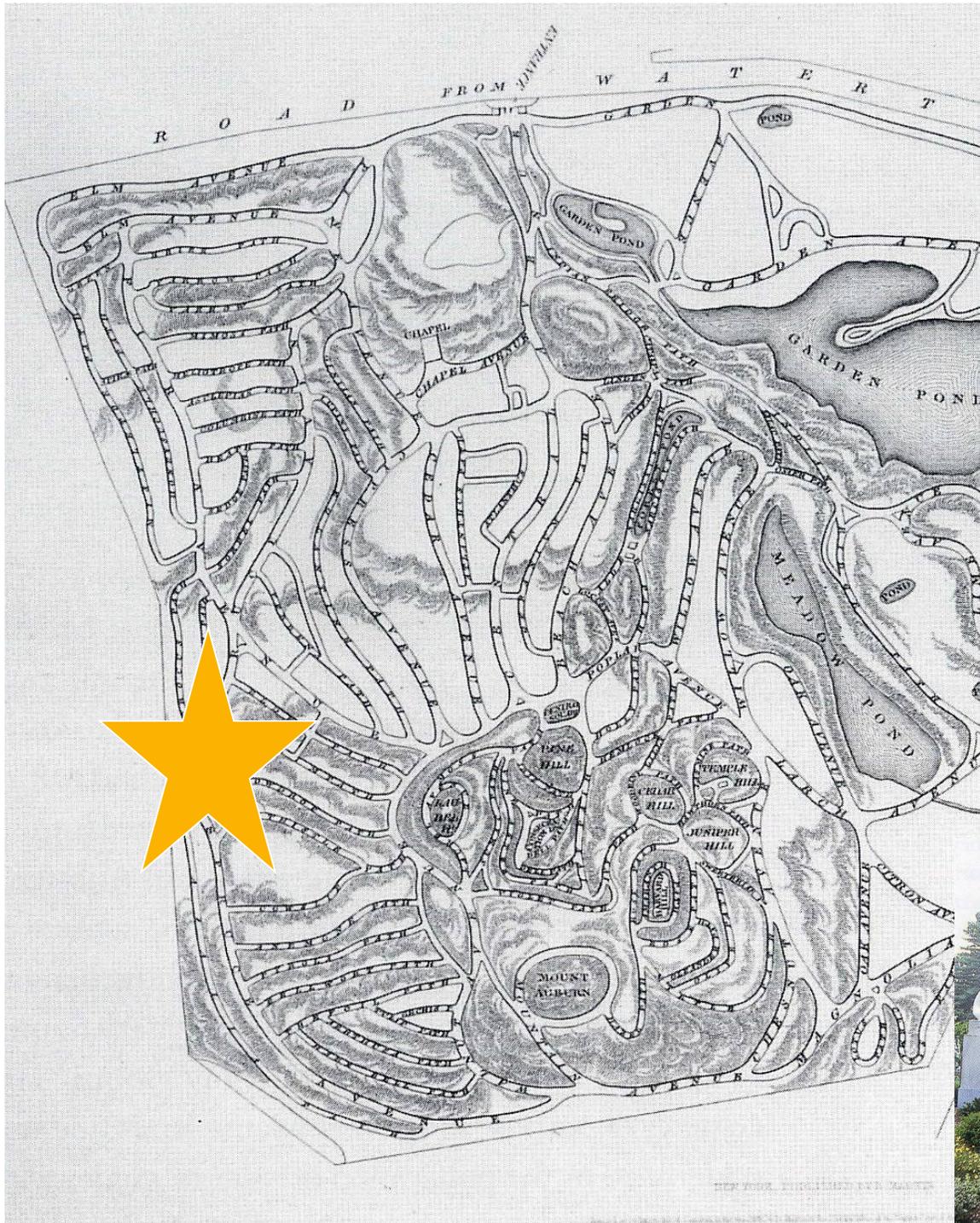
Commemorative Landscapes and Rural Cemeteries

- commemorating heroes
 - Trafalgar Square and Nelson's monument
 - Trajan's Column in Paris for Napoleon
 - Volksgarten in Germany



Cemeteries

- tree planting was considered an encouragement of latent tendencies towards pantheism
- creation of such a thing required a significant change in social values involving the secularization of death and the granting of dignity to the individual life as well as the right of associative sentiment on the part of family and friends
- first was **Pere-Lachaise** in Paris
- tapis vert
- famous people led to its acceptance
- **Mount Auburn in Boston**, associated with the **transcendentalist movement** there. Sentiment of the day was not the maudlin exercise of excessive emotion, just the granting of human emotion with pleasurable melancholy – “a sweet surrender of individual existence”
- Took a while to get it going, most of what we value today was the second half of 19th c
- Didactic landscape with contemplative notions of landscape
- Other examples include Laurel Hill in Philadelphia, Green Wood in Brooklyn, Cave Hill in St Louis
- It also asserted an influence over existing grave yards as they actually started planting trees





