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Pioneers of American Landscape Design



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Pioneers of American landscape design : an annotated bibliography / edited by Charles A. Birnbaum and Lisa E. Crowder ; research assistants, Sally Boasberg... {et al.} : sponsors, The Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States at Wave Hill... {et al.}. p. cm. -- (NPS Reading List)

Includes bibliographical references.

1. Landscape architecture--United States--Bio-bibliography. 2. Landscape architects--United States--Biography--bibliography. 3. Horticulture--United States--Bio-bibliography. 4. Horticulturists--United States--Biography-bibliography. 5. Horticultural writers-- United States--Bio-bibliography. 6. Planning--United States--Bio-bibliography. 7. Planners--United States--Biography-bibliography. I. Birnbaum, Charles A. II. Crowder, Lisa E., III. Boasberg, Sally. IV. Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States. V. Historic Landscape Initiative (Project) VI. Series.

Z5996.5.U6P56 1993

{SB469.9}

712'.092'2--dc20

93-41830

CIP

Pioneers of American Landscape Design

An Annotated Bibliography

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The Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States at Wave Hill
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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Washington, D.C.

Preservation Assistance Division
Historic Landscape Initiative
1993

MISSION

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department also promotes the goals of Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U. S. Administration.

PIONEERS OF AMERICAN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The goal of this project is to document the lives and careers of those people who have shaped the American landscape. To this end, the Historic Landscape Initiative of the National Park Service's Preservation Assistance Division, in cooperation with the Catalog of Landscape Records at Wave Hill, has begun the implementation of a database to contain biographic, bibliographic and archival information on these individuals. The project seeks to document not only professional landscape architects, but all those who have played a significant role in shaping our designed landscape heritage -- horticulturists, landscape gardeners, architects, engineers, educators, writers, cemetery designers, planners, and others. This interim publication represents an attempt to make this resource available to researchers and practitioners. However, it does not constitute a complete record of the information received to this date. Many have had to be excluded due to space constraints...and the work continues.

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328
ISBN 0-16-041974-3

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A project such as this could not be realized without the contributions of a national network of committed historians, landscape architects and preservation professionals.

Beginning with the projects co-sponsors, all gave generously of their time and knowledge. This includes the Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States at Wave Hill, (Catha Grace Rambush, Chris Panos); the Office of Horticulture, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, (Kathryn Meehan, Susan R. Gurney and Marca L. Woodhams); the Special Collections Division of the Frances Loeb Library, Harvard University, Graduate School of Design, (Mary Daniels); Dumbarton Oaks Library and Studies in Landscape Architecture Program, (Joachim Wolschke-Bulmahn, Annie Thacher); the American Society of Landscape Architects (David Bohardt, Lisa Koester) and the Architecture Library, University of Maryland, National Trust for Historic Preservation Collection, (Sally Sims Stokes).

There has also been a core working group. The responsibilities of these individuals has varied ranging from content review, to research and documentation strategies. To all we are grateful. This includes Sarah Boasberg, Laura Byers, Jot Carpenter, Keith Crotz, Mary Daniels, Robert E. Grese, Mac Griswold, Herbert Finch, Robert R. Harvey, Robin Karson, Susan Klaus, Michael Laurie, Arleyn Levee, Elizabeth K. Meyer, Dr. Keith Morgan, Patricia M. O'Donnell, Marion Pressley, Walter Punch, Miriam E. Rutz, Dr. David Schuyler, Julia Sniderman, David Streatfield, Dr. George Tatum, William H. Tishler, Suzanne Turner, Nöel Dorsey Vernon, Piera Weiss, and Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky.

Following the recommendations of this working group, there has also been a team of committed researchers to supplement research findings and confirm citations prepared by others. These responsibilities have ranged from recording full runs of period journals into the data base, to providing narrative descriptions for citations provided by experts on individual practitioners. This indefatigable team has included Sarah Boasberg, Lee D'Zmura, Susan Klaus, Suzanne Keith and Joanne Lawson.

Having all of these resources accessible to us locally has also been critical for this undertaking. Here, several institutions have made their collections readily available. This includes the Office of Horticulture of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, the American Society of Landscape Architects Library and Fellows File, the Landscape Architecture Library of Dumbarton Oaks, and the database of The Catalog of Landscape Records at Wave Hill. Without this generous support and complete access this project would not be possible.

The contributions of nearly two hundred regional contributors must also be gratefully recognized. As described in the introduction that follows, this data base project will take several years to realize. In many instances individual entries were contributed for this publication and have not been included for a variety of reasons (these are described in greater detail in the introduction).

Finally, the support of my colleagues at the Preservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service, especially H. Ward Jandl has been essential. In particular, the contributions of Lisa Crowder in the compilation and editing of the document were indispensable.

The recognition of these visionary pioneers within a preservation treatment construct is not only critical, but it will greatly expand the foundation of knowledge when attempting to make educated treatment decisions for these irreplaceable resources.

Charles A. Birnbaum, Project Director
September 1993

INTRODUCTION

In the United States there is no singular sourcebook or finding aid for researchers seeking information on those visionary practitioners who have had a significant impact on the designed American landscape. Possessing a broad range of skills and training, these historical figures included landscape gardeners, horticulturists, nursery owners, landscape architects, engineers, planners, architects, cemetery designers, golf course architects, superintendents, educators and writers. To date, these unchronicled practitioners have posed a challenge for landscape historians and landscape architects alike when attempting to evaluate a property's significance, or establish its necessary context.

National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes states that *"determining the relationship between an individual landscape and the historic development and practice of landscape architecture is an essential factor in determining significance."* If we are to successfully understand the significance and integrity of an individual property and prescribe a landscape preservation treatment, it seems critical to understand individual practitioners' design philosophies, their career canons, and the ability to identify and evaluate what is extant of that legacy on the American landscape today. How then can we readily obtain this much needed contextual information?

As an indication of this need and surge in interest, *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places* was published in 1989 as part of the *Building Watchers Series* by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Preservation Press. The book contains twenty-one illustrated designer profiles with an equal number of descriptions of landscape types. In the introduction, the editor William H. Tishler stated, *"A better understanding of this legacy can help us shape future environments that will continue, and perhaps even strengthen, the inseparable relationship Americans have always had with their land."* This philosophy while well stated is not new. In 1923, under the direction of the Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects, *The Significance of the Fine Arts* was first published. The publication included individual author contributions on such topics as Landscape Design (Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.), City Planning (Edward Herbert Bennett), and Industrial Arts (Huger Elliott). In the book's epilogue, C. Howard Walker stated *"to perform we must comprehend the work of our predecessors, for of what avail is it to attempt to carry on the torch kept alive by our ancestors, if we have no knowledge of what fed its flame?"*

In response to long standing need, this publication and its associated ongoing data base, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design: An Annotated Bibliography*, has been undertaken. To date, over one hundred entries have been completed with several thousand related annotations. This publication presents a representative cross section of sixty-one entries. For each there is a brief biographical profile, annotated period and modern sources, a concise statement on the location and contents of archival collections, and a likeness of the practitioner or an illustration of a related landscape project. Following these entries, (pp. 137-142) is a list of the pioneer designers for which we currently have insufficient information. This list, which now numbers over 700, continues to grow as research yields new findings. A citation submission form is included. The form may be copied, as needed, and sent back to the National Park Service Preservation Assistance Division to share findings of your own. With this sharing of information, the data base can continue to grow. We also encourage outside researchers to contact the Preservation Assistance Division directly so that a cursory review of the current database holdings may be undertaken.

This first publication is thus intended to be a sampling. In developing the content, every effort has been made to represent a diversity of disciplines, a range of time periods, influences on the profession, regional diversity, and new information. As additional information is generated and as the project matures, it is hoped that this publication will be the first in an ongoing series.

To illustrate the breadth of this publications contents, let's consider the practitioners dating from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This includes: Jacob Bigelow (1787-1879); Wilhelm Christian Bischoff (1797-1881); Howard Daniels (1815-1863); Henry A.S. Dearborn (1783-1851); Hans Jacob Ehlers (1804-1858); Louis Augustus Ehlers (1835-1911); George Heussler (1751-1817); Louis LeConte (1782-1838); Andre Parmentier (1780-1830); Adolph Strauch (1821-1883) and Adonijah Strong Welch (1821-1883) Collectively these individuals laid out parks and pleasure grounds, cemeteries, estates, and home grounds throughout the country. It is important to also note that many of these practitioners may benefit from additional research. For example, the exhaustive research that was recently undertaken on Parmentier by Cynthia Zaitzevsky yielded *"only five documented projects"* and *"two Canadian projects are recent discoveries."* With several exceptions (e.g. Bigelow, Dearborn), these individuals have not been well

represented in modern landscape architectural publications, creating further challenges when seeking additional information.

Equally neglected have been many of the horticulturists contained in this data base project. This is especially surprising when one considers how frequently many of these individuals contributed to journals in their lifetime -- collectively their publications are in the hundreds. Sample contributions here include: Liberty Hyde Bailey (1879-1979); Lester Rowntree (1879-1979); Charles Sprague Sargent (1841-1927); Kate Olivia Sessions (1857-1940) and John Aston Warder (1812-1883). In the entry on Lester Rowntree, Virginia Lopez Begg states, *"she influenced the gardens of her era by introducing California native plants to a wide audience through her writing, and by making seeds available to gardeners worldwide."* This is a goal of many contemporary heirloom plant growers. In addition to the preservation potential of these horticulturists' associated works, we can also consider their contributions in the context of the current environmental and management ethics emerging in the landscape architectural profession today.

Another group that has been overlooked to date are the landscape and garden writers of the first half of this century. To illustrate this point, consider the legacy of editor and writer Wilhelm Miller (1869-1938). As Christopher Vernon states in his entry, *"By the time of his death, Miller's publications numbered in the hundreds. Neither* Country Life in America *nor* The Garden Magazine *published an obituary."* The influence of other garden writers such as Frances Duncan (1877-1972); Louisa Yeomans (Mrs. Frances) King (1863-1948); Louise Shelton (1867-1934); Louise Beebe Wilder (1878-1938); and Richardson Wright (1886-1961) have yet to be understood. This is ironic when one considers how many of the personal libraries of many of the nation's premier landscape architects in the first quarter of this century included their writings.

When establishing the criteria for those landscape architects or landscape architectural firms to include, individuals who have been the subject of recent books, selected chapters in publications, or detailed monographs (e.g. Fletcher Steele, Florence Yoch, Russell Page, and Jens Jensen) have not been included in this endeavor.



Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. (center) with Percival Gallagher (right) and James Frederick Dawson, (left) ca. 1920s
(Country Life in America).

However, these significant practitioners will be included in the data base.A cross-section of those landscape architects contained in this publication include: William Stanley Abbott (1908-1975); Marjorie Sewell Cautley (1891-1954); Stephen Child (1866-1936); Henry Vincent Hubbard (1875-1947);George Edward Kessler (1862-1923); Samuel Parsons, Jr. (1844-1923); Arthur Asahel Shurcliff (1870-1957), Grace Tabor (1873-?) and the firms of Clarke & Rapuano (New York City, NY); Hare & Hare (Kansas City, MO) and Lord and Shryver (Salem, OR).

Additionally, individual entries have not been included for Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. (1822-1903), Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. (1870-1957) or John Charles Olmsted (1852-1920) for the above-stated reasons. A recognition of their contributions is generally understood in much of the research, related publications and project work that has been undertaken over the last two decades.

A word about the data base: consider the term "Olmsted" as a search command within the current data base holdings. If the user were to scan the 100 individual biographical profiles as a starting point, the results would yield over thirty findings in just under one minute. Upon a closer inspection the information that follows may be gleaned from a printout or an on-screen review:

1. The number of design professionals to be employed by the Olmsted Office is tremendous. Representative examples from this cursory review include: William Welles Bosworth (1889), Myrl Elijah Bottomley (1922), James Frederick Dawson (1896-1940), Alling Stephen DeForest (1897, 1899-1900), Paul Rubens Frost (1909-1910), George Gibbs, Jr. (1905-1914, 1923-1933), Roland Stewart Hoyt (1922-1925), Henry Vincent Hubbard (1901-1906, 1920-1947), Warren Henry Manning (1888-1895), William Lyman Phillips (1911-1933), Bremer Whidden Pond (1909-1911), Arthur Asahel Shurcliff (1896-1903), Edward Clark Whiting (1905-1962) and Alanson Phelps Wyman (1899-1902).

2. The following individuals graduated from the Harvard program under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.: Stephen Child, George Carroll Cone, George Gibbs Jr., S. Herbert Hare, Ernst Herman Herminghouse, Henry Vincent Hubbard, William Lyman Phillips, Bremer Whidden Pond and Arthur Asahel Shurcliff.

3. Important associations may also be established. The following is only a sampling of some of the project collaborations between the Olmsted firm and other professionals referenced in the database: Edward Herbert Bennett (Chicago Neighborhood Parks), William Benque (Central Park Competition), Saco Rienk DeBoer (Denver's Mountain Park System and Park and Parkway System), Calvin C. Laney (Rochester Park System) and George Edward Kessler (A letter of endorsement from F. L. Olmsted Sr. led to his first professional position to take charge of a Merriam, KS park; later associations with the office on Roland Park, Baltimore, MD).

This is the type of contextual information access that may be readily obtained from the data base. This information can be further searched to understand which of these practitioners were in either the Brookline, MA or Palos Verdes, CA offices, who were among the first graduating class at Harvard, or who the Olmsted Office sent to Europe to document landscapes.

Additionally, if a user approaches the data base with only the name of a property, for example "Naumkeag", the data base would reveal both of its designers, Nathan Franklin Barrett (1845-1919) and Fletcher Steele (1885-1971). To increase the contextual research field, other estates could be searched broadly throughout the U.S. or only the state or region. Other qualifiers such as "French" or "Formal" could be used to limit the search field, and so on.

The completion of this data base will take several years. It will also require an ongoing institutional commitment to maintain and update its contents on a regular basis. Ultimately, within this decade, a researcher will be able to sit down at any library terminal with Library of Congress access, and obtain the necessary contextual information to understand a landscape's integrity and significance, and to guide the development of a defensible treatment and management plan for an individual property...so indeed we can begin to "comprehend the work of our predecessors."

Opposite: A meeting of the ASLA at Colonial Williamsburg, ca. 1930 *(Photo courtesy of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.)*



THE PRACTITIONERS

Abbott, Stanley William, b. 1908, d. 1975. Stanley William Abbott was born on March 13, 1908, in Yonkers, NY. At the age of 17, he entered Cornell University's program in landscape architecture, concentrating on land use planning and park design. After graduating with a B.A. in landscape architecture (1930), Abbott's first professional position was with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission in Ithaca, NY. A year later, he left Ithaca to become Public Information Officer in charge of annual reports and photography for the Westchester County (NY) Parks Commission, where he worked with two pioneers of parkway design in the U.S., Jay Downer and Gilmore D. Clarke. Downer and Clarke trained Abbott and recommended him for the position of Resident Landscape Architect in charge of designing the nation's most extensive parkway project, the Blue Ridge Parkway. Consequently, in December, 1933, at the age of 26, Abbott was placed in charge of choosing the Parkway's route, designing and overseeing the construction of the road, which extended almost 500 miles through the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina.

In 1943, with the Parkway almost two-thirds complete, Abbott was drafted into the United States Army, where he served as a corporal in the Army Corps of Engineers at Fort Lewis, WA. Completing his military service in 1946, Abbott returned to the National Park Service as Regional Landscape Architect for Region One in Richmond, VA. He was later named Supervising Landscape Architect (1950) for the Mississippi River Parkway, which stretches from Lake Itasca, MN to the Gulf of Mexico. Abbott also served as a member of the study team for the new Cascades National Park (WA). From 1953 until his retirement from the Park Service in 1966, he served as Superintendent of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, VA.

In 1966, Abbott went into private practice with his son, Carlton Sturges Abbott, forming Abbott Associates, a firm of architects and landscape architects located in Williamsburg, VA. Among his significant projects in Virginia were the redesign of the gardens of the Governor's Mansion (Richmond); the major site planning for: Virginia Military Institute, Hollins College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Radford College, Mary Baldwin College and Roanoke College. Abbott also served as a consultant on the design of interstate highways, planned a number of Virginia's state and city parks including Seashore State Park (Virginia Beach), James River Park (Richmond), Waller Mill Park (Williamsburg), Chippokes Plantation State Park, York River State Park, and False Cape State Park. He also designed numerous residential gardens.



Stanley William Abbott. The Blue Ridge Parkway, Stanley W. Abbott, Principal Landscape Architect (begun 1935). *(Photo courtesy Ethan Carr.)*

Among the many honors Abbott received throughout his career were the U.S. Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award and a citation for his work in historic preservation and design from the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, which elected him a Fellow, and, in addition to being the Chair of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, he served on numerous commissions and civic organizations. The highest award for academic excellence and promise as a professional bestowed upon a graduating landscape architecture student at the University of Virginia is named in his honor, as are Virginia Tech's awards for the best senior project and master's thesis.

. . . . .

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Abbott, Stanley W. *Parkway for the Mississippi. A Report to the Congress by the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service.* [Washington, DC]: 1952. *Heavily illustrated (photos, maps, plan, sketches, cross sections, tables, charts) study in 2 vols (1951, 1952).*

Abbott, Stanley W. "Parkways: A New Philosophy." *American Planning and Civic Annual.* 1951: 41-45. *Discusses the importance of rural and regional parkways and outlines plans for the Mississippi Parkway that would reach from Lake Itasca, MN to the Gulf of Mexico.*

Abbott, Stanley W. "Historic Preservation: Perpetuation of Scenes where History Becomes Real." *Landscape Architecture.* July 1950; 40(4): 153-157. *Protection of historic resources with illustrated examples (e.g., battlefields, parks, historic properties).*

Abbott, Stanley W. "Parks and Parkways: A Creative Field Even When the Task is to Avoid Creation." *Landscape Architecture.* October 1953; 44(1): 22-24. *A paper presented at the 54th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects, January 1953. Describes the need for versatility in the landscape architecture profession, particularly in the area of parks and recreation -- the role of the landscape architect as collaborator, leader, communicator, and consultant.*

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Proceedings of Mid-Continent Regional Park and Recreation Conference, March 20, 1952. [Minneapolis, MN]: University of Minnesota; 1952. *"Remarks Concerning the National Parks" by Stanley W. Abbott (pp. 82-84).*

. . . . .

There are no formal archival collections pertaining to Stanley H. Abbott. However, the firm of Carlton Abbott and Partners, Williamsburg, VA does hold documents

relating to Abbott's private practice work. Additional materials are held by the Blue Ridge Parkway Archives, Asheville, NC, with limited holdings at the Frances Loeb Library, Harvard University.

Contributed by Nancy Robinson

◆

Allen, Nellie Beatrice, b. 1869, d. 1961. Nellie Beatrice Allen (née Osborn) was born on October 23, 1869 in Cameron, MO. She attended the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women in Groton, MA (1916-1919) under the name of Beatrice Osborn Allen, and may have received further training prior to travelling to Italy and England in 1921.

By the mid-1920s she was lecturing on garden design and history in New England. She returned to Europe on a number of occasions between 1921 and 1949. She was particularly influenced by the work of Gertrude Jekyll, to whom she was introduced in 1921 by Lawrence Weaver. Allen returned to "Munstead Wood," Jekyll's home, in 1930 and 1938. From the 1920s to the 1940s, Allen maintained a private practice in New York City where she specialized in residential landscape design in the New York/New England area. Like many graduates of the Lowthorpe program, Allen focused on perennials and planting design, excelling in the design of English-style perennial borders, such as those at "Dellwood" (John Henry Hammond House, Mount Kisco, NY) and "Brookmeade" (Mrs. Isabel Dodge Sloane House, Locust Valley, NY). Brookmeade's double borders featured blue flowers, a direct link with a Lowthorpe School project involving a study of Jekyll's color borders.

Allen specialized in knot gardens and geometrically hedged green gardens that incorporated traditional herbaceous perennials and were inspired by the Italian and English gardens she had seen on her trips to Europe. Allen's early interest in green gardens was apparent in her thesis project at Lowthorpe (1919), which featured a knot garden with yew bird topiaries similar to those she later photographed at Great Dixter and other English gardens in the 1930s. At least four of her gardens include these features: the knot garden for the 1939 New York World's Fair in Flushing which she designed in collaboration with Constance Boardman; the well-publicized garden for Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne at Millbrook, NY; the yew buttress garden for Edith Notman's "Three Waters Estate" in Gloucester, MA; and the Bishop's Garden for Washington Cathedral. Allen's work was photographed by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Frances



Nellie Beatrice Osborn Allen, 1914. *(Photo courtesy of Osborn Allen.)*

Benjamin Johnston, and Richard Averill Smith. It was also displayed regularly at the annual exhibitions of the Architectural League of New York.

Prior to her death in New York City on December 25, 1961, Nellie Beatrice Allen was a Member-at-Large of the Garden Club of America, as well as the English-Speaking Union in London and the Committee on Old Roses. She was also an active member of the Lowthorpe School Alumnae Association.

. . . . .

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Architectural League of New York Annual Exhibitions or Yearbooks. New York: By the League; 1937. *Notman Garden.*

Architectural League of New York Annual Exhibitions or Yearbooks. 1938. *Morgan and Thorne gardens.*

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"Clipped Hedges Frame the Garden." *House Beautiful.* July 1934; 76(1): 32-33, 71. *Notman garden.*

Goldsmith, Margaret Olthof. *Designs for Outdoor Living*. New York: George W. Steward; 1941. *Morgan garden (pp. 269-270).*

Mercer, F. A. (Ed.). *Gardens and Gardening*. New York, NY: The Studio Limited; 1936. *Discussion of international gardens including the UK, Canada, France and the US. Includes the Sloane Property, Locust Valley, Long Island (p. 14) and the Notman garden (p. 26).*

Mercer, F. A. and Holme, C. H. (Eds.). *Gardens and Gardening*. London: Studio; 1939 Edition. *Morgan garden (pp. 56, 70, 79).*

Mercer, F. A. and Holme, C. H. (Eds.). *Gardens and Gardening*. London: Studio; 1940 Edition. *Hammond garden (pp. 56, 58, 78).*

Murray, Pauline. *Planning and Planting the Home Garden*. New York: Orange, Judd Publishing Co.; 1932. *Allen's stucco wall, photo, Bliss garden (p. 175).*

Pefferle, Richard. "Brocade Gardens." *Country Life in America*. March 1938: 37-39, 126. *Thorne garden.*

Tankard, Judith B. "Women Pioneers in Landscape Design." *Radcliffe Quarterly*. March 1993; 79(1): 8-11. *Brief biography of Allen and other early women landscape architects.*

Unidentified. *Gardens on Parade -- The Horticultural Exhibition at the New York World's Fair.* 1939. *Photos and descriptions of numerous displays, some with designer specified. Garden for the Lowthorpe School (pp. 43, 81).*

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The Bedford Garden Club houses a collection of photographs and plans of the work of Nellie B. Allen, although it is not complete. Slide copies of the collection are on deposit at the Archives of American Gardens, Smithsonian Institution. Album of photographs of English gardens (1930-1938), private collection.

Contributed by Judith B. Tankard

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Bailey, Liberty Hyde, b. 1858, d. 1954. Liberty Hyde Bailey was born in 1858 on a farm in South Haven, MI that his parents had built on the Michigan frontier. Studying under botanist William J. Beal, Bailey earned both a B.S. (1882) and M.S. (1886) from Michigan State Agricultural College (now Michigan State University) in East Lansing. Between working on his degrees, Bailey took time to work as an assistant to botanist Asa Gray at Harvard College (1882-84). After completing his Master's degree, Bailey stayed on at Michigan State Agricultural College as a Professor of Horticulture and organized the Department of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening (1885), which was the first of its kind in the country. Bailey accepted a similar position at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY (1888) where he became Director of the Cornell College of Agriculture, Dean of its faculty, and Professor of Rural Economy. At Cornell, Bailey organized the first farm extension program in the country and greatly expanded other programs in the College of Agriculture.

In 1913, he retired to devote time to his writing, editing, and lecturing, which ranged widely from practical agriculture, horticulture, and landscape design to philosophy, civics, nature study, evolution, and conservation. His book, *The Holy Earth* (1915), was an eloquent plea for the development of an environmental ethic. His prodigious work as an editor included the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* (4 volumes, 1900-1902), the *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture* (4 volumes, 1907-1909), and magazines *American Garden* (1890-1893) and *Country Life in America* (during the early 1900s).

Bailey was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt to head the Country Life Commission (1908) to survey conditions of life in rural America and make recommendations for their improvement. The recommendations of the Commission provided a broad framework for agricultural education and extension work at land-grant colleges throughout the U.S. Bailey's numerous awards and honors included: the Marshall P. Wilder Bronze (1885) and Silver (1921 and 1947) Medals; the Veitch Silver (1897) and Gold (1927) Medals of the Royal Horticultural Society, London; the Gold Medal

(1947) of the National Institute of Social Sciences; the George Robert White Gold Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (1927); and honorary membership in the American Society of Landscape Architects.

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Aronovici, Carol. "Liberty H. Bailey." *The Survey.* March 1951; 87(3): 123-127. *Personal account of Bailey's contributions with an emphasis on the things that influenced his thinking and insights.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Annals of Horticulture in North America for the Year 1893. A Witness of Passing Events and a Record of Progress. Comprising an Account of the Horticulture of the Columbia Exposition.* New York: Orange-Judd Company; 1894.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Country-Life Movement in the United States.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1919. *Bailey's personal account of the Country-Life Movement. In it, he discusses major aspects of the movement and his own suggestions for improving rural life in the U. S.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Cultivated Evergreens.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1923. *(Reprinted 1930.) Handbook of conifers and the most important ornamental broad-leaved evergreens planted in the US. Illus.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde (with Wilhelm Miller). *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1904. *Bailey's expressed intent here was to "provide a record of American horticulture at the close of the 19th century." This four volume set includes information on plants and various horticultural practices.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1907-1909. *In this four volume set, Bailey strove to provide practical information for farmers as well as historic, social, and economic information about farmlife in rural communities.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Farm and Garden Rule Book.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1889. *(Subsequent editions - 1892, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911). Includes practical information for farmers on topics such as soil conditions, fertilizers, seeds, planting approaches, forestry practices, farm engineering, etc.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Garden Lover.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1928. *This article expands on Bailey's earlier* House and Garden *article on the same topic, urging homeowners to take a greater interest in growing a wide variety of plants, thereby helping to preserve garden species diversity.*



Liberty Hyde Bailey, 1913. On retirement as Dean, Cornell College of Agriculture. (Landscape Architecture Magazine, April 1955.)

Bailey, Liberty Hyde (assisted by L. R. Taft, F. A. Waugh, and Ernest Walker). *Garden-Making.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1898. *(Reprinted 1913). Book of practical information about making a garden. Provides step-by-step directions as well as design information and information about plants.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Garden of Gourds.* New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1937. *Gourd propagation and history. Discussion of ornamental gourds. Illus.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Garden of Pinks.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1938.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Garden of Larkspurs.* New York, NY: Macmillan Co.; 1939.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Gardener.* New York: Macmillan Company; 1925. *Borrows from and expands*

on Bailey's previous work, provides descriptions and a listing of common garden plants and garden features.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Gardener's Handbook*. New York: Macmillan Company; 1934.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Hints on Rural School Grounds*. Ithaca, NY: Agricultural Experiment Station, Horticultural Division; 1899. *Bulletin 160.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Holy Earth*. New York: Macmillan; 1915. *Essay on humans' relationship with the earth. Eloquent plea for the development of a land ethic respecting nature.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Home Grounds, their Planning and Planting*. Rutherford, NJ: Bobbink & Atkins; 1918. *Basic handbook on designing the home landscape. Provides a variety of typical plans as suggestions.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Horticulturist's Rule Book*. New York, NY: Macmillan Co.; 1895. *"A compendium of useful information for fruit-growers, truck gardeners, florists and others."*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde and Bailey, Ethel Zoe. *Hortus*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1930. *Annotated inventory of species of plants and major botanical varieties in cultivation in the U.S. and Canada. A classic reference work on plants and their nomenclature.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *How Plants Got Their Names*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1933. *This is an introduction to plant nomenclature and its history, written for the layperson. Bailey includes a list of rules and a pronunciation guide for Latin.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Manual of Gardening -- A Practical Guide*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1910. *Bailey combined information from two earlier books,* Garden Making *and* The Practical Garden Book *as a handbook for the home gardener. He explains principles of design and composition and includes an extensive list of plants. Line drawings; photos.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Manual of Cultivated Plants*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1924. *Provides a means for identifying species of domestic flora.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Nursery Book*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1896. *Guide to plant propagation and plant crossing. Illus.; glossary.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Nursery - Manual*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1934. *Guide to plant propagation. Illus.; glossary.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Plant-Breeding*. New York: Garden-Craft Series; 1895. *Set of six lectures on plant genetics and variation. Provides information on techniques for cross-breeding plants. Later republished by The Macmillan Company.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Practical Garden Book*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1913. *"Containing the simplest directions for the growing of the commonest things about the house and garden."*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Principles of Fruit Growing*. New York: Rural Science Series; 1897.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Principles of Fruit Growing*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1931. *Practical information about growing fruits. Nearly 200 drawings from the originals.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Principles of Vegetable Gardening*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1919. *A practical guide to vegetable gardening including ideas about tools. Sketches; plant lists.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Pruning Book*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1898. *(Reprinted as* The Pruning Manual, *1916). How-to book on pruning principles. Illus.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde and Bailey, Ethel Zoe. *RUS, A Biographical Register of Rural Leadership in the United States and Canada*. Ithaca, NY; 1925.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1915. *Massive compendium of information related to the horticultural arts. Many individual sections were written specifically by Bailey, including an overview of landscape gardening and its history.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The State and the Farmer*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1908. *Bailey examines the status of rural populations and shifts in agriculture. He offers suggestions for programs in rural areas by government institutions and educational systems.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Suggestions for the Planting of Shrubbery*. Ithaca, NY: Agricultural Experiment Station, Horticultural Division; 1896. *Bulletin 121.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. "How to Make-The First Lesson." *Country Life in America*. November 1901: 31-32. *From concept to implementation. A hands-on approach. Illus.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. "Some Ideals for Florida Gardening." *Garden and Home Builder*. November 1925; 42: 195-196.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. "A Prospect of American Gardening, a Resume of Certain Tendencies of the Times and Some Suggestions as to what the Future Should Bring Forth." *House and Garden*. March 1926; 49(31): 71, 162. *Bailey laments the mass production emphasis of the wholesale plant trade and what he sees as a loss of species diversity in garden plants. He suggests that the home gardener can play a major role in plant conservation.*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. "What are the Fundamental Concepts in Landscape Gardening?" *Park and Cemetery*. December 1897; 7(10): 226. *Basic principles for landscape gardening. Emphasizes the pictorial approach to design with a unified sense of overall composition.*

Barker, E. Eugene. "Liberty Hyde Bailey, Philosopher and Poet." *Cornell Plantations*. Spring 1958; 14(1): 13-15. *The author argues that Bailey's work as a poet and philosopher are not often emphasized enough. He points out that Bailey's true ambition was the betterment of lives of people regarding science as a tool to make it happen.*

Blanche, Herbert M. "Liberty Hyde Bailey, March 15, 1858 -- December 25, 1954, a Biographical Minute." *Landscape Architecture*. April 1955; 45(3): 107, 173.

Dorf, Philip. *Liberty Hyde Bailey: An Informal Biography*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press; 1956. *Very readable biography of Bailey, starting with Bailey's family history and covering his career, wide-ranging interests and activities.*

Humphrey, Harry Baker. *Makers of North American Botany*. New York: The Ronald Press Company; 1961. *"Liberty Hyde Bailey, 1858-1954" (pp. 10-15). Short summary of Bailey's career, emphasizing the qualitative aspects of Bailey's contributions to botany and the general appreciation of the natural world.*

Hunn, C. E. and Bailey, L. H. *The Practical Garden Book, Containing the Simplest Directions for Growing of the Commonest Things About the House and Garden*. New York: Macmillan; 1904. *Dictionary of garden plants and garden features. Directed toward the lay gardener.*

Karr, Sophie. "Treasured Memory: Liberty Hyde Bailey." *Cornell Plantations*. Summer 1951; 7(4): 51-52.

Krutch, Joseph Wood. *The Garden's World*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons; 1959. *"The Problem of Classification", Bailey's essay about plant classification (pp. 172-174). "Origin of the Petunia" by Bailey (pp. 459-461).*

Lauman, G. H. and Bailey, L. H. *Annual Flowers*. Ithaca, NY: Agricultural Experiment Station, Horticultural Division; 1899. *Bulletin 161.*

Lawrence, George H. M. "Liberty Hyde Bailey." *Garden Club of America Bulletin*. May 1955; 43(3): 5-7.

"Liberty Hyde Bailey." *The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*. 1961; 43: 514-515. *Extensive citation of Bailey's career, noting his major achievements, publications, and awards.*

"Liberty Hyde Bailey." *Parks and Recreation*. February 1942; 25(6): 242-243. *Biographical profile.*

"Liberty Hyde Bailey." *American Nurseryman*. 15 December 1943; 78(12): 8. *Biographical profile.*

"Liberty Hyde Bailey, 1858-1954." *Cornell Plantations*. Winter 1954-1955; 11(2): 24. *Short notice of Bailey's death.*

"Liberty Hyde Bailey." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1931; 21(4): 335. *Biographical profile.*

"Liberty Hyde Bailey: A Biographical Minute." *Landscape Architecture*. April 1955; 45(3): 170, 173. *Summary of Bailey's career.*

Lord, Russell. "Liberty Hyde Bailey." *Land*. Spring 1945; 4(2): 150-157. *Biographical profile.*

Mann, Ethel E. "A Salute to Liberty Hyde Bailey -- The Man Who Gave Us So Much." *Horticulture*. September 1958; 36(9): 465.

Marranca, Bonnie (Ed.). *American Garden Writing*. NY: PAJ Publications; 1988. *Gleanings from garden lives -- then and now. Includes Bailey's essay, "Recent Progress in American Horticulture" (p. 124).*

Miller, Wilhelm (Ed.). *How to Make a Flower Garden.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.; 1903. *(Several essays by Bailey, pp. ix-xxii, 3-15, 25-26, 53-69, 209-214, 299-300.) Emphasis on home gardens, with attention to lawns, walks, plants, and places for children. Other chapters highlight annuals, perennials, shrubs, greenhouses, and roses.*

Wing, Andre S. "Liberty Hyde Bailey: An Appreciation." *Cornell Plantations*. Autumn 1947; 4(1): 3-5. *Short biography. Listing of awards and accomplishments.*

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Cornell University Library, Ithaca, NY maintains an extensive collection of correspondence and other miscellaneous materials relating to Liberty Hyde Bailey. Additional information is also held at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Contributed by Robert E. Grese

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Bennett, Edward Herbert, b. 1874, d. 1954. Edward H. Bennett was born in 1874 in England. The son of a master mariner, he received early training at the Merchant's Venturer's School in Bristol prior to immigrating to the United States in 1890 at his father's urging. Within several years of his arrival, Bennett began pursuing an architectural career and accepted a position in the architectural office of Robert White. Bennett was provided with a scholarship to the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris by American philanthropist Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst. His studies there (1895-1902) were interrupted by a two-year period during which he worked in an architectural office in London. His training at the *Ecole* stressed a thorough understanding of classicism and unified monumentally scaled compositions. It laid the foundation for his future planning career.

Bennett moved to New York City in 1902 where he accepted a position in the office of George B. Post, who was responsible for such commissions as the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. While working in Post's office, Bennett met Daniel H. Burnham, who had an extremely busy architectural office in Chicago. Burnham, one of the country's most prominent classicists, "borrowed" Bennett from Post's office in 1903 to work on a design competition for the military academy at West Point. Although their design did not win the competition, Burnham was sufficiently pleased with Bennett to offer him a position with the D. H. Burnham and Co. firm in 1904.

Bennett's first assignment, in collaboration with the Olmsted Brothers firm, was for the architectural work of what ultimately became one of the nation's most comprehensive systems of neighborhood parks. Created to serve overcrowded immigrant neighborhoods, these new parks on Chicago's South Side created a prototype for "playground parks." During this period, Bennett also worked with Burnham on the Plan for San Francisco, one of the country's earliest municipal plans, and by 1906, he was collaborating with Burnham on studies leading to the Plan of Chicago. Commissioned by the Commercial Club of Chicago, the Plan was co-authored by the two and published in 1909. It presented a unified vision for the city, including transportation systems, an extension to the existing park system, an outer greenbelt, and a municipal civic center. Following the national attention drawn by the Plan, the two received numerous requests from other municipalities. Although Burnham often declined the work, Bennett accepted planning commissions for Minneapolis, MN, Portland, OR and Cedar Rapids, IA, while continuing to work part-time in Burnham's office.

After Burnham's death, Bennett was hired as the Consulting Architect to the Chicago Plan Commission (1913-1930). This position allowed him to design and oversee the implementation of numerous classically rendered public works, including nearly twenty bridges. While working for the Commission, Bennett also maintained a private architectural practice, which, by 1922 had become the firm of Bennett, Parsons, Frost, and Thomas. Parsons and Thomas, like Bennett, were trained at the *Ecole*, and, prior to coming to Chicago, Frost worked as the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in Washington, D.C. Between the late 1910s and late 1920s, Bennett's firm was extremely busy. A few projects were for individual landscapes, often executed in the French Renaissance style, such as Chicago's Grant Park, Bennett's own Lake Forest, IL estate "Bagatelle," and a resort community in Montecito, CA. However, the firm specialized in developing plans for regions, cities, civic centers, subdivisions, river fronts, and universities. Although their plans typically adhered to the tenets of the City Beautiful Movement, the firm also emphasized technical work, such as traffic and zoning studies, which had become the focus of the planning field. In addition to the San Francisco and Chicago work, prominent projects included the Denver Civic Center, Brooklyn City Plan, Detroit City Plan, and studies contributing to the Regional Plan of New York and Environs. Bennett's large scale planning work dwindled during the

Depression. However smaller commissions, such as the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes, IN, the 1933 Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, IL, and the Federal Triangle in Washington, D.C., sustained his practice until the 1940s. Edward Bennett died in 1954, though his firm continues today under the direction of his son, Edward Bennett, Jr. and other partners.

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Burnham, D. H. and Bennett, E. H. *Plan of Chicago.* Chicago: The Commercial Club; 1909. *Grandiose urban design scheme to create an ideal Chicago, recommending set of public works. Includes metropolitan and park systems, lakefront development and the siting of public buildings.*

Draper, Joan E. *Edward H. Bennett: Architect and City Planner 1874-1954.* Chicago: Art Institute of Chicago; 1982. *A catalog of the exhibit by the Art Institute of Chicago. Includes an overview of Bennett's career as a planner and architect. Photos; plans.*

Moore, Charles. *Daniel H. Burnham: Architect, Planner of Cities.* Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company; 1921 (2 Vols.). *Discussion of Bennett's personal and professional relationship with Burnham. Expands on his role in the plans for Chicago, IL; San Francisco, CA; West Point, NY; Detroit, MI and Twin Peaks.*

Schaffer, Daniel (Ed.). *Two Centuries in American Planning.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press; 1988. *"Regional Planning for the Great American Metropolis: New York between the World Wars," David A. Johnson (pp. 167-196) situates Bennett in overall context of American planning.*

Wilson, William H. *The City Beautiful Movement.* Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press; 1989. *Discussion of Bennett's plan for the Denver Civic Center and aspects of the City Beautiful Plan of Chicago.*

Zukowsky, John (Ed.). *Chicago Architecture, 1872-1922, Birth of a Metropolis.* Munich: Prestel-Verlag; 1987. *"Paris by the Lake: Sources of Burnham's Plan of Chicago," by Joan E. Draper (pp. 106-119) discusses influence of Ecole des Beaux Arts and Paris' city planning on Bennett's career, and "Forever Inadequate to the Rising Stream: Dream Cities, Automobiles, and Urban Street Mobility in Central Chicago," by Stephen R. Sennott (pp. 52-73) discusses Bennett's role as architect, engineer and urban planner for the Chicago Plan Commission between 1913-1930.*



Edward Herbert Bennett. *(Photo courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago.)*

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The Ryerson and Burnham Archives at the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago (IL), maintains holdings that include personal papers, addresses and articles, projects drafts, letter press books, correspondence, plans, photographs and miscellany of Edward H. Bennett. The Chicago Park District, Office for Research and Planning, Special Collections, maintains drawings, articles, books, correspondence and miscellaneous other documents relating to the development of Chicago's Grant Park and small neighborhood parks.

Contributed by Julia Sniderman

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Bigelow, Jacob, b. 1787, d. 1879. Jacob Bigelow was born in Sudbury, MA, in 1787, the son of a minister. He graduated from Harvard College and received an M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania (1810). The

following year, he settled in Boston, MA, where he opened a medical practice and became a cultural leader. Bigelow's medical philosophy opposed artificial interference in the processes of nature, especially the traditional bleedings and purgings that characterized "heroic" disease treatment; while at the same time, he was one of the first doctors to use chloroform to ease the pain associated with childbirth.

Bigelow was elected to Boston's Anthology Club, the Athenaeum, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Association of Arts and Sciences (1812), the American Philosophical Society (1818), and several international medical and scientific societies. At Harvard College and its new medical school, he taught botany, *materia medica* (medical use of plants), and the application of the sciences to the useful arts -- a field he termed "technology," introducing the word to American usage in 1829, when he published a book on his course. He also published four volumes on taxonomic horticulture: *Florula Bostoniensis* (1814 and 1824) and *American Medical Botany* (1817-1820), illustrated in color from copperplates by a method he invented. These books won him a certificate of "hommage" from the *Société Linnéenne de Paris*, commendation by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and election as an honorary member of the Horticultural Society of Paris (1830).

In 1825, following an 1823 controversy that threatened to close existing burial grounds in Boston, Bigelow invited a dozen other urban leaders to his home to propose that they form a voluntary association to create an extramural cemetery for the city "interspersed with trees, shrubs, and flowers, in a wood or a landscape garden." His suggestion for such a designed, naturalistic burial landscape that would also function as a holistic, cultural institution was unprecedented in the U.S., where "unnatural" urban graveyards were the norm. The project stalled, however, until undertaken under the auspices of the new Massachusetts Horticultural Society (1829), of which Bigelow was Corresponding Secretary. The Horticultural Society's first President, General Henry A. S. Dearborn, laid out the initial landscape design for Mount Auburn Cemetery, drawing inspiration from principles of classical design, eighteenth-century picturesque English gardens, and Père Lachaise Cemetery outside of Paris (1804).

Mount Auburn's founders realized that creation of a picturesque landscape would entail more than simply choosing an appropriately varied terrain with rambling avenues, paths, ponds, and trees planted to augment the naturalistic effect. They planned from the start to



Dr. Jacob Bigelow. *(Photo courtesy of Blanche Linden-Ward.)*

"embellish" the grounds with functional and ornamental "public" structures of eclectic architectural designs suggesting antiquity. Art, in the form of "eye-catchers" or "fabriques", would "improve" upon Nature, following the example of eighteenth-century English garden aesthetics. Bigelow personally provided architectural designs for several of these picturesque "embellishments," including the Egyptian gate (1832, 1843), the cast-iron fence with Egyptian motifs (1844), the "Protestant" Gothic chapel (1844), and the Norman tower named in honor of George Washington (1852).

Bigelow served as President of Mount Auburn Cemetery (1845-1871), and, in this capacity, exerted his greatest influence on its landscape. During his tenure, he advocated the alteration of the cemetery's landscape from its original "rural" or "picturesque" aesthetic to a "gardenesque" aesthetic. To this end, in the 1860s, he reduced the original tree canopy by half in order to introduce ornamental plantings, initially indigenous mountain laurel and rhododendrons.

Aged and ill, Bigelow retired as Mount Auburn's President in 1872. He died seven years later and was buried under a simple, neoclassical sarcophagus he had erected on his family lot in the cemetery in 1832.

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Adams, Nehemiah. "Mount Auburn." *American Quarterly Observer*. July 1834; 3: 156-61. *This minister reflects the orthodox Protestant view that the cemetery is dangerously pantheistic, softening fears of death through the tranquilizing forces of nature.*

Bigelow, Jacob. *An Account of the Sphinx of Mount Auburn*. Boston: By the (Cemetery) Corporation; 1872. *Includes a discussion of the symbolism of the sphinx monument Bigelow commissioned in memory of the Union dead.*

Bigelow, Jacob. *Elements of Technology, Taken Chiefly from a Course of Lectures Delivered at Cambridge, on the Application of the Sciences to the Useful Arts*. Boston: Hilliard, Gray, Little & Wilkins; 1869. *Discusses practical applications of science to industry, architecture, and other areas, and contains comparative scale drawings of famous monuments and buildings.*

Bigelow, Jacob. *Florula Bostoniensis*. Boston: Cummings & Hilliard; 1814. *Early taxonomic survey of native plants in New England.*

Bigelow, Jacob. *A History of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn*. Boston and Cambridge: James Munroe; 1860. *Bigelow lays claim to its founding and design.*

Bigelow, Jacob. *Modern Inquiries: Classical, Professional, and Miscellaneous*. Boston: Little, Brown; 1867. *A series of Bigelow's essays, including "On the Limits of Education" and "On the Burial of the Dead and Mount Auburn Cemetery."*

Bigelow, Jacob. *Naturè in Disease, Illustrated in Various Discourses and Essays to which are Added Miscellaneous Writings, Chiefly on Medical Subjects*. Boston: Ticknor & Fields; 1854. *Includes essay "On the Burial of the Dead and Mount Auburn Cemetery," in which Bigelow argues for burials in a "natural" way where the return of the dead body to the elements would be facilitated.*

Bigelow, Jacob. *The Useful Arts Considered in Connexion with the Application of Science*. Boston: Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb; 1840. *An updated version of his work on "technology."*

Bigelow, Jacob. "Extract from 'Nature in Disease.'" *Mount Auburn Memorial*. 31 August 1859; 1(2): 90. *Bigelow's revolutionary theories of treatment of illness broke with the standard "heroic" treatments of bleeding and purging of his era, arguing to let nature take its course.*

Carrott, Richard G. *The Egyptian Revival: Its Sources, Monuments, and Meaning, 1808-1858*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press; 1978. *Places Bigelow's design for Mount Auburn's Egyptian Revival gate in historic and aesthetic context.*

"Cemetery at Mount Auburn." *New England Farmer*. 28 September 1831; 10(11): 82. *Reports on the founding of the cemetery under Horticultural Society auspices.*

[Coffin, John Gorham.] *A Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Remarks on the Danger and Duties of Sepulture; or Security for the Living, with Respect and Repose for the Dead*. Boston: Phelps and Farnham; 1823. *An argument for the establishment of burial places outside of city limits. Often attributed to Bigelow.*

Curtis, G[eorge] T[ichnor]. "Mount Auburn." *New England Magazine*. October 1834; 70: 316. *Curtis, related to many of the cemetery's early leaders (he was son-in-law of its first President Joseph Story), praises Mount Auburn's ability to permit people "to rid themselves of Time among the final homes of those who have exchanged it for eternity."*

Dearborn, Nathaniel S. *Dearborn's Guide through Mount Auburn Cemetery*. Boston: N. Dearborn; 1852 (6th Rev. Ed.). *Nathaniel Dearborn, the publisher and guidebook author, has often been erroneously confused with Henry A. S. Dearborn. In this slim pamphlet, updated periodically, the author describes the picturesque landscape and guides the visitor to notable monuments.*

Ellis, George E. *Memoir of Dr. Jacob Bigelow*. Cambridge, MA: John Wilson & Son; 1880. *This minister and family friend credits Bigelow with the design of Mount Auburn's landscape.*

Flagg, Wilson. *Mount Auburn: Its Scenes, Its Beauties, and Its Lessons*. Boston: James Munroe; 1861. *A descriptive narrative of the poetics of place at Mount Auburn Cemetery on its thirtieth anniversary under the Presidency of Bigelow.*

French, Stanley. "The Cemetery as Cultural Institution: The Establishment of Mount Auburn and the 'Rural

Cemetery' Movement." *American Quarterly*. March 1974; 26: 37-59. *A brief but serious historical account of the founding of Mount Auburn as a cultural institution and how it sparked the movement in other cities to create similar picturesque landscapes.*

Gridley, A. D. "Rural Cemeteries." *The Horticulturist*. 1855; 5: 278-282.

Gridley, A. D. "Cemeteries.' *New Englander*. October 1863; 85: 597-619.

King, Moses. *Mount Auburn Cemetery, Including also a Brief History and Description of Cambridge. . . .* Cambridge, MA: Harvard Square, Moses King; 1885.

Linden-Ward, Blanche. *Death and the Garden: The Cult of the Melancholy and the 'Rural Cemetery'*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University; 1981. *Unpublished doctoral dissertation. A study of the aesthetic and cultural precedents for Mount Auburn from 18th-century England and France.*

Linden-Ward, Blanche. *Silent City on a Hill: Landscapes of Memory and Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery*. Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press; 1989. *Study of the aesthetic and cultural precedents for Mount Auburn Cemetery from 18th-century England and France. The book details aspects of institutional and landscape development of the cemetery from before its founding through the 1870s, with a discussion of the roles of Dearborn and Bigelow.*

Linden-Ward, Blanche. "Putting the Past in Place: The Making of Mount Auburn Cemetery." *Cambridge Historical Society Proceedings*. 1976-1979; 44: 171-196. *A short history of the founding of Mount Auburn and the roles played by Dearborn and Bigelow.*

Linden-Ward, Blanche. "Putting the Past under Grass: History as Death and Cemetery Commemoration." *Prospects (Annual of American Cultural Studies)*. 1985; 10: 279-314. *The development of commemorative consciousness.*

"Mount Auburn." *New England Magazine*. September 1831: 236-239.

Peabody, William B. O. "Mount Auburn Cemetery: Report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society upon the Establishment of an Experimental Garden and Rural Cemetery." *North American Review*. October 1831; 33: 397-398.

The Picturesque Pocket Companion and Visitor's Guide through Mount Auburn. Boston: Otis, Broaders; 1839. *A guidebook that describes the monuments and "rural" landscape of the cemetery in its first decade.*

Reps, John W. *The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press; 1965. *"Cemeteries, Parks, and Suburbs: Picturesque Planning in the Romantic Style" places 19th-century "rural" landscapes in historic context.*

Rotundo, Barbara. "Mount Auburn Cemetery: A Proper Boston Institution." *Harvard Library Bulletin*. July 1974; 22(3): 268-279. *An anecdotal account of the personalities who founded Mount Auburn by an English professor who leads walking tours of the cemetery.*

Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press; 1991. *A general survey of burial grounds and cemeteries in the U.S. from the colonial period to the present.*

[Stevens, Levi Merriam]. *A Handbook for Passengers of the Cambridge Railroad with a Description of Mount Auburn Cemetery*. Boston: William V. Spencer; 1858. *Revised as* Guide through Mount Auburn: A Handbook for Passengers over the Cambridge Railroad *(Boston: Bricher & Russell, 1860). Describes the landscape of Mount Auburn as it appeared under the influence of then-president Bigelow.*

[Walker, Stephen Duncan]. *Rural Cemetery and Public Walk*. Baltimore, MD: Sands & Neilson; 1835. *One of the many accounts of cemeteries copied after Mount Auburn's example that acknowledges the seminal role of Bigelow.*

Walter, Cornelia. *The Rural Cemeteries of America: Mount Auburn Illustrated in a Series of Views from Drawings Taken on the Spot...with Descriptive Notices*. New York: R. Martin; 1847. *Walter, editor of the* Boston Transcript *and a friend of Bigelow, gives him full credit for conceiving the idea of the cemetery while exaggerating his role in its design.*

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Archival collections that maintain holdings related to Dr. Jacob Bigelow include The Massachusetts Historical Society, which includes a fragmentary portion of the Bigelow family papers (the bulk of his public correspondence has been lost); The Massachusetts

Horticultural Society, which has documents and records on the founding years (1831-1835) of Mount Auburn when the cemetery was still affiliated with the Society; and Mount Auburn Cemetery, especially the "Trustees' Minutes" in "Proprietors' and Trustees' Records," manuscript books, and published Annual Reports.

Contributed by Blanche Linden-Ward, Ph.D.

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Bischoff, Wilhelm (William) Christian, b. 1797, d. 1881. Wilhelm C. Bischoff was born on April 13, 1797 in Homburg, Rheinfalz, Germany. He was third in a line of Royal Court Gardeners at Nymphenburg Palace near Munich. His grandfather, Johann Heinrich Bischoff, was Royal Residence Gardener and Orangery Gardener; his father, Wilhelm Bischoff (1747-1828), was Prince Electoral Court Gardener (1801-1806), later Royal Court Gardener (1806-1821). Wilhelm C. Bischoff assumed his father's responsibilities as Royal Court Gardener in 1821, serving until his retirement in 1852. Bischoff Garden, one of the Palace gardens, was named for Wilhelm C. Bischoff. Bischoff was the protege of Friedrich Wilhelm von Sckell, later knighted for his work in English gardens, who had a school for "artistic gardeners" in Bavaria.

Bischoff came to the U.S. in the early 1850s to visit his daughter, Juliana Bischoff Knorr (1831-1896), who lived in Savannah, GA. While in Savannah, Bischoff received a commission for the design of Forsyth Park. The Park had been created in 1851, by the Savannah City Council, which set aside land in an area that was, at that time, at the edge of the city. It was the first major park in Savannah, expanding the idea of urban greenspace beyond the squares incorporated into Savannah's original city plan (designed by James Oglethorpe, 1733). Bischoff provided the original plan of the Park, subsequently modified by Savannah's City Surveyor, John B. Hogg. In *History of Savannah, Georgia* (1890), Forsyth Park is described by Charles C. Jones, Jr. as "one of the most beautiful parks in the United States...its greatest charm being its modesty, simplicity, and the unique conservation of the native forest pine." Jones attributes the design of the park to the "distinguished landscape gardener William C. Bischoff."



Wilhelm Christian Bischoff. View of Forsyth Park, Savannah, GA, ca. 1901. Photo by William Henry Jackson, Detroit Publishing Company. *(Photo courtesy of Library of Congress, LC-D4-13364).*

A character-defining feature of Forsyth Park, the central cast iron fountain, was installed in 1858. Purported to be the largest of its kind in the United States at that time, some believe it was modeled after the design that took the prize at the first international exhibition in London (1844), while others claim it is a copy of a fountain in the Place de la Concorde, Paris.

Bischoff remained in the U.S., although he spent periods of time in his native Germany. He bought a farm outside Savannah, believed to have been located in Effingham County near Springfield, where he establish a nursery and tree farm and operated an agricultural school. Wilhelm C. Bischoff died in Bavaria on February 17, 1881.

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Larisoy, R. Ward Jr. *Forsyth Park*. Savannah, GA: Savannah Historical Association; 1975. *Entry to an historical essay contest. The history of Forsyth Park from its inception, including information relating to the plantings, monuments, and statuary added over the years.*

Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration in the State of Georgia. *Georgia: A Guide to its Towns and Countryside (American Guide Series)*. Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press; 1946. *Period description of the Park. Mentions of the European influence of Bischoff's design.*

Wilson, Adelaide. *Historic and Picturesque Savannah*. [Boston]: The Boston Photogravure Co.; 1889. *Includes an historical description of Forsyth Park from a view contemporary with the time.*

Historic Savannah Foundation, Inc. *Historic Savannah*. Savannah, GA: Historic Savannah Foundation, Inc.; 1968. *Includes section on Bischoff's connection with Savannah and Forsyth Park. Mentions his daughter as a resident of Savannah and Bischoff's role as the Royal Gardener at the Nymphenburg Palace.*

Jones, Charles C. Jr. *History of Savannah, Georgia*. Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co.; 1890. *Includes section on Forsyth Park and its design by Bischoff and subsequent modifications by John B. Hogg, City Surveyor.*

Federal Writers' Project in Georgia, Works Progress Administration. *Savannah (American Guide Series)*. Savannah, GA: Review Printing Co.; 1937. *Includes section on Bischoff's design of Forsyth Park. Brief discussion of origins of the Park's fountain and the German design influence on the plan.*

"Trends." *Preservation News*. July 1968: 4, 8. *Brief article that discusses Bischoff as the designer of Forsyth Park and Royal Court Gardener at Nymphenburg Palace.*

Colquitt, Adrian. "Forsyth Park, Savannah's Lovely Centerpiece." *Savannah Morning News*. 6 May 1928: 7 (Sec. C). *Recounts Forsyth Park's history, age and origin. Written when the park was 75 years old, it focuses on changes, personalities, and events with a good deal of period detail.*

Marshall, Ann. "Forsyth Park Transformation Shown in Hodgson Exhibit." *Savannah Morning News*. 14 September 1974. *Chronicles historical development of Forsyth Park, and contains a discussion regarding a dispute over the origins of the fountain.*

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Archival collections with holdings pertaining to Wilhelm C. Bischoff include the archives of the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, GA, which has a Bischoff genealogy file; the papers of Dr. Louis Knorr, Bischoff's son-in-law and Secretary of the Society (1850-1851); and a file on Forsyth Park. Additional materials are held by the Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library, Savannah, GA.

Contributed by Rosetta Radtke

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Bosworth, William Welles, b. 1869, d. 1966. William Welles Bosworth was born and raised in Marietta, OH. He received a degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Boston, MA (1889), and then worked in the Boston office of architects Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, before taking a job in the Brookline, MA office of Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot.

As a young man, Bosworth travelled to Europe with William Robert Ware, Editor of *American Architect*. He returned to the U.S. and briefly opened his own firm before returning to Europe to study in London with Alma-Tadema and then moving to Paris for further training at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*. In 1900, he again returned to the U.S. and joined the firm of Carrere and Hastings prior to opening his own office in New York in 1901. Bosworth's longest client relationship and most productive single commission was "Pocantico Hills," the Rockefeller estate near Tarrytown, NY (1907-1916). Through his design of the formal and ornamental gardens

at "Kykuit" on that estate, he formed an association with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Through him Bosworth received the commission for Samuel Untermeyer's estate, "Greystone," in Yonkers, NY (1912-1915) and other rewarding city commissions. Bosworth's major architectural works include a Pan-American Exposition building (1901), Buffalo, NY; the Magdalen Association Asylum (1908), New York City; the Major L'Enfant Memorial (1912), Arlington, VA; the house for Senator Nelson W. Aldrich (1912), Warwick, RI; the MIT main buildings and campus plan (1913), Cambridge, MA; the AT&T Building (1917), New York City; the house for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (1915-1917), New York City; the Cartier Building (1917), New York City; and the Scarboro-on-Hudson School (1919), Scarboro, NY. He built his own summer retreat, "Zoynion" (Sunium), at Tannersville in the Catskills, and also had a Long Island estate, "Old Trees," (renovation) at Matinecock. Bosworth knew many of the leading artists of his day, and often including their sculpture in fountains in his landscape designs. Bosworth served briefly in France during WWI, returning to continue work on the "Kykuit" gardens and other commissions. In 1922, he moved to Europe to oversee post-war restorations of French national monuments damaged in the war, enlisting the help of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to fund these restorations. For his contributions, he was awarded the French Legion of Honor and the Cross of the Commander of the Order of Arts and Letters. Except for the period of Nazi occupation, he remained in France until his death on June 4, 1966 at his home near Paris.

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Elwood, P. H. Jr. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture.* New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Several photos of "Kykuit" -- aerial, gates, pools, fountain; plan (pp. 8-14, 16, 175).*



William Welles Bosworth. Commemorative bronze medallion with relief profile of Bosworth, dated MCMXX (1920), struck in honor of the friendship between Bosworth and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The inscription on the reverse are the Greek letters for Euphrosyné, which means "merriment" or "good cheer." *(Photo courtesy of Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc., Pocantico Hills, NY.)*

Howe, Samuel. *American Country Houses of Today*. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1915. *Focus on residential properties. Illustrated with plans and photos. Includes a list of landscape architectural entries, photos and associated text for Bosworth's design for the cascades at "Kykuit" (pp. 378-381).*

Mercer, F. A. (Ed.). *Gardens and Gardening*. New York: The Studio Publications, Inc.; 1939. *International illustrations for garden features -- pools, borders, etc. Includes a view of the garden of Samuel Untermeyer, Yonkers, NY (p. 61).*

Unidentified. *The Gardens of Kijkuit*. Privately printed: 1919. *Many photos of the gardens of "Kykuit" designed by Bosworth.*

"William Welles Bosworth." *The New York Times*. 5 June 1966: 86 (Sec. L). *Obituary.*

Wright, Richardson (Ed.). *House and Gardens Book of Gardens*. New York, NY: Conde Nast Company; 1921. *Collection of American gardens. Contains specific information regarding the landscape architect and plant materials. Includes the photo essay, "The Greek Garden on the Estate of Samuel Untermeyer" illustrating the property in Greystone, NY (p. 69).*

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Selected materials relating to William Welles Bosworth are held at "Kykuit," the John D. Rockefeller estate, "Pocantico Hills", Tarrytown, NY and at the Rockefeller Architectural Center, New York City, NY.

Contributed by Hugh J. McCauley

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Bottomley, Myrl Elijah, b. 1893, d. 1956. Myrl E. Bottomley was born on March 24, 1893 in Charlotte, MI. He received a B.S. from Michigan State College in East Lansing (1916), and, following two years of service in the military (1917-1919), studied at Cornell University where he received a Master's in Landscape Design (1922). That summer, he worked in the office of the Olmsted Brothers in Palos Verdes, CA, and later that same year joined the faculty of the Iowa State College at Ames as Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture. He remained there until 1925, when he became associated with T. Glenn Phillips in Detroit, an arrangement that continued intermittently until 1930.

In 1926, Bottomley joined the faculty of the University of Cincinnati as Head of the Department of Landscape Architecture, where he taught landscape architecture and city planning until his death on November 8, 1956. During this thirty-year tenure, he served as campus landscape architect, and, during WWII, worked on a Master Development Plan for the City of Cincinnati. In 1931, Bottomley was appointed to the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership (a federal agency). He was also a member of the Ohio Planning Conference and a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Bottomley's reputation rests primarily on three published books. *The Art of Home Landscape* (1933) was an expression of his philosophy of landscape architecture. The other two books, *The Design of Small Properties* (1926) and the substantially revised *New Design of Small Properties* (1948), particularly the 1926 edition, are far more practical. These books offer many non-plant-specific plans, or "patterns," which were meant to be customized according to the tastes of the property owner and the local availability of materials.

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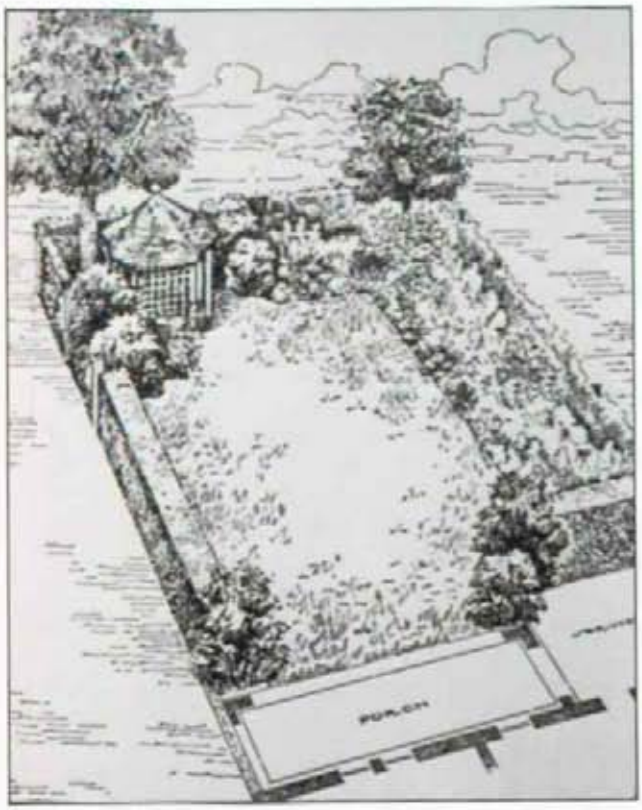
Bottomley, Myrl E. *The Art of Home Landscape*. New York: A. T. DelaMare Company, Inc.; 1935. *The most theoretical of Bottomley's three books. A chapter on community improvements. Sketches, plans.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. *Key to Common Deciduous Wood Plants, a Perennial Key Based on Leaf Characteristics*. 1922/1925. *Unpublished manuscript (80 pp.) produced while Bottomley was at Iowa State. Based on the system devised by R. W. Curtis in* Foliage Key to Evergreens.

