

RIVERSIDE PARK, BUFFALO, N.Y.

LIST TO ACCOMPANY PLANTING STUDY

46. 2 beds, 51 plants, 2' apart
Ilex glabra, Gray, Inkberry
47. 2 beds, 22 plants, 4' apart
Rhodotypos kerrioides, S. & Z., White Globe-flower
48. *Erythronium americanum*, Ker.-Gawl., Dog-toothed violet, 640 plants
49. 2 beds, 134 plants, 1 1/2' apart,
Aspidium acrostichoides, Sw., Christmas Fern, 75 plants
Nephrodium marginale, Michx., Evergreen Wood Fern, 50 plants
50. 4 beds, 1647 plants, 1 1/2' apart,
Dicentra cucullaria, Bernh., Dutchman's Breeches, 500 plants
Trillium grandiflorum, Salisb., Wake Robin, 500 plants
Trillium erectum, Purple Trillium, 300 plants
Uvularia grandiflora, Sm., Bellwort, 347 plants
51. 2 beds, 52 plants, 2' apart,
Iris pseudacorus, L., Yellow Flag, 52 plants
52. 2 beds, 72 plants, 1 1/2' apart,
Cypripedium spectabilis, Salisb., Lady's Slipper, 72 plants
53. 3 beds, 137 plants, 3' apart,
Lonicera halliana, Hort., Hall's Honeysuckle, 137 plants
54. *Vitis riparia*, Michx., Sterile Grape, 16 plants
55. 3 beds, 192 plants, 3' apart,
Rosa wichuraiana, Crep., Memorial Rose, 100 plants
Rosa setigera, Michx., Michigan Rose, 92 plants
56. 6 beds, 150 plants, 6' apart,
Viburnum mollis, Michx., Soft-leaved Viburnum, L'Her., 30 plants
Cornus paniculata, L'Her, Panicked Cornel, 60 plants
Corylus americana, Sieb., Hazelnut, 200 plants
Cornus stolonifera, Michx., Red Osier, 20 plants
Cornus florida, L., Flowering Dogwood, 20 plants
57. 1 bed, 35 plants, 5' apart,
Cornus mas, L., Cornelian Cherry, 15 plants
Lindera benzoin, Spice Bush, 10 plants
Corhus sericea, L., Silky Cornel, 10 plants
58. 1 bed, 41 plants, 2 1/2' apart,
Baccharis halimifolia, L., Ground Sel Tree, 41 plants

RIVERSIDE PARK, BUFFALO, N.Y.

LIST TO ACCOMPANY PLANTING STUDY

59. *Cornus florida*, L., Flowering Dogwood, 8' apart, 24 plants
60. *Crataegus cordata*, Ait., Washington Thorn, 12 plants
61. *Ampelopsis veitchii*, Hort., Boston Ivy, 4 plants

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

Introduction to the "Bibliography of the Life and Works of Calvert Vaux,"
author: John David Sigle, published: American Association of Architectural
Bibliographers, V.5 (1968) pgs 69-93

Calvert Vaux (1824-95), nineteenth-century architect, practiced professionally in partnership with such well-known men as Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted. The works of Calvert Vaux provide a diversity of examples that depict Victorian America from 1850 to 1895. This man and his architectural contributions express the spirit of life in the Gilded Age and describe an early phase of the modern age in American architecture.

Vaux was best known as a landscape architect. In 1858 he and Olmsted won the competition for New York City's Central Park design. This first project of the partnership can be said to have begun professional landscape architecture in America and to have paved the way for their numerous other park designs built across America. Their partnership was active until 1872.

Central Park's free-flowing design in the urban grid pattern of the city expressed many of the characteristics and concepts Vaux had published in *Villas and Cottages* in 1857, a summary of his early work in residential architecture. These lessons in rustic ruralism he had learned from his first American partner, Andrew Jackson Downing, who was a horticulturist, editor, and architect. Olmsted had also been associated with Downing. The design of Central Park can be described as Downingsque in concept.

Vaux was born in London on December 20, 1824. His father, Calvert Bowyer Vaux, was a physician. The family lived on Pudding Lane, a two-block street leading to the wharves along the Thames near London Bridge. He attended the Merchant Taylors' School and was apprenticed to the architect Lewis Nockalls Cottingham, who was best known for his published drawings of Gothic architecture and for works in the Gothic revival style.

Another architect who was instrumental in Calvert Vaux's training was George Truefit. His guidance and close friendship apparently augmented Vaux's architectural education. Truefit is known to have taken his apprentice on trips about the English countryside. These experiences surely broadened Calvert's sphere of appreciation. His apparent enthusiasm on these trips was said to have been the reason for Truefit's giving his young apprentice his architectural sketchbook.

In 1850 Downing visited England and upon meeting Vaux at the Architectural Association of London, he invited the young architect to become his assistant. Downing's several books on rural architecture had created a considerable clientele seeking professional services. Though Downing died in 1852, the short period in which he and Vaux worked together was important. Their partnership was quickly established, numerous residential projects were executed, and the design for the Mall in Washington, D.C. was conceived.

Vaux became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1856. On coming to this country he had made his home at Newburgh-on-Hudson, New York. In 1854 he married an artist friend's sister, Mary Swan McEntee. The couple had two sons and two daughters. Vaux moved his family to New York City in 1857, and he lived there for most of the rest of his life. When the American Institute of Architects was founded in 1857, Vaux read one of the early papers presented to the organization, proposing that apartment dwelling units be constructed in cities such as New York. After the first American building of this type, Stuyvesant Flats on East 18th Street, was built in 1869, it became Vaux's home for many years.

Another of Calvert Vaux's architectural partners, Frederick Clarke Withers, also an English immigrant, worked with him in both the early residential period of his career as recorded in Villas and Cottages and on later projects such as New York City's Jefferson Market Courthouse and the Bank of New York. They also worked together as consultants for Olana, the home of the artist Frederick Church. Projects by Vaux and Withers date from the early 1850's through the 1870's.

An engineer of English birth, George K. Radford, joined Calvert Vaux in the 1870's. Their partnership was active during the next two decades. Most significant among their works was a series of homes for the Children's Aid Society in the Greater New York area. In the latter phase of his career Vaux practiced landscape architecture in partnership with Samuel Parsons, Jr., under the firm name of Vaux and Company.

Only four feet ten inches tall, Calvert Vaux wore a full set of whiskers. Although at times his behavior verged on the eccentric, he was said to have spoken in a cultivated and abstract manner. A member of the Century Club and the Fraternity, a literary society, he was also a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His civic interests included not only the development of urban parks, but also a position on the planning commission for the consolidation of Greater New York.

