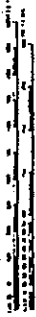


CITY OF BUFFALO - PARK COMMISSION

# DESIGN MAP OF SOUTH PARK

1988

SCALE



PLANNED BY J. B. WHEELER, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Introduction

and the lake shore. It included all of the high land bordering the lake in that vicinity. The report states that many qualities of the park, the ability to sail to and from it, the navigation of boats along its channels, the smooth bathing beach, and the broad outlook over the lake are very attractive features, but that the cost of development would be too great. The possible risk of frequent damage to this waterfront park by storms on the lake and the distance from the residential sections of the city were additional incumbrances to the scheme.

Not being able to sanction the lake shore site they sought one or more inland sites. William McMillan was requested to review the possible inland locations in the area to the south of the city. A site along Cazenovia Creek near Abbott's Corners Road was suggested, another near the city line at White's Corners Road, and a third near Mineral Spring Road known as Red Jacket Park and used currently for picnic resorts and excursions. All of them are at least a mile inland from the lake. None is described as being comparable to The Park which at this time was called The North Park to distinguish it from the developing southerly sites. McMillan suggested that the accessibility by rail would be very good, with five rival railroad lines operating from the area of city hall to the proposed sites which are about five miles from the center of the city.

October of 1889, the Board resolved to select two sites for park purposes. These were: one of about thirty acres on Seneca Street at Mineral Spring Road, described and designated as Red Jacket Park and the other of about 156 acres lying adjacent to the city line in the town of West Seneca between White's Corners Road and the several lake shore railways. The Board regreted that they were not able to locate a lake front site suitable for park purposes. They do mention the location called Stony Point, an area of about fifteen acres of high ground on the lake which was included in the original design by Olmsted.

In 1890, the Board again reviewed the locations proposed for additions to the park system. The Twenty-First Annual Report states that in the review process the site on Mineral Spring Road was rejected and instead a tract of about seventy-six acres along the banks of Cazenovia Creek on the south side of Cazenovia Street was selected. The site at White's Corners Road was again approved the area being 141 acres.

A third site located on the lake shore at the southern edge of the city line included all the land west of the Hamburg Turnpike, generally known as Stony Point. It contained sixty-two acres and had a lake frontage of nearly three thousand feet. By 1891, the twenty-second annual report details the securing of the majority of these park sites with the exception being part of the Stony Point acreage.

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Introduction

During this period the city was also expanding to the north and consideration was given to the location of a park in this area. Eventually an undeveloped ground known as Germania Park was secured on the waterfront adjacent to the north city line.

The next question to resolve, which was detailed thoroughly in the report of 1888, was the location of parkways to the South Side. Several approaches were suggested but many of them were blocked by a number of railroad lines or by the problem of electrical cars with double tracks down the center of these streets. In the opinion of the commissioners, these features removed the roadway from its use as a gracious parkway. With a price for the land still to be determined, in November the Board selected several strips of one-hundred fifty feet in width to connect the two inland park sites, Cazenovia and South Park, with a small public square known as Heacock Place. The attempt was made to connect these parks to the other parks by way of Fillmore Avenue, which had been constructed by the Park Commission as a wide, tree-lined street. The route began from the southern edge of The Parade, continued south to Abbott Road and then turned back to Heacock Place. Heacock Place was designed as a diamond-shaped node in the parkway system and contained about seven acres. Although great effort was made over a number of years the connection to the other parks from the south was never strong and has all but disappeared today.

Preliminary designs for the improvement of Cazenovia Park and South Park were submitted by Frederick Law Olmsted and Co. in May of 1892. Both of these plans were viewed and discussed and modifications were made in each, chiefly in relationship to the ornamental water of each park.

The new study for South Park was adopted, but there was still some question as to the feasibility of the enlargement of Cazenovia Creek. The plan for Cazenovia Park was submitted for further revision. The plan for both parks was approved during the course of 1893 as reported in the Twenty-Third Annual Report. Work was begun in accordance with these plans during the latter part of 1892 with excavations for the proposed ponds in adjacent flats and up-lands.

##### d. The Outer Ring, South Park

The general plan for South Park shows a site bordered on the west by railroad lines, with an irregular but essentially square form. It contains a curving, looped road in the interior. The main entrance, at the intersection with the parkway on the eastern edge, shows a complex of buildings which were botanical conservatories. The plan for this park had developed into an arboretum. Of the general plans for the parks this is the only one that shows families of trees and

CITY OF BUFFALO — PARK COMMISSION  
 PRELIMINARY PLAN  
 1908  
**SOUTH PARK**



#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

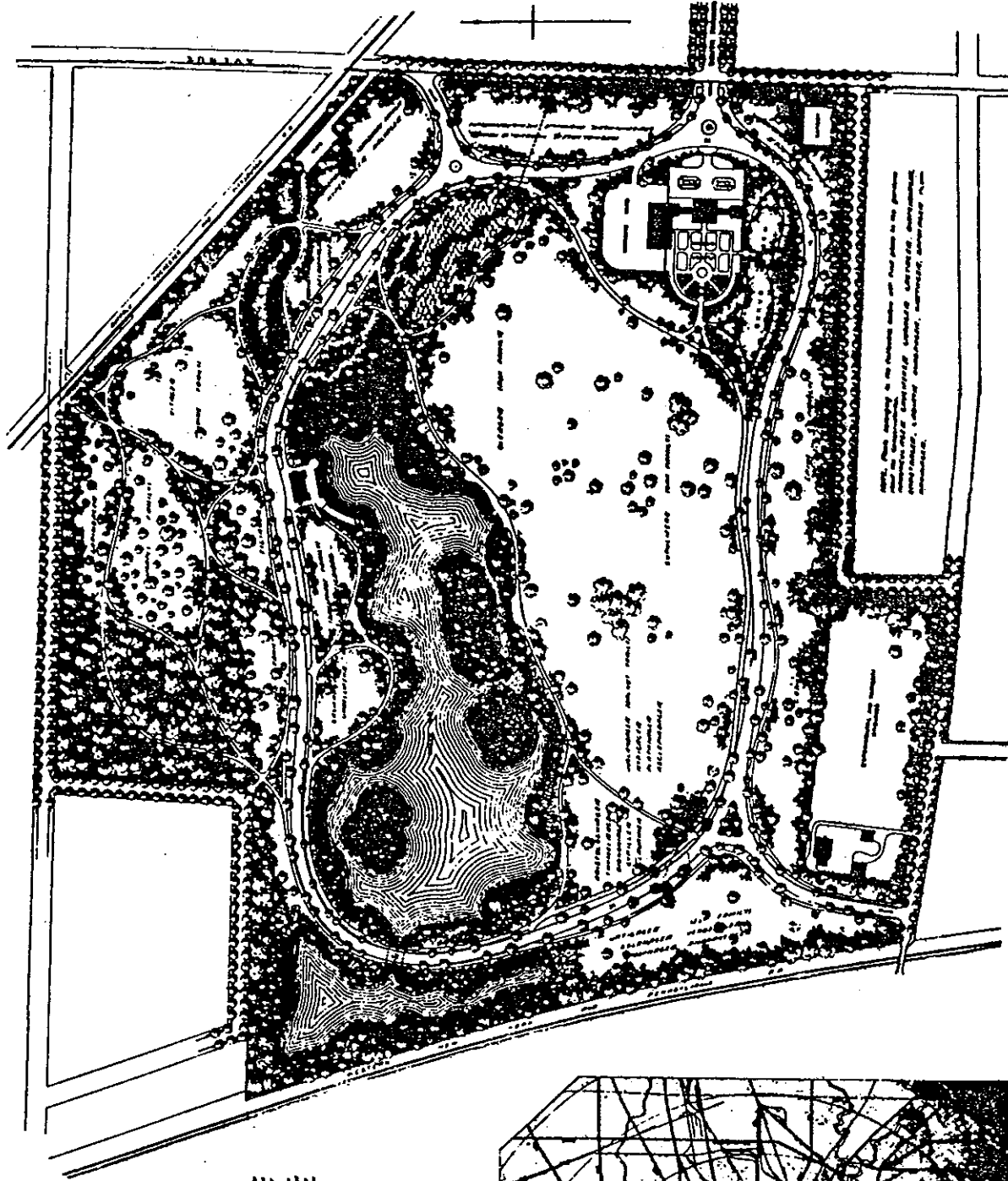
##### d. The Outer Ring, South Park

plant materials specified in certain areas around the park. The water feature is inside this looped road primarily to the northern edge but extends somewhat along the western border and the eastern border of the park. It includes a marshy area that feeds into a lake of irregular form containing three islands. By crossing the loop road at a bridge another pond along the western edge is created. A highly developed system of pedestrian pathways allows the park visitor to wander through the areas of the lake, marshes and extensive plantings. The border of the park is treed heavily, in respect to the standard Olmsted approach, so that the park is internalized and views are directed towards the scenery in the greensward and the lake areas.

On April 3, 1894, it was determined to devote the park to the purpose of a botanical garden and the firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot was engaged to furnish the plans for it. The plan previously submitted and the work done up until this point of time was not inconsistent with this special purpose. At this time Professor John F. Cowell, a well-known botanist of the city, was engaged as director of the botanical garden and began in the position on July first. The use of the park as a botanical garden was suggested by the members of the Board of Commissioners. It was to be embellished with many varieties of hardy trees, shrubs, flower gardens, and aquatic plants on the grounds with tropical plant materials inside the conservatory. This idea was in keeping with the developments in the other parks, both Humboldt Park and Delaware Park contained greenhouses which were later enlarged to provide more flowering plants and displays of tropical foliage for the residents of the city.

The South Park lakes and marshes were to be filled with water from Cazenovia Creek. A pipeline fed by gravity from the creek was laid into South Park for this purpose. The Twenty-Sixth Annual Report details the building of greenhouses, barns, stables and other office buildings for use in the development of South Park. The estimate for the development of the grounds as a botanic garden were quite high. They were reduced to \$30,000, contemplating the curtailment of major work until greater monies were available. The work was restricted to surface grading, planting of some of the sections and seeding of the grass. In the southwestern angle of the park rich soil on a high ridge was developed into an attractive flower garden and experimental ground for display of showy and rare plants. The small glass houses built at this time were for propagation and protection of rare plant materials and were not adapted for public display. The general plan provided for a liberal range of large ornamental greenhouses for public exhibition of tropical plants. At this point of time the money for development of this scheme was not forthcoming. Progress continued the following year and a small pool was filled with water lilies and other aquatic plants. These aquatic displays and the flower gardens became popular features. The public was interested in the tropical

CITY OF BUFFALO — PARKS DEPARTMENT  
GENERAL PLAN  
OF  
SOUTH PARK



1. The plan shows the general layout of the park, including the main road, the playground, the picnic grounds, and the bandstand.

2. The plan shows the location of the main road, the playground, the picnic grounds, and the bandstand.



KEY MAP

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, South Park

collection in the greenhouses also. Another plea was made for monies to develop the large public conservatory. During the course of the year a residence was built for the director of the gardens at the Ridge Road entrance to the park. Work proceeded on the drives and walks, but several sections of the park were excluded. With the growing use of the park by the residents of the city, monies for the completion of the walks and roads were requested.

In the twenty-eighth annual report, a report by the superintendent of the South Parks, Mr. John Cowell, formerly listed as director of the botanic gardens is submitted separately from the report on the remaining of the parks. This report includes details of the development of Stony Point, Cazenovia and South Park as well as Heacock Park, South and Red Jacket Parkways. The lands of Stony Point had originally been used as a nursery. Some propagating houses on the grounds were repaired and put into use for development of plant materials for the entire park system. The grounds of Stony Point were planted with tree and shrub stock to supply the growing park system. These lands were not developed for public park use and at the turn of the century the ground was sold for development of a steel manufacturing facility. The citizens of Buffalo lost another public access to Lake Erie.

The Report of 1898 states that a design submitted by Lord and Burnham Company was decided upon for the development of the conservatory and work would begin as soon as funds were available. During this year ornamental flower beds were extended and a new pool for aquatics was developed. The collection of plant materials was increased by the acquisition of over 900 species. Donations from the Arnold Arboretum included 200 species of trees and shrubs. The botanical garden also functioned as an herbarium and library for research and study of plant materials. An extensive plant list detailing the materials at the park is attached to the 28th Annual Report.

In the twenty-ninth annual report of 1899, it states that South Park was designed to show the wealth of the world's hardy and tropical flowers and a complete collection of all the native hardy trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants of this country. During this year the extensive conservatory buildings were begun through bonds furnished by an act of the legislature passed in 1898. South Park was becoming an invaluable adjunct to the educational system of the city. The facilities were visited during the spring and summer by 150,000 residents. During the course of the year, 1,300 trees and 23,000 shrubs were planted within the park.