Bottomley, Myrl E. *The Design of Small Properties: A Book for the Home-Owner in City and Country*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1926. *(Part of the Rural Science Series, Edited by L. H. Bailey.) Notable for Bottomley's ability to adapt large scale formal planning to small suburban lots. Includes a section on farm homes and lists of appropriate flowers and shrubs. Plans.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. *New Designs of Small Properties*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1948 (Rev. Ed.). *About half the length of Bottomley's 1926 book. Illustrates his attempts to adapt to new styles of garden design. Many plans include some notable art deco motifs.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. "Garden Architecture." *American Landscape Architect*. November 1929; 1(5): 21-24.



Myrl Elijah Bottomley. "An Attractive City Back Yard." *(The Design of Small Properties, 1926.)*

Discussion of fences, trellises, urns, water, and the like. Includes 3 photos of gardens (no designer credited), which bear little resemblance to his designs in Design of Small Properties.

Bottomley, Myrl E. "Landscaping Sloping Home Sites." *American Nurseryman*. 15 April 1937; 65(8): 9-10. *Topic expanded upon in* The Art of Home Landscape.

Bottomley, Myrl E. "What is Landscape Art." *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America*. March 1953; 41(2): 24-25. *Restates views enumerated in his books.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. "The Garden of Today." *Garden Journal*. January/February 1952; 2(1): 1-3. *A brief re-statement of his ideas enumerated in* New Design of Small Properties. *Sketches.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. "Call in the Landscape Architect." *House Beautiful*. May 1930; 67(5): 644-645. *Discusses the benefits of relying on a landscape architect for residential design.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. "Plant Forms in Relation to Buildings." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1928; 18(4): 277-281. *How to use plant forms to alter the apparent shape and scale of houses. Most of this was later incorporated into* The Art of Home Landscape.

Bottomley, Myrl E. "Letter to the Editor." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1942; 32(4): 162-163. *A characteristic statement rejecting a complete and outright "Modern" style of landscape design. Essentially an attack on Tunnard's* Modern Gardens for Modern Houses.

Bottomley, Myrl E. "Landscape Design in a Modern Manner." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1947; 37(2): 43-49. *Excerpts from Bottomley's forthcoming book,* New Design of Small Properties. *Plans, sketches.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. "Letter to the Editor." *Landscape Architecture*. April 1948; 38(3): 97. *Observations on the careful design of children's playgrounds, in response to an earlier article by Arthur A. Shurcliff in the same journal.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. [Untitled Commentary.] *Landscape Architecture*. October 1949; 40(1): 28. *Response to an earlier article in the same journal by Seward H. Mott on past mistakes in decentralization.*

Bottomley, Myrl E. and Balinkin, I. A. "A Carbon Copy in the Water." *Pencil Points*. March 1937; 18(3): 173-176. *How to calculate and exploit reflections from ornamental bodies of water. Photo, diagrams.*

Johnson, Loyal R. *How to Landscape Your Grounds*. New York: A.T. De La Mare Company, Inc.; 1950. *A "how to" book about planning and caring for your garden. Includes many photos, sketches and generic plans. Residential plans (pp. 238-41).*

"Myrl E. Bottomley, Necrology." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1957; 47(2): 360-361. *Obituary; photo.*

Steele, Fletcher. "Review: *New Design of Small Properties* by Myrl Bottomley." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1948; 39(1): 39-40.

Webel, Richard K. "Review: *The Art of Home Landscape* by Myrl Bottomley." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1936; 26(2): 101. *A brief and generally favorable review.*

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The University of Cincinnati Library holdings include lecture notes and the drawings that served to illustrate Bottomley's last book. The primary emphasis of this collection is his teaching career.

Contributed by Barry Hannegan, Ph.D.

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Cautley, Marjorie Sewell, b. 1891, d. 1954. Marjorie Sewell was born into a navy family and spent part of her early years in Japan and Guam. Orphaned at age 12, she returned to the U.S., where she was raised by relatives in Brooklyn, NY and New Jersey. Sewell was educated at the Packer Institute for Collegiate Studies in Brooklyn, NY, before going on to study landscape architecture at Cornell's School of Agriculture (B.S., 1917).

After graduation, she worked for Warren Manning in Billerica, MA, during a period when his office was at the height of its volume of work. She then went to Alton, IL (1918), and was employed by California architect Julia Morgan to do "war work supervising the construction of a hotel for war workers." WWI ended shortly thereafter, and she returned to New Jersey to start her own private practice, using her maiden name, Sewell, and married name, Cautley, during different periods in her career.

In 1921, she began work on Roosevelt Common, a 30-acre community park in Tenafly, NJ, her first park project. It contained, among other elements, an arboretum of native plants. In 1922, Sewell-Cautley wrote a series of seven articles for *Country Life in America*, in which she demonstrated how a designer could provide practical and pleasant gardens for modest homes.

Sewell-Cautley's career took a profound turn when, in 1924, she was hired by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, philanthropist-intellectuals backing the garden city movement, as part of a team effort to solve the east coast "housing problem". The four projects for which she served as landscape architect are: Sunnyside Gardens, Sunnyside, NYC (1924-1928), Phipps Garden Apartments, Sunnyside, NYC (1930, 1935), Hillside Homes, NYC (1935), and Radburn, Fairlawn, NJ, (1928-1930). Although bureaucracy and bankruptcy caused by the Depression helped to keep the planners from achieving their utopian ideals, retrospective descriptions of these developments have traced common themes: the practical use of native plants within a quasi-public green, dwellings and private gardens that face an interior common space, and a sense of community and sharing among the residents.

Sewell-Cautley also taught site planning and landscape design as a part-time lecturer at both Columbia University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1935-1937). During this same period, she published *Garden Design* (1935), and was appointed landscape consultant to the State of New Hampshire to oversee Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) projects in ten State Parks under Roosevelt's New Deal. New Hampshire's Kingston and Wentworth Parks still show the fundamentals of her plans, drafted in 1935 and 1936.

In 1937, Sewell-Cautley was stricken with an illness that dominated the rest of her life. She was hospitalized for several years, yet still produced articles for *House and Garden*, *American City*, *House Beautiful*, and the *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*. During a period of remission, she was able to further educate herself in city planning, earning an M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania (1943). Her thesis, published in part as an article in *American City*, proposed renovation methods for blighted areas in Philadelphia.

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Marjorie Sewell-Cautley, c. 1930. *(Photo courtesy Nell Walker.)*

Cautley, Marjorie S. *Building a House in Sweden.* Illustrated by Helen Sewell. New York: Macmillan, 1931. *Children's book (rev. N.Y. Times); sketches.*

Cautley, Marjorie S. *Garden Design: The Principles of Abstract Design as Applied to Landscape Composition.* New York: Dodd Mead, 1935. *An eclectic text for both the "new garden woman" and site planning based on Radburn experience; photos; sketches; plans; plant lists.*

Cautley, Marjorie S. "New Hampshire's Planned Park Projects." *American City.* May 1934; 43-45. *Work as consultant to NH State Parks; WPA; plans; photos.*

Cautley, Marjorie S. "Landscaping the Housing Project." *Architecture.* October 1935; 182-186. *Description of another New Deal project, Hillside Homes, NYC; photos.*

Cautley, Marjorie S. "New Houses of Old Flavor." *Country Life in America.* June-December 1922. *Series of seven articles; perspectives and plans; some illus. by her sister Helen, a noted children's book illustrator.*

Cautley, Marjorie S. "A Group of Houses Planned and Planted as a Unit." *House Beautiful.* January 1929; 68-69. *Plan, p. 69, is signed Marjorie Sewell. Most important private design; anticipates Radburn ideas by several years; perspective; photo.*

Cautley, Marjorie S. "Border Colors." *House and Garden.* July 1937; 54-55, 82-84. *Color combinations in the garden -- an elaboration of her lifelong interest in color; drawings.*

Cautley, Marjorie S. "Planting at Radburn." *Landscape Architecture.* October 1930; 23-29. *Rationale for Cautley's extensive use of native plants; photos; plan.*

Mercer, F. A. (Ed.). *Gardens and Gardening.* New York: The Studio Publications, Inc.; 1935. *International illustrations for garden features -- pools, borders, etc. Includes a view of a pool in the garden of Mrs. Frederick Beggs, Wyckoff, NJ.*

Sewell, Marjorie. "How Blighted Areas in Philadelphia and Boston Might Be Transformed." *American City.* October 1943; 47-48. *Adapted from Sewell's unpublished master's thesis (University of Pennsylvania, 1942); sketches; photos.*

Sewell, Marjorie. "A City Garden." *Architecture.* April 1922; 125-126. *Garden design for a difficult site in Manhattan for one of her first private clients.*

Sewell, Marjorie. "The Magic of Guam." *Atlantic Monthly.* May 1913; 649-652. *Childhood memories of unspoiled beauty and native life.*

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The Avery Archives, Columbia University, NY has archival holdings including over 100 plans on trace and ink on linen of Radburn and Phipps Garden Apartments in Sunnyside, NY. Holdings in a private collection include "Phipps Garden Apartments," and "Radburn, Town for the Motor Age," two 16 mm films, ca. 1932. Edited by Nell Walker to video, Lexington, MA 1993.

Contributed by Nell Walker

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Child, Stephen, b. 1866, d. 1936. Stephen Child was born in Newton, MA in 1866. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1888), and spent the next thirteen years in various engineering positions, moving from Buffalo, NY to New York City to Washington, DC to Boston, MA. He then returned to his hometown, where he remained for 10 years and worked in the City Engineer's Office.

In 1901, Child moved to Staten Island, NY, for a brief stay as business manager at Gordon Farms. Then, in 1902, he embarked on a major career change, enrolling as a special student in Harvard's Lawrence Scientific School, where he studied landscape architecture and city planning under Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. In 1903, Child left the school to establish an office for the "private practice of Landscape Architecture and Consulting Engineering," maintaining a Boston office (1903-1914), as well as a winter office in Santa Barbara, CA (1908-1914).

In Massachusetts, Child created designs for Stoneleigh Park Land Subdivision (Watertown), Montserrat Highlands (Beverly), the Woodland Park Hotel (Auburndale), the Children's Hospital Grounds (Wellesley Hills), the grounds of the West End Thread Company (Millbury), the estate of Ivar Sjostrom (Andover), and a plan for the development of the Charles River Basin. In the Santa Barbara area, Child's work included two estates and a subdivision, as well as an unrealized plan for a circumferential road referred to as "Round the City Boulevard."

By 1914, Child had moved to San Francisco, where his primary focus became city planning. His work during

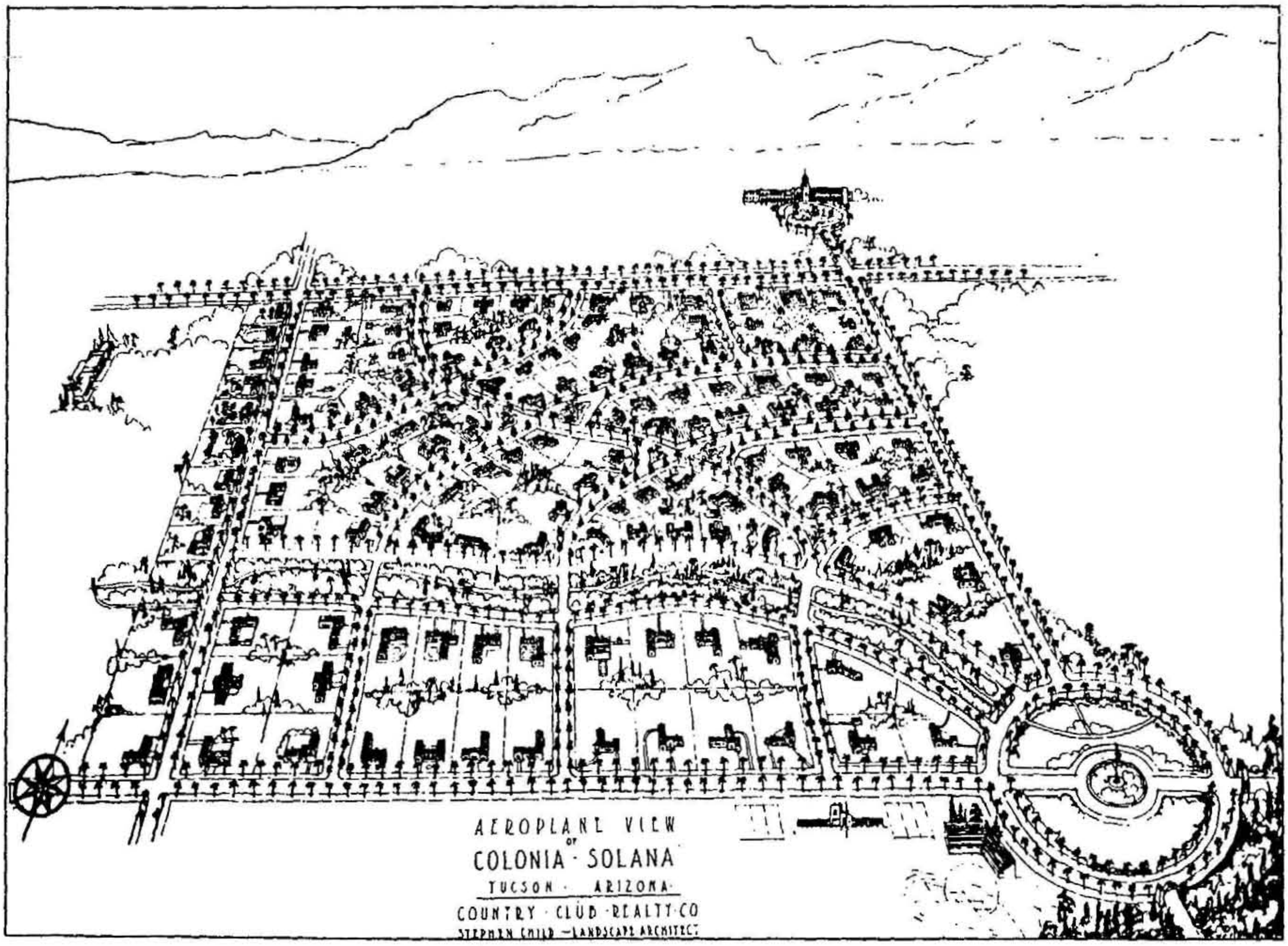
this period included Roeding Park (Fresno) and Alum Rock Park (San Jose). Child's monograph on Alum Rock Park (1912) identifies him as an advocate for the exclusive use of native plants, and reveals Child's sensitivity to the local context of his designs. An established professional at this point, Child served as West Coast Chapter representative to the American Society of Landscape Architects (1912-1928) and, in 1917, he was one of 52 charter members of the American City Planning Institute. Child's writings articulate his advocacy for the profession of landscape architecture. In nearly fifty articles, directed toward engineers, architects, and other professionals, as well as the general public, Child explained the benefits of his profession. In 1928, he wrote *Landscape Architecture: A Series of Letters*, an imaginary correspondence between the client and the landscape architect, to inform the public about the profession.

During WWI, Child designed war industry housing as a Town Planner with the U.S. Housing Corporation; his projects included designs at Indianhead, MD and Dahlgren, VA. Child, along with J. S. Pray and F. L. Olmsted, Jr., was a member of a special committee formed by ASLA to provide the services of experienced American city planners to assist in war reconstruction work in Belgium. In this capacity, Child visited Europe repeatedly (1920-1923), and reported back to his colleagues in the U.S. through numerous publications.

Child's last known work was the Colonia Solana subdivision in Tucson, AZ (1928). Central to this design were his reliance on native plants and sensitivity to local topography. Child developed heart problems after his retirement in 1929, and died in 1936 in Painesville, OH following a long illness.

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Child, Stephen. "The Landscape Architect and City Engineer." *The American City*. February 1912; 6: 464-469. *Child details how city planners and engineers can benefit from landscape architects in such tasks as*



Stephen Child. Aeroplane View of Colonia Solana Subdivision, Tucson, AZ (1928). (Landscape Architecture, January 1928.)

building, utility and reservoir placement in a variety of settings. Child wrote a number of articles for The American City *throughout the 1920s, some detailing his visits to Europe to assist in post-WWI reconstruction, and some dealing with his philosophy of city planning. Volumes include 26 (1922, pp. 437-441 and 560-562); 36 (1927, pp. 507-510) and December 1928.*

Child, Stephen. "An Outdoor Shrine to Music." *American Landscape Architect*. 1930; 2(1): 30-33. *Child outlines considerations for the placement of artificial structures as part of his continuing consulting work on Alum Rock Park in San Jose, CA. Plans; photos.*

Child, Stephen. "Imagination in City Planning." *American Society of Civil Engineers Proceedings*. 1928; 54(4): 1009-1019. *Child calls for city planning based on "the spirit or genius of the city -- its personality."*

Child, Stephen. "Landscape Architecture: A Definition and Brief Resume of its Past and Present." *Architect and Engineer of California*. 1911; 25(3): 76-86. *A slightly shortened version of a paper of the same name published by R. J. Haight in the same year.*

Child, Stephen. "Simplified Plumbing and Heating in Inexpensive Industrial Communities." *The Architect and Engineer*. December 1924: 94-97. *Child describes European, especially Italian, methods for simplifying the installation of necessities in low-cost housing and suggests their partial importation to America. Child also wrote a number of articles on city planning for* The Architect and Engineer *including articles in the June and September, 1927 issues (pp. 108-110 and pp. 86-89); issues number 90 and 91 (1927; pp. 70-71 and pp. 49-52); and a 1931 issue (Vol. 105, No. 3; pp. 53-56).*

Child, Stephen. "Gardens of California." *Art and Progress*. 1914; 5: 254-258. *Expanded version of article that appeared as "Glimpses of American Gardens..."* (The Santa Barbara, CA Morning Press, *16 April 1911, pp. 28-29) and "Santa Barbara Gardens"* (House Beautiful, *April 1909, pp. 113-116). Details several estates, including a rendering of the Gould estate by Child. Also includes criticism of the specimen planting style at many estates.*

Child, Stephen. "An International Clearing House of Civic Information." *Baltimore Municipal Journal*. 1921. *Outlines the possible role of the International Union of Cities as a collector and disseminator of documents relating to all types of civic affairs.*

Child, Stephen. "City Planning Procedure for Small and Medium-Sized Cities." *City Planning*. 1927; 3(4): 271-279. *Child outlines a specific organizational structure for a city planning commission suitable for mid-sized communities. He advocates a careful structure to prevent "city bungling."*

Child, Stephen. "The Control of the Height of Buildings." *The Commonwealth*. 1930; 25(3): 114-117. *A formal recommendation by the Section on City Planning of the Commonwealth Club of California (Stephen Child, Chair) that controls be placed on the heights of buildings.*

Child, Stephen. "Maintenance of the System of Separate Sewers at Newton, Mass." *Journal of the Association of Engineering Studies*. 1899; 22(3): 94-111. *A detailed, technical paper on the methods used for sewer maintenance. The only known publication from Child's engineering work.*

Child, Stephen. "Landscape Architecture." *Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies*. 1904; 33(1): 1-8. *Based on a lecture given to the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. Published under same title in 1904 issue of* American Architect and Building News.

Child, Stephen. "Civic Centers and the Grouping of Public Buildings, with a Suggestion for Boston." *Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies*. 1908; 40(1): 1-21. *Child presents an elaborate and comprehensive developmental plan for a civic center in Boston, based in part on earlier work by Charles Eliot. Child illustrates his ideas with examples from other American and European cities.*

Child, Stephen. "Some Impressions of Landscape Architecture of Today in England and America." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1913; 3: 158-165. *Child praises English attempts to provide middle class housing in several new towns, but criticizes their disregard for site topography. He cites German planning and Forest Hills, NY as positive examples. Child wrote a number of articles for* Landscape Architecture, *particularly during the early 1920s, when he described his visits to Europe as a representative of ASLA.*

Child, Stephen. "Colonia Solana: A Subdivision on the Arizona Desert." *Landscape Architecture*. 1928; 19(1): 6-13. *Child's design approach to the Colonia Solana neighborhood in Tucson, AZ. Child emphasizes topography and native plants as the basis for his design. Plans; photos.*

Child, Stephen. *Landscape Architecture: A Definition and a Resume of its Past and Present.* Chicago, IL: R. J. Haight; 1911. *A detailed history of landscape architecture, its American and European background and earlier practitioners, especially Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. Also includes two subdivision plans by Child that are focused around local topography.*

Child, Stephen. *Landscape Architecture.* Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press; 1928. *Substantially the same as Child's 1911 history and explanation of the profession,* Landscape Architecture: A Definition and Resume of its Past and Present. *Includes additional material on city planning and a call to design for the "spirit or genius of the city."*

Child, Stephen. *Landscape Architecture: A Series of Letters by Stephen Child.* Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press; 1927. *Child's 12 letters detail specific landscape designs to illustrate both the specifics and the scope of the profession of landscape architecture.*

Child, Stephen. "Two Decades of Landscape Architecture in Retrospect -- 1910-1930." *Landscape Architecture.* July 1930; 20: 267-275. *Child cites as high points of the preceding 20 years the canonization of the ideals of Olmsted, landscape architecture's growing influence in government housing and city planning, and the expansion of the profession.*

Child, Stephen. "Les Commissions d'Urbanisation dans les Villes d'Amerique." *Le Mouvement Communal.* September 1922; 9: 207-213. *In French.*

Child, Stephen. "An Appeal for the Larger Use of Parks." *Municipal Journal and Engineer.* 1904; 16(5): 203-205. *Child calls for coordinating the social needs of the public within parks to increase their utility.*

Child, Stephen. "Parks for Industrial Cities." *Municipal Journal and Engineer.* 1904; 17(1): 1-4. *Asserts that topography and the needs of users should be the guiding principles behind park design. Child suggests small community parks in large park systems for cities.*

Child, Stephen. "How the United States Can Help Build Homes." *National Municipal Review.* January 1921: 16-22. *A defense of the war housing work of the government, in which Child was involved, and a proposal to capitalize on the experience.*

Child, Stephen. "A National Agency of Municipal Research." *National Municipal Review.* 1923; 12(5): 227-229. *Supports proposal for international clearing-house for civic research information.*

Child, Stephen. "Public Opinion." *The Outlook.* August 1909; 92: 951-953. *Child distinguishes landscape gardening from landscape architecture.*

Child, Stephen. "The 'Foret de Soignes.'" *Parks and Recreation.* July 1923: 109-114. *Child's assessment of the Belgian people's preservation of their historic forest through parkland. Illus.*

Child, Stephen. "Roeding Park at Fresno, California." *Parks and Recreation.* 1928; 11: 346-351. *Unimplemented design suggestions. Plan; illus.*

Child, Stephen. *A Plan for the Development of Alum Rock Park.* 1912 (Revised 1916, 1929). *This monograph is Child's most detailed statement of his design philosophy. He recognizes the unique character of "this wild and scenic reservation" near San Jose, CA and calls for the removal of all exotic plants. (Bancroft Library Archives, University of California at Berkeley.)*

Child, Stephen. "Status and Progress of the Art of City Planning." *Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers.* 1929; 55(3): 681-683. *Definition of city planning and outline of steps for successful city plans.*

Child, Stephen. *A Report on the International Town, City and Regional Planning Conference at New York City, April 20th to 25th, 1925.* Boston, MA: Harvard University; 1925. *(Loeb Library Collection.)*

Child, Stephen. "The Agricultural Belts of Garden Cities." *Town Planning Institute, Papers and Discussion.* 1920; 21(7): 104-105. *Child comments on the English Garden City idea, with a plea to make surrounding agricultural belts respond to topography and natural conditions.*

Child, Stephen. "City Planning Commissions in America." *The Town Planning Review.* February 1924; 10: 224-234. *Child describes the development of city planning in America for a British audience. Reprinted from* National Municipal Review *(January 1921), where it appeared with related pieces by Thomas Adams and Theodora Kimball.*

Child, Stephen and Greenleaf, James L. "The State Park Movement." *Horizons: A Magazine of Landscape Architecture.* 1926; 2(3): 5-7. *Advocates broad support for the formation of state parks.*

Child, Stephen; Pray, J. S.; and Olmsted, F. L. *Report for the Year 1918 of the Special Committee to Co-operate with the Comite Neerlande Belge d'Art Civique.* Boston, MA: Harvard University; 1919. *A report of the ASLA special committee (composed of the authors) formed to provide the services of American city planners to assist in war reconstruction work in Belgium. (Loeb Library and University of Arizona, Tucson Special Collections.)*

Collins, B. R. T. "Class Notes." *The Technology Review.* 1936; 39(1). *An MIT classmate of Child reports his death and some highlights of his career.*

The Commonwealth. 1929-1930. *Several articles about Child or reporting on his ideas, as they relate to the Commonwealth Club of California. Includes Child's views on the need for a National Planning Foundation and some of his work with the City Planning Commission.*

Crosby, W. and Shurtleff (Shurcliff), A. "Imagination in City Planning." *American Society of Civil Engineers, Papers and Discussions.* August 1928; 54: 2147-2149. *A favorable reaction by the authors to Child's April, 1928 article of the same name in ASCE's* Proceedings.

Comey, Ralph. *Survey Report: Colonia Solana Residential Historic District.* Tucson, AZ: Ralph Comey Architects; 1988. *This report, a byproduct of the National Register nomination process, documents the history and current status of the Colonia Solana neighborhood.*

Elwood, P. H. Jr (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture.* New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Company; 1924. *Plans and photos of two Santa Barbara, CA estates (1908-1913).*

Hubbard, Henry V. (Ed.). *Report of the United States Housing Corporation, Volume II.* Washington, DC: Government Printing Office; 1919. *Detailed documentation of the collaborative town planning done by architects, landscape architects, and engineers to provide WWI housing for industry workers. Four plans by Child.*

Korff, Mary Blaine. *Stephen Child: Visionary Landscape Architect.* Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona; 1991. *Unpublished master's thesis. Documents the personal and professional life of Child. His works in Boston, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, and Tucson are covered, with special attention given to Colonia Solana (Tucson).*

"Landscape Architecture." *Journal of the Town Planning Institute.* 1928; 15(2): 66-67. *British review of Child's book,* Landscape Architecture, a Series of Letters.

"Landscape Architecture." *Landscape Architecture.* 1928; 17(2): 170. *A favorable review of Child's,* Landscape Architecture, a Series of Letters, *by the editors.*

Santa Barbara Morning Press. 1908-1914. *Several articles, mostly social notes. Of particular interest, an article (8 June 1913) that gives a detailed description of Child's plan for a "Round the City Boulevard." Articles place Child and City Beautiful advocate C. M. Robinson in Santa Barbara at the same time.*

Scott, Mel. *American City Planning Since 1890.* Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA: University of California; 1969. *Names Child as one of the 52 charter members of the American City Planning Institute of 1917. Also describes the formation of the United States Housing Corporation and its interdisciplinary collaboration between architects, landscape architects, and engineers.*

Scott, Mel. *The San Francisco Bay Area: A Metropolis in Perspective.* Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA: University of California; 1959. *Scott mentions Child several times, noting his visionary approach to planning regional parks.*

"Stephen Child." *Landscape Architecture.* 1936; 27(1): 32-35. *Obituary, probably written by Theodora Kimball Hubbard, that provides the most complete listing of Child's work available. Obituaries for Stephen Child also appeared in the* Journal of the American Institute of Planners *(1936; 2: 105), and the [English]* Journal of the Town Planning Institute *(1936; 22(11): 313).*

Tishler, William H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Washington, DC: The Preservation Press; 1989. *Captioned photo of the Gould estate in Santa Barbara, CA (p. 132).*

Vernon, Noel Dorsey. "Toward Defining the Profession." *Landscape Journal.* 1987; 6(1): 13-20. *Records Child as Chair of the Professional Practice and Ethics Committee of ASLA during 1916 and 1917.*

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The University of Arizona Library, Tucson, AZ, holds archival materials in its special collections that relate to Stephen Child. Additionally, the Catalog of the Harvard University's Loeb Library lists more than 50 articles by or about Stephen Child (compiled by Theodora Kimball Hubbard.)

Contributed by Mary Blaine Korff

Clarke, Gilmore David, b. 1892, d. 1982. Gilmore D. Clarke graduated from Cornell University with a degree in landscape architecture (1913). Upon graduation, he joined the Bronx River Commission, which had been formed by the NY state legislature to seek the methods and funds by which to clean the severely polluted Bronx River in Westchester County. Clarke's training prompted him to propose a pleasure drive along the course of the river as a way of restoring the waterway and keeping it maintained.

Following this commission, Clarke joined the U.S. Army (1917) and served as a Major in the Sixth Engineers in France during WWI, receiving the Silver Star Medal, the Purple Heart and several citations. He remained a member of the Engineers Reserve until 1940. Returning to civilian life, he interned with Charles Downing Lay, and was soon appointed Superintendent for the construction of the Bronx River Parkway and Consulting Landscape Architect for the Westchester County Park Commission (1923-1935). During those years, Clarke designed the entire parkway system for Westchester County in addition to many of its integral parks.

In 1935, Clarke joined the faculty of Cornell University as a Professor of Landscape Architecture, and, three years later, was appointed Dean of the College of Architecture. While teaching in Ithaca, NY, Clarke also maintained a private practice in New York City, and in 1937, invited Michael Rapuano to join him as his partner in a landscape architectural and consulting engineering firm.

In 1932, President Hoover appointed Clarke as landscape architect on the National Fine Arts Commission, and he served as the Commission's President from 1937 to 1950. Clarke was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and served as the organization's president (1949-1950). He received a Doctor of Humane Letters from Yale University and was the recipient of Medals of Honor from the Architectural League of New York (1931), the National Sculpture Society (1970), and the Century Association (1972). Clarke was also an accomplished poet, publishing several books of sonnets.

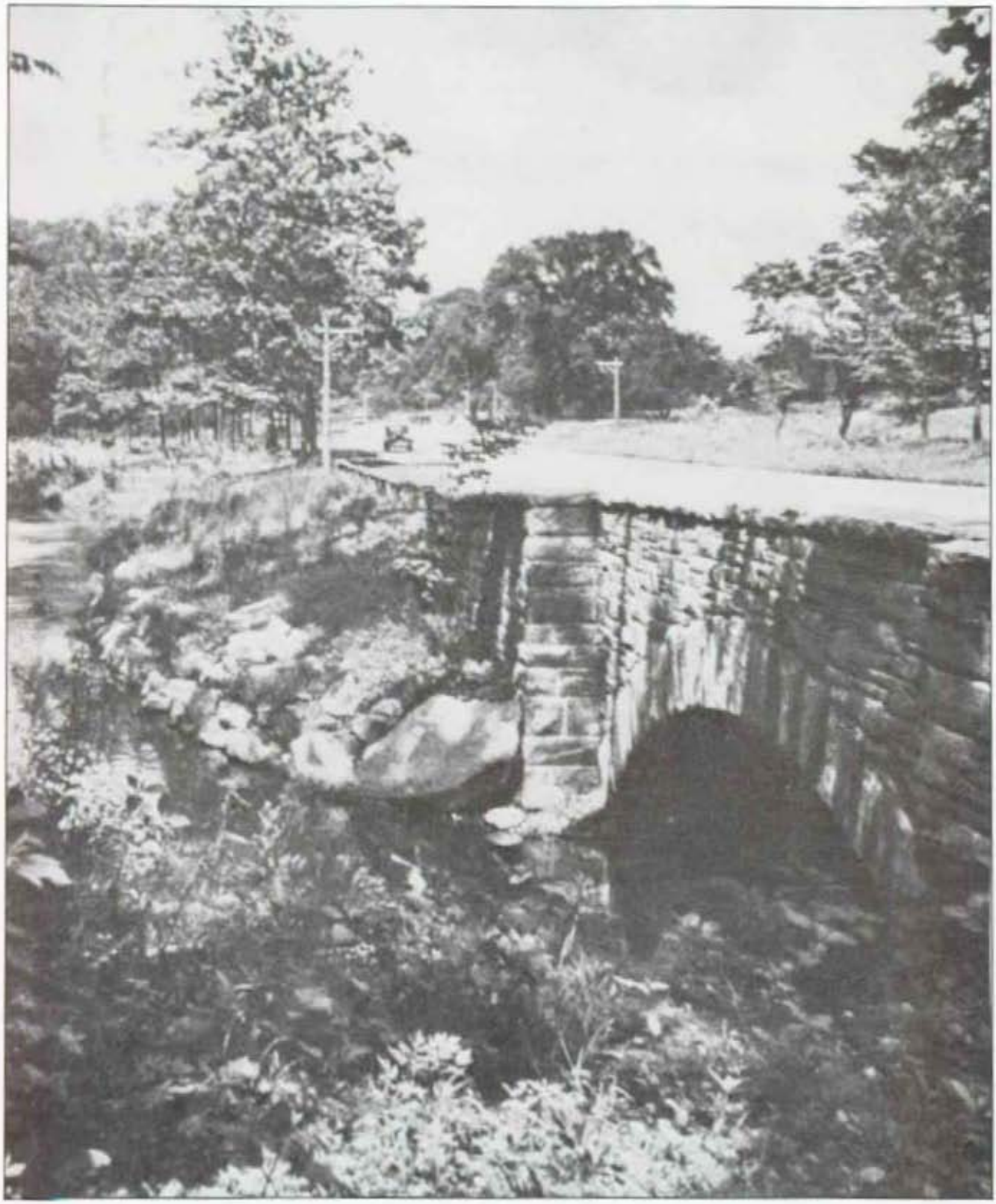
Rapuano, Michael, b. 1904, d. 1975. Michael Rapuano was born in Syracuse, NY, the son of the Superintendent of that city's Park Department. He studied landscape architecture at Cornell University, where he received a BLA (1927). Following graduation, Rapuano won a fellowship to the American Academy in Rome, later becoming a President of the Academy.

Upon his return from Rome, Rapuano joined the Westchester County [NY] Park Commission and later entered into private practice in New York City, prior to his partnership with Gilmore D. Clarke. Rapuano, like Clarke, was closely associated with the design and development of the park and parkway system of Westchester County (1930-1933), which has served as a model for many counties and metropolitan areas in the country. He was also associated with the design and redesign of many parks in the City of New York (1933-1936), including the redesign of Riverside Drive and the design of the Henry Hudson Parkway from 79th Street to the Westchester County line.

From early in his career, when he was associated with the design of urban residential communities in New York City for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (Parkchester, Stuyvesant Town, Peter Cooper Village, and Riverton) and Gateway Center in Pittsburgh for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Rapuano was involved in urban planning and design. He served as a consultant to Philadelphia, PA; Cleveland, OH; Nashville, TN; Middletown, CT; and, most notably, Bethlehem, PA. In Bethlehem, where he served as consultant to mayors of three administrations, the Redevelopment Authority, Moravian College, Lehigh University and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Rapuano oversaw designs for its Civic Center, Center City and urban renewal projects undertaken by his office beginning in 1956. He was also Chair of the Urban Advisors to the Federal Highway Administration and, on May 1, 1968, the Advisors published a report entitled *The Freeway in the City*, considered by many a milestone in urban design dealing with highways.

Rapuano was a member of numerous commissions and organizations including: the Art Commission of the City of New York (1939-1946); the National Commission of Fine Arts (1958-1962, appointed by President Eisenhower); the American Academy of Arts and Letters; the National Institute of Arts and Letters; the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission (1969-1972, appointed by President Nixon); the New York Botanical Garden Board of Trustees; and the American Society of Landscape Architects, which elected him a Fellow. In 1975, while working on the estate of J. Seward Johnson in Princeton, NJ, Rapuano suffered a heart attack, dying at his home later that day.

Clarke & Rapuano Inc. Significant projects of the office include the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the grounds of both New York World's Fairs (1939 and 1964), the Power Authority of New York State



Gilmore David Clarke and Michael Rapuano. View of Saw Mill River Parkway, part of the Westchester County, NY Park System. *(Report of the Westchester County Park Commission, 1931.)*

and the St. Lawrence Seaway, as well as several college campuses and numerous New York City and Long Island parks and parkways. The firm also prepared a redesign for Mount Royal Park in Montreal, Canada, and authored the master plan for Montreal's Maisonneuve Park. Additionally, Clarke & Rapuano directed the preliminary designs for the Garden State Parkway (NJ), considered to be one of the safest traffic arteries in the U.S. as measured by its low accident rate, and was associated with the design of the New Jersey section of the Palisades Interstate Parkway and New York City's Deegan and Van Wyck Expressways. The firm was also responsible for the original planning and design for the Schuylkill Expressway in Philadelphia and the design of the network of interstate highways for metropolitan Nashville, TN.

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Architecture and Design. July, 1940; 4(12). *Issue devoted to the work of Gilmore D. Clarke.*

Architectural Forum. 1938-1957. *Numerous issues of* Architectural Forum *mention the work of Clarke and Rapuano. This includes the May 1938 (pp. 343-349); July 1940 (pp. 60, 64, 68, 72); November 1946 (pp. 116-120); April 1947 (pp. 74-75); June, 1953 (pp. 162-167); December 1953 (pp. 112-116); and April 1957 (pp. 12, 16).*

"Connecticut: A Rural Factory for Ethical Cosmetics." *Architectural Record*. January 1958; 123: 159-162.

"Educational Work of Edward D. Stone: Mohawk Valley Technical Institute." *Architectural Record*. February 1958; 123: 180-181.

"The Record Reports: Awards." *Architectural Record*. January 1952; 111: 326.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "The Relation of Architecture and Landscape Architecture (Part 1)." *The American Architect*. 5 March 1928; 133: 281-287.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Modern Motorways." *Architectural Record*. December 1933; 74: 430-437.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Preview: New York World's Fair 1939 -- Landscaping." *Architectural Record*. November 1938; 84: 97-98.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Transportation -- An Expanding Field for Modern Building." *Architectural Record*. October 1941; 90: 43-46.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Bryant Park--New York." *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America*. January 1935; 55-57.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Landscape Plan for the Fair." *Engineering News Record*. 22 September 1938; 121: 367-368.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Aesthetic Standards for the National Capitol." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1944; 34: 145. *The role of the Fine Arts Commission in the development of the Capitol and design standards to be applied.*

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Beauty a Wanting Factor in the Turnpike Design." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1942; 32: 53-54. *Critical discussion of Pennsylvania Turnpike and lack of fundamentals of good road design.*

Clarke, Gilmore D. "A Challenge to the Landscape Architect: Are We Ready to Assume the Responsibilities of Tomorrow?" *Landscape Architecture*. July 1947; 37: 140-141. *Discussion of the responsibility of the profession to produce work that will inspire and attract new students.*

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Cuts and Fills -- A Balance of Opinion: Estimates Drawn by Our Readers -- To the Editor." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1944; 34: 64. *This feature was repeated in the July 1944, July 1956, and Autumn 1959 issues.*

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Landscape Architecture at the New York World's Fair: A Portfolio of Photographs of Modern Design." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1939; 29: 153-166. *Portfolio of Fair's layout and modern design. A second portfolio of designs appeared in the October 1939 issue (pp. 1-25).*

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Landscape Construction Notes XXX: Notes on the Construction of a Park Bench." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1930; 20: 137-139. *Clarke wrote a number of articles in the Landscape Construction Notes series for* Landscape Architecture *from 1930-1931. Other topics included the installation and wiring of wooden parkway lights, the design of small footbridges, and the importance of texture in masonry bridges.*

Clarke, Gilmore D. "New Roads to Learning: Today's Educational Program in Landscape Architecture." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1943; 34: 8-9. *Recommendations for improving educational training for landscape architects.*

Clarke, Gilmore D. "School News: Cornell University." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1945; 363: 23.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Toward a Great Future: Annual Report of the President of the ASLA, 1949." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1950; 41: 13-14.

Clarke, Gilmore D. "Westchester Parkways: An American Development in Landscape Architecture." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1937; 28: 40-41. *A brief description of Westchester County (NY) parkways. Includes photos.*

Clarke, Gilmore D. "The College of Architecture Post-War." *The Octagon*. December 1943; 15: 16-17.

Clarke, Gilmore D. *The Road to Victory: A Sonnet Sequence*. New York: By the Author; 1952.

Clarke, Gilmore D. and Mackesey, Thomas W. "Outline of Studies Leading to a Master Plan for a Village." *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America*. June 1944; Series 9: 41-42.

Clarke, G. D. and Rapuano, M. "Traffic and the Neighborhood Plan." *Architectural Forum*. October 1943; 79: 130-132.

Clarke & Rapuano; Andrews & Clark; and Guthridge, Richard C. *Preparation of the Site for the World's Fair 1964-1965, Secondary Supplementary Report: Maintenance of Traffic During Arterial Construction*. New York: New York World's Fair Corporation 1964-1965; 1960.

Clarke & Rapuano; Andrews & Clark; and Guthridge, Richard C. *Preparation of the Site for the World's Fair 1964-1965*. New York: New York World's Fair Corporation 1964-1965; 1960.

Clarke & Rapuano; Andrews & Clark; and Guthridge, Richard C. *Preparation of the Site for the World's Fair 1964-1965, Supplementary Report*. New York: New York World's Fair Corporation 1964-1965; 1960.

Davis, Chandler and Clarke, Gilmore D. "Bridge-building of the Sixth Engineers." *The Military Engineer*. November-December 1925; 17: 487-490.

Ennis, Thomas W. "Gilmore D. Clarke, 90, Is Dead: Designed Major Public Works." *The New York Times*. 10 August 1982. *One of the more detailed obituaries published on Clarke.*

Gillette, Leon N. and Clarke, Gilmore D. "Playland -- An Amusement Park at Rye, Westchester County, NY." *The American Architect*. 20 October 1928; 134: 490-498. *Includes photos.*

Mackesey, Thomas and Clarke, Gilmore D. "Planned Communities: Building Types Study No. 73 -- Planning the Postwar Community." *Architectural Record*. January 1943; 9: 78-82.

Moses, Robert. *Plan for Permanent World Capitol at Flushing Meadow Park*. New York: Mayor's Committee on Plan and Scope; 1946.

The New York Times. *Throughout the existence of the firm of Clarke & Rapuano, there have been many articles in* The New York Times *written either by them (often letters to the Editor by Clarke) or commenting on their work. Articles often include as-built or construction photos*

Rapuano, M. and Clarke, G. D. "Traffic and the Neighborhood Plan." *Architectural Form*. October 1943; 79: 130-132.

Rapuano, Michael; Pirone, P. P.; and Wigginton, Brooks E. *Open Space in Urban Design: A Report Prepared for the Cleveland Development Foundation, Sponsored by the Junior League of Cleveland, Inc.* Cleveland, OH: The Cleveland Development Foundation; 1964. *A treatise on quality of design for the inner city. Detailed discussion of lighting, pavings, planting, conservation and rehabilitation. Photographs, tables, diagrams, and plant lists.*

Shepley, Henry; Harbeson, John; and Clarke, Gilmore. "Perspectives." *Architectural Record*. November 1957; 122: 9, 340, 342, 346.

Vitale & Geiffert and Clarke, Gilmore D. "The Architectural League Exhibit: An Axial Study in the Relation of House, Garden, and View." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1937; 27: 187-189.

Walker, Ralph. "Letters -- Gateway's Architecture." *Architectural Forum*. April 1954; 100: 74.

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The firm of Clarke & Rapuano Inc. continues to operate in New York City and holds documents relating to its founders' work. Limited holdings may also be found at the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania in Oakland, PA.

Contributed by Bradford M. Greene

Coffin, Marian Cruger, b. 1876, d. 1957. Marian Cruger Coffin was born in New York City on September 16, 1876 and raised by her mother, Alice Church Coffin. She attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1902-1904) and completed the program in landscape architecture as a special student. While there, she studied architectural design and engineering, drawing and drafting, science, math and horticulture as well as landscape architectural design, under the direction of Guy Lowell. Coffin was trained in both formal and naturalistic landscape design with a strong spatial orientation. She toured Europe twice during her college career to study the great gardens and in 1904, returned to New York to open her own small office.

At first, Coffin designed flower gardens and small residential properties. However, by 1912, her design for the residence of Edward Sprague in Flushing, NY was published in *Country Life in America* and more challenging commissions followed. She designed approximately fifty large estate gardens in the northeast, primarily in New York State and Delaware. Among her more prominent clients were Childs Frick, Marshall Field, Edward F. Hutton, Frederick Frelinghuysen and Henry F. du Pont. Her work appeared frequently in the magazines *Country Life in America, House and Garden, Architectural Record* and *Home and Garden Builder* between 1910 and 1935. Coffin also had institutional clients such as the University of Delaware (1918-1940s) and the New York Botanical Garden (1942-1957), where she designed the Robert Montgomery Conifer Collection, the Havemeyer Lilac Collection and a pavilion for the Rose Garden originally designed by Beatrix Jones Farrand.

Coffin received important referrals from friends of the family, such as Henry F. du Pont (1880-1969), the millionaire collector of American antiques, who took an interest in her career. Du Pont also employed her to landscape the grounds of his summer home known as "Chestertown House" in Southampton, Long Island, NY (1924-1928) and to re-arrange the gardens of his palatial house-museum, "Winterthur," in Delaware. Between 1928 and 1932, Coffin and her architectural associate, James M. Scheiner, designed the complex of walks, drives, buttressed terraces, swimming pool, bath houses, and gardens for "Winterthur," their largest single commission. In 1955, she returned to help design the "April Garden" (now known as the "Sundial Garden" of Winterthur Museum and Gardens). Coffin considered her work at "Winterthur" to be one of her finest achievements, along with the formal garden she designed at "Clayton," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Childs Frick in Roslyn, NY (1926). The "Georgian Garden" as it became known, was a statement of elegant simplicity in keeping with the Georgian Revival mansion designed by Ogden Codman, Jr. in 1900 (today the Nassau County Museum of Fine Arts). Other significant projects undertaken at the height of her career included: William M. Bullitt's "Oxmoor" near Louisville, KY (1911); H. Rodney Sharp's "Gibralta" in Wilmington, DE (1917-1925); Charles Sabin's "Bayberry Land" in Southampton, NY (1918-1919); Gordon Knox Bell's "The Belfry" in Katonah, NY (1920); Marshall Field's Winter Cottage Garden at "Caumsett" in Lloyds Neck, NY (1920-23); Edward F. Hutton's "Hillwood" in Wheatley Hills, NY (1922); Stephen H. Pell's "King's Garden" at Fort Ticonderoga, NY (1924) and Edgar Bassick's "The Oaks" in Bridgeport, CT (1928).

Throughout her career, Coffin strove to achieve the highest professional standards and to educate others in the subtleties of fine landscape design. She joined the



Marian Cruger Coffin. "Gibralta," estate of H. Rodney Sharp, Esq., Wilmington, DE, planting near the swimming pool. *(P. H. Elwood, American Landscape Architecture, 1924.)*

American Society of Landscape Architects in 1906 and was elected a Fellow in 1918. She offered young women apprenticeships in her office to help overcome the discrimination she felt persisted in the field. Landscape architect Clara Stimson Coffey (1894-1982) worked for Coffin before establishing her own successful firm in New York. During the Depression, when many practices went out of business, Coffin survived by moving her office to her home in New Haven, CT and retaining her assistants on a contract basis only. She sought out public projects and authored *Trees and Shrubs for Landscape Effects* (1940), the only work in which she described her approach to landscape design at length. She competed in the annual design exhibitions of the Architectural League of New York (1907-1937) and received their Gold Medal of Honor (1930). In 1946, Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, NY granted Coffin an honorary Doctorate of Letters, declaring her to be "an artist whose medium is the living earth."

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Cane, Percy S. *Modern Gardens: British and Foreign.* London: Herbert Reiach, Ltd.; 1926. *Garden in Wilmington, DE (p. 95). Photo. Water Garden at Katonah, NY (p. 105).*

Coffin, Marian. *Trees and Shrubs for Landscape Effects.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1940. *Most complete expression by Coffin on her theories and approaches to landscape design. 71 photos, most unidentified, but many designed by Coffin. Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Samuel H. Gottscho, Harry G. Healy, and others.*

Coffin, Marian Cruger. "The Gardens of Fort Ticonderoga." *Country Life in America.* March 1924: 49. *Photo essay on estate of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, Ft. Ticonderoga, NY, Alfred C. Rossom, Architect.*

Coffin, Marian Cruger. "Roses in Landscaping." *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden.* September 1947; 48: 197-203. *Coffin's ideas regarding formal and informal rose gardens. 4 photos, 3 of Coffin's garden.*

Coffin, Marian Cruger. "Where East Meets West: A Visit to Picturesque Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Herzegorina." *The National Geographic Magazine.* May 1908; 19(5): 309-343. *Description of Coffin's trip to Eastern Europe in 1906. Includes over 30 photos by Coffin.*

Coffin, Marion (Marian). "Gardening with Trees." *Garden and Home Builder.* October 1926: 128-130. *Brief discussion of author's principles of planting design. Preliminary work for her later book.*

Country Life in America. *Famous Gardens: Selected from Country Life.* New York: Country Life in America; 1937. *Photo essay of gardens in the United States with some text. An estate in Roslyn, Long Island, NY designed by Coffin (p. 28). Photo.*

Deitz, Paula. "Designing Women: The Grand Domestic Landscape." *Metropolis.* December 1982: 14-17. *Discussion of Coffin's career and other women in landscape architecture to champion residential design in the first half of the 20th century. Photos of "Bayberry Land" and "Hillwood."*

Elwood, P. H. Jr (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture.* New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Details of "Gibralta," Rodney Sharp estate; property of Charles H. Sabin, Southampton, Long Island; plan for Frelinghuysen garden, Elberon, NJ.*

Fleming, Nancy M. "Marian Coffin and the Roses in her Landscapes." *Journal of the New England Garden History Society.* Fall 1992; 2: 46-51. *Two portraits and five site illustrations.*

[Fowler, Clarence B.]. "Three Women in Landscape Architecture." *Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture Alumnae Bulletin.* 1932; 4. *Personal reminiscence of landscape architectural education in Boston in the early part of this century with a discussion of the first women "pioneers" to enter the profession.*

The Founders' Garden. New York: Garden Club of Essex County, NY; 1929. *Brief description of history and garden at The Pavilion, Fort Ticonderoga, owned by Sarah G. T. Pell. No photos.*

Griswold, Mac and Weller, Eleanor. *The Golden Age of American Gardens: Proud Owners, Private Estates, 1890-1940.* New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc.; 1991. *Coffin's career and her work on numerous estate properties are recorded, dates may be inaccurate. Photos; plans.*

Libby, Valencia. "Henry F. du Pont and the Development of Winterthur Gardens." *1983 Longwood Program Seminars.* 1983; 15: 60-63. *Coffin is briefly discussed due largely to her friendship with H. F. du Pont and her work on the gardens of his estate in Delaware, "Winterthur."*

Libby, Valencia. *Henry Francis du Pont and the Early Development of Winterthur Gardens, 1880-1927.* Delaware: University of Delaware; 1984. *Unpublished master's thesis. Describes Coffin's lifelong friendship with H. F. du Pont and her work on the landscape and gardens of "Winterthur."*

Libby, Valencia. *The House and Garden.* Roslyn, NY: Nassau County Museum of Fine Arts; 1986. *"Marian Cruger Coffin: The Landscape Architect and the Lady, 1876-1957." Summary of Coffin's life and career, citing major projects. Plans and photos of "Clayton" and "Winterthur." Portrait of Coffin.*

Libby, Valencia. "Marian Cruger Coffin: Landscape Architect of Distinction." *Newsletter of the Preservation League of New York State.* Fall 1990; 6(2): 4-5. *Summary of Coffin's life and career, citing works primarily in New York State. Portrait; photos of "Hillwood" and "Bayberry Land."*

"The Magic of Remodeling." *Country Life in America.* XLV(6): 54- 57. *Photo essay on the residence of Mrs. W. Watson Lawrence, Princeton, NJ. Plans.*

"Marian Cruger Coffin." *Landscape Architecture.* April 1957; 47(3): 431-432. *Obituary, summary of accomplishments as a Fellow of ASLA.*

"Marian C. Coffin, Designed Estates." *The New York Times.* 4 February 1957: 19 (col. 3). *Obituary.*

Mercer, F. A. (Ed.). *Gardens and Gardening.* New York: The Studio Publications, Inc.; 1935. *International illustrations for garden features -- pools, borders, etc. Includes a view of the George Dyer garden, Norfolk, CT.*

Murray, Pauline. *Planning and Planting the Home Garden.* New York: Orange, Judd Publishing Co.; 1932. *"A Popular Handbook Containing Concise and Dependable Information Designed to Help the Makers of Small Gardens." Coffin's "Brilliant Portulaca" photo (p. 79).*

Nevins, Deborah. "The Triumph of Flora: Women and the American Landscape, 1890-1935." *Antiques.* April 1985; 75: 904-922. *Places Coffin within the context of other American women to enter the fields of landscape architecture and design and garden writing. Photo of "Gibralta" by Coffin.*

Newton, Norman T. *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1971. *Author briefly mentions Coffin as "among the most able designers of the profession" during the Country Place Era.*

Rehmann, Elsa. *The Small Place.* New York: Knickerbocker Press; 1918. *Property located in Flushing, NY. Emphasis on the "Peony Walk" located in the back of the house. Photos and sketches.*

Sclare, Lisa and Sclare, Donald. *Beaux-Arts Estates.* New York: Viking Press; 1980. *Photos, plans specific entries on many properties. Childs Frick Estate (pp. 83-89); E. F. Hutton Estate (pp. 138-143); Marshall Field Estate (pp. 170-176).*

Smith, Gary W. *The Landscape Development of the University of Delaware Prior to 1962.* Delaware: University of Delaware; 1978. *Unpublished bachelor's thesis. Discussion of Coffin's work as landscape architect for the campus of Delaware College (1918-1950). Campus plan; photos.*

[Smith, Warren Hunting]. *Gardens Designed by Marian Cruger Coffin, Landscape Architect, 1876-1957: Memorial Exhibition of Photographs of 17 Gardens.* Geneva, NY: Hobart College; 14-19 April 1958. *Summary of Coffin's life, career, and philosophy with personal anecdotes by the author, a longtime friend of Coffin's. Portrait of Coffin in her garden at Watch Hill, RI, c. 1940s.*

Tankard, Judith B. "Women Pioneers in Landscape Design." *Radcliffe Quarterly.* March 1993; 79(1): 8-11. *Brief biography of Coffin and other early women landscape architects.*

Teutonico, Jeanne Marie. *Marian Cruger Coffin: The Long Island Estates.* New York: Columbia University; 1983. *Unpublished master's thesis. Discussion of Coffin's designs for "Bayberry Land," "Clayton," and "Caumsett." 138 illustrations.*

Townsend, Reginald T. (Ed.). *The Book of Gardens and Gardening.* Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page and Company; 1924. *Essays on gardens, many by notable landscape architects. Well illustrated. Photographic essay and plan. The gardens of Miss Elizabeth Farnum, Norfolk, CT.*

Unidentified. *Long Island Estate Gardens.* Greenvale, NY: Hillwood Art Gallery; 1985. *Several essays and photos -- identification of landscapes, occasional reference to designers. W. W. Benjamin garden, East Hampton;*

E.F. Hutton garden, Wheatley Hills, Long Island, NY (pp. 38-39).

Wright, Richardson Little (Ed.). House and Gardens Book of Gardens. New York, NY: Conde Nast Company; 1921. *Collection of American gardens. Contains specific information regarding the landscape architect and plant materials. Includes the photo essays, "Among the First To Bloom" regarding crocus; "A Garden Near Water" illustrating Coffin's design for the J. Kennedy Tod estate, South Beach, CT; "Flowers for the Garden Gate -- Two Planting Suggestions for Simple Places," the Spencer residence, Avondale, RI; and, "Steps in the Garden," the Clifton Edgar estate, Greenwich, CT (pp. 10, 51, 54, 74).*

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Archival collections with holdings on Coffin include Winterthur Library and Archives, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, DE -- the largest intact collection of Coffin's professional correspondence, graphics, photos, and personal correspondence with members of the du Pont family. Additional materials are housed at Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Hagley Foundation, Greenville, DE (personal correspondence with members of the du Pont family); The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY (some plans for garden areas, 1940-1957); The Nassau County Museum of Fine Arts, Roslyn, NY (correspondence with Mrs. Childs Frick; plans; photos); and the Mattie Edwards Hewitt Archive, Nassau County Historical Museum, Eisenhower Park, East Meadow, NY (several b/w photos of Coffin gardens).

Contributed by Valencia Libby

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Daniels, Howard, b. 1815, d. 1863. Howard Daniels was born in New York City and according to his only known obituary, began his career as a landscape gardener at the "Cemetery at Cincinnati," perhaps a reference to Spring Grove Cemetery. By 1844 or earlier, he was in practice as an architect in Cincinnati, although it is unknown at this writing where he received his training. In that same year, he won the design competition for the Montgomery County Courthouse in Dayton, OH. Although Daniels listed himself as an architect for many years in various directories, the courthouse is his only known architectural work.

His career as a landscape gardener is first documented by the 1845 commission to design Cincinnati's Spring Grove



Howard Daniels. Oakwood Cemetery (1859), Syracuse, NY. Howard Daniels, landscape gardener. *(Photo courtesy of the Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY.)*

Cemetery. In Ohio, Daniels also designed Woodland Cemetery in Xenia (1847-1848) and Green Lawn in Columbus (1849). He moved to New York City in 1851, and an advertisement that he placed in an 1855 issue of *The Horticulturist* states that he had laid out fifteen cemeteries and an equal number of private grounds and offered his services for "Plans for Parks, Cemeteries, Country Seats, Villas, Farms, Orchards, Gardens, &c., also designs in all styles for Mansions, Villas, Cottages, Conservatories, Green-houses, Rustic Statuary, &c." Cemeteries completed by 1855 include, in addition to those noted above, Woodland, Cleveland, OH (1852-1853) and Poughkeepsie Rural (1853) among others. No designs for private grounds have yet been identified.

In 1855-1856, Daniels travelled throughout England, visiting parks and gardens. Period sources noted that Daniels' trip was undertaken with the intent of improving the "taste" of his countrymen, and he offered his impressions and analysis of English landscapes in a series

of seven letters published in *The Magazine of Horticulture*. These letters and his subsequent articles in *The Horticulturist* were widely read and thus, his views on landscape gardening may have been influential among his peers and the general public. On his return from Europe (1857), Daniels worked with Eugene A. Baumann, and perhaps A. J. Davis, at Llewellyn Park, NJ. His influence on the design of Llewellyn Park is unknown. However, in his subsequent article on villa parks, published in *The Horticulturist* (1858), Daniels defined the desirable elements of a designed suburb, clearly attempting to influence the planning of America's first suburbs. In 1858, Daniels was awarded fourth place in the Central Park design competition for his "Manhattan" plan. Although he did not win the competition, Daniels' entry, like his studies and writings, shows him to have been an active participant in formation of the profession of landscape architecture in the U.S. In 1859, Daniels laid out Syracuse's Oakwood Cemetery, his last known and, arguably, his finest design for a rural cemetery. He was then hired to design Druid Hill Park (1860) in Baltimore, MD, where he also served as Superintendent (1860-1863). Despite limitations imposed by wartime conditions, Daniels planned and executed the major elements required in the conversion of Druid Hill from a private estate to a public park. Daniels' article on the park, published in *The Horticulturist* in 1860, was another of his efforts to influence public taste. Directed at the citizens of American cities contemplating the creation of urban parks, the article promoted public gardens as "...the next great step in rural progress." In 1863, Daniels provided consultation for Matthew Vassar at Vassar College and competed with James Renwick for the commission to landscape the College grounds. Renwick's plan was chosen and Daniels' design has subsequently been lost. Howard Daniels died in Baltimore later that same year.

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Daniels, Howard. *"First Annual Report of the Landscape Gardener of Druid Hill Park."* Baltimore: Park Commission; 1861. *Recounting objectives and initial work in the transformation from private estate to public park.*

Daniels, Howard. *"Manhattan: Plan for Central Park. Catalogue of Plans for the Improvement of the Central Park."* New York: Board of Commissioners for the Central Park; 1858. *Text of Daniels's fourth-place entry in design competition. Accompanying plan(s) not extant.*

Daniels, Howard. *"Second Annual Report of the Landscape Gardener of Druid Hill Park."* Baltimore: Park Commission; 1862. *Description of work planned and completed during second year of park construction.*

Daniels, Howard. "Advertisement." *The Horticulturist.* March 1855; (5). *Documents Daniel's "having laid out fifteen rural cemeteries and a corresponding number of private grounds."*

Daniels, Howard. "European Parks." *The Horticulturist.* November 1860; (15): 529-532. *"...a short account of some of the European Parks from actual observation."*

Daniels, Howard. "European Parks, No. I." *Magazine of Horticulture.* September 1855; 21: 411-418. *First of seven letters with impressions and frank analysis of landscape practices evident in English parks, gardens, palaces, botanic gardens and arboreta. Includes Liverpool's Birkenhead Park, Prince's Park and The Botanic Garden.*

Daniels, Howard. "European Parks, No. II." *Magazine of Horticulture.* October 1855; 21: 459-473. *Descriptions of Knowsley Hall, Henton Hall, Worseley Hall, Tatton Park, and Manchester's Peel Park, The Queen's Park, Philips Park and Victoria Park.*

Daniels, Howard. "European Parks, No. III." *Magazine of Horticulture.* November 1855; 21: 509-514. *Description of Chatsworth, where Daniels "fully realized, for the first time, what (he) had always imagined fine English parks to be..."*

Daniels, Howard. "European Parks, No. IV." *Magazine of Horticulture.* December 1855; 21: 549-557. *Description of The Derby Arboretum, "one of the most interesting places in England."*

Daniels, Howard. "European Parks, No. V." *Magazine of Horticulture.* May 1856; 22: 213-218. *Generally negative impressions of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.*

Daniels, Howard. "European Parks, No. VI." *Magazine of Horticulture.* June 1856; 22: 260-263. *Description of Regent's Park, "the finest of London parks," and Victoria Park.*

Daniels, Howard. "European Parks, No. VII" *Magazine of Horticulture.* July 1856; 22: 309-316. *Laudatory analysis of Sydenham Palace, Park and Gardens, "the finest of their kind in England, and probably the world."*

Daniels, Howard. "Laying Out Grounds." *The Horticulturist.* 1858; (13): 352. *Brief comments on several landscape gardening publications.*

Linden-Ward, Blanche and Ward, Alan. "Spring Grove: The Role of the Rural Cemetery in American Landscape Design." *Landscape Architecture*. September-October 1985: 126-131, 140. *Discussion of founding of Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery including Daniels's role in planning and laying out the original cemetery later modified by Adolph Strauch.*

Mead, Peter B. "Editor's Table." *The Horticulturist*. February 1864; n.s.(14): 71. *Only known obituary for Howard Daniels.*

Schuyler, David. *The New Urban Landscape: The Redefinition of City Form in Nineteenth-Century America*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press; 1986. *Analysis of origins and evolution of nineteenth-century American cemeteries, urban parks and suburbs with discussion of Daniel's entry in the Central Park competition and plan for Druid Hill Park, Baltimore.*

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Historic views of Oakwood Cemetery are housed at the Onondaga County Historical Association, Syracuse, NY.