Vaux was a romanticist. There is a strain of exotic inspiration in some of his work. With regard to technical developments, Vaux was, perhaps a lesser architectural figure. He was not particularly prone to experimentation. His house plans contain few innovations in spatial organization or construction techniques. Spatially, he followed the path to modern architecture that Downing had established. However, he was an advocate of traditional methods of solid construction, preferring masonry to wooden materials. Apparently, he never employed the balloon framing system. In the 1870's and 1880's his plans for the museums and exhibition complex indicated a more experimental approach to modern spatial and structural concepts. In a limited way, he used techniques which expressed the new requirements: planned flexible space, pavilion systems, iron roof trusses, and in the remodeling for the Bank of New York, even an elevator. Calvert Vaux maintained a rather stable balance between his rational thinking and his romantic nature.

Of profound influence to Vaux's work, in the context of mid-nineteenth-century America, was his desire to demonstrate the vital force of democracy symbolically in physical forms. His service was in the realm of civic responsibility, not politics or war. His early popularizing efforts through

publications can be comprehended in this abstract manner of democracy in action. The Olmsted-Vaux plan for Central Park was a significant effort in this direction. His post-Civil-War plans for parks and buildings, in the spirit of their times, expressed the concept of democracy in architecture even more directly. An example would be the stone carvings of the heroes of the Gilded Age on the Governor Tilden House in New York City. Also, this can be construed to have been his motivation for developing the public cultural halls, the charity buildings, and the many public parks.

An interpretation of Calvert Vaux, in essence, includes his congenial but somewhat eccentric personality, his democratic fervor toward building, and the manifestations of these qualities which are exhibited in his attitudes toward taste and technology. Vaux was best known as a practitioner of landscape architecture; he was also an able draftsman, author, and master builder. His buildings and his parks, perhaps, best make clear the spirit of the age in which he worked.

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

CONVERSATIONS ON VAUX AND OTHERS WITH DENNIS FRANCIS

During the course of the research for this project, I had the pleasure of meeting and talking with Mr. Dennis Francis, a noted scholar on Calvert Vaux. From our conversations of July 17, I have compiled the following notes.

The Vaux story was pieced together by accumulating evidence. There was no central repository of plans or correspondence as there is with Olmsted at Brookline. Olmsted and Vaux collaborated on many projects. Buffalo, Chicago, Rochester, Manhattan and Brooklyn parks are some of them. In 1868, Patrick Barry took steps to donate land for the Rochester System. It was not carried out until the 1880's. In Chicago their work began with private developers on the Riverside subdivision and eventually included a number of parks as well. In Buffalo preliminary designs were prepared in 1869 and '70. Vaux contributed building designs for the Buffalo Parks through the 1870's, after the formal severance of the partnership in 1872. This was the case in several projects that Olmsted and Vaux began. If Olmsted continued in the job he included Vaux on parts of the redesign or embellishment of it. What was the nature of this collaboration? On the "Greensward" plan they agreed not to say who did what and billed the whole package as a collaboration. During their partnership they officially titled the work as Olmsted Vaux and Co. In 1865 they wrote a letter at the request of Henry Whitman Bellows, outlining the separation of tasks. This does show Olmsted as writing and presenting the reports, which gave him the more public position. After their break-up a whole sequence of letters was published in the New York newspapers concerning the credit for the Central Park Plan.

The partnership did serve an educational purpose. For each project new teams would be assembled and preliminary sketches put into the hands of the staff. There were 2-3 principals and a dozen staff. Many of those who worked for them went on to careers and prominence: G.E. Waring, a drainage expert; Grant, a landscape architect; John Bogart, John Kyler, O.C. Bullard and others.

Vaux, trained as architect, may have "thrown himself" into the landscape aspect. Vaux was educated specifically and solely as architect. There is no record of the English portion of his career. He was not a forerunner of high Victorian Gothic, but designed more toward French and German styles. He was chosen specifically by Downing based on his talents with intention of both architectural and landscape work. Downing had gone to England to find an architect. Vaux did a walking tour of north France and Germany, after which he exhibited his drawings. Downing attended the exhibit and was inspired, and had an interview with Vaux. Vaux gave up what he was doing, withdrew from England and his practice, and sailed within two weeks to the United States to work with Downing. Communication

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between these men on landscaping design was obviously established. They combined form and siting in country houses, villas, warehouses, and even a competition design for Crystal Palace. From 1850 to 1853 they worked together. When Downing died in a drowning accident on the Hudson, Vaux carried Downing's career by finishing their commissions. He met Olmsted during this period. After finishing the commissions and ending a partnership with F.C. Withers, another architect who worked with Downing, he moved to New York. Later, in the Olmsted and Vaux partnership, Withers is listed third on the letterhead.

Vaux suggested entering the competition for Central Park. It was a daring notion, a point of departure for him. Olmsted & Vaux asked Jacob Wrey Mould to participate in the Greensward plan and Withers also, but both men said no.

In 1857, Vaux published a book, dedicated to Downing's widow, called "Villas and Cottages." It contained over 300 designs for more or less elaborate buildings with siting and landscaping considered. This book shows a basis for landscape architectural skills. Mr. Francis directed me to this text from which I extracted the following quotes about a Kaatskill Mountain House in the vicinity of "The Falls" - beautiful fall of water is on side of mountain: "As the building stands at present it dwarfs the appearance of the fall and can hardly fail to strike the eye as a decided blemish, obtruded on the attention at the most interesting point of view in the whole landscape in which it occurs."

"Clumsy boarded structure that has been erected just on the brink of the descent to afford visitors a view clear down into the valley. This square mass in a great measure destroys the effect that Nature has attempted so successfully to produce, and is one among very many unfortunate instances of harm done to picturesque scenery through a lack of a little architectural knowledge in a rural way."

About the inclusion of a rough stone wall: ". . . the rude new wall would have been covered up with vines and creepers, so that it would have added an actual twenty feet to the real height at this point and an apparent height, when seen from below of 30 or 40 feet."

Alot of empathy for the landscape and understanding of landscape affects is shown in this writing. The book contains 350 engravings of buildings. All are done in perspective with landscaping of small and large trees, shrubbery, lawns, distant trees and landscapes in the background. Porches for outdoor living and an airy, spacious feeling; and benches and street furniture are also shown in the designs.

Vaux delivered an address to the New York architectural league in 1889. The text of that address, called "Street Planning in Relation to Architectural Design", discusses the benefits of extra wide streets and deep setbacks for houses as an important amenity to city life. Again, Mr. Francis

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directed me to this text and I have extracted the following quotes:

"If we were laying out the city anew I think these streets might be planned to have trees in them and to be 150 feet wide without lengthening the uptown walk unduly."

"One Hundred and Tenth Street was widened by an Act of the Legislature, so that it is now to be 125 feet wide from Central Park to Riverside Park and this stretch of it might, with propriety, be called Cathedral Parkway, as it will pass the South front of the Cathedral grounds, and will be planted throughout its length with American Elms."

". . . the keynote of all I want to say seems to lie in the fact that the landscape painter and the architect have one property in common "the sky". In a city the view of the sky is much restricted, but a great stretch of it may be seen from any street corner, and, as its appearance is constantly changing it is a source of satisfaction to every sympathetic observer."