In closing his report, Dr. Cowell states that large numbers of plants were identified for individuals and institutions and much information regarding the character and requirements of plants furnished to the citizens.

In the thirtieth annual report of 1900, the director reports that

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##### d. The Outer Ring, South Park

four-fifths of the planting provided in the plan was complete and the conservatory structure itself was practically finished. During the course of the year an additional 50,000 hard-wooded plants were placed in the park. The range of houses begun in 1897 were completed in 1900. During the year the first large acquisition of the conservatories was made by a gift from John J. Albright of his collection of palms, ferns, and cycads. The herbarium was enriched with a gift of the collection of Mr. James Ward and 200 species of mosses were received from Mrs. Catherine Ward. Although 1901 and 1902 were not good years for the development of the grounds and buildings, the herbarium, the library, and the collection of plants under glass, of tropical and sub-tropical nature, were greatly enlarged. The director spent some time in Jamaica collecting rare plants on two different trips through the generosity of a friend who paid the expenses. The number of visitors admiring the park was great, this being the year of the Pan-American Exposition. The lake was used for skating during the winter. Each year the number of skaters was increasing.

In 1903 the major work was the development of a new nursery on the southern edge of the park to replace Stony Point.

The thirty-seventh annual report in 1906 notes the action of smoke and gasses from the industrial sites near by that have been killing some of the more tender plants and causing severe set-backs in the growth and vigor of others. On this account some species were abandoned and more hardy species replaced them. The following year this effect is also documented. The director felt that the smoke and gasses from railroad engines as well as excrement from the smoke stacks of the industrial plants was severely limiting the growth of the plant materials. Deposits of carbon and sulfuric acid were coating the vegetation and obscuring light. This added to problems of stunted growth by increasing the possibility of insect pests and diseases in the plants. These conditions made it necessary to abandon the original plan of botanical sequence to some extent and substitute the trees and shrubs best able to withstand the unfavorable conditions. Several hundred rare herbaceous plants were received from the New York Botanical Garden to complement the planting of new ground. The use of the facility for education was still great with students of botany and nature from the lower grades all the way through college utilizing the botanical gardens, tropical plant materials, herbarium and library. The report of 1908 states that some 7,000 species were represented in the park. The director requested the assistance of one man trained in botany so that labels on these specimens could be properly placed and kept in legible condition.

In 1909 a new bridge was built crossing the narrow area at the west end of the lake. The area to the north and west of the conservatory was transformed into a rose garden. The nurseries of the park, established several years previously, were furnishing a good supply of stock for the South Park and other parts of the park system.



#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, South Park

In 1910 the exotic plant roster was increased by a collection of orchids and the grounds were improved especially around the area of the conservatories. The old nursery stock was planted out leaving specimen trees and shrubs. The herbaceous gardens received attention and were a source of much interest to park visitors. The park nurseries which were used for trees and shrubbery for the entire park system were growing a large number of specimens that were ready for planting. The attendance of visitors increased over the past few years as the park facilities improved. For the first time a problem with the lake is noted caused by the emptying of the adjacent Lackawanna sewers into the lake system. The most easterly pool was completely filled and the second pool half-full, the main lake acting as a settling basin for the sewage of the City of Lackawanna.

The year of 1911 saw the increase of all types of plant materials through additions to the woody, herbaceous collections under glass.

Visits of the director to Cuba and large collections from lower California and Mexico of cacti and succulents increased the resources in the conservatory. The greenhouses at Delaware Park had been embellished with a conservatory dome and several large palms were brought in from the botanical gardens. The collections were growing and the nursery full of stock. The cost of labor was increasing and higher maintenance allocation was needed as a result. In 1913 zinc and aluminum labels were placed on the greenhouse specimens. Crowds of 2,000 people per hour went through the glass houses during special shows. Further additions to the collection were made in 1914 as a result of explorations in the West Indies and South America. Over 300 species of tropical plants were added, as well as herbarium materials of dried specimens. The annual crysanthemum show in the Albright Conservatory was a great attraction with crowds taxing the capacity of the houses.

In 1914 Mr. John Cowell who had been director of the Botanic Garden from the beginning dies and was replaced by Mr. Henry Albers. The conservatories, built at the turn of the century, were in need of repairs. A force of carpenters, tinsmiths, masons and plumbers were put into service repairing the roofs of the large houses, reglazing, and thoroughly cleaning the glass. Two hundred hardy water lily plants were obtained from Humboldt Park and seventy five choice lilies were donated by the St. Louis Parks Department increasing the aquatic plant collection.

The condition of the trees, shrubs, annual and perennial flower gardens of the park was excellent and much admired. Mr. Albers states that after careful daily observation no gases, acid fumes, smoke or railroad soot were injuring the plants in the conservatories or park grounds.

The History of Buffalo Park System of 1931 states that the South Park Botanical Garden was the only one of its kind in the United States

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, South Park

financed solely by municipal appropriations. Recreation development of the park began in 1915 when a nine hole golf course, two tennis courts and a baseball diamond were laid out. In 1927 a caddy house was built with rest rooms near the northeastern entrance to the park. As of the 30's baseball, tennis, golf, football and ice skating were the active sports practiced within South Park.

Today the park plan takes a form almost exactly as it was originally designed. The area of the conservatory has been enlarged somewhat with the addition of propagating houses to the rear. The main buildings of the conservatory retain their ornamental qualities. Their appropriate siting at the McKinley Parkway entrance is grand. The lake and swamp areas exist today as designed. The borders of the lake have a varied, interesting edge. The vistas are open and then closed off and focused in a way that is characteristic of an Olmstedian approach water feature design. In the course of touring South Park with Charles Beveridge, associate editor of the Frederick Law Olmsted Papers and nationally respected Olmsted historian, he stated that the park lake was the best example of an Olmsted urban park water feature he had inspected. The contemporary plantations of the park show the original concept of the design integrating shrubs and trees of varying heights to create a spatial sense. A great variety of plant materials is seen on the grounds.

The grounds to the southern edge of the park used for the nursery are cut through for park access from Ridge Road. Several residential lots fronting on Ridge Road and a baseball diamond are found in this space. A small slice of the northern edge has been used as an illegal dump for a number of years. This property abuts industrial dump sites to the north.

In the center of the northern edge Hopkins Road enters the park. During the summers of 1978 and '79 the Youth Conservation Corps cleaned out and leveled a section of woods and constructed a play space in this area.

Recent plantings are seen primarily along the loop road. The conservatory building has been repaired recently and tropical plant materials acquired. During the Blizzard of 1977 in Buffalo the Cactus House was damaged by snow and many rare specimen of cacti and succulents were killed. Storm damaged funding provided for the acquisition of some new materials for this house.

As an example of Olmstedian design this park, its water features, greenswards and plantations are outstanding. I would say that this park is 90% intact as it was originally designed. It serves an educational purpose as a botanical garden and also serves the open space and recreational needs of the densely populated south districts of Buffalo and neighboring Lackawanna.

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, South Park

A series of planting lists published in the parks reports and obtained from the Brookline Archives would aid in the restoration of the plantations. Most of the shrubbery and small trees of the park need to be replanted. Several good varieties of trees should be introduced on the islands. Although the lake edges are beautiful now, clearing out the dead wood in the water and planting good varieties of aquatic plants could improve the effect. The provision of new facilities in the park should be carefully integrated with the design.

The most pressing problem of the park today is the condition and cost of maintaining the ornate conservatories. The heating bills for recent winter seasons have exceeded \$50,000. Research needs to be done on the range of possible approaches from conservation to alternative energy sources to increase efficiency in these structures.

##### d. The Outer Ring, Cazenovia Park

The twenty-third annual report of 1893 officially names the site bordering Cazenovia Creek as Cazenovia Park. Preliminary plans were received from F. L. Olmsted and Company, landscape architects for the park at this time. Although modifications of the ornamental water of the park was suggested, work was begun on the site. The general plan received in 1896 shows an approximately square site with a proposed addition on the eastern border. Cazenovia Creek has been widened out creating some pond-like inlets and two large islands in the main section of the park. The park entrance is off Seneca Street in a very formal esplanade bordered by trees and garden beds in rows. Near this entrance there are carriage sheds and as the main body of the park is entered the road splits to the right and left. The left fork moves to a carriage concourse which is terminated at the shelter and landing for boats near one of the bays. The right fork loops around crossing Cazenovia Creek at a bridge and curving to the Abbott Road entrance. This entrance connects with the Southside Parkway system to carry the park goes over to Heacock Place or South Park.

The park takes a generally pastoral form. The gently sloping topography changes levels along the creekbed, then up to the playground and up again to tree bordered edges. The entire site is surrounded by formal rows of trees along Seneca Street, Cazenovia Street and Abbott Road. The interior of the park is landscaped with informal clusters of trees along the edges of the ponds and the pedestrian pathways. The largest stand of trees is south of the formal entry from Seneca Street.

Work began in 1893 and continued the following year with excavation of the proposed ponds. The area of the pond when completed would be approximately twenty acres. In this excavation a mass of gravel of various sizes was removed and used elsewhere in the park for the development of parkways and road walks. A permanent roadway was constructed with a gravel depth of two feet. A drive with a length of

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Cazenovia Park

3800 feet and width of 35 feet was constructed. In the area of the boat house an overlook was constructed. The main playground soil was worked and seeded and in part of the ground a crop of beets and turnips was raised to feed the sheep and deer at the farmstead. A severe storm in August flooded Cazenovia Creek and Buffalo River and although no damage was done to the area of the park, the flood did cut away a large slice of bank at a sharp bend near the upper boundary of the park. The need for some bank stabilization in this area was noted.

During the season of 1894 a special appropriation of \$40,000 was added to the park commissioner's fund in order to employ people in the Buffalo area who were out of work. As a result the work in the new parks to the south and the south parkways was pushed forward rapidly. Trees were planted along the Cazenovia Street side and within the park. Grass was sown in the open field areas. Major work was done in ground drainage and the laying of pipe for water supply within the park. Excavation of the ponds continued and in doing this work, large boulders were found and used as riprap to hold the banks of the newly formed ponds in place.

On July 18, 1895, a resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of thirty acres of land at the southeasterly side of the park, which was the addition proposed by the landscape architects. The chief purpose of the addition was to allow for the straightening of a sharp bend in the creek's course to avoid damage to the park. It also permitted extension of the water feature of the park and increased the trees, fields and meadow areas. In the proceedings for the attainment of this addition, there were some difficulties. The twenty-seventh annual report states that the owners of the westerly side of the addition withdrew their preliminary agreement and the park board proceeded by right of eminent domain to condemn the land for park purposes.

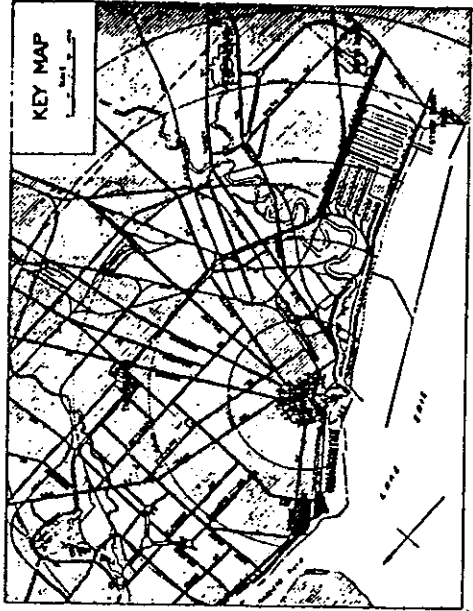
The edges of the lake were finished with riprap and the majority of the excavation completed by the end of the season. At the northern line of the park a timber dam was built so that the level of the water would be high enough for a skating rink during the winter. It was built such that it could be easily removed in case of sudden flooding, and intended for Summer use only to insure proper boating depth and a good landscape effect. The dam was furnished with an underflow sluice which allowed for gravel and silt to pass through. During 1895 the Christmas season ice on the pond was enjoyed by a large number of ice skaters.

In 1896 band concerts were begun in the park, attended by many visitors. The following year, work continued in establishing a new channel for the creek in the addition. John Cowell, director of the botanic garden, was superintendent of all of the south parks for the 1897 and 1898 seasons. His report states that a bridge spanning the creek was partially constructed to complete the roadway through the park. The

CITY OF BUFFALO—PARK COMMISSION  
 GENERAL PLAN  
 — OF —  
**CAZENOVIA PARK**

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SCALES  
 1" = 100' 1" = 100' 1" = 100'  
 QUARTER INCHES AND EIGHT, LANSBURY, MASS. MAY, 1906



#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Cazenovia Park

structure was of iron with heavy stone abutments and a central pier. It was 110 feet wide over the creek. Drinking fountains were provided near the picnic areas and 15,000 annual plants were placed in flower beds at the main entrance on Seneca Street in the vicinity of the keeper's house and the storage buildings. These were a site amenity and attraction to the park visitors. The ice on the creek in the winter time was not freezing early or lasting very long. Mr. Cowell suggests that the playground area be flooded for a rink which would create a smoother, more easily maintained surface.