Contributed by Christine B. Lozner

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Dawson, James Frederick, b. 1874, d. 1941. James Frederick Dawson was born into a family of horticulturists on January 13, 1874 at Harvard's Arnold Arboretum in Cambridge, MA. His father, Jackson Thornton Dawson, served as Superintendent of the Arboretum during the first forty years of its development. The younger Dawson graduated from Roxbury Latin School in Boston (1894) and then attended Harvard's Bussey Institute for studies related to landscape architecture (1896). Between 1896 and 1904 he spent extended periods in Europe as a part of his Olmsted apprenticeship to study and document plant materials and landscapes. His subsequent work shows the influence of this exposure to Italian and French formal design.

James F Dawson a principal in Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects, had a 44-year affiliation with the Olmsted firm. He entered Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot in 1896, became an associate partner in Olmsted Brothers in 1906, established the Olmsted West Coast Office at Redondo Beach, CA in 1920, and was the managing senior partner at the firm's main office in Brookline, MA at the time of his death. He travelled extensively for the firm throughout this tenure.

His commissions with Olmsted Brothers included residential estates and communities, resorts, golf courses, the grounds of hotels and businesses, state capitol buildings, and schools, as well as arboreta, parks, and parkways. Much of Dawson's earlier work was done in association with John Charles Olmsted. Among their collaborations were: the park and parkway systems of Portland, OR, Seattle and Spokane, WA (1903-1939); the San Diego Exposition (1911); the Washington State Capitol grounds (1911-1931); and the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, CO (1916-1927). Dawson and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. collaborated on the design of Palos Verdes Estates, CA, a residential community (1914-31) and Fort Tryon Park, NY (1927-1935).

Dawson's private estate designs included: the grounds of George Woodward, Philadelphia, PA (1910-1934); Jay P. Graves, Spokane, WA (1910-1912); William Coe, Oyster Bay, NY (1918-1937). He was also the principal designer of Washington Park Arboretum, Seattle, WA (1934-1939). Dawson became a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1905), and was elected a Fellow of that organization (1914).

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Dawson, James Frederick. "Planting at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition." *Landscape Architecture*. 1(1): 31-40. *Plans; photos.*

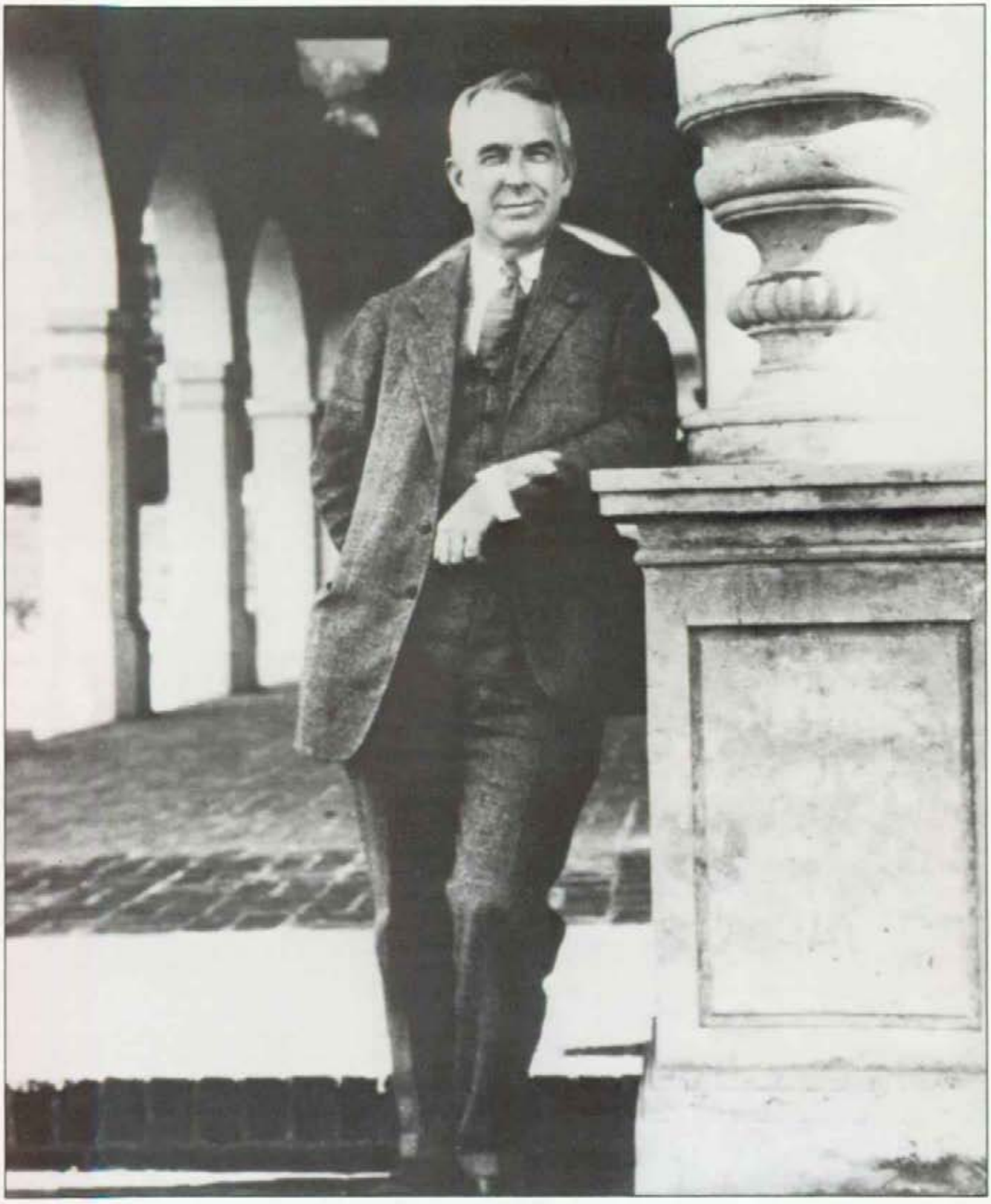
Olmsted, Frederick Law Jr. "A Biographical Minute on his Professional Life and Work." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1941; 32(1): 1-2. *Explores Dawson's long career with the Olmsted firm.*

Johnson, Catherine Joy. "The Olmsted Designs for Washington Park Arboretum." *Washington Park Arboretum Bulletin*. 1989; 52(1).

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Archival collections maintaining material on James Frederick Dawson include the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA; the Library of Congress, Manuscripts Division, Washington, DC; and the University of Washington, Northwest Collections and Manuscript Division, Seattle, WA.

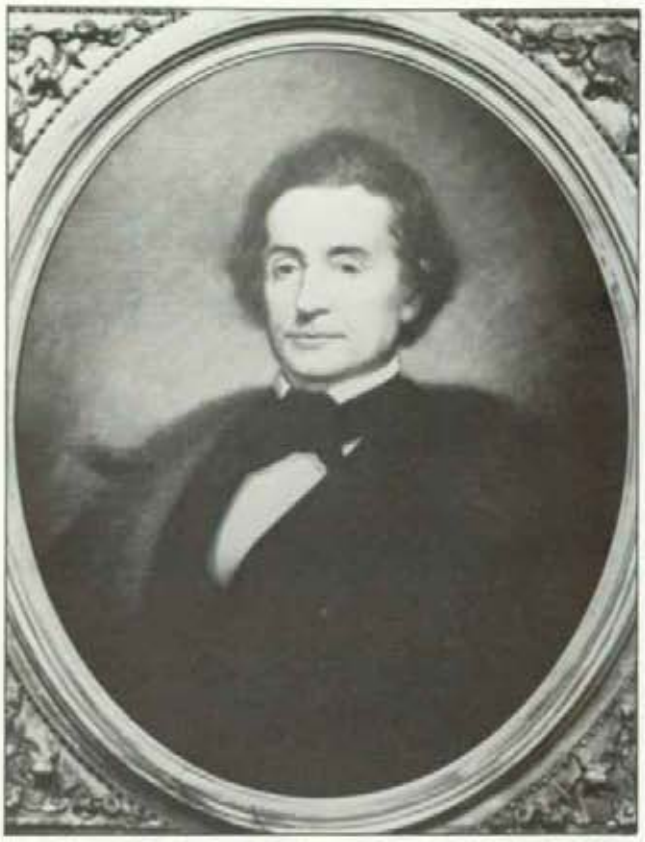
Contributed by Catherine Joy Johnson



James Frederick Dawson. At Palos Verdes Estates (CA). Pictured at the first completed unit of Malaga Cove Business Plaza. (Photo courtesy of Robert Fletcher Dawson).

Dearborn, Henry A. S., b. 1783, d. 1851. Henry A. S. Dearborn was born in Exeter, NH and spent his boyhood in Maine. He attended Williams College for two years before entering the College of William and Mary. He graduated in 1803. He studied law for three years in Virginia spending one year at the office of Joseph Story, who later became a U.S. Supreme Court Justice. During the War of 1812, Dearborn was appointed Superintendent in charge of the erection of forts in Portland harbor and a General in the Massachusetts militia. These posts gave him practical experience in military engineering through earth works. He developed an avocation in architecture, illustrating and researching a personal study of Grecian architecture (1828).

Disliking the practice of law, Dearborn devoted himself to public service through politics, holding a variety of significant offices, including one term in the U.S. Congress. A distinguished gentleman horticulturist he experimented extensively with plants at "Brinley Place" his estate in then-rural Roxbury. Dearborn was a founder and the first President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (1829) which, as with the London (1805), New York (1822), Paris (1826) and Philadelphia (1827) Horticultural Societies spread scientific naturalism and the taste for pastoralism. Dearborn intended the Society to help remedy the deficiency of nurseries and to promote development of profitable and ornamental plants that would grow in New England. He was elected an honorary member of the Horticultural Society of Paris in 1830.



General Henry A. S. Dearborn. Copied by Jane Stuart in the 1850s from the original by her father Gilbert Stuart c. 1827. *(Photo courtesy of Massachusetts Horticultural Society.)*

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Dearborn laid out the 72-acre picturesque landscape of Mount Auburn Cemetery (1831) in the suburban town of Cambridge, MA, four miles west of Boston. To help him design Mount Auburn, Dearborn ordered books from France and England. He relied especially on John Evelyn's *Silva* and illustrated descriptions of the innovative Père Lachaise Cemetery, Paris (1804). Dearborn also explained that he applied classical design principles to make his design of avenues, paths, and ponds responsive to the natural topography as "a well-managed park." Dearborn's design preserved and accentuated the panoramic views and the dramatically varied terrain of the site. Aided by the civil engineer and surveyor Alexander Wadsworth and advised by a committee of horticulturists, Dearborn oversaw the establishment of the cemetery as an innovative cultural institution, and the nation's first "rural" cemetery. Dearborn even performed much of the manual labor himself, transplanting many indigenous forest trees from his personal nurseries to create a naturalistic "rural" appearance. When Dearborn's political duties took him away, George Brimmer supervised implementation of the design. By 1833, with an additional land purchase, Mount Auburn comprised 110 acres and was "the pleasantest place of resort" in the Boston metropolitan area. Dearborn's work at Mount Auburn influenced John Claudius Loudon in England, a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in his essay "On the Laying Out and Uses of Cemeteries" (1843). Mount Auburn became an acknowledged prototype for other American "rural" or garden cemeteries (1830s-1860s) and for the first urban public parks.

Dearborn had also hoped to create an experimental garden at Mount Auburn. However, funds were not available and the project was never fully implemented. Dearborn's ambitious plans had envisioned making Mount Auburn an "Institution of Education of Scientific and Practical Gardeners," a practical school of horticulture and design staffed by instructors teaching "a science and an art... requiring an extensive acquaintance with Natural History

and Physics, Botany, Menerology [sic], Hydraulics, Mechanics, Architecture, Chemistry, and Entomology." Dearborn hoped Mount Auburn would become a school of landscape design, complete with library, models, maps, plans and elevations of buildings, as well as studio space. To teach students to create "rural" landscapes and architecture, using as a precedent Joseph Paxton's use of the London Horticultural Society gardens. Such an organized academic curriculum in landscape architecture would not exist in America for another seventy years.

Dearborn's affiliation with Mount Auburn ended in 1835, when the cemetery separated from the Horticultural Society because of irreconcilable differences and purposes. Mount Auburn was independently chartered as a non-profit (eleemosynary), non-denominational corporation. It continued to pay the Horticultural Society a portion of lot sale proceeds until 1975. Subsequent landscape development was the product of committees, increasingly dominated by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, who served as President (1845-1871) and who, along with his proponents, tried to claim credit for the initial landscape design after Dearborn's death.

Dearborn continued his career in politics and the militia. As mayor of Roxbury in 1847, he promoted the idea, raised in 1846, of creating Forest Hills Cemetery under municipal auspices in the suburbs to the south of Boston. He headed the committee that chose a suitable 71-acre site, two tracts of land with the sort of varied terrain conducive to the formation of a picturesque landscape, and, as at Mount Auburn, he laid out the grounds. He was assisted by Daniel Brims, a Scottish landscape gardener who was appointed Superintendent. Dearborn established nurseries on the property to provide "a constant and ready supply of the most desirable trees and shrubs". By 1850, over ten thousand native and twenty thousand European trees had been transplanted at the cemetery to give it the desired "rural" appearance. An attempt was made to introduce as many trees as would flourish in the New England climate, including several rare varieties, so as to make the grounds an "arboretum". They were artfully arranged for dramatic effect. Dearborn is buried under a marble Corinthian column on Mount Dearborn in Forest Hills.

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See also references listed under Dr. Jacob Bigelow.

Benson, Albert Emerson. *History of the Massachusetts Horticulture Society*. Norwood, MA: The Plimpton Press for the Society; 1929. *A history of the Boston institution founded in 1829 that was largely responsible for the founding of Mount Auburn in 1831.*

Cook, Zebedee Jr. *An Address Pronounced before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Commemoration of its Second Annual Festival, the 10th of Sept. 1830.* Boston: Isaac R. Baits; 1830. *This leading Bostonian and horticulturist activist describes the early plans to create a "rural" cemetery under Horticultural Society auspices.*

Dearborn, Henry A. S. *Address Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the Celebration of their First Anniversary, Sept. 19, 1829.* Boston: J. T. Buckingham; 1833 (2d Ed.). *Dearborn champions the idea of creating an extramural cemetery for Boston under Horticultural Society auspices.*

Dearborn, Henry A. S. *An Address Delivered before the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture in Brighton, Oct. 14, 1835.* Boston: George C. Barrett; 1835. *A call to develop the stock of American plant materials in experimental gardens.*

Dearborn, Henry A. S. "Bunker Hill." *Boston Patriot.* April 1823. *An appeal for preservation of the Revolutionary War battle site and for construction of a huge commemorative monument under the auspices of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.*

Dearborn, Henry A. S. "General Dearborn's Address: Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the Celebration of their First Anniversary, Sept. 19, 1829." *New England Farmer.* 15 January 1830; 8(26): 203. *Dearborn champions the idea of creating an extramural cemetery for Boston under Horticultural Society auspices.*

Dearborn, Henry A. S. "Mount Auburn Cemetery: Report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society upon the Establishment of an Experimental Garden and Rural Cemetery, Boston, 1831." *North American Review.* 1831; 33: 399-405. *A report on the founding of Mount Auburn in its first year.*

Dearborn, Henry A. S. "Report, in Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society...the 18th of June, 1831." *New England Farmer.* 22 June 1831; 9(49): 385. *A report on the founding of Mount Auburn in its first year.*

Dearborn, Henry A. S. *A Treatise on Grecian Architecture (2 Vols.).* 1828. *Folio manuscript with Dearborn's personal study of the principles of Greek*

architectural design illustrated with his own drawings. (Rare Books Room, Boston Public Library.)

Drake, Francis S. *The Town of Roxbury: Its Memorable Persons and Places*. Boston: Municipal Printing Office; 1905. *Information on Dearborn and the "rural" town just south of Boston where he maintained his Brinley Place estate and served as mayor, laying out Forest Hills Cemetery under municipal auspices.*

"Forest Hills Cemetery" *Mount Auburn Memorial.* 26 October 1859; 1(20): 156. *Praise for the picturesque landscape designed by Dearborn at Boston's second "rural" cemetery.*

Forest Hills Cemetery: Its Establishment, Progress, Scenery, Monuments, etc. Boston: Damrell & Moore and George Coolidge; 1858. *Forest Hills under Dearborn's leadership, the state of the romantic landscape after a decade, and brief biography of Dearborn. Includes copies of documents and a list of proprietors.*

"Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn." *Mount Auburn Memorial.* 3 October 1860; 2(14): 105. *Acclaims Dearborn's role in the design of Mount Auburn.*

Gray, John C. *An Address Delivered Before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the 6th Anniversary, Sept. 17, 1834*. Boston: J. T. Buckingham; 1834. *Records Dearborn's ambition to create "seminaries of trees and shrubs" through an experimental garden and educational program at Mount Auburn.*

Harris, Thaddeus William. *"A Discourse Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Celebration of its Fourth Anniversary, Oct. 3, 1832."* Cambridge, MA: E. W. Metcalf; 1832. *"The Proposed Cemetery" (p. 70) is Dearborn's report on the proposed cemetery to be founded under Horticultural Society auspices.*

Manning, Robert (Ed.). *History of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1829-1878*. Boston, MA: Rand, Avery, for the Society; 1880. *Argues Dearborn's claim for the initial landscape design of Mount Auburn to counteract that of Bigelow.*

Putnam, George. *An Address Delivered before the City Government and Citizens of Roxbury on the Life and Character of the Late Henry A. S. Dearborn, Mayor of the City, Sept. 3rd, 1851*. Roxbury, MA: Norfolk County Journal Press; 1851. *Excerpts printed in the* Boston Courier *and the* Boston Daily Advertiser. *To counteract the claims of Bigelow and his friends to having created Mount Auburn, this minister's eulogy credits Dearborn for the initial landscape design.*

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1829-1838 (Vol. I). Boston: William D. Ticknor; 1847. *"An Account of the Proceedings in Relation to the Experimental Garden and Cemetery of Mount Auburn," (p. 68) is Dearborn's narrative of the initial plans for an experimental garden as well as burial space within a picturesque landscape; "An Account of the Work Done at Mount Auburn during the Year 1832"; and "General Dearborn's Address: Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the Celebration of their First Anniversary, Sept. 19, 1829."*

Walker, Samuel. "Horticultural Societies." *The Horticulturist*. February 1851; 6(2): 92. *Walker, then-President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society credits Dearborn with "the beautiful and chaste arrangement" of Mount Auburn as a "Garden of Graves."*

Ward, Malthus A. *An Address Pronounced before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Commemoration of its Third Annual Festival, Sept. 21, 1831*. Boston: J. T. & E. Buckingham; 1831.

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Archival collections with holdings on Dearborn include the Boston Public Library Rare Books Room, with various correspondence and Dearborn's two-volume, illustrated folio treatise on Grecian architecture; Forest Hills Cemetery, with documents and other records of the cemetery's founding and design; The Massachusetts Horticultural Society maintains transactions, orations, reports, and other documents concerning Dearborn's role in the Society's founding and that of Mount Auburn under its auspices (1931-1835); Mount Auburn Cemetery, especially the "Trustees' Minutes" in "Proprietors' and Trustees' Records," manuscript books; The New York Public Library, with manuscripts and correspondence related to work at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Contributed by Blanche Linden-Ward, Ph.D.

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DeBoer, Saco Rienk, b. 1883, d. 1974. Saco R. DeBoer was born in Ureterp, the Netherlands (Friesland). Before opening his landscape office there (1907), he attended the Dutch Engineering Institute and the Royal (German) Imperial School of Horticulture.

DeBoer immigrated to the U. S. in 1908 settling in Denver, CO. for health reasons. After working briefly at the Denver City Nursery, he became the city's Landscape Architect, a post he held from 1910 until 1931. Thereafter, he continued to serve the city as a Planning Engineer and Park Consultant. His private landscape design and city planning practice was opened in 1919 and continued until his death. From 1934 to 1939, he served as a consultant to the National Resources Board. DeBoer travelled extensively in Europe. In 1922, he studied in the office of the English planner Thomas Mawson.

DeBoer's work has had, and continues to have, a major impact in Denver and throughout the region. His early work included the design, development, and planting of key elements of Denver's park and parkway system, a project on which he collaborated with George Kessler and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. He collaborated with Olmsted, Jr. on the city's unique mountain park system. Begun in the 1920s, this system has been both a foundation and example for subsequent metropolitan urban planning. DeBoer also prepared plans for numerous communities in Colorado including, among others, Aurora, Boulder, Colorado Springs, Craig, Delta, Glenwood Springs, Golden, Grand Junction, Greely, Johnstown and Trinidad. Additionally, throughout the region he was the principal planner for Bozeman, MO; Cheyenne, WY; Grand Island and Scottsbluff, NE; Brainerd, MN; and Idaho Falls, ID). DeBoer's numerous park, city planning, and zoning commissions for these and other communities throughout the plains and mountain states have had a major impact on the region's landscape.

While DeBoer's major legacy is in his public work, his private subdivision, campus, and estate garden commissions have also been influential. These include plans for The University of Denver, Colorado Women's College and Regis College, designs for the estates of Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, Denver; A. C. Foster, Cherry Hills; Charles Gates, Bear Creek. In the planting and maintenance of extensive public gardens and forests in an Arcadian image, DeBoer advocated the use of local plant material, mindful of water conservation needs in the arid West. He also believed that public works should provide examples of good design and high quality for the private sector, with private gardens then becoming "a yardstick by which to measure the success of a city's public park work." Through his park designs, DeBoer increased the city's livability through comprehensive planning and planting designs. For example, he was responsible for the planting of the first flowering crabapples on Denver city property, with the trees then being incorporated into private gardens throughout the city.



Saco Rienk DeBoer. *(Photo courtesy Denver Public Library, Western History Department.)*

Throughout his career, DeBoer received numerous awards: Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1957), the Distinguished Service Award of the American Institute of Planners (1960), the naming, during his lifetime, of a Denver Park in his honor, and the Regis College (Denver) Civis Princeps Award for Community Service (1972).

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DeBoer, S. R. *Around the Seasons in Denver Parks and Gardens*. Denver, Colorado: Smith Brooks Press; 1948. *The story of the unfolding seasons in Denver and surrounding areas. Illus. by Frances White.*

DeBoer, S. R. *Master Plan*. Denver, CO: City of Denver, Department of Improvements and Public Parks; 1949. *A master plan for Denver's Parks. Illus. by Frances White.*

DeBoer, S. R. *Master Plan*. Denver, CO: Botanical Gardens Foundation of Denver, Inc.; 1952. *A master plan for the Denver Botanic Garden. Illus. by Mrs. Frances White Novitt.*

DeBoer, S. R. "Plans, Parks, and People." *The Green Thumb*. December 1972; 29(5). *Entire issue devoted to DeBoer. Includes autobiography, partial list of projects, photos of DeBoer and many of his projects; list of articles written by DeBoer and published in* The Green Thumb *from 1944-1972; essay by Anna R. Garvey regarding DeBoer's role in the development of the Denver Botanic Gardens; an "appreciation" by Katherine Bruderlin Crisp and a summary by Wes Woodward.*

DeBoer, S. R. "Relative Value of Pedestrian, Automobile and Street Car Use of Public Streets." *Proceedings of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention, American Society for Municipal Improvements*. 22-26 October, 1928: 123-126. *Brief article discussing development of streets plan for areas surrounding downtown Denver. Illus by Larry Gray.*

DeBoer, S. R. *Shopping Districts*. Washington, D.C.: American Planning and Civic Association; 1937. *Appears to be one volume in a series "Studies in City Planning" published by the APCA. Recommendations for design of business districts of small towns and cities.*

DeBoer, S. R. *University Park Report*. Denver, Colorado: University Park Community Association; 1923. *Recommendations for development of University Park neighborhood from point of view of "protection of homes" and the Denver City Plan. Photos; plans.*

Elwood, P. H. Jr. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Property of Theo Dewitt, near Denver.*

S. R. DeBoer. Denver, Colorado: Western History Department, Denver Public Library; 1983. *20 pg. booklet prepared by the S. R. DeBoer Committee as part of the "Parks and Open Spaces: A Denver Perspective" program, 1983. Substantial overview of career; summary of projects. Photos; plans.*

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The archives of Saco Rienk DeBoer are maintained by the Denver Public Library, Western History Department, Denver, CO. The extensive holdings include drawings, plans, background files, professional writings, correspondence, diaries (including early ones in Dutch), travel notes, photographic and exhibit material, memorabilia.

Contributed by Carolyn and Don Etter

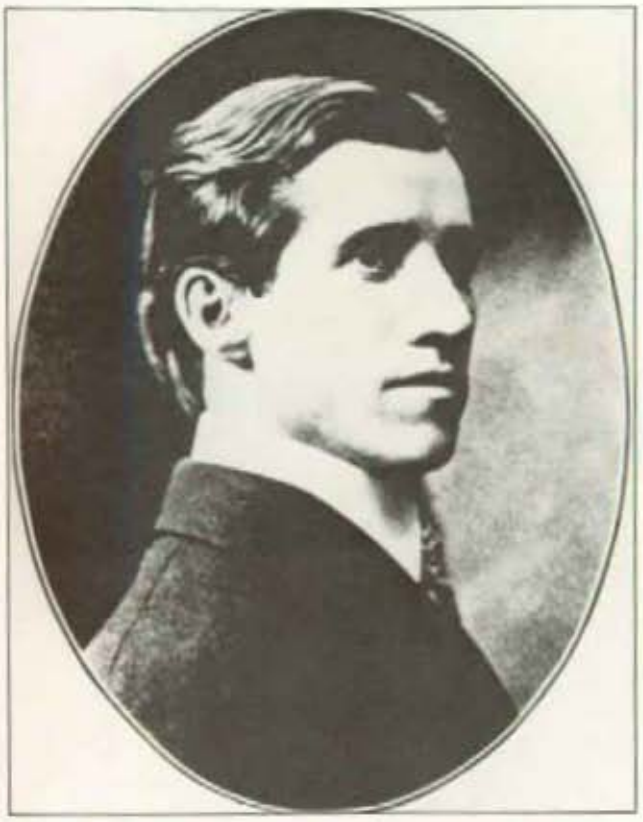
DeForest, Alling Stephen, b. 1875, d. 1957. Alling Stephen DeForest was born and spent his formative years on a farm in Pittsford, NY. He attended Taylor's Business College and Mechanics Institute (subsequently the Rochester Institute of Technology), where he enrolled in a two year course in Freehand and Mechanical Drawing.

It was during his last year of the course, while employed as a drafter in the office of William W. Parce, a landscape architect in Rochester, NY, that he decided on a career in landscape architecture. Completing his studies (1896), he continued to work for Parce until the fall of 1897 when he left Rochester for a job in the Brookline, MA office of the Olmsted Brothers. On July 1, 1898, he returned to Rochester to become a partner in the firm of Parce and DeForest, Landscape Architects. Then, at his own request, he was once again employed by the Olmsted Brothers from November 1, 1899 to December 31, 1900, resuming his partnership with Parce on January 1, 1901. The partnership survived to the end of 1902, when it was terminated.

Although the majority of DeForest's projects were private estates belonging to the wealthy entrepreneurs of the early twentieth century, his commissions also included cemeteries, campuses, housing developments and factory grounds in the northeast United States. His most notable designs were the gardens of "Harbel Manor," the Akron, OH home of Harvey Firestone, as well as the original landscape of the George Eastman home in Rochester, NY.

DeForest developed lasting friendships with George Olmsted of Ludlow, PA, and Harvey Firestone, two of his most influential clients. His projects for Olmsted took place over a 28-year period and included the extensive grounds of the Olmsted residence, and Wildcat Park, on land Olmsted donated to the city of Ludlow, PA. His association with Firestone began in 1911 and continued until Firestone's death (1938). In addition to the formal gardens at Firestone's "Harbel Manor", he also designed the 500-acre Firestone Park, a housing development for Firestone employees in Akron. In Columbiana, OH, the birthplace and childhood home of Firestone, he designed Firestone Recreation Park, additions to the Columbiana Cemetery, and the grounds of the Firestone Memorial that were included in the addition. In his designs, DeForest advised his clients to begin with mature plant specimens in order to see immediate results, and he frequently combined formal and informal or naturalistic elements.

DeForest was an active member of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He was elected a Fellow (1908)



Alling Stephen DeForest, 1902. *(Photo courtesy of Jean Czerkas.)*

and held the offices of Vice President (1923) and Secretary (1914, 1915, 1917) of the organization. He was also a member of ASLA's Board of Trustees (1916). Two DeForest landscapes in Rochester, NY have been preserved and are open to the public. These are the terrace garden and rock garden of the International Museum of Photography at the George Eastman House (begun in 1902), and the sunken garden on the grounds of historic "Warner Castle" in Highland Park (1930).

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American Society of Landscape Architects. *Illustrations of Works of Members*. New York: House of J. Hayden Twiss; 1932. *Three photos of the George Olmsted estate, Ludlow, PA. (np.)*

Blanchan, Neltje. *American Flower Garden*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company; 1909. *Photo of George Eastman House, Rochester, NY (facing 26).*

Club Men of Rochester in Caricature. East Aurora, NY: Roycrofters; 1914. *Jack Sears and Assoc. Cartoon of DeForest and Olmsted Estate, Ludlow, PA (p. 237).*

Czerkas, Jean. "Alling S. DeForest, Landscape Architect 1875-1957." *Rochester History Publication*. Spring 1989.

DeForest, Alling S. "Views in the Garden of George Eastman, Rochester, NY." *House and Garden*. May 1922: 68-69. *Four captioned photographs of the gardens of the George Eastman House, Rochester, NY.*

"How Much of A Vegetable Garden." *Country Life in America*. March 1916; XXXIX: 46-47. *Discussion of vegetable gardens. Issues of program and cost. Includes view of the vegetable garden at Mr. George Eastman's House in Rochester, NY. Photos.*

Howe, Samuel. *American Country Houses of Today*. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1915. *Focus on residential properties. Illustrated with plans and photos. Includes a list of landscape architectural entries, photos and associated text for DeForest's design of the George Eastman House, Rochester, NY (pp. 322-325).*

Rehmann, Elsa. *The Small Place*. New York: Knickerbocker Press; 1918. *Rochester Residence. Photos, plan.*

"Views in Estates and Gardens Designed by Alling DeForest, Landscape Architect, Rochester, NY." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. July 1928; 18(4): 293-297. *Thirteen views of the gardens of the estates of George W. Olmsted, Ludlow, PA; R. C. Watson, Rochester, NY; Harvey Firestone, Akron, OH; and George W. Todd and L. M. Todd, Rochester, NY.*

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No information on the archives of Alling Stephen DeForest is available at this writing.

Contributed by Jean Czerkas

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Duncan, Frances, b. 1877, d. 1972. Frances Duncan was born in Brooklyn, NY in 1877. She was educated at the Northfield Seminary in Northfield, MA after her family's move to that town and, in a decision unusual for a woman at that time, she chose to study horticulture. She obtained a work/study position at Long Island's prestigious Parsons Nursery (1896). There, she studied the propagation and culture of woody ornamentals for four years, under the well-known 19th-century plantsmen Jean Rudolf Trumpy and Samuel Parsons, Sr., before embarking on a career as a garden writer.

Between 1901 and 1926, Duncan wrote articles for a number of important magazines including *Century*, *Atlantic Monthly* and *Scribner's*. She also wrote the original gardening column for *Ladies' Home Journal* during the height of that magazine's influence under legendary editor Edward Bok, and her work appeared frequently in *The Garden Magazine* and *Country Life in America*. Her subject matter included descriptions of historic gardens in the Charleston, South Carolina area and artists' and writers' gardens in the Cornish, New Hampshire art colony. Much of her writing, however, focused on horticulture and design issues.

Between 1904 and 1918, Duncan wrote six books on gardens, including two books for children and two garden novels. Much of Duncan's writing was autobiographical and offers insight into not only her own life, but also some of the motivation behind the great growth in garden interest in her time, as well as a view of important garden figures and institutions of the day. This is especially true of her two garden novels, *Roberta of Roseberry Gardens* (1916), a thinly veiled account of her experiences at Parsons, and *My Garden Doctor* (1914), in which gardening is presented as a cure for stress-related disorders.

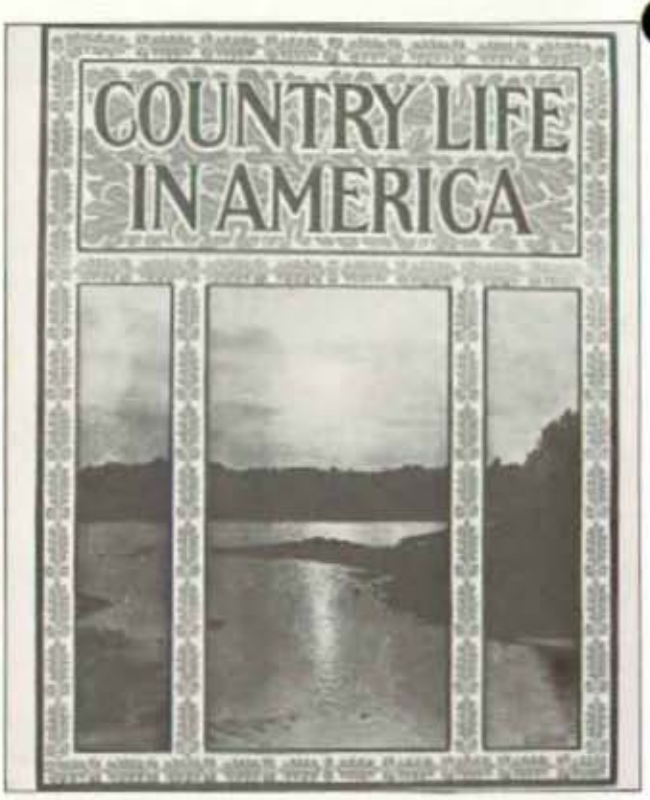
An ardent suffragist, Duncan was an example of the "New Woman," so much under discussion early in this century. She was one of the first women to seek a full-time, professional career as a garden writer. She was also involved with the school garden movement at Montessori and Ethical Culture schools in both New York and California, and operated the Gardencraft Toy Company for several years. This company produced model gardens at doll house scale, which children could use to play at gardening and landscape design.

Duncan divided her time between New York City and Cornish until 1925 when she moved to California and became garden editor of the *Los Angeles Times*. A near-fatal automobile accident in 1930 left her unable to write for several years. She later continued her work with school gardens in the Los Angeles area.

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Begg, Virginia Lopez. "Frances Duncan: The 'New Woman' in the Garden." *Journal of the New England Garden History Society*. Fall 1992; 2: 29-35. *Duncan's life and work. Her place in the garden world of her day.*

Duncan, Frances. *The Joyous Art of Gardening*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1917. *A wide-ranging selection of Duncan's magazine articles.*



Frances Duncan's articles in new magazines such as *Country Life in America* helped to stimulate interest in landscape design. *(Photo courtesy of Virginia Begg Lopez.)*

Duncan, Frances. *Home Vegetables and Small Fruits*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1918. *Manual inspired by WWI Victory Garden movement.*

Duncan, Frances. *Mary's Garden and How It Grew*. New York: The Century Company; 1904. *A children's garden novel focusing on a young girl who learns how to garden.*

Duncan, Frances. *My Garden Doctor*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page; 1914. *A garden novel, probably Duncan's most popular book. A young woman, laid low with "neurasthenia," finds health, happiness and love while garden making in Enderby [Cornish], NH.*

Duncan, Frances. *Roberta of Roseberry Gardens*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page; 1916. *An autobiographical garden novel treating several themes: horticulture; Parsons Nursery and its employees; Middleton Place.*

Duncan, Frances. *When Mother Lets Us Garden*. New York: Moffat, Yard; 1909. *A basic how-to gardening book for young children. In print for two decades.*

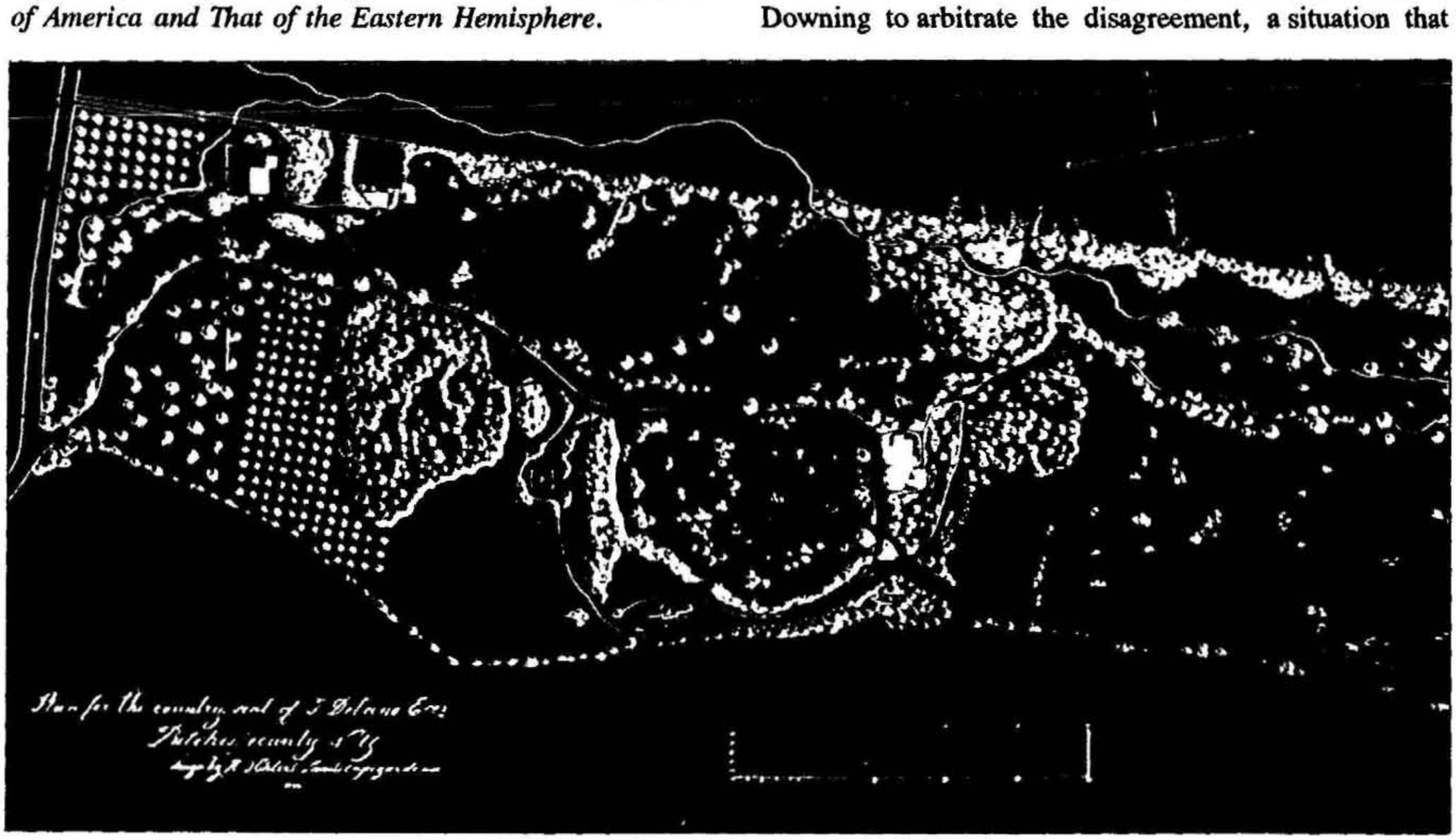
Contributed by Virginia Lopez Begg

Ehlers, Hans Jacob, b. 1804, d. 1858. Hans Jacob Ehlers was born at his father's farm, Bösbyfeld, on the estate of Maasleben near the city of Eckernförde in the Duchy of Schleswig, Denmark (a part of Germany since 1864). After finishing school, he worked for a year at Bösbyfeld farm, then spent several years as a hunting assistant to a forester named Müller. In 1828, he entered the Forestry Institute in Kiel in the neighboring Duchy of Holstein, and from which he graduated on October 30, 1830 with an excellent recommendation. Ehlers was then made responsible for the Forestry Arboretum connected with the Institute. In 1833, he received a joint appointment as assistant to the Forestry Board in the Kiel office by the Pension Chamber in Copenhagen. In 1841, his employment in both positions was terminated. No landscape design projects by Ehlers in Denmark or Germany have been identified.

Ehlers immigrated to the U. S. about 1842, where he followed the profession of landscape gardening, working chiefly in the Hudson River Valley. Not long after his arrival, Ehlers is said to have spent more than a year travelling in the American west, studying native flora and climatological conditions, and these studies became the basis of his 1849 booklet, *An Essay on Climate Intended Especially to Explain the Difference between the Climate of America and That of the Eastern Hemisphere*.

Only a few landscape design projects by Ehlers can be identified with certainty, but plans exist for most of these. Three of the projects date from 1849, including a plan for improving the grounds of "Rokeby," the country seat of William B. Astor, Barrytown, NY. Ehlers also prepared an undated plan for extending the grounds of "Rokeby." According to Astor family tradition, Ehlers also designed the gatehouse, new approach road and system of woodland carriage drives and bridges at Rokeby, as well as advising on ornamental tree plantings in the vicinity of the house. The other 1849 plans were for the country seat of Astor's son-in-law, Franklin H. Delano ("Steen Valetje," later known as "Mandara") and for an arboretum at Montgomery Place, the former in Barrytown and the latter in Annandale, NY. These plans appear to have been executed, although further study is needed to determine whether all details were carried out. Ehlers is also said to have designed the initial layout of "Ferncliff" in Rhinebeck, NY, a property purchased by William Astor, son of William B. Astor, in 1854. Later development of this estate was the work of Ehlers' son, Louis Augustus Ehlers.

In 1852, Ehlers became involved in a dispute with Thomas Pennant Barton, concerning his fee for designing the arboretum at Montgomery Place. Barton asked A. J. Downing to arbitrate the disagreement, a situation that



Hans Jacob Ehlers. Partial view of the original plan for the Country Seat of F. Delano, Esq., Dutchess Co., New York. H. J. Ehlers, landscape gardener, 1849. Later modifications may have been carried out by Louis Augustus Ehlers. *(Negative courtesy of the Rokeby Collection, Barrytown, NY.)*

apparently ignited a long-rankling resentment on the part of Ehlers over an appendix, "Note on Professional Quackery," published in the second (1844) edition of Downing's *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*. Without mentioning Ehlers by name or identifying the estate, Downing criticized him as "a foreign *soi-disant* landscape gardener," who had "completely spoiled the simply grand beauty of a fine river residence, by cutting up the breadth of a fine lawn with a ridiculous effort at what he considered a very charming arrangement of walks and groups of trees. In this case he only followed a mode sufficiently common and appropriate in a level inland country, like that of Germany, from whence he introduced it, but entirely out of keeping with the bold and lake-like features of the landscape which he thus made discordant." Although the dispute with Barton was the ostensible subject of Ehlers' 1852 booklet, *Defence Against Abuse and Slander with Some Strictures on Mr. Downing's Book on Landscape Gardening*, he also took the occasion to answer Downing's criticism (apparently of an as yet unidentified pre-1844 design by Ehlers) almost a decade earlier. (Downing died a few months after Ehlers' pamphlet was published.) Hans Jacob Ehlers died in Brooklyn, NY on July 12, 1858 and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery.

Ehlers, Louis Augustus, b. 1835, d. 1911. Louis Augustus Ehlers was born in Denmark in 1835, the son of Hans Jacob Ehlers, forester, landscape gardener and engineer. He came to the United States with his father around 1842 and, after spending his early years in New York City, settled in Dutchess County, NY. The details of Louis Augustus Ehlers' education and training are unknown, though he presumably learned landscape gardening from his father and at some point acquired architectural skills. His obituary in the *Rhinebeck Gazette* describes him as an artist and art collector as well.

Louis Augustus Ehlers travelled extensively and returned to Europe several times to study and visit gardens. In 1879, he designed the gate lodge at "Ferncliff," the William Astor estate in Rhinebeck, where he was Superintendent. Hans Jacob Ehlers is said to have done initial designs for "Ferncliff," but Louis Augustus was responsible for its long-term landscape development. According to James H. Smith in his *History of Duchess* [sic] *County* (1882): "Mr. [Louis] Ehlers is a landscape gardener and rural architect, the results of whose handiwork and genius are to be seen at many points along the Hudson...and whose work has also extended to many parts of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut....Ferncliff as it now appears is in all particulars the work of Mr. Ehlers' genius...." Unfortunately, no projects designed by Louis Ehlers outside Dutchess County, NY have been identified, and Ehlers has documented involvements with only a few properties other than "Ferncliff." He prepared an undated plan for improving "Rokeby" for Mrs. William B. Astor in Barrytown, an estate for which his father had previously prepared plans. Ehlers married Mary Delamater of a prominent Rhinebeck family, one member of which commissioned a house by A. J. Davis (the Henry Delamater house, Rhinebeck, NY, 1844, extant). In 1868, Louis Augustus Ehlers bought "Clifton Point," the Garretson place, in Rhinebeck, and gradually developed its landscape. After the death of his wife, in 1881, Ehlers renamed the property "Marienruh." He later sold it to John Jacob Astor, IV for consolidation into the adjacent "Ferncliff." Louis Ehlers is said to have done work for the Delanos and the Halls. The first probably refers to "Steen Valetje" in Barrytown, NY, the property belonging to Franklin H. Delano, great-uncle of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, for which Ehlers' father also prepared a plan in 1849. The second reference is probably to "Oak Terrace" (also known as "Oak Lawn") in Tivoli, NY, which belonged to Valentine Hall, father of Anna Hall Roosevelt and grandfather of Eleanor Roosevelt. Louis Augustus Ehlers died at his home, "Chateau de Bonair," in Saugerties, NY on February 15, 1911, and is buried at the Rhinebeck Cemetery.

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Downing, A. J. *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to North America*. New York & London: Wiley and Putnam; 1844. *Appendix IV, "Note on Professional Quackery" pp. 493-495. Criticism of Hans Ehlers' work at unnamed country estate on the Hudson. Does not name Ehlers, but Ehlers in his* Defence *later acknowledged the criticism as directed at him.*

Ehlers, Hans Jacob. *Defence Against Abuse and Slander, with Some Strictures on Mr. Downing's Book on Landscape Gardening*. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., Printers; 1852. *A 12-page pamphlet, consisting of a one-page introduction, "To the Public," and two letters from Ehlers to T. Barton, March 3, 1852 and April 1, 1852, defending his fee for the design of the Montgomery Place arboretum and objecting to A. J. Downing as an arbiter of the dispute and an authority on landscape gardening. Very rare. (Copy in the Sidney Howard Gay Collection, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.)*

Ehlers, Hans Jacob. *An Essay on Climate, Intended Especially to Explain the Difference between the Climate*

of America and that of the Eastern Hemisphere. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., Printers; 1849. *A technical 16-page booklet discussing climate, forest culture, and the effects on agriculture. (Very rare. Copy in the Special Collections of the Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.)*

"Obituary." *Rhinebeck Gazette.* February 18, 1911: 1. *Fairly thorough account of Louis Augustus Ehlers' life but does not discuss his work in any detail.*

Smith, James H. *History of Duchess [sic] County, New York.* Syracuse, New York: D. Mason & Co; 1882. *Descriptions of Ferncliff and Marienruh and a brief sketch of the career of Louis Augustus Ehlers (pp. 282-284).*

Spingarn, J. E. "Henry Winthrop Sargent and the Early History of Landscape Gardening and Ornamental Horticulture in Dutchess County, New York." *Dutchess County Historical Society Year Book.* 1937; 22: 48-50. *Discussion of Hans and Louis Ehlers' lives and careers and the dispute over Montgomery Place arboretum. Sources are not given for this section of the article.*

Spingarn, J. E. "Henry Winthrop Sargent and the Landscape Tradition at Wodenethe; An English Inheritance Becomes an American Influence." *Landscape Architecture.* October 1938; XXIX(1): 30-31. *A condensed version of the article in the* Dutchess County Historical Society Year Book. *The section on Ehlers is the same in both versions.*

Tatum, George B. and MacDougall, Elisabeth Blair (Eds.). *Prophet with Honor: The Career of Andrew Jackson Downing, 1815-1852.* Washington, DC: The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection; 1989. *"Nature's Gardener" by George B. Tatum (pp. 67-68, note 40) contains a discussion of the Montgomery Place arboretum controversy.*

Zukowsky, John and Robb Pierce Stimson. *Hudson River Villas.* New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc; 1985. *A brief mention of Hans Jacob Ehlers' work at Rokeby (p. 183). Brief descriptions of Ferncliff, Marienruh and Oak Terrace (pp. 178, 184, 202).*

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The State Archives of Schleswig-Holstein in Schleswig, Germany has official records of Hans Jacob Ehlers' life and work through 1841. No archive as such exists for Ehlers in the U.S. However, two original plans and a negative of a third plan are located in the Rokeby Collection, Barrytown, NY. A plan for the Arboretum at Montgomery Place is located at Historic Hudson Valley, Tarrytown, NY. Likewise, no archive as such exists for Louis Augustus Ehlers. However, one of his plans (Improvements on the Country Place of Mrs. William B. Astor) is located in the Rokeby Collection, Barrytown, NY. The New York Historical Society also has an architect's elevation of the main house at "Marienruh," which is unsigned but may be by Ehlers.

Contributed by Cynthia Zaitzevsky, Ph.D.

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Elwood, Philip Homer, b. 1884, d. 1960. Philip Homer Elwood, the son of Philip Henry Elwood and Viola Dolen, was born at Fort Plain, NY on December 7, 1884. He attended Fort Plain High School and studied at Michigan State College in East Lansing (1904-1906) before receiving his B.S.A. from Cornell University.

Upon graduation from Cornell, Elwood worked as a civil and landscape engineer in the office of Charles W. Leavitt, Jr. in New York City, until his appointment to the extension service staff at Massachusetts State College (1913). In 1915, he was called on to organize and head the landscape architecture work at Ohio State University, remaining there until 1923.

Elwood went on to Iowa State in the spring of 1923, where he organized the department of Landscape Architecture (1929), and served as head of the department (1929-1950). Summer travel courses were a significant part of his method of education, and he conducted tours to the Orient, to Europe, and in North America. Poor health forced Elwood to leave his teaching work in 1952, and he and his family settled in Tucson, AZ, where he formed the practice of Elwood and Greene, of which he was a member until 1955. Elwood was honored as an Emeritus Professor by Iowa State in 1958. Among his most significant commissions were the campus of Iowa State University; Boy's Town in Nebraska; Pi Beta Phi Settlement School, Gatlinburg, TN; and the Argonne Cemetery in France.

Elwood was also a consultant to many national, state and local commissions and committees. He was Advisor to the Iowa Conservation Plan (1922, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1929 and 1931); director of the Iowa State Planning Board (1934 and 1935); and a member of the Ames city planning and zoning commissions. In 1932, he organized

and chaired the Iowa Roadside Improvement Council. He served as a consultant for the National Resources Planning Board, the National Park Service, the U.S. Housing Authority, the Highway Research Board, and the Mississippi River Parkway Planning Commission.

Elwood became a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1915 and, in 1927, was elected a Fellow. He served several terms as President of the old Mississippi Valley Chapter, also of the later Missouri Valley Chapter; and as trustee from the Mississippi Chapter (1932) and Missouri Valley Chapter (1939-1942). He served as Vice President of ASLA (1941, 1949, 1950), and President of the American Society of Planning Officials (1942-1943). Elwood died in Tucson, AZ on August 20, 1960.

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Elwood, Philip Homer (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture.* New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc.; 1924. *194 illus.; plans. Includes examples of the work of leading practitioners of the era.*

Elwood, Philip Homer. *Roadside Planning: An Introductory Analysis.* [Ames, IA]; 1932. *Typewritten manuscript. 34 pp.; plans; bibliography.*

Elwood, Philip Homer; Schaffner, Leroy Winfield; and Sheperd, Geoffrey. *Economic Effects of the Missouri River Development Program with Special Reference to Iowa.* Ames, IA: Iowa State College; 1950. *Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 373.*

Elwood, Philip Homer (Compiler). *A Map of Ohio, Showing Scenic and Historic Features, With Index Arranged by Counties and Points of Interest.* Columbus, OH: Ohio Archeological and Historical Society; 1925. *91 p.; fold. color map.*

Elwood, Philip Homer. "Development Beyond the City's Outer Limits: America's New Concern for the Amenities of the Countryside." *Landscape Architecture.* July 1947; 37: 142-144.

Elwood, Philip Homer. "Landscape Architecture -- An Opportunity and an Obligation." *American Architect.* 5 November 1924; 128(2484): 383-388. *Illus.*

Elwood, Philip Homer. *Landscape Architecture at Iowa State College: The Last Ten Years, A Brief Resume.* Ames, IA: Dept. of Landscape Architecture, Iowa State College; 1940.



Philip Homer Elwood. *(Photo courtesy of Iowa State University.)*

Elwood, Philip Homer. "The Argonne Cemetery of the A.E.F. at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France." *Architectural Record.* June 1920; 47: 508-510. *Illus.*

Graff, E. F.; Elwood, P. H.; and Malone, C. *Postwar Guide for Iowa Communities.* Iowa State College Agricultural Extension Pamphlet 91: 1944. *Prepared for Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Committee.*

Waugh, Frank A. and Elwood, P. H. Jr. *Mass. School-Ground Development Club. Primer of Instruction.* Amherst, MA: Amherst Agricultural College and Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A. Cooperating; 1914.

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The Archives of Iowa State University, Ames, IA maintains holdings relating to Philip Homer Elwood, including a number of typewritten reports prepared by him that relate to planning issues in the Midwest.

Contributed by Robert R. Harvey

Gibbs, George Jr., b. 1878, d. 1950. George Gibbs, Jr., born in Riverton, KY in 1878, credited his early ambition to become a landscape architect to the influence of Professor B. M. Watson, then head of Harvard's Bussey Institute. Gibbs received his S.B. (1900) from the University of Illinois. Another S.B. (1904) in landscape architecture from Harvard University, followed where he was a student of F. L. Olmsted, Jr. Armed with a letter of introduction to Edouard Andre, Gibbs then travelled in Europe. He returned to the Olmsted Brothers' Brookline, MA office in 1905, where he worked until 1914 on numerous park and city planning projects across the country, including the parks in Fall River, MA, and the Denver, CO Mountain Park System. From 1914 until 1917, while he was an Expert Investigator for the City of Boston Planning Board, Gibbs wrote *East Boston: A Survey and a Comprehensive Plan* (1916).

In 1917, Gibbs was commissioned as Captain, later Major, in the Construction Division of the Army. He was in charge of camp planning for Army and National Guard cantonments, later to include officers' training schools, all of which were to house about 400,000 men. From 1921 to 1923, he lived in France with his young family, as a civilian employee of the Army, overseeing the planning and construction of American cemeteries for the National Commission of Fine Arts, in conjunction with the Army Quartermaster Corps.

Upon his return to the U. S., he became a Chief Assistant in the Olmsted office in Palos Verdes, CA, supervising much of the development of that community, as well as other Olmsted subdivision developments from Los Angeles, CA to Vancouver, British Columbia. When the Depression slowed this work, Gibbs joined the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934, becoming a "Landscape Technician" in charge of inspecting seven camps in California. Reorganization of this work into a larger district put Gibbs in charge of the Omaha office of the National Park Service, supervising projects in seven western states.

His interests in California proved compelling, however, and he returned, in 1936, to the Olmsted San Francisco office to make master plans for the state parks in northern California, including the Redwood Highway and Wild Cat Canyon. In 1938, Gibbs returned to Palos Verdes to open his own office, since the Olmsted western office had closed in 1937. He specialized in subdivisions in the Los Angeles area, although he remained active in design work and community affairs in Palos Verdes, where he lived. He continued to act as a consultant on Olmsted firm projects on the west coast, such as the Beverly-Arnaz



George Gibbs, Jr. *(Photo courtesy of the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site.)*

Land Company, Santa Ana, and other projects for F. A. Vanderlip. At his death, he was working on projects in Portuguese Bend, Jordon Downs, and Marine View Housing. Known as a pragmatic practitioner of great energy, efficiency and organizational ability, Gibbs did not leave much written legacy other than his technical reports. Well respected in the field, he was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1919), and, in his Fiftieth Anniversary Class Report, Olmsted colleague Edward Clark Whiting eulogized him as having many of the "good qualities that were so notable and constructive in John C. Olmsted. . .," from whom Gibbs had received much of his early training.

George Gibbs, Jr. died on December 19, 1950 in Palos Verdes, CA.

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"George Gibbs." *Boston Herald*. 21 December 1950. *Brief obituary notice.*

Gibbs, George Jr. *East Boston: A Survey and a Comprehensive Plan. Report of the City Planning Board, Boston, Mass.* Boston, MA: City of Boston Printing Department; 1916. *Comprehensive report analyzing the*

needs and possible planned solutions concerning streets, open spaces, transportation, municipal services, construction details, etc., for East Boston. Maps; charts. (Loeb Library collection.)

Gibbs, George Jr. *Exhibit 2C: Historical Statement Section of Advisory Engineer on Camp Planning, Engineering Division, Construction Division of the Army.* 1917. *Typescript report on the development of military housing with typical plans for various aspects (e.g., railroad terminals, sewage facilities) for Army, National Guard and officers' training school. Includes photos of plans for nine Army camps. (Loeb Library collection.)*

[Harvard College] Class of 1903 -- Third Report. Cambridge, MA: Privately Printed; 1913. *This and subsequent Reports contain autobiographical entries on Gibbs. Third Report, 1913 (p. 186); Fourth Report, 1920 (pp. 112-113); Vicennial Report, 1923 (p. 34); Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report, 1928 (pp. 374-376); Thirtieth Anniversary Report, 1933 (p. 69); Thirty Fifth Anniversary Report, 1938 (p. 92); Fortieth Anniversary Report, 1943 (pp. 94-95); Forty-Fifth Anniversary Report, 1948 (p. 48); Fiftieth Anniversary Report, 1953 (pp. 312-315).*

"George Gibbs, City Planning Engineer, Dies." *Los Angeles Times*. 21 December 1950: 8 (Part II). *Obituary; photo.*

Morgan, Delane. *The Palos Verdes Story*. Palos Verdes Estates, CA: Palos Verdes Review; 1982. *Photos of Gibbs (pp. 30, 179) and references to Gibbs (pp. 63, 91).*

Sadler, Hammond. "George Gibbs: A Biographical Minute." *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*. October 1951; 42: 27-28. *Obituary; photo.*

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The Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA maintains an archive relating to the activities of the Olmsted office. This collection is organized by job number, and has not yet been catalogued in a manner to enable identification and retrieval of items produced by Gibbs alone. However, some miscellaneous correspondence is contained in Gibbs' personal folder (no. 392). The correspondence collection in the Olmsted Associates Records, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC is also organized by job number and contains no systematic means of identification and retrieval of Gibbs' work. Some miscellaneous correspondence involving or concerning Gibbs can be found in File B34, #392. Various publications concerning Palos Verdes, particularly the *Palos Verdes Bulletin*, contain references to or articles by Gibbs, with some illustrations concerning both professional and family activities.

Contributed by Arleyn Levee

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Gillette, Charles Freeman, b. 1886, d. 1969. Charles Freeman Gillette was born March 14, 1886 in Chippewa Falls, WI, the youngest of ten children. Gillette's family was of very modest means, and it was necessary for him to work his way through high school in Madison, WI. He never attended a college or university.

In 1909, after experimenting with several vocations including teaching in a secondary school and serving as a nurse in a mental institution, Gillette became an apprentice at the firm of Warren H. Manning in Boston, MA. This decision was influenced by a love of landscape scenery encouraged by his father, a farmer and herbalist, and by his observation while a nurse that mental patients were often aided by exposure to pastoral landscapes and gardens.

Gillette distinguished himself in the Manning firm and was chosen to supervise the construction of Manning's innovative plan for Richmond College (1911) in Westhampton, VA. Then, in 1912, a wealthy client sponsored Gillette's two-month tour of the major gardens and parks of Great Britain and Europe. He left the Manning office that same year and opened his own practice in Richmond, VA, where he lived the rest of his life.

He maintained a small professional office with one or two assistants. During his 56-year career, he designed approximately 2,500 projects, the majority of which were in Virginia and North Carolina, with a few in the Midwest and Northeast. Gillette's work as a designer of residential site plans comprised about two-thirds of his commissions. Notable projects include "Virginia House" and "Agecroft Hall" in Richmond, VA. His remaining commissions consisted of site plans for residential communities, hospitals, churches, country clubs, private colleges, secondary schools, historic garden restorations, commercial and industrial properties.

Gillette's approach to design was closely akin to that articulated by Henry Hubbard and Theodora Kimball in *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design*, a work



Charles Freeman Gillette. *(Photo courtesy of Reuben Rainey.)*

he much admired. His designs combined the "formal" vocabularies of the French and Italian Renaissance with the so-called "informal" traditions of eighteenth-century English "landscape gardening."

Gillette's work received national recognition, with examples of his residential site plans appearing in the annual exhibit of the Architectural League of New York (1937, 1938). He was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1933). His work was chosen on several occasions to appear in various publications of that organization. Gillette devoted his career entirely to professional practice, publishing only two short newspaper articles on planting design, two articles in *Landscape Architecture*, and a brief book review. He died on March 30, 1969 in Richmond, VA.

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American Society of Landscape Architects. *Illustrations of Works of Members*. New York: J. Haden Twiss; 1932. *Photos of residential site plans by Gillette. (np.)*

American Society of Landscape Architects. *Illustrations of Works of Members*. New York: J. Haden Twiss; 1933. *Includes several photos of residential site plans by Gillette. (np.)*

American Society of Landscape Architects. *Illustrations of Works of Members*. New York: J. Haden Twiss; 1934. *Photos of residential site plans by Gillette. (np.)*

Country Life in America. *Famous Gardens: Selected from Country Life*. New York: Country Life in America; 1937. *Photo essay of gardens in the United States with some text. The estate of Mr. and Mrs. Hayward Neidringhaus designed by Gillette (p. 85). Photo.*

Gillette, Charles F. "The Planting of a Small Place: An Authoritative Paper Written by Charles E. [sic] Gillette through the courtesy of the Norfolk Garden Club." *Two undated and unidentified newspaper clippings in the Charles F. Gillette Collection at Fiske Kimball Fine Arts Library, The University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA. These brief articles are an important source for understanding Gillette's approach to planting design.*

Gillette, Charles F. "Look Here Upon This Picture and on This." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1937; 28(1): 50-51. *Residential site plan near the James River.*

Gillette, Charles F. "New Gardens in Virginia." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1938; 28(2): 74-81. *Photographs and brief descriptions of Gillette's designs for Agecroft Hall, Blue Ridge Farm, Meadowbrook Manor, and York Hall.*

Gillette, Charles F. "Review of *Georgia's Planting Prelate*, by the Right Reverend Stephen Elliott, Jr." *Landscape Architecture*. 1946; 36: 117-118.