The parkway concept could have originated with a grand scheme to connect the Brooklyn and Manhattan Parks. It was never carried out.

Vaux continued his practice in New York with he and Olmsted working on Central Park through 1863. The Commission for Hillside Cemetery in Middleton may have been the first after Central Park. They also did a plan for the grounds of the Bloomingdale Asylum. Vaux did landscape work without the assistance of Olmsted. The preliminary plan for Prospect Park was done by him while Olmsted was in California. Prospect Park, the California Cemetery and campus for Berkeley were done in collaboration on the final designs. In the spring of 1872 Vaux dissolved his landscape architecture partnership with Olmsted and his architecture partnership with Withers, changing the direction of his career. Mr. Francis says, the work that Olmsted and Vaux did together was never equalled.

Vaux took the initiative. He was closing off an era of great public parks. He felt accomplished as an architect and landscape architect. He had published a book and seen it reprinted. Vaux had in his hands and mind the idea of continuing Downing's legacy. He undertook a great series of public buildings on his own. In 1872, several commissions were close at hand. These were:

1. Museum of Natural History, Cornerstone - 1874
2. Metropolitan Museum of Art, Cornerstone - 1877
(obtained through Park affiliation)
3. Won competition - Main Building - Centennial - 1873
Building in Philadelphia
(not built too expensive)
4. Plans for Jefferson Market Branch of Library
5. Grounds of Government buildings in Ottawa

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He knew that the designs would be 50 years in building and saw a continuing career of work on public buildings. This second career failed. In 1873 the economy suffered. Both museums were taken away from him after the completion of the first wings. The Philadelphia building, which cost \$3 million was halted because it was too expensive. The courts and prisons on Canal street were not built because of expense and were eventually carried out by Withers at a fourth of the original cost. Everything fell in a shamble by 1879. He picked up the pieces and began an architectural practice with George Kent Radford, the engineer, taking on ordinary architectural commissions. He was also associated with another architect, Samuel Parsons. He worked for Governor Tilden, one of the richest men in the United States, on a private estate. He picked up his old pattern in New York with new partners, but never again undertook great public buildings or great public parks. The depression of 1873-74 changed the scope of public works. If Vaux and Olmsted had stayed together through the depression, it would have been different. Olmsted got the knack of landscape architecture and stuck with it. He formed firms and associated his name continually with the field. Their break in 1872 changed the history of the landscape architecture profession.

Mr. Francis conveyed the following information about William McMillan and George Kent Radford.

William McMillan was born in Nairn, Scotland in 1831 and died in Newark, New Jersey in July of 1899. He was involved in civil engineering and bridge work. His uncle was a landscape gardener in Prospect Park. He had experience in landscape gardening and in 1870 became planting superintendent of the Buffalo Parks system. Ending his service in 1897, he went to the Vanderbilt estate for about a year and then to a position as Essex County Superintendent.

George Kent Radford, a civil engineer, was active in the field from 1860 to 1892. He had an architectural partnership with Vaux for 20 years. He sent letters to Olmsted as late as 1895 from England or California.

Radford was born in England and immigrated to Canada in 1850. He worked for Cumberland and Storm in Toronto. He formed a firm, G.K. & E. Radford (possibly Edward, his brother) in 1860 in Yorkville, Ontario. A church they did is listed in two Toronto architectural history books. He had a son born in Toronto, William Hemsley Radford, 1854. The son attended Columbia University in Civil Engineering. He is written up in Columbia graduates publications. He died in California in 1952.

G. K. Radford's first connection with Olmsted and Vaux was in the Chicago Parks System as a Civil Engineer. He began in 1870 as the general superintendent to the Buffalo Parks System, suggested by Olmsted and Vaux and hired by the Parks Commissioners. In Ropers book, a

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falling out is described and he leaves Buffalo. In 1813 he designed a wooden bridge for the Gala water during his stay and in 1890 he won the competition for its redesign in iron.

He apparently moved in '92. In '92 spring, he submitted a bill for a survey that was too high. Vaux refused to pay and it seems Radford severed the relationship.

W.H. Radford, the son, and Downing, Vaux, Vaux's son, formed the partnership, Radford & Vaux. They were recommended by Olmsted and did survey work for the Arnold Arboretum in Boston.

THE PARK INTERNATIONAL



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GUIDANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND ENJOYMENT
OF PARK AREAS BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

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The Central Park of New York

"To one who looks upon the map of the city as it now exists the name 'Central Park' will seem a misnomer; a generation ago it would have been an absurdity; a generation hence it will have become exact truth."—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, November, 1866

CALVERT VAUX, DESIGNER OF PARKS

And Downing's Mantle Descended Upon Vaux

"The City of New York, and indeed the entire country, owes a debt of gratitude to Calvert Vaux, which, as time goes on, they will more fully realize."—The Century Association Year Book, 1895.

HE perceived that the proper time had arrived for the exercise of a better state of feeling and for a general popular advance in taste and he addressed himself to the furtherance of this good work with quiet enthusiasm." With this tribute to Andrew Jackson Downing, his predecessor and teacher, Calvert Vaux took up the mission of beauty outlined in the earnest and convincing pronouncements of the "Father of American Parks" and carried on with the same broad conception and liberal spirit the undertakings in the national capital, the metropolis of New York and elsewhere that Downing was engaged upon at the time of his premature death. The life performance of Calvert Vaux remains a model of high accomplishment, proving him not only a worthy successor of Downing but in perception and noble idealism entitled to bear the name of leader.

In no sense a recluse but with the untiring disposition of a thinker, he talked and wrote but little of his work and for that reason the name Calvert Vaux is in danger of becoming lost in the oblivion of the inadequate record at this moment when the inspiration of his examples and the truth of his precepts are reaching full fruition in the multitude

of graceful and beautiful parks which now adorn every American city.

Endowed with the same faultless taste and exalted visions as Downing, Vaux enjoyed the advantages of a professional training and extensive travel in the formative period of his life which served him in good stead in the immediate opportunities he found at hand on his arrival in this country. Born in London, England, in 1824, Calvert Vaux in early youth was apprenticed to George Truefit, an eminent English architect, who took the warmest interest in the boy assistant and gave him the advantages of teacher and friend. Together they made many journeys throughout England in the study of fine examples of building, and Truefit so appreciated the enthusiasm with which young Vaux entered into the spirit of these trips of discovery that he presented the boy with his own note-book of architectural sketches.