FLO and Vaux as Park Builders and City planners



Central Park

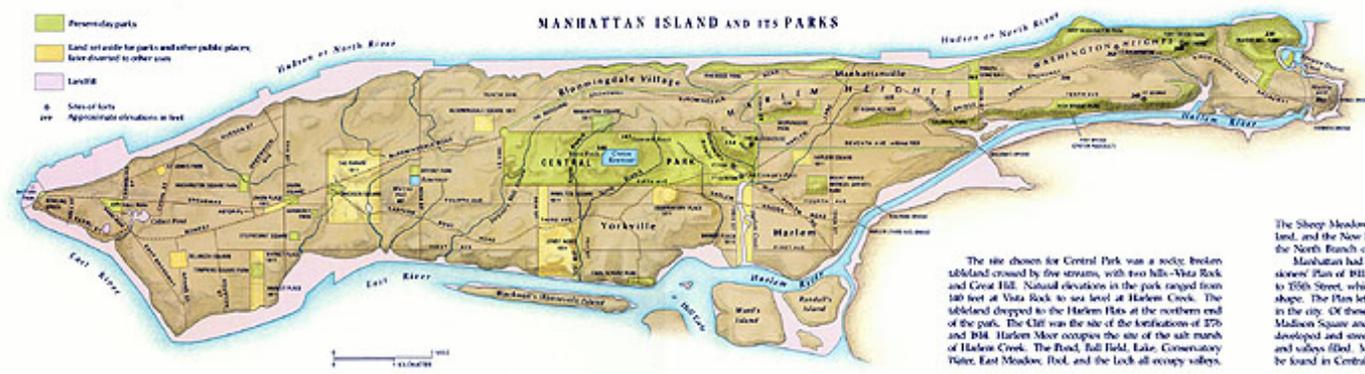
- Background- NY was involved for decades in a struggle for a park. Downing was a part of that, a desire to be competitive with European cities was as well. Art was becoming commoditized. Immigrants were heading here in vast numbers making public health issues. Mayor Wood in 1854 set aside some property
- Had to begin immediately zoning the periphery to control use and keep value, cost overruns immediately just in acquiring the property. They spent 5 mil getting the land and that was supposed to cover everything including construction.
- Set up a commission to remove the graft of local politics if not the penny pinching
- Began site prep and clearing right away, Olmsted was on site engineer at this time assisting Egbert Viele
- Developed what came to be called the “**Greensward plan**”
- Developed a sense of landscape that went beyond horticultural embellishment and grasped its social efficacy. Architecture and art were also subservient to the overall effect of tranquility and rugged rural scenery. Emphasized shifting panoramas that tried to harmonize. His experience with English country sides as a young man came into play – “green, dripping, glistening, gorgeous”



Publication of this map was made possible by generous gifts from:

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 ERWIN L. WEISS, JR.
 THE WEST VILLAGE COMMITTEE
 MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDS OF CENTRAL PARK

and in memory of
 DONALD A. DENNIS
 EDWARD THOM HARRISON
 ROBERT F. WAGNER, JR.
 ESTELLE MOSE



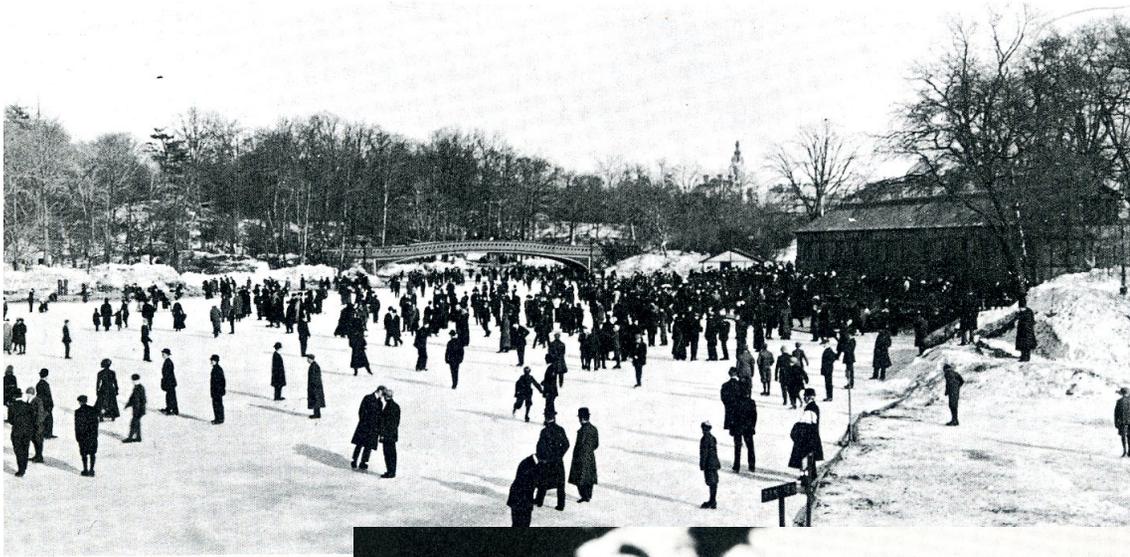
NOTES: (After L. Mable, *Unconquered City of the City of New York*, New York, 1961, New York City and County, Map, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1964, Map of the City of New York and County of New York, the Commission, Map, prepared by John Randel, Jr., New York, 1853, Revised Edition, Plan of the City of New York, compiled by the City of New York, 1974.)

The Sheep Meadow and the North Meadow occupy 140-acre land, and the New Reservoir was built in a basin formed by the North Branch of the Saw Kill.