Griswold, Mac and Weller, Eleanor. *The Golden Age of American Gardens: Proud Owners, Private Estates, 1890-1940*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc.; 1991. *A brief discussion of Gillette's work in the context of his peers (pp. 207-209).*

Landscape Architecture. April 1938; 28: 161. *Captioned photo of Gillette's renovation of the facade of his residence in Richmond, VA.*

"At the League Exhibit in 1938." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1938; 28(4): 182, 184. *Gillette's work is mentioned briefly as part of the exhibition.*

Lilly, Rachel M., and Rainey, Reuben M. "The Country Place Era in Virginia: The Residential Site Planning of Charles F. Gillette." *Landscape Journal*. Fall 1992;

11(2): 99-115. *Gillette's residential site design principles, accompanied by photos and analytical drawings.*

Longest, George C. *Genius in the Garden, Charles F. Gillette and Landscape Architecture in Virginia.* Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library and Archives; 1992. *The definitive study of Gillette's life and work with numerous illustrations.*

Longest, George C. "Charles Gillette, Father of the Virginia Garden." *Richmond Quarterly.* Fall 1985; 8: 1-15. *A brief discussion of Gillette's career and his approach to garden design.*

Williams, Dorothy Hunt. *Historic Virginia Gardens: Preservations by the Garden Club of Virginia.* Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press; 1975. *Site plans of Gillette's restorations of the grounds of Kenmore Plantation (Fredericksburg, VA), Woodrow Wilson Birthplace (Staunton, VA), and Lee Memorial Chapel (Lexington, VA).*

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Archival holdings are contained in the Charles F. Gillette Collection, Fiske Kimball Fine Arts Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, an extensive, though incomplete collection of Gillette's project drawings, client files, and family photographs. This is the only collection of its kind related to Gillette, and the most important single resource for the study of his design work. At present, the collection is not catalogued.

Contributed by Reuben Rainey

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Rose Isabel Greely. *(Photo courtesy of Joanne Lawson.)*

Greely, Rose Isabel, b. 1887, d. 1969. Rose Isabel Greely was born on February 18, 1887 in Washington, DC, the daughter of Army officer and Arctic explorer, General Adolphus W. Greely and his wife Henrietta H. C. Nesmith Greely. She attended the Finch School in New York City and Abbott Academy in Andover, MA, before graduating from the National Catholic School for Girls in Washington, DC. After high school, she studied art at several institutions, with one year of interior decorating at the Art Institute of Chicago, two years of metal work at Washington's Corcoran Gallery of Art, and a year's study of silver repousse work and enamelling on metal in Italy. Greely decided to combine her enthusiasms for design and horticulture in a program in landscape architecture. She entered the first class at the Cambridge School in Cambridge, MA (1916) and graduated with certificates in architecture and landscape architecture (1919).

After working for several years in Boston at *House Beautiful* and with Fletcher Steele, she returned to Washington, D.C. (1923). There she worked as a drafter for Horace W. Peaslee, the architect and designer of Meridian Hill Park. In 1926, Greely was licensed to practice both architecture and landscape architecture and opened her own practice in Georgetown. Here she maintained a small office and practiced, with one or two assistants and a drafter, until she died in 1969.

Greely specialized in residential design with an emphasis on the integration of house and garden reflecting her training in both disciplines. During her forty year career, she designed over 500 landscape projects as well as several houses or additions to houses. Her clients were generally well-to-do businessmen, political or military figures in the Washington metropolitan area. She also designed larger properties in neighboring Virginia and Maryland or farther afield in New England or New Mexico, where her local clients had second or third homes. Greely also undertook a number of public design projects in the 1940s and 1950s, including the grounds of

Army posts, secondary schools, real estate developments, government housing projects, embassies and museums. Several original Greely gardens remain extant in the Washington area, as do portions of many others.

Greely's work was recognized during her lifetime by her peers. She was a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and was the only woman to be a member of ASLA's Advisory Committee of the Williamsburg Restoration Project (1929-1935). She was elected a Fellow of ASLA (1936) in addition to winning a number of regional awards. Greely also published widely in *Landscape Architecture Magazine*, *Home Acres*, *Garden Digest*, *Garden Club of America Bulletins*, and local and regional newspapers including the *Washington Star*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Christian Science Monitor* reflecting her early training as a garden writer.

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Alumnae Bulletin of the Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture (Vols. I - VIII). Cambridge, MA: May 1929 - November 1935. *Autobiographical information from Rose Greely regarding her practice and projects. (The Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College.)*

Anderson, Dorothy May. *Women, Design and the Cambridge School.* West Lafayette, IN: PDA Publishers Corporation; 1980. *A history of the Cambridge School and its students.*

Fitch, James M.; Rockwell, F. F. *Treasury of American Gardens.* New York, NY: Harper & Brothers; 1956. *A cross section of great American gardens. Includes the Hill Estate, Washington, D.C. credited to Greely (p. 32).*

Goldsmith, Margaret Olthof. *Designs for Outdoor Living.* New York: George W. Stuart; 1941. *Ideas and examples of residential landscapes. Cafritz residence (p. 38); Greely's home (p. 109); Hill residence (p. 110); Sortwell residence (p. 111); Putzki residence (p. 163); garden pool (p. 298). All located in Washington, D.C. Photos.*

Greely, Rose Isabel. *Five Minute Talk by Rose Greely, Landscape Architect, on the Garden of Colonel and Mrs. C. C. Lansing, Salisbury, CT. Unpublished, undated manuscript of lecture. (University of Virginia.)*

Greely, Rose Isabel. *"Illustrated Talk to the Washington Building Congress to Terminate a Lecture by Leon Zach on 'Landscaping.'" Unpublished manuscript of 19 February 1945 lecture. Descriptions of plants suitable for the mid-Atlantic region. (University of Virginia.)*

Greely, Rose Isabel. *"Outline for an Article on Terraces." Unpublished manuscript dated 13 December 1935. (University of Virginia.)*

Greely, Rose Isabel. *"Talk to the Harrisburg Civic Club, Harrisburg, PA." Unpublished manuscript of 12 November 1934 lecture. Talk on basic principles of garden design and planting. (University of Virginia.)*

Greely, Rose Isabel. *"Talk to the Wincester Garden Club: The Small Town Garden." Unpublished manuscript of 18 March 1936 lecture. (University of Virginia.)*

"Rose Greely: LA." *Garden Digest.* January 1941; : 13 (Part 2). *Biography of Rose Greely based on interview with her.*

Greely, Rose I. "A House that Combines Beauty and Comfort." *The House Beautiful.* March 1922: 202-203. *Photo essay on a Greely project for Frances Sortwell, Washington, D.C.*

Greely, Rose I. "Designing the Garden for Harmony with the House." *House Beautiful.* November 1932: 100+. *Essay on the importance of connection between garden and house.*

Greely, Rose I. "Why Should the Garden have Design? I: Some of the Factors, Both Practical and Aesthetic, the Influence of the Design of the Grounds." *House Beautiful.* November 1932: 100-103. *The first in a series of four articles outlining Greely's design theories and her Arts and Crafts principles. Subsequent articles in the series appeared in the December 1932 (pp. 75-78), January 1933 (pp. 59-61+), and February 1933 (pp. 128-129+) issues.*

Greely, Rose I. "A Child's Own Garden." *House Beautiful.* November 1935: 55+. *A plan, plant list and essay on gardening with children.*

"A Garden on a Narrow City Lot in Georgetown; Belonging and Designed by Rose Greely." *House Beautiful.* November 1932; : 316-317. *The garden of Rose Greely, plan and photos.*

Lewis, Robert J. "The Miracle of Georgetown." *House Beautiful.* March 1961: 100+. *An architectural history of the growth of Georgetown, a Washington, D.C. neighborhood.*

Palache, Mary. "A Little House in Old Georgetown; Remodeled by Rose Greely." *House Beautiful.* August

1928: 35-37. *The garden and house of Adolphus Greely; photos and plans.*

"Roanoke's Scene Unique, Says Woman Architect." *Roanoke News*. March 1941: 8. *Description of the importance of "genius of place" in landscape and garden design.*

Smith, Susan. "One from Several; the House and Garden of Miss Frances A. Sortwell, in Georgetown." *House Beautiful*. December 1933: 251-254. *The house and gardens of Frances A. Sortwell; plans, photos.*

Tankard, Judith B. "Women Pioneers in Landscape Design." *Radcliffe Quarterly*. March 1993; 79(1): 8-11. *Brief biography of Greely and other early women landscape architects.*

Townsend, Reginald T. (Ed.). *The Book of Gardens and Gardening*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page and Company; 1924. *Essays on Gardens. Greely writes about the Brown Estate, "Harbour Court" Newport, RI -- designed and photographed by landscape architect Harold Hill Blossom; Illus.*

Transactions of the American Society of Landscape Architects, 1922-1926. Augusta, ME: Charles E. Nash and Sons Publishers; 1927. *Includes references to Rose Greely as a new member of the Society. The 1935 edition of the* Transactions *also mentions Greely as a member of the ASLA Williamsburg Restoration Committee (1929-1934).*

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The Rose Greely papers are housed at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, in the Alderman Library special collections. The holdings include plans for over one hundred projects, office correspondence, photographs, and many unpublished letters, manuscripts, writings and talks.

Contributed by Joanne Lawson

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Griffin, Walter Burley, b. 1876, d. 1937. Walter Burley Griffin was born in Maywood, IL, on November 25, 1876. He grew up in suburban Chicago, where he attended the public schools of Oak Park and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Griffin was educated in both architecture and landscape gardening, and following graduation with a B.S. in Architecture (1899), he embarked upon a career in both fields.



Walter Burley Griffin, ca. 1912. *(Photo courtesy of Donald Leslie Johnson and the Mitchell Library, Sydney, Australia.)*

By September 1901, Griffin was at work on his first independent landscape architectural commission, a plan for the 40-acre campus of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School at Charleston. During that same year, Frank Lloyd Wright hired Griffin to work in his Oak Park studio, where, in addition to his architectural work, Griffin served as Wright's landscape architect. This relationship was a collaborative one; upon receipt of a commission, it is likely that Wright conceived the site design and organization and Griffin subsequently prepared detailed planting designs and specifications. His work for Wright is exemplified in his 1905 landscape design for the Darwin Martin house in Buffalo, NY. Apparently triggered by a salary dispute, Griffin left the Oak Park studio later that year.

Although he did execute independent commissions while in Wright's employ, Griffin was now able to devote his

energies solely to his own practice. The following years of Griffin's independent practice (1906-1910) were dominated by commissions for humble, low-budget dwellings. Practicing under the title "Architect and Landscape Architect," he typically prepared landscape designs as an extension of his architectural services and, less frequently, as separate commissions.

Nature was the dominant, shaping force of Griffin's philosophy and approach to landscape design. He saw the primary language of nature as an essentially geometric one. Consequently, in his designs, the relationship between building and site was one of architectural order. This was expressed in his characteristic synthesis of the "naturalistic" with the "formal" in landscape design.

Griffin's growing interest in the comprehensive design of environments larger in scope and scale than a single residential property, motivated him to enter the 1911 Canberra Competition. By 1913, larger-scale community and campus plans had come to dominate his landscape architectural practice. This work is best represented by his campus plan for the Northern Illinois State Normal School (1906), DeKalb, IL, and community plans such as Trier Center Neighborhood (1912-1913), Winnetka, IL, and Rock Crest-Rock Glen (1912-1913), Mason City, IA. Ultimately, Griffin prepared designs for at least thirty-five American landscape architectural commissions, including four campus and fourteen community plans.

Invited to confer with government representatives on his Canberra plan, Griffin travelled to Australia in August 1913, and was offered the position of Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction. No doubt enthused by the potential to oversee the implementation of his city plan, Griffin accepted, eventually relocating permanently to Australia. However, despite his attempt to maintain an office in Chicago, once removed to Australia, Griffin's professional standing in America soon declined. By the time of his accidental death in India (1937), he had been virtually forgotten in the U.S.

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Birrell, James. *Walter Burley Griffin*. St. Lucia, Australia: University of Queensland Press; 1964. *A pioneering study; includes discussion of Griffin's landscape architecture and town planning (emphasis upon Australian work). Drawings, plans, photos.*

Brooks, H. Allen. *The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and his Midwest Contemporaries*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: University of Toronto Press; 1972. *Establishes Griffin's place -- within an architectural context -- within the Prairie School. Photos, plans.*

Garner, John S. (Ed.). *The Midwest in American Architecture*. Urbana and Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press; 1991. *"Walter Burley Griffin, Landscape Architect" by Christopher Vernon (Chapter 8) is a preliminary study undertaken to re-focus attention upon Griffin's American landscape architecture. Includes plans and photos.*

Griffin, Walter Burley. "Community and Town Planning Work of Walter Burley Griffin: Including Also Some of His Individual Projects." *The Western Architect*. August 1913; 19(6). *A comprehensive source on Griffin's work and philosophy of landscape architecture. Includes numerous plans and photos of Griffin's work.*

Johnson, Donald Leslie. *The Architecture of Walter Burley Griffin*. Sydney, Australia: The Macmillan Company of Australia; 1977. *Includes discussion of Griffin's landscape architecture and town planning; photos, plans, and drawings.*

Johnson, Donald Leslie. *Canberra and Walter Burley Griffin: A Bibliography*. Melbourne, Australia: Oxford University Press; 1980. *Excellent resource for both American and Australian work.*

Peisch, Mark L. *The Chicago School of Architecture: Early Followers of Sullivan and Wright*. New York, NY: Random House; 1964. *Includes discussion of Griffin's landscape architecture and town planning; photographs, plans, and drawings.*

Van Zanten, David T. (Ed.). *Walter Burley Griffin: Selected Designs*. Palos Park, IL: The Prairie School Press; 1970. *A selection of Marion Mahony's drawings and renderings of Griffin's designs as well as a selection of Griffin's writings.*

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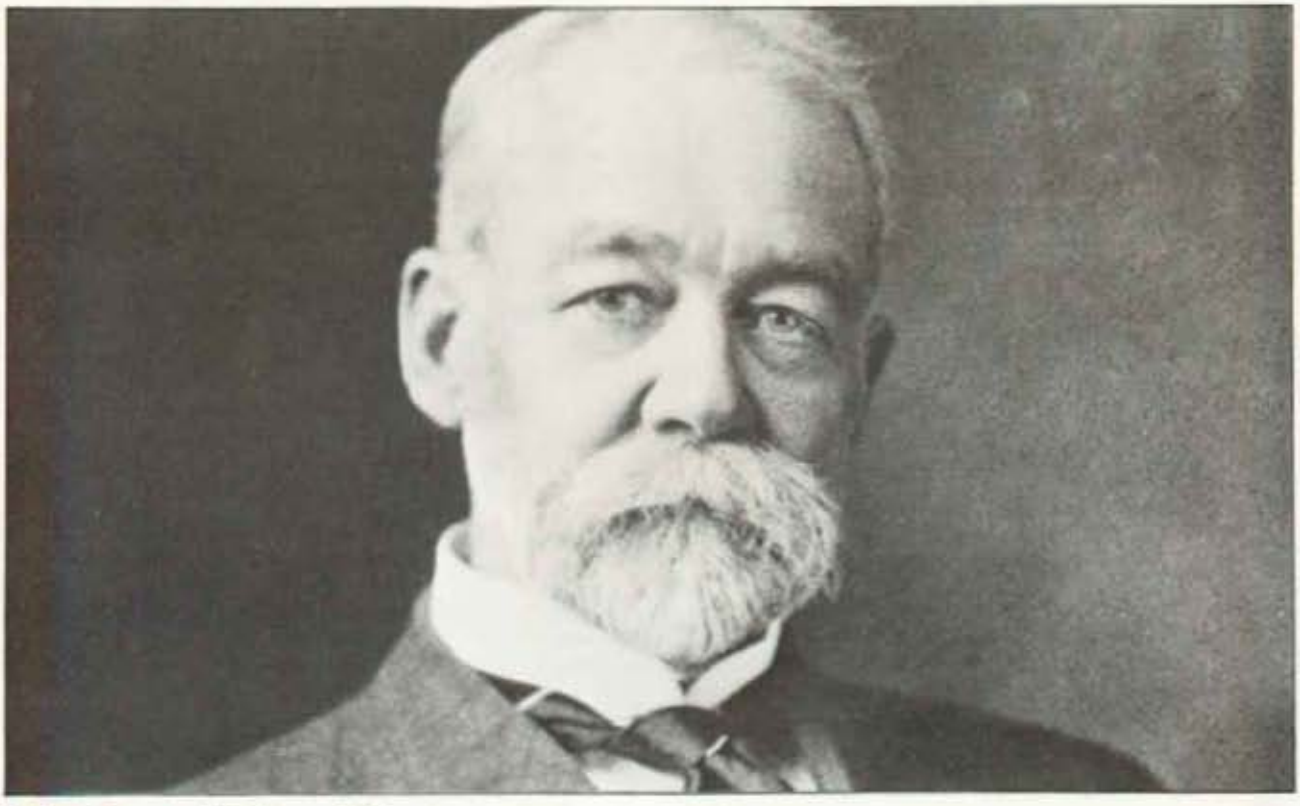
Archival collections with holdings on Walter Burley Griffin can be found at the Mitchell Library, Sydney, Australia; The Art Institute of Chicago (IL); The Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University, New York City; The New York Historical Society, NYC; and The Mary and Leigh Block Gallery, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.

Contributed by Christopher Vernon

Hall, William Hammond, b. 1846, d. 1934. William Hammond Hall was born in Hagerstown, MD on February 12, 1846, the son of John Buchanan and Anna Maria Hall. The Hall family moved to San Francisco, CA in 1850, but their losses in the Fire of 1851 forced them to move to Stockton, where his father, a lawyer, reestablished his practice. Hall's education in a private academy was intended as a preparation for West Point, but his parents abandoned this plan with the outbreak of the Civil War. Therefore, he remained in the Stockton Academy until 1865, at which time he began his professional career as a drafter and surveyor in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He was quickly advanced to Assistant Engineer and given increasingly complex assignments in Oregon and California.

In 1870, Hall was awarded the contract for the preparation of a topographic survey of Golden Gate Park (San Francisco, CA), and was subsequently awarded the commission for preparation of a plan for this large tract of shifting sand dunes. The project was, according to Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., the most ambitious landscape reclamation project undertaken during the 19th century, and Hall's plan balanced scientific understanding with design skills in the landscape tradition. During this same period, Hall was involved in several other landscape design projects, including the Coleman Tract subdivision in San Raphael, the design of the University of California campus at Berkeley, and proposals for several private estates. Hall served as Superintendent of Golden Gate Park from 1871 to 1876, but was forced to resign as a result of political pressure. However, he continued to serve, without compensation, as Consulting Engineer to the Park Commission. In this capacity, he was responsible for a number of buildings and projects, such as the Sharon Quarters (1888), one of the earliest playgrounds in the country. He also selected and trained John McLaren as the new Superintendent of the park.

In 1878, Hall was appointed the first State Engineer of California, in which capacity he served until the office was abolished in 1889. During this time, he prepared an in-depth examination of Yosemite Valley and wrote extensively on numerous irrigation projects, laying the foundation for the subsequent development of large-scale irrigation in California. In 1890, Hall went into practice as a private civil engineer. His practice included numerous irrigation and hydroelectric projects, as well as projects in England, South Africa, Russia, and a study for the Panama Canal. Despite the focus of his professional work on engineering, he continued to fight for the preservation of Golden Gate Park as a democratic public



William Hammond Hall. ca. 1900 *(Photo courtesy of David Streatfield)*

space, publishing, at his own expense, a pamphlet entitled *The Panama Pacific International Exposition Site: A Review of the Proposition to Use Part of Golden Gate Park* (1911), which was intended to dissuade San Franciscans from holding the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in the park.

William Hammond Hall died in San Francisco in 1934.

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Clary, Raymond H. *The Making of Golden Gate Park. The Early Years. 1865-1906.* San Francisco, CA: California Living Book; 1980. *A lavishly illustrated history of the political and social aspects of the park. Contains much useful information, but has limited scholarly value, owning to the lack of footnotes.*

Hall, William Hammond. *Irrigation Development. History, Customs, Laws, and Administrative Systems Relating to Irrigation, Water-Courses, and Waters in France, Italy and Spain. The Introductory Part of the Report of the State Engineer of California on Irrigation and the Irrigation Question.* Sacramento, CA: Engineering Department, State Office, James J. Ayers, State Printer; 1886.

Hall, William Hammond. *Irrigation in California [Southern]. The Field, Water-Supply, and Works, Organization and Operation in San Diego, San Bernadino, and Los Angeles Counties. The Second Part of the Report of the State Engineer of California on Irrigation and the Irrigation Question.* Sacramento, CA: Engineering Department, State of California, J. D. Young, Superintendent of State Printing; 1888. *A detailed history of irrigation practices throughout the world. Hall provides a very useful comparative discussion of the customs and laws related to irrigation, and their consequences for California conditions.*

Hall, William Hammond. *The Panama Pacific International Exposition Site: A Review of the Proposition to Use Part of Golden Gate Park.* San Francisco, CA: Privately Printed; 1911. *Hall uses a carefully argued review of the history and purposes of landscape public parks as a basis for refuting this proposal. Hall makes clear his belief that parks should become the recipients of gifts, such as museums and sculpture, from the rich. (Hall Papers, Bancroft Library collection, University of California.)*

Hall, William Hammond. *The Romance of a Woodland Park. Unpublished, undated manuscript. A detailed account of Hall's struggles with politicians, employees, and natural processes to create Golden Gate Park. It is also a very clear statement of Hall's concept that a public park should be a quiet retreat from city life. Its account of the reclamation techniques employed by Hall is especially valuable. (William Hammond Hall Papers, Bancroft Library, University of California.)*

Hall, William Hammond. *Southern California Seaboard Commercial Points. Natural Advantages for Redondo Beach for the Accommodation of Deep-Sea Commerce. Reports from Col. G. H. Mendell (Corps Engrs. U.S. Army) and Wm. Ham. Hall (State Engineer of California) transmitted to the Board of Trade of Los Angeles, December 1887.* San Francisco, CA: H. S. Crocker and Company; 1888. *A detailed report of the possibility of constructing a large pier at Redondo Beach, that could have enabled it to become the port for Los Angeles.*

Hall, William Hammond. *A Statement of the Panama Canal Engineering Conflicts. A Review of the Panama Canal Projects, Addressed to the Hon. George C. Perkins...[by] William Ham. Hall.* San Francisco, CA: Press of Phillips & Van Orden Co.; 1905. *A detailed discussion of critical engineering issues involved in the design of the Panama Canal.*

Starr, Kevin. *Material Dreams: Southern California Through the 1920s.* New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1990. *The author emphasizes Hall's personal character and his critical role in the early irrigation history of California (pp. 7-14, 18-19, 41, 48, 60).*

Streatfield, David C. "Shifting Sands, Verdant Umbrageousness, and 'The People's Park': Public Open Space in San Francisco, 1866-1893." *Development Series (College of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Washington, Seattle).* 1975; 1(2): 15-36. *A detailed history of Hall's design. Emphasizes regional focus and F. L. Olmsted's admiration of its unique features.*

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The William Hammond Hall Collection, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA, includes correspondence, draft manuscripts, diaries, maps, photographs, and clippings. This is the single largest collection of material on Hall and encompasses his entire professional career. The William Hammond Hall Collection, California Historical Society Library, San Francisco, CA contains Hall's letterbooks from the early and mid-1870s. It complements the collection at Berkeley and covers the period during which he was Superintendent

of Golden Gate Park. The William Hammond Hall Collection, Helen Crocker Russell Library, Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, CA maintains a small holding that includes a charming description of Golden Gate Park, written by one of Hall's daughters when she was a child. The University Archives, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA holds Hall's plan for the University of California, including a written report and two large plans.

Contributed by David C. Streatfield

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Hare, Sidney J., b. 1860, d. 1938. Sidney J. Hare was born in Louisville, KY on January 26, 1860. He received no formal landscape training, but studied horticulture, civil engineering, geology, surveying and photography in high school.

Hare worked in the office of the Kansas City Engineer (1881-1896), where he was introduced to George Edward Kessler. This relationship inspired Hare, then a Landscape Engineer for the city, to pursue landscape architecture. In 1896, Sidney Hare resigned from his job with the city to become the Superintendent of Forest Hill Cemetery in Kansas City, MO, and during his tenure there he gained a national reputation. In 1901, at a professional convention of cemetery superintendents, Hare discussed the cemetery as a botanical garden, bird sanctuary and arboretum.

In the following year, Hare established a private practice in Kansas City, eight years later joining in partnership with his son, S. Herbert Hare, to create the firm of Hare and Hare. During their 28-year partnership, Sidney Hare specialized in park and cemetery projects.

Sidney Hare died on October 25, 1938.

Hare, S. Herbert, b. 1888, d. 1960. S. Herbert Hare, the son of landscape architect Sidney J. Hare, was born June 27, 1888 in Kansas City, MO. He studied landscape planning under Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. at Harvard University's School of Architecture (1908-1910), and completed the necessary course work for a master's degree, although he never actually earned the degree.

In 1910, Herbert Hare went into partnership with his father, forming the firm of Hare and Hare. Herbert focused on community planning and design. He also



Sidney J. Hare and S. Herbert Hare. The Country Club District, Kansas City, MO. The Pembroke Lane Entrance from the South. *(P. H. Elwood, American Landscape Architecture, 1924.)*

worked as a consultant to city planning commissions throughout the Midwest. Herbert Hare was active in the American Society of Landscape Architects, and served as the organization's President (1941-1945).

Herbert Hare died in the spring of 1960, soon after completing plans for Lake Jacomo Park in Kansas City.

Hare and Hare. Between its founding in 1910 and 1925, the firm completed projects in 28 states, including cemeteries, campuses, subdivisions, parks, estates and military housing. Significant examples of the firm's work include: the Country Club District and Country Club Plaza, Kansas City, MO; the Nelson Atkins Museum of Art; the master plan for the City of Longview, WA; and campus plans for the University of Kansas at Lawrence and the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

Herbert Hare continued the firm after the death of his father in 1938. Following Herbert Hare's death, the firm continued under the same name. Ochsner, Hare & Hare, the successor firm formed in 1980, is still in operation, and is located in Kansas City.

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ASLA Supplement. Autumn 1938. *Obituary of Sidney J. Hare.*

"The Pioneers of Cemetery Administration in America." *Association of American Cemetery Superintendents*. September 1942. *Biography of Sidney J. Hare; Hare's cemetery design philosophy.*

Barnes, A. S. *Play Areas - Their Design and Equipment*. New York: A. S. Barnes; 1928. *Included in this well illustrated handbook on the design and equipment of play areas is the Hare & Hare plan of Sidney Lanier Junior High School, Houston, TX (p. 124).*

Bush, Frances S. "City's Natural Beauty Inspired Sid Hare." *Kansas City Times*. 21 December 1977. *Kessler's influence on Sid Hare. Biographical notes; photos.*

Butler, George D. *The New Play Areas -- Their Design and Equipment*. New York: A.S. Barnes & Company; 1938. *Sidney Lanier Junior High School designed by Hare & Hare, Houston, TX, plan (p. 163).*

Elwood, P. H. Jr. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Photos of Kansas City gardens; the Country Club District.*

Fowler, Richard B. "Herbert Hare's Turning Point was a Spiral Curve." *Kansas City Star*. 3 July 1931. *Fowler traces the life and career of S. Herbert Hare.*

Hagens, John. "Landscape Architectural Firm Expands: Still Follows the Credo of its Founders." *Landscape Design and Construction*. August 1961. *The firm's plans for the future after the death of S. Herbert Hare. Photos.*

Hare, S. Herbert. "The Prospective Field of Our Profession." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1936; XXVI(4): 175-178. *Paper read at the 37th Annual Meeting of ASLA, 20-22 January 1936. Hare discusses the profession, its relationship to and dependence on government financing and how the end of the financing of emergency work will affect the profession.*

Hare, S. Herbert. "The Setting for a Museum of Fine Arts." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1939; XXIX(2): 92-96. *A discussion of the design for the grounds of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art (now the Nelson Atkins Museum of Art), Kansas City, MO; photos; plans.*

Hare, S. Herbert. "Planning of Industrial City of Longview, Washington." *Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineering*. August 1927; 53: 1177-83. *Hare discusses his plan for the largest pre-planned city in the nation outside of Washington, DC.*

Hare, Sid J. and Hare, S. Herbert. *The Cemetery Handbook*. Chicago, IL: Allied Arts Publishing Company; 1921. *This edition focuses on planning and design issues.*

Hare, Sid J. and Hare, S. Herbert. *The Cemetery Handbook*. Madison, WI: Park and Cemetery Publishing Co.; 1932 (2d Ed.). *This edition focuses on management.*

Hare, Sid J. and Hare, S. Herbert. "Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Washington." *The Pacific Coast Architect*. December 1914. *Progress of development of Point Defiance Park according to plans and reports.*

Hare, Sid J. and Hare, S. Herbert. "Avoiding Monotony in City Street Planning." *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening*. June 1907; XVII(4): 101. *Plans.*

Hare, Sid J. and Hare, S. Herbert. "Boundary Treatment of Cemeteries." *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening*. February 1916; XXVI(12): 358-360. *Photos.*

Hare, Sid J. and Hare, S. Herbert. "Transformation of the Home Grounds." *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening*. May 1906; XVI(3): 53-55. *Photos.*

"How Kansas City's Great Art Gallery Property Will Appear This Fall." *Kansas City Star*. 5 June 1932. *Detailed discussion of the design of the grounds for the Nelson Gallery (now the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art). Plant lists, plans and drawings.*

Kansas City Star. 26 October 1938. *Obituary of Sidney J. Hare.*

Kansas City Star. 20 April 1960. *Obituary of S. Herbert Hare.*

Kansas City Times. 20 April 1960. *Obituary of S. Herbert Hare.*

Newton, Norman. *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1971. *Newton discusses Hare and Hare's design for the famed Country Club District in Kansas City, MO and for the industrial town of Longview, WA.*

Piland, Sherry and Uguccioni, Ellen J. *Fountains of Kansas City: A History and Love Affair*. Kansas City, MO: City of Fountains Foundation; 1985. *A discussion of the history of many of Hare and Hare's projects (public and private) in Kansas City that incorporated fountain motifs. Photos.*

Scott, Mellier Goodin. *American City Planning Since 1890*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press; 1969. *Scott highlights Hare and Hare's 1922 plan for Longview, WA.*

Tracy, Walter P. *Kansas City and its One Hundred Foremost Men*. Kansas City, MO: W. P. Tracy; 1924. *Biography of Sid J. Hare. Photo.*

Van Dyke, Bettina C. *The Evolution of 19th and 20th Century Cemetery Landscape Types as Exemplified by Hare & Hare's Cemetery Design."* Manhattan, KS: Kansas State University; 1984. *Unpublished master's thesis. Analyzes the cemeteries that were designed by the firm during the three decades preceding the Great Depression. Plans, drawings; extensive bibliography.*

Where These Rocky Bluffs Meet. Kansas City, MO: Chamber of Commerce; 1938. *S. Herbert Hare's role in the development of The Ten Year Plan for Kansas City, MO.*

Worley, William S. *J. C. Nichols and the Shaping of Kansas City*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press; 1990. *Worley cites Hare and Hare's work for J. C. Nichols, including the 1913 subdivision Hamstead Gardens and Mission Hills, KS, a subdivision designed between 1913-1914. The later is compared with Radburn, NJ.*

Williams, Madeline. "Master Planner of Parks and Cities Feels He's Citizen Here." *Fort Worth Star Telegram*. 18 June 1950. *S. Herbert Hare's work as Fort Worth's park consultant is highlighted. Additional background information on the firm is also cited.*

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The collections of Hare and Hare are not only extensive, but are well distributed throughout the state of Missouri. The Offices of Ochsner Hare & Hare, Kansas City, MO, maintains project files, correspondence, photographs, plans, lectures, published articles, drawings, ledgers, and other materials relating to the firm's founders. The Jackson County Historical Society, Independence, MO, maintains a collection of the Hare family papers, 1885-1960, which includes correspondence, maps, and photographs. Also included in the collection are Sidney J. Hare's papers relating to his rare fossil collection (he was a charter member of the Academy of Science). The Kansas City Public Library, Missouri Valley Room Special Collections, Kansas City, MO, maintains holdings of photographic negatives illustrating panoramic views of Kansas City (c. early 1900s), including photographic documentation of street treatments by Sidney J. Hare dated from the late 19th to early 20th century. The Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners, Kansas City, MO maintains a large collection of plans and drawings developed for the city, which includes plans by Hare and Hare. The University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO, Western Historical Manuscripts collection maintains materials relating to Longview, WA (photos, brochures, newspaper clippings); drawings that are incorporated into other building-oriented files (i.e., plans for residential grounds attached to architectural sets; contract files; university plans and materials by Hare and Hare; and J. C. Nichols scrapbooks). Ms. Sylvia Mooney of Kansas City, MO, who lives at "Timber Tent," the residence Sidney J. Hare designed and built for himself (1922), has maintained a personal collection of newspaper clippings, photos and correspondence relating to the lives and careers of the Hares.

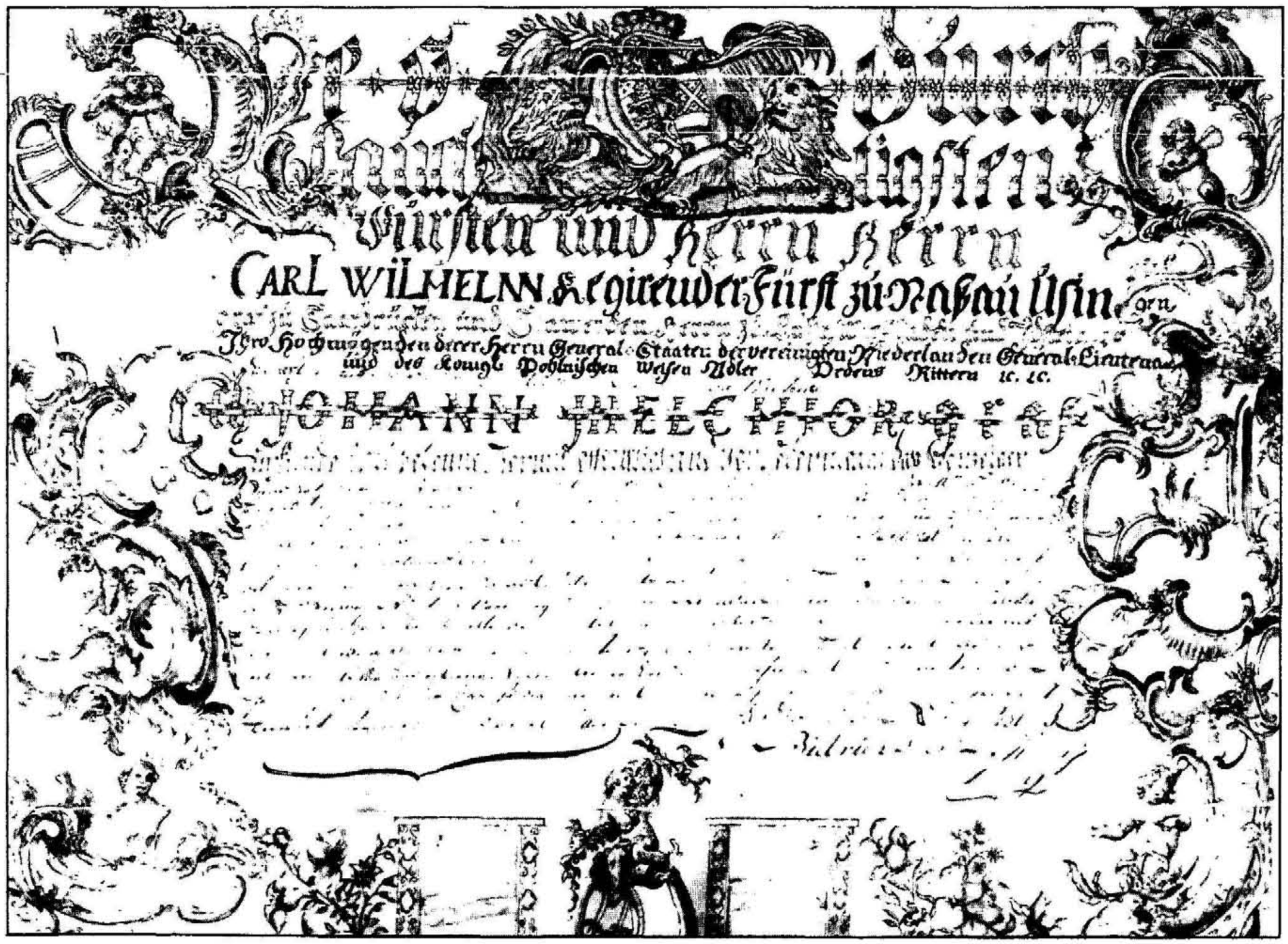
Contributed by Cydney Millstein

Heussler, George, b. 1751, d. 1817. George Heussler was born in Landau, Alsace in 1751, and emigrated from Amsterdam to Newburyport, MA in 1780, where he cultivated gardens in Essex County until his death in 1817. A trained gardener, he had worked for royalty in Germany and Holland. He is the earliest professional landscape gardener known to have practiced on the North Shore of Massachusetts, and one of the earliest in the country.

His first American employer, John Tracy (1753-1815), a wealthy Newburyport merchant, hired Heussler to improve the garden developed by his father, Patrick Tracy. In 1781, Manasseh Cutler, Essex County diarist, declared the garden very fine and acquired a large assortment of flower seeds from John Tracy. The Marquis de Chastellux visited the Tracy house that same year and noted the hothouse, the young trees, and the beauty of the terraced grounds. While living in Newburyport, Heussler became an independent seedsman selling garden seeds, bulbs, trees, and vegetable plants.

In 1790, the Tracy family, which had suffered financial reverses, relieved Heussler of his duties, prompting his move to Salem, MA to work under the patronage of Elias Hasket Derby (1739-1799), charter member of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, founder of the East India trade, and, allegedly, America's first millionaire. In Salem, Heussler is believed by some to have maintained the Derby conservatory "filled with rare exotics" and to have developed the formal gardens of the imposing Derby home overlooking Salem Harbor.

It may have been here that Heussler met and befriended another famous Salem figure, Samuel McIntire (1757-1811), architect and master wood-carver, who designed mansions with elegant decorative features for a number of Salem patrons, including Elias Hasket Derby. Historian Margaret Moore has theorized that Heussler may have collaborated with McIntire on the planning and/or planting of the exterior space around McIntire's Adamesque structures. Heussler went on to design other



George Heussler. Commendation to George Heussler signed by Johann Peter Wendland of the Court of Prince Carl Wilhelm of Nassau. *(Photo courtesy Essex Institute, Salem, MA.)*

gardens for Elias Hasket Derby and his heirs, most notably and well-documented at the Derby farm in Danvers, MA which was described in detail by Eliza Southgate Bowne (1802). Bowne also describes the garden of Ezekiel Hersey Derby's "Southfields" in Salem, which is attributed to Heussler. Additionally, evidence exists documenting Heussler's involvement in the design of the grounds of the Joseph Peabody House (1814) (now called "Glen Magna") in Danvers.

Heussler practiced his art at a time when Essex County, MA was a recognized seat of power and wealth in America. It is interesting to note that, in several of his gardens, Heussler combined the prevailing formal style with romantic embellishments that seem to reflect the influence of the English landscape school, then still relatively new to America. While Andre Parmentier and others were introducing "natural" landscape ideas to America through their work in the Hudson River Valley, Heussler was transplanting romantic European images -- the hermitage, dome, and turf arbor, etc. -- to Massachusetts.

Heussler was also an accomplished nurseryman and greenhouse gardener. He is credited with introducing an abundance of new plants into the gardens and orchards of Essex County. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society said that "to him the community are largely indebted for the introduction of many valuable fruits, and for developing a taste for gardening." At George Heussler's death, his friend William Bentley memorialized his unique contributions stating, "He has left no person in this vicinity so systematically acquainted with horticulture, orchards & forest trees, or with grafting, transplanting & gardening."

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Bentley, William. *The Diary of William Bentley, D.D. (4 Vols.)*. Salem, MA: The Essex Institute; 1905-1914. *Bently (1759-1819), a clergyman in Salem, MA, kept a diary from 1784-1819 that is a valuable account of people and places in Salem and environs. In it are numerous references to Heusler [sic], gardener for William Bently's friend, Elias Haskett Derby, as well as a fine and much-quoted memorial summary of Heussler's life and work and his contribution to gardening in Essex County, MA.*

Bowne, Eliza Southgate. "A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago." *Scribner's Magazine*. 1887; 2. *Mrs. Bowne, then Eliza Southgate, a well-educated member of a Maine family, described in great detail a visit to the Derby Garden at the Elias Hasket Derby country place in 1802, three years after the death of the elder Derby.*

Chastellux, The Marquis de. *Travels in North America in the Years 1780, 1781 and 1782*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press; 1963. *A revised translation by Howard C. Rice, Jr. A recorder of American scenes in the early 1780s, Frenchman Chastellux contributed intimate glimpses of life in the new republic. His description of the Tracy garden in Newburyport, MA, likely refers to the work of Heussler, Tracy having been Heussler's first American employer.*

Cousins, Frank and Riley, Paul M. *The Colonial Architecture of Salem*. Boston, Massachusetts: Little, Brown, and Company; 1919. *These authors attribute the beauty of the in-town Derby gardens, "famous throughout New England," to Heussler. No source is given for this information.*

Cutler, William Parker and Cutler, Julia Perkins (Eds.). *Life, Journals, and Correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D.* Cincinnati, OH: Robert Clark & Co; 1888. *Manasseh Cutler (1742-1823), pastor of the Congregational Church of Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), MA engaged in an extensive correspondence and kept a detailed diary for nearly a century (1726 to 1823). This multi-talented man contributed valuable observations about the life of that period in New England and elsewhere. In 1781, he visited John Tracy's garden in Newburyport, MA and pronounced it "very fine." At that time, George Heussler was employed as Tracy's gardener.*

Endicott, William C. "History of the Endicott Gardens" *1927 Year Book of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society*. Cambridge, MA: For the Society. *In 1926, Mrs. William Endicott's garden in Danvers [formerly Salem Village] received a gold medal from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. In honor of this occasion, William Endicott wrote a history of the gardens that included a paragraph on the work of George Heussler in designing a garden at the front of the house, then the home of Joseph Peabody.*

Felt, Joseph B. *Annals of Salem II*. Salem, Massachusetts: W. and S. Ives; 1849. *A history of Salem, MA written when some contemporaries of George Heussler were likely still living. This is a source of information about Heussler as both seedsman and nurseryman. It also is an excellent reference to his employment by European nobility on their gardens.*

Geib, Susan. "Landscape and Faction: Spatial Transformation in William Bentley's Salem." *Essex Institute Historical Collections*. 1977; 113.

Kimball, Fiske. "The Elias Hasket Derby Mansion in Salem." *Essex Institute Historical Collections*. 1924; LX. *Reprint of article in* Landscape Architecture.

Kimball, Fiske. "An American Gardener of the Old School." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1925; XV(2). *Early effort to document the career of George Heussler.*

Lockwood, Alice G. B. *Gardens of Colony and State.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons for the Garden Club of America; 1931. *The author of the chapter "Salem and Environs" utilizes all of the information available about Heussler at that time -- quoting William Bentley, Eliza Southgate Bowne, and Manasseh Cutler. She described Heussler's gardens and paid tribute to his pioneering role as a professional gardener in Newburyport and Salem, Ma.*

Manning, Robert (Ed.). *History of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1829-1878.* Boston, MA: Rand, Avery, for the Society; 1880. *Because the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was one of the earliest of such organizations in this country (founded in 1829), its history is particularly interesting and enlightening for those pursuing the development of American gardening practice and art. Manning credits Heussler with "the introduction of many valuable fruits, and for developing a taste for gardening."*

Moore, Margaret. "'The Laudable Art of Gardening': The Contributions of Salem's George Heussler." *Essex Institute Historical Collections*. April 1988; 124(2). *The most thorough and scholarly treatment of Heussler. With access to the private Felt-White papers, Moore has contributed details that begin to flesh out the story of Heussler, including his friendship with Samuel McIntire, carver and architect.*

Northend, Mary H. *Memories of Old Salem.* New York, New York: Moffatt, Yard and Company; 1917. *It is likely that the letters that are the basis for this book were contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the years during which Heussler lived and worked in Salem, MA. Although Northend describes the in-town Elias Haskett Derby conservatory and garden, she does not directly attribute the garden design to Heussler, as some other writers do. Her statement that "through his [Heussler's] artistic work [he] added much to Salem's gardens" is a matter of interest, since Kimball and Moore, two credible sources, downplay Heussler's creativity and emphasize his adherence to formal design.*

Rogers, Ruthanne C. "George Heussler: Professional Landscape Gardener." *Labyrinth*. 1992; 2. *Brief article that discusses Heussler as "an important transitional figure in the history of New England landscape gardening."*

Salem Gazette. 1793-1799. *Several issues during this period contain advertisements for nursery stock and seeds for sale by George Heussler.*

Underwood, Mrs. George L. "The Derby-Osborn Farm, Peabody, with its McIntire Summer House and Barn." *Old-Time New England*. October 1925; XVI(2). *This article is a chatty and minimally documented. Several interesting bits of information not previously noted by other authors might, however, lead to new pathways of research.*

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The holdings of The Essex Institute, Salem, MA, include a copy of an ornate 1772 certificate attesting to Heussler's European training in Landau under Johann Peter Wendland, pleasure and kitchen gardener, and the original 1779 commendation signed by Count Johann Melchior of the Court of Prince Carl Wilhelm of Nassau and addressed "especially to those who are partial to his Highlovely Art of Gardening." The privately held Felt-White Collection, which was extensively referred to in Moore's article above, is apparently a rich source of information about George Heussler.

Contributed by Ruthanne Rogers

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Hoyt, Roland Stewart, b. 1890, d. 1968. Roland S. Hoyt was born and raised in Iowa. He earned a B.S. from Iowa State (1915) and then studied landscape architecture at Harvard University for two years before his education was interrupted by service in WWI.

Returning to Iowa following the War, Hoyt worked as Vice President and Manager of Capitol City Nurseries landscape department (1919-1922). In that capacity he helped landscape the grounds of Iowa's state capitol. In 1922, Hoyt moved to California where he worked as a landscape architect for the Olmsted Brothers firm on the Palos Verdes project. Then, in 1926, he moved to San Diego, where he worked for the Southland Corporation



Roland Stewart Hoyt, 1966. Tree planting at the Salk Institute. Pictured are Hoyt (L), Mrs. Raymond E. Smith, and Dan Turner. *(Photo courtesy San Diego Historical Society, Photograph Collection.)*

Point Loma development firm, before opening his own private practice two years later.

Hoyt's earliest commissions included Muirlands, a hilltop neighborhood overlooking the La Jolla coast, and Presidio Park, San Diego, CA, a privately funded enterprise that encompassed the original site of California's first mission -- later the site of one of the four Spanish *presidios*, or forts. At Presidio Park, Hoyt acted as an advisor to George Marston, the civic leader and philanthropist who had engaged renowned city planner John Nolen to create a long-range plan for San Diego. In the park, Marston built the Serra Museum (1929, William Templeton Johnson, architect) to create a monument to "the birthplace of Western civilization on the Pacific Coast." Hoyt, along with George Marston and park supervisor Percy Broell landscaped the park in accordance with John Nolen's concepts (Nolen was working from his Cambridge, MA office.)

As he continued his work in California, Hoyt maintained notes regarding the plants he used in his landscapes. From these, he devised an index card system for his special needs, gradually amassing data about the cultural requirements and landscape performance of hundreds of specimens. He published this material as *Planting Lists for Southern California* (1933), then, for the next five years, refined his reference handbook and reissued it as *Checklists of Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions* (1938, still in print). Hoyt participated in the landscaping of the 1935-1936 California Pacific International Exposition in San Diego, CA, and had several other large commissions -- among them State College (now San Diego State University) and Navy housing projects.

From 1938 through 1944, Hoyt edited *California Garden*, the magazine of the San Diego Floral Association, thereafter producing numerous illustrated articles about unusual plants, neighborhood planning, and urban ecology. Hoyt also served as a member of the San Diego Park Commission (1943-1947) and, after 1947, as Consulting Landscape Architect for the city's largest recreation area, Mission Bay Park. In 1960, when the Salk Institute was established in La Jolla, CA, Hoyt landscaped the campus surrounding Louis Kahn's striking science complex with an arboretum of uncommon eucalyptus varieties. Hoyt's last large commission was the 1964 landscaping of the downtown Civic Concourse.

During the early 1960s, Roland Hoyt became the nucleus of a professional group that established the San Diego chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and, in 1964, he was elected a Fellow.

Hottes, Alfred C. "His Work is His Biography." *California Garden*. Winter 1951; 42(4): 9, 15. *Anecdotal account of Hoyt's career. Photo.*

Hoyt, Roland Stewart. *[Checklists for] Ornamental Plants of Subtropical Regions*. Anaheim, CA: Livingston Press; 1933 (Revised 1958). *A plant reference handbook for southern California landscape architects.*

Hoyt, Roland Stewart. "Roland Hoyt Recommends." *California Garden. A semi-regular series of plant portraits that appeared between 1956 and 1966. (Magazines on file at San Diego Historical Society.)*

Marston, George White. "Presidio Park: A Statement of George W. Marston in 1942." *Journal of San Diego History*. Spring, 1986; XXXII(2): 103-115. *Typeset copy of a letter from George Marston describing development of Presidio Park. Discusses roles of John Nolen, Ralph D. Cornell and Hoyt.*

O'Connor, Michael. "Verdant Vision Will Turn Community Concourse into a Garden Gem." *California Garden*. August/September. 1964; 55(4): 14-15. *Story about downtown project reprinted from* The San Diego Union *with added biography and sidebar announcement of Hoyt's July, 1964 election as Fellow. Includes a photo of Hoyt.*

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A number of archival collections exist in San Diego, CA that maintain holdings on Hoyt and other practitioners in the area. These include the San Diego Historical Society, which has scrapbooks, local history books, box-files, pamphlet files, back issues of *SDHS Journals*, plans (architectural and landscape), local magazines, oral histories and videos. The San Diego Floral Association, publisher of *California Gardens*, maintains a small garden library with indexed, bound file copies of the magazine. The Copley Library, University of San Diego, CA houses relevant master's theses. Its Special Collections maintain UCSD campus plans, early photos of San Diego and miscellaneous papers of some of the city's founders (including herbarium sheets of local flora) as well as microfiche copies of the *San Diego Union*, which contains articles relating to San Diego practitioners. The California State Board of Landscape Architects, Sacramento, CA maintains files on all licensed practitioners (since licensure in 1954).

Contributed by Carol Greentree

Hubbard, Henry Vincent, b. 1875, d. 1947. Henry Vincent Hubbard was born in Taunton, MA. He graduated from Harvard College (1897), studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1897-1898), and then went on to study under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., receiving an A.M. (1900) and an S.B. (1901) in landscape architecture from Harvard's newly established Lawrence Scientific School, the first degree conferred in that course.

Hubbard joined the Olmsted Brothers office (1906), and then entered into the partnership of Pray, Hubbard and White (1911) before returning to the Olmsted office (1920). He served as a planning consultant to Boston, MA, Baltimore, MD, and Providence, RI, as well as the Federal Housing Authority, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the National Park Service. Hubbard was a member of the National Capitol Park and Planning Commission (1932-1947). He succeeded Ferruccio Vitale as a Trustee of the American Academy in Rome (1934). He was also elected a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1910) and served as that organization's President (1931-1934.)

In addition to his work as a consultant, Hubbard had a 33-year teaching career at Harvard University (1906-1939), serving as Chair of the Harvard School of City Planning and Charles Dyer Norton Professor of Regional Planning. He was also a founder, with Charles Downing Lay and Robert Wheelwright, of *Landscape Architecture*, the journal of ASLA (1910.)

Hubbard was a prolific writer and editor, and produced many important works in landscape architecture and city planning. Hubbard and Theodora Kimball, librarian of the Harvard Graduate School of Design, co-authored *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* (1917), the first, and for many years, standard, text in landscape architecture, which was revised in 1929 and reprinted many times, most recently in 1967. Kimball and Hubbard married in 1925. They founded and edited the journal *City Planning* (beginning 1925), and collaborated on *Our Cities To-day and To-morrow: A Survey of Planning and Zoning Progress in the United States* (1929.) Hubbard also collaborated with city planner John Nolen on two important planning studies, *Airports* (1930) and *Parkways and Land Values* (1937.)

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"F[ederal] H[ousing] A[dministration] Studies Defense Housing and Neighborhood Rehabilitation." *American City*. September 1940; 55(9): 115. *Under the direction of Hubbard.*

American Country Houses of Today. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Co; 1913. *Book contains many photos, some plans, a list of contributors and no text. Includes plans and/or photos of the estates of T.A. Crimmins, West Newton, MA; Balch, Topfield, MA; and Porter Fleming, Augusta, GA (pp. 175-177) by Pray, Hubbard and White.*

"Obituary of Henry V. Hubbard." *American Society of Planning Officials Newsletter*. October 1947; 13(10): 91.

"Awards." *Architectural Forum*. April 1940; 72(4): 96. *Announcement of title of Professor Emeritus as of September 1941.*

Baltimore, MD Commission on City Plan (Henry V. Hubbard, Consultant). *Redevelopment of Blighted Areas in Baltimore: Conditions of Blight, Some Remedies and Their Relative Costs*. Baltimore, MD: The Commission; 1945. *102 pages. Richly illustrated with maps, photos and plans.*

Bettman, Alfred. "Review: *Airports, Their Location, Administration and Legal Basis* by Henry V. Hubbard, et al." *City Planning*. January 1931; 7(1): 57-59.

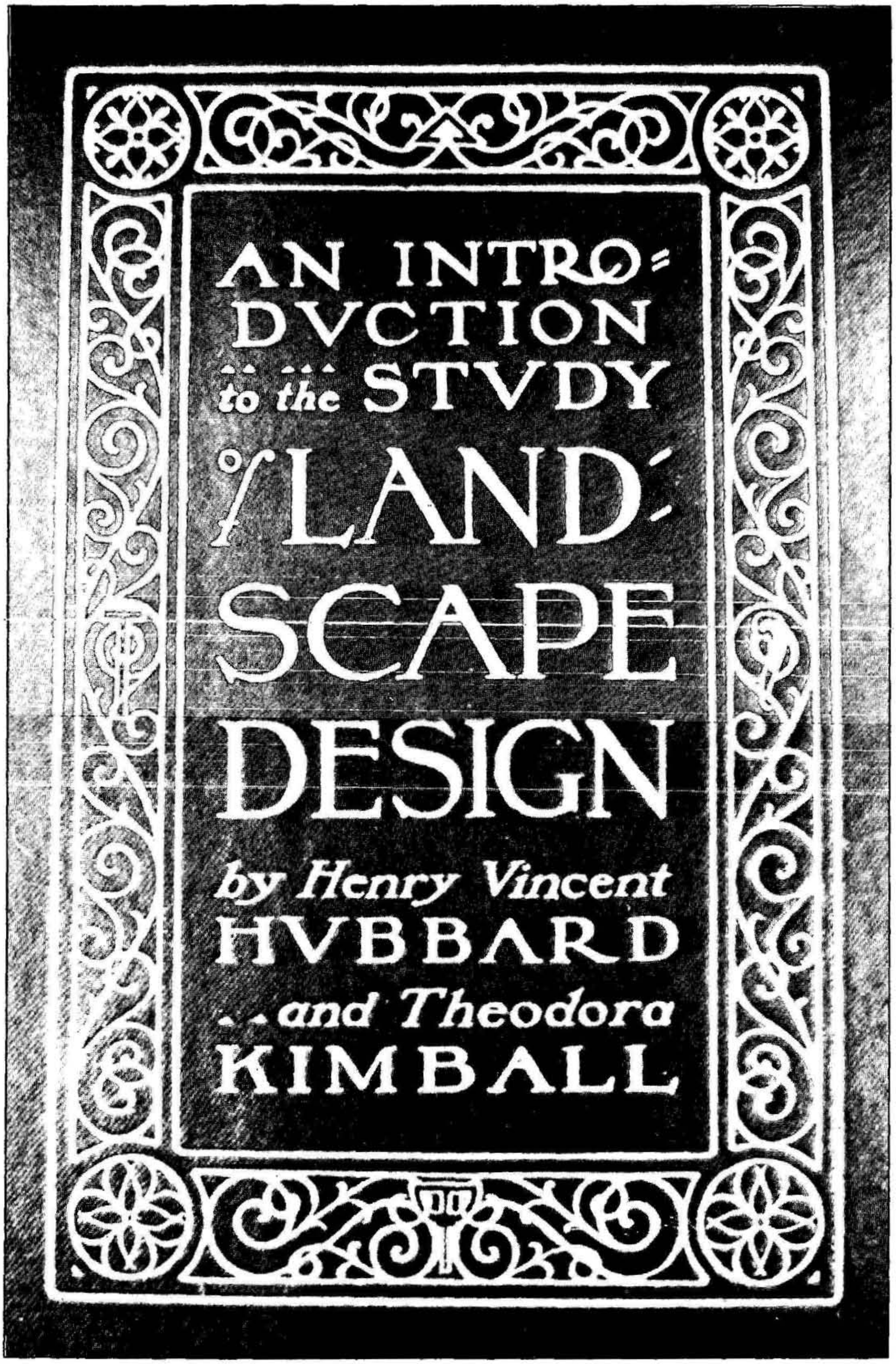
Comey, Arthur C. and McNamara, Katherine, in collaboration with Henry V. Hubbard, Howard K. Menhinick, and the U. S. National Resources Committee. *State and National Planning: An Analysis of the Subject Arranged with Particular Reference to the Classification of Library Material; with Alphabetic Subject Index*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1937. 22 *pages.*

Elwood, P. H. Jr. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Two views of Hubbard design in W. Newton, MA.*

E[lwood], P[hilip] H. "Henry V. Hubbard: Landscape Architect, Educator, City and Regional Planner." *Horizons*. Fall 1947; 20(2): [9]. *Obituary and photo of Hubbard along with five colleagues at Colonial Williamsburg, VA.*

"New School of City Planning at Harvard." *Engineering News-Record*. 31 October 1929; 103(18): 708. *Photo of Hubbard.*

"Review: *Airports, Their Location, Administration and Legal Basis* by Henry V. Hubbard, et al." *Engineering News-Record*. 26 February 1931; 106(9): 368-369.



Henry Vincent Hubbard and Theodora Kimball Hubbard. Cover from the 1917 Edition of *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design.*

Hardy-Syms, R. "Review: *Airports, Their Location, Administration and Legal Basis* by Henry V. Hubbard, et al." *Garden Cities and Town Planning*. February 1931; 31(2): 32-34.

"Obituary of Henry V. Hubbard." *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*. 22 November 1947; 50(5): 225.

House Beautiful. April 1933; 73(3): N.E.9. *Portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vincent Hubbard.*

Hubbard, Henry V. "The Architect's Job in Re-planning a City." *American Architect*. March 1935; 146(2631): 10-12, 100-101.

Hubbard, Henry V. "Planning the City and the Region -- Then and Now." *American City*. September 1930; 43(3): 99-100. *Portrait.*

Hubbard, Henry V. "From the Harvard Department of Regional Planning." *American City*. June 1937; 52(6): 84.

Hubbard, Henry V. "City Planning Education for the Professional City Planner." *American Society of Civil Engineers: Proceedings*. December 1929; 55(10): 2527-2529.

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Hubbard, Henry V. "Planning Must Continue." *City Planning*. October 1932; 8(4): 228.

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Hubbard, Henry V. "Transportation Not Neglected in City Planning Study at Harvard." *Electric Railway Journal*. December 1931; 75(13): 684.

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Hubbard, Henry V. "The Acid Test for City Planning and Zoning." *Housing*. September 1928; 17(3): 217-218.

Hubbard, Henry Vincent. "A Reply to Mr. Howard." *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*. July-August-September 1946; 12(3): 32-34.

H[ubbard], H[enry] V. "Editorial." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1911; 1(1): 49. *The new quarterly will give members of the growing profession a "common meeting-ground for exchange of ideas and discussion of points of difference." Hubbard wrote articles, editorials and reviews for* Landscape Architecture *until his death.*

Hubbard, Henry V. "National Provision for the Enjoyment of Our Scenic Resources." *National Conference on Outdoor Recreation: Proceedings*. 1924: 58-61.

Hubbard, Henry V. "Small Parks for Playgrounds as Considered in Their Relation to City Planning." *Parks and Recreation*. May-June 1927: 441-443. *Hubbard writes on playground distribution; E. M. Bassett on legal qualities of playgrounds; and George B. Ford on playgrounds' minimum space requirements.*

Hubbard, Henry V. "A Planner Returns the Look." *Planner's Journal*. November-December 1927; 3(6): 150-151. *A reply to* A Sociologist Looks at Planning *(pp. 147-149).*

Hubbard, Henry V. "The Appearance of the City." *Planners' Journal*. January-February 1937; 3(1): 1-8.

Hubbard, Henry V. "National Provision for the Enjoyment of Our Scenic Resources: Some Notes on the Preservation of Natural Beauty." *Playground*. July 1924; 18: 221-222, 256.

Hubbard, Henry V. "Letter on Remission of Taxes on Private Golf Courses." *Playground*. April 1929; 23(1): 31.

Hubbard, Henry V. *Illustrations of Types of Parks and Their Relations in the City Plan*. Boston, MA: American Federation of Arts/City Planning Publishing Company; 1927. *Four pages, illustrations of Boston, MA parks.*

Hubbard, Henry V. (Ed.). *Report of the United States Housing Corporation, Vol. II. U.S. Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office; 1919. *Illus., maps, plans. War emergency construction for war workers' housing.*

Hubbard, Henry V. (Ed.). *City Planning Quarterly*. American City Planning Institute, National Conference on

City Planning; April 1925 - October 1934. *Hubbard founded publication, ten vols.*

Hubbard, Henry V. and Joannes, Francis Y. "The First War Emergency Government Towns. II. Hilton, Virginia." *Journal of American Institute of Architects.* July 1918; 6(7): 333-345.

Hubbard, Henry V. and Kimball, Theodora. *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design.* New York: The Macmillan Company; 1917 (reprinted, 1924; reissued, 1927; revised, 1929; reprinted 1931, 1959, 1967). *440 pages, 36 plates, illus., bibl., plans. This was the first, and long the standard, text for landscape design and practice. In 1917, the authors wrote, "we take an esthetic theory which seems -- to us at least -- consistent and capable of general application, and use it as the basis of an organization of the subject matter of the field of landscape design." Eleven chapters take up theory; taste, ideals, style, and character; styles; landscape characters; effects; composition; natural forms as design elements; planting design; structures in relation to landscape; and types of landscape design. Appendices address professional practice and procedure in design.*

Hubbard, Henry V. and Kimball, Theodora. *Landscape Architecture.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1920. *A comprehensive classification scheme for books, plans, photographs, notes and other collected material; with combined alphabetic topic index and list of subject headings.*

Hubbard, Henry V. and Kimball, Theodora. "The Arrangement of the Professional Collections of a Landscape Architect." *Landscape Architecture.* January 1913; 3(2): 76-89. *Suggestions for filing client material and general references.*

Hubbard, Henry V.; McClintock, Miller; and Williams, Frank B.; assisted by Paul Mahoney and Howard K. Menhinick. *Airports, Their Location, Administration and Legal Basis (Harvard City Planning Studies, I).* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1930. *389 pages. Illus., maps, plans.*

Hubbard, Henry V. and Menhinick, Howard K. "City Planning as a Professional Career." *City Planning.* April 1932; 8(2): 80-87.

Hubbard, Henry V. and Zach, Leon Henry. "The Landscape Architect's Part in Planning Colleges and Schools." *The American School and University.* 1935; 7: 155-160.

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Hubbard, Theodora Kimball and Hubbard, Henry V. "It Pays to Plan." *American City.* October 1929; 41(4): 85-87.

Hubbard, Theodora Kimball and Hubbard, Henry V. "Park and Recreation Areas in the City Plan." *City Planning.* October 1929; 5(4): 232-244.