A widening interest in examples of beautiful art, not only in buildings proper but in the layout of cities that included great open spaces in their arrangement and design, prompted Calvert Vaux when he was twenty-one years old to take an independent trip to the continent for the purpose of study-

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ing the great examples of royal gardens and public parks to be found there. It is interesting to note that this trip was made possible by a considerable sum of money earned during spare time in lettering maps which were in great demand in connection with railroad construction active in England at that time. The lettering of these maps was a very slow process by the only method then known, which was by drawing on lithographic stones, from which the maps were printed. Such lettering was naturally in the reverse direction to that appearing on the sheet printed from the lithographic stone. Calvert Vaux conceived the idea, probably from watching the laborious work of his brother-in-law who was a lithographic artist, of writing backward in a clear pen-text, which could be done much more rapidly than the lettering then in use by lithographers and which was just as satisfactory from the reader's point of view. The compensation for this work was liberal owing to the urgency in the demand; and being paid for on the basis of the amount done, the application of long hours over the task meant recompense in hours which could be spent abroad in the study of architectural and landscape design wherein his heart lay.

When Andrew Jackson Downing went to England in summer of 1850 to secure the services of an accomplished and able architect, he found the assistant he wished in Calvert Vaux, introduced to him by the Secretary of the Architectural Association as a young

man of thorough training and great promise. There appears to have been a spontaneous bond between Downing and Vaux, for in the memoir by George William Curtis included in the book "Rural Essays" by Downing, published after the author's death, it is stated that upon Downing's first meeting with Vaux "so mutual was the satisfaction he directly concluded an agreement. Mr. Vaux sailed with him from Liverpool in September, 1850, presently became his partner in business and commanded, to the end, Mr. Downing's unreserved confidence and respect."

Hardly had the two men entered into the association which would have resulted in immeasurable benefit to the development of our new country when occurred the lamentable accident that deprived the young man of the companionship and teachings which were inspiring his daily work, and he found himself encharged with carrying on unaided the great program of park building upon which the firm was launched.

A task of supreme importance to which both loyal memory of Downing and urgings of his own spirit impelled him to devote most zealous effort was the preparation of plans for the design of Central Park. This area had been acquired by legislative act in 1853, the direct result of the gospel which Downing had been so ardently preaching, and now, five years after, was to be laid out according to a competitive design for which a commission appointed had offered a prize of \$2,000. Undoubtedly

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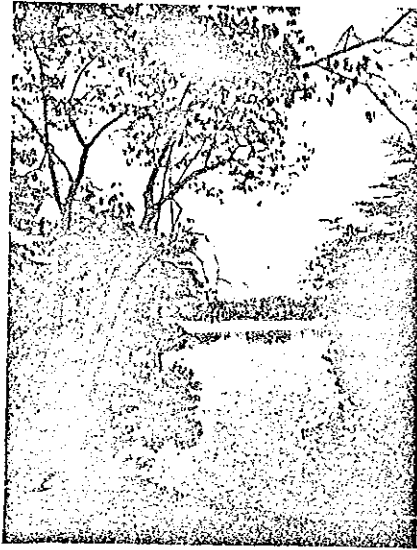
into the preparation of this plan, Vaux put his heart and soul, bringing to it all the advantages of his early professional training and the resources of a mind stored with exact information from extensive travel in study of precisely similar problems.

Calvert Vaux had not at this time become naturalized and we find associated with him in the submission of what was known as the "Greensward Plan," Frederick Law Olmsted, then superintendent of Central Park, serving under Egbert Viele, Engineer-in-Chief. It was this plan by which Central Park as we know it today was laid out. Conceived and executed as a whole and modified in scarcely any of its details from that time to this, the design of Central Park needs no panegyric. In *Harper's Monthly* magazine, of November, 1866, nine years after the acceptance of the Greensward Plan, we read:

"The Central Park of New York is the most thoroughly National Institution in the land. With the exception of the exterior wall now in progress, and the eighteen gateways, four at each end and five on each side—the work of the construction of the park is essentially completed. . . . Throughout, the guiding principle has been kept in view, to pre-

serve every beauty and remove every defect which Nature had left. With what skill and taste this has been done becomes more and more apparent from year to year, almost from week to week, as the growth of trees and shrubbery

harmonizes the work of Art with that of Nature. Four years ago the design of the park was criticized, and justly, if one saw it only as it then was, as an artificial collection of bridges and bare winding roads. We who now see it in a good measure as it existed in the mind of the architects, and note how the purely artificial has assumed its appropriate place in the natural, will not be disposed to repeat the



Johnson: What to see in America. Published by the Macmillan Company
Prospect Park, Brooklyn
Designed by Calvert Vaux

criticism."

That Vaux found the association with Olmsted an agreeable one is evidenced by the fact that at the beginning of the year 1865 when designs completed by Vaux had been accepted for execution by the commissioners of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, he invited further association with him. Olmsted replied under date of March 12, 1865, from San Francisco, where he was engaged at that time in connection with the Mariposa Mining Company:

"My heart really bounds (if you don't mind poetry) to your suggestion that we might work together about it. I can't tell you, and you

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can't conceive how I would like to expect it. But I don't think it's likely. . . .

"Your plans are excellent, of course. You don't play with it, but go at once to the essential starting points, and I hope the commissioners are wise enough to comprehend it."

In addition to Prospect Park, noteworthy designs were prepared by Vaux for the State Reservation at Niagara Falls, the Government Grounds for Parliament Building, Ottawa, Canada, and many other public and private parks in addition to those designed by him during his many years' service as Landscape Architect to the Department of Public Parks, New York City.

That Vaux held the same views and aspirations as Downing, the same tenet that the really beautiful and the really good are one, is made manifest in the following moralistic passage from the book of "Villas and Cottages" published by him in 1864 and running through many editions:

"Every useful object should be beautiful, and every beautiful object must be useful, or its alleged beauty is hollow and unreal. The misconception arises from the shallow material tests with which we are apt to content ourselves. A glorious sunset, for example, has nothing whatever to do with eating, drinking, sleeping, or locomotion, and it may, therefore, be said by some to be an entirely useless affair; but the fact is that if we are wise enough to appreciate it, the beautiful sunset is of great use to our higher, although it is of no use to our lower capacities of conception. . . . The capacity to see and fully appreciate the beautiful, and to

discover the charm and wonderful excellence of loveliness, is restricted to the human race. Man alone of all living beings on the earth can experience the delightful sensation of sympathy with the divine attributes of grace and beauty."

"Each beautiful thought, form and mode that is not unsuited to the climate and the people ought to be studied, sifted and tested, its principles elucidated, and itself improved on; but the past should always be looked on as a servant, not as a master."

It was from this humanitarian standpoint that Vaux viewed the architectural needs of America. Again, in "Villas and Cottages," we read:

"Architecture is entirely the invention of man, and as it expresses his needs and his nature, it must necessarily be regulated by the laws to which he is subject. At the same time it is equally clear that it can have no independent laws of its own, simply because it has no independent existence. As it seeks to please the eye, its forms and colors should be carefully designed in accordance with the laws of the eye, or it will be a failure so far as this organ is concerned. As it addresses itself to the intellect, it ought to be orderly and without any appearance of accident in its conception, or it will appear unintellectual. As it appeals to the heart, it requires to be forcibly and artistically true in its expression, or it will remain a lifeless collection of mere building materials; and as it ministers to the

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soul, it must be beautiful and pure in its intention, or it will be ugly and baneful in its influence."