The report of 1900 states that the nursery stock removed from Stony Point is planted in Cazenovia Park. Large additions were made to the plantations during the season, especially in the addition to the park. The park force was employed for several years primarily with the planting of the park and improving the banks of the creek. There was as yet no provision for a shelter house or boating facility within the park and as visitors increased demand was made for these facilities. The thirty-third annual report states that a new brick shelter house and lavatory was constructed within the park and is greatly appreciated by visitors to the park. During the seasons of 1903 and 1904 work was done in the park improving the curves of the roads, removing unnecessary gravel spaces and removing any deformed or surplus trees. As the plantations began to grow up trees were crowding each other out. Two thousand five hundred shrubs were planted throughout the grounds during the year and electric lights were placed on the main drive. The iron bridge was painted and a timber dock for boat landing near the shelter house was constructed as a temporary structure.

The boating in the park was not a success owing to the condition of the lake which was getting worse each year. The lake was fast disappearing from quantities of gravel and siltation washing down the creek. The original depth of the water was six to seven feet and at this point some areas were completely filled so that the deposits were showing above the water's surface. The report suggests that the restoration of the lake proceed with the removal of the dam to allow the creek to pursue its own channel. It was felt that the lake would be high enough for boating and still be acceptable for winter skating without the dam.

By 1906 a large number of dwellings were being erected near the park, some of them along the north line. As a result the park work force constructed a five-foot high fence, 2200 feet in length along this border to protect the plantations. They continued with the planting of trees and shrubs to create an affective screen along this edge. Eighteen hundred lineal feet of walks were built according to the original plan. By now the general landscape effect of the maturing plantations was apparent and the park was attaining a beautiful form. It was the pride of the citizens of the area.

In 1907 a request for carrying out of plans of the landscape architect

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Cazenovia Park

for the thirty acre addition to the park was made. These plans were not as yet carried out due to lack of funds appropriated for the work. The park and additions contained an area of 106 acres.

A spring flood did some damage to the bridge which was to be repaired during the course of the year. During midsummer another storm carried away two thirds of the original dam structure. Another flood in 1908 washed away a considerable piece of park land with plantation of trees and shrubbery which was adjacent to the dam. A large concrete wall was constructed, fifty feet in length and ten feet in height, and placed in this location to insure greater resistance to future flood waters. The area of the south channel of the lake was receiving the greatest accumulation of deposits. A plan was described for the dikeing off of this area so that the deposits would be carried into the main body of the creek and the space enclosed would provide a lake effect and winter skating. During 1909, the serious problem of siltation of the lake was addressed by the letting of a contract for the excavation of this area and the construction of dikes to form retaining walls for an artificial lake. Through the 1910 season the new work on the lake was tested by severe rains and flooding and holds up to the weather conditions. The enlarged water area of the park was a source of great enjoyment and thousands of skaters used the area in the winter. The park's commissioner made arrangements for two election booths to be installed as temporary shelters for the skaters. Sewage had been entering the lake for several years from the neighborhood surrounding and upstream of the park. Sewer work during 1921 removed this pollution from the creek, carrying it to treatment facilities. In 1929 the dam built in 1913 washed out and the lake was dredged to permit the renewal of boating in the area. A large dam was erected with bulkheads to control the depth of the lake.

The Forty-Second Annual Report states that Cazenovia Park was one of the most attractive small parks in this country, in the opinion of people familiar with parks and landscape architecture. Water, gas and electric lines were laid underground to the new casino which was built during 1912, furnishing boating facilities. The grading and planting around the casino was done in an artistic manner and the addition of this feature completed the improvements in regard to the original plans of the landscape architects. In 1915 three clay tennis courts and four baseball diamonds were laid out in the park beginning its athletic development. A photo in the 46th Annual Report shows a massive crowd of spectators at a baseball game.

In 1925 an addition of eighty acres was acquired to the south and east of the original park land, extending in the direction of the original addition further upstream. This land was added for the development of a golf course. A nine hole course was laid out and opened in 1929. It had a length of 3058 yards with a par thirty six. In 1931 a new caddy house was built with rest rooms and offices in this section of the park.

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Cazenovia Park

By 1931 Cazenovia Park contained a variety of active recreational facilities including two baseball diamonds, three softball diamonds, two football fields, eight tennis courts, the golf course, a toboggan slide, a hockey rink, and canoeing, boating and ice skating on the creek and large lakes.

The major change in the park today is the location and size of the water features. As a result of continuous problems with siltation and flooding the ornamental lakes were filled in. The creek winds through the park edged by bosks of black willows and poplars. The boathouse stands four hundred feet from the waters edge. This structure is used as a changing facility for the swimming and wading pools on the northeast side of the building.

The main entrance to the park has been somewhat disfigured by the addition of a parking lot adjacent to a large church and along the northern border. A public library was built on the northwestern edge of the park in 1930. A Community Center was erected in the southwestern corner and has recently been enlarged to enclose the ice rink.

Cazenovia Park contains one hundred and ninety acres of land. The landscape is pastoral with level and rolling topography. The area along the creek appears undisturbed with gravel and river rock banks edged by native flowering plants, grasses and trees. The original area of lakebed can be seen by changes in elevation and the presence of aquatic plants. These areas are low lying and wet. Natural succession of flowering perennial plants, quaking aspens, and willows creates a wild landscape. Olmsted revered the wild look. He always strove to design land that looked undesigned. The areas of the two additions take pleasing forms with groves of mature trees, open meadows, and dense native growth. The size of Cazenovia Park as a result of these additions is closer to what Olmsted wanted in the south districts. His original design included 272 acres. The combined south parks contain 357 acres today.

##### d. The Outer Ring, Riverside Park

The first reference to Riverside Park was made in the Twenty Eighth Annual Report of 1898. This report records the acquisition of twenty two acres of land on the riverfront adjacent to the city line on the north. Plans for the improvement of the grounds were requested from the landscape architects. The property was formerly known as Germania Park or Union Park and was located in the area of Black Rock.

In viewing the photographic collection at the Brookline Archives, several scenes of Riverside Park prior to its improvements were in their catalog. They show a gently rolling pasture-like site with several large trees.



#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

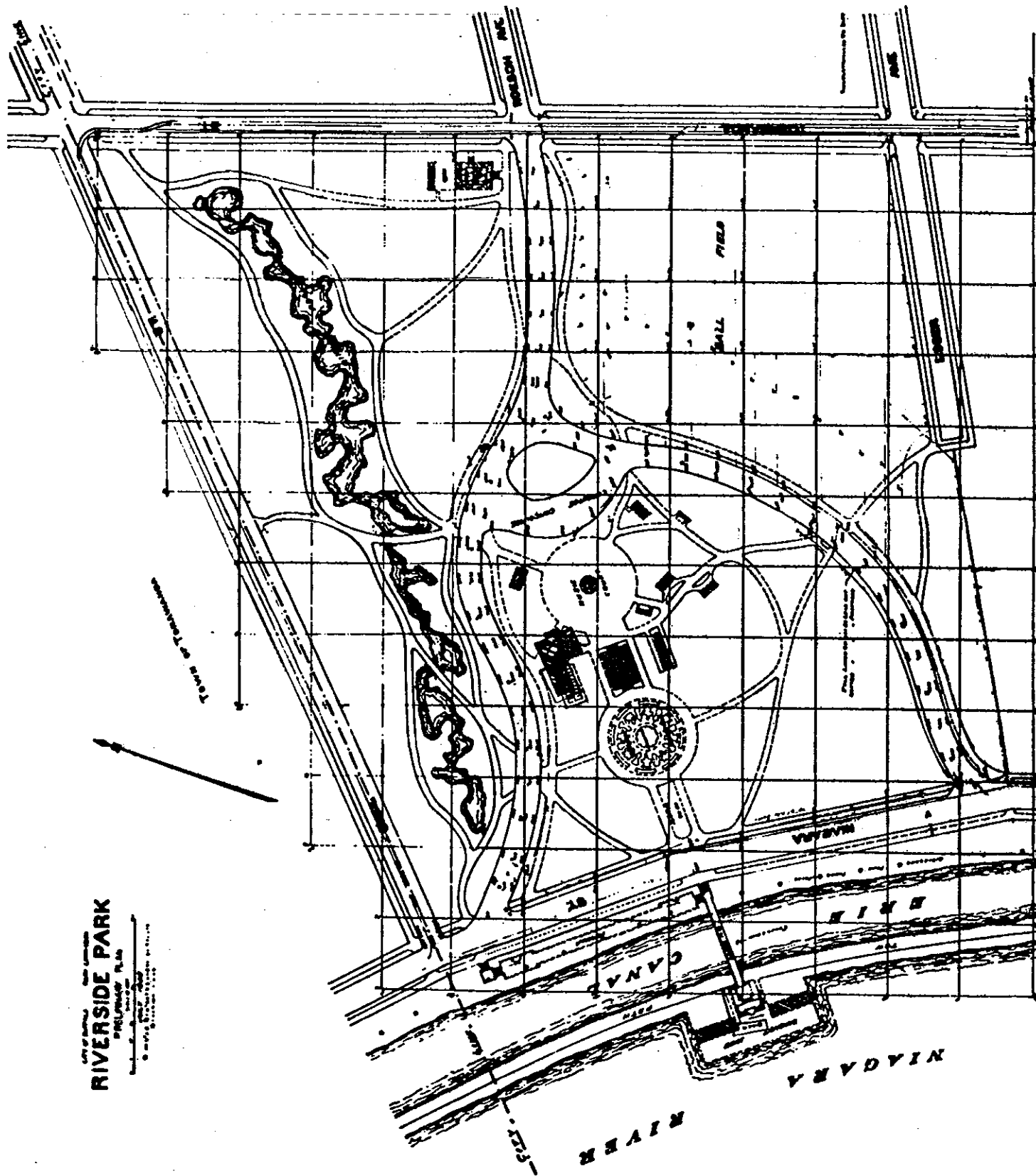
##### d. The Outer Ring, Riverside Park

The plan for the park, received in 1898, shows a site adjacent to Niagara Street, the Erie Canal and the Niagara River. It is connected with the water by means of an overpass centered on the canal frontage that goes to an area on the river with a docking pier for boats. The park is oriented with its major axis towards the water and has a curvilinear road system with a "Y" shaped opening out on to Niagara Street at the northern and southern edges of the park property. Along Vulcan Street, at the city line, the northerly section of the park has a shallow undulating system of pools. This interior water feature was called the Minnow Pond, and meanders through the northern edge along the total length of the park under the shade of groves of trees. This section of the park is crossed through by a network of pedestrian pathways and is north of the interior park road. The area cut out by the "Y" shape, facing on the river is characterized by a music court, several buildings, a shelter house, a garden and a fairly formally designed major access onto the river. The park to the south and east is of another character. It is described as being a ball field and is an open turf area. The park has three distinct sections defined by the "Y" shaped road. At the southern edge the plan shows a cemetery and a street extending into the cemetery edge. The landscape architects in their plan created a great public lookout of the scene over the canal and the river along the park's westerly side. They planned an extensive dock with a pergola and arbor being placed between Niagara Street and the river so that the park visitor could view the river without the view being interrupted by the view of the street. The prominent location of Riverside Park overlooking the expansive scenery of the Erie Canal, Niagara River and Canadian shore enlarges the spatial sense of the site.

During 1898, the minnow pools began to be formed and the existing trees on the site were pruned and tended. Excavation began on the roadways and the concourse. An embankment was to be made on the side of the cemetery to soften the view. The plan for the firm bank at the edge of the canal was submitted to the canal department for consideration of the proposal. The design of Riverside Park shows a park approachable by water which is in some ways the fulfillment of the early concept for South Park, on the waterfront, approachable by water as well as land. Although at the time Riverside Park was designed, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. had retired, the concept of this park was the embodiment of his ideas of embellishing Buffalo's waterfront with parks.

In the Thirtieth Annual Report the parks commissioner suggests that the plans go forward for creating water access to the park and that Riverside Park should be connected to the rest of the park system with a parkway.

The superintendent's report for 1900 states that a great amount of constructive work was done on the park during the course of the year in changing the grades and creating the design that the landscape architect's plan had called for. In many cases, heavy grades were changed,



CITY OF BUFFALO  
**RIVERSIDE PARK**  
 PRELIMINARY PLAN  
 SCALE: 1" = 100'  
 DRAWN BY: [illegible]  
 CHECKED BY: [illegible]

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Riverside Park

clay removed from the surface and buried where deep filling was to be done. This work necessitated 11,500 cubic yards of excavation and the creation of 1800 feet of cinder paths as well as drainage, water mains and siltation basins. Work was also done along the waterfront blasting out rocks along the canal and front of the park in preparation for building the dock.