"Resolutions Adopted at Philadelphia on the Death of Henry Vincent Hubbard." *Journal of the American Institute of Planners.* Summer-Fall 1947; 13(3): [42].

"Review: *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* by Henry V. Hubbard and Theodora Kimball, 1917." *Journal of the International Garden Club.* December 1918; 2(4): 607.

"Review: *Airports, Their Location, Administration and Legal Basis* by Henry V. Hubbard, et al." *Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.* February 1931; 10(1): 28.

Landscape Architecture. 1910-1920. *Charles Downing Lay, Henry V. Hubbard and Robert Wheelwright (Eds.). The war years of 1917-1918 brought difficulties for the magazine. It threatened to become a financial liability. Wheelwright and Lay resigned and, in 1920, Hubbard remained as the sole editor. In 1948, Wheelwright wrote, "I am sure he contributed funds as well as editorial wisdom in order to keep our baby alive. . . .Happily the financial burden was eventually shifted to the Society, but thirty-seven volumes of* Landscape Architecture *remain as a tribute to Henry Hubbard's devoted interest in the profession. Articles by and about Henry Hubbard are located in issues of* Landscape Architecture *from the time of its inception until, and even following, his death in 1947.*

"Professor Hubbard of Harvard to Retire." *Newsletter of the American Society of Planning Officials."* April 1940; 6(4): 28.

Nolen, John and Hubbard, Henry V. *Parkways and Land Values (Harvard City Planning Studies, XI).* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1937. *152 pages, 13 plates, illus., maps, diagrams. In-depth case studies of Westchester County, Boston and Kansas City systems.*

"Review: *Airports, Their Location, Administration and Legal Basis* by Henry V. Hubbard, et al." *Notes: [NY] Municipal Reference Library*. 7 January 1931; 17(1): 3.

"Strictly Personal." *Planning and Civic Comment*. October-December 1940; 6(4): 19. *Hubbard retained as planning adviser to the Federal Housing Administration on defense housing program.*

"In Memoriam: Henry Vincent Hubbard." *Planning and Civic Comment*. October 1947; 13(4): 52. *Obituary.*

The Planner's Journal. 1937-1940. *Henry V. Hubbard, Consulting Editor; Frederick J. Adams, Editor. Chicago: American Institute of Planners.*

Pond, Bremer W. "The Hubbard Educational Trust." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1953; 44(1): 30-31. *A report on the creation of a corporation for the purpose of furthering education in the art and science of landscape architecture.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "Review: *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* by Henry V. Hubbard and Theodora Kimball." *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America*. March 1923; 10: 37-38.

Tishler, William H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places*. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press and National Trust for Historic Preservation; 1989. *"Henry Vincent Hubbard" chapter by Kenneth I. Helphand (pp. 66-69).*

Whiting, Edward C., et al. "Henry Vincent Hubbard: An Official Minute on His Professional Life and Work." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1948; 38(2): 47-57. *Biographical notes, many from Hubbard's own writings, are joined with tributes to his achievements in the roles of office partner, teacher of landscape architecture and city planning, editor and school head, city planner, public servant, officer and trustee of the ASLA.*

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The archives of Henry Vincent Hubbard are maintained by the Frances Loeb Library, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. Limited holdings are also at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA with related correspondence in the Olmsted Associates Records, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Contributed by Karen Madsen

Kessler, George Edward, b. 1862, d. 1923. George Edward Kessler was born in the small village of Bad Frankenhausen, Germany on July 16, 1862. Three years later, his family immigrated to the U.S., living first in Hoboken, NJ, and then moving to St. Louis and Hannibal, MO and to Wisconsin before settling in Dallas, TX. From here, Kessler was taken by his mother to Germany for education (1878), and he entered the private school for landscape gardening at the Belvedere in Weimar, where he studied botany, forestry, and design with Hofgartner Julius Hartwig and garteninspector Julius Skell. Further instruction in civil engineering at the University of Jena and the Neue Garten with Hofgartner Theodore Neitner in Potsdam completed his education. Kessler followed his studies with a tour of central and western Europe and southern England, returning to New York in early 1882, where he spent several months working at LeMoult's, a nursery in the Bowery in lower Manhattan.

A letter to Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. led to an offer from the Kansas City, Fort Schoot, and Gulf Railroad to take charge of the firm's pleasure park in Merriam, KS. There his work attracted the attention of the Kansas City mortgage banking firm of Jarvis and Conklin. This firm retained Kessler to prepare residential subdivision plans for: Hyde Park in Kansas City, MO (1887); phase one of Roland Park (1891), Baltimore, MD; Euclid Heights, Cleveland, OH; and a project in Ogden, UT. These residential projects brought Kessler into contact with Kansas City's civic leaders and led to completion of the first park and boulevard plan for the city (1893). Despite the success of his work, Kessler's membership in the American Society of Landscape Architects was rejected in 1899.

The success of the Kansas City projects led to commissions for Fairlawn Cemetery, Oklahoma City, OK (1892), Riverside and Overton Park and a park system plan for Memphis, TN (1900), and the landscape design of St. Louis' Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. The latter project brought Eda Sutermeister and Henry Wright into Kessler's employ and extending Kessler's reputation throughout the region. Commissions followed for park system designs for: Indianapolis, IN (1905); Syracuse, NY (1906); Cincinnati, OH (1906); Denver, CO (1907); Oklahoma City, OK (with W. H. Dunn in 1910); the city plan for Dallas, TX (1910-1911); master plans for St. Joseph, MO; South Bend, Terre Haute, and Fort Wayne, IN (1911-1913). In addition, the firm also completed plans for Shanghai Baptist University and Nanking University in China, and Miami University in Oxford, OH.



George Edward Kessler. Ca. 1910. *(A City Within a Park: One Hundred Years of Parks and Boulevards in Kansas City Missouri, 1991.)*

The outbreak of WWI led to Kessler's employment with the U.S. Housing Corporation, where he was responsible for the Rock Island district, with projects in Moline, East Moline, and Rock Island, IL. Kessler was also employed by the Camp Planning Division to prepare master plans for cantonments in Lawton, OK (Camp Doniphan); San Antonio, TX (Camp Travis); Little Rock, AR (Camp Pike); and Deming, NM.

Work following the War included master plans for Wichita Falls, Sherman, and El Paso, TX, and Longview, WA, the later project in collaboration the firm of Hare and Hare. His work with other landscape architects during this period changed his relationship with his peers. In 1919, he was elected to membership in ASLA, later becoming Vice President of the organization (1922). At the time of his death on May 19, 1923, Kessler was completing a master plan for Butler University in Indianapolis, IN and a park system plan for Mexico City.

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Bush, Frances S. "City's Natural Beauty Inspired Sid Hare." *Kansas City Times*. 21 December 1977. *Kessler's influence on Sid Hare. Biographical notes; photos.*

"Landscape Architects Who Have Designed Gardens for Some of our Great Country Estates." *Country Life in America*. June 1920: 49. *Brief profile on Kessler; photo.*

Elwood, P. H. Jr (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Views of Kansas City Parks. Also St. Louis and Cincinnati; plan of part of Forest Park, St. Louis.*

Heckscher, August. *Urban Spaces: The Life of American Cities*. New York: Harper and Row; 1977. *Reviews of Kessler's Kansas City and Cincinnati plans.*

Kessler, George. *The Annual Report of the Park Department of the City of Cincinnati*. Cincinnati, OH: Park Commission of Cincinnati; 1907.

Kessler, George. *A City Plan for Dallas*. Dallas, TX: Dallas Park Board; 1911.

Loughlin, Caroline and Anderson, Catherine. *Forest Park*. Columbia, MO: Junior League of St. Louis and the University of Missouri Press; 1986. *History of Forest Park, St. Louis, MO. Detailed bibliography.*

Mobley, Jane and Harris, Nancy Whitnell. *A City Within A Park: One Hundred Years of Parks and Boulevards in Kansas City, Missouri*, The Lowell Press, Kansas City, MO; 1991. *Overview of parks. Kessler's contributions. Illus., plans, photos.*

Nolen, John and Hubbard, Henry V. *Harvard Planning Studies XI: Parkways and Land Values*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1937. *Extensive overview of the Kansas City park system. Plans, sections, photos (pp. 41-72).*

Piland, Sherry and Uguccio, Ellen. *Fountains of Kansas City*. Kansas City, MO: City of Fountains Foundation; 1985. *Study of Kansas City fountains. References to individual designers. Good index. Photos.*

Scott, Mel. *American City Planning Since 1890*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press; 1971. *Scott offers an excellent critique of Kessler's Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Dallas work.*

Worley, William S. *J. C. Nichols and the Origins of the Planned Residential Community of the United States,*

1903-1930. University of Kansas; 1986. *Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation.*

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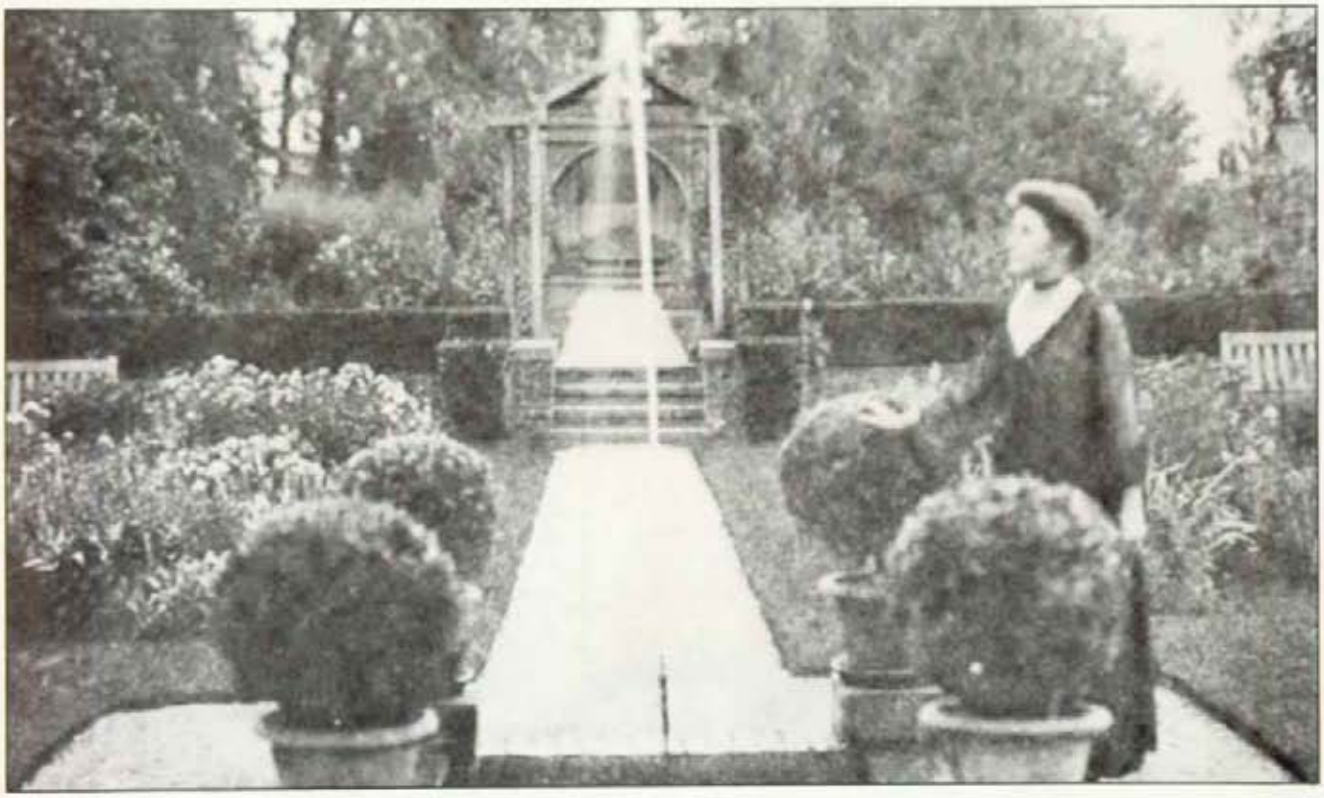
George E. Kessler's office was closed upon his death. At that time his drawings were apparently either destroyed or distributed to his clients. The Kessler Collection of the Missouri Historical Society contains a large collection of correspondence regarding all of his projects.

Contributed by Kurt Culbertson

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King, Louisa Yeomans (Mrs. Francis), b. 1863, d. 1948. Louisa Yeomans King, known professionally as Mrs. Francis King, was born in Washington, NJ and educated in private schools. She lived in Elmhurst, IL after her marriage (1890) to Francis King (who was later elected to the U.S. Senate) and there became interested in gardening. In 1904, the Kings moved to Alma, MI and there Mrs. King began the gardens at their home, "Orchard House," which later became famous through her books, magazine articles and lectures. Her work influenced gardens throughout the country, especially from 1915 to 1930. King's writings first appeared in *The Garden Magazine* in 1910. She helped found the Garden Club of Michigan (1911), the Garden Club of America (1913), and the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association (1914). Her first book, *The Well-Considered Garden* (1915), was followed by eight more titles through 1930. She also published many articles in such periodicals as *The Garden Magazine*, *House and Garden* and *Country Life*, and a regular column in *House Beautiful* (1922-1925).

Widowed in 1927, she moved to South Hartford, NY and established a new garden, "Kingstree." Louisa Yeomans King was a leading figure in the garden club movement that affected the profession of landscape architecture in a number of ways, not the least of which was in creating a market for the work of many of the period's practitioners. Throughout her career, which extended into the 1940s, she often wrote about the importance of design and the value of the landscape architect. As a long-time friend, correspondent and disciple of Gertrude Jekyll, the artistry of color schemes and plant combinations were also topics important to her.



Louisa Yeomans (Mrs. Francis) King, 1919. View of Mrs. King's garden at "Orchard House." *(Country Life in America, March 1919.)*

King's wide-ranging friendships with many figures of importance in the garden world of her day enhanced her influence. She counted among her friends and correspondents Charles Sprague Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, and landscape architects Fletcher Steele, Ellen Shipman and Martha Brookes Hutcheson, and many more of the best-known garden personages in both the U.S. and Great Britain. Louisa Yeomans King believed in gardening as a force for democracy, as a means of bringing people together, and as a way for women to establish themselves in a number of garden-related professions. These themes, too, suffused her work until her death in 1948, and formed an important part of her appeal in an age when many looked to the garden as a solution to the problems of modern life.

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Begg, Virginia Lopez. "Influential Friends: Charles Sprague Sargent and Louisa Yeomans King." *Journal of the New England Garden History Society*. Fall 1991; 1: 38-45. *A brief survey of their separate careers and their correspondence.*

Begg, Virginia Lopez. "Mrs. Francis King, 'Dean of American Gardening.'" *American Horticulturist*. October 1991: 40-45. *A general survey of her life and work.*

"Some People That You May Know -- They Write of and Picture Gardens -- and Other Things." *Country Life*. March 1919; XXXV(5): 54. *Captioned photo of Louisa Yeomans (Mrs. Francis) King in her own garden.*

Goldsmith, Margaret Olthof. *Designs for Outdoor Living*. NY: G. W. Stuart; 1941. *King's home, photo (p. 280).*

King, Mrs. Francis. *The Beginner's Garden*. New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1927. *A collection of her magazine articles emphasizing her usual themes of color schemes, plant combinations and design. Contains some plans, including several fold-out sheets.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *Chronicles of the Garden*. New York, NY: Charles Scribner & Sons; 1925. *A garden book with plant suggestions. Chapters on California gardens, garden clubs, garden books, and architecturally guided plant schemes. Includes photos.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *The Flower Garden Day by Day*. New York, NY: Frederick A. Stokes; 1927. *Foreword by Gertrude Jekyll. A gardener's dairy, with a hint for every day of the year and space to write one's own notes. Suggestions for planting, design, further reading.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *From a New Garden*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf; 1930. *Introduction by A. P. Saunders. More about color, plants, design advice, Southern gardens, garden books. Her only book about Kingstree, her second major garden.*

King, Mrs. Francis and Fothergill, John. *The Gardener's Colour Book*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf; 1929. *A book for the gardener to use, not read. Includes a color guide with associated calendar and references to gardener Gilbert Pullen.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *The Little Garden*. Boston, MA: The Atlantic Monthly; 1921. *Mrs. King's best seller. Designing, planting and maintaining a small garden. General advice for the beginner. Illus.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *The Little Garden for Little Money*. Boston, MA: The Atlantic Monthly; 1924. *How-to garden book for the budget minded. Exploration of planting concepts including combinations and color.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *Pages from a Garden Notebook*. New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1921. *A varied collection of magazine articles: color, plants, design, English and Spanish gardens, professional opportunities for women in horticulture, and a how-to start a garden club. Also a chapter on the Arnold Arboretum.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *Planning Your Planting*. Np: Montgomery Ward; 1936. *King wrote this book for Montgomery Ward at the height of the Depression. It describes and illustrates plans for small gardens of various types.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *Variety in the Little Garden*. Boston, MA: The Atlantic Monthly Press; 1923. *Thoughts and suggestions about small gardens. Second in the nine-volume Little Garden series she edited and persuaded friends to contribute to. She wrote two herself. Includes chapters about specific plant materials, plans and photos.*

King, Mrs. Francis. *The Well-Considered Garden*. New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1915; rev. 1922. *One of King's most important books. Emphasizes color theme, plant combinations, importance of design. Revised edition deletes five chapters, adds two others.*

King, Mrs. Francis. "Two Days at Palm Beach." *Landscape Architecture*. July 1924: XIV(4): 235-242. *Discussion of Palm Beach estates and gardens. Mentions work of Addison Mizner. Reflects Spanish influence of landscape design in the area. Illus.*

McCormick, Harriet Hammond. *Landscape Art Past and Present*. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1923. *Limited edition (1,200 copies). Introduction by Mrs. Francis King.*

Rohde, Eleanour Sinclair. *The Story of the Garden*. Boston, MA: Hale, Cushman and Flint; 1933. *"American Gardens" by Mrs. Francis King. Brief essay on colonial and modern gardens.*

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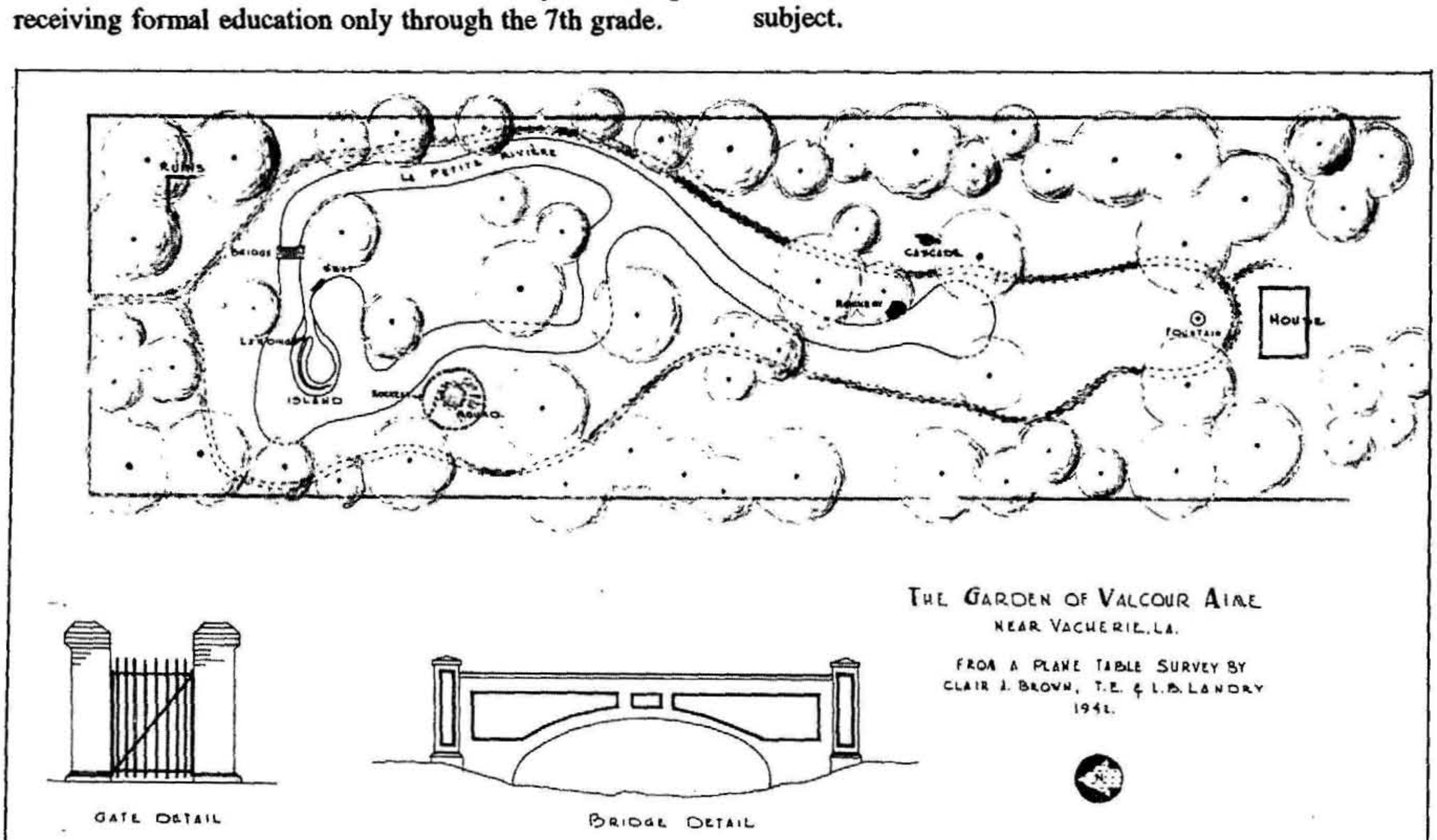
Bits and pieces about Louisa Yeomans King can be found at the Woman's National Farm Garden Association Collection, Schlesinger Library, Cambridge, MA and in the correspondence between King and C. S. Sargent at the Massachusetts Horticulture Society, Boston, MA.

Contributed by Virginia Lopez Begg

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Landry, Theodore E., b. 1899, d. 1980. Theodore Landry, one of the first practitioners of landscape architecture in Louisiana, had limited early schooling, receiving formal education only through the 7th grade. However, throughout his life, he was an avid reader on a variety of subjects. He also supplemented his education by taking courses in engineering at the University of Iowa, Brigham Young University, and Louisiana State University, as well as a number of short technical courses.

Landry became a licensed and registered landscape architect in 1930 and he, together with his wife Lou Bird Landry, also a landscape architect, established professional status for landscape architecture in Louisiana. An active member of professional organizations, Landry helped establish the Louisiana chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and was the first president of the Louisiana Landscape Association. Landry's practice encompassed residential and industrial landscape design, as well as the design of church grounds. He was an ardent promoter of the preservation and restoration of plantation gardens along the Mississippi River corridor. His restoration projects include many of the most significant landmarks in the corridor, representative examples include "Afton Villa," "Oaklawn Manor," and "Madewood." After WWII, Landry began a crusade to alert people about the vanishing architectural and landscape heritage of the region. In 1964, he addressed the ASLA National Convention in Fort Worth, TX on this subject.



Theodore Eugene Landry. *(Photo courtesy of Louisiana State University.)*

Landry was employed by Esso Standard Oil in Baton Rouge, LA as an engineer and landscape architect for 42 years. In addition to extensive grounds work for the company, Landry undertook a study of the effects of airborne pollutants on plant growth. His written reports on the subject provide an early warning of pollution's impact upon living things, and evidence of how plants act as environmental indicators.

Following his retirement in 1958, Landry began a third significant phase of professional practice -- landscape architectural design for churches. One of his most significant projects was the landscape design for the Catholic Church in St. Gabriel (built in 1769), purportedly the oldest church in the Louisiana Territory. His largest church project, undertaken in 1964, was the redesign of the plaza at the renowned Basilica de Esquipulas in Guatemala. Landry typically offered such services for no fee, charging only for expenses.

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Odenwald, Neil G. *The Landscape Architecture Works of Theodore E. and Lou Bird Landry.* Baton Rouge, LA. *Unpublished manuscript prepared as part of exhibit on the works of Theodore E. and Lou Bird Landry.*

Odenwald, Neil G. *From Cottage to Cathedral: The Landscape Work of Theodore E. & Lou Bird Landry.* Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Libraries, 1991. *Brochure published for exhibit drawn from the Landry Collection.*

Landry, Robert D. *Dates and Random Notes -- T. E. Landry Family.* 23 September 1991. *Unpublished chronology prepared by the son of Theodore and Lou Bird Landry. (Landry Collection, LSU Library.)*

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The Theodore Landry Collection is housed in the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection of the LSU Libraries. It has not been accessioned, but contains a vast number of slides documenting the Landrys' professional projects, as well as thousands of slides relating to horticulture, historic and contemporary gardens and architecture. The Collection also includes correspondence, office papers, and designs. Detailed "as-is" plans provide documentation of a number of plantation gardens along the Mississippi River corridor.

Contributed by Suzanne Savin
and Neil G. Odenwald, Ph.D.

Laney, Calvin C., b. 1850, d. 1942. Calvin C. Laney was born on February 18, 1850 in Waterloo, Seneca County, NY. He attended the Episcopal Parish public school in Waterloo and studied for two years at the Waterloo Academy. Before moving out of his hometown, Laney spent several years in the wholesale and retail grocery business, and taught school for one year. Laney then worked as a surveyor with the Railroad Engineering Corps (1871-1872), preparing surveys along railroad routes to be constructed. Following this, he worked as an engineer with the various railroads in the region until 1885. In 1886, he opened a surveying office in Rochester, NY.

In 1888, the Park Commission of Rochester hired Laney to make topographical surveys of the parks and boulevards then being proposed for the city. These park lands were being secured for public use at that time under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. Upon Olmsted's recommendation, Laney was appointed Surveyor for the park system (1888) and later named Superintendent (1889). In the published report of the Commission, spanning the years 1888 to 1898, Laney is listed as Superintendent and Engineer, with John Dunbar shown as Assistant Superintendent. In this capacity, Laney was responsible for the preparation of all plans for park improvements and engineering works not provided by others. Many of the designs provided by the Olmsted firm for individual parks in Rochester were developed only to a preliminary stage, with few detailed to the level of full construction drawings. Laney, in communication with the Olmsted firm, oversaw the construction of these parks, most likely using his own judgment on a number of construction related decisions.

Laney's reports in several volumes of the Park Commission Annual Reports provide evidence of his participation in all aspects of park work, from land condemnation and payment, to soil preparation, extensive plantings, drainage improvements, the construction of drives, shelters, service buildings, and the management of the parks, including policing. He also reported on communication and collaboration with Superintendents in various cities, noting, for example, a gift of water lilies from R. H. Warder, Superintendent of Lincoln Park (Chicago, IL), and a visit to William McMillan, Superintendent of the Buffalo, NY Parks for advice and an opportunity to view this well-developed system of parks.

Laney's knowledge and interest in plant materials is demonstrated in his reports on the native plantings in the parks. The additions of both native and exotic plants was

undertaken during the development of the parks during his tenure. For example, large numbers of fast-growing saplings were planted in Genesee Valley Park to act as "nurse" trees, providing shade and cooler soils for slower-growing, more desirable hardwood trees. Another horticultural interest is detailed in a description of a study of hawthorn trees undertaken after an autumn 1899 visit by Professor Charles Sprague Sargent of Harvard's Arnold Arboretum (Jamaica Plain, MA). In his work to develop his book *Silva of North America* (1891-1902), Sargent visited Rochester and examined hawthorn trees (Crataegus species) growing along the Genesee River. Laney, working with John Dunbar and M.S. Baxter of his staff, then made a systematic study of hawthorns in the region. This study resulted in Sargent's naming and describing "10 groups and 41 species of crataegus indigenous to the Rochester region." Laney notes in his account that the "discovery of these small trees is a great addition to the list of plants useful in landscape architecture."

Laney continued in the position of Superintendent and Engineer of the Rochester, NY Park Commission until 1920, and during his 31 years in this position, he oversaw the development of the entire Rochester parks system, including large parks calculated at 843 acres and small public spaces encompassing 23 acres. At his retirement from active service to the parks, he was appointed to the Rochester Park Commission (1920-1928). Calvin Laney died in 1942, at the age of 92, and is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, NY.

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Board of Commissioners. *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Rochester, N.Y., 1888-1898.* Rochester, NY: Union and Advertiser Press; 1898. *An illustrated report on the activities in the parks for several years, includes the By-Laws, list of the committees, financial statements and summaries of parks. Laney submitted a 10-page illustrated report for this volume.*

Board of Park Commissioners. *The Public Parks of Rochester, New York 1888-1904.* Rochester, NY: Democrat and Chronicle Print; 1904. *An illustrated report of the activities in the parks. Laney submitted an 18-page illustrated report of the activities in the parks for the year 1903.*

Peck, Wm. F. *History of Rochester and Monroe County, NY, Vol. II.* New York: The Pioneer Publishing Co., 1908. *A general history of the City of Rochester that in-*



Calvin C. Laney. Historic River View of Genesee Valley Park. *(Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, City of Rochester, NY, 1888-1898.)*

cludes a short description of Laney's life and his contributions to the development of the city's parks.

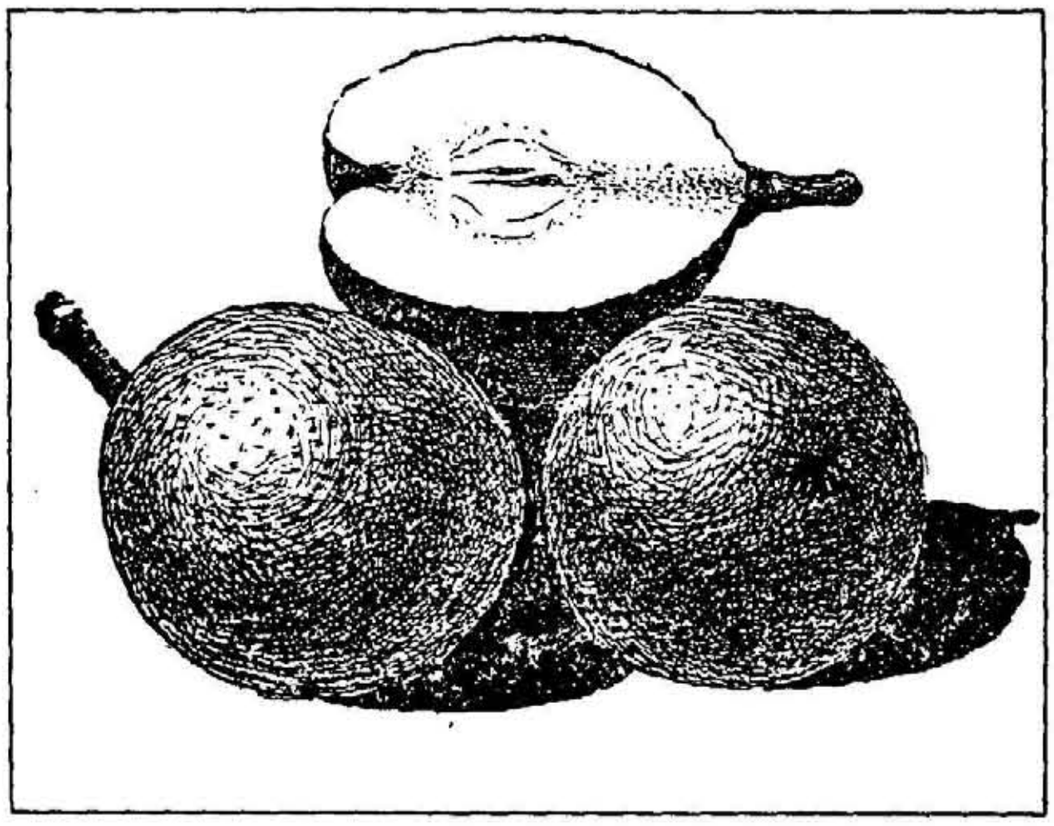
Scrapbook of Biographies of Men (Vol. 4). Democrat & Chronicle, August 24, 1941. Clipping. *One volume in a series of scrapbooks on obituaries of important figures in Rochester's history. Includes a paragraph and short description of Laney's life in Rochester and his youth.*

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The City of Rochester, NY maintains holdings relating to the career of Calvin C. Laney.

Submitted by Patricia M. O'Donnell
and Barbara Wilson

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Louis LeConte. The LeConte pear, introduced from "Woodmanston Plantation" in the 19th century. *(Bailey, The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, 1937 Ed.)*

LeConte, Louis, b. 1782, d. 1838. Louis LeConte, born in 1782, was the son of John Eatton LeConte, Sr. (1739-1822) and Jane Sloane, and a descendent of Guillaume LeConte, a member of a prominent Huguenot family that arrived in the U.S. in the late 1600s and settled in New Rochelle, NY. Louis LeConte's father moved with his brother and uncle to Georgia in 1760, where they purchased land in what is today Liberty and Bryan Counties, and established "Woodmanston Plantation."

LeConte studied at Columbia College (graduated 1799), and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where, in addition to his medical studies, he studied botany under the tutelage of Dr. David Hosack. LeConte returned to "Woodmanston" in 1810, where he applied advanced techniques to the cultivation of rice, indigo and other crops. He established a laboratory for experimentation and kept up with the latest scientific methods, maintaining extensive correspondence with scholars in the U.S. and abroad. Many distinguished botanists and plant scouts visited the plantation, including Stephen Elliot, John Abbot, William Baldwin, Thomas Nuttal and John Torrey. Scottish plant scout Alexander Gordon visited "Woodmanston" in the 1830s. In an article written for John Claudius Loudon's *Gardeners Magazine (Vol. VIII)*, he described LeConte's garden as "decidedly the richest in bulbs I have ever seen."

LeConte's botanical garden at "Woodmanston" introduced to the South the latest varieties of plants available in the country, obtaining them, at times, directly from European sources. Among these introductions were the Chinese magnolias, several varieties of camellias, notably the Camellia sasanqua 'Alba' and 'Rosea,' and many types of bulbs. The LeConte pear, which was introduced from "Woodmanston," became a staple in southern orchards because of its apparent resistance, at that time, to blight, and it is still found growing wild in abandoned coastal orchards in the South. LeConte also introduced south-eastern native plants to the rest of the country, including sweetshrub, mockorange, and cherry laurel. Although his papers were destroyed during the War Between the States, it is believed that he was a contributor to Torry and Gray's *Flora of North America*. Louis LeConte died at "Woodmanston" in 1838.

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Davidson, Grace Gilliam. "Georgia's Famous Scientists, the LeContes." *Atlanta Journal*. 20 September 1934. *Chronicles the lives of the LeConte family members who were notable scientists.*

Hedrick, U. P. *A History of Horticulture in America to 1860.* New York: Oxford University Press; 1950. *A discussion of the LeConte pear, with one paragraph describing Louis LeConte's contributions to horticulture in the Southern states.*

Kurtz, Lauri Fuller. "Life Story of the LeConte Brothers and their Contribution to Science." *Atlanta Journal Magazine*. 10 November 1935: 2, 15. *Relates LeConte's life as it highlights his sons John (a founder of the University of California at Berkeley) and Joseph (friend of John Muir and co-founder of the Sierra Club).*

LeConte, Joseph. *Autobiography.* New York: Appleton; 1903. *Written by one of Louis LeConte's sons, a co-founder of the Sierra Club. Extensive description of "Woodmanston" garden and Louis LeConte's personality.*

Loudon, J. C. *An Encyclopedia of Gardening.* (New Edition edited by Mrs. Loudon.) London; 1859. *Item 854, Part I, p. 334, briefly describes "Woodmanston."*

Lowe, George D. "To Re-Make an Old Garden." *Savannah Morning News.* 22 November 1936. *Recounts the variety of plants, native and exotic, in Mrs. Thomas Butler's "Retreat Plantation" and Louis LeConte's "Woodmanston Plantation."*

Ray, Mrs. George and Black, Col. Claude A. "The Rescue of a Garden." *The National Gardener.* November-December 1978; 9-10. *An account of the efforts to restore "Woodmanston Plantation."*

Sherman, Katherine. "LeConte-Woodmanston Foundation to Restore the Plantation." *Georgia Guardian* 30 July 1993, 2C. *Reports on the latest preservation efforts for "Woodmanston Plantation" by the private foundation that now owns the property, and the goal for 1996 completion.*

Wood, Lucille. "Mutilated Camellia Tree Stands as Memorial to LeConte Gardens." *Savannah Morning News.* 8 March 1959. *A synopsis of the LeConte's family history and the importance of the LeConte gardens.*

Wyatt, Roy. "Two State Families are Names to Remember." *Atlanta Journal and Constitution. Contemporary article that highlights the importance of the LeContes in Georgia and U.S. history. (Georgia Historical Society files.)*

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Archival collections that maintain holdings on the LeConte family include the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, PA, which houses the LeConte Family Papers. The bulk of the papers of Louis LeConte were destroyed during the War Between the States. The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, houses the Joseph LeConte Collection, which contains family papers that include information relating to Louis LeConte. The Garden Club of Georgia archives, Athens, GA; the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, GA and the Chatham-Effingham-Liberty County Library, Savannah, GA each house collections relating to the LeConte family and "Woodmanston Plantation."

Contributed by Lina Cofresí, Ph.D.

Lord, Elizabeth, b. 1887, d. 1976. Elizabeth Lord was born in Oregon, the daughter of William Paine Lord, a former Oregon governor and U.S. diplomat, and Juliette Montague Lord, who is credited with establishing the Salem Floral Society (now Salem Garden Club), the first garden club in Oregon. Lord received her education in Oregon public schools and in Buenos Aires, where her father held a diplomatic post. Her mother's devotion to gardening and extensive travels to view the renowned gardens of the Orient, Europe and South America influenced Lord's decision to pursue landscape architecture as a profession, prompting her, in 1926, to enter the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture.

Elizabeth Lord met Edith Schryver, another graduate of Lowthorpe, on a European study tour sponsored by the Lowthorpe and Cambridge schools. Recognizing their similarity of tastes and philosophy in garden design, the two formed a partnership in Salem, OR where they practiced from 1929 until they retired in 1970. Elizabeth Lord died October 9, 1976 in Salem, OR.

Schryver, Edith, b. 1901, d. 1984. Edith Schryver, known to her friends as Nina, was born in Kingston, NY. She attended the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture during summers before completing high school, and studied general art for one year at Brooklyn's Pratt Institute. In 1920, she enrolled full-time at Lowthorpe while working part-time in the Boston offices of landscape architects Harold Hill Blossom, Elizabeth Pattee, and Elizabeth Leonard Strang. She spent the summer of 1922 in the Cornish, NH office of Ellen Shipman as part of her scholarship, and upon graduation, she spent the next five years working in Shipman's New York office.

Schryver met Elizabeth Lord, another graduate of Lowthorpe, on a European study tour sponsored by the Lowthorpe and Cambridge schools, and the two formed a partnership (1929-1970) in Salem, Oregon where they worked until retirement. Edith Schryver died May 20, 1984 in Salem, OR.

Lord and Schryver. Lord and Schryver is believed to have been the first firm of professional women landscape architects on the west coast. Their style was influenced by Gertrude Jekyll and Ellen Shipman, and the firm focused on garden design for private residences. Significant residential projects included: "Deepwood," the Dr. Luke Port House, now part of the Salem Park System; the Robertson House; the Baumgartner-Caughell House; the Brown House, all in Salem, OR. The firm also had commissions at Reed College, College of Puget



Elizabeth Lord (R) and Edith Schryver (L). *(Photo courtesy of the University of Oregon.)*

Sound, for various Salem parks, and the Marion County Courthouse. Lord and Schryver were active participants in Salem's Park Commission, Tree Commission, Art Association, and the Oregon Roadside Council. Schryver was primarily responsible for design and construction drawings, while Lord concentrated on planting design. The two were also involved in community education, writing articles on design for the *Portland Oregonian*, contributing to Home Garden Hour, a local radio show, and teaching briefly at Oregon State Agricultural College.

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Duniway, David. "Lord-Schryver, Landscape Architects." *Marion County History*. 1983-1984; 14: 107-120.

Helphand, Kenneth and Rottle, Nancy. "Cultivating Charm." *Garden Design*. 1988; 74(3): 26-33, 88. *A study of the Deepwood gardens, Salem, OR; and Lord and Schryver's design philosophy. Illustrated with garden plan.*

Land and Community Associates (Charlottesville, VA and Eugene, OR). *Historic Deepwood Estate: Historic Landscape Report*. Salem, Oregon: Friends of Deepwood; 1990. *Historic landscape survey of Deepwood Gardens. Illustrations, plans and recommendations.*

Lord Elizabeth and Schryver, Edith. *Sunday Oregonian (Portland)*. 6 March 1932 - 1 May 1932. *A series of nine newspaper articles discussing various aspects of residential landscape design.*

White, Laura. *Lord and Schryver*. University of Oregon; 1992. *Unpublished M.L.A. project. Basic survey of Lord and Schryver's life and work.*

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The archives of Lord and Schryver are maintained by the University of Oregon, Knight Library as Special Collection 98. The collection is contained in 28 boxes with information on 238 projects. Plans, drawings, correspondence files, office files, subject files, texts of lectures, including "Home Garden Hour" radio scripts, which detail a day in the office of a landscape architect; and journals of their European trip. Photographs and glass lantern slides are housed in the Photograph Collection. There is little biographical data; personal items were removed at the request of the donors.

Contributed by Kenneth Helphand

Manning, Warren Henry, b. 1860, d. 1938. Warren Henry Manning was born in the small town of Reading, MA and received his first practical landscape instruction from his father, nursery-owner Jacob Manning. However, convinced that he must "find a place with the most eminent man in the landscape profession," he applied for, and secured, work in the office of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. (1888). Under Olmsted, Manning supervised nearly 100 projects, including the planting of "Biltmore Estate," in Asheville, NC, and the installation of plants at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Manning began his own practice in Cambridge, MA in 1896, working, between 1901 and 1905, with his brother, J. Woodward Manning.

Warren Manning's contributions to the field of landscape architecture were more significant for their relationship to environmental planning and populist movements than for their investigations into questions of "pure" design. His long and successful career (1888-1938) included work on over 1,700 projects ranging from city, park, and campus planning, to roadways, resorts, communities, cemeteries, and estates. His design for the Harrisburg, PA park system (1903, undertaken while he was still in practice with his brother) foreshadowed modern environmentally-based planning movements. Yet Manning never broke with his 19th-century horticultural roots. He is generally considered one of the most accomplished plantsmen of the 20th century.

Manning also made significant contributions to the development of the profession of landscape architecture. In 1899, he was one of the twelve founding members of the American Society of Landscape Architects, later the organization's president, when he used his term of office to strenuously advocate the creation of a National Park Service. Manning's long friendship with J. H. McFarland provided a context for their work in founding the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, one of the core organizations of the American Civic Association. While developing a practice with a national scope, Manning also trained many promising younger practitioners, including Albert D. Taylor, Fletcher Steele, Charles Gillette, Wilbur Cook, Margorie Sewell Cautley, Stephen Hamblin, Helen Bullard, and Dan Kiley.

He pioneered the use of resource-based planning and developed sophisticated inventory systems utilizing grids and overlays. At a time when the City Beautiful Movement was encouraging the construction of Beaux Arts civic centers, Manning advocated multiple, neighborhood-based centers and resource-based planning. He also championed community-based gardening, land-

scape design, planning and implementation. His concern for the country's future led him to write a 1000-page *National Plan*, based on his own research.

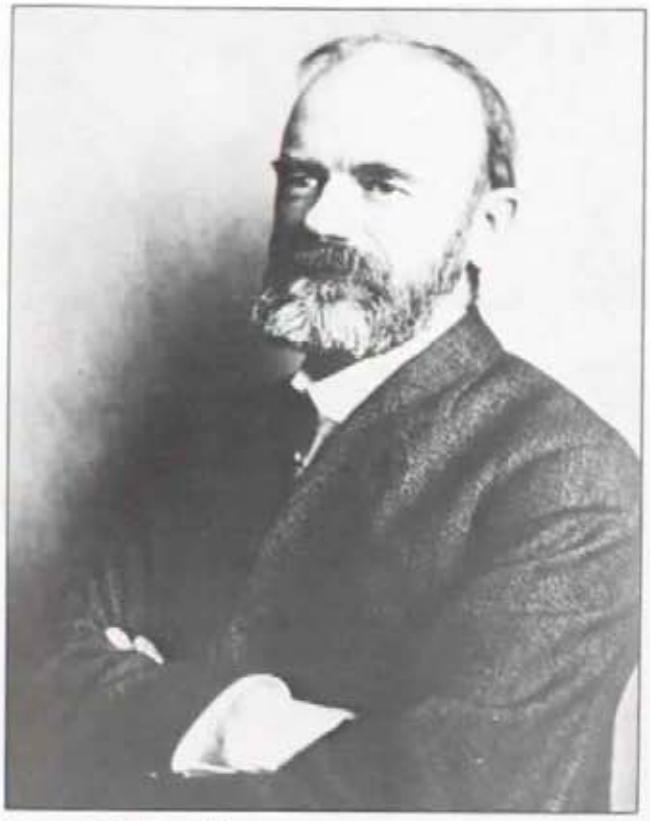
Among Manning's most important residential projects were estates for: Gustave Pabst (Milwaukee), August and Adolphus Busch (St. Louis), Frank Seiberling ("Stan Hywet," Akron, OH), James Tufts (Asheville, NC), P. H. Peavy (Lake Minnetonka, MN), Ira Cobb (Northport, ME), Galen L. Stone (Marion, MA), Stanley Field and A. A. Sprague (Lake Bluff, IL), Cyrus McCormick ("Walden," Lake Forest, IL), J. H. Wittemore (Middlebury, CT), Finley Barell (Lake Forest, IL), Frank Peavey (MN), and wild gardens he created for Clement A. Griscom (Haverford, PA), J. J. Borland (Camden, ME), Cyrus McCormick (Lake Forest, IL), and William Mather (Cleveland, OH). Manning eventually completed 60 jobs under the patronage of William Mather's company, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Ore Company, in upper Michigan. He also worked extensively for Tennessee Coal and Iron Company (Birmingham and Mobile, AL), and for Pinehurst Resort (Asheville, NC client, James Tufts). Manning designed parks or park systems in Milwaukee, WI, Minneapolis, MN, St. Paul, MN, Providence, RI, Wilkes-Barre, PA, Louisville, KY, Cincinnati, OH and many other cities. His jobs list includes projects for the University of Minnesota, Virginia Military Institute, Cornell University, University of Virginia, University of Massachusetts, Richmond College, Western Reserve Academy, University of Minnesota, Tuskegee Institute, Lake Forest University, Asherville University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, North Carolina State College, and many other secondary schools.

Manning was a prolific, though idiosyncratic, writer. In an inspirational, often conversational style, he addressed topics from planning to planting, from the meaning of the profession to national parks. His work appeared in professional journals, popular magazines and newspapers.

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Child, Susan. "Warren Manning 1860-1938: The Forgotten Genius of the American Landscape." *The Journal of New England Garden History*. Fall 1991; 1: 29-37. *Manning's career and a perspective on his residential work, particularly "Stan Hywet Hall," Akron, OH.*

Elwood, Jr., P. H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *3 photos of Harrisburg, PA Park System; aerial photo of resort at Pinehurst, NC.*



Warren H. Manning. *(Photo courtesy of Warren H. Manning Collection, Center for Lowell History, University of Massachusetts at Lowell.)*

Fitch, James M. and Rockwell, F. F. *Treasury of American Gardens*. New York, NY: Harper & Brothers; 1956. *The Mather Estate, Cleveland, OH; credited to Manning (pp. 87).*

Lambeth, William Alexander and Manning, Warren H. *Thomas Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Landscapes*. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company; 1913. *Manning's analyses of the landscape designs for Monticello and the University of Virginia were among the first discussions of Jefferson as a landscape architect. Manning's article emphasizes Jefferson's abilities as a planner and planter.*

Manning, Warren Henry. *The Autobiography of Warren H. Manning. Unpublished draft located in Manning Collection, Center for Lowell History, University of Massachusetts. Manning was working on his autobiography in collaboration with a freelance editor when he died in 1938. He left behind two versions and several preparatory documents. A third version, substantially re-written by Egbert Hans, is also in the Lowell collection. Researchers will find much interesting*

information in these manuscripts; Manning's early years and projects receive more complete treatment than do the later.

Manning, Warren H. *City Plan of Birmingham.* Birmingham, AL: 1919. *This unusual, limited edition publication was sold by subscription. The Birmingham Plan, unlike other "City Beautiful" schemes, advocated multiple neighborhood-based centers instead of a single, grandiose civic center.*

Manning, Warren Henry. *Directions for Surveying and Arranging Home and School Grounds.* Boston: Rockwell and Churchill Press; 1900. *(Lowell.)*

Manning, Warren Henry. *Goodyear Heights.* Akron, OH: George L. Curtis Publishing Company; 1923. *(Lowell.)*

Manning, Warren Henry. *A Handbook for Planning and Planting Home Grounds.* North Billerica, MA: Talbot Mills; 1897. *Manning's notebook, which was distributed free to Billerica residents, includes directions for laying out properties, planting, collecting native plants, maintenance, and fruit and vegetable cultivation. Extensive plant lists are also included. Manning's interest in small-scale, populist design guides his recommendations.*

Manning, Warren Henry. *Nation Wide Conservation. Unpublished paper prepared for the Fourth Conference on State Parks at Gettysburg, PA, May 1924. (Lowell.)*

Manning, Warren Henry. *Park Design and Planting. Unpublished paper delivered to Park and Outdoor Association, Louisville, KY, 22 April 1897. (Lowell.)*

Manning, Warren Henry. *The Purpose and Practice of Landscape Architecture. Unpublished paper. (Gray Herbarium, Harvard University.)*

Manning, Warren Henry. *Report to Accompany a Plan for the University of Virginia.* Charlottesville, VA: 8 October 1908. *(Lowell.)*

Manning, Warren H. "A Critique of the Exhibitions of the Department of Horticulture at the Columbian Exposition, 1893." *Abstracts from Annals of Horticulture of North America.* 1893. *(An original unedited draft of this paper is in the Loeb Library, Harvard.)*

Manning, Warren H. "A Step Towards Solving the Industrial Housing Problem." *The American City Pamphlets.* 1913; 131.

Manning, Warren H. "Wild Flower Preserves." *Billerica, the North Shore Illinois Edition.* 1915; 4(6): 3 (Part 2). *Typical of other articles on similar topics, Manning argues here for the establishment of wildflower preserves in the suburbs north of Chicago. As early as the 1880s, Manning had prepared articles on native plants for* The Ladies' Floral Cabinet *and* Vicks Monthly. Billerica *was the second of three magazines Manning established, all with the same title: it was financed by Cyrus McCormick, one of Manning's clients. The third edition was subtitled "A National Plan Magazine" and was based on Manning's recommendations for natural resource planning.*

Manning, Warren H. "How to Make a Garden -- The Lawn -- The Underlying Principles, Together with Practical Directions for Various Parts of the Country." *Country Life in America.* March 1902: 173-175. *The makings of lawns and gardens. Includes specifics. Each author contributes photos and text for the specific region.*

Manning, Warren H. "The Two Kinds of Bog Gardens." *Country Life in America.* August 1908; 14(4): 379-380. *This article includes a description of Manning's own bog garden in Billerica, MA. Manning was an early advocate of native plants and "wild gardens" in otherwise traditionally formal residential designs.*

Manning, Warren H. "The History of Village Improvement in the United States." *The Craftsman.* February 1904.

Manning, Warren H. "Facts and Features of Michigan; In the Heart of the Upper Peninsula, Model Town is soon to Ready for Population." *Detroit Free Press.* 15 March 1908. *Gwinn, MI, was a model town designed by Manning for William G. Mather, president of Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company. Manning's plan emphasized variety in housing, individual garden plots, and unprecedented amounts of open space.*

Manning, Warren H. "Hardy Asters." *Gardening.* 15 October 1893; II: 42. *Brief words on the subject.*

Manning, Warren H. "Planting About the Base of the House." *Gardening.* 1 November 1893; II: 51-52. *Planting treatment discussion including recommendations by size.*

Manning, Warren H. "The Field of Landscape Design." *Landscape Architecture.* April 1912; 2(3). *This short article focuses on the general responsibilities and prerogatives of the landscape architect. Manning particularly describes the process of residential design,*

beginning with the selection of a house site. He also outlines the landscape architect's relationship to the architect, and his responsibilities.

Manning, Warren H. "Some Data on Botanical Gardens." *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*. January 1913; 3(2).

Manning, Warren H. "The Billerica Town Plan." *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*. April 1913; 3(3). *Here Manning chronicles a pioneering planning model based on discrete units of environmental data; gridded maps aided in this data gathering and retrieval.*

Manning, Warren H. "Town Sites on Government Reclamation Projects." *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*. April 1914; 4(3). *This article was abstracted from a report submitted by Manning and other members of an ad hoc committee convened by J. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, to advise on town planning. The committee, which also included John Nolen, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Frank Waugh, and Harlan Kelsey, urged local and government planners to embrace current techniques in laying out new communities, but maintain individuality.*

Manning, Warren H. "Standardizing Scientific Name Abbreviations and the Common Names of Plants." *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*. October 1915; 6(1): 32-36. *In this article, Manning proposes his own office system of abbreviating plant names for widespread use in landscape architectural practices.*

Manning, Warren H. "National Parks, Monuments and Forests." *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*. April 1916; 4(3): 106-109. *This article was part of a series of conference papers that also included contributions by J. S. Pray; Olmsted, Jr.; and E. A. Sherman. Manning was in contact with Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, during this period.*

Manning, Warren H. "A National Plan Study Brief." *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*. July 1923; 8(4): (np.). *A draft of the 927-page version of Manning's National Plan document, a statistical portrait of the United States, is in the Warren H. Manning Collection at Iowa State University. The shorter 23-page brief published in* Landscape Architecture *outlines Manning's perceptions of the challenges facing the country and some of his statistical findings.*

Manning, Warren H. "Travelways of Beauty." *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*. July 1930; 20(4): 323-326. *Manning discusses highways, billboard regulations, bridle, and walking paths in this short article. Here he advocates for the same sorts of footpaths along major highways as did Jens Jensen.*

Manning, Warren H. "Landscape Gardening." *Massachusetts Horticultural Society*. 21 January 1893.

Manning, Warren H. "Park Design and Park Planting." *Park and Cemetery*. June 1897.

Manning, Warren H. "Agassiz Park of Calumet, Michigan Built by Community Effort." *Park and Recreation*. November-December 1927. *Manning was a pioneer in community-based participatory design. This article, along with others not included in this bibliography, chronicles specific community-based projects.*

Manning, Warren H. "A National Park System." *Parks and Recreation*. January-February 1924.

Manning, Warren H. "National Planning Notes." *The Planners Journal*. July-August 1935; 1(2).

Manning, Warren H. "Notes on the Vegetation of the Reservations." *Report of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners*. 1895; Public Document No. 48 (Boston State Printer). *One of Manning's first commissions was the creation of this important report, produced while working with the Olmsted office. The systematic description of the landscape required by the report became a cornerstone of Manning's future methodology.*

Manning, Warren H. "The Purpose and Practice of Landscape Architecture." *Transactions of Indiana Horticultural Society*. 1893.

McCormick, Harriet Hammond. *Landscape Art Past and Present*. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1923. *Limited edition (1,200 copies). Photos of "Walden", the McCormick home in Lake Forest, IL, designed by Manning. Little text.*

Miller, Wilhelm (Ed.). *How to Make a Flower Garden*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.; 1903. *Article on formal gardens by Manning.*

Mitchell, William. *Gardens of Georgia*. Atlanta, Georgia: Peachtree Publishers; 1989. *Millpond Plantation, Thomasville, GA. Text and photo (p. 106).*

Neckar, Lance. "Developing Landscape Architecture for the Twentieth Century: The Career of Warren H. Manning." *Landscape Journal*. Fall 1989: 78-91.

Rehmann, Elsa. *The Small Place*. New York: Knickerbocker Press; 1918. *Illustrated project example. A property with "simplicity, dignity and naturalness - distinguish it from neighboring properties", Newark, NJ.*

Stout Manual Training School: A Handbook for Planning and Planting Home Grounds. Menomonic, WI: Stout Manual Training School; 1899. *(Loeb Library, Harvard.)*

Tishler, William H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places*. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press; 1989. *"Warren H. Manning" by William Grundmann (pp. 56-59) is a short biography of Manning. Photos; plans.*

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The University of Massachusetts at Lowell, Center for Lowell History, is the repository of the Warren H. Manning Collection, which contains his articles, unpublished autobiography, office records, photos, correspondence, drawings, glass lantern slides, and other materials. The Warren H. Manning Collection in the Parks Library, Iowa State University, Ames is a primarily visual archive that includes plans, drawings and photographs.

Contributed by Robin Karson

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Miller, Wilhelm (William) Tyler, b. 1869, d. 1938. Wilhelm Tyler Miller was born on November 14, 1869 in King William County, VA, and raised in Detroit, MI. He attended the University of Michigan, (A.B., 1892), and then studied under Liberty Hyde Bailey at Cornell University, where he received both an A.M. (1897) and a Ph.D. (1899).

In 1896, while still a student, Miller was hired as Bailey's assistant at Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station. Three years later, Bailey employed Miller as his Associate Editor for the monumental publication, *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* (1900-1902). In addition to editing, Miller wrote several essays for the *Cyclopedia*, and this early experience led him to a career in horticultural writing. In 1901, Bailey became the Editor of Doubleday, Page, and Company's new magazine, *Country Life in America*, and, at his suggestion, Miller was retained as the periodical's Horticultural Editor. As with the *Cyclopedia*, Miller wrote feature articles for the magazine in addition to editing the horticultural contributions.

Due to his abilities and, perhaps, his popularity within horticultural circles, Miller was retained as the founding Editor of *The Garden Magazine* in 1905. As reflected in his articles of the period, Miller's attention soon shifted from horticulture to landscape design, and, more specifically, to a quest for an "American style of landscape gardening." In 1908, Miller travelled to England to study its gardens, motivated by a desire to discover "the causes of English garden excellence" and to discern "methods by which the most satisfying English effects might be produced in America with American materials." Three years later, the results of his English studies were published as a book, *What England Can Teach Us About Gardening* (1911). Later that year, Miller focused his attention on the American Middle West and the establishment of a regional style of landscape design. To this end, he published the first of a series of articles (1911) promoting the work of Chicago landscape architect Jens Jensen.

In 1912, Miller was offered a position at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Perhaps seeking the opportunity to participate more actively in the development of a Middle Western landscape design aesthetic, he accepted the position and became an Assistant Professor of Landscape Horticulture. Though no longer serving as Editor, Miller did continue to publish articles in both *Country Life in America* and *The Garden Magazine* while employed by the University, where his primary responsibility was to further the University's "Country Beautiful" programs through publications and public lectures. There is no evidence that Miller actually taught classes.

In 1914, following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, which funded extension programs, Miller was appointed Head of the University's newly created Division of Landscape Extension. It was under these auspices that he published *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening* (1915). Miller cited the work of Jensen, O. C. Simonds, and Walter Burley Griffin as being inspired by the "prairie spirit" and expressed in the "prairie style." Of these three designers, the majority of Miller's text was devoted to the work of his personal friend, Jensen, who, by then, primarily manifested Miller's "prairie spirit" through the then-novel ecological use of indigenous plants in naturalistic compositions.

Due to dramatically reduced funding, the University disbanded its Division of Landscape Extension in the summer of 1916. Consequently, Miller's employment was terminated. He then unsuccessfully attempted to

establish a landscape architectural practice in Chicago, returning to his hometown of Detroit in 1918 with the same goal. Unfortunately, WWI had effectively eliminated the demand for new commissions. In addition, apparently reflecting the anti-German sentiments engendered by the war, Miller changed his name from "Wilhelm" to "William" in 1919. Shortly thereafter, he retired to Los Angeles, CA where he died in obscurity on March 16, 1938. By the time of his death, Miller's publications numbered in the hundreds. Neither *Country Life in America* nor *The Garden Magazine* published an obituary.

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Bailey, Liberty Hyde (Ed.), assisted by Miller, Wilhelm. *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*. New York, NY: Macmillan; 1900-1902. *A complete record of the status of American horticulture 'as it exists at the close of the nineteenth century.' Four vols. with a variety of contributors. Includes several essays by Miller. Illus.*

Miller, Wilhelm (Ed.). *How to Make a Flower Garden*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.; 1903.

Miller, Wilhelm. *The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station; 1914. *Circular No. 170. In this profusely illustrated, large-format publication, Miller offers various methods by which Illinois farmsteads could be improved.*

Miller, Wilhelm. *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station; 1915. *Circular No. 184. Miller synthesized and refined all of his previous efforts in the development of a Middle Western landscape design aesthetic. Profusely illustrated.*

Miller, Wilhelm. *What England Can Teach Us About Gardening*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page, and Company; 1911. *Results of Miller's studies in England. Miller's only book. Includes photos.*

Miller, Wilhelm. "An American Idea in Landscape Art." *Country Life in America*. September 1903; 4(5): 349-350. *Focusing upon Chicago's Graceland Cemetery, Miller traces the European origins and American evolution of the landscape or rural cemetery. Includes photographs.*

Miller, Wilhelm. "What is the Matter with our Water Gardens." *Country Life in America*. 15 June 1912; 22(4): 23-26, 54. *Miller's passionate plea for the development*



Wilhelm Tyler Miller, ca. 1913. *(Photo courtesy of The Morton Arboretum.)*

of a regional landscape design aesthetic. He offers examples of Jensen's "prairie rivers" as appropriate to the Middle West. Photos.

Miller, Wilhelm. "How the Middle West Can Come Into Its Own." *Country Life in America*. 15 September 1912; 22(10): 11-14. *In this special "Heart-of-the-Country" issue, devoted to the Middle West, Miller fiercely advocates the use of indigenous vegetation. Miller illustrated this ideal with the work of Jensen and Egan.*

Miller, Wilhelm. "Mount Vernon as Washington Would Have Had It." *Country Life in America*. October 1914: 58-59. *An exploration of "Washington's taste in gardens and flowers." Photos.*

Miller, Wilhelm. "Which is the Better View." *Country Life in America*. April 1916; XXIX(6): 35. *Discusses the role of trees and shrubs in defining views. Opposes the use of herbaceous plants in these situations. Photos.*

Miller, Wilhelm. "The World's Greatest Tree Garden." *Country Life in America*. March 1981: 386-391. *"The Arnold Arboretum and its Magnificent Work-its Value to Science and to Every Owner of A Country Home -- How it Extends the Range of Choice Trees and Shrubs." Well illustrated.*

Tishler, William H. (Ed.). *Shaping Heartland Landscapes: The Midwestern Legacy of Pioneer Landscape Architects*. In Press. *Chapter entitled "Wilhelm Miller: Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening," Christopher Vernon provides an overview of Miller's role in the definition and evolution of the Prairie School expression in landscape architecture.*

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Archival collections that maintain holdings on Wilhelm Tyler Miller are located at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Contributed by Christopher Vernon

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Owens, Hubert Bond, b. 1905, d. 1989. Hubert Bond Owens was born into a cotton planter family on August 23, 1905 in the small, agricultural town of Canon in northeast Georgia. He attended the University of Georgia in Athens, where he majored in horticulture and landscape gardening. He received a B.S. in agriculture (1926) and an M.A. in Education/History of Art (1933). He also pursued additional summer studies in landscape architecture at Cornell University (1928) and Harvard University (1929, 1932, 1935 and 1940).