Although practically his only book deals with the subject of architecture, "it was in the open air, expressing the ideas and serving the ends of park-making that he exhibited the refinement of taste and learning that comes from thorough and appreciative study and a broad and liberal conception of the result to be achieved, the comprehension and far-sighted judgment which brought him his deserved reputation."

As usually happens with men of genius, the value of his recommendations was not always appreciated during his lifetime, as is seen in the case of the Speedway on the Harlem River which, in its very placing, violated his conception that the park land along the waterfront should not be used for such special purpose. His designs for preserving and enhancing the natural beauties of the waterfront were ignored by the Park Commissioners and the actual exclusion of even a sidewalk along the bank was prevented only by the storm of opinion aroused through the protest of the Municipal Art Society against "ignoring the claims of art and doing despite to special training and skill."

The high public esteem in which he was generally held finds expression in an editorial in *Garden and Forest* of November 27, 1895:

"In the death of Calvert Vaux, who was accidentally drowned near this city last Wednesday, the profession of land-

scape art in this country has suffered an almost irreparable loss.

"Mr. Vaux has been a member of many important commissions, but for more than thirty years his best work and thought has been steadily given to this city, where, as landscape architect of the Department of Parks, he has designed many minor parks and squares as they have been acquired, and has completed the details of the larger ones. He had the genuine creative faculty which gave the stamp of originality to all his work, and a severity of taste which preserved it from eccentricity or extravagance; and while thus fully equipped on the artistic side he had a fertility of resource and an unflagging industry which enabled him to grapple successfully with all the complicated practical problems of his profession."

No eulogy is necessary to give the name of Calvert Vaux high place in the annals of park history. His rich accomplishment stands as sufficient record. The added words of Judge Henry E. Howland, who knew him intimately and well, serve but to reveal and record his integrity of ideal and character:

"Nothing could have induced him to degrade his art or misuse the reputation which secured his employment, by consenting to modify his criticism or give the sanction of his name to a plan he could not approve. He was a modest and unassuming gentleman, a most genial companion, a loyal and incorruptible public servant, and as such we shall remember him."

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

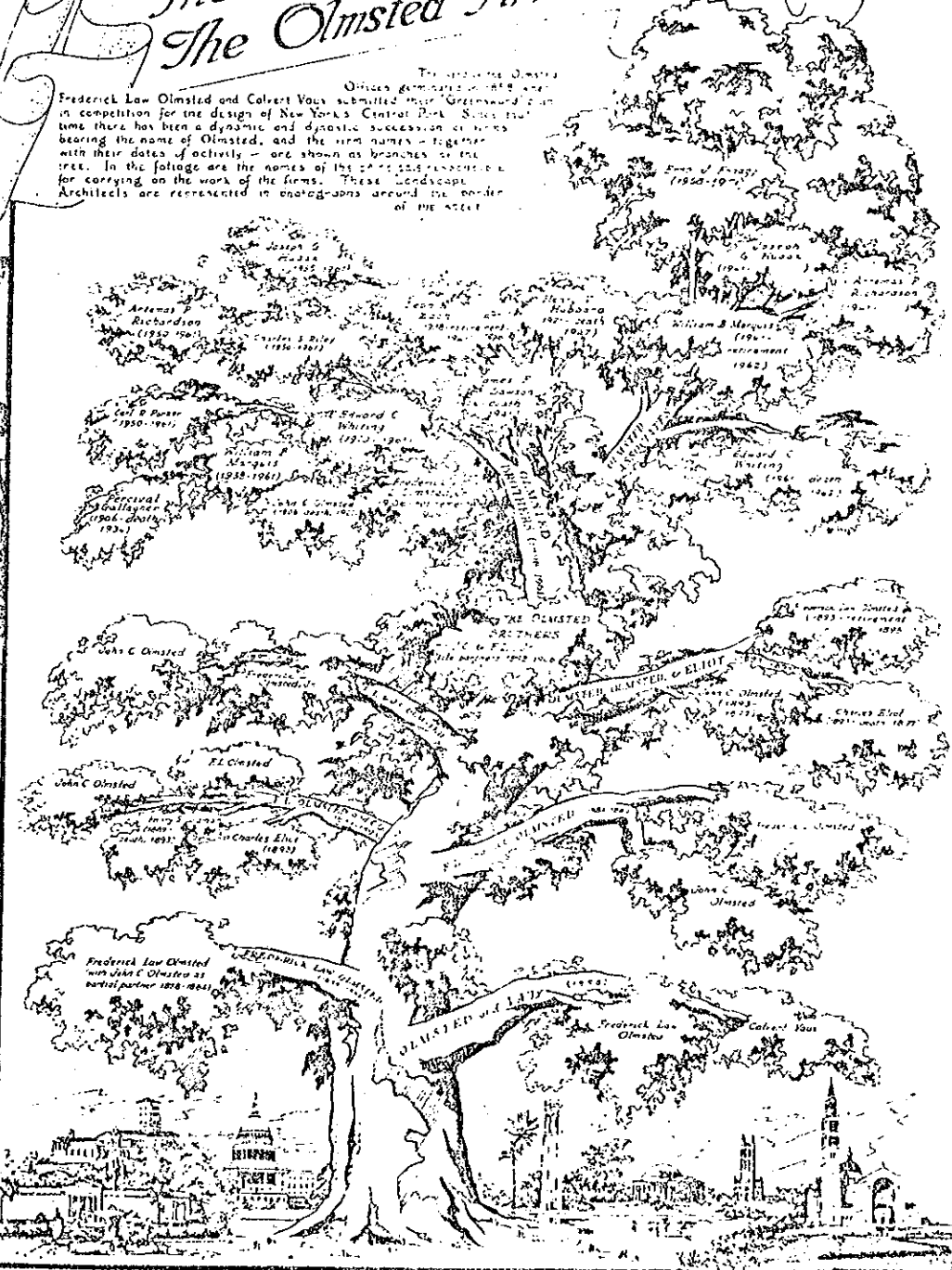
Chronology of Frederick Law Olmsted and Associates
Sequence of Firms and Principals

<u>FIRM & PRINCIPALS</u>	<u>DATES</u>
<u>Olmsted, Vaux & Company</u>	1858-1872
<u>Frederick Law Olmsted, Landscape Architect</u>	1858-1884
<u>John Charles Olmsted as a partial partner</u>	1878-1884
<u>F.L. and J.C. Olmsted</u>	1885-1889
<u>Frederick Law Olmsted, John Charles Olmsted</u>	
<u>F.L. Olmsted and Company</u>	1889-1893
<u>Frederick Law Olmsted, John Charles Olmsted,</u>	
<u>Henry Sargent Codman, Charles Eliot</u>	
Henry S. Codman	1893 (death)
Charles Eliot	1893 (began)
<u>Olmsted, Olmsted, Eliot</u>	1893-1897
<u>Frederick Law Olmsted, John Charles Olmsted,</u>	
<u>Charles Eliot</u>	
Frederick Law Olmsted	1893-1895 (retirement)
Charles Eliot	1893-1897 (death)
<u>F.L. and J.C. Olmsted</u>	1897-1898
<u>Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., John Charles Olmsted</u>	
<u>Olmsted Brothers</u>	1898-1961
<u>Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., John Charles Olmsted</u>	
John Charles Olmsted, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.	
sole partners	1898-1906
John Charles Olmsted	1920 (death)
Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.	1949 (retirement)
<u>Olmsted Associates</u>	1961-present
<u>Artemas P. Richardson</u>	

This list compiled from Olmsted Associates page called "The Family Tree of Olmsted Firms".