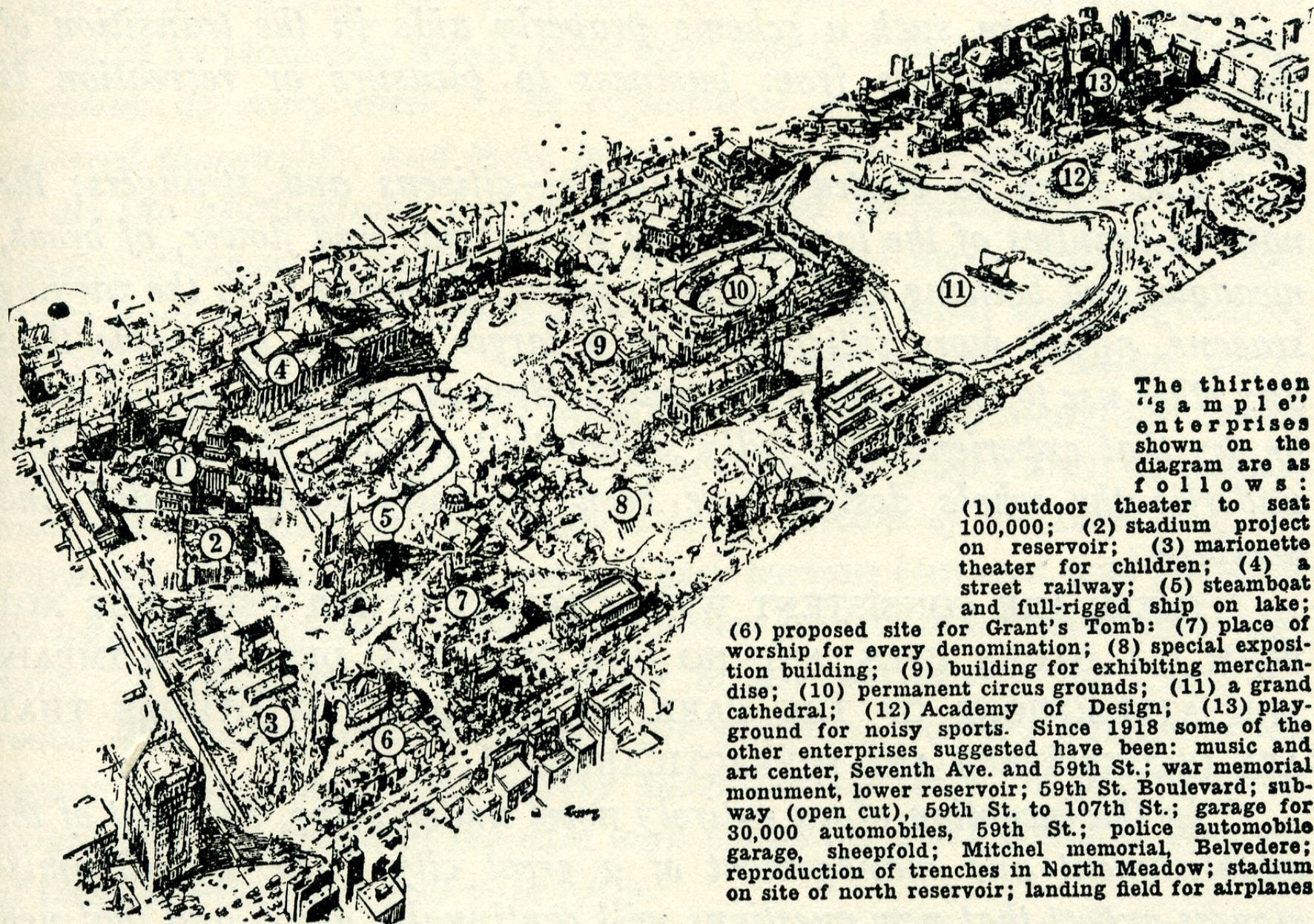
Manhattan had developed piecemeal until the Commissioners' Plan of 1811 created a gridiron extending northward to 156th Street, which gave Central Park its long rectangular shape. The plan left space for parks, squares and markets in the city. Of these only Tompkins Square, Union Square, Madison Square and Marston Square remain. As the city developed and streets were graded, hillsides were cut away and valleys filled. Manhattan's original topography is still to be found in Central Park, although considerably altered.

Central Park

- Sunk the traverse roads, developed a sense of space through grass and ponds
- Always had to work around the rectangular aspects of the site. Started with 750 and developed **843 acres**.
- Established architectural ideas that carried through
- Set up spaces for neighborly activity (families and friends) and gregarious activity (strangers)
- His spaces because they were not designed for just one use have been infinitely more adaptable over the years
- He engaged the sentiments of both the picturesque and the romantic, trying to convey a sense of social responsibility – a people's park à la Birkenhead only American
- FLO was involved as designer of the grading improvements, supervised planting and managed and administered the policies for its use. Later he chose to work on admin with the red Cross during the Civil war.







The thirteen
"s a m p l e"
enterprises
shown on the
diagram are as
f o l l o w s :

(1) outdoor theater to seat 100,000; (2) stadium project on reservoir; (3) marionette theater for children; (4) a street railway; (5) steamboat and full-rigged ship on lake; (6) proposed site for Grant's Tomb; (7) place of worship for every denomination; (8) special exposition building; (9) building for exhibiting merchandise; (10) permanent circus grounds; (11) a grand cathedral; (12) Academy of Design; (13) playground for noisy sports. Since 1918 some of the other enterprises suggested have been: music and art center, Seventh Ave. and 59th St.; war memorial monument, lower reservoir; 59th St. Boulevard; subway (open cut), 59th St. to 107th St.; garage for 30,000 automobiles, 59th St.; police automobile garage, sheepfold; Mitchel memorial, Belvedere; reproduction of trenches in North Meadow; stadium on site of north reservoir; landing field for airplanes

HOW CENTRAL PARK MIGHT HAVE LOOKED IF THE INVADERS HAD NOT BEEN DEFEATED
A few of the unsuccessful attempts to divert the park from its primary purpose, as visualized by "The New York Times"

Prospect Park - Brooklyn (526 acres)

- Many of the same design ideas
- b/c they were involved earlier, they were able to control more the view and water shed
- similar topo features
- ice polished escarpments
- large boulders
- this time naturally rich soil
- no traverse roads
- more scope for lake and reflections and creation of spaces associated with that

Modified Plan, 1901

■ Prospect Park:

It was developed in a less contentious environment where the physical boundaries of the park were determined more by the natural qualities of the land than the street grid.