Owens was largely responsible for the development of the profession of landscape architecture in the State of Georgia. He taught briefly at Berry Junior College in Mount Berry, GA. In 1928 he was hired as an Adjunct Professor of Landscape Architecture by the University of Georgia, where he was charged with creating the State's first professional program in the field. The program that he began, and directly oversaw until his retirement, grew into one of the largest in the U. S., with professional degrees at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, as well as a graduate degree in historic preservation. Owens also served as the first Chair of the Georgia State Board of Landscape Architects (1958-1961), the agency responsible for licensing professional landscape architects.

Owens was an active member of both the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), which elected him a Fellow (1958), and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA). He served as the President of both ASLA (1965-1967) and IFLA (1974-1976). Through his participation in these organizations, Owens made significant contributions to the development of the professional study of landscape architecture both nationally and abroad. Among his extensive committee work, Owens chaired both organizations' Committees on Education. In this capacity he conducted a world-wide survey of training available in landscape architecture, published by IFLA (1968). He also served as an educational consultant to developing programs in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Spain, Japan, the Philippines, South Africa, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand. Owens held the office of President of the Interprofessional Commission on Environmental Design (1966-1967), the ASLA Foundation (now the Landscape Architecture Foundation) (1967-1968), and Chair of the National Council on Instruction in Landscape Architecture (now the Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture) (1953).

Additionally, Owens maintained a long and extremely active association with garden clubs at the local, regional, and national level, and counted his work with these organizations among his most significant. He served as the first Chair of Landscape Design of the National Council of State Garden Club's Executive Board (1952-1961), and, through this position and his subsequent establishment of the National Council's Landscape Design Study Courses, which he taught from 1957 to 1977, he

helped inform interested lay-persons throughout the country of the principles of landscape design and the field of landscape architecture.

Throughout his long tenure at the University of Georgia, Owens also maintained a concurrent private practice. He served as the first Landscape Architect of the State of Georgia Highway Commission (1936-1938), with other significant projects including: numerous projects for the WPA throughout Georgia during the 1930s; Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN (1953-1964); campus planning at the University of Georgia (Athens, GA), Berry College (Rome, GA), Wesleyan College (Macon, GA), and The University of the South (Sewanee, TN); and many private residences in and around Athens. Owens also served as a Consultant to Callaway Gardens (Pine Mountain, GA). He was an early advocate for historic landscape preservation, working on plans for historic gardens and landscapes throughout the southeast. He was a founding member of the Athens - Clarke Heritage Foundation, a Trustee of the Historic Preservation Society of Athens, GA, and a charter member of the Trustee of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.

Owens' work with many organizations was honored by various awards presented to him during his lifetime. Among these were the ASLA Medal (1977), election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London, 1960), and numerous honors from garden clubs locally and nationally. Although he retired from his position at the University of Georgia in 1973, Owens continued to serve as Dean Emeritus of the School of Environmental Design until his death in Athens, GA on March 13, 1989.

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Committee on Education, International Federation of Landscape Architects (Hubert Bond Owens, Chair). *Report of the Committee on Education*. Lisbon, Portugal: International Federation of Landscape Architects Secretariat; 1968. *"Historical Sketch of Committee on Education, International Federation of Landscape Architects" by Owens.*



Hubert Bond Owens, 1954. Owens is pictured in the Founders' Memorial Garden at the University of Georgia with leaders of garden clubs at the national, state and local level on the occasion of the dedication of the statue (background) in honor of the twelve founders of the first garden club in the United States (Athens, GA). *(Photo courtesy of The University of Georgia, School of Environmental Design.)*

Gillette, Charles F. "Review of *Georgia's Planting Prelate*, by the Right Reverend Stephen Elliott, Jr." *Landscape Architecture*. 1946; 36: 117-118.

Martin, Van Jones and Mitchell, William Jr. *Landmark Homes of Georgia, 1733-1983*. Savannah, GA: Gold Coast Publishing; 1982. *Photo album of historic homes in GA. Primarily architecture and interiors. Some landscape architects listed. Owens' residence in Athens (p. 116).*

Mitchell, William. *Gardens of Georgia*. Atlanta, Georgia: Peachtree Publishers; 1989. *Owens designed the rose garden at the University of Georgia (1949). Text and photo (p. 66).*

Owens, Hubert Bond. *Georgia's Planting Prelate*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press; 1945. *Owens provides background and commentary on an 1851 address by the Right Reverend Stephen Elliott delivered before the Southern Central Agricultural Society in Macon, GA. The address reprinted in the book, provides interesting insight into the state of horticulture and landscape gardening in the lower South during the ante-bellum period.*

Owens, Hubert Bond (Ed.). *Handbook Landscape Design Study Courses*. St. Louis, MO: National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.; 1962 (Revised 1964, 1966, 1969, 1973, 1976). *Served as guide for teaching the principles of landscape design to interested lay-persons through courses established by the National Council of State Garden Clubs.*

Owens, Hubert Bond. *Landscape Architecture on the Planet Earth*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Alumni Society; 1976. *Owens' Presidential Address presented at XVth International Federation of Landscape Architects Congress, Istanbul, Turkey on Sept. 6, 1976. Published as a booklet by the Alumni Society.*

Owens, Hubert Bond. *Personal History of Landscape Architecture in the Last Sixty Years, 1922-1982*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Alumni Society; 1983. *Anecdotal account of formation of the program in landscape architecture at the University of Georgia and Owens' participation in ASLA, IFLA, garden clubs and other organizations.*

Owens, Hubert Bond (Ed.). *Proceedings of the Regional Research Conference on Landscape Architecture, 1959*. Athens, GA: Georgia Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia; 1959. *Proceedings from conference held November 5-6, 1959, in Athens, GA, co-sponsored by ASLA and the University of Georgia.*

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The archives of Hubert Bond Owens are maintained by the University of Georgia Main Library, with additional holdings at the University of Georgia, School of Environmental Design Reading Room.

Contributed by Lisa E. Crowder

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Parmentier, André, b. 1780, d. 1830. André Parmentier was born in Enghien, Belgium into a horticulturally prominent family. His elder brother Joseph (1775-1852) was director of Enghien, the landscaped estate of the Duke of Arensberg, and also owned a nursery. A cousin, Antoine Augustin Parmentier (1737-1813), was responsible for introducing the potato as a food into France. André was educated at the University of Louvain. In his native land, he practiced horticulture and landscape design as an avocation until financial reverses forced him to emigrate to the U. S. and pursue them professionally. No landscape design projects by Parmentier in Belgium have been identified.

Parmentier immigrated in 1824 and, the following year, established a nursery in Brooklyn, NY, which attracted the attention of numerous horticultural periodicals. Much of André Parmentier's nursery stock, including grapes and pears, was provided by his brother Joseph. In the summer of 1825, Parmentier was elected a member of the New York Horticultural Society and served on its council from 1826 to 1830. He also became a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. About 1826, Parmentier began receiving commissions as a landscape gardener, which continued until his death four years later. His skill in landscape design was highly praised by A. J. Downing in his *Treatise* (1841): "We consider M. Parmentier's labors and examples as having effected, directly, far more landscape gardening in America than those of any individual whatever." Parmentier was especially significant as a transmitter of the European picturesque style into American landscape design.

Downing noted that, in addition to laying out numerous country seats in the vicinity of New York, Parmentier designed grounds "in various parts of the Union," including the south, and Canada. Only five design projects by Parmentier have thus far been documented: His own "horticultural garden" or nursery in Brooklyn (1825); the estate of Elisha W. King in Pelham Manor, NY (1827); the estate of Dr. David Hosack, Hyde Park, NY (1828-1829); the grounds of King's College (now the

University of Toronto), Toronto (1830); and "Moss Park," the estate of William Allan, Toronto (1830). Of these, only the Hosack property, now the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, survives, with some alterations by three subsequent owners. The two Canadian projects are recent discoveries by Toronto scholars Stephen Otto and Pleasance Crawford. Further local research may reveal other Parmentier projects, some perhaps still extant. Parmentier made frequent short contributions to such horticultural periodicals as the *New York Farmer and Horticultural Repository* and the *New England Farmer*. The earliest of these were written in French and translated for publication. His most important written statement is a brief essay, "Landscapes and Picturesque Gardens" in Thomas G. Fessenden's *New American Gardener* (1828).

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Downing, A. J. *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*. New York: A. O. Moore; 1858. *Downing's extremely laudatory account of Parmentier's life and career (pp. 24-25) was also published in the first edition of the* Treatise *(1841).*

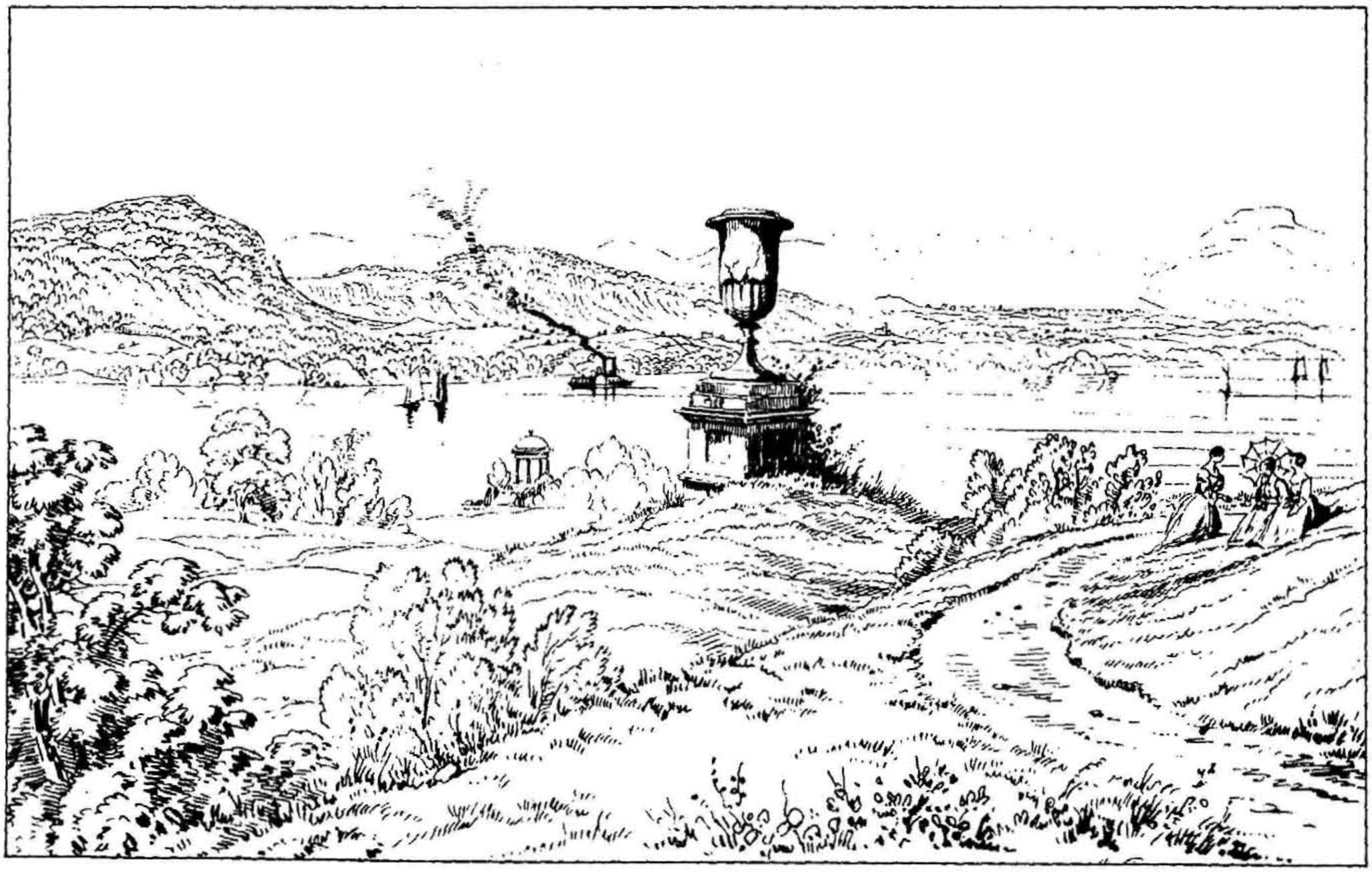
Editor. [Article on Parmentier's Garden.] *American Farmer*. 29 August 1828; X(24): 189. *Describes Parmentier's Brooklyn nursery. Parmentier showed the author his portfolio of drawings, including one of the Elisha W. King estate in Pelham Manor, NY.*

Editor. "Rural Scenery." *New England Farmer*. 4 January 1828; VI(24): 187. *Article about Parmentier and his landscape influence. Describes the estate of Elisha King in Pelham Manor, NY.*

Fessenden, Thomas G. *The New American Gardener*. Boston: J. B. Russell; 1828. *"Landscapes and Picturesque Gardens" by André Parmentier. Important concise statement of Parmentier's philosophy of the picturesque and its practical applications (pp. 184-187).*

Gager, C. Stuart. "The First 'Botanic Garden' in Brooklyn." *Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record*. October 1922; XI(4): 115-118. *Early account of Parmentier's garden, based primarily on Stiles and Meehan.*

Gager, C. Stuart. "The First 'Botanic Garden' in Brooklyn. Supplementary Note." *Brooklyn Botanic*



André Parmentier. "Euterpe Knoll, Hyde Park," 1839 by Thomas K. Wharton. (New York Public Library, Manuscripts Division.)

Garden Record. October 1923; XII(4): 119-125. *Reports that a copy of Parmentier's* Periodical Catalogue *was presented to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Discusses his plants.*

"Parmentier's Garden, near Brooklyn." *The Gardener's Magazine.* 1832; VII: 70-72. *Account published in an English periodical, derived primarily from the description of the* American Farmer. *Engraved plan of the nursery.*

Hedrick, U. P. *A History of Horticulture in America to 1860.* New York: Oxford University Press; 1950. *Contains references to Parmentier's nursery and to the Hosack estate at Hyde Park (pp. 67-68, 225, 227-228).*

Lockwood, Alice G. B. *Gardens of Colony and State.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons for Garden Club of America; 1934 - Vol II. *Richly illustrated volume of "gardens and gardeners of the American Colonies and the Republic before 1840." Includes a discussion of Dr. Hosack, Hyde Park, the Elgin Garden, and a description of Parmentier's nursery and other works (p. 269, 282).*

Meehan, Thomas F. "Andrew Parmentier, Horticulturist and His Daughter, Madame Bayer." *Historical Records and Studies (United States Catholic Historical Society).* January 1903; III(Part I). *The life of Parmentier and his daughter. Mentions that Parmentier's portfolio of drawings was still extant in 1903 but does not say where.*

"The Grape" (from the *New York Enquirer*). *New England Farmer.* 10 November 1826; V(16): 124. *Description of Parmentier's grapes planted the previous May and his new nursery. Also describes Parmentier's avocational activities in horticulture in Europe and the gardens of Joseph Parmentier, which the unidentified author had visited.*

Improvement. "Ornamental Grounds." *New England Farmer.* 9 March 1827; V(33): 259. *The unidentified author suggests that owners of estates in the Boston area would do well to employ Parmentier to lay out their grounds. Praises Parmentier's "natural taste" and his design for the estate of Elisha King in Pelham Manor, NY.*

[Obituary, Andre Parmentier.] *New York Evening Post.* 2 December 1830: 2. *Brief obituary.*

"Suburban Gardens -- Parmentier's Garden." *New York Farmer and Horticultural Repository.* August 1828; I(8): 188-190. *Detailed description of Parmentier's nursery in Brooklyn with engraved plan.*

O'Donnell, Patricia M.; Birnbaum, Charles A.; and Zaitzevsky, Cynthia. *Cultural Report for the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site (Vol. I: Site History, Existing Conditions and Analysis).* Washington, DC: Government Printing Office (National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior); 1993. *A detailed discussion of Dr. David Hosack and Parmentier and an evaluation of the significance of the Hyde Park landscape, including Parmentier's contribution, within the context of the period. (Chapters 2 and 9, Appendix D and E).*

[Parmentier, A.] "Periodical Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, etc." *New England Farmer.* 18 July 1828; VI(52): Supplement. *Lists the plants offered by Parmentier at his nursery in Brooklyn. Includes an engraved plan of his nursery or "horticultural garden" grounds and an abbreviated version of his essay on "Landscapes and Picturesque Gardens." Some sources refer to a "Provisional Catalogue" of Parmentier's fruit trees published as a supplement to the* New England Farmer *(1826), but this was not located in the copy in the collection of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Parmentier, A. "Grubs in Peach Trees." *New England Farmer.* 1 May 1829; VII(41). *Detailed letter to the President and members of the New York Horticultural Society (p. 322).*

Parmentier, A. "On the Vine Called Black Orleans." *New York Farmer and Horticultural Repository.* February 1828; I(2). *Brief horticultural notice (p. 44).*

Parmentier, A. "Large Pear." *New York Farmer and Horticultural Repository.* December 1828; I(12). *Brief horticultural notice (p. 296).*

Parmentier, André. "Letter to the Editor and List of Pears" (translated from the French). *New England Farmer.* 10 November 1826; V(16). *Lists 197 pears of Flanders from Joseph Parmentier's nursery, most of which were also available from André Parmentier's nursery in Brooklyn.*

Parmentier, André. "Vines" (from the New York Daily Advertiser). *New England Farmer.* 10 November 1826; V(32). *About the hardiness of French grape vines in the climate of the northeastern United States. Refers to a printed list of 24 species he sold.*

Stetson, Sarah P. "André Parmentier: Little-Known Pioneer in American Landscape Architecture." *Landscape*

Architecture. July 1949; XXXIX(4): 184-186. *An early brief assessment of Parmentier as a landscape designer.*

Stiles, Henry R. *A History of the City of Brooklyn*. Brooklyn, NY: Published by Subscription; 1869. *Vol. II, pp. 173-174 contains an extended quotation from an unidentified source, which describes Parmentier's "buoyant, active temperament" and his "enthusiastic devotion to floral pursuits," as well as his abilities as a musician and artist. Refers to many sketches and drawings still in the possession of the family. The source describes Parmentier's horticultural garden but says nothing about his activities as a landscape designer.*

Toole, Robert M. "Wilderness to Landscape Garden: The Early Development of Hyde Park." *Hudson River Regional Review*. September 1991; 8(2): 1-33. *Discusses both the Bard and Hosack ownerships of Hyde Park.*

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No repository has been located that contains original papers and drawings by or relating to André Parmentier. However, the Saint Joseph Convent, Brentwood, NY has Parmentier family records and portraits centered primarily on Adele Parmentier Bayer and her benefactions. Additionally, the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO holds the Charles Van Ravenswaay Collection, which includes a draft manuscript on Parmentier by the late Dr. Van Ravenswaay, including extensive notes collected by him. This material was very useful to the project team assembling the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report listed above, although Dr. Van Ravenswaay's research focused more on Parmentier as a horticulturist than a landscape designer.

Contributed by Cynthia Zaitzevsky, Ph.D.

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Parsons Jr., Samuel, b. 1844, d. 1923. Samuel Parsons, Jr. was born in New Bedford, MA, the son of Samuel Bowne Parsons, a nurseryman, and Susan (Howland) Parsons. Preceded by two generations of Quaker horticulturists, his family propagated and cultivated nursery stock for nearly two centuries. The nursery prospered until the elder Parsons' death (1907). It brought to the family international notoriety, opportunities for international travel, and the ability to introduce a variety of ornamental trees and shrubs to the U.S.



Parsons, Jr. Samuel, ca 1910s. *(Frontispiece, Memories of Samuel Parsons, 1926).*

Parsons first studied at Haverford College and later graduated from Yale Scientific School with a Bachelor of Philosophy in 1862. His studies emphasized Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physics and Surveying. After college he studied farming, first for one year on a model farm on Cayuga Lake, and then six on his own farm in southern New Jersey. This was followed by five years in the family nursery, Parsons & Sons Company, Flushing, NY. Here his attention was turned to laying out and planting country places. This period of practical experience prepared Parsons for his assignment with Calvert Vaux, when he joined his NYC office, Vaux and Company, as a student. In the course of one year he became a partner. During this tenure numerous places were laid out throughout the country. In 1883, Vaux was asked to return to the NYC Parks Department, which he agreed on the condition that Parsons be able to join him. This began a thirty-year tenure for Parsons as a public servant.

Parsons began this career as Superintendent of Planting, which was actually Vaux's assistant. Here he helped Vaux to perfect plans, with an emphasis on planting. Although Vaux later resigned in 1883 for two years, upon

his return, the two worked together on every piece of park design within the city. This meant changes and development in various parts of Central Park, and the redesign, design and/or construction of such parks and open spaces as Grants Tomb, Bowling Green, Union and Abingdon Squares, and Jeanette, Canal Street and Christopher Parks. After Vaux's death in 1895, Parsons resumed the role of Landscape Architect. He left the department briefly for four years, 1898-1902, and served as Commissioner for a brief period in 1905. During this time he oversaw much of the design and planting in Central, Riverside and Morningside Parks, and the creation, design and construction of St. Nicholas, DeWitt Clinton, Thomas Jefferson, and John Jay Parks and the Broadway Mall (59-125th Street). Through his responsibilities at the Parks Department, as president of the Park Board of Manhattan and Richmond, NY, and as the landscape architect appointed to the City-Improvement Commission, he played a pivotal role during a time when New York City's parks evolved from Picturesque to Reform-Era designs.

Parsons' commissions can be found throughout the country in the form of parks, playgrounds, estates, gardens, cemeteries, planned communities (or homestead parks as he referred to them), public grounds, and campus plans. He was the first professional landscape architect hired by the cities of Birmingham, AL (Glen Iris Park) and San Diego, CA (Balboa Park). A sampling of career projects includes the National Capital Grounds (selected under an Act of Congress), Washington DC (unexecuted); League Island Park, Philadelphia, PA; Pine Lawn Cemetery, Syosset, LI; Evergreen Park Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY; Albemarle Park, Asheville, NC; the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, AL; "Elmendorf" Horse Farm, Lexington, KY; "Berry Hill", Newport, RI and "Inisfad", Roslyn, NY.

Concurrent with public service and his own practice, Parsons & Co., the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) was founded in Parsons' NYC office in the St. James Building on January 4, 1899 -- due largely to his persistence. He was elected its first Vice President, with John Charles Olmsted as President, and played a role in drafting its first constitution among other tasks. He later served as president in 1902, and again in 1906-7.

Throughout his career, Parsons wrote extensively including numerous articles in *Scribner's Magazine*, *Garden & Field*, *The American Garden*, *The Outlook*, and *The American Architect*. He also wrote seven major books. His design philosophy and much of his career canon can be gleaned from these publications and his significant legacy extant in the American landscape today.

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Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Italian Villas; Their Place and Function in the Landscape" *The American Architect*, 28 July 1915; CVIII(2066); 49-55, 59. *Illus.*

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Landscape Surrounds for Academic Buildings", *The American Architect.* 20 October 1915; CVIII(2078); 257-264. *Photos.*

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Lawn and Landscape: Suburban Lawns." *The American Garden.* April 1881; II(1) 8.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Lawn and Landscape: An Ideal Lawn." *The American Garden.* October 1881; II(3) 40.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Lawn and Landscape: Nookeries." *The American Garden.* February 1882; III(2): 24.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Lawn and Landscape: Ornamental Climbing Vines." *The American Garden.* September 1882; III(9): 136.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Lawn and Landscape: The Hardy Azalea." *The American Garden.* December 1882; III(12): 184.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Lawn and Landscape: Rhododendrons." *The American Garden.* June 1883; IV(6): 108.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel "Lawn and Landscape: Central Park." *The American Garden.* December 1883; IV(12): 230.

Parsons, Samuel, Jr. "Lawn Planting for Winter Effect." *The Atlantic Monthly.* May 1881; (XLVII).

Bailey, Liberty Hyde (Ed.). *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.* New York: The Macmillan Company; 1910. *Includes* "Lawn", *by Parsons. (pp. 890-893.)*

Caparn, Harold A.; Pray, James Sturgis; Vaux, Downing (Ed.). *Transactions of the American Society of Landscape Architects 1899-1908.* Harrisburg, PA: Horace McFarland Co. *"Small City Parks" by Parsons. Includes many Reform Era park designs. (pp. 75-80).*

Caparn, Harold A.; Pray, James Sturgis; Vaux, Downing (Ed.). *Transactions of the American Society of Landscape Architects 1899-1908.* Harrisburg, PA: Horace McFarland

Co. *"Interesting Facts in Regard to the Inception and Development of Central Park" by Parsons. Includes early park plan. (pp. 105-110).*

Clute, Eugene (Ed.); Parsons, Mabel (Photos); Fowler, Clarence (Text). *English House Grounds*. New York: Mabel Parsons; 1924. *A vast collection of garden photos from the family trip to England. The book is dedicated to the memory of Samuel Parsons.*

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Shrubbery in the Home Grounds: How to Secure the Best Results", *Country Life in America*. November 1901; 25-26.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "How to Make a Garden -- The Lawn: Some of the Principles Explained by a New York Landscape Gardener", *Country Life in America*. March 1902; 173.

Elwood, P. H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc.; 1924. *Photos of Agar, Senff, Cook, and Stetson Estates designed by Parsons (pp. 122-124).*

Mathews, Jane Gianvito and Mathews, Richard A. (Ed.). *The Manor and Cottages Albemarle Park, Asheville, North Carolina: A Historic Planned Residential Community*. Asheville, NC: The Albemarle Park-Manor Grounds Association., Inc.; 1991. *Includes the chapter "The Landscape of Albemarle Park: Samuel Parsons' Vision" by Charles Birnbaum (pp. 40-63). Historic and contemporary photos, plans.*

Parsons, Mabel (Ed.). *Memories of Samuel Parsons*. New York and London: G.P. Putnam's Sons; 1926. *After her father's death in 1923, Mabel Parsons (1902-1964) completes his detailed biography; how he met Olmsted and Vaux; the Central Park years and the battle to preserve the intent of the "Greensward" plan for the following decades. Parsons photo as a frontispiece.*

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "The Parks and the People", *The Outlook*. 7 May 1898; 23-33.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel and O'Donovan, W.R. "The Art of Landscape Gardening", *The Outlook*. 22 September 1906; 222-232.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. *The Art of Landscape Architecture*. New York and London: The Knickerbocker Press, G. P. Putnam's Sons; 1915. *Parsons' study of the development landscape architecture and "its application to modern landscape gardening." The culmination of his work and design philosophies. Many photos of which some are identified.*

Parsons, [Jr.], Samuel (Ed.). *Hints on Landscape Gardening*. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, The Riverside Press; 1917. *Parsons writes introduction and serves as editor for the reprint of Prince von Puckler-Muskau's classic. Preface by John Nolen. Second in series of "authoritative" books to be published with the cooperation of the ASLA.*

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. *How to Plan the Home Grounds*. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co; 1899. *"Basic principles concerning the selection and design of residential properties." Discussion of plant materials. Engravings, plans, sections.*

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. *Landscape Gardening*. New York, London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press; 1891. *Emphasis on landscape composition and plant materials. Changes in taste/technology is well illustrated. Innovative use of photos and engravings for the period.*

Parsons, [Jr.], Samuel. *Landscape Gardening Studies*. New York: John Lane Company; 1910. *One of the few books by Parsons to credit his own work with project names and locations. Includes many photos and plans.*

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. *Report to Park Board New York City of Samuel Parsons, Landscape Architect on Visit to European Parks*. New York: Martin B. Brown Company Printers; 1906. *Short monograph.*

Parsons, Jr. Samuel. "Lawn Planting for City and Country." *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*, 1879; (VIII)249.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "The Ornamentation of Ponds and Lakes." *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*. March 1891; IX(3) *Many NYC examples including Union Square.*

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "Small Country Places." *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*. March 1892; XI(3) *This is the same article that appears in* Homes in City and Country.

Parsons, Jr., Samuel. "The Evolution of A City Square." *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*. July 1892; XII(1): 107-116. *Focus on smaller NYC parks designed with Vaux.*

Sturgis, Russell; Root, John W.; Price, Bruce; Mitchell, Donald G.; Parsons Jr, Samuel; Linn, W.A. *Homes in City and Country*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1893. *Includes chapter by Parsons on "Small Country Places." Previously published in* Scribner's Monthly.

Vaux, Calvert and Parsons, Jr, Samuel. *Concerning Lawn Planting*. New York: Orange Judd Company; 1881. *This 30+ page monograph is a series of short essays in alternating chapters by the authors. Parsons' focuses on plant materials (eg. "My Friend the Andromeda"), while Vaux addresses broader design applications ("The Value of Sky").*

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The location of the office papers of Parsons & Co. is not known today. However the NYC Municipal Archives contains the Central Park Collection representing Parsons' public service career. The Archives are being catalogued, and there is also related correspondence which is organized by year, much of which is in Parsons' own hand. Also in NYC, the Arsenal, at the Department of Parks & Recreation, has detailed meeting minutes and a photographic bibliography for all Annual Reports. The Long Island Collection, Queens Public Library contains the Parsons family papers including information on the nursery operation, Quaker society meetings, family tree, etc. There is also a scrapbook of newspaper articles highlighting personal controversies and achievements. The NY Historical Society has a limited collection and a small family file. Other archives are usually job specific and can be found locally. Examples include the photographic archive of the Birmingham Historical Society with historic images of Parsons-designed residential communities. The Birmingham Public Library, Dept. of Archives and Manuscripts includes the family papers of Robert Jemison, Sr. The San Diego Historical Society holds one of the few collections of known correspondence from Parsons & Co related to Balboa Park found in the George Marston family papers. Also the California Room, San Diego Public Library has over 100 related drawings. The Frances Loeb Library at Harvard, Cambridge, MA has ten original plans by Parsons.

Contributed by Charles A. Birnbaum

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Peets, Elbert, b. 1886, d. 1968. Elbert Peets was born in Hudson, OH on May 5, 1886. Educated in the Cleveland public school system, Peets' worked as a teenager for H. U. Horvath, a landscape architect and nurseryman who served as a consultant forester to the City of Cleveland. After graduating, magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa, and with First Scholarship Honors from Cleveland's Western Reserve University (1912), Peets enrolled in the graduate program in landscape architecture at Harvard University, earning an MLA (1915).



Elbert Peets. *(Photo courtesy of Cornell University Libraries, Department of Manuscripts and University Archives.)*

Because of his early training, Peets taught horticulture at Harvard and also published a book, *Practical Tree Repair* (1916). He then worked for the Cambridge, MA firm of Pray, Hubbard and White. Around 1915 or 1916, he met Werner Hegemann, a well-known planner from Germany who worked as a consultant to many American cities. This association resulted in the preparation of numerous plans for communities in Wisconsin, including the company town of Kohler. Peets served as a civilian planning engineer for the U.S. Army during WWI (1917-1918), followed by a return to Wisconsin, where he again worked with Hegemann until late 1919. In 1920, he spent a year in Europe, using funds from the Charles Eliot Travelling Fellowship that Harvard had awarded him in 1917. Following his return to the United States, Peets immediately rejoined Hegemann and began to collaborate on their profusely illustrated volume, *The American Vitruvius: An Architects' Handbook of Civic Art* (1922).

After returning to Cleveland and developing a private planning office that he maintained throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s, Peets established a reputation as one of America's leading critics in landscape architecture, publishing a series of especially insightful articles in

American Mercury. During the mid-1930s, Peets was asked by the Resettlement Administration, a recently formed New Deal agency, to supervise the planning of Greendale, WI, one of three suburban greenbelt towns the federal government sponsored during the Depression. Even though Greendale would take on the social and governmental trappings of a rather typical community in the 1950s, Peets continued to serve as a consultant to the village for several years. His final project was the planning of Park Forest, IL, one of the nation's first post-WWII planned communities. Poor health forced Elbert Peets' retirement during the early 1960s; he died in 1968.

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Alanen, Arnold R. and Eden, Joseph A. *Main Street Ready-Made: The New Deal Community of Greendale, Wisconsin.* Madison, WI: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin; 1987. *The book covers the history of Greendale, WI, one of three greenbelt towns developed by the federal government during the Great Depression. Peets was the primary designer affiliated with Greendale, from its inception in the 1930s until the 1950s. The book utilizes many reports, notes, plans, and memoranda that Peets prepared during this period.*

Hegemann, Werner and Peets, Elbert. *The American Vitruvius: An Architect's Handbook of Civic Art.* New York, NY: The Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1922. *One of the most important city planning books to appear in the United States during the 20th century, the volume contains a wealth of plans, maps and photographs from towns and cities located throughout Europe and North America. Many of the sketches and diagrams were provided by Peets.*

Peets, Elbert. *Practical Tree Repair: The Physical Repair of Trees -- Bracing and the Treating of Wounds and Cavities.* New York, NY: Robert M. McBridge & Company; 1916. *A textbook and how-to-do-it manual, the book is directed to "the welfare of trees," and focuses upon the different methods that could be employed to save damaged specimens from physical injuries.*

Shillaber, Caroline. "Elbert Peets, Champion of the Civic Form." *Landscape Architecture.* November-December 1982; 72: 54-59. *Shillaber's brief article provides a useful overview of Peets' career, based upon both published and unpublished sources. Illus.*

Spreiregen, Paul D. (Ed.). *On the Art of Designing Cities: Selected Essays of Elbert Peets.* Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press; 1968. *A compilation of 27 articles written by Peets between 1922 and 1949, including two famous essays that appeared in* American Mercury, *"Century Park" (1925) and "The Landscape Priesthood" (1927). Other articles include several on the planning of Washington, DC, overviews of several European cities, and discussions of town planning issues associated with the "neighborhood concept" as it was applied at Radburn, NJ and of his plan for Greendale, WI.*

Tishler, William H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Washington, DC: The Preservation Press; 1989. *Chapter "Elbert Peets" by Paul D. Spreiregen (pp. 108-111) provides a very brief overview of Peets, including several plans from his most notable articles and projects.*

Contributed by Arnold R. Alanen

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Requa, Richard S., b. 1881, d. 1941. Richard Requa was born in Illinois and raised in Nebraska but, in 1900, at the age of 19, moved with his family to San Diego, CA. Requa received education in electrical engineering and worked with an electrical contractor, becoming an apprentice to the innovative local architect Irving Gill (1907). Following his apprenticeship, Requa opened his own architectural practice (1910) and later entered into a partnership with Frank Mead (1912), who also had worked briefly with Gill. Mead's philosophy of design, informed by extensive travel and stressing the interrelationships among geography, climate, culture and architectural adaptations was probably a defining element of Requa's early professional development. Requa's own subsequent travels throughout Latin America and the Mediterranean increased his familiarity with Mediterranean-style architecture and gardens and led to an understanding of their character-defining vocabulary.

Mead & Requa's practice included residential and school design projects and community planning (for a small town that became Ojai, CA). This partnership dissolved (1920), and another was formed with Herbert Jackson. In 1922, the Requa & Jackson firm was awarded a commission for the design of Rancho Santa Fe, a model residential village. Lilian Rice, a Berkeley-trained architect, joined the firm during this period and was ultimately assigned control of the entire Rancho Santa Fe project. Requa and Jackson concentrated on the design of individual homes in San Diego, CA, and worked primarily in the popular Spanish Revival style.



Richard Requa. *(Photo courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society, Photograph Collection.)*

In 1934, seeking to resurrect the local economy from the Depression, the San Diego business community decidedto stage a second exposition (the 1935-1936 California Pacific International Exposition) on the grounds of the 1915-1916 Panama California Exposition, which had endowed the city with landscaped avenues and greenswards, as well as Spanish Colonial exhibition halls that Requa restored as Chief Architect of the Exposition. In this capacity, he also expanded the area of the old fairground and planned the architecture to display a broad array of then-fashionable styles. Recognizing the appeal of gardens to fairgoers, he was especially attentive to the exposition landscapes, redesigning several older garden areas, modeling them on his favorite Spanish and Mexican prototypes -- the Alcazar Gardens, the Casa del Rey Moro, and a Guadalajara patio. Using the latest technologies for night lighting, water display and sound projection, he also developed new areas in a style bridging Art Deco and Hollywood Moderne trends that played upon all the senses of the fair-goers.

Requa died suddenly at the age of sixty in mid-1941, soon after bringing new associate Edward Morehead into the firm. As an architect, park designer, town planner, and designer of residential gardens, Requa helped define the romantic, neo-Mediterranean style of San Diego.

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Amero, Richard. "San Diego Invites the World to Balboa Park a Second Time." *The Journal of San Diego History*. Fall, 1985; 31(4): 261-297. *Describes Requa's role in developing the 1935 exposition; archival photos; fnts.*

Dobyns, Winifred Starr. *California Gardens*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1931. *Plate 175 is photo by Requa of owner-designed garden for house built by Requa, with plants from Kate Sessions nursery.*

Anderson, Timothy; Moore, Eudorah and Winter, Robert. *California Design -- 1910*. Santa Barbara, CA and Salt Lake City, UT: Peregrine Smith; 1974. *Features a pueblo-style La Jolla house designed by Requa and Mead and a brief synopsis of their partnership.*

Requa, Richard. *Architectural Details of Spain and the Mediterranean*. Cleveland, OH: J. H. Jansen; 1927.

Oversized volume of photos by Requa; became a popular visual reference for design professionals of the late 1920s and early 1930s; emphasizes importance of patios and courtyard gardens in Mediterranean design.

Requa, Richard. *Fifty-One Prizewinning Small Homes*. Los Angeles, CA: Monolith Portland Cement Company; 1930. *Compilation of jury-selected designs from a competition sponsored by several midwestern chapters of AIA.*

Requa, Richard. *Inside Lights on the Building of San Diego's Exposition: 1935*. San Diego, CA: Published Privately; 1937. *First-person "insider" account of planning and rapid construction of San Diego's 1935-1936 California Pacific International Exposition. Chapters on landscaping, exterior decoration, night lighting. Photos of water features. Plan map of Expo grounds.*

Requa, Richard. *Old World Inspiration for American Architecture*. Los Angeles, CA: Monolith Portland Cement Company; 1929. *Oversized volume of photos published after Requa's 1928 trip to the western Mediterranean; emphasizes the value of regionally appropriate design and draws parallels between Spain/ North Africa and southern California. Illus.*

Requa, Richard. "Importance of the Garden in Home Planning." (Part One). *California Garden*. August 1910: 13. *First of series of two articles that urge local readers to plan house and garden together, as integrated indoor/ outdoor living space, ideal for the San Diego climate.*
Requa, Richard. "Importance of the Garden in Home Planning." (Part Two). *California Garden*. September 1910: 10-12. *Second in two article series that urge locals to plan house/garden together, as an integrated indoor/ outdoor living space, ideal for the San Diego climate.*

Requa, Richard. "My Idea of a Real California Home." *The Modern Clubwoman*. December 1929: 8-9. *An illustrated article that differentiates the modern, open, convenient California house from its less livable Andalusian antecedent; lending a "congenial relation of building to [its] environment."*

Requa, Richard. *San Diego Union. Requa wrote a series of illustrated conversational articles for this newspaper, during the late 1920s, which were meant to expand public awareness about interrelationships between house and garden in southern California. Examples come from Requa's own designs for local owners.*

Starr, Kevin. *Material Dreams*. Oxford, New York, etc.: Oxford University Press; 1990. *[Third in a series of popular history of California.] Provides summary of Spanish Revival era; mentions Requa in context of development of neo-Mediterranean regional styles of architecture and gardens in southern CA; emphasizes importance of landscapes in the evolution of a regional image.*

Taschner, Mary. *Richard Requa, Southern California Architect -- 1881-1941*. San Diego, CA: University of San Diego; 1982. *Unpublished master's thesis. Traces Requa's professional life and documents a large number of his commissions as a residential architect and as a community/park planner. Illus.*

Trapp, Kenneth; Wilson, Richard, Guy; Streatfield, David; et al. *The Arts and Crafts Movement in California -- Living the Good Life*. Oakland, CA and New York: The Oakland Museum and Abbeville Press; 1993. *Professional career timeline of Requa and other period practitioners.*

White, Goddard M. "Where the Garden is the Center of the House: Development of a Picturesque Architecture in Southern California." *The Craftsman*. March 1914; 25(6): 567-573. *Discussion of two courtyard structures co-designed by Requa and Mead; focus on exotic moorish elements of patio-centered architecture appropriate to region. (Requa's name is misspelled as Regan) Illus.*

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See entry on Roland Stewart Hoyt for information concerning San Diego archives containing materials on Requa and other local practitioners.

Contributed by Carol Greentree

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Rowntree, Lester, b. 1879, d. 1979. Lester Rowntree was born Gertrude Ellen Lester in Penrith, England in 1879. As a young girl, she came to the United States with her family, settling in California. Rowntree was educated at the Westtown Friends School in Pennsylvania and married Bernard Rowntree (1908). After some years in the East, the Rowntrees moved to Carmel Highlands, CA in the mid-1920s, and there she devoted herself fully to the native plants she had studied since her childhood.

In the 1930s, Rowntree became well-known as an expert on both the herbaceous and woody flowering plants of California. A writer, photographer, lecturer and seed merchant, she also helped found the California Native Plant Society. For nine months of the year, Rowntree

roamed the state alone in her battered station wagon, and packed into the back country with a burro to carry her equipment. She collected seeds from a wide variety of plants, and, as an ardent conservationist, took care to leave some where she found them and to scatter others in appropriate habitats.

Rowntree supplied seed to eager gardeners and plant specialists in the U.S., England, and throughout Europe. Louise Beebe Wilder, for example, was one of her customers and helped to publicize her work. Rowntree won permanent renown, however, with the publication of her two books, *Hardy Californians* (1936) and *Flowering Shrubs of California* (1939), which describe the state's herbaceous and woody flowering plants, respectively, emphasizing their garden uses, rather than botanical characteristics. The popularity of Rowntree's books was due, in part, to her colorful descriptions of her adventures as a plant hunter, the people she encountered and the magnificent country she explored on her quest. She wrote in a conversational, yet authoritative, style, and her books were accurate, while avoiding the dryness of a botanical text. There can be no doubt, however, that Rowntree's unusual status as a woman plant hunter and her vivid accounts of her experiences lent her much appeal.

Lester Rowntree died just days after her hundredth birthday in 1979. She influenced the gardens of her era by introducing California native plants to a wide audience through her writing, and by making their seeds available to gardeners worldwide.

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Cornell, Ralph D. "Review of *Hardy Californians* by Lester Rowntree." *Landscape Architecture*. 1937; 27: 102-103.

Rowntree, Lester. *Flowering Shrubs of California and Their Value to the Gardener*. Stanford, CT: Stanford University Press; 1939. *Botanical and common names, cultural requirements, her own photographs. Map.*

Rowntree, Lester. *Hardy Californians*. New York, NY: Macmillan; 1936. *Herbaceous flowering natives from many habitats and their garden use. Adventures on the trail with her own photographs, and map on endpapers.*

Rowntree, Lester. "California's Mother of Gardens." *California Garden*. August 1941; 33(2): 1-3, 8.
An anecdotal biography of San Diego nursery owner Kate Sessions.



Lester Rowntree, c. late 1930s. *(Flowering Shrubs of California, 1939.)*

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The majority of the papers of Lester Rowntree are located at the archives of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA. To date, these have not been catalogued. Also see entry on Roland Stewart Hoyt for information concerning San Diego archives containing materials on Rowntree and other regional practitioners.

Contributed by Virginia Lopez Begg

◆

Sargent, Charles Sprague, b. 1841, d. 1927. Charles Sprague Sargent was born in Boston, MA on April 24, 1841, to a distinguished family that included Henry Winthrop Sargent, the estate owner and patron of John Singer Sargent, the American painter. Sargent graduated from Harvard (1862) and served in the Union Army (1862-1865). Then, after touring Europe, he took over management of his father's country estate in Brookline, MA, and used that position as his entrée into ornamental horticulture (1868).

Sargent was appointed Director of Harvard's Botanic Garden (1872), where he came under the influence of botanist Asa Gray. In that same year, Harvard established the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, MA, with a bequest from James Arnold, a New Bedford industrialist. Sargent was made the its founding Director in 1873, and he immediately called upon F. L. Olmsted, Sr. to begin laying out the grounds. When lack of funds impeded Sargent's plan for development, he and Olmsted proposed that Harvard transfer the Arboretum land to the City of Boston, which would, in turn, offer Harvard a long-term, tax-free, renewable lease, development assistance, road maintenance and police protection. After some hesitation, both sides agreed to the conditions. The agreement was signed on December 30, 1882, making the Arboretum part of Boston's "Emerald Necklace" park system. By the time of Sargent's death, the plant collection, along with the extensive herbarium and library, made the Arnold Arboretum one of the great plant study resources in North America.

Sargent was Director of the Arboretum for 54 years, and from that unique position he made far-reaching contributions to botany, horticulture, landscape gardening, and forest conservation. His writings documented native American trees, describing their physical and economic properties and promoting their conservation. Sargent's *Silva of North America* (1891-1902) and *Manual of the Trees of North America* (1905), both illustrated by Charles Faxon, catalog the diversity of native species and their geographic distribution. His plant-collecting expeditions and sponsorship of expeditions made by E. H. Wilson and Joseph Rock revealed Asiatic flora to the western world and added valuable plants to American gardens.

Sargent also spent productive time in government service and his advocacy for the protection of American forest land shaped federal policy at the end of the 19th century. He produced the first comprehensive survey of American forest species published as part of the *Tenth United States Census* (1884). In 1882, he was a member of the Northern Pacific Transcontinental Survey team that surveyed the future Glacier National Park. In 1884, he chaired the commission that developed the first conservation policy for the Adirondack region.

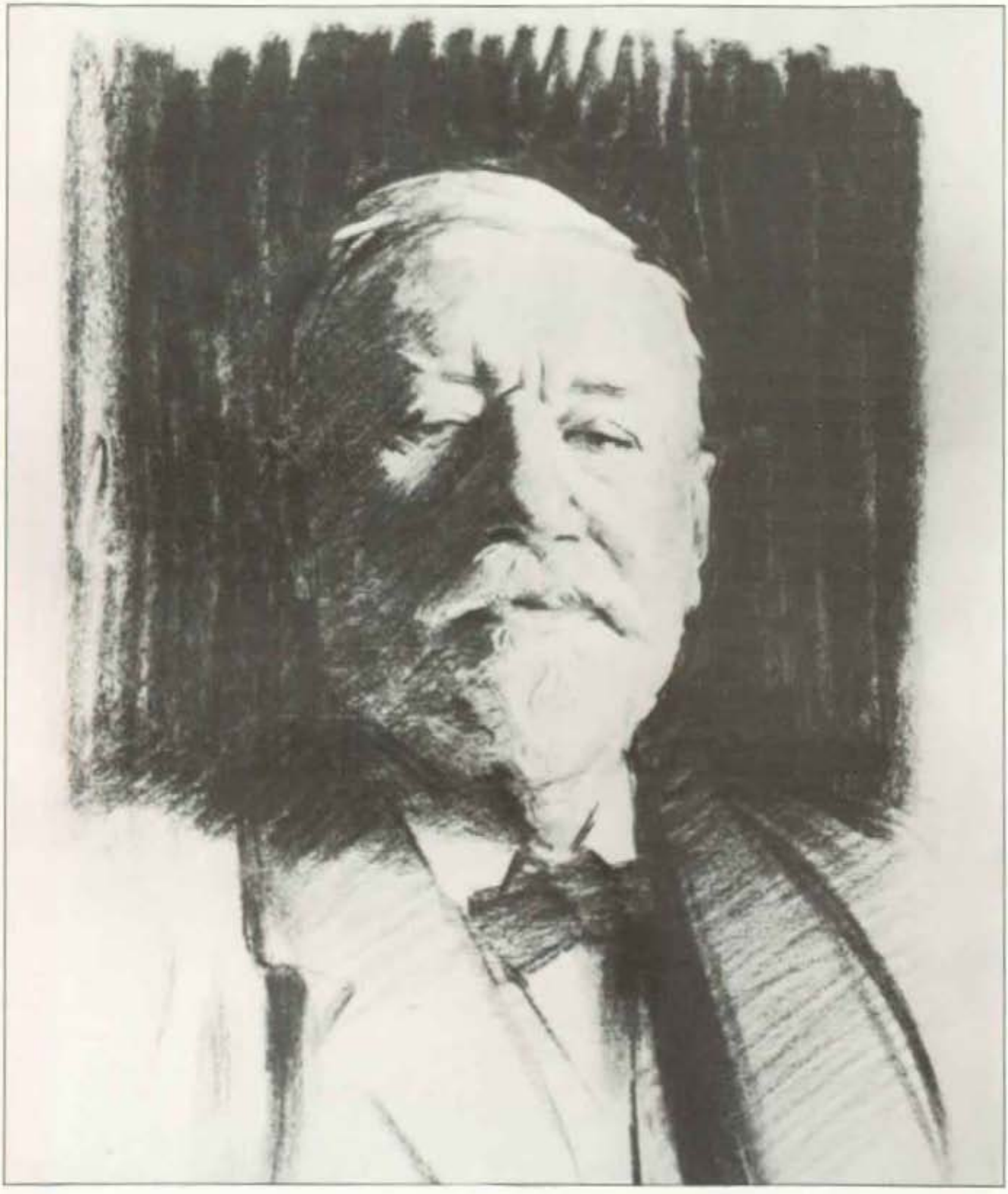
A private, taciturn man, Sargent was not an accomplished public speaker. However, his extensive publications were used to influence the public and to support his convictions. He was the founder and editor of *Garden and Forest* (1888-1897), one of the most important landscape publications of the 19th century, which dealt with ornamental horticulture, botany and landscape gardening. Many honors were bestowed on Sargent during his long professional life. He was awarded the first George Robert White Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (1910), and the Garden Club of America awarded him their first Medal of Honor (1920). He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Linnean Society and the Royal Society, London. As a lasting tribute, many plants are named in his honor: the genera Sargentia and Sargentodoxa and, among the many garden plants, the Sargent crab (Malus sargentii), the Sargent cherry (Prunus sargentii) and the Sargent juniper (Juniperus chinensis sargentii). Sargent died on March 22, 1927 at his estate, "Holm Lea," in Brookline, MA.

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Bailey, L. H. (Ed.). *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.* New York: Macmillan; 1914. *"Arboretum" by Sargent.*

Begg, Virginia Lopez. "Influential Friends: Charles Sprague Sargent and Louisa Yeomans King." *Journal of the New England Garden History Society.* Fall 1991; 1: 38-45. *Sargent's friendship with King, an influential garden writer and lecturer, is documented through Sargent's letters to her.*

Benson, Albert Emerson. *History of the Massachusetts Horticulture Society.* Norwood, MA: The Plimpton Press



Charles Sprague Sargent, 1919. Charcoal drawing by John Singer Sargent. *(Photo courtesy of Harvard University, Arnold Arboretum Photograph Archives.)*

for the Society; 1929. *An overview of the Society's first hundred years. Includes extensive references to Mt. Auburn, the first Horticulture Hall, and to early figures (e.g. Dearborn, Parkman, Hunnewell, Sargent).*

Gray, Asa (Selected by C. S. Sargent). *Scientific Papers. (2 Vols.)*. Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.; 1889.

Miller, Wilhelm. "The World's Greatest Tree Garden." *Country Life in America.* March 1891: 386-391. *"The Arnold Arboretum and its Magnificent Work -- its Value to Science and to Every Owner of A Country Home -- How it Extends the Range of Choice Trees and Shrubs."*

Rehder, Alfred. "Charles Sprague Sargent." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum*. April 1927; 8(2): 69-86. *First full biographical treatment of Sargent's professional life, written on the occasion of his death. Extensive bibliography. List of Sargent's publications (pp. 78-86).*

Root, Ralph Rodney. *Design in Landscape Gardening*. New York: The Century Company; 1914. *Frontispiece is an oil painting of Sargent's residence.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. *A Catalogue of the Forest Trees of North America: 10th Census Report.* Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office; *Initial publication of Sargent's forest census project offering preliminary data on 342 species.*

Sargent, Emma Worcester. *Epes Sargent of Gloucester and His Descendants; with Biographical Notes by Charles Sprague Sargent*. Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.; 1923. *Bibliography of the works of C. S. Sargent, including a list of his articles in* Garden and Forest.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. *Forest Flora of Japan*. Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin and Company; 1894. *One of the first comprehensive views of the woody plants of Japan based on Sargent's first trip there in 1882.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. *A Guide to the Arnold Arboretum*. Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin and Company; 1912. *Sargent's description of the founding and mission of the institution.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. *Manual of the Trees of North America*. Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin and Company; 1905. *An abbreviated version of the* Silva, *prepared for the general public. Illustrations by C. E. Faxon.*

Sargent, C. S. (Ed.). *Plantae Wilsonianae; an enumeration of the woody plants collected in western China for the Arnold Arboretum during the years 1907, 1908, and 1910 by E. H. Wilson. (3 Vols.)*. Cambridge, MA: University Press; 1913-1917.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. *Report of the Forests of North America Exclusive of Mexico*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; 1884. *Documentation of census project, with extensive information on the physical and economic properties of 412 species. Includes maps and tables.*

Sargent, C. S. and others. *Report of the Forestry Commission Appointed by the Comptroller of New York.* Albany, NY: Weed, Parsons and Co.; 1885. *Recommendations to the state legislature of a plan for the preservation of the Adirondack region -- to Sargent's disappointment, the plan was not adopted.*

Sargent, C. S. and others. *Report of the Committee Appointed by the National Academy of Sciences Upon the Inauguration of a Forest Policy for the Forested Lands of the United States to Secretary of the Interior*. Washington, DC: 1897. *The committee, which included Gifford Pinchot, brought about the National Forest Policy under President McKinley.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. *The Silva of North America; a description of the trees which grow naturally in North America exclusive of Mexico. Illustrated with figures and analyses drawn from nature by C. E. Faxon (14 Vols.).* Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin and Company; 1891-1902. *The most definitive catalog and description of American tree species of its time, compiled from both research and field observation. 740 plants by Charles Faxon.*

Sargent, C. S. (Ed.). *Trees and Shrubs; illustrations of new or little known ligneous plants prepared chiefly from material at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. (2 Vols.)*. Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.; 1905.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. *The Trees at Mount Vernon. Report to the Council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union*. Washington, DC: 1917.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. *The Trees of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston*. Printed for the Author; 1909. *Commentary on the elm planting initiated by the City of Boston for this main avenue in Boston's Back Bay, which differed from the 1880 proposal of F. L. Olmsted and Sargent.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "Some Remarks Upon the Journey of Andre Michaux to the High Mountains of

Carolina, 1788, in a letter addressed to Asa Gray. With note on Shortia by Asa Gray." *American Journal of Science*. 1886; Third Series.32: 466-473.

Sargent, Charles Sprague (Ed.). *Arnold Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information*. 1911-1927.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "New or Little Known North American Trees." *Botanical Gazette*. 1899-1902; *Vol. XXVII:81-94, Vol. XXXI:1-16, 217-240, Vol. XXXIII:377-404.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague (Ed.). *Garden and Forest: A Journal of Horticulture, Landscape Art and Forestry*. 1888-1897.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "Asa Gray." *Garden and Forest*. 29 February 1888; 1(1): 1. *A tribute written upon the death of the renowned Harvard botanist, Asa Gray.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "The National Forest Question." *Garden and Forest*. 14 January 1891; 4: 13.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "The Genus Crataegus in North America." *Journal of Botany*. 1907; XLV: 289-292. *One of the earliest articles on the genus that occupied a good deal of Sargent's research in later life.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague (Ed.). *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum*. 1919-1927.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "The First Fifty Years of the Arnold Arboretum." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum*. 1922; 3(3): 127-171.

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "A National Forest Preserve." *Nation*. 6 September 1883; 37: 201. *The first proposal for government regulation and protection of Glacier National Park.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "The Protection of Forests." *North American Review*. 1882; 135: 386-401. *One of the earliest articles written to call attention to the need for an American forest protection policy.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "Horatio Hollis Hunnewell." *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. 1904; 39: 656-658. *Tribute to Hunnewell, a distant cousin of Sargent's, who funded the Arboretum's administration building in 1892.*

Sargent, Charles Sprague. "Charles Edward Faxon." *Rhodora*. July 1918; 20: 117-122. *Tribute to this renowned botanical illustrator, whose major work was the illustration of Sargent's* Silva.

Spongberg, Stephen. "Charles Sprague Sargent: Seeing the Forest and the Trees." *Orion Nature Quarterly*. Autumn 1984; 3(4): 5-11. *Biographical summary with emphasis on Sargent's contributions to the field of forest conservation.*

Sutton, S.B. *Charles Sprague Sargent and the Arnold Arboretum*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; 1970. *Definitive biography of Sargent written on the occasion of the Arnold Arboretum centennial.*

Trelease, William. "A Biographical Memoir of Charles Sprague Sargent." *National Academy of Science Biographical Memoirs*. 1929; XII: 247-258. *Memoir by friend/former director of the Missouri Botanic Garden.*

Wilson, Ernest H. "Charles Sprague Sargent." *Harvard Graduate Magazine*. June 1927; 35(140): 605-615. *Personal reminiscence of Sargent by Wilson, the English plant explorer.*

Wilson, E. H. *Plantae Wilsonianae (Vols. 1-3)*. Arnold Arboretum: Boston, MA; 1913-1917. *"An examination of woody plants collected in Western China for the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University during the years 1907, 1908, and 1910."*

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The archives of Charles Sprague Sargent are maintained by The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Jamaica Plain, MA.

Contributed by Phyllis Andersen

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Sessions, Kate Olivia, b. 1857, d. 1940. Kate Sessions was born in San Francisco, CA in 1857 and raised in Oakland, CA. While in high school, Sessions developed an interest in collecting and pressing plants. She enrolled in the science program of the University of California at Berkeley, where she focused on chemistry and was, reportedly, the first woman to graduate from Berkeley with a degree in science (1881).

Sessions worked briefly as a school teacher in San Diego, CA before becoming a co-owner of that city's oldest nursery. Her 55-year horticulture career began with a

small flower shop in the downtown district and some growing fields across the bay in Coronado. As the city grew, Sessions operated a succession of nurseries at the edges of prime urban development. Her second nursery was at the then-barren northeastern corner of the City Park (later named Balboa Park). Here she received free water and the title of City Gardener in return for providing free trees for parks and streets. When the city began to develop its park for the 1915-1916 Panama Pacific Exposition, Sessions moved her nursery to a nearby future suburb, Mission Hills. Then, as that neighborhood became settled, she began yet another nursery in the more-distant suburb of Pacific Beach. She also co-owned a palm-growing tract of land in Lemon Grove, to supply the increasing demand for the Queen palm (Arecastrum romanzoffianum), which she popularized as a street tree throughout the region.

In these various enterprises, Sessions sometimes worked with her father, Josiah, and/or her brother, Frank and, for a short time, she hired Frank's son, Milton, as a partner. It was Sessions herself, however, who guided her business, developed civic contacts and maintained the intellectual integrity that ultimately led to her 1939 award of the Frank N. Meyer Medal from the American Genetic Association, the first woman to be so honored.

As the central figure of San Diego's horticultural circles, Sessions played numerous roles in an ever-widening community of serious gardeners in southern California. She introduced many plants, including the now-ubiquitous twisted juniper, a host of drought-tolerant plants and several native specimens from the nearby chaparral. She also advised local home gardeners -- many of whom were new to the coastal desert climate -- and wrote articles for newspapers and regional garden magazines. Sessions corresponded with botanists, plant pathologists, experimental growers and naturalists, such as Alice Eastwood, David Fairchild, Francesco Franceschi, Hugh Evans, Bill Hertrich, Lester Rowntree, and others. She planned and installed landscapes, using informal methods and rarely committing her designs to paper. She taught classes for children and adults and led botanical walks. She also helped establish a cut-flower trade in Poinsettias and Statice. She tested the performance of plants new to San Diego's many microclimates, encouraging her garden friends to do the same.

Sessions co-founded the San Diego Floral Association with Alfred D. Robinson and his friends, and contributed often to the organization's still-published magazine, *California Garden*. She was also active and outspoken in city beautification efforts and became known as the "Mother of Balboa Park," for her years of garden-making at the site of two San Diego expositions.

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California Garden. Autumn 1953; 44(3). *Special issue devoted to Sessions.*

Cockerill, T. D. A. *"Kate Olivia Sessions and California Floriculture."* Bios. December 1943; XIV(4).

Jerabek, Chauncy. "Some Plants in Miss Sessions' Gardens." *California Garden*. Autumn 1959; 50(3): 15-17. *Written by a long-time Balboa Park gardener who knew Sessions well; article describes some of Sessions' personal plant favorites.*

La Pointe, George. "Kate Sessions Memorial Park." *California Garden*. Autumn, 1960; 51(3): 6-7. *Written in anticipation of new development of an old park to be named in honor of Sessions. Anecdotes about Sessions.*

Minshall, Jane. "A Landscape for Kate Sessions." *California Garden*. Autumn 1956; 47(3): 3-4.
Written by San Diego's first formally trained and licensed female landscape architect, this article describes a landscape designed for a school named in honor of Kate Sessions and planted as a living, educational tribute to her horticultural introductions.

Notable American Women, 1607-1950 (Vol. III). Cambridge, MA: 1971. *"Kate O. Sessions" by Mildred Mathias (p. 262).*

Padilla, Victoria. *Southern California Gardens*. Berkley, CA: University of California Press; 1961. *An illustrated history of pioneer "plantsmen" in CA. Includes biographical sketch of Sessions with photo (pp. 167- 173).*

Rainford, Alice. "I Remember Kate Sessions." *California Garden*. Autumn 1959; 50(3): 18, 20. *Brief reminiscence by protege of Sessions.*

Rainford Alice. "Candidates for Planting in the Park." *California Garden*. Autumn, 1960; 51(3): 8-9. *Written by a protege of Sessions, a list and description of Sessions' plant introductions, including California natives.*

Robinson, Alfred D. "Kate Olivia Sessions -- An Appreciation, Not an Obituary." *California Garden*. May 1940; 31(10): 1-2. *A tribute to Sessions written by a co-founder of the San Diego Floral Association on the occasion of Sessions death.*



Kate Olivia Sessions, 1938 at Weimar, CA. *(Photo courtesy of the San Diego Historical Society, Photograph Collection.)*

Rowntree, Lester. "California's Mother of Gardens." *California Garden*. August 1941; 33(2): 1-3, 8. *An anecdotal biography of Sessions.*

Sessions, Milton Paine. *An Interview with Milton Paine Sessions: San Diego Historical Society Oral History Program*. San Diego, CA: San Diego Historical Society; 1 November 1990. *Unpublished interview with nephew of Kate Sessions, who worked for his aunt and then established his own career as a nurseryman, landscape contractor and garden designer. 22 pp.*

White, Goddard M. "Where the Garden is the Center of the House: Development of a Picturesque Architecture in Southern California." *The Craftsman*. March 1914; 25(6): 567-573. *Article about Mead & Requa house (Windsor House) that was planted by Kate Sessions. Photos; scattered references to landscape; plant list.*

Wimmer, Hariett. "Portrait of Kate Sessions." *California Garden*. Summer, 1949; 40(2): 6-7. *Brief biography of Sessions; photo of portrait.*

McPhail, Elizabeth. *Kate Sessions -- Pioneer Horticulturist*. San Diego, CA: San Diego Historical Society; 1976. *Definitive biography of Sessions. Photos, notes, plant list, index.*

Crane, Clare. *San Diego Families: Our Heritage and Legacy*. San Diego, CA: County of San Diego, CA; Spring 1981. *Includes a brief one-page biography of Sessions.*

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See entry on Roland Stewart Hoyt for information concerning San Diego archives containing materials on Sessions and other local practitioners.

Contributed by Carol Greentree

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Shelton, Louise, b. 1867, d. 1934. Louise Shelton was born in 1867 in New York City, but lived much of her life in Morristown, NJ, the home of her mother's family. There, she devoted her time to the societies she founded for the protection of children and the humane treatment of animals. Shelton also created a garden at her Morristown home and used the experience to write her first two garden books. *The Seasons in a Flower Garden* initially appeared in 1906 and was revised and reprinted for two decades. It is a simple "how-to" book suited to the many new gardeners whose ranks grew steadily early in this century.