The Family Tree of The Olmsted Firms

The Olmsted Firms
 Frederick Law Olmsted and Colbert Vaux submitted their "Greenward" plan in competition for the design of New York's Central Park. Since that time there has been a dynamic and dynamic succession of firms bearing the name of Olmsted, and the firm names—along with their dates of activity—are shown as branches of the tree. In the foliage are the names of the chief landscape architects for carrying on the work of the firms. These "landscape architects" are represented in photographs around the tree.



William B. Morse



Carl Gust Kuster



William B. Morse



Edward Clara Whiting



Percival Gallagher



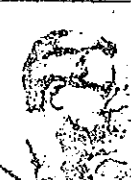
Henry Singh Calver



Robert C. Elmer



Robert C. Elmer



Robert C. Elmer



Robert C. Elmer



Robert C. Elmer



Robert C. Elmer



Robert C. Elmer

The tree has its roots in Central Park, and at its base are the fruits of over a century of Olmsted design. The National Capitol grounds, the Tower's setting at Mountain Lake in Florida, The Cloisters and Fort Ticonderoga in New York, the Cleveland Museum of Art's site, the full landscape development of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception—and at the National Memorial in the District of Columbia, and the Duke University campus in Durham, North Carolina, being the few represented on this document.



John Curtis Olmsted Frederick L. Olmsted

CHRONOLOGY	
Olmsted and Vaux	1858
Frederick Law Olmsted	1858-1884
F.L. and J.C. Olmsted	1884-1889
F.L. Olmsted and Company	1889-1893
Olmsted, Olmsted, and Eliot	1893-1897
F.L. and J.C. Olmsted	1897-1898
Olmsted Brothers	1898-1961
Olmsted Associates	1961-
* Father and Son	
** Brothers	
*** Partnership 1961-64, Incorporated 1964	

Robert C. Elmer

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

New York State Locations Where Frederic Law Olmsted Sr. Did Park, Parkway and Other Planning from 1858-1895 - With Listing of Work Done By The Olmsted Firm From 1895 to the Present.

Albany	Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. proposed a park system (1868); was a member of the advisory commission, with Leopold Eidlitz and H.H. Richardson, for the state capitol.	
Brooklyn	Prospect Park Fort Greene Park Tompkins Park Brooklyn Park Highland Park	Bay Ridge Parkway Dykers Beach Bushwick Park Sunset Park Bronx Park Boulevard Lafayette
Buffalo	Bennett Park Delaware Park Cazenovia Park Days Park Delaware Square The Front Lafayette Square Niagara Square North Street Circle	The Parade Prospect Park Terrace Park Humboldt Park South Park Riverside Park Civic Center City Hall Parkway system Potter's Field
Newburgh	Downing Memorial Park	
New York City	Central Park Morningside Park Riverside Drive Extension Riverside Park Park system for 23rd and 24th Wards	Crotona Park New York Botanic Gardens Fort Tryon Park Tompkins Square Riverdale Rapid Transit system for 23rd and 24th Wards
Niagara Falls	State Reservation	
Rochester	Franklin Square Genesee Valley Park Genesee Valley Parkway Highland Park Plymouth Park Seneca Park Washington Square Civic Center	Madison Square Brown Square Anderson Park Maple Grove Maplewood Park Durand Eastman Park Cobbs Hill Reservoir Parade Grounds Jones Square
Staten Island	Proposed Regional Plan (1871)	

New York State Locations Where Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. Did Park, Parkway and Other Planning from 1858-1895 - With Listing of Work Done By The Olmsted Firm From 1895 to the Present.

Olmsted Firm Did Public Planning and Design After 1895:

Elmira	City of Elmira	
Erie County	Park Commission	
Garden City	City Plan	
Geneva	Lake Front Improvement	
Glen Falls	Glen Falls Park	
Monroe	Park	
Niagara	Park System	
Oneonta	Parks	
Palisades	Interstate Park Commission	
Rome	City Planning Commission	
Southampton	Park	
Tarrytown	Village Improvement	
Thiellis P.O., Rockland County	Letchworth Village	
Troy	Park	
Utica	Utica Boulevard Roscoe Conkling Park City Improvement F.T. Proctor Park	Whitesboro Street Playground Civic Center Erie Canal Abandonment New City Hall location Bagg Square
Watertown	Park	
Westchester County	Westchester County	

Compiled from files in the Olmsted Associates Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. The Olmsted Associates Papers contain the reports and correspondence of the firm for the jobs listed. Plans and working drawings for these jobs are in possession of Olmsted Associates, Inc., 99 Warren Street, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146.

Charles E. Beveridge, Associate Editor, The Frederick Law Olmsted Papers, March 6, 1979.

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

STATE OF ILLINOIS JOB FILE FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>JOB NAME</u>
Alton	5934	Alton
Aurora	6634	Vanderlip Burial Lot
Bloomington	6381	Bloomington & Normal City Plan
	9539	Rust, Adlai H.
Champaign	3110	University of Illinois
Chicago	58	Chicago University Bissell, J.H.
	274	World's Fair
	607	Riverside 2923
	1298	Chicago Art Institute
	1900	Chicago South Park Commission
	1901	Grant Park
	1902	Jackson Park
	1903	Washington Park
	1905	Garfield Park
	1906	Douglas Park
	1907	Drexel Blv.
	1908	Lincoln Park
	1909	Grand Blv.
	1910	Jackson St.
	1911	Normal Ave.
	1912	Lak Shore Blv.