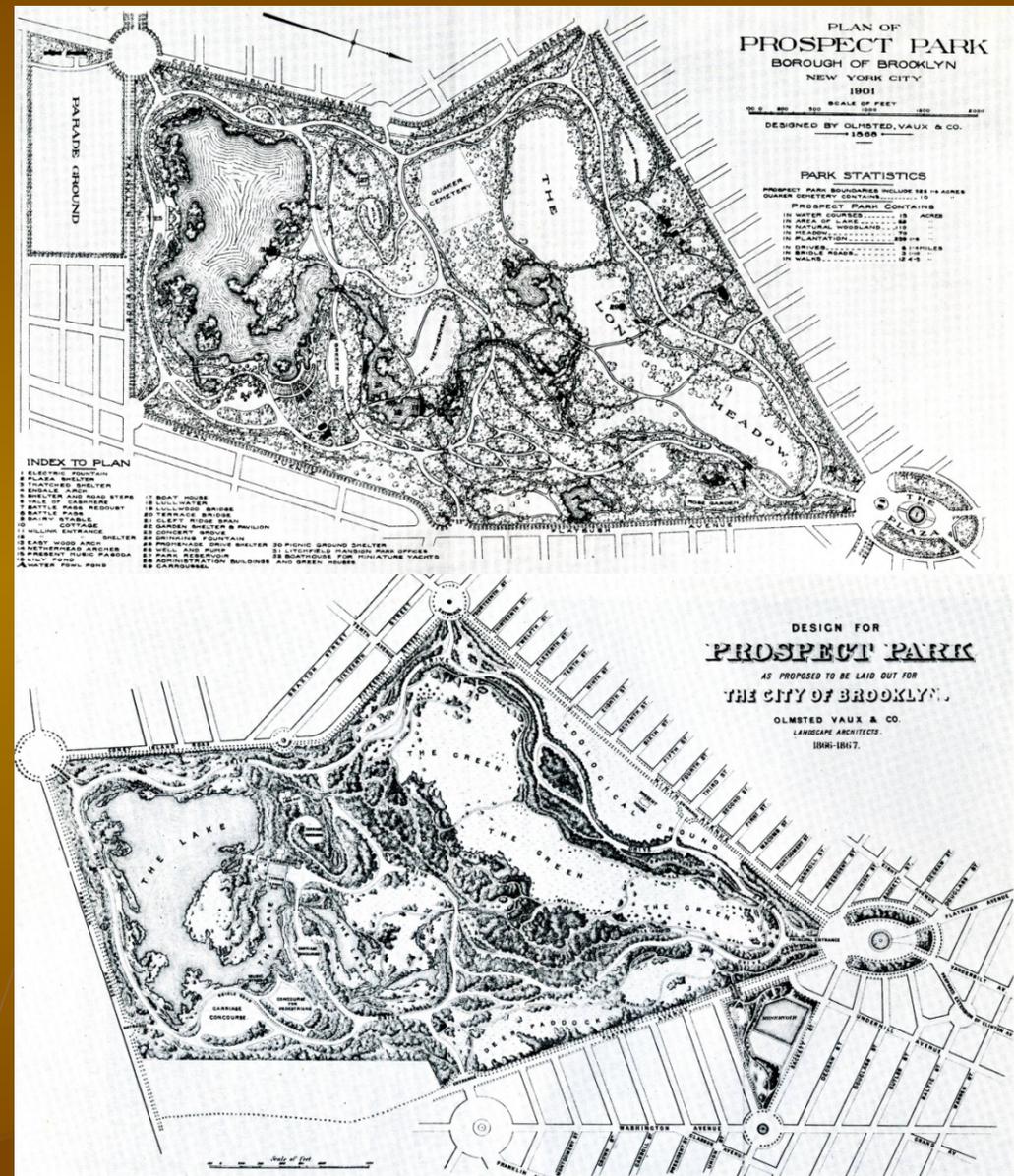
Both are well formed pastoral creations organized by sight lines.

PP has enough room that the Long Meadow has the opportunity to sweep away in a curve.

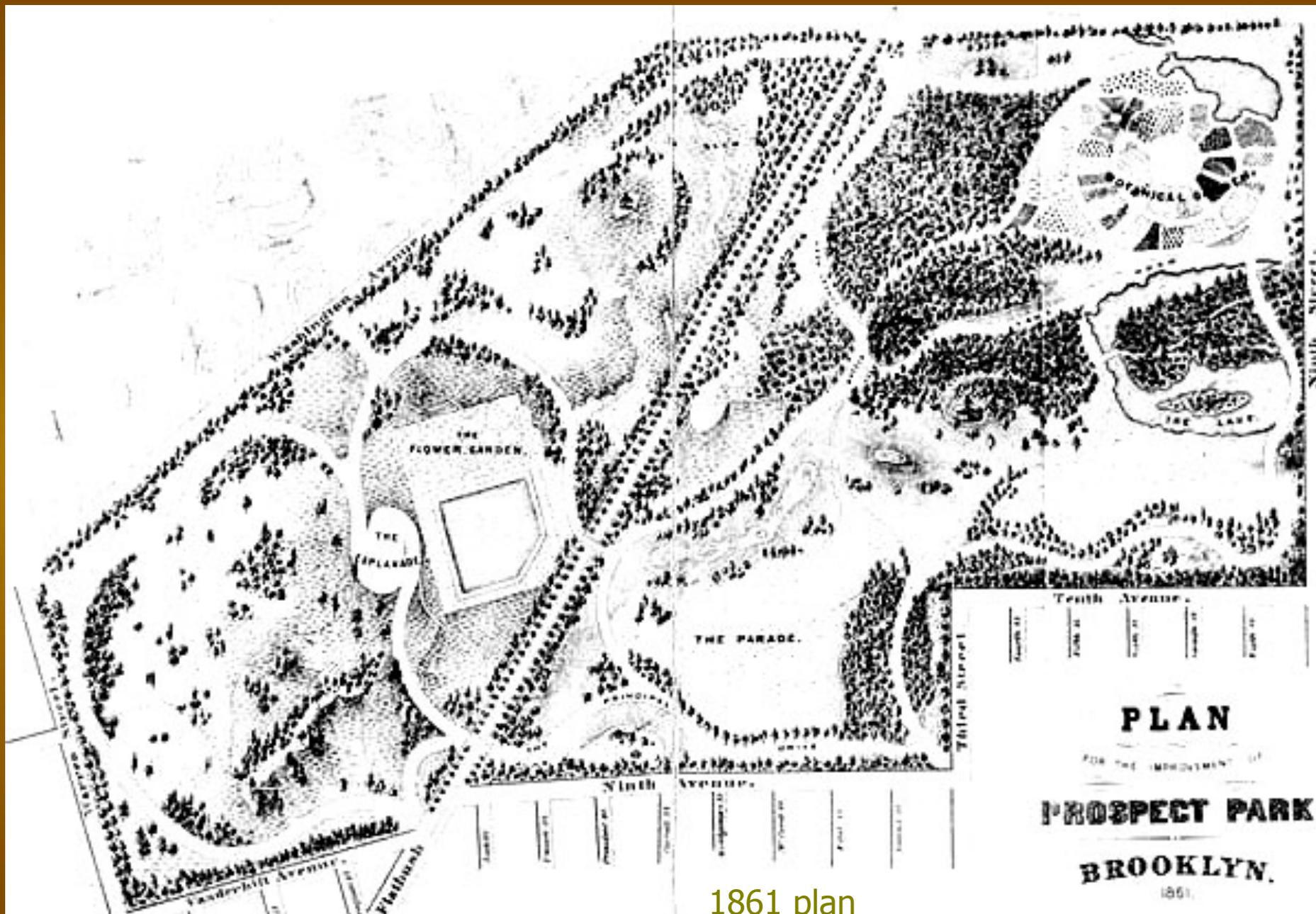
The lake is in a natural depression where the inward focus is more natural.