Shelton's second book, *Continuous Bloom in America*, (1915) expands on the same themes. A practical book, it discusses "where, when and what to plant" in the world of annuals and perennials, and includes suggested designs for flower beds with plant lists, evidencing what was popularly grown during this period. As did many advanced amateur gardeners of the time, Shelton preferred mixed plant groupings arranged in beds of formal outline, with designs originating in architecture or geometry.

Shelton is best known, however, for the two editions of her most important work, *Beautiful Gardens in America* (1915 and 1924), which illustrates hundreds of gardens throughout the U.S. and constitutes a valuable visual record of landscape design in the 1910s and 1920s. Most of the gardens depicted in the two editions belonged to wealthy families and represent the accepted styles of the Country Place Era -- Italianate, Colonial Revival, and so on. The owners are identified, as are the names and locations of their estates. The names of the photographers also appear, although those of the landscape architects do not. The photographs are black and white, with a small group of color illustrations in each volume. Both editions went through several printings, with 195 new illustrations added for the second edition and dropping some of the previous published photographs, making it quite different from the first edition. It is possible, therefore, to note the evolution of landscape design in America during this period by comparing the photographs in the two editions. Shelton was assisted in her decision-making for the second edition by Mrs. Francis (Louisa Yeomans) King, Mrs. Edward Harding, Mrs. Banyer Clarkson, and Mrs. Percy Kennaday, each well-known in the garden world of the day. Louise Shelton did little writing for magazines. However, through her selection of the gardens she included in *Beautiful Gardens in America*, she became a significant tastemaker of her time.

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Shelton, Louise. *Beautiful Gardens in America*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1915. *Almost 200 photos of significant gardens throughout the country, but largely in the east. Gardens chosen for inclusion by the author and identified by owner, and, occassionally estate name. No identification of designer. Brief remarks introduce each geographical section.*

Shelton, Louise. *Beautiful Gardens in America*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1924 (2nd Ed.). *The*



Louise Shelton. Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Renwick, Short Hills, NJ. *(Plate 148. Beautiful Gardens in America, 1924.)*

second edition dropped a number of gardens from the first and added others. Contains over 250 photos and is more geographically diverse than the first edition.

Shelton, Louise. *Continuous Bloom in America*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1916. *"Where, When, What to Plant with Other Gardening Suggestions." Numerous photos. Identifies property owners, but not designers. Several views of Shelton's garden.*

Shelton, Louise. *The Seasons in a Flower Garden*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1906. *Very popular elementary how-to book. Went through three separate editions and was in print for more than 20 years. Some photos and one plan in early editions.*

Contributed by Virginia Lopez Begg

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Shipman, Ellen Biddle, b. 1869, d. 1950. Ellen Biddle Shipman was born in Berkeley Springs, WV and died at her winter residence in Bermuda. She attended Radcliffe for three years, but left to marry Louis Shipman, the poet, editor, and playwright. From 1893 on, the Shipmans spent their summers in Plainfield, NH, where they were active members of the Cornish art colony. Their friends included: Louise and Herbert Croly, the editor of *Architectural Record*; Augusta and Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor; his niece Rose Nichols, landscape architect and writer; Stephen and Maxfield Parrish, artist and illustrator; Maria and Thomas Dewing, painters; and Charles Adams Platt, painter, architect, and landscape architect, who became Shipman's mentor. The presence of Platt and the lifestyle of the Cornish art colony, as well as its nationally acclaimed gardens, influenced Shipman's own garden design, as well as her eventual decision to enter landscape architecture as a profession. She learned her art in this atmosphere of creativity and collaboration. With three children to raise, however, she did not pursue landscape architecture professionally until 1912. By 1914, she was doing planting plans for Platt, and, in the early teens, she opened an office in Cornish, later also opening one at Beekman Place, New York City (early 1920s).

Shipman hired only women graduates from the Lowthorpe School at a time when women were rarely hired by male-owned companies. Shipman, who had no formal training,

went into the Lowthorpe program in Landscape Architecture, Gardening and Horticulture for women. In 1933, she was named "Dean of Women Landscape Architects" by *House and Garden* for "adding immeasurably to garden beauty in many states and for having been so long a sane, understanding leader in her profession, and for her dedication to teaching and promoting women in the field."

Shipman left her mark on the profession, both as an advocate for a remarkable generation of women landscape architects, and as a talented designer of lavish American gardens. She told a reporter in 1938, "Until women took up landscaping, gardening in this country was at its lowest ebb. The renaissance was due largely to the fact that women, instead of working over their boards, used plants as if they were painting pictures as an artist would. Today women are at the top of the profession."

A basic design structure in her work, influenced by Platt, was the axial relationship of the garden, between the house and the landscape beyond. Like Platt, she did not try to invent styles, but worked to refine the style she developed. According to her friend and colleague, Anne Bruce Haldemen, "Although Mrs. Shipman's basic designs were outstanding and practical, her use of plant material to interpret the designs was in a class by itself."

Among Shipman's more significant projects are Lake Shore Boulevard, Grosse Pointe, MI; the Sarah Duke Memorial Garden at Duke University, Durham, NC; the Alger estate, Grosse Pointe, MI; "Rynwood," the Samuel Salvage estate, Glenhead, NY; "Longue Vue Gardens," the Edgar Stern estate, New Orleans, LA; "Cottsleigh," the Franklin B. Lord estate, Syosset, NY; and the Carl Tucker estate, Mt. Kisco, NY.

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Balmori, Diana. "The Arts and Crafts Gardens." *Tiller*. December 1983.

Bloom, Ann F. *Ellen Biddle Shipman*. 1986. *Radcliffe Seminar paper. (Kroch Library Rare and Mss. Archives, Cornell, Ithaca, NY.) Analysis of Shipman's work as a landscape architect.*

Brown, Catherine R. and Maddox, Celia Newton. "Women and the Land: A Suitable Profession." *Landscape Architecture*. May 1982; 65-69.

Brower, Carol Ann. *Tregaron: Form and Transformation of an American Villa*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University; 1986. *Unpublished master's thesis.*

Close, Leslie Rose. *Portrait of an Era in Landscape Architecture: The Photographs of Mattie Edwards Hewitt*. Bronx, NY: Wave Hill, 1983. *Introduces Hewitt, a photographer who documented many estate gardens between 1909-1956. Also discusses photography and the landscape, as well as the era of estate gardens.*

Colby, Virginia. "Ellen Biddle Shipman." *Footprints of the Past, The Windsor Chronicle*. Windsor, VT; 23 January 1987; 15.

Croly, Herbert. "The American Country Estate." *Architectural Record*. July 1905; 1-7. *The Crolys and the Shipmans shared a summer home for many years in Cornish, NH.*

Duncan, Frances. "The Gardens of Cornish." *Century Magazine*. May 1906.

Hartt, Mary Bronson. "Women and the Art of Landscape Gardening." *The Outlook*, 28 March 1908; 694-704.



Ellen Biddle Shipman Residence, "Brookplace", Plainfield, NH ca 1930s. Photo by Mattie Edwards Hewitt. *(Photo Courtesy of the Plainfield Historical Society).*

House Beautiful. Numerous examples of work by Ellen Shipman appear in issues of this magazine, particularly throughout the 1920s.

Knight, Jane A. *An Examination of the History of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women, Groton, Massachusetts 1901-1945.* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University; 1986. *Unpublished master's thesis.*

Krall, Dan. *A Half Century of Garden Design: The Drawings of Landscape Architect, Ellen Shipman.* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University; April 1986. *Exhibit brochure.*

Krall, Dan. *Early Women Designers and Their Work in Public Places.* Paper presented at "Landscapes and Gardens: Women Who Made A Difference" Symposium, East Lansing, MI, 9-10 June 1987.

Meador, Deborah Kay. *The Making of a Landscape Architect: Ellen Biddle Shipman and Her Years at the Cornish Art Colony.* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University; 1989. *Unpublished master's thesis.*

Peterson, Anne. "Women Take the Lead in Landscape Art." *New York Times.* 13 March 1938.

Russell, Elizabeth H. "A House on Beekman Place, New York." *House Beautiful.* November 1927; 512-516, 568-569.

Shelton, Louise. *Beautiful Gardens in America.* New York: Charles Scribner & Sons; 1915.

Shipman, Ellen. "A New Hampshire House and Garden." *House and Garden*; March 1924; 75-77. *Mattie Edwards Hewitt photos of "Brookplace," Shipman's home in Plainfield, NH.*

Shipman, Ellen. "Garden in Good Taste." *House Beautiful.* March 1924; 55; 253-256.

Shipman, Ellen. "Rhymes of Bermuda." *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America.* March 1933; 2; 54.

Shipman, Ellen. "The Saint-Gaudens Memorial Garden. *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America.* May 1948; 8; 61-65.

Shipman, Ellen. "The Garden of Samuel Morris, Esq." *House Beautiful.* July 1927; 52; 30-31.

Shipman, Ellen. "Window Gardens for Little Money." *The Ladies Home Journal.* September 1911; 30.

"Mrs. Ellen Shipman, Famous Landscape Architect, Thrills Hearers." *Winston-Salem (NC) Journal.* 8 October 1932.

Tishler, William H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Washington, DC: The Preservation Press; 1989. *"Ellen Biddle Shipman," by Leslie Rose Close (pp. 90-93).*

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Archival collections that maintain holdings on Ellen Biddle Shipman include the Koch Library, Department of Manuscript and University Archives, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, which maintains the Ellen Shipman Papers; the Lowthorpe School Archives, located at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, RI; the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Cornish, NH, which maintains a small file on Shipman that includes a copy of her Will and historic photos of "Brookplace;" the Baker Library, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, Special Collection on the Cornish Colony; the Smithsonian Institution, Division of Horticultural Services, Washington, DC, which holds the slides and lecture notes that Shipman bequeathed to the Garden Club of America; and the Knight Library, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, which maintains the papers of Edith Schryver, who worked for Ellen Shipman before entering into a partnership with Elizabeth Lord.

Contributed by Karen Krider

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Shurcliff, Arthur Asahel (Shurtleff), b. 1870, d. 1957. Arthur Asahel Shurcliff (né Shurtleff, name changed in 1930) was born in Boston, MA, into a family that encouraged his development in the arts and craftwork, and also fostered a deep appreciation of nature. By the time he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1894) with a degree in mechanical engineering, Shurcliff had decided that his love of outdoor activities and the "planning and construction for the scenes of daily life" far outweighed his interest in engineering. Consequently, upon the advice of landscape architect and mentor Charles Eliot, he continued his education at Harvard University, graduating with a second B.S. (1896).

Shurcliff began his professional career in the Brookline, MA offices of Frederick Law Olmsted, where he spent eight years acquiring a broad and sophisticated knowledge



Arthur Asahel Shurtleff (Shurcliff), 1921. *(Country Life in America, March 1921.)*

of landscape architecture. In 1898, he took the first of many study trips abroad. In 1899, he assisted Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. in establishing the first four-year landscape program in the United States at Harvard University, where he taught until 1906. Upon entering his own practice in 1904, Shurcliff initially emphasized his experience as a town planner. Within two years, he prepared highway studies for the Boston Metropolitan Improvement Commission and the Massachusetts State Highway Commission. During his career, he made numerous plans for towns surrounding Boston, designed industrial towns and planned communities, including war housing in Bridgeport, CT during WWI. Shurcliff served as a consultant to the Boston Parks Department and Chief Landscape Architect for the Metropolitan District Commission for several decades. His public works encompassed dams, reservoirs and recreational spaces (including parks, playgrounds and zoological gardens). His private commissions included hundreds of gardens, both large and small, many college campuses, including Amherst, Brown, and Wellesley, and secondary schools such as Deerfield, St. Paul's and Groton.

Shurcliff undertook his single largest commission in 1928 when he was invited to assist in the restoration of Williamsburg, VA, initiated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In his capacity as Chief Landscape Architect for Colonial Williamsburg, a position he held until 1941, Shurcliff combined his avocational interests in American history, craft and old gardens with his professional proficiency in planning and design. He was later hired by the Wells brothers to assist in laying out Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, MA.

An early member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Shurcliff was elected a Fellow in 1905, and served two terms as President (1928-1932). He was a founding member of the American City Planning Institute and served on the Boston Art Commission.

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American Society of Landscape Architects. *Colonial Gardens: The Landscape Architecture of George Washington's Time*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission; 1932. *Essays on Colonial Gardens along the East Coast. "Mt. Vernon and Other Colonial Places of the South" and "Garden of Old Salem and New England Colonies" by Shurcliff.*

Barnes, A. S. *Play Areas - Their Design and Equipment*. New York: A. S. Barnes; 1928. *Included in this well illustrated handbook on the design and equipment of play areas is the Burr Playground by Shurtleff (p. 90).*

"Courtyard Garden is Planned for Boston Museum of Fine Arts." *Boston Post*. 19 December 1927: 28. *Shurcliff-designed courtyard garden.*

"Landscape Architects of Note." *Country Life*. March 1921; XXXIX(5): 45. *Captioned photo of Shurtleff (Shurcliff).*

Crosby, W. and Shurtleff (Shurcliff), A. "Imagination in City Planning." *American Society of Civil Engineers, Papers and Discussions*. August 1928; 54: 2147-2149. *A favorable reaction Stephen Child's April, 1928 article of the same name published in the ASCE's* Proceedings.

Elwood, P. H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Two Massachusetts garden views and plan of James Phelan garden, Manchester, MA.*

"Wye Plantation in Maryland: The Eighteenth Century Gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr."

House and Garden. July 1948: 64-67. *Shurcliff-designed colonial style garden.*

Lockwood, Alice G. B. *Gardens of Colony and State*. New York: Charles Scribners Sons for Garden Club of America; 1934 - Vol II. *Richly illustrated volume of "gardens and gardeners of the American Colonies and the Republic before 1840." Plans of gardens at Stratford Hall, VA and Middleton Place.*

Nolen, John (Ed.). *City Planning*. New York: 1916. *"Non-Navigable Waters" by Arthur A. Shurtleff (Shurcliff) (pp. 201-226) discusses the development of Boston waterways in conjunction with demands of urban life.*

Rehmann, Elsa. *The Small Place*. New York: Knickerbocker Press; 1918. *A property located in the "midst of fields" in a small community in MA. Plan; photos.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. *"Relation of the Landscape Architect to the Allied Professions."* [Boston]: 1928. *Typescript address on collaboration in city planning to be read before the American Society of Civil Engineers. (Loeb Library collection.)*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. *Specifications and Contract: Swimming Pool and Bathhouse...H. W. Endicott.* [Boston]: 1939. *Typescript contract. (Loeb Library collection.)*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. "Trees Grow Again on the Campus." *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*. August 1939: 320-325. *Planting plan for campus.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. "The City Plan and Landscaping Problems." *Architectural Record*. December 1935: [355]-458. *Special issue devoted to Colonial Williamsburg restoration; Shurcliff writes about the landscape.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. "Gardens of Old Salem and New England Colonies." *Colonial Gardens*. March 1932: 45-53. *Description of old New England gardens.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. "The Gardens of the Governor's Palace, Williamsburg, Virginia." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1937: 54-95. *Description of the elaborate development for the Palace gardens.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. "The Ancient Plan of Williamsburg." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1938: 87-101. *Description of the evolution of understanding the old Williamsburg plan.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. "Charles River Basin -- One of Boston's Great Parks." *Parks and Recreation*. April 1936: 280-282. *Development along the Charles River.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. "New Recreation Areas Along the Charles River Basin." *Parks and Recreation*. October 1949: 571-575. *Plans for the Charles River shoreline.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. "Monotony in Cities." *Planners Journal*. May/June 1936: 57-60. *Contemplation of the necessity of variety and interest in city planning.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. *Autobiography of Arthur A. Shurcliff 1870- 1957*. Cambridge, MA: By Arthur Asahel Shurcliff II and Sara Shurcliff Ingelfinger; 1981. *Written in the winter of 1943-1944, with additions during the summers of 1946 and 1947.*

Shurcliff, Arthur A. *"Memoranda of Remarks Made at the Hearing..."* Boston: Sprague, Bigelow & Rotch; 1907. *Notes related to Shurcliff's recommendations for tree planting on Boston's Commonwealth Avenue. (Loeb Library collection.)*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "Municipal Improvements in Boston and Germany." *American Society of Landscape Architects Transactions, 1899-1908*. 1908: 111-114. *Shurcliff argues that the U.S. needs to look at planning work in Germany and other European countries.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Present State of City Planning in America: I. Civic Centers." *Architectural Review*. January 1910: 1-3. *Description of various U. S. civic centers.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Franklin Park 'Zoo', Boston." *Architectural Review*. August 1912: 29-32. *Describes early development in zoological gardens.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "Review: *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* by Henry V. Hubbard and Theodora Kimball." *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America*. March 1923; 10: 37-38.

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Circumferential Thoroughfares of Metropolitan District of Boston." *City Planning*. April 1926: 79-84. *Continuing discussion of circumferential roads in Boston.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "Flood Destruction and Town Planning." *City Planning*. January 1928: 62-64. *Interest in planning towns realistically, taking into consideration possible flood conditions.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Grounds of an English Villager's Cottage." *Craftsman*. April 1903: 9-15. *Description of grounds of Derbyshire farm.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The James J. Phelan Garden." *Horticulture*. November 1926: 468-469. *Italian garden design for house north of Boston, MA.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "A Garden in Dover: A Garden with all the Elements of Good Design and Intimate Charm." *House Beautiful*. March 1922: 200-201. *Massachusetts garden designed for a colonial farmhouse.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Street Plan of the Metropolitan District of Boston." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1911: 71-83. *Study of the current plan and possible improvements for Boston streets.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "A New Hampshire Farm Group." *Landscape Architecture*. October 1917: 19-22. *Description of grounds of Cornish, NH farm.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Development of a Street Plan for an Industrial Housing Project." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1919: 67-75. *Development of WWI housing in Bridgeport, CT.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Effect of Automobiles on the Design of Parks." *Landscape Architecture*. April 1921: 111-114. *Necessity of planning for this growing issue in park planning.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Design of Colonial Places in Virginia." *Landscape Architecture*. April 1929: 163-169. *Description of old designs resulting from his Colonial Williamsburg studies.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "Program for Campus Development of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass." *Landscape Architecture*. January 1930: 11-17. *Designs for the campus.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Development of the Charles River Basin." *New Boston*. November 1911: 246-248. *Early development scheme for island in the center of the Charles River; done in conjunction with Ralph Adams Cram.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "Some Old New England Flower Gardens." *New England Magazine*. December 1899: 422-436. *Recording of old gardens in Newburyport, MA.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "An Interesting Design: South Boston's Columbus Park, a Reclamation from Boston Harbor." *Parks and Recreation*. May-June 1926: 498-503. *Description of new park on filled land.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Franklin Park Zoo Plans at Boston." *Parks and Recreation*. September/ October 1926: 45-48. *Further plans for the park zoo.*

Shurtleff, Arthur A. (Shurcliff). "The Burr Playground at Newton, Mass." *Parks and Recreation*. July/August 1927: 560-564. *Shurcliff-designed playground.*

Townsend, Reginald T. (Ed.). *The Book of Gardens and Gardening*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page and Company; 1924. *Essays on Gardens. Well illustrated. A photographic example of a Arthur A. Shurcliff project.*

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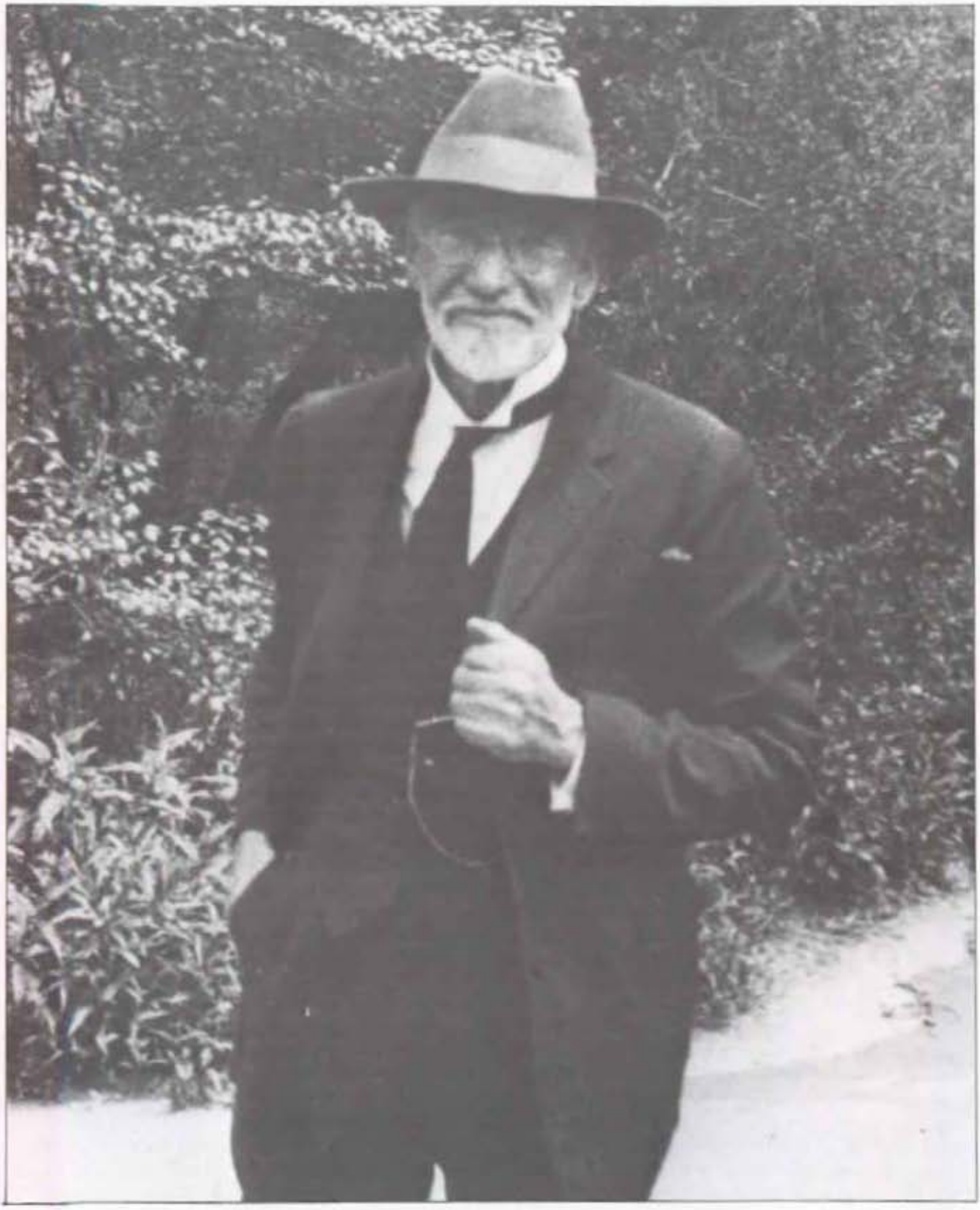
The major repositories for Shurcliff papers are the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, MA; the Department of Archives and Records at Colonial Williamsburg, VA; and the Loeb Library, Harvard Graduate School of Design, Cambridge, MA. Certain papers remain in private collections.

Contributed by Elizabeth Hope Cushing

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Simonds, Ossian Cole, b. 1855, d. 1931. Born near Grand Rapids, MI, Simonds studied architecture and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, where he was later awarded an honorary Master of Arts in 1929. After leaving the University, Simonds went to work for William Le Baron Jenney in Chicago and about 1880 left to form Holabird & Simonds, which later became Holabird, Simonds & Roche.

In 1881, he became Superintendent of Graceland Cemetery (Chicago, IL), where he was influenced by his association with Bryan Lathrop, who interested him in landscape design as an "employer, patron, and inspirer." He served as Superintendent until 1898 and thereafter as a member of the Board of Managers and as Landscape Gardener for the cemetery. Simonds advocated a style of design that emphasized local landforms and native plantings. In Wilhelm Miller's *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening* (1915), he was cited, with Jens



Ossian Cole Simonds. At Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, IL. *(Photo courtesy of the University of Michigan.)*

Jensen and Walter Burley Griffin, as an initiator of the "Prairie Style" of landscape gardening.

Simonds' practice included parks, residences, college campuses, and cemeteries throughout the Middle West. Apart from his work for Graceland Cemetery, notable projects include: the northern extension of Lincoln Park, Chicago, IL; Fort Sheridan, Highland Park, IL; the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, IL; Frick Park, Pittsburgh, PA; Washington Park, Springfield, IL; various parks in Dixon and Quincy, IL; Palmer Park and Subdivision, Detroit, MI; Nichols Arboretum, Ann Arbor, MI; Sinnissippi Farm, the estate of Governor Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, IL; the estate of Anton G. Hodenpyl, Long Island, NY. At the time of his death, he was said to have practiced in every state in the country.

Simonds was one of the twelve founding members of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He was elected a Fellow, and served as the organization's President (1913). He was also active in groups such as the American Civic Association, the Western Society of Engineers, the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents (President, 1895-1896), the Chicago City Club, and the Cliff Dwellers (Chicago). He was awarded a Silver Medal by the Paris Exposition of 1900 and a Gold Medal by the Architectural League (1925).

Simonds wrote extensively on the art of landscape gardening and perhaps the best record of his philosophy was his book *Landscape Gardening* (1920). In 1908, he began teaching courses in landscape design at the University of Michigan. He can be credited with establishing the design program there, most of the early professors coming from his office.

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American Landscape Architect. December 1931; 5(6): 17. *Simonds' obituary. Career summary, noting influences including William Le Baron Jenney and Bryan Lathrop. Other obituaries appeared in* Civic Comment *(January-February 1932; 36: 24) and* Park and Cemetery *(December 1931; 41(10): 301-302).*

Bailey, Liberty Hyde (Ed.). *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.* (4th Ed.) New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.; 1906. *"Landscape Cemeteries" by Simonds (pp. 879-883); guidelines for creating/managing a landscape/rural cemetery. "Shrubbery" by Simonds (pp. 1664-1666).*

Bruegmann, Robert. *Holabird & Roche and Holabird & Root: An Illustrated Catalog of Works, 1880-1945.* Chicago: Garland Publishing Company; 1991. *Before beginning his own firm, Simmonds was a partner with Holabird and Roche. This catalog notes collaborations in which Simmonds was involved.*

The Cemetery Handbook. Chicago: Allied Arts Publishers; 1921. *"Cemetery Landscape Gardening" (pp. 66-68); "The Grading of Cemeteries" (pp. 292-293); "Ground Coverings in the Cemetery" (pp. 85-87); "Planning the Cemetery Roads" (pp. 309-310); "What Trees Should We Plant in Cemeteries?" (pp. 461-465); "Progress and Prospect in Cemetery Design" (pp. 88-90) by O. C. Simonds.*

"Landscape Architects of Note." *Country Life.* March 1921; XXXIX(5): 45. *Captioned photo of Simonds.*

Egan, Dave. "Historical Initiatives in Ecological Restoration." *Restoration & Management Notes*; Winter 1990; 8(2): 83-90. *General overview of various landscape architects (including Simonds) whose work anticipated the efforts of current ecolocial restorationists.*

Eldredge, Arthur C. "Making a Small Garden Look Large." *Garden Magazine.* February 1924; 28(6): 332-335. *Analysis of Simonds' design for the E. N. Howell property in Dixon, IL.*

Elwood, P. H. Jr. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture.* New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Numerous views of Graceland Cemetery and some residences; plan of Graceland.*

Gaulthier, Vincent. "Chicago's Graceland Cemetery: Monuments to Genius." *Historic Illinois.* April 1991; 13(6): 4-7. *Discussion of the history and various designers involved at Graceland Cemetery.*

Gellbloom, Mara. "Ossian Simmonds: Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening." *The Prairie School Review.* 1975; 12(2): 5-18. *Discusses Simonds' relationships with Olmsted and Jensen in establishing a regional "Prairie style" of landscape gardening in the Midwest.*

Graceland Cemetery. Chicago: Graceland Cemetery; 1903. *Portfolio of photographs of Graceland Cemetery.*

Grese, Robert E. *Jens Jensen: Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens.* Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press; 1992. *Analysis of Jensen's design work and life, including a discussion of Simonds' relationship to Jensen* and his contributions to the regional "prairie style" of design in the Midwest.

History of the Park System of Quincy, Illinois. Quincy, IL: Historical Society of Quincy; n.d. *Detailed history of Quincy's parks, noting Simonds' involvement and including copies of his plans and many photographs.*

House Beautiful. 1899-1900. *Simonds wrote two series of articles during this period for the magazine: "Home Grounds" (March-September 1899), and "Surroundings of Country Houses" (December 1899-May 1900), with other contributions occasionally.*

Howell, E. N. "A Wild-Flower Bed in a City Yard." *The Garden Magazine*. June 1908; 7(5): 272-274. *Discussion of wildflower plantings in garden originally designed by Simonds.*

Hughes, H. Glenn and Bonnicksen, Thomas M. *The Proceedings of the 1st Annual Conference of the Society for Ecological Restoration; January 16-20, 1989; Oakland, California*. Madison, WI: Society for Ecological Restoration; 1990: 39-48. *Overview of the contributions of early landscape architects in developing ecologically oriented approaches to design. Includes discussion of Simonds.*

"Mark Twain Memorial and Its Setting." *Park and Cemetery*. December 1912; 22(10): 236-238. *Discussion of small park created by Simonds in Hannibal, MO to honor Mark Twain.*

Miller, Wilhelm. "The Prairie Style of Landscape Architecture." *Architectural Record*. December 1916. 40(6): 590-592. *Response to criticism Miller received for his* The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening. *Miller explains the basic tenets of the "prairie style" and again refers to Simonds, Jensen and Griffin as the leaders of this movement.*

Miller, Wilhelm. *Country Life in America. Miller wrote many articles relating to Simonds either directly or indirectly through his involvement in the emerging Prairie School of landscape design. Issues include September 1903 (pp. 349-350); 15 September 1912 (pp. 11-14); 1 August 1912 (pp. 24-36); April 1913 (pp. 80, 82 and 39-42); April 1914 (pp. 39-40).*

Miller, Wilhelm (Ed.). *How to Make a Flower Garden*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.; 1903. *Article on trees by Simonds.*

Miller, Wilhelm. *The "Illinois Way" of Beautifying the Farm (Circular 120)*. Urbana, IL: Agriculture Experiment Station, University of Illinois; 1914. *Extension brochure encouraging farmers to plant native plantings around their properties. Extensive examples of work by Simonds and Jens Jensen.*

Miller, Wilhelm. *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening (Circular 184)*. Urbana, IL: Agriculture Experiment Station, University of Illinois; 1915. *Extension brochure describing a "prairie" spirit or style of landscape gardening. Suggests that Simonds, Jensen, and Griffin were the leading proponents of this style and uses their work to illustrate points.*

National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. New York: James T. White & Company; 1932. *"Ossian Cole Simmonds" (pp. 90-91) provides detailed record of Simonds' life and major accomplishments -- especially those relating to cemetery and park design and landscape design education. Photo.*

Prairie in the City: Naturalism in Chicago's Parks, 1870-1940. Chicago, IL: Chicago Historical Society; 1991. *Exhibition catalog. "Bringing the Prairie Vision into Focus" by Julia Sniderman (pp. 19-31) presents an analysis of the "prairie style" of design as reflected in Chicago's parks. Includes a discussion of Simonds' contributions to Lincoln Park.*

Sheaffer, Jane and Sheaffer, Dean. "The Value of Older Parks." *Illinois Parks and Recreation*. September/ October 1992: 27-30. *Discussion of older parks and preservation issues with special mention of Simonds' work in Dixon and Quincy, IL.*

Simonds, Herbert R. *Reminiscenses of Herbert R. Simonds*. By the Author: n.d. *Autobiographical notes by O. C. Simonds' eldest son.*

Simonds, Ossian C. "Notes on Graceland." *American Landscape Architect*. May 1930: 2(5): 8-9. *Discussion of the development of Graceland Cemetery. Simonds credits Bryan Lathrop for Graceland's successes.*

Simonds, Ossian C. "Graceland at Chicago." *American Landscape Architect*; January 1932: 6(1): 12-17. *Personal reflects on Simonds' involvement in the design of Graceland Cemetery along with photos of its landscape.*

Simonds, Ossian C. "The Planning and Administration of a Landscape Cemetery." *Country Life in America*. September 1903: 4(5): 350. *Notes Adolph Strauch's contributions to cemetery design. Simonds argues that continuity of management is critical to the long-term success of any cemetery design.*

Simonds, Ossian C. "Nature as the Great Teacher in Landscape Gardening." *Landscape Architecture.* January 1932: 22(2): 100-108.

Simonds, O. C. *Landscape Gardening*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1926. *Principles of landscape gardening with a City Beautiful emphasis. Includes chapters on the design of residential grounds, public spaces, parks and forests. Unidentified illustrations; plans.*

Simmonds, O. C. "Plants for Summer Effects." *Country Life in America.* April 1903: 219-220. *Emphasis on the best shrubs and herbaceous materials for a limited growing season.*

Simonds, Ossian C. "The Aesthetic Value of Wooded Areas in Michigan." *Michigan Forestry: Some Questions Answered with a Vital Subject*. Lansing, MI: Michigan Forestry Commission; 1907. *Short but thoughtful arguments for preserving aesthetic beauty, emphasis on native plant materials.*

Simonds, Ossian C. *Park and Cemetery. Simonds wrote articles for* Park and Cemetery *throughout his lifetime. Many discuss Simonds' views relating to cemetery design and to the specifics of caring for cemeteries as a superintendent. He also wrote a series of articles (1896-1898) about residential street design.*

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There is no extensive archival collection of Ossian C. Simonds' work. Selected archival materials are known to exist in the following collections: Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, IL (plans, notes, some photos); The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, IL (plans, photos, some letters); The Department of Landscape Architecture, Iowa State University, Ames, IA (plans only); the Chicago Park District, Chicago IL (plans, annual reports and other documents); Quincy Historical Society, Quincy, IL (plans, photos, and other notes). Other towns where Simonds did park work may also have copies of plans in their archives. Correspondence from Simonds is known from the Wilhelm Miller materials in the University of Illinois archives, Urbana; the Liberty Hyde Bailey materials at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY; and the Harlow Whittemore materials at the Bently Historical Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Contributed by Robert E. Grese

Strauch, Adolph, b. 1821, d. 1883. Adolph Strauch was born August 30, 1822, in the Prussian province of Silesia. He began his training in landscape gardening at the age of 16 in Vienna's Schöenbrunn and Laxenburg gardens, where he became acquainted with Hermann Ludwig Heinrich, Prince von Pückler-Muskau (1785-1871). After an 1845 tour to observe the landscape gardens and gardening procedures in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, Strauch studied for approximately three years in Paris. He left France in 1848 for London, where he worked at the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens in Regent's Park until his departure for a visit to the U.S. in 1851.

While in England, Strauch served as a guide for visitors at the London Exhibition of 1851. There he met Cincinnati businessman Robert A. Bowler, owner of the Clifton, OH estate "Mount Storm." During his tour of the U.S. Strauch travelled throughout the country. When a delayed steamer forced his stayover in Cincinnati, OH, Strauch, remembering Bowler from the Exhibition, paid him a visit and accepted his offer to remain in Cincinnati as his landscape gardener. Strauch began developing "Mount Storm" in 1852. Then he expanded his practice to improve other Clifton home grounds, including estates for such notable Cincinnatians as Henry Probasco, George Schoenberger (whose property "Scarlet Oaks" would later be purchased by John Warder), William Neff, Robert Buchanan, and William Resor. Strauch also found other German-American gardeners for some of these properties.

The general history of Spring Grove Cemetery, and Strauch's involvement there is well established in several sources (Strauch, 1869; Ratterman, 1884 and 1905; Green, 1944; Tobey, 1971; Linden-Ward and Sloane, 1985). In brief, the site had already been developed when Strauch joined the Spring Grove effort in the winter of 1854-1855. His "lawn plan" for Spring Grove, however, was revolutionary in that it established a unified picturesque landscape where a few fine stone monuments and sculptures, enframed by trees, would provide memorials to the dead. In his plan, traditional headstones could not exceed a height of two feet "...except fine works of art, and by special permission of the Board." The cemetery designer would determine all grades and create an overall planting effect, with private enclosures and plantings being discouraged. Such visual unification of the landscape had been lacking in earlier "garden cemeteries." Spring Grove's character was maintained by strict rules, which sometimes caused major dissension. However, the ultimate effect is its enduring legacy.



Adolph Strauch. *(Photo courtesy of the Cincinnati Historical Society.)*

Strauch may also have been associated with Cincinnati's park system and in the early development of Eden Park. Additionally, cemetery associations outside Cincinnati requested his advice and design assistance, including Detroit's Woodmere Cemetery. Strauch also assisted in the formation of the Oakwoods Cemetery near Chicago (1864). Other cemetery associations quickly made use of Strauch's ideas with some, such as New York's Woodlawn Cemetery and Philadelphia's West Laurel Hill Cemetery, specifically crediting Strauch or adding ideas formed by his contemporaries. Sources also credit Strauch with cemetery designs or advice for other cities, specifically Nashville, TN; Hartford, CT; Chicago, IL; Buffalo, NY; Cleveland, OH; and Indianapolis, IN (Crown Hill). O. C. Simonds noted Strauch's role in design at Graceland Cemetery, and Strauch's biographer, Heinrich A. Ratterman, also noted "...he advised in the design of the new Cincinnati German Catholic 'Maria' Cemetery."

Strauch's relative anonymity to modern audiences may be due in part to the fact that he remained a Prussian citizen until 1879 (four years before his death), and he worked predominantly in a single locale. He was, however, highly respected among his contemporaries. In a short biography of Strauch in Liberty Hyde Bailey's *Standard Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* (1914 Ed.), Ossian Cole Simonds stated, "...Perhaps no man in the United States since A. J. Downing's time has done more for the correction and cultivation of public taste in landscape gardening than Adolph Strauch...."

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Bailey, L[iberty] H[yde] (Ed.). *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*. (2nd Ed.) New York: Macmillan and Co.; 1914. *"Adolph Strauch" by O. C. Simonds gives a brief biographical note and documents the high regard in which Strauch's peers held him.*

The Cincinnati Cemetery of Spring Grove, Report for 1857. Cincinnatti, OH: C. F. Bradley and Co. Printers; 1857. *"Landscape Gardener's Report from 'Reports from the Landscape Gardener and Superintendent'" by Adolph Strauch.*

Green, James A. *A Centennial History of the Cemetery of Spring Grove: A Record of a Century of Devoted and Consecrated Effort.* Cincinnati, OH: Spring Grove Cemetery; 1944. *An extensive and detailed manuscript covering Spring Grove's creation and evolution, this work also provides both sources and leads for the study of Strauch and Spring Grove. (MS Collection of Spring Grove.)*

Linden-Ward, Blanche and Ward, Alan. "Spring Grove: The Role of the Rural Cemetery in American Landscape Design." *Landscape Architecture.* September-October 1985: 126-131, 140. *Discussion of founding of Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery including Howard Daniels' role in planning and laying out the original cemetery and solid coverage of Strauch's work there.*

Linden-Ward, Blanche. *Silent City on a Hill: Landscapes of Memory and Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery.* Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press; 1989. *Discusses Spring Grove in its historic context.*

Parton, James. "Cincinnati," *The Atlantic Monthly.* August 1867: 20(109): 229-246. *This contemporary article provides valuable context, showing Spring Grove as a gem in a rough midwestern setting.*

Ratterman, Heinrich Armin. *Spring Grove Cemetery and Its Creator.* 1905. *Ratterman's work presently forms the knowledge base for Strauch's life. In his writings and through his work as Editor of* Der Deutsche Pionier

Ratterman championed the German-American cause in the New World.

R[atterman] [Heinrich Armin]. "Adolph Strauch." *Der Deutsche Pionier*. June 1878: 10(3): 82-93.

Simonds, Ossian Cole. "Graceland at Chicago." *American Landscape Architect*. January 1932: 4(1): 12-17. *Mentions the influence of Strauch's ideas and work at Spring Grove on the the design of Graceland Cemetery.*

Strauch, Adolph. *Spring Grove Cemetery: Its History and Improvements with Observations on Ancient and Modern Places of Sepulture.* Cincinnati, OH: Robert Clarke and Company; 1869. *Spring Grove is presented by the creator of the "lawn plan." The historical section is particularly valuable, citing some of Strauch's intellectual and design sources.*

Toby, George B[ishop]. "Adolph Strauch: Father of the Lawn Plan." *Landscape Planning*. 1975: 2: 283-294. *George Tobey was the first modern landscape historian to recognize and write about the value of Strauch's contribution to cemetery design and landscape architecture. This article remains a useful introduction to Strauch and his plan at Spring Grove.*

Tolzman, Don Heinrich (Ed.). *Spring Grove Cemetery and Its Creator: H. A. Ratterman's Biography of Adolph Strauch*. Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University Press; 1988. *Includes reprint of Ratterman's 1905 manuscript.*

Zucker, A. E. (Ed.). *The Forty-Eighters: Political Refugees of the German Revolution of 1848.* New York: Columbia University Press; 1959. *"Adolph Strauch."*

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The archives of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, OH maintain information relating to Adolph Strauch and the design of Spring Grove.

Contributed by Noël Dorsey Vernon

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Tabor, Grace, b. c. 1873, d. ?, Grace Tabor, one of the first women to identify herself professionally as a landscape architect, was born around 1873 in Cuba, NY. She studied at the Arts Students League in Buffalo and in New York City, and at the New York School of Applied Design for Women. She acquired her horticultural training at Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum. The date of her death, some time after 1952, is unknown at this writing.

The extent of Tabor's private design work is unclear. She is best known as a writer on both landscape design and horticulture. Beginning in 1905, Tabor wrote and drew plans for such publications as *The Garden Magazine* and *Country Life in America*. She also wrote regularly for the *Woman's Home Companion*. In 1920, she began a garden column for the magazine that ran until 1941. Tabor reached a wide audience through the *Woman's Home Companion*, which was at the time among the most influential women's magazines in the country. In addition to her writings, Tabor worked as a member of the National War Gardens Commission, under the War Department, during WWI.

Tabor was also the author of ten garden books, most of which were published between 1910 and 1921, with her last book, *Making a Garden of Perennials*, appearing in 1951. Tabor's most important titles include *The Landscape Gardening Book* (1911) and *Come into the Garden* (1921), both of which interpreted design principles for a general audience. *Old-Fashioned Gardening* (1913) introduced readers to America's garden heritage, reflecting the popularity of the Colonial Revival. Tabor, however, emphasized design in addition to the horticultural information favored by other such writers.

Grace Tabor, who is occasionally confused with Gladys Taber, a *Country Life* writer from later in the century, spent most of her adult life in the New York City area. Her reputation rests on her position as one of the first women to present the value of landscape design to the public. Her writing, opinionated and authoritative, reached a wide audience in an era of great interest in gardens.

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Tabor, Grace. *Come into the Garden*. New York, NY: The MacMillan Company; 1921. *General garden theory for lay persons. Emphasis on man-made and natural "contributions." Includes photos, a few suggested plans and a brief bibliography.*

Tabor, Grace. *The Garden Primer*. New York: McBride, Winston & Co.; 1910. *A how-to of horticulture. The first edition was written with Gardner Teall. B/W photos.*



Grace Tabor, 1919. *(Country Life in America, March 1919.)*

Tabor, Grace. *The Landscape Gardening Book*. New York: McBride, Winston & Co.; 1911. *An introduction to residential landscape. Emphasizes horticultural solutions. Many b/w photos of residential gardens. Some plans.*

Tabor, Grace. *Making a Bulb Garden*. New York: McBride, Nast & Co.; 1912. *Little book of gardening advice. Limited photos.*

Tabor, Grace. *Making a Garden of Perennials*. New York, NY: McBride; 1951. *Book appeared ten years after Tabor's retirement from the* Woman's Home Companion. *It is a very brief introduction to perennials for beginners.*

Tabor, Grace. *Making the Grounds Attractive with Shrubbery*. New York: McBride, Nast & Co.; 1912. *Another entry in the House and Garden Making Series, to which Tabor was a contributor. This is an introduction to the landscape use of shrubs for beginners.*

Tabor, Grace. *Making this Garden to Bloom this Year*. New York, NY: McBride, Nast & Company; 1921. *Part of the House & Garden Making Series. A how-to, with selected recommendations. Limited photos.*

Tabor, Grace. *Old-Fashioned Gardening*. New York, NY: McBride, Nast & Co.; 1913. *The first history of American gardens. An overview of gardens in the thirteen colonies, and Spanish and French America. Instructions for reproductions. Dated but important during Colonial Revival period. Includes bibliog., illust., plans.*

Tabor, Grace. *Planting Around the Bungalow*. New York, NY: Country Life in America; September 1914. *Planting treatments around bungalows. Also includes detailed plant lists for different landscape types.*

Tabor, Grace. *Suburban Gardens*. New York: Outing Publishing Company; 1913. *Plans, design and horticultural information for the new suburbanites of the early 20th century.*

Tabor, Grace. *"Wonderdays and Wonderways through Flowerland."* New York: R. M. McBride; 1916. *Introduces children to gardening.*

"Some People That You May Know -- They Write of and Picture Gardens -- and Other Things." *Country Life in America*. March 1919; XXXV(5): 54. *Captioned photo of Grace Tabor with other women practitioners of the period.*

Contributed by Virginia Lopez Begg

Taylor, Albert Davis, b. 1883, d. 1951. Albert Davis Taylor received S.B. and A.B. degrees from the Massachusetts Agricultural University and Boston College (1905) and an MLA from Cornell University (1906). After teaching at Cornell (1906-1908), he entered private practice in the office of Warren H. Manning, beginning as a drafter and then becoming an Associate and Superintendent of Construction and General Manager of Office and Field Work (1912).

Taylor established a private practice in Cleveland, OH in 1914, where significant projects included Julius Fleischmann's "Winding Creek Farm" (1926) and J. J. Emery's "Peterloon" in Indian Hills, OH. The office also designed the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in Springfield, MA (1915). He maintained a Florida office, which produced estates, waterfront and park developments for the cities of Daytona Beach, Seabreeze and resort developments in Sebring. Taylor's firm also prepared a campus plan for Boys Town, Nebraska, the site plan for the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. (1942) and the Florida Capital Center (1947).

In 1936, accompanied by R. D'Arcy Bonnet, Taylor toured the National Forests as a consultant to the United States Forest Service. Their report, *Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests* (1936), became a major reference for recreational development in the National Forests. The following year he published *Camp Stoves and Fireplaces* (1937) for the Forest Service.

Taylor wrote extensively and his contributions were recognized by his colleagues. He prepared many important documents for the American Society of Landscape Architects as well as articles in the popular magazines of his day and some short books. He was a contributing editor of *Landscape Architecture* (1922-1936), where, assisted by associates, he wrote the majority of the "Construction Notes" columns. The "Notes," supported by meticulously detailed drawings, discussed the most up-to-date methods of landscape architectural construction. His books, such as *The Complete Garden* (1920), and widely read articles in popular magazines -- *Your Garden Magazine, Country Life* and *Your Garden and Home* -- contributed to the public's understanding of landscape architecture.

Taylor was a member of ASLA (1908), later elected a Fellow, and served three consecutive terms as the organization's President (1936-1941). Additionally, he served on many committees and task forces, including early work with the Committee on Exhibitions (1917-1920) and a 17-year tenure on the Committee on the American Academy in Rome. He chaired ASLA's Committee on Professional Practice and Ethics (1915-1924) when the *Official Statement of Professional Practice* (1920) and *Methods of Charges and Recommended Minimum Charges* (ca. 1920) were published. He was also a member of the Committee on Education when it published the *Minimum Educational Standards for the Profession of Landscape Architecture.*

Taylor's volunteer work as a clearinghouse for government jobs during the Depression and War years was a significant contribution to the profession. Through a series of six circulars and articles in *Pencil Points*, he detailed how and where to find government positions and how to participate in the planning and design of national defense construction work. Taylor served as a non-resident Professor in the landscape architecture program he helped establish at The Ohio State University (1916-1926). A Trustee of the Lake Forest Foundation and the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Taylor lectured at several schools on a regular basis. He influenced several generations of professionals through his lectures, teaching and office internships.



Albert Davis Taylor, 1920. *(Country Life in America, June 1920.)*

"Cincinnati Playgrounds Capitalize Rugged Topography." *The American City*. September 1932: 63. *Taylor designed a group of recreation fields for the City of Cincinnati, OH. Includes a plan of one on rugged terrain.*

Architecture and Design: This Issue Presents Some of the Work of A. D. Taylor. New York, NY: Architectural Catalog Co., Inc.; 1937. *Plans, perspectives and photographs of A. D. Taylor's projects identified by name and location. Valuable in assembling a list of projects.*

Burke, Stella. "A Garden Fitted to its Guardian Trees." *Your Garden*. July 1928: 12-13. *A descriptive walk, rich in detail and impressions of "The Anchorage," the Akron, OH home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Litchfield.*

Barnes, A. S. *Play Areas - Their Design and Equipment*. New York: A. S. Barnes; 1928. *Included in this well handbook on the design and equipment of play areas are many A. D. Taylor designs and associated narrative for a variety of fields and surfaces (pp. 52-66, 129, 162).*

Butler, George D. *The New Play Areas -- Their Design and Equipment*. New York: A.S. Barnes & Company; 1938. *Archery diagrams and specifications (p. 64); plan for official baseball field (p. 67); bowling green construction (p. 73); tether tennis (p. 74); croquet (p. 76); field hockey (p. 78); quoits and horseshoes (p. 86).*

"Valuable Book on Landscape Planting." *Cleveland Topics*. April 15, 1916; 16: 19. *Review of Taylor's book* Plants for Landscape Planting.

"Landscape Architects Who Have Designed Gardens for Some of Our Great Country Estates." *Country Life*. June 1920; 38: 49. *Photograph of Taylor with a brief description and list of estates designed.*

"La Torelle" *Country Life*. July 1928: 57-59. *Six photographs and associated text of the residence of E. J. Kaufman, Esq. near Pittsburgh, PA. M. E. Hewitt is the photographer.*

"Daisy Hill Farm; the Estate on the Lake O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen" *Country Life in America*. November 1937; LXXIII(1). *History and aesthetic description of the then vacant site. Photos from the Clifford Norton Edmundson Studio; aerial photos; map.*

Dorsey, Noël. *A History of the Development of the Standards of Professional Practice, the Schedule of Charges, and the Code of Ethics of the American Society of Landscape Architects, 1899-1980*. Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University; 1986. *Unpublished master's thesis that provides an examination of the work of A.D. Taylor, G.D. Cooper (Taylor's Partner) and others as they adjusted and improved the three documents.*

"The Gardeners Calendar for August." *House & Garden*. August 1923; 44: 19. *Photograph of Taylor with a brief description.*

Elwood, P. H. Jr. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *One garden view and plan.*

Giese, Sally Ann. *The A. D. Taylor Clipping Files, 1883 to 1914: Private Remembrances of the Early Life and Career of Albert Davis Taylor, Landscape Architect and Town Planner*. Unpublished paper in the files of Jot Carpenter, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; 1986. *Using information garnered from the nine boxes and the photographs in the A. D. Taylor collection at the Ohio Historical Society, the author recounts Taylor's youth to the establishment of his own firm in 1914. Emphasis is placed on the influences on his life and his philosophy as reflected by his writing.*

Hottois, JoAnn. *A. D. Taylor: His Impact on 20th Century American Landscape Architecture Combined With A Bibliographical Compilation To Serve As A Resource To Encourage Further Research on A. D. Taylor*. Cleveland, OH: The Ohio State Univesity; 1991. *Unpublished master's thesis that includes an extensive chapter on Taylor's life and professional career. Also includes a database of over 2,000 records documenting the source of all existing Taylor records and drawings.*

"The Double House" *House and Garden*. May 1929: 131. *Photograph of the house and pool of William H. Albers, Cincinnati, OH.*

"Cincinnati Shows Naturalism In A Pleasant Garden." *House and Garden*. September 1930; 58: 86. *On the estate of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Albers, Cincinnati, OH. Before and after photograph includes one by Lowrey-Sill.*

Jamison, Marjorie. "A Garden is A Lovesome Thing." *Your Garden*. October 1929: 9-10. *A detailed descriptive of the garden of Mrs. B.L. Jenks. Includes photos by Lowrey-Sill.*

Jewell, Linda. "Notes on A.D. Taylor Construction." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. March/April 1985; 75(2): 93-96. *Various authors contributed articles on*

construction in Landscape Architecture Quarterly, but not until 1922, when Taylor served as contributing editor, was landscape construction a regular feature. Taylor wrote 30 of the 44 articles published under "Construction Notes" and is credited for these contributions before standard reference guides existed.

Kelly, J. Bennett. "Making the Most of Garden Corners." *Bystander*. 17 June 1933: 14. *Review of A.D. Taylor's book, Developing the Small Home Grounds.*

Lohmann, Karl B. "Landscape Architecture in the Middle West." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1926; 16(3): 157-168. *Taylor is not referenced by name but article mentions Taylor's subdivision of Rockwood in Cincinnati, OH and includes a photo of the W. H. Noll estate, Fort Wayne, IN designed by Taylor.*

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography. New York, NY: James T. White & Co; 1954. *Entry "Albert Davis Taylor" contains biographical information and a list of projects and publications. Information on Taylor's family tree in the U.S. from 1635 (Vol. 39, p. 316).*

"World at Plan: An Intown Park" *Recreation*. May 1932: 110. *Review of an intown park designed by Taylor to provide a breathing space in otherwise congested downtown Cleveland, OH.*

Robbins, Carle. "On the Career of a Landscape Architect." *Bystander*. 29 March 1930; 13: 14-64. *Published on the occasion of the Third Annual Cleveland OH Flower Show. Taylor was one of a small group who established the first Show and a participant in the development of those that followed. He was interviewed for the article that includes facts about his life not mentioned in other biographies written after his death.*

Strong, William. "Necrology: Albert D. Taylor, A Biographical Minute." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1951; 41: 127-129. *Detailed biographical information, project list and publications. The author was a close friend and colleague of Taylor's.*

Taylor, Albert D. *The Complete Garden*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran & Co.; 1929. *A plant book containing numerous photos -- no sites identified. Interesting list of acknowledgements and office staff in 1920.*

Taylor, Albert D. *Developing the Small Home Grounds*. Philadelphia, PA: Ladies Home Journal; 1935. *Focus on individuals purchasing property with the intention of building. Emphasis on plan development and "how to" create one. Includes lists of plants for various purposes and illustrations of good and bad designs.*

Taylor, Albert D. *Forest Hills Park*. Cleveland, OH: Caxton, Co.; 1938. *Richly illustrated with plans, perspectives, and photographs. The book provides a cumulative record of the design of Forest Hills Park, a site and community context history.*

Taylor, Albert D. *Improving the Home Grounds*. New York: The New York Herald Tribune; n.a. *Aimed at homeowners with an established house and yard who intend to enter the Herald Tribune Annual Yard and Garden Competitions. Includes a discussion of "Different Plants for Various Uses" and correct and incorrect solutions.*

Taylor, Albert D. *A Partial List of Plants Available for Various Uses in General Landscape Planting*. Cleveland, OH: The Bryan Printing Co.; 1916. *This pamphlet of plant lists for non-professionals was published privately by Taylor.*

Taylor, Albert D. and Bonnet, D'arcy. *Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests: Report to the Chief, Forest Service on Trip of Inspection Through Some of the National Forests in Regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, and 9*. Washington, D.C.: National Forest Service; December 1936. *Guidelines for improving the aesthetic aspect of recreational developments in the National Forests. Includes good and bad examples.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Composition in Modern Cemetery Design." *American City*. March 1928; 38: 101-103. *Taylor's description of the types of atmosphere a cemetery should have. Discussion of improvements to older cemeteries. Lake View Cemetery is cited as a good example.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Architecture in Cleveland." *Art and Archaeology*. October 1923; 16: 172-180. *Taylor's thoughts on the role and history of landscape architecture. Names and descriptions of a number of outstanding Cleveland, OH homes acompanied by photographs.*

Taylor, A. D. "The Lure of the Outdoor Swimming Pool." *Country Life*. March 1921; XXXIX(5): 52-54. *Essay and photos. George Ford residence, Toledo, OH.*

Taylor, A. D. "The Best Time to do Your Planting." *Garden Magazine*. March 1920; 31: 22. *Chart shows the planting seasons for locations throughout the U.S.*

Taylor, A. D. "An Ideal Cut Flower Garden." *Garden Magazine*. April 1921; 33: 116-117. *The home of Mr. Charles E. Lang, Cleveland, OH. Photographs with captions.*

Taylor, A. D. "The Average Suburban Lot." *House & Garden*. 23 June 1957; 50: 130-131. *Considerations for a prospective home buyer. Illustrations from* Developing the Small Home Grounds *and a detailed planting plan are used to create a "good" garden.*

Taylor A. D. "Planting and Seeding Seasons Throughout the United States." *House and Garden*. March 1931; 59: 82-85. *Planting zone maps, accompanied by charts illustrate fall and spring seeding seasons throughout the U.S.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes IV: Notes with Reference to Construction of Roads for Private Estates." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. October 1922; 13(1): 60-61. *Comparisons between public and private roads, and one and two lane roads. Includes construction drawings, sections and costs.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes V: Cost Data Notes." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1923; 13(2): 140-144. *Cost data on planting 108 elm trees on one street in prepared tree holes.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes VI: Notes with Reference to the Construction of Steps and Ramps." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. October 1923; 14(1): 43-58. *Instructions for proper construction of steps or ramps. Includes construction details, photos and cost data.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes IX: Notes with Reference to the Construction of Pools." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. January 1924; 14(2): 126-136. *Instructions for construction of formal and informal garden pools and ponds. Includes construction details and cost data.*

Taylor, A. D. "Why Does Our Garden Phlox Revert to Type." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. January 1924; 14(2): 112-113. *Explains that the phlox is not reverting to type but to seedlings that crowd out and do not breed true to the parent plant. A high maintenance solution is suggested.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes X: Notes with Reference to the Construction of Curbs and Gutters." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1924; 14(3): 195-202. *Instructions for construction of curbs and gutters. Includes construction details and cost data.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes XI: Notes with Reference to the Construction of Labor Camps." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. July 1924; 14(4): 280-286. *Discussion of locating, managing and financing paid labor camps. Includes a social commentary on the position of immigrant labor.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes XII: Notes with Reference to the Construction of Retaining Walls and Free Standing Walls." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. October 1924; 15(1): 46-58. *Instructions for constructing retaining walls and free standing walls. Includes construction details, photographs and cost data.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes XIII: The Construction of Fields for Equestrian or Pony Polo." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. January 1925; 15(2): 117-126. *Instructions and concerns when constructing a polo field. Includes construction details, and grading plans.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes XIV: Notes with Reference to the Construction of Bowling Greens." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1925; 15(3): 198-202. *Instructions and concerns when constructing bowling greens. Includes construction details and photographs.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes XV: Fertilizers." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. July 1925; 15(4): 279-289. *Discussion of fertilizers including their application, composition, and quantities for different plant materials. The use of chemical fertilizers is defended. Includes a list of publications.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes XVI: Notes on Water Supply and Irrigation." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. January 1926; 16(2): 111-124. *Considerations when developing a water supply and irrigation system. Includes construction details and cost data.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes XVII: Notes on Pruning." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1926; 16(3): 179-190. *Discussion of the principles, methods and techniques for pruning. Includes different approaches for different plant materials. Illustrated examples.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes XVIII: Planting and Transplanting." *Landscape Architecture*

proper transplanting. Ground preparation, methods, and seasonal concerns are discussed. Includes construction details and cost data.

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes: Notes on Construction of Ha-Ha Walls." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1930; 20(3): 221-224. *Directions and construction drawings for the preferred type of ha-ha wall.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes: Notes on Garden Theaters." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1931; 21(3): 209-227. *Notes on planning garden theatres, including a set of plans and one persepctive of the Hathaway Brown School, Shaker Heights, OH.*

Taylor, A. D. "Landscape Construction Notes: Notes on Construction of a Wall Seat." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. January 1932; 22(2): 145-147. *A discussion of seating walls with construction drawings and directions for a construction that Taylor found comfortable.*

Taylor, A. D. "Public Works and the Profession of Landscape Architecture." *Landscape Architecture Magazine*. April 1934; 24(3): 135-142. *Taylor recognizes that the increase in activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Civil Works Administration provides an unprecedented opportunity to expand the role of the landscape architect in governmental offices. Discussion of opportunities and constraints.*

Tishler, William H. (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places*. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press; 1989. *"A. D. Taylor" by Noël Dorsey Vernon provides a concise career overview with photos and plans (pp. 104-107).*

"Our Own Golfer Profiles." *Town and Country Club News*. September 1927; 9: 28-30. *Profile written following interview with Taylor. Offers insights into his personality and his attitude toward golf.*

Wright, Richardson Little (Ed.) and Lemmon, Robert S. (Assoc. Ed.). *House and Garden's Second Book of Gardens*. New York, NY: Conde Nast; 1927. *Photo essays of many landscape architects. Most works credited. "Landscape Right and Wrong", by Taylor -- correct and incorrect treatment for a small residential plot, plans and photos (p. 190).*

Who Was Who in America. Chicago, IL: A. N. Marquis Co.; 1966. *Biographical data, list of projects and publications (Vol. 3, p. 842).*

"Features of Fourth Cleveland Flower Show." *Your Garden*. March 1932: 6. *A description of the Fourth Cleveland Flower Show to which an estimated 200,000 were expected to attend. The layout of the arena was developed by Taylor. Plan.*

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The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, maintains a majority of the archival holdings on Albert Davis Taylor. This includes plans, sketches, details, correspondence, books, journal and magazine articles, and the like. There is also a limited collection at the Ohio Historic Society in Columbus, OH.

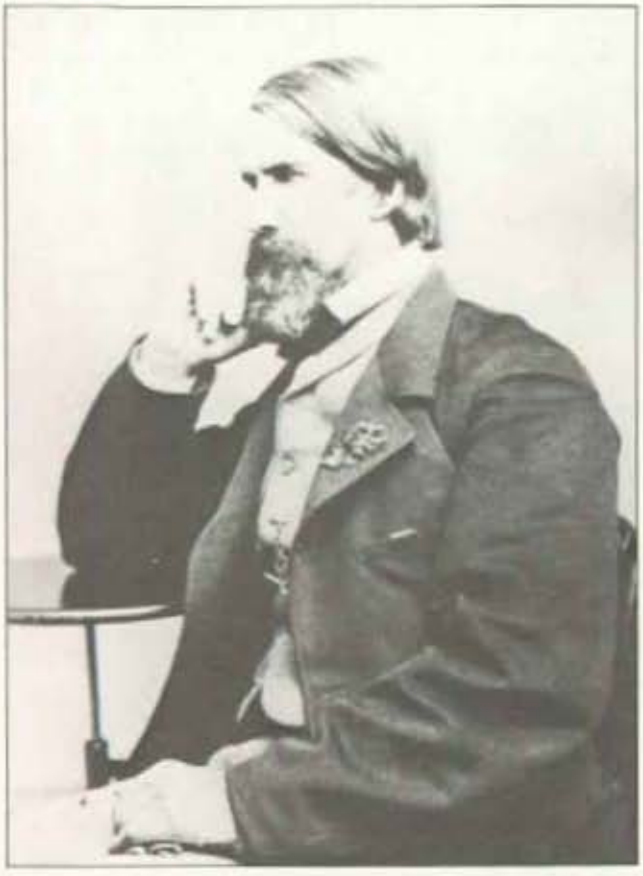
Contributed by Jot Carpenter

◆

Warder, John Aston, b. 1812, d. 1883. Educated at Philadelphia's Jefferson Medical College, Dr. John Warder practiced medicine in Cincinnati, OH from 1837-1851. After retiring, he purchased a farm at North Bend, OH, to the west of Cincinnati, which he laid out as a *ferme ornée* based on the principles of Andrew Jackson Downing. Warder used his farm, "Aston," as a private experiment station to support his writing.