STATE OF ILLINOIS JOB FILE FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>JOB NAME</u>
Chicago	1913	Bond Ave.
	1914	Hardin Sq.
	1915	Mark White Sq.
	1916	Armour Sq.
	1918	Cornell Sq.
	1919	Russell Sq.
	1920	Sherwan Park
	1921	Ogden Park
	1922	Hamilton Park
	1923	Marquette Park
	1924	Calumet Park
	1925	Bessemer Park
	1926	Palmer Park
	1927	Davis Sq.
	1928	Park 15
	1929	Park 16
	1930	Park 17
	1931	Park 18
	1999	Chicago Teacher's College
	3998	Harvey, Paul D.
	5093	Gross, S.E.
	5485	International Recreation Company 1/2

STATE OF ILLINOIS JOB FILE FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>JOB NAME</u>
Chicago	7302	Moseley Carleton
	9198	Western Electric Co. (Hawthorn Point)
	9250	A.O. Smith Corp. Harris, N.W.
Danville	3492	Parks
Dwight		Keeley, Mrs. Leslie E.
Effingham	3328	Bissell College of Photo- graphy & Engraving
Evanston	3458	Northwestern University
Five Points	5106	Leatherbee, R.W.
Freeport	5979	City Plan
Highland	3597	Lake Shore Country Club
	1382	Fullerton, C.W.
Joliet	6626	Assoc. of Commerce
La Grange	4014	Nazareth Academy
Lake County		Gross, S.E.
Lake Forest	199	Jones, Mrs. D.B.
	200	McCormick, Cyrus, H.
	354	Wrenn, J.H.
	1231	Cobb, Henry Ives, Rochdale Farm
	1893	Harwell, J.V. & E.C.
	2991	Hamill, Ernest A.
	3356	Lord, James Fuller

STATE OF ILLINOIS JOB FILE FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>JOB NAME</u>
Lake Forest	3476	Brewster, Walter G.
	3555	Coonley, Prentiss
	3951	Rumsey, H.A.
	5343	Poole, Ralph H..
	6187	Baldwin, A.R.
Lisle	6758	Morton, Joy
Normal	6381	Bloomington & Normal City Plan
Rock Island	6837	Rock Island City Planning Commission
Rockford	4011	Rockford College
Springfield	3760	Park System
Wheaton	3031	Wheaton College

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

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 21 Public Square, Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania
- 47 Fresh Pond, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- 63 Soldiers' Field, " "
- 67 South Green, Amherst, Massachusetts
- 70 Wautauppa Reservoir, Fall Fiver, Massachusetts
- 83 Mt. Vernon, Maryland
- 84 Minnehaha Parkway & Park, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 85 Westover, Virginia
- 90 Forest Park, St. Louis, Missouri
- 91 Lafayette Park, St. Louis, Missouri
- 92 Presque Isle Park, Marquette, Michigan
- 93 Woonsocket, Rhode Island
- 100 Westhampton Park, Richmond, Virginia
- 102 Willow Grove, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 105 Brookline Reservoir, Brookline, Massachusetts
- 108 Winchester, Massachusetts
- 121 Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 126 Wissahickon Drive, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 127 Estes Park, Colorado
- 175 Watertown Park, Watertown, New York
- 181 Palmer, Massachusetts
- 182 Annapolis, Maryland
- 183 Whitehall, Maryland

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 184 Arlington, Virginia
- 187 Cleveland Parks, Cleveland, Ohio
- 194 Compton Park, Worcester, Massachusetts
- 211 Whitman Park, Whitman, Massachusetts
- 212 Cincinnati, Ohio, Parks
- 213 Eden Park, Cincinnati, Ohio
- 221 Fay Reservation, North Woodstock, New Hampshire
- 227 Massachusetts Fish & Game Commission, Fells Reservation
- 230 Hamilton Terrace, Trenton, New Jersey
- 272 Manchester, Massachusetts Highway
- 283 Hubbard Park, Meriden, Connecticut
- 284 Mt. Mitchell, North Carolina
- 291 Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California
- 349 Valley Park, North Adams, Massachusetts
- 500 New York Parks
- 600 Park at New Britain, Connecticut
- 606 Town of West Chester
- 607 Riverside, Chicago, Illinois
- 609 Mt. Royal Park, Montreal, Quebec
- 617 Niagara Falls Reservation, New York
- 623 Windom, Washington
- 643 Montibello Park, St. Catherine's Ontario
- 650 Quincy, Massachusetts Park System

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 660 Detroit Parks, Detroit, Michigan
- 671 North Easton Park
- 690 Bridgeport Parks, Bridgeport, Connecticut
- 700 Buffalo Parks, Buffalo, New York
- 800 Hartford Park System, Hartford, Connecticut
- 900 Boston Park System, Boston, Massachusetts
- 1001 Memorial Park, New London, Connecticut
- 1059 Pawtucket Park
- 1060 Newton, Massachusetts
- 1080 Wilmington City Parks, Wilmington, Delaware
- 1091 Wauconda Lake (Perry Park) Colorado
- 1100 Rochester Parks, Rochester, New York
- 1120 Garfield Park near Salt Lake City, Utah
- 1150 Plymouth, Massachusetts Parks
- 1168 Cleveland, Ohio Park Commission
- 1173 St. Cloud Hill, Memphis, Tennessee
- 1180 Trenton Parks, Trenton, New Jersey
- 1190 Milton, Massachusetts Park Commission
- 1206 Denver Resort, Denver, Colorado
- 1210 Newport, Rhode Island Parks
- 1244 Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas
- 1250 Kansas City Parks, Kansas City, Kansas
- 1260 Louisville, Kentucky Park System

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 1300 Town of Brookline, Massachusetts
- 1330 Brockton Parks
- 1370 Lowell, Massachusetts Parks
- 1428 Downing Park, Newburgh, New York
- 1440 Dayton, Ohio Parks
- 1450 Cambridge Parks, Cambridge Massachusetts
- 1500 Metropolitan Park System
- 1600 Fall River Parks
- 1650 Milwaukee Parks, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- 1690 Malden Parks
- 1730 Savannah, Georgia Parks
- 1770 Vandergrift, J.J. & C.J. Lockhart
(Homeward Driving Park)
- 1780 Waltham, Massachusetts Parks
- 1810 New Bedford Parks
- 1820 Newport Parks, Newport, Rhode Island
- 1860 Portland, Maine Parks
- 1900 Chicago South Park Commission, Illinois
- 2000 New Orleans, Louisiana Parks
- 2051 Rocky Narrows Reservation
- 2070 Metropolitan Water Board
- 2120 Essex County Park System, New York
- 2200 Memphis, Tennessee Park System
- 2210 Roland Park County, Baltimore, Maryland

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 2217 Westmount Park, Westmount, Canada
- 2250 Arlington Parks, Arlington, West Virginia
- 2283 D.A.R. Park at East Hartford, Connecticut
- 2300 Indianapolis Parks, Indianapolis, Indiana
- 2320 Charleston, South Carolina Parks
- 2360 Holyoke, Massachusetts Parks
- 2370 Wellesley, Massachusetts Parks
- 2390 American Park & Outdoor Art Association, Louisville, Kentucky
- 2400 Baltimore Park System, Baltimore, Maryland
- 2600 Providence, Rhode Island Parks
- 2633 Asbury Park, New Jersey
- 2640 Portland, Oregon Parks
- 2690 Seattle, Washington Parks
- 2740 Atlanta, Georgia Parks
- 2800 Dover, New Hampshire Parks
- 2810 Bristol Green, Bristol, Connecticut
- 2820 Washington, D.C. Parks & Grounds
- 2922 American Park & Outdoor Art Association
- 2939 Philadelphia Park System
- 2946 Evansville, Indiana Parks
- 2948 Fairmount Park Art Association
- 2969 Winnipeg Public Parks Board, Canada
- 3015 Lexington, Kentucky Park System
- 3091 Valley View Park, Utica, New York