The shape allows for a more thorough development of the flow of the spaces (sequence of designs).

Overall there is a greater sense of “aroundness” where there are a variety of routes.



Plan, 1866



1861 plan

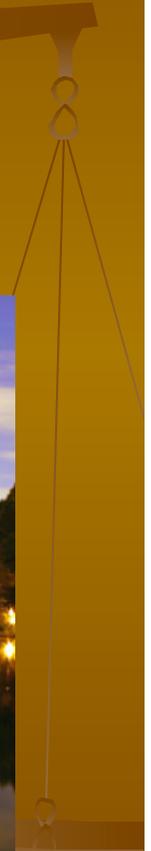


DESIGN FOR
PROSPECT PARK
IN
THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

1871
OLMSTED VASK & CO. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
J. V. CULVER, CHIEF ENGINEER.



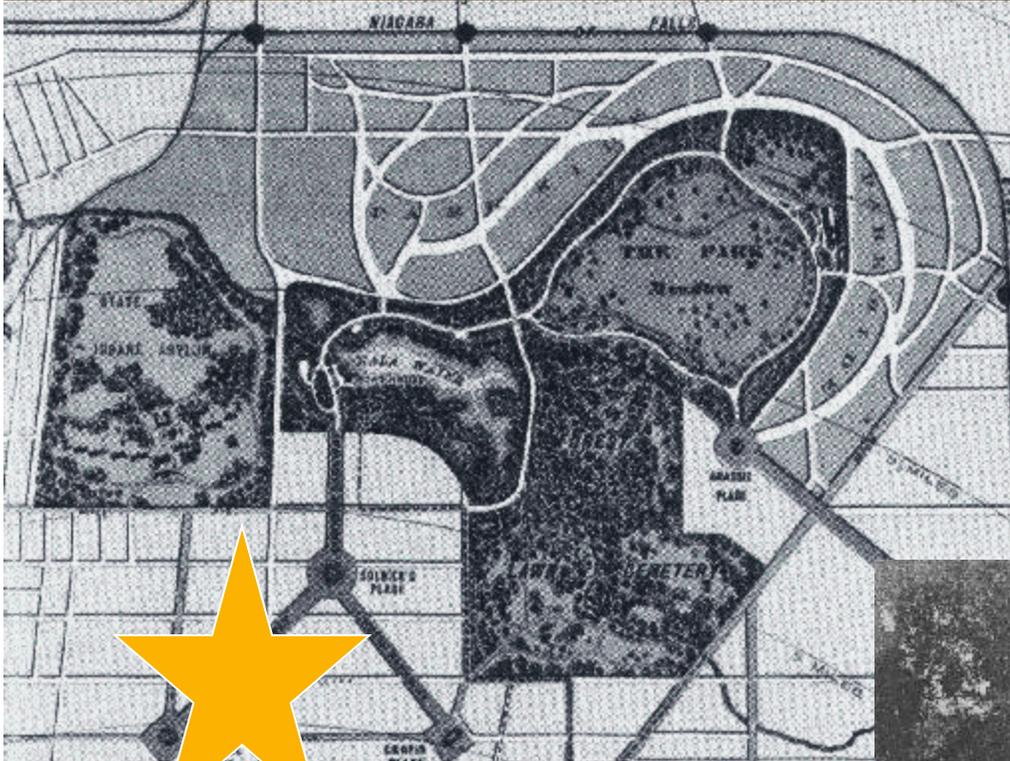
SCALE BY FEET



City Planners

- Separated traffic in Prospect and encouraged the development of parkways out into the city – tried to connect it to the beach on the Atlantic thereby dealing with the various boroughs more comprehensively predating the metro planning
- Attempt to alleviate the strict grid and its health and livability issues
- Working with the developing separation of work and living space, attempting to make green the connection
 - **Buffalo's parkway system**
 - **Riverside III** and more parkways
 - **Boston's Emerald Necklace** with Elliot
 - **Biltmore** with Hunt and Gifford Pinchot (founding head of the US Forest Service)
 - **Jackson Park, site of the Columbian Exposition** and a neoclassical embrace (with a small island to consider)
 - *Issues with the entrances to Prospect Park and what it says about City Planning today.*