Warder edited the *Western Horticultural Review* (1850-1853) and *The Horticultural Review and Botanical Magazine* (1854), aimed at the Ohio River Valley region. In addition, he published a classic text on apples, *American Pomology* (1867) and regularly contributed articles on new apple varieties to various other publications. Warder was involved in several horticultural organizations, including the Ohio Pomological Society, which he helped organize and served as President. He was also active in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Pomological Society.

Around 1872, Warder's interests shifted to conservation and reforestation. He introduced the Western catalpa, Catalpa speciosa, into scientific literature, and became an advocate of living fences, hedges and shelterbelts. He founded and was the first president of the American Forestry Association (1875). In 1873, he served as a U.S. Commissioner to the Vienna International Exhibition, producing a report on European forestry practices. Just prior to his death in 1883, Warder was appointed as a forestry agent for the Department of Agriculture by President Hayes.



Dr. John Warder. *(Photo courtesy of American Forests.)*

Dr. John Warder's writings are significant in the history of horticulture and landscape gardening in the Ohio River Valley and the Midwest, and for fostering public interest in forest conservation at both a regional and national level.

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Asbury, Eslie. *"Dr. John Aston Warder. Papers of the Cincinnati Literary Club."* Cincinnati, OH: By the Club; 1978. *Biographical information on Warder. Highlights his work with the American Forestry Association and Arbor Day Celebrations (pp. 86-97).*

Bailey, L. H. (Ed.). *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture (Vol. 3).* New York, NY: Macmillan; 1902 (1963). *"Warder, John Aston" by R[euben] H[aines] Aston. Biographical entry for Warder by his son.*

Banks, Laura Stockton. "John Aston Warder: First President of the American Forestry Association." *American Forests.* 1967; 73(11). *Biographical article by Warder's great-granddaughter. Primary emphasis on Warder's work as founder of the American Forestry Association.*

Clepper, Henry. "Crusade for Conservation -- The Centennial History of the American Forestry Association" *American Forests.* 1975; 81(10). *Dr. Warder's contributions to AFA and history of U. S. Conservation movement.*

Frederick, John W. *Biography of Dr. John Aston Warder.* Columbus, OH. *Unpublished biography by a researcher in Botany Department of the Ohio State University.*

Hedrick, U. P. with addendum by Woodburn, Elizabeth. *A History of Horticulture in America to 1860.* Portland, OR: Timber Press; (1950) 1988. *Brief mentions of Warder's contributions to pomology and horticulture in the Ohio River Valley.*

Warder, Dr. John Aston. *Hedges and Evergreens: A Complete Manual for the Cultivation, Pruning, and Management of All Plants Suitable for American Hedging.* New York, NY: A. O. Moore; (1858) 1859.

Warder, Dr. John Aston. *"Report on Forests and Forestry." Reports of the Commissioners to the International Exhibition held at Vienna, 1873.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office; 1875. *Report on products and methods of management for forests in Europe.*

Warder, Dr. John Aston. *Rural Cemeteries and Landscape Gardening.* Columbus, OH: G. J. Brand & Co.; 1881. *General principles.*

Warder, Dr. John Aston (Ed.). *Western Horticultural Review Magazine.* Cincinnati, OH: Morgan & Overend; 3 Vols. -- 1850-1853. *General horticultural and landscape gardening information, includes some A. J. Downing articles. Continued in 1854 as The Horticultural Review and Botanical Magazine.*

Warder, Dr. John Aston, and James, David L. and Joseph F. *Woody Plants of Ohio.* Cincinnati, OH: (uncredited); 1882. *Listing of woody plants, native and adapted to Ohio. Remarks on use and adaptability to region.*

Warder, John Aston and Ward, Jas. W. (Eds.). *The Horticultural Review and Botanical Magazine.* 1854. *General horticultural and botanical information for the Ohio River Valley.*

Williams, Sherda K. *A Conceptual Landscape Plan for Integrating Residential Development on an historic estate:*

"Aston" -- North Bend, Ohio. Muncie, IN: Ball State University; 1992. *Unpublished master's thesis on property owned (1851-1883) and designed by John A. Warder as a* ferme ornée, *based on Downing's principles.*

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The archives of The Ohio State University Library, *American Forest* and the American Forestry Association, Washington, D.C. contain materials relating to John Warder.

Contributed by Sherda K. Williams

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Welch, Adonijah Strong, b. 1821, d. 1889. Adonijah Strong Welch was born in East Hampton, CT on April 12, 1821. At the age of 18, Welch moved to Michigan where he prepared for college at the academy at Romeo. He was then admitted to the University of Michigan (1843), receiving the degrees of B.A. (1846) and M.A. (1852). He studied law (1846-1847). He was admitted to the bar, but chose not to practice.

Welch was elected principal of the first union or graded school in Michigan at Jonesville (1847). He served as principal for two years and then joined the California gold rush, where he remained for over a year. Because of his success in the conduct of the union school at Jonesville, Welch was offered, and accepted, the principalship of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, MI (1851), where he remained for 15 years.

While in Michigan, Welch conducted numerous teachers' institutes (1852-53), lectured on education, and served as trustee of the Michigan Agricultural College. He also aided in organizing the State Teachers' Association, serving as its first President. He was for many years, prominent in its management. In 1865, due to impaired health, Welch left the Normal School, moving to Florida, where he was elected to the U.S. Senate (1867-1869).

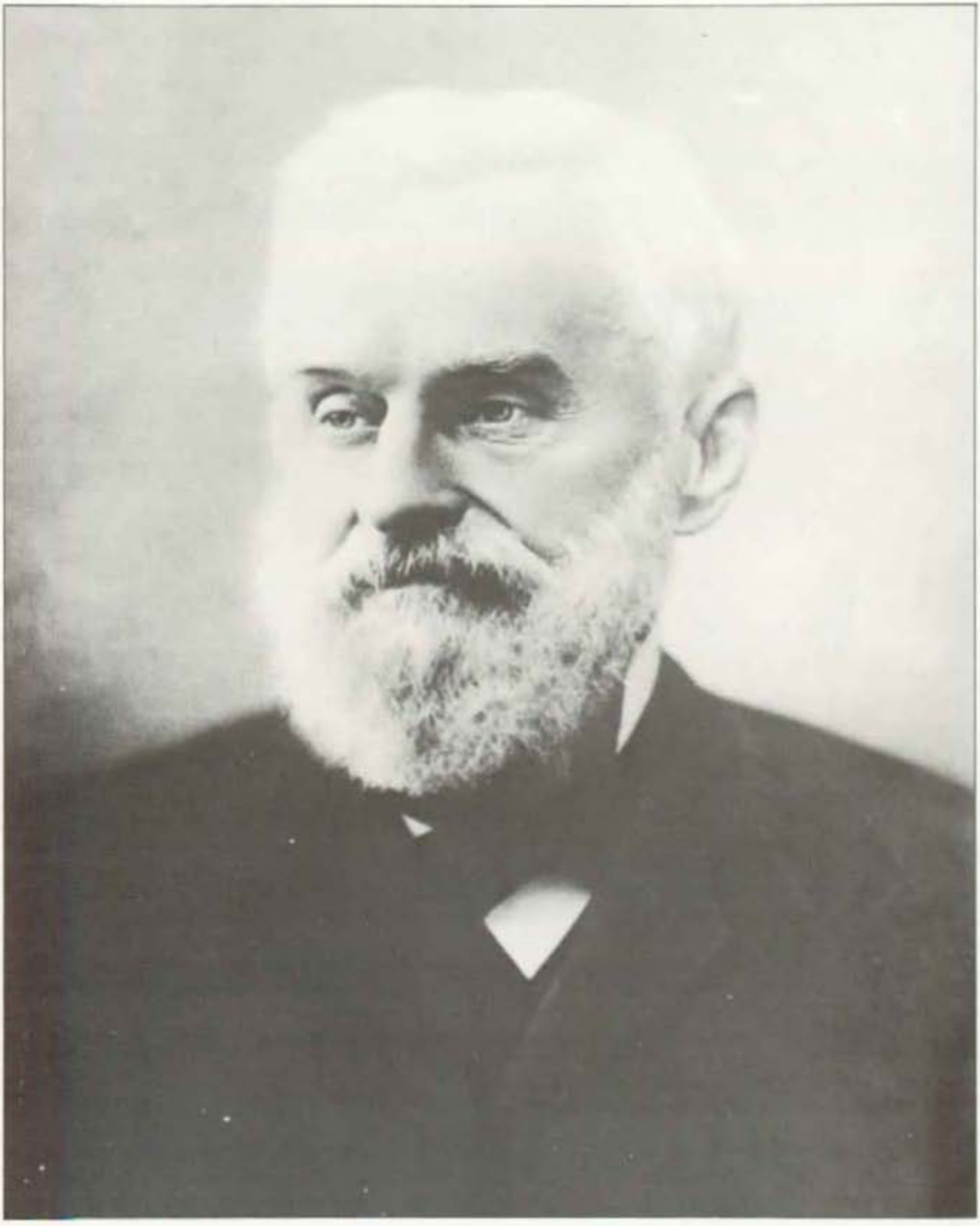
On May 11, 1868, A. S. Welch was appointed to the Presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College by the Board of Trustees, the position for which Welch terminated his Senatorial career. He was inaugurated March 17, 1869, as the first President of the Iowa State Agricultural College. There Welch found a splendid opportunity and wealth of raw material with which to practice the thing he liked best to do, landscape gardening. In addition to his administrative work, he lectured on landscape gardening, using Andrew Jackson Downing's *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* as a text for his nine week course. La Verne W. Noyes describes this early class in a letter to Dr. L. H. Pammel. "President Welch had a landscape gardening class using Downing's book for a text book, and to many of us who were in the class, he talked of the plans and of the practical work; in fact the demonstration on the grounds was the principal feature of the landscape gardening class." With the help of 35 to 40 students, who were required to work three hours daily for the institution, Welch put into practice his teaching on landscape gardening.

Welch was a practical (not theoretical) landscape gardener. Having very little to guide him in selection of plants for Iowa, he depended largely on native species. With fewer than one hundred students on the campus, Welch laid out the campus, locating buildings, drives, walks, groups of trees and shrubbery. Dr. L. H. Pammel wrote in *The Proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association* that "One of the most enduring monuments Dr. Welch has left to the State, is this beautiful campus which may serve as a model for future planting and arrangement in Iowa....His judgement, we may say after thirty years' trial is excellent." When La Verne Noyes brought O. C. Simonds to Ames to continue work on the campus, he related their appraisals of the work previously accomplished by Welch in a letter to Pammel. "Welch was certainly an artist in landscape gardening and had great experience and great taste for the work. Mr. Simonds is very anxious, so far as can be done at this late date, to follow the plan which was laid out, which he says was admirable."

Welch served as President from 1869 until failing health obliged him to resign in 1883. After resigning, he accepted a commission from the U.S. government to investigate and report upon the organization and management of the leading agricultural schools in Europe. He visited Germany, England and Belgium and issued his report, which was published in 1885. Following his return to the college, he accepted the Chair of History of Civilization and Practical Psychology. He occupied himself with the duties of this Professorship and the writing of several books on English, until his death at his winter home in Pasadena, CA on March 4, 1889.

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"A. S. Welch Was First College President." *The Alumnus of Iowa State*. XXVIII(7). Ames, IA: Iowa State College; 1933. *Brief career summary with standard information.*



Adonijah Strong Welch. *(Photo courtesy of Iowa State University.)*

Budd, J. L. "Condition of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry for the Year 1877; The Lawn and Drives." *Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural Collecte and Farm, Made to the Governor of Iowa for the Years 1876 and 1877.* Des Moines, IA: R. P. Clarkson, State Printer; 1877.

"Dr. A. S. Welch." *Catalogue of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, 1889.* Ames, IA: Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts; Gue, Benjamin F. "At Rest. Ex-governor Gue's Address." *The Aurora of The Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.* April 1889: XVIII(1). Iowa Agricultural College.

Malone, Dumas (Ed.). *Dictionary of American Biography.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; 1939. Vol. XIX.

"Our Presidents, Past and Present." *The Alumnus: Iowa State College.* March 1929.

Pammel, L. H. "Dr. A. S. Welch." *The Proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association: Fourth Annual Meeting, Des Moinnes, Iowa, December 12-13, 1904.* Iowa City, IA: By the Association; 1905.

Welch, Adonijah Strong. *Report on the Organization and Management of Seven Agricultural Schools in Germany, Belgium, and England, made to Hon. George B. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, by A. S. Welch, LL.D.* Washington, DC: Goverment Printing Office; 1885. *107 pp. (Dept. of Agriculture Report No. 36.)*

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The Iowa State University, Ames, IA maintains archival holdings relating to Adonijah Strong Welch.

Contributed by Robert R. Harvey

◆

Whiting, Edward Clark, b. 1881, d. 1962. Edward Clark Whiting was born in Brooklyn, NY in August, 1881. He spent his entire professional career with the Olmsted firm, joining them in 1905 after a year of graduate study in landscape architecture following his graduation from Harvard University (1903).

Whiting began as a drafter and general designer, progressing to partnership in the firm in 1921. During WWI, he spent one year away from the firm (1918) working in Washington, DC on the design of cantonments under his Olmsted colleague, George Gibbs, for the Construction Division of the Army. Whiting was thoughtful and articulate, as is reflected in his published articles, as well as his professional correspondence. His writings consistently express the principle that landscape design must integrate the compositional tenets of a fine art -- unity, balance, harmony, rhythm -- with the ever-changing palette of nature -- climate, topography and living materials -- to create environments of beauty and function. In his writings and other endeavors, Whiting followed Olmsted's example, expressing the belief that park planning should serve the public's needs, providing recreational spaces of various types and sizes near population clusters. But more than active recreation, he was a strong proponent for "real landscape parks in which the preservation of scenery is the basic function," subordinating athletic fields to peripheral areas. Landscape beauty, however, could also take the form of a learning laboratory, as in the Hartford Arboretum, where the plantings were planned not only for botanical relationships, but to create complete aesthetic compositions to cultivate "public appreciation of the value and uses of plants as components of that beauty."

Whiting's writings also evidence a strong sense of mission regarding the professional practice of landscape architecture in order to maintain high standards in creating public amenities. Toward that end, he chaired the American Society of Landscape Architects Committee on Membership Qualifications for many years, served as President of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, and as Director, later President, of the Hubbard Educational Trust, Inc. He was elected a Fellow of ASLA in 1930.

Whiting listed his specialties as subdivision design, land planning for housing, industrial and institutional development. His work ranged from residential designs including: homes of G. A. Cluett, Williamstown, MA; E. K. Davis, Marston's Mills, MA; Edward V. Hartford's "Wando Plantation," Charleston, SC; and Lynn Troxel, Tiffin, OH; subdivisions such as Munsey Gardens, Manhasset, NY; Khakum Woods, Greenwich, CT; Cherokee Gardens and Indian Hills, Louisville, KY; institutional work: Catholic University and Trinity College, Washington, DC; Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, KY; cemeteries: North Purchase Cemetery, Attleboro, MA; Hillside Cemetery, Torrington, CT; Washtenong Memorial Park, Ann Arbor, MI. He worked on the Essex and Union County, N.J. park systems with John C. Olmsted and Percival



Edward Clark Whiting. *(Photo courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site.)*

Gallagher; on the parks in Louisville, KY with J.C. Olmsted and James Frederick Dawson; on the New Haven CT parks and city planning projects for Pittsburgh, PA and Newport, RI with Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

Whiting never retired, and was still an active partner of Olmsted Associates when he died on April 18, 1962 in Boston, MA.

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American Society of Landscape Architects. *Illustrations of Work of Members*. New York, NY: J. Hayden Twiss; 1932. *Photo of estate of J. E. Aldred, Glen Cove, NY.*

Architecture and Design. August 1939. *Special issue devoted to photographs of the work of Olmsted Brothers, including the following projects with which Whiting was involved: the Hartford Arboretum; subdivision plan of estate of William G. Rockefeller, Greenwich, CT; Art Museum, Cleveland, OH; estate of J. E. Aldred, Glen Cove, NY; and estate of E. K. Davis, Osterville, MA (pictured in an advertisement for Gillis and Clune, landscape construction).*

Elwood, P. H. Jr (Ed.). *American Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co.; 1924. *Photos of estate of Warren Bicknell, Cleveland, OH (pp. 110-111, 188); estate of Henry G. Lapham, Brookline, MA (pp. 116- 117, 188); and estate of J. E. Aldred, Glen Cove, NY (pp. 121, 187).*

"Edward C. Whiting." *Boston Globe*. 19 April 1962. *Brief obituary notice.*

"E. C. Whiting, Landscape Architect." *Boston Herald*. 19 April 1962. *Obituary.*

"Edward Whiting Rites Tomorrow." *Boston Traveler*. 19 April 1962. *Obituary.*

[Harvard College] Class of 1903--Third Report. Cambridge, MA: Privately Printed; 1913. *Autobiographical entries on Whiting appear in this and subsequent reports. Third Report (1913), pp. 556-557; Fourth Report (1920), pp. 325-326; Vicennial Report (1923), p. 91; Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report (1928), pp. 1043-44; Thirtieth Anniversary Report (1933), pp. 185-186; Thirty-Fifth Anniversary Report (1938), p. 239;*

Fortieth Anniversary Report (1943), pp. 260-261; Forty-Fifth Anniversary Report (1948), p. 135; and Fiftieth Anniversary Report (1953), pp. 868-870.

Boston Society of Landscape Architects. *Year Book for 1929.* Boston, MA: Office of the Publication Committee; 1929. *Photos of George A. Cluett garden, Williamstown, MA; and Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, OH.*

Marquis, W. B.; Richardson, A. P.; and Hudak, J. G. "Memorial Minute: Edward Clark Whiting." *Bulletin of the American Society of Landscape Architects.* August 1962; 105: 10. *Obituary by colleagues at Olmsted Associates.*

Whiting, Edward C.; et al. "Henry Vincent Hubbard: An Official Minute on His Professional Life and Work." *Landscape Architecture.* January 1948; 38(2): 47-57. *Biographical notes, many from Hubbard's own writings, are joined with tributes to his achievements in the roles of office partner, teacher of landscape architecture and city planning, editor and school head, city planner, public servant, officer and trustee of the ASLA.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Large Residential Tract to be Undisturbed by Through Traffic." *The American City.* September 1927; 37: 366-367. *Observations on the planning of Munsey Gardens, Manhasset, NY, to provide a complete community.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Garden Design: Some Influences and Opportunities." *The Architectural Forum.* June 1922; 36: 211-216. *Observations on the balance of art and nature in the design of gardens, using Ormston as one example.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "The Gardens at Ormston: An American Countryseat in the English Manner." *Landscape Architecture.* July 1938; 28: 191-199. *Analysis of the design development at this significant estate, stressing the adherence to plan to create an harmonious whole of integrated parts.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Review of *Approach to Planting and the Selection of Plant Materials: A Monograph on the Design of Low-Rental Housing Projects*, by U.S. Housing Authority." *Landscape Architecture.* October 1940; 31: 38. *Positive review of a pamphlet considered by Whiting as a valuable contribution to planning.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Review of *Domestic Architecture of H. T. Lindeberg* by Royal Cortissoz." *Landscape Architecture.* April 1941; 31: 158. *Short positive review of the work of a respected architect of a gracious American living style.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Comment on *Tree Valuation: A Measure for Property Loss by Hurricane* by C. Coatsworth Pinkney." *Landscape Architecture.* October 1944; 35: 24-25. *Whiting's observations on estimating losses to property values from hurricane damage to landscape, a problem he was dealing with at this time for clients on Cape Cod (e.g., E. K. Davis).*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Henry Vincent Hubbard: Office Partner." *Landscape Architecture.* January 1948; 38: 51. *Memorial tribute.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Review of *Cambridge in 1775*, by Robert Ballou Lillie." *Landscape Architecture.* October 1949; 40: 41-42. *Review critical of lack of text and illustrations in volume.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Wayne E. Stiles: A Biographical Minute." *Landscape Architecture.* July 1953; 43: 179-180. *Obituary about a colleague; photo of Stiles.*

Whiting, Edward Clark and Phillips, William Lyman. "Frederick Law Olmsted--1870-1957: An Appreciation of the Man and his Achievements." *Landscape Architecture.* April 1958; 48: 145-157. *Articulate and thoughtful tribute to a colleague and teacher, included selected passages from Olmsted, Jr.'s writings and photographs.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Bremer Whidden Pond: A Biographical Minute." *Landscape Architecture.* Autumn 1959; 50: 47-48. *Tribute to a colleague who worked for a brief period at the Olmsted firm before becoming a teacher; photo of Pond.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Review of *New Approaches to Residential Land Development: A Study of Concepts and Innovations*, prepared under the Auspices of Urban Land Institute and National Association of Home Builders." *Landscape Architecture.* October 1961; 52: 48-51. *Positive review of volume on planning, noting need for flexibility in zoning and in the control/maintenance of open space.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "The Guiding Motives in the Design of a Modern Park." *Parks & Recreation.* March 1934; 17: 221-230. *Design statement concerning the planning for Warinanco Park, Union County, NJ.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Fort Tryon Park in New York City." *Parks & Recreation.* April 1935; 18: 301-309.

Analysis of the design for a topographically complex site, provide user amenities and retain the natural beauty.

Whiting, Edward Clark. "Claremont Park – The Problem and Its Solution." *Parks & Recreation*. May 1935; 18: 357-361. *Observations on the design rationale and development by F. L. Olmsted, Jr. of the site abutting Grant's Tomb and Riverside Church.*

Whiting, Edward Clark. "The Hartford Arboretum." *Parks & Recreation*. April 1938; 21: 353-414. *Explanation of plan and design development for arboretum.*

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The collection of plans, photos, correspondence, etc., at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA, is organized by job number, and has not yet been catalogued in a manner to enable easy identification and retrieval of items produced by Whiting alone. Whiting's personal folder, Job #371, in the Post-1949 Correspondence Files, contains miscellaneous material concerning biographical and work-related information.

Contributed by Arleyn Levee

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Wilder, Louise Beebe, b. 1878, d. 1938. Louise Beebe Wilder, one of the country's best-known garden writers, was born in Baltimore, MD in 1878. Educated privately, she married architect Walter Robb Wilder in 1902 and, soon after, they purchased their country place, "Balderbrae," near Suffern, NY. Beginning in 1913, Wilder described her garden there in articles for such publications as *The Garden Magazine*, *Country Life*, and *Good Housekeeping*, and in two books, *My Garden* (1916) and *Colour in My Garden* (1918). These established her reputation as a talented horticulturist and garden writer.

Soon after WWI, Wilder moved to a new home in suburban Bronxville, NY. There she concentrated on the rock plants that had increasingly attracted her attention. Most of her writing after 1920 concerned rock plants and rock gardens. She both benefitted from and stimulated the burgeoning interest in the subject. Wilder defined "rock plant" broadly, so much of her subject matter was applicable to the larger garden picture, both then and now.

In February, 1925, Wilder began a column in *House and Garden* that she continued until her death. Her magazine work was largely confined to *House and Garden* during this period. The column gave her a distinguished platform from which to share her extensive knowledge of plants. Many of these articles were collected and published as books, in the common practice of the period. She published a total of eleven books. One, *The Rock Garden* (1933), was excerpted from the earlier *Adventures in My Garden and Rock Garden* (1923). Another was not a garden title, so nine books may be said to constitute her relevant body of work.



Louise Beebe Wilder. View of Wilder's rock garden in Bronxville, NY. *(Pleasures and Problems of a Rock Garden, 1928.)*

Wilder's influence resulted from her literary ability as well as her knowledge of plants. She popularized many little known species and played a significant role in the choice of plant material in the gardens of her era.

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Marranca, Bonnie (Ed.). *American Garden Writing*. NY: PAJ Publications; 1988. *Gleanings from garden lives -- then and now. Includes Wilder's essay on the "Pleasures of the Nose" (p. 29).*

Miller, Lynden. "Replanting a Rainbow." *Hortus*. August 1991: 54-60. *Wilder and Balderbrae in its heyday.*

Rockwell, F. F. *The Home Gardens Handbooks: Rock Gardens*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1930. *Suggestions and descriptions of rock gardens. An illustrated "how to" book including plant lists. Introduction by Wilder.*

Townsend, Reginald T. (Ed.). *The Book of Gardens and Gardening*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page and Company; 1924. *Essays on gardens by notable landscape architects. Well illustrated. Herbaceous plantings.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *Adventures in a Suburban Garden*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1931. *Part 1 contains material about plants and color schemes for the perennial border. Part 2 focuses on specific plant genera and families appropriate for the rock garden.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *Adventures with Hardy Bulbs*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company; 1936. *Various uses for bulbs -- naturalizing, rock gardens, etc. A thorough discussion of many bulbs by type. Includes many little-known species.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *Color in My Garden*. New York, NY: Atlantic Monthly; 1990. *"Introduction to the New Edition" by Lynden Miller provides a brief critical and biographical introduction to Wilder and her work (pp. xvii-xxvi).*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *Colour in My Garden*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page; 1918. *A lavish exploration of color through the seasons in Wilder's perennial garden. Illustrations from Anna Winegar's paintings are in color, unusual in American garden books of this period.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *The Fragrant Garden*. New York: Dover; 1974. *Reissue of* The Fragrant Path *(1932).*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *The Fragrant Path*. New York: Macmillan; 1932. *Widely recognized book on the topic of fragrant plants. Thorough and wide-ranging.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *The Garden in Color*. New York: Macmillan; 1937. *Wilder's brief remarks on plants accompany color photographs. Organized seasonally and features plants and flower arrangements, not gardens.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *My Garden*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page & Co.; 1916. *An account of Wilder's first important garden, Balderbrae, and its plants through the seasons. Very different in tone from her later books. Wilder's first book.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *Pleasures and Problems of a Rock Garden*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran; 1928. *Wilder's most extensive book on rock gardens and their plant materials.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *The Rock Garden*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran; 1933. *Reprint of rock garden material from* Adventures in My Garden *and* Rock Garden.

Wilder, Louise Beebe. *What Happens in My Garden*. New York: The Macmillan Company; 1935. *Mostly rock plants. Some subjects for the perennial border. Dovecotes and a white garden in Wales -- unusual topics for Wilder. No photos.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. "Color in the Garden." *Country Life in America*. March 1918; XXXIII(5): 27-40. *Extensive discussion of the subject with color drawings by Anna Winegar; plans and sketches by J. M. Rose of Balderbrae estate.*

Wilder, Louise Beebe. "The Appeal of the Rock Garden." *Country Life in America*. March 1919; XXXV(5): 29-33. *Thorough discussion of the subject with photos, plant list. Drawings by A. Winegar.*

Contributed by Virginia Lopez Begg

◆

Wright, Richardson, b. 1886, d. 1961. Richardson Wright was born in Philadelphia, PA in 1886. After his graduation from Trinity College, Hartford, CT (1910), he worked briefly as a newspaper editor in Albany, NY and then spent a year as a foreign correspondent in Russia. Returning to New York City, he became a literary and theatre critic for *The New York Times* and *Smart Styles* (1911-1914). He was then appointed editor of *House and Garden* (1914), where he remained until 1950. In this position and through the many books he wrote or edited on gardens and gardening, houses, interior design and related matters, Wright became one of the most influential tastemakers of his time.

Wright came to *House and Garden* as the interest of many Americans in both house and garden-making was reaching a peak. Wright was a man of great erudition in many fields. In addition, he seemed to have the unerring ability to keep his finger on the cultural pulse of his upper-middle-class audience and to publish top-quality material on subjects of interest to those readers. Wright's

House and Garden featured articles by most of the important landscape designers and horticulturists of the era who showed themselves at all willing to write about their work.

Richardson Wright encouraged the writing careers of many authorities, including E. H. Wilson and Louise Beebe Wilder, both of whom wrote regularly for *House and Garden*. He provided a forum for many women garden writers at a time when women were struggling to enter the professions. He also sought to coax men into the garden by arguments as creative as describing gardening as a sport.

Wright was ubiquitous in the garden world, serving as Chair of the International Flower Show in New York, President of the American Rose Society, as a Director of the New York Horticultural Society, to name only a few of his commitments. A writer as well as editor, Wright's running editorial commentary in *House and Garden* on the state of America's houses and gardens and on a wide variety of related issues, make thoughtful and intelligent reading. Even today they demonstrate his extensive knowledge and experience.



Richardson Wright, c. early 1930s. *(House and Garden.)*

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Wright, Richardson. *Another Gardener's Bed-Book.* Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott; 1933. *Like the 1929 publication, a brief gardening profile. Includes garden history, folklore, plant description, etc. for each day of the year. Reflects Wright's extensive knowledge and social connections related to the subject.*

Wright, Richardson. *Flowers for Cutting and Decoration.* New York, NY: E. P. Dutton; 1923. *Basic instructions on how and what to grow for flower arranging among annuals, perennials and flowering shrubs. Little design information.*

Wright, Richardson. *Gardener's Tribute.* Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott; 1949. *Nine essays on figures and events from garden history. Written to honor the thirtieth anniversary of his Connecticut garden.*

Wright, Richardson. *The Gardener's Bed-Book.* Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott; 1929. *A brief gardening profile. Includes garden history, folklore, plant description, etc. for each day of the year.*

Wright, Richardson. *The Gardener's Day Book.* Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott; 1938. *Like the* Gardener's Bed-Book *publications, a brief gardening profile.*

Wright, Richardson. *Greedy Gardeners.* Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott; 1955. *Wright's last garden book. Slim volume of chapters on his favorite plants; written from his retirement garden on Cape Cod.*

Wright, Richardson (Ed.). *House and Garden's Book of Gardens.* New York, NY: Conde Nast Company; 1921. *Collection of American gardens. Contains specific information regarding the landscape architect and plant materials. Extensive illustrations.*

Wright, Richardson (Ed.). *House and Garden's Second Book of Gardens.* New York, NY: Conde Nast Company; 1927. *Similar material from later issues of House and Garden. Shows the progression of garden design during the 1920s.*

Wright, Richardson. *The Practical Book of Outdoor Flowers.* Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott; 1924. *A full and thorough treatment of flower gardening in all its aspects. Popular for years. Wright wrote from both study and experience.*

Wright, Richardson. *A Small House and Large Garden*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin; 1924. *Wide-ranging thoughts gathered about Wright's country place in Connecticut. A very popular genre in the 1920s and 1930s.*

Wright, Richardson. *The Story of Gardening*. New York, NY: Dodd, Mead; 1934. *A world history of gardening written for the general reader. Includes photographs, line drawings and a bibliography.*

Wright, Richardson. *Truly Rural*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin; 1922. *The first garden book Wright wrote. An account of how he found his Connecticut place and how he made his garden there.*

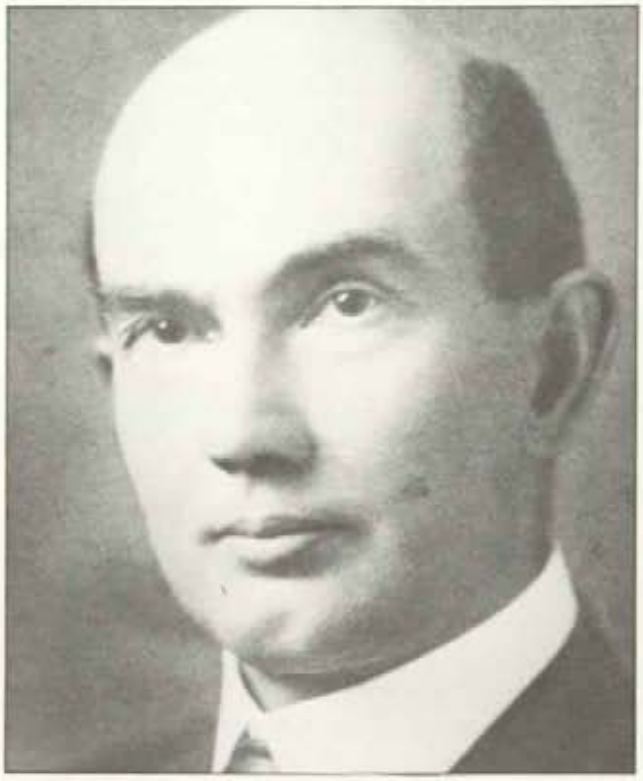
Wright, Richardson. *The Winter Diversions of a Gardener*. Philadelphia, PA: J. B. Lippincott; 1934. *Five essays based on people and events in garden history. Includes illustrations, notes, and a bibliography.*

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There are no known archives of Richardson Wright at this time.

Contributed by Virginia Lopez Begg

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Alanson Phelps Wyman. *(Photo courtesy of Scott Mehaffey.)*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps, b. 1870, d. 1947. Alanson Phelps Wyman received a B.S. in Agriculture from Cornell University (1897). He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1902-1904) where he took special courses in architecture, landscape design and engineering. Wyman was a drafter for O. C. Simonds (1897-1898), for D. W. Langdon (1898), for Olmsted Brothers (1899-1902), and for Charles Platt (summers, 1902-1903). He spent the summer of 1904 touring Europe.

When Wyman returned from his travels, he opened his own practice in Chicago and spent part of his time teaching landscape gardening at the University of Illinois. In 1911, he opened an office in Minneapolis where he became very active in the American Society of Landscape Architects. He was elected him a Fellow (1912). He also participated in various civic organizations, serving on the Minneapolis Park Board (1916-1924), and the Minneapolis Planning Commission (1921-1924).

In 1924 Wyman went to Milwaukee where he was appointed as the landscape architect for the Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department, resigning in 1926 to return to private practice. He continued his own practice until his death in 1947, primarily designing parks including the Wisconsin Rapids Parks System and residential projects such as E. Rockefeller McCormick's "Villa Turicum", Lake Forest, IL. He also prepared the plan for the State Capitol Grounds at Pierre, SD.

Later in his life, Wyman's interest focused on planning. He devoted much effort and time to persuading the Land Commission of the City of Milwaukee to prepare a master plan. (Recognizing the lake front area to have great potential for development.) Wyman worked on many of these projects without compensation.

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American Society of Landscape Architects. *Illustrations of Works of Members*. New York: J. Haden Twiss; 1932. *Residences of F. Gordon McGroch, Shorewood, WI and F. P. Hixon, Lake Forest, IL. Photos only.*

American Society of Landscape Architects. *Illustrations of Works of Members*. New York: J. Hudson Twiss; 1934. *The garden of Mr. B. J. Denman, Wilmette, IL. Photo only.*

Boerner, Alfred L. "Necrology: Phelps Wyman: A Biographical Minute." *Landscape Architecture Magazine.* 1948; 38(3): 110-111. *Obituary; photo.*

Cavanaugh, W. F., et al. *Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department First Annual Report.* 1924. *Numerous plans for parkways throughout Milwaukee County as proposed by Wyman and E. A. Howard, Supervising Engineer, under Cavanaugh, Highway Commissioner and Planning Engineer.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Parks and Playground Design." *American Landscape Architect.* November, 1931: 12-15. *Published paper from the American Institute of Park Executives annual meeting in Toronto. Wyman's design approach to Mount Curve Triangle (Douglas Ave.), Minneapolis, MN and Wisconsin Rapids River Parkway, Wisconsin Rapids, WI.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. *The Arrangement and Planting of School Grounds (Circular).* Urbana, IL: University of Ilinois Agriculture Experimental Station; March 1910. *Wyman's recommendations for planning and planting school grounds, including a plant list and a sample plan of Pugh School, Decatur, IL (William Carbys Zimmerman, architect).*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. *Built in Milwaukee: An Architectural View of the City.* Milwaukee, WI: City of Milwaukee; 1981. *Cites Wyman as a landscape architect for "Parklawn"; WPA Housing Project Authority of the City of Milwaukee, 1930s.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Small Lot Design Bureau: Number Six of the Series." *American Landscape Architect.* June-July 1932: 21-23. *F. Gordon McGroch residence: Milwaukee, WI.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Why the Summer White House Went to the Black Hills." *Landscape Architecture.* 1927; 17(4): 325-326. *Recounting the site selection process used for establishing Custer State Park Lodge, Black Hills, VT (used by President Coolidge as a summer home).*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Garden of George W. Mead, Esq., Wisconsin Rapids, WI." *Landscape Architecture.* 1928; 18(2): 159. *Photo only.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "A Preliminary Study of the Badlands of North Dakota." *Landscape Architecture.* April, 1930; 20(3): 178-186. *Wyman's condensed report from autumn, 1929 of "Bad Lands" for Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Park.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Every State Its Own Woody Ornamentals." *Landscape Architecture.* 1932; 22(1): 39-40. *". . . a plea for a series of minor experiment stations in every state for testing woody ornamentals."*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "A New Drive Intersection." *Parks and Recreation.* March/April 1925: 8(4): 358-359. *Third essay in series. Expresses the need for arterial roads through parks, with right-angle intersections. Suggests that automobiles have made many previous park roads obsolete.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "New York's Central Park as Seen by a Western Landscape Architect." *Parks and Recreation.* July/August 1925: 8(6): 513-515. *Observations of a visit to the park, with recommendations for restoration and effective "modernization" of park facilities.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Playground Decoration." *Parks and Recreation.* January/February 1925: 8(3): 233-234. *Second essay in series. Expresses value of collaborative playground design to achieve beauty through function and appropriateness.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Use of People as Park Ornaments." *Parks and Recreation.* May/June 1925: 8(5): 443-444. *Fifth in a series. Expresses the value of motion and activity as a visual attraction in parks.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Wild Flowers in Park Woods." *Parks & Recreation.* July/August 1925: 8(6): 519-20. *Promotes limited access to wildflower preserves in large parks, includes recommendations for pedestrian barriers. Photo of Grant Park woods, Milwaukee, MI.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Without Views, No Park." *Parks and Recreation.* March/April 1925: 8(4): 359-361. *Fourth in a series. Expresses the need for views in parks and the elements for composing a successful view.*

Wyman, Alanson Phelps. "Why Beauty in Parks?" *Parks and Recreation.* January/February 1924: 8(3): 232-233. *First in series of essays. Attributes the need for parks to innate human desire for beauty.*

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Archival collections for Alanson Phelps Wyman include his professional library at the University of Illinois and the Wisconsin Architecture Archives, Milwaukee, WI, which houses plans by Wyman.

Contributed by Scott Mehaffey

INDIVIDUAL ENTRIES

The following is a list of individuals that have been included in the *Pioneers* data base files to date. Those names that appear in italic are included in this publication. The list is constantly growing. Please use the form that appears at the end if you have further information or suggestions.

Stanley Abbott, FASLA (1908-1975)
Tracy Hayes Able (b. 1893)
Edward P. Adams
Charles Gibbs Adams
George J. Albrecht, FASLA (1908-1975)
Arthur Haddon Alexander, FASLA (1918-1969)
Alma Alison
Nellie Beatrice Allen (1869-1961)
Robert Allerton (1873-1964)
H. A. Alspach (fl. 1910s)
Dorothy May Anderson (1903-1993)
Edith Greaves Antognolli (b. 1912)
John A. Arnold
Iris Ashwell (b. 1897)
Franz Aust (1885-1968)
Andrew Auton
Mabel Keyes Babcock (1862-1931)
Nathaniel Bacon
Margaret Henderson Bailie
Liberty Hyde Bailey (1858-1954)
Anne Baker (1890-1943)
Harriet Rodes Bakewell
Frederick Barlow, Jr., FASLA (1902-1953)
Helen Mackenzie Barnes
Nathan Franklin Barrett (1845-1919)
Harold Bartholomew
Arthur C. Barton (1907-1980)
Tom Barton
John Bartram (1699-1777)
Katherine Bashford
Alice M. Bauhan (1902-1962)
Douglas G. Baylis, FASLA (1915-1971)
Eugene Baumann
Sylvester Baxter (1850-1927)
Robert Washburn Beal
E. Hamilton Bell
O. J. Haslett Bell
Margaret Eaglesfield Bell (b. 1888)
Edward H. Bennett (1874-1954)
Wilhelm Benque (1914-1905)
Olaf Benson
Marie M. Berger (b. 1907)
Jacob Bigelow (1787-1879)
Wilhelm Christian Bischoff (1787-1881)
Russell Van Nest Black (1893-1969)
Erle O. Blair
Faith Florence Jones Block (b. 1907)
Harold Hill Blossom, FASLA (1879-1935)
Alfred Boerner (1900-1955)
William Booth (1807-1872)
Charles L. Borie (1861-1943)
William Welles Bosworth (1868-1966)
Myrl Elijah Bottomley (1893-1956)
Henry N. Boucher
Ernest William Bowditch (1850-1915)
Dr. John R. Bracken, FASLA (1891-1979)
William Dunlop Brackenridge (1810-1893)
Ernest Braunton
Vera Poggi Breed (1890-1967)
Franklin Nathan Brett, FASLA (1865-1952)
W.W. Briggeman
Loutrell W. Briggs (1893-1977)
John W. Bright, FASLA (1932-1992)
Arthur Freeman Brinckerhoff, FASLA (1880-1959)
John R. Brinley, FASLA (1863-1947)
Hermann Brookmann
Alfred Hulse Brooks (1871-1924)
James Henry Brooks, FASLA (1906-1980)
Katherine Brooks
Louise Bush-Brown (b. 1887)
James Bush-Brown, FASLA (b. 1882)
James F. Brown (1869-1937)
Herbert Browne (1860-1946)
Charles G. Bryant (fl. 1830s)
Elizabeth Bullard, FASLA (1847-1916)
Helen Elise Bullard (b. 1896)
Oliver Crosby Bullard
Charles Bullfinch
William Bullock
George Burnap
Daniel Hudson Burnham (1846-1912)
Donald W. Bush, FASLA (1898-1979)
Hans Bushbauer
Hans Bussinck
Frank M. Button
Laurence S. Caldwell
Harold A. Caparn, FASLA (1864-1945)
Arthur Hawthorne Carhart (1891-1978)
George A. Carlson
Willa Cloys Carmack
William Gray Carnes, FASLA (b. 1907)
William Carvill (fl. 1830s)
Marjorie Sewell Cautley (1892-1954)
Noel Chamberlain, FASLA (1880-1943)
Walter Chambers, FASLA (b. 1907)
Helen (Witham) Chamlee
Hannah J. Champlin

Joseph Everett Chandler (1864-1945)
Stephen Child, FASLA (1866-1936)
Eleanor H. Christie, FASLA (b. 1890)
Thomas Dolliver Church (1902-1978)
Agnes Selkirk Clark, FASLA (1898-1983)
Elizabeth Books Clark
Gilmore D. Clarke, FASLA (1892-1982)
Charles P. Clayton, FASLA (b. 1911)
Horace William Shaler Cleveland (1814-1900)
Henry Sargent Codman (1859-1893)
Ernest T. Coe
Clara Stimson Coffey, FASLA (b. 1894)
Marian Cruger Coffin, FASLA (1876-1957)
Amy Cogswell (d. 1954)
F.M. Cole
Clarence Cornelius Combs, FASLA (1892-1958)
Arthur Coleman Comey, FASLA (1886-1954)
George Carroll Cone (1862-1942)
Wilbur D. Cook, Jr., FASLA
George Cooke
David Coolidge
Avery Coonley (1870-1920)
Elizabeth Tanenbaum Cooper (b. 1910)
Gordon D. Cooper (1884?-1949)
Robert Morris Copeland (1830-1874)
Joseph Copp, Jr.
Francis Cormier, FASLA (1900-1978)
Ralph D. Cornell, FASLA (1890-1972)
Horace Cotton
Lucille Council
Laurie Davidson Cox, FASLA (1885-1968)
Jacob L. Crane
George Abraham Crawley (1880-1952)
Robert B. Cridland (fl. 1920s)
Frank H. Culley
Mary Parsons Cunningham (d. 1934)
Joseph H. Curtis
Charles Curtiss
Will C. Curtis (1883-1969)
Howard Daniels (1815-1863)
Janet Darling (1913-1966)
Arthur Davidson
Frederick Archibald Davis (1890-1986?)
James Frederick Dawson (1874-1941)
Henry A. S. Dearborn (1783-1851)
Ruth Bramley Dean (1880-1932)
Oliver A. Deakin, FASLA (1907-1964)
Saco Reink DeBoer (1883-1974)
Alice DeForest
Alling Stephen DeForest, FASLA (1875-1957)
Lockwood DeForest, Jr.(1896-1949)
William F. Deknatel (1907-1973)
Eugene R. DeSilets, FASLA (1911-1978)
Thomas Henry Desmond, FASLA (1884-1950)
John DeWolf (1850-1913)
DeSuarez Diego (or Diago) (b. 1880)
Charles Hayes Diggs, FASLA (1888-1964)
Malcolm Howard Dill
Mira Lloyd Dock
Major David Douglass
Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852)
Earle Sumner Draper (b. 1893)
Achille DuChene
Oscar F. Dubuis (1849-1906)
Frances Duncan (1877-1972)
Wilbur H. Dunn
Frank M. Dutton
Joseph Earnshaw
Hans Jacob Ehlers (1804-1858)
Louis Augustus Ehlers (1835-1911)
Walter Elder
Charles Eliot (1859-1897)
Charles Eliot II (d. 1993)
F. R. Elliot
J. Wilkinson Elliott (1857-1939)
Stephen Elliott
George Eliwanger (1816-1905)
Philip Homer Elwood, FASLA (1884-1960)
Albert Enerson, FASLA (b. 1909)
Arthur Erfeldt
Andrew H. Ernst (1796-1861)
Frederick N. Evans, FASLA (1881-1946)
Morgan Evans, FASLA (b. 1910)
Walter August Julius Ewald, FASLA (1900-1976)
Wilson Eyre, Jr.(1858-1944)
F. Fabi
Beatrix Jones Farrand, FASLA (1872-1959)
H. E. Faul
Joseph Story Fay (1812-1897)
Hugh Vincent Feehan (1899-1952)
Hugh Findlay, FASLA (1879-1950)
Arthur Fitzgerald, FASLA (1897-1971)
Armistead Fitzhugh, FASLA (1895-1975)
John R. Fitzsimmons, FASLA (1896-1985)
Annette Hoyt Flanders, FASLA (1887-1946)
Bryant Fleming, FASLA (1877-1946)
Herbert Lincoln Flint, FASLA (1870-1955)
Charles W. Folsom
Clarence Fowler
Robert L. Fowler Jr., FASLA
William H. Frederick
Prentiss French, FASLA (b. 1894)
William M. R. French (1843-1914)
Anna Biddle Frishmuth
Paul Frost (1883-1957)
William Edward Frost (1843-1914)

Ethelbert Furlong
Percival Gallagher (1874-1934)
Joseph Gangemi
Charles William Garfield (1848-1934)
Alfred Geiffert, Jr., FASLA (1890-1957)
Florence Holmes Hill Gerke (1896-1964)
Walter Henry Gerke (d. 1982)
George Gibbs, Jr. FASLA (1878-1950)
Edmund G.B. Gilchrist (1885-1953)
Howard Gilkey
Charles Freeman Gillette, FASLA (1886-1969)
Genevieve Emma Gillette, FASLA (1898-1986)
Margaret Olthof Goldsmith
Beatrice Morgan Goodrich
Francis Hastings Gott
Samuel H. Gottscho (1874-1971)
John Grant
Carol Grant
A. Donald Gray
Jacques Auguste Henri Greber (1882-1962)
Rose Isabel Greeley, FASLA (1887-1969)
John Christop Wilhelm Greening (1829-1908)
James Leal Greenleaf, FASLA (1857-1933)
John Watt Gregg
John William Gregg, FASLA (1880-1969)
Walter Burley Griffin (1876-1937)
Ralph E. Griswold, FASLA (1894-1980s)
Albert Grove (1909-1974)
Ralph Ellis Gunns
Herman Haerlin
William Hager
George D. Hall
Glenn L. Hall, FASLA (1893-1954)
William Hammond Hall (1864-1934)
Stephen F. Hamblin (fl. 1920s-40s)
John J. Handrahan
S. Herbert Hare (1888-1960)
Sidney J. Hare, FASLA (1888-1960)
W. Mareclydd Harrison
Dorothea Katharine Harrison (1897-1978)
V. Ethelyn Harrison
Gretchen Harsbarger
Justin Hartzog, FASLA (1892-1963)
T. Hastings (fl. 1860s)
Ruth M. Havey
Ruth Hayden
U.P. Hedrick
Hans O. Heistad (1871-1945)
Peter Henderson (1822-1890)
Ernst Herminghaus (1890-1965)
William Hertrich
George Heussler (1751-1817)
Mattie Edwards Hewitt
Chauncey S. Hill
Sanford Hill
Lewis Parsons Hobart (1873-1954)
Noble Foster Hoggson (1865-1939)
Otto Holmdahl (d. 1970s)
Norman Valentine Holmes
Alden Hopkins, FASLA (1905-1960)
Agnes R. Hornbeck (b. 1908)
W. Hornal
Beatrice C. Horneman (b. 1906)
Herbert A. Horton
M. H. Horvath
Franz Hosp
Harry B. Hostetter (1893-1946)
Almerin Hotchkiss (1816-1903) (RG)
Edward Page Howard (d. 1928)
Paul Howard
Elizabeth Howerton (b. 1903)
Benjamin C. Howland, FASLA (1923-1983)
Roland Stewart Hoyt (1890-1968)
Henry Vincent Hubbard (1875-1947)
Theodora Kimball Hubbard (1887-1935)
Annie Oakes Huntington
George Cooper Huntington, FASLA (b. 1909)
Edward Huntsman-Trout, FASLA
Martha Brookes Brown Hutcheson (1872-1959)
Hugh Imlay
Umberto Innocenti, FASLA (1895-1986)
Alice Recknagel Ireys, FASLA
Norman Morrison Isham (1864-1942)
Mary Rutherfurd Jay
Thomas C. Jeffers, FASLA (1889-1952)
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)
William LeBaron Jenney (1832-1907)
Allen Ryerson Jennings, FASLA (b. 1893)
Jens Jensen (1860-1951)
Marshall I. Johnson (1892-1967)
Frances Benjamin Johnston
Helen Swift Jones, FASLA (b. 1890)
Thomas Hudson Jones, FASLA (1902-1970)
Peter Juley
Herbert J. Kellaway, FASLA (1867-1947)
Frederick Hedge Kennard (d. 1937)
Roger G. Kennedy
Sidney Stills Kennedy, FASLA (b. 1900)
George Alexander Kern
Maximillian G. Kern (fl. 1870s-1890s)
George Edward Kessler (1862-1923)
Louisa Yeomans (Mrs. Francis) King (1863-1948)
Stuart King, FASLA (1907-1970)
Frederick Kingsbury (1891-1943)
Malcolm Kirkpatrick, FASLA (1907-1955)
Howard Kneedler (1892-1986)

Emerson Knight, FASLA (1882-1960)
Arthur M. Kruse, FASLA (b. 1889)
Alfred Carlton Kuehl, FASLA (b. 1902)
Gertrude Deimel Kuh (1893-1977)
Rosalind Spring LaFontaine (b. 1892)
Alfred Basil LaGasse, FASLA (1922-1977)
Edward Harry Laird, FASLA (1901-1960)
Mary Deputy Lamson
Theodore Landry (1899-1980)
Calvin C. Laney (1850-1942)
Daniel Langton, FASLA (1864-1909)
Bryant V. Lathrop (1844-1916)
Carol H. Lawrence (b. 1898)
Edward Godfrey Lawson, FASLA (1890-1968)
Charles Dowing Lay, FASLA (1877-1956)
Emmett Layton, FASLA (b. 1905)
Ruth Layton
Charles Wellford Leavitt (1871-1928)
Edwin C. Leavitt
Louis LeConte (1782-1838)
Guy Lee
Ann Leighton
Louis Valcoulon LeMoyne (1860-1928)
Lawrence G. Linnard, FASLA (1901-1970s)
Arthur Little (1852-1925)
Alice Lockwood
Donald Loggins
Karl B. Lohmann, FASLA (1887-1963)
S. Lollesgard
Ruth London (1895-1966)
Elias A. Long
William G. Longenecker (1899-1969)
Nicholas Longfeather
Fritz Loonster
Elizabeth Lord (1887-1976)
Judith Eleanor Motley Low
James R. Lowe, Sr.
Guy Lowell (1870-1927)
Charles Nassau Lowrie, FASLA (1869-1940)
Joel Lundqvist (1894-1947)
Ferdinand Mangold (1828-1905)
Warren Henry Manning (1860-1938)
William S. Manning
J. Woodward Manning
William B. Marquis, FASLA (b. 1887)
Warren Lincoln Marsh
Elizabeth Johnson Marshall (b. 1912)
Eugene Richard Martini, FASLA (1915-1965)
Thomas Mawson (1861-1933)
Ruth S. May (b. 1908)
May Elizabeth McAdams (1881-1967)
Thomas Brown McClunie
Annette E. McCrea (fl. 1890s, d. 1928)
Irvin J. McCrary
Jean P. McDaniel
William R. McGeachin
Russell L. McKown, FASLA (b. 1894)
John McLaren (1846-1943)
Bernard McMahon (M'Mahon) (d. 1816)
William McMillan
George F. Meacham (1831-1917)
Elizabeth Meade (b. 1905)
Frank B. Meade
Franklin J. Meehan
Rachel Lambert Mellon
Stuart M. Mertz, FASLA
Campbell E. Miller, FASLA (1918-1983)
Wilhelm Tyler Miller (1869-1938)
Jeanette Minturn (b. 1909)
E. T. Mische, FASLA (RM) (1874-1934)
Donald Grant Mitchell (1822-1908)
Addison Mizner (1872-1933)
Eugene Davis Montillon, FASLA (d. 1973)
Anthony U. Morrell
John Barstow Morrill, FASLA (1893-1960)
Laval S. Morris, FASLA (1899-1983)
Earl Morrow, FASLA (b. 1897)
Seward H. Mott
Hallam Leonard Movius, FASLA (1880-1942)
Albe E. Munson (1906-1977)
Arthur Lewis Munson, FASLA (b. 1886)
Richard C. Murdock, FASLA
Richard B. Myrick, FASLA
Henry Nehrling (1853-1929)
Sam P. Negus
Swain Nelson (1829-1898?)
Thomas J. Nelson, FASLA (b. 1907)
Kenneth Henry Nichols Newton, FASLA (1900-1973)
Norman T. Newton, FASLA (1898-1992)
Arthur Richardson Nichols, FASLA (1880-1970)
Rose Standish Nichols
Phillyzse Noisette
John Nolen, FASLA (1869-1937)
Steven Nolan
John Noyes, FASLA (1886-1960)
Luke O'Dio (fl. 1800s)
Paul Oglesby
Stuart Ortloff
John Charles Olmsted, FASLA (1852-1920)
Frederick Law Olmsted Jr, FASLA (1870-1957)
Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903)
T.R. Otsuka
Jackson Alpert Outhet, FASLA (1876-1950)
Hubert Bond Owens, FASLA (1905-1989)
Marion V. Packard, FASLA
Rubee Jeffery Pearse FASLA

Raymond Page (1895-1992)
William W. Parce
Carl Rust Parker (1882-1966)
Cary Millholland Parker (b. 1902)
Andre Parmentier (1780-1830)
Edward S. Parsons
Mabel Parsons (1902-1964)
Samuel Parsons, Jr., FASLA (1844-1923)
Elizabeth Greenleaf Pattee, FASLA (b. 1893)
George Erwin Patton (1920-1991)
William C. Pauley (1893-1975) FASLA
Irving W. Payne
Theodore Payne
Louise Payson* (1894-1977)
Dorothy PeRubee Jeffery Pearse FASLA
Raymond Page (1895-1992)
Elbert Peets (1886-1968)
Charles Adams Platt (1861-1933)
Dorothy Perest Platt
Evelyn Poehler
Bremer W. Pond, FASLA (1884-1959)
Bruce Porter
Ernest Mitchell Pratt (1876-1945)
James Sturgis Pray (1871-1929)
William Punchard
Charles Pierpont Punchard, Jr.
Charles H. Ramsdell, FASLA (1879-1957)
William Gibbons Rantoul (1868?-1949)
Michael Rapuano, FASLA (1904-1975)
John Rausch
Jo Ray (1899-1973)
Eleanor Raymond
Eric Reeves
Elsa Rehmann (fl. 1920s)
Neel Reid (1885-1926)
Robert Sigmund Reisch, FASLA
John Adey Repton (1775-1860)
Richard S. Requa (1881-1941)
Lutah Maria Riggs
Russell H. Riley, FASLA (1903-1975)
M.C. Robbins
Edith A. Roberts (1881-1977)
Alfred Gordon Robinson (1896-1956)
Charles Mulford Robinson (1864-1917)
Florence Bell Robinson (1885-1973)
Eleanor Roche
Clifton E. Rogers, FASLA
Irving C. Root (1891-1973)
Ralph Rodney Root
Lanning Roper
James Rose (b. 1907)
William E. Rose, FASLA
Richard Rothe
Noreda A. Rotunno, FASLA (1898-1978)
Lester Rowntree (1879-1979)
Ned Rucker
L. Harvey Rude
Merel Seaman Sager, FASLA (b. 1899)
S. E. Sanders
Prentice Sanger (1881-1964)
Andrew Robson Sargent (1841-1927)
Charles Sprague Sargent (1841-1927)
Henry Winthrop Sargent (1810-1882)
Maud Sargent, FASLA (1909-1992)
Charles Goodwin Sauers (1893-1970)
William Saunders (1822-1900)
Claude Joseph Sauthier
Edward Sayers
Otto G. Schaffer, FASLA (b. 1886)
Richard Schermerhorn, FASLA (1877-1962)
Frank Andrew Schrepfer (1896-1940)
Edith Schryver (1901-1984)
Henry Schultheis, FASLA (1899-1967)
Reinhard Schuetze (1860-1909)
E.O. Schwagerl
Eva Scott (1877-1961)
Frank Jesup Scott (fl. 1870s)
Geraldine Knight Scott, FASLA (b. 1904)
Thomas W. Sears (1880-1966)
Frances Copley Seavy
Mabel Cabot Sedgiwick (d. 1936)
Elinor Seikel (b. 1918)
Kate Olivia Sessions (1857-1940)
Ruth Patricia Shellhorn, FASLA (b. 1909)
Louise Shelton (1867-1934)
Henry Whitcomb Shepherd, FASLA (1890-1961)
Lawrence Sheridan, FASLA (1887-1972)
Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1870-1950)
Arthur Asahel Shurcliff (1870-1957)
Sidney N. Shurcliff (1906-1981)
Richard D. Sias
John C. Sidney
Philip Douglas Simonds, FASLA
Ossian Cole Simonds, FASLA (1857-1931)
Wilbur E. Simonson, FASLA
Alice Orme Smith (1889-1980)
F.A. Cushing Smith, FASLA (1886-1981)
Faris Barton Smith (d. 1928)
Richard Averill Smith
Eric Ellis Soderholtz (1876-1959)
Mary Louise Speed (b. 1891)
Jacob John Spoon
Mary Elizabeth Sprout (Mrs. G. Clarke) (1906-1962)
Fletcher Steele, FASLA (1885-1971)
Edgar Stern
Louisa Bancroft Stevens

Thomas Nelson Stevens (1882-1966)
Markley Stevenson, FASLA (1885-1960)
Wayne E. Stiles, FASLA (1884-1953)
Elizabeth Leonard Strang (d. 1948)
Adolph Strauch (1822-1883)
William A. Strong, FASLA (b. 1891)
R. Butler Sturtevant (b. 1899)
Arthur C. Sylvester
Eda Sutermeister
Charles Reuel Sutton, FASLA (1900-1963)
Grace Tabor (b. 1873)
Margarita Tarr (1923-1991)
Albert Davis Taylor, FASLA (1883-1951)
Aubrey Tealdi
Celia Thaxter (1835-1894)
L. M. Thielen
Paul G. Thiene (1880-1971)
Catherine Jones Thompson, FASLA
David E. Thompson (1906-1972)
Kitty Thompson, FASLA
Robert Olive Thompson, FASLA (1895-1960)
Armand R. Tibbitt, FASLA (1891-1987)
Reginald Drury Tillson, FASLA (1899-1973)
Leon Denning Tilton (b. 1890)
Charles A. Tirrell
Frederick G. Todd (1876-1943)
Richard Tongg, FASLA (b. 1898)
F. P. Townsend
William Trelease
Dudley Trudgett
Rudolph Ulrich
Francis Townsend Underhill (1863-1929)
Loring Underwood, FASLA (1874-1930)
Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer
H. Leland Vaughan, FASLA (1905-1974)
Calvert Vaux (1824-1895)
Downing Vaux, FASLA (1856-1926)
Thomas Vint, FASLA (1894-1967)
Ferruccio Vitale (1875-1933)
Harold Stanley Wagner, FASLA (1892-1933)
John Aston Warder (1812-1883)
R.H. Warder
Charles F. Warner
Helen Bliss Warner, FASLA
George Warring
May Watts
Frank Albert Waugh (1869-1943)
Gregory B. Webb (1878-1948)
Janet Darling Webel, FASLA (1913-1966)
Nelva Margaret Weber, FASLA
William Webster (1817-1911)
Harold Evarts Weed
Susan H. Weeks
Jacob Weidenmann (1829-1893)
Ralph Mornington Weinrichter, FASLA (1884-1942)
Adonijah Strong Welch (1821-1889)
Winthrop A. Welch (d. 1914)
Stephen Minot Weld
Nelson Miller Wells (1895-1966)
William Widney Wells, FASLA (1910-1967)
Roy West, FASLA (1880-1941)
Robert Wheelwright (1884-1965)
Henry Preston White (1877-1927)
Stanley Hart White, FASLA (1891-1979)
Edward Clark Whiting, FASLA (1881-1962)
Charles Whitnall
Harlow Olin Whittemore, FASLA (1889-1961)
Brooks Edward Wigginton, FASLA (b. 1912)
Carl Williams Wild, FASLA (1905-1976)
Louise Beebe Wilder (1878-1938)
Cynthia Wiley (b. 1898)
Bradford Williams, FASLA (1897-1960)
Morley Jeffers Williams
Helen Van Pelt Wilson
Wayne H. Wilson, FASLA (b. 1912)
Harriet B. Wimmer, FASLA
Philip Winslow (1940-1989)
Margaret Winters
Conrad Wirth (d. 1993)
Theodore Wirth (1864-1949)
Henry Collier Wright (1868-1935)
Lloyd Wright (1890-1978)
Richardson Wright (1886-1961)
Alanson Phelps Wyman, FASLA (1870-1947)
George Arthur Yarwood, FASLA (b. 1903)
Florence Yoch (1890-1972)
Leon Zach, FASLA (1895-1966)
Samuel D. Zehrung

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Outline for Individual Entries

1. Brief Biography.

The entry may be up to one page (approximately 500 words) in length. Entries should include date and place of birth and death, educational background, primary career focus, a few "key" representative works, and list professional achievements, honors. Subjective and editorial comments should not be included in the entry.

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References should be provided to enable researchers to supplement information available in the biography. All references should be annotated. Types of references appropriate to the database include period sources by the practitioner, period sources by others, and modern sources. Please include complete bibliography information. If a referenced work is particularly rare, please include information as to where copies are located (e.g. Frances Loeb Library, Harvard University).

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Author

Title

Place of Publication Publisher Date

Brief Abstract

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Author

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ISBN 0-16-041974-3



