

Dynamic Culture in our Parks



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An American Perspective

A hiker with a large green backpack and trekking poles is walking through a field of tall grass at sunset. The sky is filled with dramatic, dark clouds, and the sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow. In the distance, there are low mountains or hills. The hiker is wearing a grey t-shirt, sunglasses, and colorful shorts. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

Charles A. Birnbaum, FASLA, FAAR
Founder + President, TCLF

S U C C E S S







HOW DO WE MEASURE SUCCESS?

Inge Dekker, second left, was a member of the Dutch 4x100m freestyle team that won the Olympic gold medals at Beijing 2008 ©Getty Images



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The Yellowstone region was used by indigenous people for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. The Sheep Eater, Crow, and Bannock (pictured in 1871) were among the tribes that most recently inhabited the area. **When the park boundaries were established, Native Americans were actively discouraged from entering.** (Photo by William Henry Jackson/National Park Service)





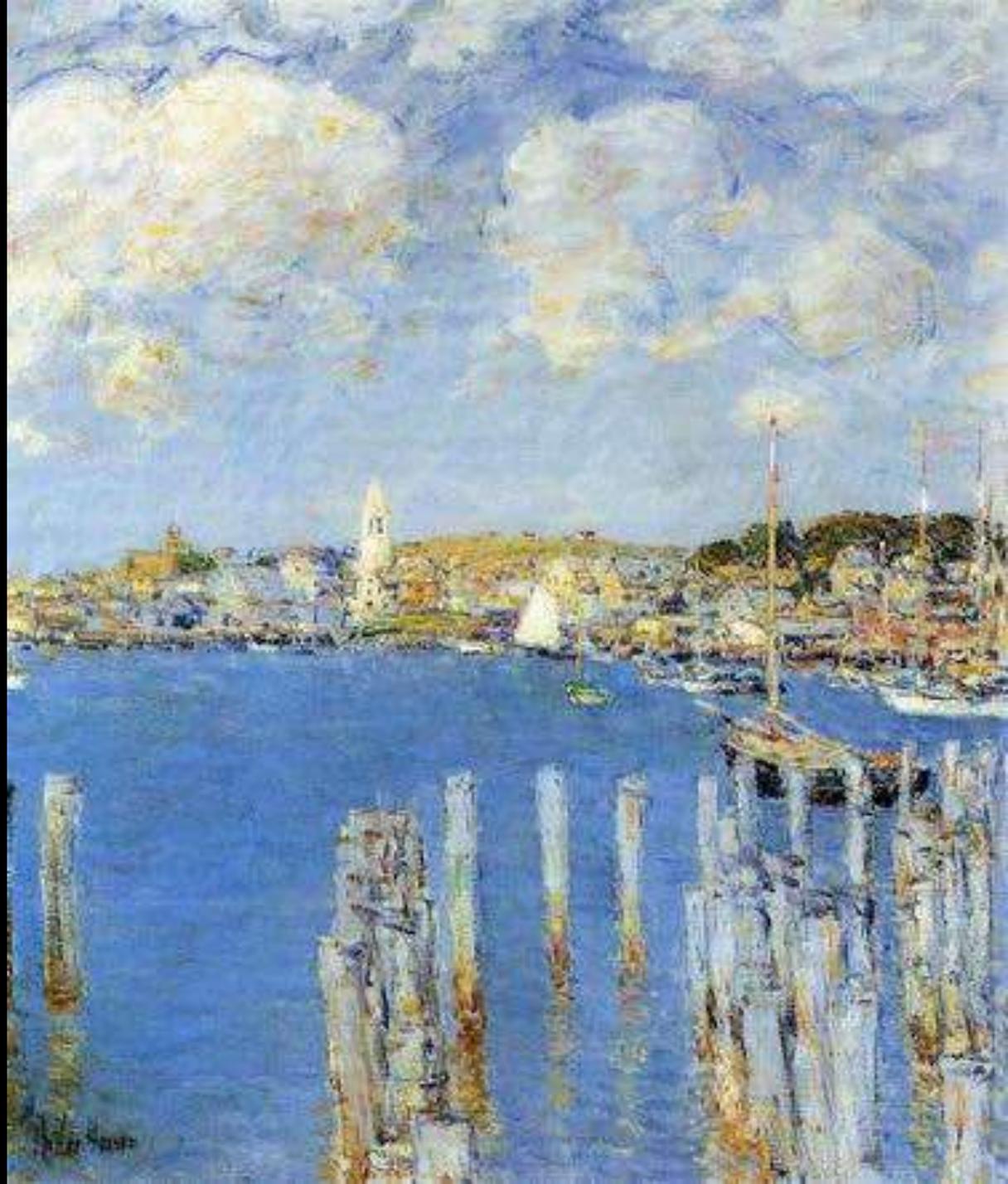


By 1890, Boston had a population of 450,000 and had become the 4th largest manufacturing center in the U.S.