The minnow pools were constructed and the whole surface of the park, twenty three acres at that time, was prepared for planting. Ten thousand trees and shrubs were planted. In 1901, water was brought to the minnow pools from the main on Tonawanda Street and an additional one hundred and twenty two thousand shrubs were planted within the boundaries of the park. The following year improvements were made to the bridge spanning the canal. In 1902 the roadway as planned by the landscape architects was completed. The total length of that road was 1154 feet and had a width of 35 feet.

The thirty-fifth annual report which relates to the work done in 1903 stated that the park was kept in good condition and its commanding position on the shores of the Niagara River makes it a beautiful and favorite resort. The attendance at the park has been fairly good, but a request was made for the paving of the two principal approaches to the park, Niagara Street and Tonawanda Street. The feeling was that attendance would be greater if better access was provided.

In the report of July, 1906, the park was improved by the placing of granolithic walks along the entire length at Tonawanda Street which was close to 3000 feet. Several original structures were repaired. The keeper's house, with extensive verandas, the shelter house and the large dance pavillion were all shingled and repainted.

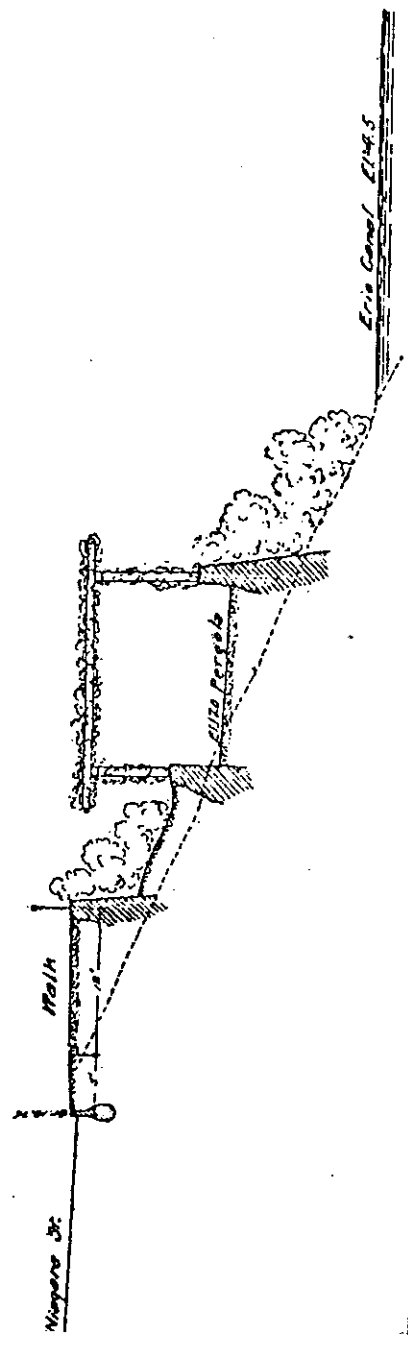
In 1907 electric lights were installed in the park adding to the security and pleasure of the nearby residents and visitors. The water system was improved and a better supply secured. The United States government requested the erection of a range tower as a part of the lighthouse system for the ship canal. It was erected in 1908 and was surrounded by trees and shrubs. Tonawanda Street was widened and paved with brick allowing the public better access to the park. Arrangements were made to rebuild the footbridge crossing the canal to the river shore during the year of 1908.

The Fortieth Annual Report states that the general population is not really familiar with Riverside Park because of its distance from the centers of population being at the northern border of the city line. Those who frequent it or search it out consider it to be one of the rarest gems of the city's parks because of its location on a high bluff overlooking the Niagara River. Serious complaints have been made during recent years regarding the filthy conditions of the artificial lakes and minnow pools in the park. As a result, they were drained off and thoroughly cleaned. A new gravel bottom was put in

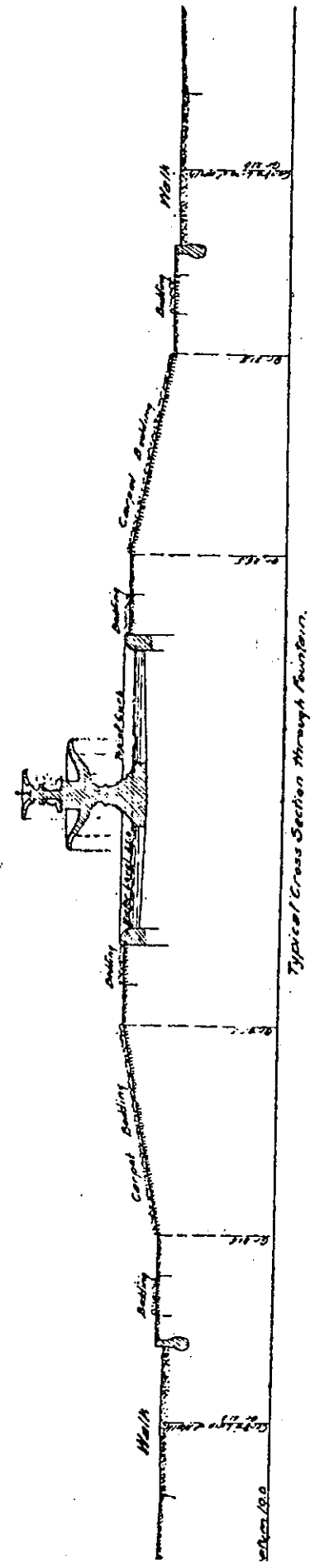
CITY OF BURLINGAME PARK COMMISSION  
**RIVERSIDE PARK**  
Typical Cross Sections through Fountain  
and Pergola  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

OLMSTEAD BROTHERS, Landscape Architects  
Brookline, Mass., Aug. 5, 1898

7



Typical Cross Section through Pergola.



Typical Cross Section through Fountain.

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Riverside Park

and greater water current was brought into the pools to help eliminate the stagnation problem. The park was used for family and organization picnics in the summer because of the cool breezes and reduced temperature due to its proximity to the river. Band concerts are given in the bandstand and very well attended. A wading pool was constructed during the course of the work cleaning out the minnow pond. It was immediately frequented by the children of the area. In 1911 the report suggested the building of a bandstand in Riverside Park. Concerts were well attended during several previous years.

In 1912 a seventeen acre addition to the park was made, creating a total of 39 acres. This land was added to the south of the park and enclosed the area of the cemetery so that it increased the frontage along Niagara Street and the river. This report goes on to state that the original tract of land was developed and located in such a setting that it was fast becoming one of the most attractive smaller parks of the city. Niagara Street from Hertle Avenue to the city line was placed under the jurisdiction of the parks department and was begun to be improved as a parkway. The report of 1913 states that the section of the city in which the park was located was growing rapidly. There was a great and constantly increasing use of the park by the residents of the area. The additions to the park on its southern edge necessitated a great deal of improvement and were designed to conform properly with the original portion of the park. The parkway was paved providing ready access to this park along a proper roadbed. The following year new sidewalks were laid along the total distance of the park, including the new addition. The appendix for 1914 notes that Riverside Park contains 37 acres.

The Forty Sixth Annual Report details the recreational facilities in Riverside Park. At the time it contained one clay tennis court, three baseball diamonds, and six quoit courts for active recreation of the park visitors. These facilities were added under a special appropriation for outdoor sports made by the Common Council.

The park was improved with a second pool at some point after 1915 and in 1930 the wading pool and other pool were converted into one large pool. The popularity of the pool was seen with many people taking advantage of it in good weather. A bath house was erected also in 1930 on the north side of the pool. Next to the large deep pool for older swimmers, a shallow body of water with a cement base was installed for young children.

In 1922, a new park casino was built with an upper balcony and a roof garden for a view over the Niagara River, Strawberry Island, Grand Island and the Canadian shore. Behind the casino, a garden with annual and perennial flowers was developed. The report of the history of the Buffalo Park system states that in 1931 the old duck pond was filled, probably in reference to the minnow pools along the northern edge of the park. During 1931, the old canal bed was filled adding

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Riverside Park

about twenty six acres to the park and rough grading was completed along this slope. The bank was sloped from the river level from two terraces up to Niagara Street and turf was planted with shrubbery to complete the edge. A promenade along the river was designed to complete the view. In 1932, there were two baseball diamonds, two softball diamonds, five tennis courts, one large swimming pool, one small bathing pond, a football field, a toboggan slide, six quoit courts and provisions for soccer and ice skating all found in the acreage of Riverside Park.

The park today is a major recreation resource for the residents of the Northwest section of the city. The major feature of the first plan by the Olmsted brothers of 1898 that is retained in the park today is the area at the northern edge of the "Y" shaped road. This section of the park has three different types of plant materials with some clusters of low shrubbery, a second level of twenty-foot tree canopy and a sixty to eighty foot tree canopy. In this area there are found mature specimens of oak and maple and interesting groves of trees as well as open grassy areas for picnicing and informal games. The careful observer can see along this section, slight depressions and remnants of aquatic plants that show outlines of the minnow pool location.

The southeastern portion of the park which was originally a ballfield is still used for this purpose. Tennis courts have been added at the southern most edge at approximately the border of the original design. The axial features centered on the river are no longer readily seen in the park, but a row of mature cottonwoods and a semi-circular setting for a monument creates the same kind of axis over the Niagara River. The land secured in the thirties after the filling in of the Erie Canal was taken again in the sixties for the development of the riverfront thruway so that portion of the park was lost. The access of the park along the riverfront is at least being partially restored through a contract this year, 1979, which begins a pedestrian overpass over the thruway, which is on top of the original canal, out to the edge of the river.

The additions to the park to the south on the river edge were disturbed by the thruway with an area of about fifty feet taken for an off ramp. This portion of the park is primarily an open green playing field bordered by trees and has one very pleasant grove with picnic tables. Along the southern edge of the park, an unsightly shelter house and blacktopped playground exists in an area of about 60 feet in width. In the southeastern corner a contract last year created a formal entrance to the park and a lighthouse to symbolize the water heritage of the Black Rock community. This setting is integrated into the park through the extension of the pathways along the interior. This park could be improved by referencing the plant list which was secured from the Brookline Archives during the course of this research

# REPORT

ON THE

than any other in a park to take care of. The extent of road and walk space will be less in the South than in the North Park. The distances to which materials, such as gravel and sand, must be carried will be less. On the whole, the cost of maintaining the South Park would probably be less by about a quarter than that of the North Park.

We have thus indicated what we believe the undertaking would cost the city. You will consider whether the result would justify the cost. In our opinion there is better reason to think that it would, than there was twenty years ago that the undertaking of the North Park would be so generally conceded as it now is, to have been entered upon discreetly and providently.

Respectfully,

F. L. & J. C. OLMSTED,  
Landscape Architects.

BROOKLINE, Mass.,  
1st October, 1888.

# SOUTH PARKWAY QUESTION.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF PARKS:

Sirs— We have thought it best to make the various schemes of a parkway which have grown out of the project of the South Park, the subject of a distinct report. Comparatively little anxiety has been evinced by any citizens of Buffalo as to your decision of any questions of the park, but in regard to possible routes for a parkway, much evidence of warm interest and of a divided opinion has appeared. Parties favoring each a different route, have been represented in argument before you with so much earnestness, that it is plain that any conclusion to which you shall come, will be grievously disappointing to most of them.

To the site, which from the launching of the project has been had in view for the park, there are, as in our report upon it has been pointed out, several serious objections, but the only wish that we have heard expressed to have it changed, has been based, not on those objections, but on a supposition that an inland site would be more favorable to a settlement upon a particular route favored for the parkway.

(27)

#### 4. LUNGS OF THE CITY, DESCRIPTION OF PARKS

##### d. The Outer Ring, Riverside Park

and reforesting heavily several areas of the park. Most of the mature trees in the park are aging and substantial reforestation is required. Planting of the edges bordered by streets would be especially effective. A careful look at the pedestrian circulation system could prove to yield a more congruent circulation pattern. The cemetery could be lessened in impact by replacing the chain link fence with the original cast iron picket fence and planting the edges of this fence with shrubbery and low plants so that the views into the cemetery are not as strong.

The areas surrounding the shelter house and pools need to be looked at. The service area and shed is very unsightly and the placement of some of the active recreation features, in particular the tennis courts, cuts off the park from being viewed and used as a whole space. A picnic grove in the southwestern portion and along the river front should be reinforced strongly and the axial focus onto the river reinstated in some design way, either in an earthform allowing for greater height of the viewer or a structure with a second story veranda overlook.