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 3092 Barnum Island, Long Island, New York
3095 Spokane, Washington Parks
3112 Waterbury, Connecticut Commonwealth
3135 Petersham, Massachusetts Parks
3136 Bancroft Park, Baltimore, Maryland
3180 Utica City Improvement Parks, etc.
3213 Fairhaven Park, Bellingham, Washington
3222 Cabot Hill Reservation, Brookline, Massachusetts
3230 Walla Walla, Washington Park System
3254 Old Reservation Site - Park on, York, Pennsylvania
3255 Farquhar Park, York, Pennsylvania
3256 Penn Park, York, Pennsylvania
3280 Dayton Parks, Dayton, Ohio
3310 Lynn, Massachusetts Park Commission
3345 Coe Memorial Park, Torrington, Connecticut
3391 Guilford Park Co., Baltimore, Maryland
3460 Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Parks
3500 Providence, Rhode Island Metropolitan Park Commission
3540 Birmingham, Alabama Parks
3563 Southampton, Long Island, New York Park
3579 Everett, Washington Parks
3600 Rye, New York Parks
3611 Recreation Park, Ypsilanti, Michigan

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 3614 Waterworks Park, Ypsilanti, Michigan
- 3621 Milan Village, Waterworks Park, Ypsilanti, Michigan
- 3673 Edgemont Park, Montclair, New Jersey
- 3760 Springfield, Illinois Parks
- 3804 Villa Park Association
- 3820 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Parks
- 3880 Worcester, Massachusetts Parks
- 3970 Lowell, Massachusetts Parks
- 3996 St. Joseph, Missouri Park Board
- 4016 National Parks, Society for Preservation
- 4020 Olmsted Park, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- 4060 Masconomo Park, Manchester, Massachusetts
- 4071 Waco Park, Waco, Texas
- 4076 South Orange, New Jersey Park
- 4089 Fort Monroe, Virginia
- 5000 Montreal, Metropolitan Park System
- 5092 Mount Royal, Calgary, British Columbia
- 5095 Force, Ridgley, Mt. Baker Park
- 5110 Springfield, Massachusetts Parks
- 5130 Covington, Kentucky Parks
- 5150 Jacksonville, Florida Parks
- 5180 Richmond, Virginia Parks
- 5230 South Bend, Indiana Parks
- 5280 Sacramento, California Park System

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 5310 New Haven Park System, New Haven, Connecticut
- 5370 Los Angeles Park System, Los Angeles, California
- 5386 Sharon Park, Sharon, Pennsylvania
- 5390 Riverside, California Park System
- 5400 Morristown, New Jersey Parks
- 5410 Redlands, California Park System
- 5420 Oneonta, New York Parks
- 5460 Little Rock, Arkansas Parkways Association
- 5500 Laurel, Mississippi Park
- 5507 Klinge Parkway, Washington, D.C.
- 5512 West Fitchburg Park
- 5516 Charles River Square, Boston, Massachusetts
- 5527 Irving Park Association, Portland, Oregon
- 5530 Mobile, Alabama Parks
- 5540 New Brunswick, New Jersey Parks
- 5560 Niagara Falls Park System, New York
- 5580 Denver, Colorado Park Commission
- 5658 Westgate Park Company, Berkeley, California
- 5662 Edgewater Park, Cleveland, Ohio
- 5720 Hopkinsville, Kentucky Parks
- 5790 Sedro Woolley, Washington Parks
- 5837 Hampton Park Terrace
- 5840 Steubenville, Ohio Park System
- 5860 Colorado Springs Park System, Colorado

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 5890 Swampscott Park Commission
5929 Stockbridge, Massachusetts
5932 Thetford, Vermont
5934 Alton, Illinois
5942 Fairmount Park Extension
5974 Spring Lake, New Jersey
5980 Pinellas County Parks, Florida
6047 Beach, Reuel, Hubbard Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts
6054 Queen Victoria, Niagara Falls, Ontario
6059 Victoria, Truro, Nova Scotia
6200 Cuyahoga County Park System, Cleveland, Ohio
6270 Kenosha, Wisconsin Park System
6404 Delco Athletic, Dayton, Ohio "Idylwild"
6470 Paducah, Kentucky
6510 Pawtucket, Rhode Island
6160 Ravenwood Park, Gloucester, Massachusetts
6325 Roland Park, Baltimore, Maryland
 Jas. Brick Swan see 3391 Guilford
6677 Library Park, Waterbury, Connecticut
6643 Fuessenich Park, Torrington, Connecticut
6775 Miantinomi Hill, Newport, Rhode Island
6780 Fulton Park, Waterbury, Connecticut
6789 Chase Park, Waterbury, Connecticut
6833 Maine State Park

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

6873 Emerson State Park
6963 Wincheondon, Massachusetts Park
6935 Kirby Park, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
6957 Union County Parks
6989 Waterbury, Connecticut
7004 Greenbrook Park, Plainfield, New Jersey
7045 Maplewood Memorial Park, Maplewood, New Jersey
7170 Elizabeth Park-now Warihanco
7171 Echo Lake
7172 Ackerman Lake-now Watchung Reservation
7173 Rahway River Park
7174 Cedar Brook Park
7230 High Point Park, New Jersey
7303 Lancaster, Pennsylvania
7413 Ashland, Kentucky
7340 Library Park, Plainfield, New Jersey
7687 Passaic County, New Jersey Parks
7660 Kentucky Pioneer Memorial Park
7755 Camden County, New Jersey Parks
7916 Woodbridge, New Jersey
7941 Greenwich, Connecticut - shore front park
9014 Exeter Shore Parkway
9037 Wheatley Hills Parkway location
9138 Acadia National Park
9150 Cumberland State Park, Kentucky
8072 California State Park System

LIST OF SUBJECT FILE INDEX ON PARKS FROM OLMSTED ASSOCIATES

PARKS

- 9323 Saugatucket Park, Wakefield, Rhode Island
- 8072 California State Parks
- 8083 Point Lobos State Park, Carmel, California
- 8300 Del Norte Coast Park, Del Norte County, California
- 9063 Lookout Mountain Park, Chattanooga, Tennessee
- 9160 Goffle Brook Park, Passaic County, New Jersey
- 9161 Weasel Brook Park, Passaic County, New Jersey
- 9264 Preakness Valley Park, Passaic County, New Jersey
- 8099 Yosemite National Park (F.L. Olmstead on Board of Expert Advisors)
- 9387 Oak Park, Montgomery, Alabama
- 9519 Wright Memorial Park, Dayton, Ohio

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