Buffalo's Park System



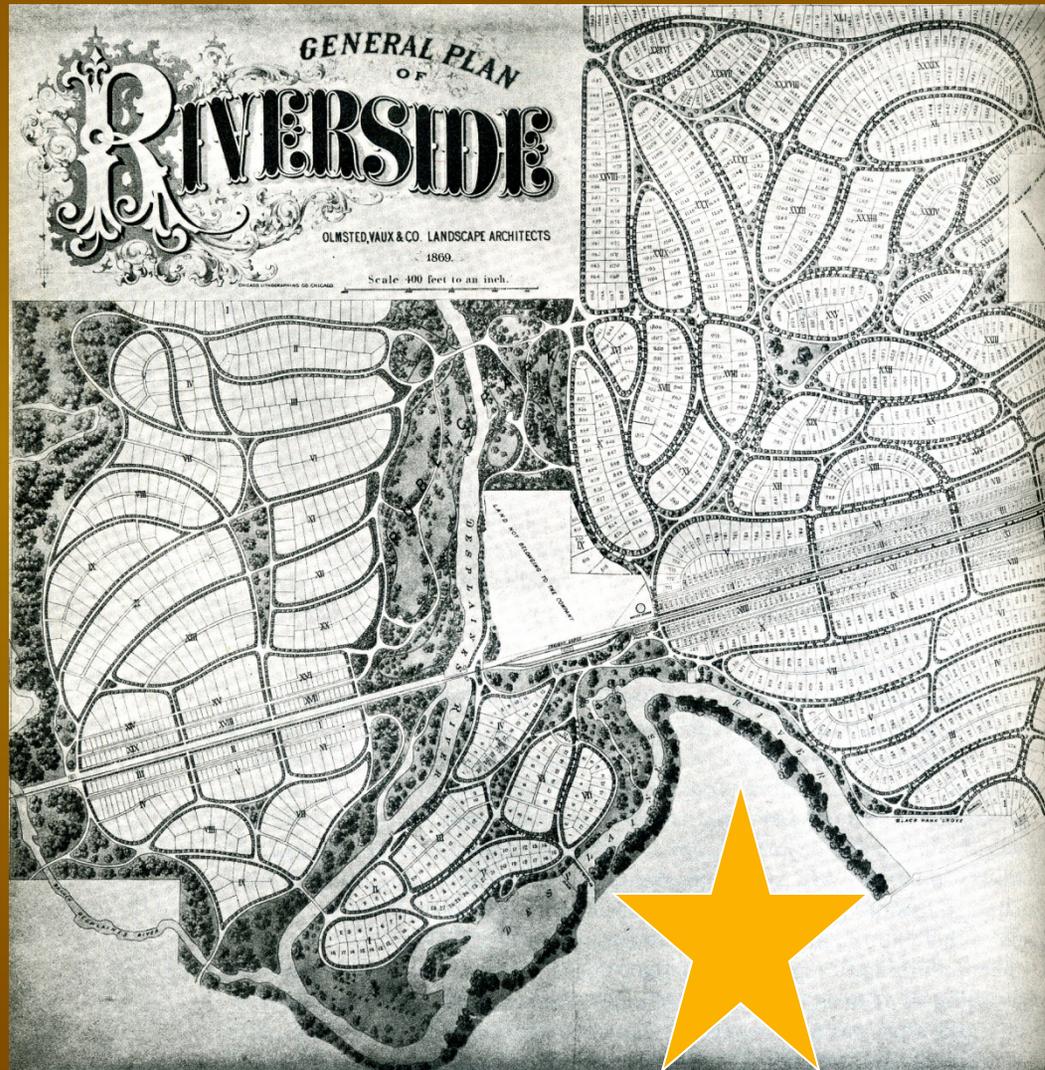
Among The Islands Park Lake, Buffalo, N. Y.