Although Riverside was designed very late, being the last in the park system and under the heading of the Olmsted Brothers, it represents an important legacy to Buffalo as a waterfront park.



## 5. THE INTEGRITY OF THE SYSTEM

The contemporary key map of parks and parkways graphically presents the system as it exists today. The strongest links of the parkways are seen in red with nodes in dark green. The Lincoln, Chapin, Bidwell complex connects to Richmond Avenue and Porter Avenue to complete the linkage from Delaware Park to The Front. Although remnants of the Scajaquada and Humboldt Parkways can be seen they have been substantially destroyed by the construction of the Scajaquada and Kensington Expressways. The main body of the parkway system to the south is still strong. Heacock Place, McKinley Parkway, Red Jacket Parkway and McClellan Circle form this interconnected system. The linkages to the north parks along Abbott and Fillmore have all but disappeared as have those connecting Riverside Park. The parkway system was designed to link parks along pleasurable thoroughfares. The two main portions that are still intact still serve that purpose. These remaining healthy portions of the system need to be bolstered by continued reforestation and protected from any further encroachments.

The six parks form a network of accessible open spaces for the residents of the City of Buffalo. The lands of Delaware Park are being improved and restored under the guidance of a steering committee and a master plan. The Martin Luther King Jr. Park Steering Committee, formed in 1978, is working towards a master plan for that park with city officials. Interested citizens have formed committees for the south parks, Riverside and Front parks. The Friends of Olmsted Parks serves to unite the advocates for individual parks in concern for the total system.

I would estimate the following percentages of the original designs to be intact based on my research and work in the parks: Delaware Park 65%, Martin Luther King Jr. Park 75%, Front Park 40%, Prospect Parks 90%, South Park 90%, Cazenovia Park 75%, Riverside Park 45%. An average of these figures yields an overall total of 68%.

South Park represents the most intact original design. Cazenovia Park possesses much of its original form and the 1925 additions add to the landscape character and beauty of this park. Due to the lack of serious alterations, Martin Luther King Jr. Park has considerable street furniture, structures and landscape resources from its turn of the century redesign. These keys to the past could be creatively reinforced in the forthcoming master plan. The major landscape resources of Delaware Park are intact. Problems of lake pollution which began in 1873 are going to be solved with a major redevelopment of this water feature and the supply of clean spring water to it. The most negative impact on this park was the construction of the Scajaquada Expressway. That impact could be lessened by strategic plantings, earth forming, cut and cover of the roadbed or elimination of the cloverleaves.

The Prospect Parks are substantially unimpaired. They have lost a small portion of land at the southeastern end of one block by the construction of a library and parking lot. Front Park retains most of its original acreage, although the lake related features no longer serve their function. Although recent work in Riverside Park is not in keeping with its

## 5. THE INTEGRITY OF THE SYSTEM

origins, strong Olmstedian portions remain. With careful design considerations the visual pollution in each park can be reduced. The interpretive value of fragmented portions of all these landscapes can be reinforced through preservation and partial reconstruction of landscape elements and street furniture.

Due to energy shortages, the foreseeable future presents strong possibilities of increased use of local parks. Demand for greater recreation opportunities in these Olmsted parks will be great in the coming years. Contemporary needs can be served without the destruction of original forms. Olmsted himself was a firm believer in the need for change in the landscape responding to the changing needs of the populace. Comprehensive planning for the preservation and reinforcement of the historic context of these parks needs to go hand in hand with their development to meet the needs of today's and tomorrow's citizens. National Register status for these important resources represents a critical step toward the formation of an intelligent future for Buffalo's Olmsted Parks.

## 6. IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE OLMSTED PARKS SYSTEM IN BUFFALO

- 1868 July 23, William Dorsheimer's letter of inquiry sent to Olmsted  
 August 16, F.L. Olmsted tours Buffalo area with Dorsheimer inspecting possible park sites.  
 November 16, Report of the landscape architects sent to Mayor William Rogers by the Citizen's Committee.  
 November 23, Report and letter of transmittal forwarded by the Mayor to the Common Council
- 1869 April 14, Legislature of the State of New York authorizes the purchase and improvements of park lands by the city.  
 May, Firm of Olmsted, Vaux and Co. retained as landscape architects.
- 1870 Plans for the first three parks and parkways received.  
 George Kent Radford hired as Engineer-in-Chief  
 William McMillan hired as Superintendent of Planting
- 1873 Radford leaves and McMillan becomes General Superintendent
- 1874 Letter from F.L. Olmsted requests addition to the southern edge of The Park.  
 Plan for the improvement of Niagara Square submitted by Olmsted.
- 1876 Calvert Vaux designs for several buildings received and construction begun.  
 Initial work on parks and parkways substantially complete.
- 1877 Jewett Parkway opened to traffic.  
 Vaux's ornate Parade House burns on August 26.  
 Additional \$100,000 allocated to employ laborers out of work.
- 1881 Extension of street railroad near parks.  
 No appropriations granted for the improvement of parks since 1876
- 1883 Additions to The Front first requested.
- 1884 Belt line trains provide improved access to parks.
- 1886 Park Commission charter amendments allow park police force and assess half the cost of parkways to adjacent properties.
- 1887 Additional parks first discussed.  
 Letter received from F.L. Olmsted regarding parks to the south.  
 Land added to The Park and The Front
- 1888 Plans received from F.L. & J.C. Olmsted for Masten Place and Bennett Place.  
 Design for South Park received.
- 1889 George Kent Radford wins competition for design of bridge for The Park.
- 1891 Alternate sites for south parks approved and acquisition begun.
- 1892 Preliminary plans for South Park and Cazenovia Park received.
- 1893 General Plan for South Park as arboretum and botanical garden approved.  
 Additions to The Front improved with pier.
- 1895 South and Cazenovia Park lakes excavated.  
 Pipeline laid from Cazenovia Creek to fill South Park Lake.  
 Thirty acres added to Cazenovia Park as requested.
- 1896 First curator for Zoological collection hired.  
 General plan for Cazenovia Park approved.  
 Plans received from landscape architects for revisions to The Parade.  
 The Parade name changed to Humboldt Park.
- 1897 Land purchased for Riverside Park.

## 6. IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE OLMSTED PARKS SYSTEM IN BUFFALO

- 1897 Southside Parkways opened to traffic.  
Extensive bicycle paths constructed at The Park.
- 1898 Stony Point Park used as nursery to supply parks system.  
William McMillan leaves Superintendent position after 28 years of service in the Buffalo Parks System.  
Scajaquada Parkway paved.  
F.A. Crandell hired as Zoological Curator.  
Riverside Park plan received from Olmsted Brothers and work begun.
- 1899 South Park Conservatory opened to the public.  
Preparations for Pan American Exposition begun with site development for the Albright Art Gallery and the New York State building.
- 1900 Rumsey Shelter house constructed.  
Albright Art Gallery construction begun.
- 1901 Massive work in all parks and parkways for Pan American Exposition.  
Pan American Exposition opened.
- 1902 Board of Commissioners reduced to five members.  
Shelter house constructed at Cazenovia Park.
- 1903 Shelter house at Humboldt Park erected.  
Elephant house constructed at the Zoo.
- 1904 Gates Circle and Statue of David donated.
- 1905 McMillan Monument constructed in Delaware Park.
- 1906 Albright Art Gallery dedicated.
- 1907 Land added to south edge of Delaware park by Rumsey family donation.  
Zoological collection enlarging and drawing 20-30 thousand visitors.  
McKinley monument dedicated in Niagara Square.
- 1908 Care of all trees in streets and public places assigned to Parks Commission.  
H. Filer hired as first City Forester.  
Shelter house and lavatory constructed at Prospect parks.
- 1909 Greenhouse erected at Humboldt Park.
- 1910 Gasoline lamps installed in Delaware Park.
- 1911 First mention of automobile traffic on park roads and parkways.
- 1912 Fifteen acres added to Riverside Park.
- 1914 Parkside Lodge constructed to accomodate active recreation use of the park.
- 1915 Substantial active recreation facilities installed in all the parks.  
Delaware Park golf links enlarged to eighteen holes.
- 1923 All parkways serviced by electric lights.
- 1925 Eighty acres added to Cazenovia Park.

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SURVEY OF BUFFALO'S OLMSTED PARKS          SUMMER 1979  
FOR NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

## List of Buffalo and Niagara Frontier Jobs from Olmsted Associates Job File

NO.	JOB NO.	BOX NO.	JOB NAME
1.	33	5175	Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo
2.	247	5100	J. J. Albright, Buffalo
3.	612	4038	Buffalo State Asylum
4.	701	4034	Bennett Park
5.	702 719	1175	Delaware Park formerly The Park
6.	703	5122	Cazenovia Park
7.	704	4034	Day's Park
8.	705	1175	Delaware Square
9.	706	4034	The Front
10.	707	4034	Addition to The Front
11.	708	4034	Improvement of Batavia Street
12.	709	4034	Lafayette Square
13.	710	5019	Niagara Square
14.	711	4034	North Street Circle
15.	712	4034	Parade Refectory
16.	713	4034	Park Side Subdivision
17.	714	4034	Prospect Park
18.	715	4034	Potter's Field, later named Masten Place
19.	716	4034	Terrace Park
20.	717	1175	Martin Luther King Jr. Park, formerly Humboldt Park, formerly The Parade
21.	718	4040	South Park
22.	720	-	Gates Circle

NO.	JOB NO.	BOX NO.	JOB NAME
23.	724	1177	Riverside Park, formerly Jones Tract Land
24.	730	5043	Civic Center
25.	1035	4062	Rumsey, B. L. et al Buffalo, Villa Land Company
26.	1246	5155	Hayes, Edmund
27.	1779	5105	Rogers, W. A., Buffalo
28.	2903	4672	Ontario Power Co., Niagara Falls Canada
29.	2917	-	Buffalo Historical Society Historical Building
30.	2921	-	Buffalo Guild Allied Arts, Garden Exhibit
31.	2994	4672	Kellogg, Spencer
32.	3162	5036	Rogers, W. A., Kennebunkport Me.
33.	3330	1150	Niagara Falls before 1905
34.	3330	5282	Niagara Falls after 1905
35.	5774	-	Roman Catholic Cemetery Assoc.
36.	6302	-	Pomeroy, Robert W.
37.	6569	5054	Rogers, W. A., "Edgewater" Kennebunkport Me.
38.	6685	5269	Rogers, W. A., Winter Park, Florida
39.	6693	-	University of Buffalo
40.	-	-	Pan American Exposition
41.	-	-	City and County Hall

Job numbers are chronological. The first one No. 33 would be very early. The 700 series for Buffalo Parks was probably assigned in the 1870's. The 3,000 numbers were assigned around the turn of the century. The box number has no significance. It is used to locate the drawings in the three separate vaults in the Brookline offices.

W. A. Rogers' first job for a residence was in Buffalo and subsequently he retained the firm three more times in Maine and in Florida. They are listed as a point of interest.

SURVEY OF BUFFALO'S OLMSTED PARKS      SUMMER 1979  
FOR NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION

Listing of Cataloged and Uncataloged Drawings at Olmsted Associates Archives, with  
Notes taken by Patricia O'Donnell Sherk in Brookline and a Listing of Drawings at  
Buffalo City Hall

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
702 719	<u>Delaware Park formerly The Park</u>					
1	Topo Map of Quarry & Vicinity Rec'd 9/11/97		50'=1"		Print	
2	Topo Map of Quarry & Vicinity Rec'd from Buffalo, 10/20/97		50'=1"		Cloth	
3	Topo Map of Quarry & Vicinity Orig. returned 10/21/1897 Print kept as record with notes by J.C.O. 11/1897, Rec'd from Buffalo, 10/30/97		20'=1"		Cloth	
4	Plan of Crusher and Bridge Foundations, Rec'd from Buffalo, 11/30/97		1/4"=1'		Cloth	
5	Pre. Study for Vicinity of Quarry	See 7	20'=1"	1/13/98	Cloth	Kellaway
6	Pre. Sketch for Bridge by J.C.O. (Destroyed)		1/4"=1'		Tr paper	J.C.O.
7	Pre. Plan in Vicinity of Quarry	5	20'=1"	1/29/98	Cloth	Herbst
8	Sketch for Bridges and Tunnel at Shady Pool		1/8"=1"		Br paper	Kellaway
9	Lithograph Olmsted and Vaux The Park and Approaches, 3 copies Black and White, good condition 2 copies color, poor condition Rec'd from J.C. Graves, Buffalo 4/17/99		24"x30"		Litho	
10	Survey of Southwest Portion Brought by J.C.O. 9/11/00		50'=1"		Tr cloth	
11	Topo Map of West End Brought by J.C.O. 9/11/00		100'=1"		Bl print	



NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
12	Plot Plan of New York State Bldg. including survey of grounds Brought by J.C.O. Rec'd 9/11/00		30'=1"		B1 print	
13	Survey in Vicinity of Historical Building, Brought by J.C.O. Rec'd 9/11/00 Original returned	19	30'=1"		Br paper	
14	Basement and First Floor Plans of Albright Gallery, 2 sheets Brought by J.C.O. Rec'd 9/11/00		1'=1/8"		B1 prints	
15	Block Plan of Albright Gallery Rec'd from Green & Wicks, Buffalo Rec'd 9/12/00		50'=1"		B1 print	
16	Pre. Studies for Arrangement about Albright Gallery, for revision see #17		50'=1"	9/10/00	Tr paper	J.C.O.
17	Revised Study for Arrangement about Albright Gallery, revision of #16 (Destroyed)	See 18	50'=1"	9/17/00	Tr paper	Kellaway
18	Pre. Plan for Arrangements about Albright Gallery	17	50'=1"	9/17/00	Tr cloth	Cook
19	Topo of Buffalo Historical Society Bldg.	13	30'=1"	9/20/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
20	Study for Walks about New York State Bldg. (Destroyed)	23	30'=1"	9/26/00	Tr cloth	Kellaway
21	East Elevation of the New York State Bldg., Rec'd from Geo. Cary, Buffalo, Rec'd 10/11/00		1'=1/8"		B1 print	
22	Plot Plan of the New York State Bldg. with notes by the Architects Rec'd from Geo. Cary, Buffalo, Rec'd 10/11/00		30'=1"		B1 print	
23	Pre. Plans for Walks about the New York State Bldg. Superseded by #29	20	30'=1"	10/13/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
24	Topo around Casino and Boathouse For revision see #32, Rec'd from Buffalo Park Comm. Rec'd 10/23/00		30'=1"		Tr cloth	
25	Foundation, Basement and First Floor Plans of Casino and Boat-house, 3 sheets, traced from plans received		1'=1/4"	10/23/00	Tr paper	Helmboldt

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
26	Study for Walks about the New York State Bldg. during the Pan-American Exposition	See 27	30'=1"	10/26/00	Tr cloth	Kellaway
27	Plan for Walks about the New York State Bldg. during the Pan-American Exposition, for revision see #36, 40 & 41	26	30'=1"	10/27/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
28	Study for Walks about the New York State Bldg. after the Pan-American Exposition (Destroyed)	29	30'=1"	10/26/00	Tr paper	Kellaway
29	Study for Walks about the New York State Bldg. after the Pan-American Exposition, for revision see #36, 40 & 41 (Destroyed)	28	30'=1"	10/29/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
30	Cross-Section on axis of New York State Bldg. to accom. plans #27 & 29	31	10'=1"	10/31/00	Section paper	Douglas
31	Cross-Section on axis of New York State Bldg. to accom. plans #27 & 29 (Destroyed)	30	10'=1"	10/31/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
32	Revised Topo about Casino and Boat-House, revision of #24 Rec'd from T.J. Rogers, Rec'd 11/7/00 (Destroyed)	See 51	50'=1"		Tr cloth	
33	Basement Plan and Detail of Cut Stone Work of the New York State Bldg. 4 sheets Rec'd from Geo. Cary, Rec'd 11/10/00		1/8" & 1/4"=1'		Bl prints	
34	A Sketch of Approaches on South side of New York State Bldg. Rec'd from Geo. Cary, Rec'd 11/12/00 (Destroyed)				Tr paper	
35	Architects changes about Granite Bridge, Casino, Art Gallery and Elmwood Avenue Entrance 4 sheets Rec'd from Green & Wicks, Rec'd 11/14/00		1"=50' 1"=32' 1/4"=1'		Ng print	
36	Pre. Plan for Walks about the New York State Bldg., revision of #27 & #29 Alter. of #40 & #41 (Destroyed)		30'=1"	11/16/00	Tr cloth	Douglas

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
37	Study for Walks about the New York State Bldg. Alter. of #38 (Destroyed)	See 40	30'=1"	11/16/00	Tr paper	Kellaway
38	Study for Walks about New York State Bldg. Alter. of #37 (Destroyed)	See 41	30'=1"	11/16/00	Tr paper	Kellaway
39	Location of Trees about New York State Bldg. Rec'd from T. J. Rogers, Rec'd 11/17/00 (Destroyed)		30'=1"		Tr cloth	
40	Pre. Plan for Walks about the New York State Bldg. Alter. of #36 and #41, revision of #27 and #29 (Destroyed)	37	30'=1"	11/17/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
41	Pre. Plan for Walks about the New York State Bldg. Alter. of #36 and #40, revision of #27 and #29	38	30'=1"	11/17/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
42	Study of Walks about Casino and Boat-House	See 43	50'=1"	11/15/00	Tr cloth	Kellaway
43	Pre. Plan for Walks about Casino and Boat-House, for revision see #53	42	50'=1"	11/17/00	Tr cloth	Cook
44	Pr. of #29 (Pre. Plan for Walks about the New York State Bldg. after the Exposition) with notes on ground - by J.C.O. 11/19/00 Rec'd from J.C.O. Buffalo Rec'd 11/21/00 (Destroyed)		30'=1"	11/19/00	Mounted print	
45	Over Topo Pt. of #29 (Pre. Plan for Walks about the New York State Bldg. after the Exposition) with notes on ground - by J.C.O. - Nov. 19, 1900 Rec'd from J.C.O. Buffalo Rec'd 11/21/00 (Destroyed)		30'=1"	11/19/00	Mounted print	
46	Over Topo Pr. of #40 (Pre. Plan for Walks about the New York State Bldg.) with notes on ground by J.C.O. - Nov. 19, 1900 Rec'd from J.C.O. Buffalo Rec'd 11/21/00 (Destroyed)		30'=1"	11/19/00	Ng print	

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
47	Over Topo Pr. of #43 (Pre. Plan for Walks about Casino and Boat-House) with notes on ground by J.C.O. - Nov. Rec'd from J.C.O. Buffalo, N.Y. Rec'd 11/21/00 (Destroyed)		50'=1"			
48	Topo map of grounds surrounding New York State Bldg., revision of #19		30'=1"	11/21/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
49	Alter. Pre. Plan for Walks about the New York State Bldg.		30'=1"	11/24/00	Tr cloth	Douglas
50	Study for rider to accom. Plan #49 (Destroyed)	See 56	30'=1"	11/24/00	Tr paper	Kellaway
51	Topo about Casino, revision of #24	32	50'=1"	11/23/00	Tr cloth	Outhet
52	Revised study for Walks about Casino, revision of #43	See 53	50'=1"	11/24/00	Tr cloth	Outhet
53	Revised Plans for Walks about Casino, revision of #43, profile is #64	52	50'=1"	11/24/00	Tr cloth	Outhet
54	Profile to accom. Plan #53, for revision see #64		10'=1"	11/24/00	Section paper	Outhet
55	Study for portion between Casino and new bridge	See 59	50'=1"	11/24/00	Tr cloth	Outhet
56	Plan for rider to accom. Plan #29	50	30'=1"	11/24/00	Tr cloth	Smith
57	Developed Elevation of Terrace Wall to accom. Plan #49 4 sheets (Destroyed)	See 61	1'=1/4"	11/24/00	Tr paper	Douglas
58	Section and Elevation of various Walls to accom. Plan #56 2 sheets (Destroyed)	See 60	1'=1/4"	11/30/00	Tr paper	Douglas
59	Plan for portion between Casino and New Bridge	55	50'=1"	11/31/00 (sic)	Tr cloth	Outhet
60	Elevation and Sections of various Walls to accom. Plan #56	58	1'=1/4"	11/30/00	Tr cloth	Smith
61	Elevation of retaining walls about the New York State Bldg. to accom. Plan #49	57	1'=1/4"	11/30/00	Tr cloth	Douglas

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
62	Sections to accom. Plan #59		10'=1"	11/30/00	Sec paper	Outhet
63	Revised study for profiles of Walks about Casino	See 64	10'=1"	11/5/00	Section paper	Outhet
64	Revised profiles of Walks about Casino, Revision of #54	63	10'=1"	11/5/00	Tr cloth	Outhet
65	Albright Art Gallery, notes by J.C.O. Sept. 20, 02, Rec'd from Green & Wicks, Brought by J.C.O. Rec'd 9/25/02 (Destroyed)				Ng print	
66	Albright Art Gallery, notes added by J.C.O. on ground Sept. 20, 02 Brought by J.C.O., Rec'd 9/22/02 (Destroyed)				Ng print	
67	Pre. Plan for Approaches to Art Gallery (Destroyed)	See 68	1"=50'	10/29/02	Tr paper	Kellaway
68	Pre. Plan for Approaches	67	1"=50'	11/11/02	Tr cloth	Reed
69	Planting Study	70	1"=50'	1/12/03	Tr paper	Mische
70	Planting Plan (Destroyed)	69	1"=50'	2/5/03	Tr cloth	Reed
71	Topo about Albright Art Gallery to be used in connection with planting, rec'd from Pk. Commission Buffalo, rec'd 12/5/03, how rec'd: mail (Destroyed)		1"=50'	12/1903	Tr cloth	
72	Planting Plan Vicinity of Albright Art Gallery (Destroyed)		1"=50'	12/17/03	Tr cloth	Sawyer
73	David Monument, plan showing location, rec'd from Jno.L.Brothers Buffalo, N.Y. rec'd 1/6/04 how rec'd: Ex (Destroyed)		1"=50'		Ng print	
74	Statue of David, Buffalo Historical Society Study for paths about (Destroyed)		1"=50'	1/25/04	Tr cloth	Kellaway
75	Study Show Walk in front of Historical Bldg. (Destroyed)		1"=30'	1/27/04	Tr paper	Kellaway
76	Statue of David Study by J.C.O.		1"=50'	2/2/04	Pr 74	J.C. Olmste
77	Pre. Plan Study Statue of David Plan for Walks Vicinity	78	1"=50'	2/5/04	Tr paper	Kellaway

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
78	Pre. Plan for Walk needed in vicinity of new statue of David (Destroyed)	77	1"=50'	2/6/04	Tr cloth	Humans
79	Penhurst Pk Subdivision near of Albright Art Gallery, rec'd from Pk. Comm., rec'd 12/4/08, how rec'd: Mail (Destroyed)		1"=60'	11/12/08	B1 print	
UNC	Proposed names for Park handwritten by F.L.Olmsted found in envelope that reads Buffalo Park Proposed Names for Localities, Return Address: F.L.Olmsted 209 W. 46th Street, New York, very bad condition, Patricia O'Donnell has rough copy.		18"x24"	1869-70	Tr paper	F.L. Olmst
UNC	The Meadows Park at Colvin shows re-routing of Amherst Stand Meadow Drive with proposed placement of Farmstead near Colvin - has one small tissue overlay with variation - unsigned undated.		24"x30"		Tr cloth	
UNC	Farmstead - Piece of Linen Drawing with ripped edge shows office, carriage sheds, barn, horse and cow stables, sheep building, Mining Room, feed store. P. O'Donnell has rough copy of it.		14"x16"		Tr cloth	
UNC	Steamer Shed and Stable Line drawing probably for Farmstead		8"x10" 1"=1/4"		Tr cloth	
UNC	Addition to the Park 14.0 Acres, Folded Linen Red and Black lines Shows property lines with names of owners from Grant Street to Delaware Avenue along Forest Avenue to the Park. Warren, Granger and Bull appear to own the bulk of land in question		24"x30"		Tr cloth	
UNC	Addition to the Park 12.0 Acres Shows somewhat different shape for the addition, different owners Shoreline of lake		18"x24"		Tr cloth	
BUF	Park and Approaches, Color Lithograph	See 9	24"x30"		Litho	

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
BUF	Map of Elmwood Avenue between Albright Art Gallery and Chatham Avenue, shows City of Buffalo, and along Creek		18"x24"			
BUF	Planting Plan for Vicinity of Albright Art Gallery	See 72	24"x24"		Ng print	
BUF	Map of Jewett Avenue, shows Arc of curves in street layout		18"x24"		Ng print	
BUF	Profile of drain from Jubilee Springs to Park Lake on Delaware Avenue, shows intersection at Forest, Bird, Chatham and Delevan				Section paper	
BUF	Pre. Plan for Quarry and Vicinity Copy of tracing cloth original, in fair condition, this copy is clean and legible, original is badly stained	See 7	30"x42"	1/29/98	Ng print	
BUF	General Plan of Delaware Park Shows street patterns				Bl print	
BUF	Bandstand at Delaware Park, Buffalo, N.Y. for the Park Commissioners of the City of Buffalo. Set of six drawings showing plan, elevation and section of bandstand		18"x24"		Bl print	Leverin and Whelan, Architects
BUF	Plan of Fence for Delaware Park Zoo, shows Gate Post and Fence				Bl print	
703	<u>Cazenovia Park</u>					
1	Topographic Map, Recd 12/16/91		80'=1"		Tr cloth	
1A	Profile of Pipe Line Ridge Road Park to Cazenovia Creek, Recd from McMillan, Recd 1/13/92			1/12/92	Prof paper	
2	Study in pencil, shows slightly broadened creek bed with 1 island at southwest corner rounded course with grove and music stand winding perimeter road with numerous broadened out landings or overlooks to walk up to along the way - perimeter heavily screened with trees - interior open long meadow/greensward for playfields. Entry is curvilinear, shoreline varied with small groves. SE and NE corners cut out.		80'=1"	3/92	Tr paper	Buckenham

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
3	Study		80'=1"	4/13/92	Tr paper	Buckenham
4	Preliminary Plan	3	80'=1"	4/13/92	Tr cloth	Schindler
5	Pipe line to Park		200'=1"		Sec paper	
6	Study		80'=1"	5/6/92	Tr paper	Buckenham
7	Pre. Plan shows broad creek with 3 islands, pencil sketch changes lake outline and locates boathouse in actual location changed from north of Bridge.		80'=1"	5/6/92	Tr cloth	Schindler
8	Pre. Plan, Revision of No. 7		80'=1"	6/6/92	Tr cloth	Buckenham
9	Suggestion for Protection of River Bank above Park Bridge		10'=1"		Tr paper	Titus
10	Pre. Plan for Protection of River Bank above Park Bridge	9	10'-1"	6/6/92	Tr paper	
11	R. Johnson's design for Park Recd 8/10/92		80'=1"		Print	
12	Restudy sheet circuit drive in position of boathouse		80'=1"	8/93	Tr paper	Jones
13	Revised Pre. Study circuit drive and change in position of boathouse Shows curvilinear street at entry concourse is round not long and thin, flower gardens flanking a fountain with a semi circular concert grove and music stand, with boathouse and platform for boats adjacent, shows 2 small islands, titled Olmsted, Olmsted, Eliot	12	80'=1"	9/11/93	Tr cloth	Jones-Cook
14	Plan Sheet work done on Park		80'=1"		Tr cloth	
14A	Revised study for roads and walks		80'=1"		Tr paper	Jones
15	Pre. Plan shows formal entry and straight concourse, Rec'd 1/2/94		80'=1"	1/2/94	Tr cloth	
16	General Plan for litho.		80'=1"		Mtd paper	Jones
17	Bridge on Cazenovia Street sketch		80'=1"	1/31/95	Tr paper	Jones
18	Approach from Cazenovia Park to South Park Boulevard profile		6'=1"			



NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
19	Lots 36, 37, 270 lying S.E. and adjacent to Park - topo, Rec'd from McMillan, Rec'd 12/18/93		80'=1"	4/95	Tr cloth	
20	Revised Study, including new addition		80'=1"	2/1/96	Tr cloth	Princharnd
21	Print of Pre. Study No. 20 over topo with notes by J.C. Olmsted		80'=1"	1/96	Ng print	
22	Pre. Plan, including new addition, very little detail, shows formal entry and concourse	20	80'=1"	2/4/96	Tr cloth	Princharnd
23	Plan showing progress of work, Rec'd from McMillan, 10/26/96		80'=1"	10/96	Tr cloth	
24	Key map for show map, Key map of park system, line drawing done by hand, shows Stony Point, South, Cazenovia, Parade, Front and The Park, shows radii from downtown, shows parkways, of original 3 parks and South parkways with Ridge Road as parkway to Stony Point, very clear, good condition		18"x24"			
BUF	General Plan for Cazenovia Park, 2 copies, good condition		22"x26"		Litho	
BUF	Cazenovia Park, suggestions for protection of River Banks above Park Bridge, copy of 10 shows crosssection of creek with plant materials at edge and rocks on slope under water		10'=1"	6/6/92	Ng print	
706	<u>The Front</u>					
707	<u>Addition to The Front</u>					
1	Key map showing location and surrounding streets shows boundary of land attributed to The Front at that time, notes Shoreline location in 1816 and 1848, shows streets, Black Rock Harbor and Bird Island Pier, Rec'd from Buffalo Park Comm., 8/11/98		400'=1"		Tr cloth	

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
2	Topo map of part of The Front, from Black Rock Harbor to Pennsylvania Street, Rec'd from Buffalo Park Comm., 8/11/98		50'=1"	2/98	Tr cloth	
3	Topo map of The Front and Fort Porter, Rec'd from Buffalo Park Comm., 8/11/98		50'=1"	2/98	Tr cloth	
4	Topo, Black Rock Harbor to Pennsylvania Street, rec'd of 2		100'=1"	8/24/98	Tr cloth	Reed
5	Rough Study, interesting proposal very different from final proposal		100'=1"	8/24/98	Tr paper	J.C.O.
6	Pre. Study for extension into Black Rock Harbor, polished version of rough 5.	8	100'=1"	8/29/98	Tr paper	Kellaway
7	Pre. Study for portion east of Canal	9	100'=1"	8/29/98	Tr paper	Kellaway
8	Pre. Plan for extension into Black Rock Harbor, shows circular basin for bathing and skating, shows small crosssection, beautiful inked drawing, shows Bird Island Pier	6	100'=1"	9/1/98	Tr cloth	Princhart
9	Pre. Plan for portion west of Canal, shows a different scheme without all the land included centered on Porter Avenue with a Yacht Club site to the left, includes part of area of LaSalle Park and Pumping Station today.	7	100'=1"	9/1/98	Tr cloth	Princhart
9½	Plan of land under water proposed to be granted by the State of New York to the Board of Park Comm. of the City of Buffalo, shows Bird Island Pier with maximum land 300' east and parallel to it	10	100'=1"	9/14/98	Tr paper	Bourne
10	Plan of land under water proposed to be granted by the State of New York to the Board of Park Comm. of the City of Buffalo, shows full extension possible 300' east and parallel to Bird Island Pier	9½	100'=1"	9/15/98	Tr cloth	Bourne

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
10A	Profile to accompany #9	11	40'-4'= 1"	9/16/98	Prf paper	Bourne
11	Profile to accompany #9	10A	40'-4'= 1"	9/17/98	Tr cloth	Bourne
12	Grading Study	15	50'=1"	12/1/98	Tr cloth	Herbst
13	Study for profiles to accompany #12	16	40'-4'= 1"	12/22/98	Prf paper	Herbst
14	Study for sections to accompany #12 done in pencil on grid paper	17	10'=1"	12/22/98	Section paper	Herbst
15	Grading Plan, for scheme 8, twice the size, shows basin for bathing and skating, very nice grading drawing	12	50'=1"	1/5/99	Tr cloth	Reed
16	Profiles to accompany #15	13	40'-4'= 1"	12/29/98	Tr cloth	Richmond
17	Sections to accompany #15	14	10'=1"	12/27/98	Tr cloth	Reed
18	Study for Grading Plan	20	50'=1"	1/7/99	Tr paper	Herbst
19	Study for sections to accompany #18 including profile, 2 sheets	21	10'=1"	1/9/99	Section paper	Herbst
20	Pre. Grading Plan for scheme in 9	18	50'=1"	1/31/99	Tr cloth	Reed
21	Sections to accompany #20, profile added	19	10'=1" 40'-4'= 1"	2/28/99	Tr cloth	Reed
22	Study for grading east of Canal Crosssections are #23	25	50'=1"	2/17/99	Tr cloth	Herbst
23	Crosssections to accompany grading study #22	26	10'=1"	2/17/99	Section paper	Herbst
24	Map showing possibilities from increased land area at the Front for the purposes of an exposition and for a future permanent Park laid out by Morris Grant Holmes, Architect, Erie County Bank Bldg., shows great increase in land to 340 acres, rec'd from Buffalo, N.Y. 4/6/99		800'=1" 10"x14"		B1 print	Holmes

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
25	Grading Plan for portion east of Canal, crosssections are #26	22	50'=1"	4/17/99	Tr cloth	Woolner
26	Crossections to accompany Grading Plan #25	23	10'=1"	4/18/99	Tr cloth	Reed
UNC	Sketch of proposed plan for laying out The Front, hand-drawn and lettered small plan, very similar to the plan adopted. Must be an old drawing, looks like Vaux's writing. Good condition, clean and clear. No signature, no date		8"x11"	1870 ?	Tr cloth	Vaux ?
UNC	Rough Study unsigned and untitled shows proposed addition to The Front very close to scheme that was finally decided, quite different from scheme in 8 and 9		24"x30"		Tr paper	
UNC	Lithograph of The Front and addition in color, good condition		9"x12"		Litho	
BUF	Preliminary Plan for laying out the ground between The Front and the Lake. Shows development of scheme seen in uncataloged drawing above, stained but legible		35"x57"		Paper	
BUF	Plan for additions to The Front signed F.L. Olmsted Co., good condition, copy mounted on canvas backing		25"x32"		Ng print	
BUF	Lithograph of original plan for The Front printed for Parks Reports, in color		8"x10"	1870	Litho	
717	<u>Martin Luther King, Jr. Park formerly Humboldt Park, formerly The Parade</u>					
1	Plan of Ground, original Parade Plan with pencil lines on it showing pedestrian movement patterns and pathways in varying widths. Study for redesign handwritten notes, one says "short cut much used." Interesting design - behavior analysis, rec'd 3/5/95		50'=1"		Tr cloth	Thomas J. Rogers, C.

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
2	Design A for laying out, with speedway, plan shows 3 ball diamonds ringed with a speedway, bicycle track, walk and drive. In large oval greensward area		50'=1"	1895 Rec'd 3/5/95	Tr cloth	Thomas J. Rogers, C.
3	Design B for laying out, shows trees, fountain and flower bed, pathways in central greensward, interesting design, some pencil notations, rec'd 3/5/95		50'=1"	1895	Tr cloth	Thomas J. Rogers, C.
4	Design C for laying out, rec'd 3/5/95 (Destroyed)		50'=1"	1895	Tr cloth	Thomas J. Rogers, C.
5	Preliminary Study, shows double row of trees around basin	6	50'=1"	11/6/95	Tr cloth	Princhart
6	Revised Pre. Plan, very clear drawing in good condition, except for edge	5	50'=1"	12/95	Tr cloth	Princhart
7	Study for changes in locations of Humboldt Basin		50'=1"	6/96	Tr cloth	Bolton
8	Revised Preliminary Plan, appears to be very close to 6, but in much worse condition	6 & 7	50'=1"	6/26/96	Tr cloth	Jones
8A	Print of portion of #8 with grading notes by Bolton		50'=1"	6/26/96	Ng print	Jones
9	Pl. sh. levels on lines of proposed designs, rec'd 7/11/96		50'=1"		Tr cloth	
10	Profile through axial line of basin		40'-4'= 1"	7/20/96	Prf paper	Princhart
11	Pl. sh. grades about basins, grades placed on print of No. 8 from profile No. 10 and sent away 7/25/96		50'=1"	7/25/96	Ng print	Princhart
12	Plan showing levels of existing surface, rec'd 8/5/96		50'=1"	8/96	Bl print	
13	Plan of roads and walks with elevations, shows number of steps and heights for basin for skating, wading and toy boating		50'=1"	8/13/96	Tr cloth	Kellaway

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
14	Crosssections to accompany No. 13, water basin and pool	10	40'-4'= 1"	8/14/96	Tr cloth	Kellaway
15	Plan and details for water basin	See 16	20'=1"	9/17/96	Br paper	Kellaway
16	Revised Plan and details for water basins, shows details for stonework lily pond, fountain and basin, good condition, some stains on edge	15	4'x8'	9/18/96	Tr cloth	Kellaway
17	Study for General Planting Plan	See 18	50'=1"	10/27/97	Tr paper	Dawson
18	General Planting Plan, drawing lists 6 plants, American Elm, Red Oak, Oriental Plane, Pin Oak, Sugar Maple and Barberry, in good condition, some stains	17	50'=1"	11/1/97	Tr cloth	Reed
19	Location of roads and walks Bldgs, trees and sewers, rec'd from Jno. L. Brothers, Buffalo, N.Y., 1/6/04		50'=1"	12/1903	Ng print	
20	Preliminary Study for eastern portion		50'=1"	1/28/04	Tr paper	Kellaway
21	Pre. Study for eastern portion		50'=1"	1/28/04	Tr paper	Kellaway
22	Pre. Plan for revision of eastern portion	See 23	50'=1"	2/05/04	Tr paper	Kellaway
23	Pre. Plan for Revisions in eastern portion, done in hand, shows road access to existing shelter and greenhouses, has Fillmore Avenue running through at standard width, Music Court in center of space and public comfort building	22	50'=1"	2/06/04	Cloth	Cook
24	Plan for Improvements by Henry Elbers, rec'd from Henry Elbers, 666 Riley Street, Buffalo, 11/1/07		50'=1"	3/1906	B1 print	
BUF	Lithograph of Parade in color, printed for Parks Reports, shows gymnastic equipment in the eastern portion and an open greensward to the west		8"x11"	1870 ?	Litho	