Drive at Delaware Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

*Harriet time to write a letter so
Ass. this. Shes Theatre Buffalo.*

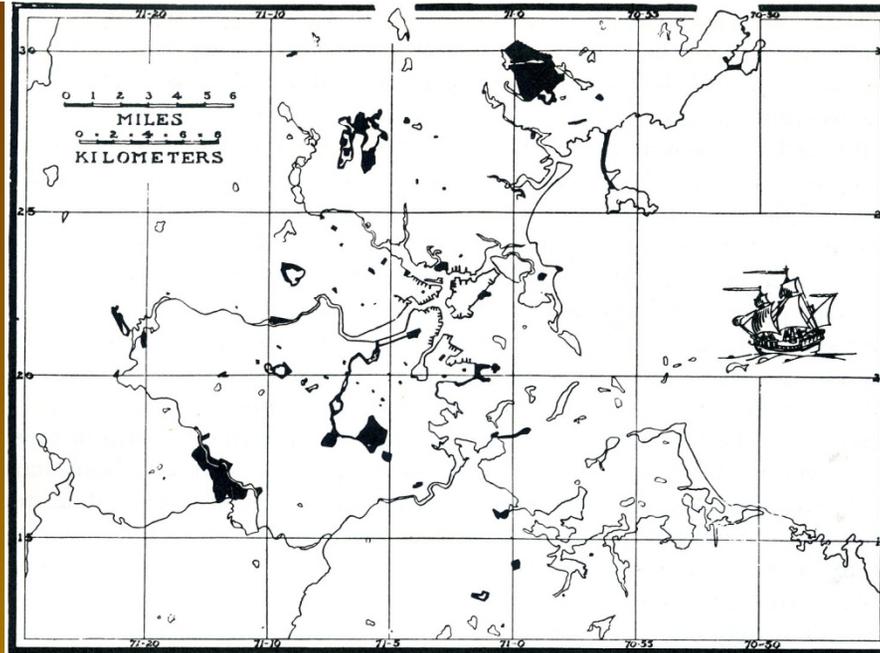
Riverside



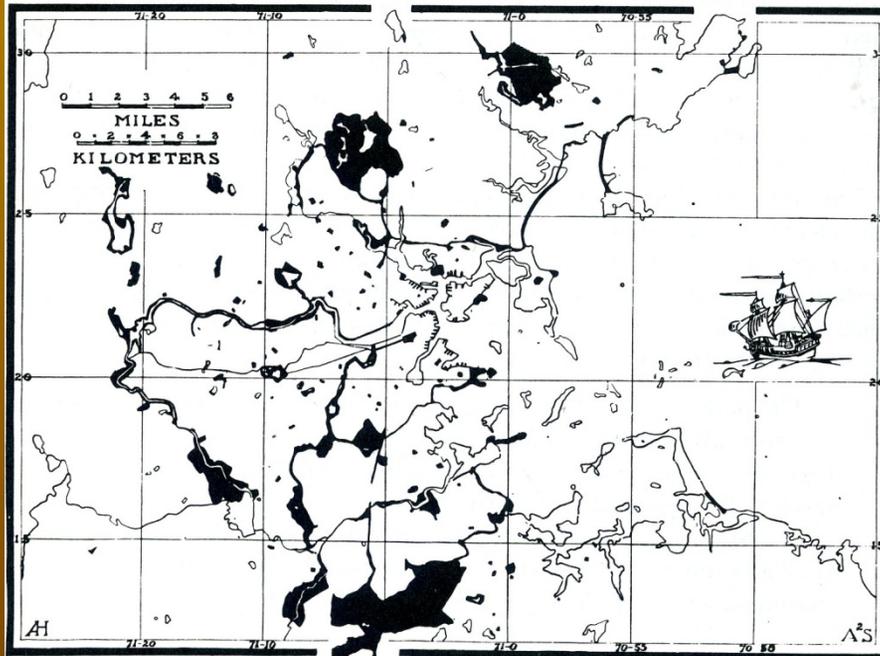
Boston's Emerald Necklace





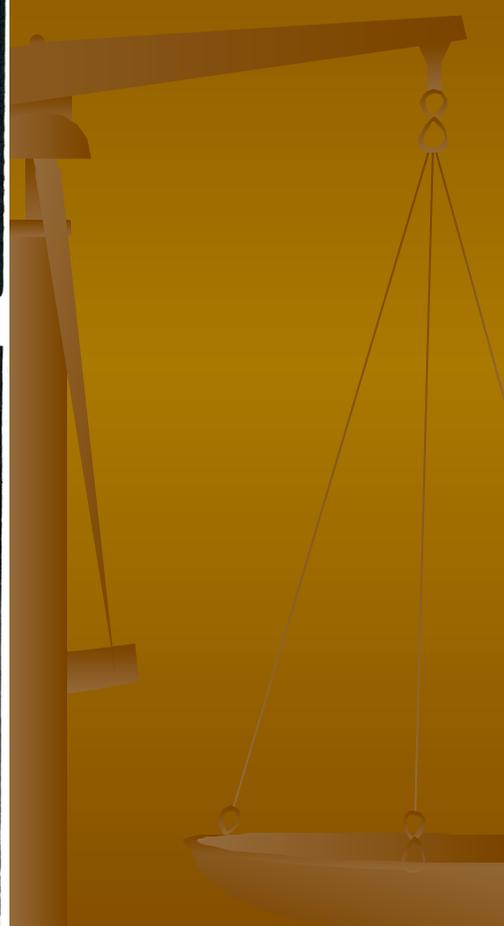


OPEN SPACES ABOUT BOSTON ≈ 1893



OPEN SPACES ABOUT BOSTON ≈ 1900

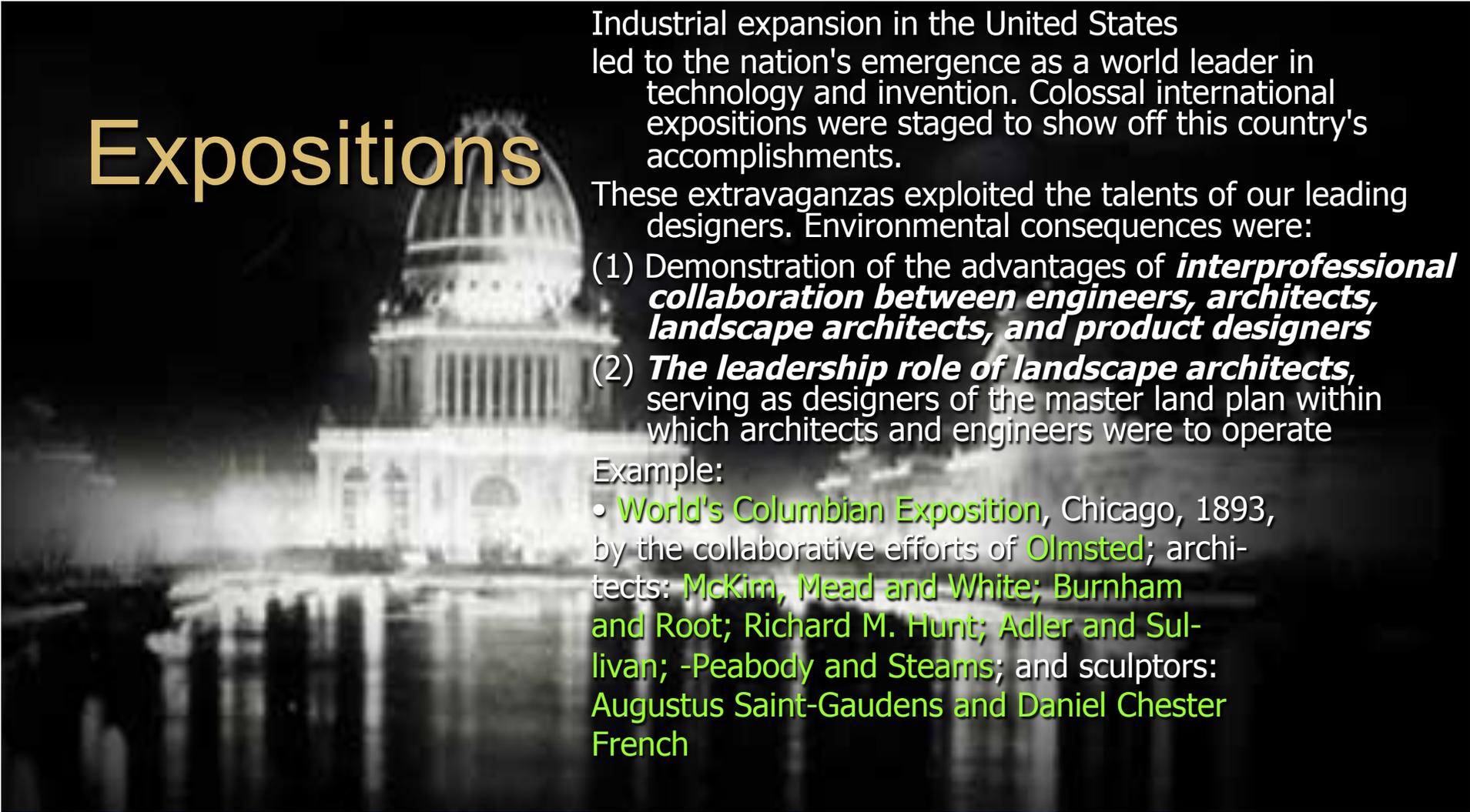
219. Charts showing the actual growth of a metropolitan park system in seven years.