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
BUF	Revised Prel. Plan Humboldt Park, probably a copy of 6, shows basin, pond and fountain, new pattern of drives and walks, very poor condition, overprinted with extra lines, close to illegible		50'=1" 37"x56"	12/11/95	Ng print	
BUF	Plan of Roads and Walkways with elevations, probably copy of 13, poor condition		50'=1" 41"x58"	8/13/96	Mounted print	
718	<u>South Park</u>  <u>Note:</u> The Olmsted Assoc. office does not have a card file on South Park. Although many drawings exist they are not cataloged. The following list was extraced from notes taken by Patricia O'Donnell Sherk at Brookline and includes those drawings and sketches she looked at. It is probably not complete and may be somewhat inaccurate.					
UNC	Topo Map of proposed South Park and lands adjacent thereto in the City of Buffalo and town of West Seneca. Lithograph, folded, in good condition, shows Hamburg Turnpike, Marilla Street, Lake Erie Shore, 3 Railroad Lines, marshes, structures and a farm or nursery. Looks like Base Map for 1st Design Map		24"x36"	1/1888	Litho	
UNC	Groups of sketches and figures contains about 40 sheets in pencil 6"x8" each. Development of Canal System, calculations for cut and fill and costs, plan views, sections and figures. Looks like work style and writing of F.L.O.		5"x8"		Paper	
UNC	Elevation from Cazenovia Creek to Railroad tracks. Study of drainage from Creek to proposed Canals in Design Map		7"x48"		Tr cloth	

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
UNC	Elevation from Whites Corners Road to WNY and Pennsylvania Railroad Easterly line, Marilla Street. Shows in red "Fall 0.089 per 100 ft." Proposed pipeline from Cazenovia Creek to South Park		7"x24"		Tr cloth	
UNC	Pieced Map, lithograph glued to tracing cloth for elevation study. Shows railroad lines and Hulbert Street		12"x20"		Tr cloth Litho	
UNC	Design Map of South Park, F.L. and J.C. Olmsted, very large, looks like it was used for exhibition or public meetings, good condition, clean and clear		5'x8'	1888	Litho	
UNC	Birdeye view of Park shown on Design Map, watercolor painting done beautifully, shows entrance, canals with boats, green, swimming area, locks, long jetty, bathing beach and lake beyond		4'x4'	1888 ?	Watercolor painting	
UNC	Studies on tracing marked September and October 1888, four in all, show grand looking entry with buildings and plantings, some are tattered, all in pencil, some with color added		20"x24"	9/29/88 10/1/88	Tr paper	
UNC	Studies on tracing marked 1894, four in all, show development of flower garden and nursery, various shapes, round, oval, last one signed J.C.O. Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo and P.R.J. June 29, 1894		12"x20"	6/29/94	Tr paper	
UNC	Preliminary Plan for South Park print taken from drawing 5, shows alternative shore with two large islands close to general plan, extra water feature outside ring road opposite marsh area	5			Ng print	
UNC	Studies for South Park, shows lake and circulation patterns similar to general plan with changes in water feature edge or islands				Tr paper	



NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
UNC 16	Proposed Greenhouses at South Park, Buffalo, N.Y., Hitching & Co. Designers, Garfield Avenue and Union Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, pencil drawing on heavy paper, shows plan of buildings, probably used for siting the greenhouses in the Park		20'=1"	5/5/94	Paper	
UNC	South Park Large Planting Plan shows circles with numbers in them in color, looks like it is color coded for spread or type and numbered for plant key, no list or key shown, no conservatory, tattered and ripped		5'x7'		Paper	
UNC	Preliminary Plan for South Park shows water feature, ornamental pool for water plants (in area that is marshy today). Lake extends past bridge (as it now does) Boat Landing to right of entry with 1 mile boat circuit, 3 islands, small beach, pedestrian paths border lake. Plan shows massing of trees at the edges and open greensward in the interior adjacent to lake, small shelter, gymnastics track and ballgrounds near Hopkins Road			1892 ?	Tr paper	
UNC	Preliminary Plan for South Park developed with much smaller water feature than above plan, nursery yard east of entry, no gardens or buildings, scattered groves of trees in the interior			4/27/92	Tr paper	
BUF	Design Map of South Park, F.L. and J.C. Olmsted. Folded and tattered, but legible		29"x42"	1888	Litho	
BUF	Lithograph of Preliminary Plan for South Park, shows small water feature, no buildings or gardens, ball field and gymnastics equipment at West edge near Hopkins Road, tattered, but legible		37"x44"	1892 ?	Litho	

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
BUF	Lithograph of Pre. Plan for South Park, shows large water feature, children's playground, nursery, east of entry, ball field and gymnastics equipment at west edge, close to general plan, stained and tattered, legible		39"x43"	1892 ?	Litho	
BUF	Lithograph of General Plan for South Park, shows building at main entry, with ornamental gardens around it, large water feature and marsh, dense plantings at edge, interior groves. Plant families listed on plan, tattered but legible		22"x25"	1893	Litho	
724	<u>Riverside Park</u>					
1	Topo map shows many trees on site, ash beech, elm, hickory, Linden, maple, oak, poplar are listed, 1 structure shown, St. Francis Xavier Cemetery in southwest corner, shows foot bridge over Canal to tow path with landing as existing March 1898, rec'd from Park Comm., Buffalo, 6/22/98		40'=1"		Cloth	
2	Topo in vicinity of Canal Bridge showing heights of docks above average water level, also section of foot bridge, rec'd from Eng. Parks Dept., 6/28/98		40'=1"		Tr cloth	
3	Topo map with notes by J.C.O., Rec'd 6/30/98		40'=1"		Ng print	J.C.O.
4	Preliminary study	5	40'=1"	7/15/98	Tr paper	Kellaway
5	Preliminary Plan	4	40'=1"	7/26/98	Tr cloth	Herbst
6	Typed crosssection through Pergola and fountain	7	10'=1"	8/1/98	Section paper	Kellaway
7	Typed crosssection through fountain and pergola, nice drawing, shows central feature detail	6	10'=1"	8/5/98	Tr cloth	Herbst
8	Profile boundary roads drives 2 sheets, rec'd from T.J. Rogers, Buffalo, N.Y., 10/5/98 (original returned)		6'-80'=1"		Tr cloth	

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
9	Preliminary Plan, rec'd from T.J. Rogers, Buffalo, N.Y., rec'd 10/5/98		40'=1"		Ng print	
10	Grading study	12	40'=1"	10/10/98	Tr paper	Herbst
11	Crossections to accompany grading study #10	13	10'=1"	10/10/98	Section paper	Herbst
12	Grading Plan	10	40'=1"	10/15/98	Tr cloth	Herbst
13	Crossections to accompany grading plan #12	11	10'=1"	10/12/98	Tr cloth	Herbst
14	Planting study, 2 sheets	16	40'=1"	12/8/99	Tr paper	Dawson
15	Print #14 over #12 with planting notes by Dawson on ground,		40'=1"	3/11/99	Mounted print	
16	Planting plan, handwritten plant list on side, keyed to drawing	14	40'=1"	2/17/99	Tr cloth	Cook & Reed
BUF	Riverside Park Planting Plan, shows plant location keyed to handwritten list, tattered and difficult to read		40'=1" 40"x62"	3/99	Mounted print	
BUF	Riverside Park Topographic Map with Preliminary Plan, shows water feature at North edge, road pattern and main concourse		39"x48"	3/11/99	Mounted print	
BUF	Riverside Park Grading Plan		37"x41"		Mtd print	
BUF	Riverside Park Preliminary Plan, shows path system, roads, shelter, music grove, concourse, bridge over canal, and water feature, shows no plant materials, good condition		50"x56"	7/1898	Paper	

NOTE: The Listing for Riverside Park completes the information available on drawings of the six major Parks. They were listed in sequence by job number. By using the Buffalo and Niagara Job File the balance of jobs will be listed and annotated in order. Several of these were not thoroughly investigated but the information available is compiled here for reference.

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
33	<u>Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo</u>					
	This was an early job. The box listed was checked but no drawings were found although they may exist elsewhere					
247	<u>J.J. Albright, Buffalo</u>					
	There are 20 or more plans for this job. The first date is December, 1890. They were all drawn for the grading and landscaping of the John J. Albright Estate which was bordered by Cleveland Avenue on the north, Elmwood on the west and Ferry to the south. The lot represented on the drawings was approximately 1200' deep from Elmwood to the east. A few drawings are referred to individually below:					
UNK	Study for Planting Plan, green and black ink			12/1890	Tr cloth	
UNK	Revised Preliminary Plan for northerly end of estate		14"x18"		Tr cloth	
61	Preliminary Plan, very nice, clear drawing showing estate		40'=1"	6/30/03	Tr cloth	
UNK	Planting Plan, Olmsted Brothers was revised May, 1907		20'=1"	9/1904		
612	<u>Buffalo State Asylum</u>					
UNC	Preliminary layout of streets and walks, very rough, in pencil on trace, tattered and very fragile				Tr paper	
701	<u>Bennett Park</u>					
UNC	Study for Bennett Park, pencil study shows development of 1 side of mirror image design, some elevations noted		5"x7"		Tr paper	
BUF	Parks Reports litho of General Plan for the Bennett ground printed in 1888 Annual Report, titled F.L. and J.C. Olmsted			4/20/87		

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
704	<u>Day's Park</u>					
UNK	Day's Park small drawing Plan view of Park shows street and borders of lots, tree placement, unsigned, undated		8"x24"		Tr cloth	
UNK	Day's Park overlay for above drawing, study with slightly different layout		8"x12"		Tr paper	
705	<u>Delaware Square</u>					
	No drawings for this listing					
708	<u>Improvement of Batavia Street</u>					
	Box 4034 was emptied and thoroughly investigated and although many drawings from Buffalo were located, none for Batavia Street were found					
709	<u>Lafayette Square</u>					
	This job was also to be found in Box 4034. No drawings were discovered. The Parks Reports do have extensive text on Soldier's Monument describing its rebuilding in Lafayette Square					
710	<u>Niagara Square</u>					
UNC	Preliminary Development of Niagara Square, sequence of drawings on tracing, one heavy sheet as base with many small and large pieces of tracing paper overlays, looks like F.L.O. work			1874 ?	Tr paper	
BUF	Lithograph - Study of Plan for Improvement of Niagara Square. This plan was printed in the 1875 Parks Report accompanied by a letter explaining its design. It was a collaboration between Frederick Law Olmsted and Henry		8"x10"	1874	Litho	

NO.	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	COPY OF	SIZE OR SCALE	DATE	MATERIAL	DRAFTSMAN
	(Cont'd)					
	Hobson Richardson. Richardson designed a memorial arch for the north east side of the Square at the entrance to Delaware, Olmsted designed the Square. Litho is signed New York, October 1974 Fred. Law Olmsted, Landscape Architect		8"x10"	1874	Litho	
3	Study for Revised Plan, plant materials listed in groups, nice drawing overlay for 4. Notes on drawing for plant specifications: 1. Small trees and large shrubs such as: <i>Cercis canadensis</i> , <i>Koeleria paniculata</i> , <i>Syringa japonica</i> 2. Medium shrubs such as: <i>Spirea van houtii</i> , <i>Cydonia japonica</i> , <i>Rhodotypos kirrioides</i> , <i>Spirea thunbergia</i> 3. Low shrubs such as: <i>Rosa nitida</i> , <i>Symphonaeus vulgaris</i> , <i>Symphonaeus racemosus</i> , <i>Berberis thunbergi</i> 4. Trailing on very low shrubs such as: <i>Rosa wichuriana</i> , <i>Rosa repens</i> , <i>Rubus hispidus</i> 5. Ground covering plants such as: <i>Vinca minor</i> , <i>Scilla</i> , <i>Crocus</i> , <i>Narcissus</i> , <i>Johnquills</i>		40'x1" 14"x24"	1895	Tr paper	
4	Revised Plan for Niagara Square shows round center with fountain in the middle, and planting on the eight triangular wedges. Olmsted, Olmsted, Eliot drawing in good condition. Niagara Square was redesigned in the early 1900's for the placement of the McKinley Monument		14"x24"	12/10/95	Tr cloth	
711	<u>North Street Circle</u>					
UNK	Study of street pattern, intersection of North, Porter, Pennsylvania and the Avenue (Richmond). Drawing shows street pattern and circular public space with narrow access roads or pathways outlining circle, black and red ink, no signature, no date		20"x20"			