Biltmore House



Expositions



Industrial expansion in the United States led to the nation's emergence as a world leader in technology and invention. Colossal international expositions were staged to show off this country's accomplishments.

These extravaganzas exploited the talents of our leading designers. Environmental consequences were:

- (1) Demonstration of the advantages of ***interprofessional collaboration between engineers, architects, landscape architects, and product designers***
- (2) ***The leadership role of landscape architects***, serving as designers of the master land plan within which architects and engineers were to operate

Example:

- **World's Columbian Exposition**, Chicago, 1893, by the collaborative efforts of **Olmsted**; architects: **McKim, Mead and White; Burnham and Root; Richard M. Hunt; Adler and Sullivan; -Peabody and Stearns**; and sculptors: **Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Daniel Chester French**

An undesirable consequence of the Chicago Fair was the widespread influence that the fair's architectural motif had on many cities and civic architecture in the United States. The "classical" motif of the major pavilions of the "great white way" was adopted as emerging cities built courthouses, post offices, city halls, libraries, and so on. Thus while an aroused interest in civic design followed the fair, the model chosen was a step backward architecturally.





40. Jackson Park, 1950s. Olmsted's Wooded Isle remains essentially unchanged.





Garden Cities, then City Beautiful

A change in approach over time



Courtesy of New York Historical Society

The Park in 1863

Looking north. Compare the view of the Park to-day given opposite page 200

Published by John Bachmann



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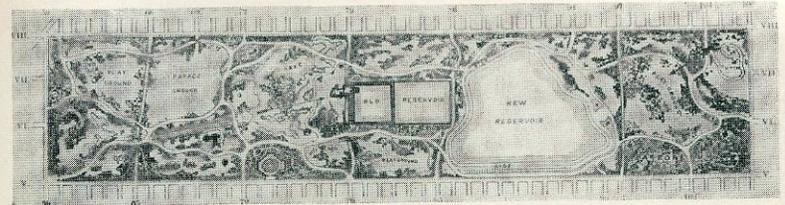
Central Park To-day

Compare the view in 1863 given opposite page 76

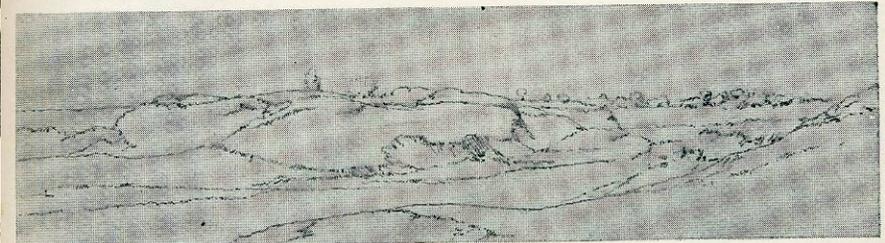
Olmsted's Vision



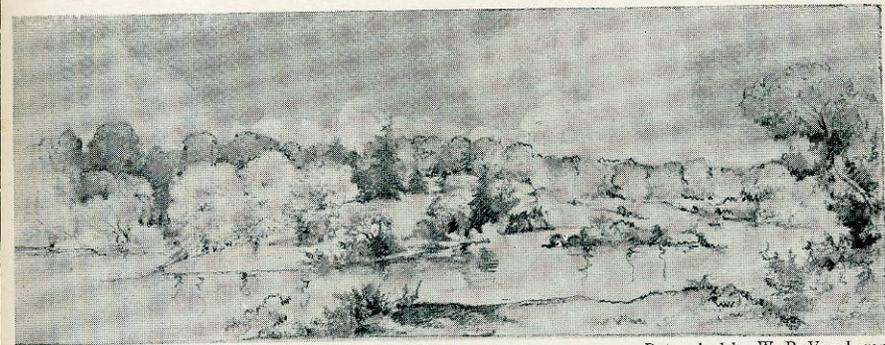
"GREENSWARD" SKETCH NO. 1



(Map showed this view was taken from "Point A," near Fifth Avenue and 59th Street)



"PRESENT OUTLINES"



From photostat of sketch

Retouched by W. B. Van Ingen

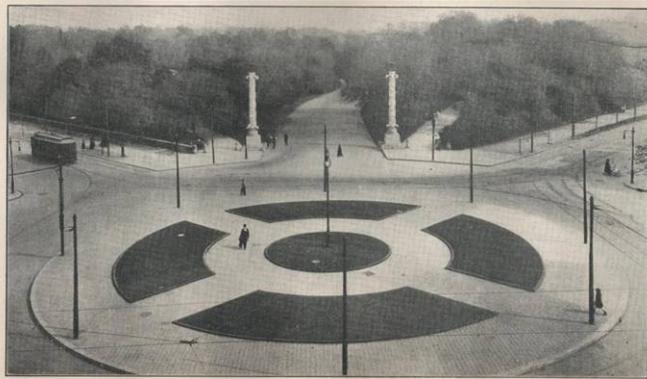
"EFFECT PROPOSED"

The Lake in the Lower Park

City Beautiful



MAIN ENTRANCE, PROSPECT PARK.



Improvement of Plaza, 15th Street and 9th Avenue, Brooklyn.



SOUTHERLY ENTRANCE, PROSPECT PARK.