Boston, MA, ca. 1900

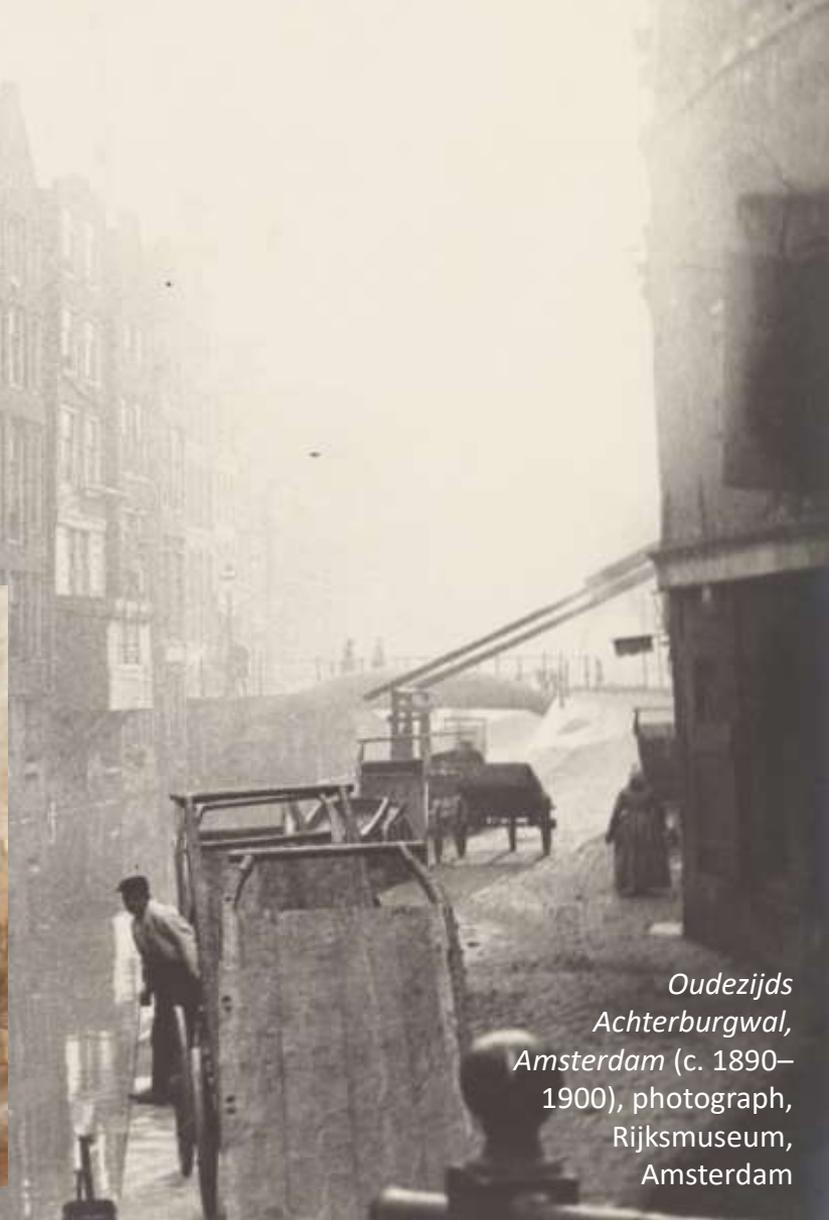
Childe Hassam chronicles our love of nature -- *near and in the City* -- in New England at this time



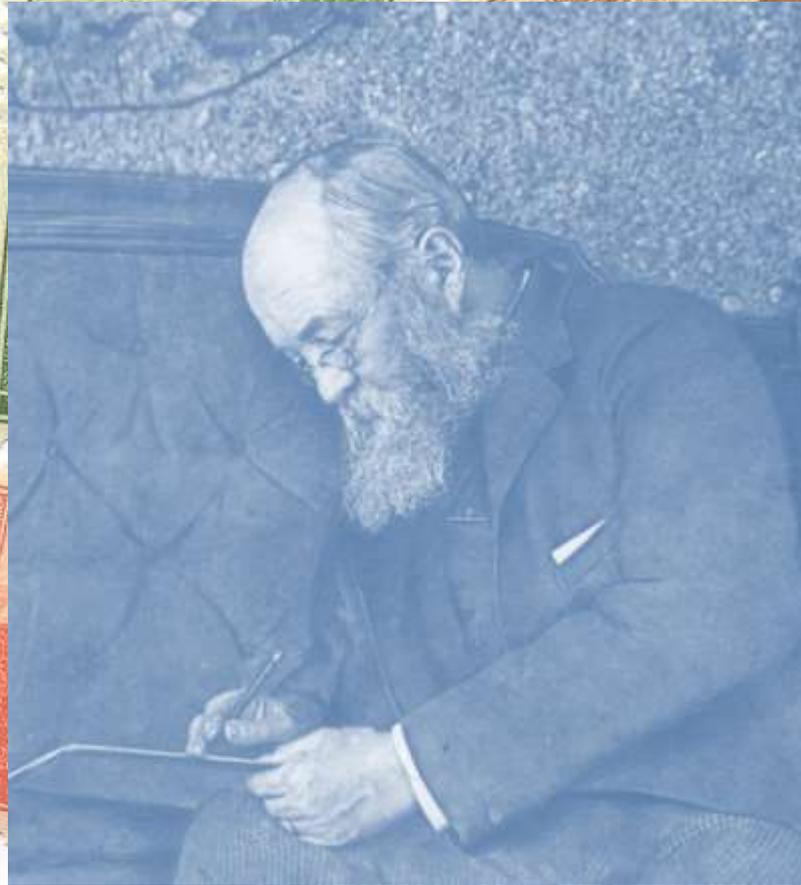
By 1890, Amsterdam had a population of 417,000 and had grown 29% over the previous decade



Distribution of Soup (1882),
watercolor, Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam.



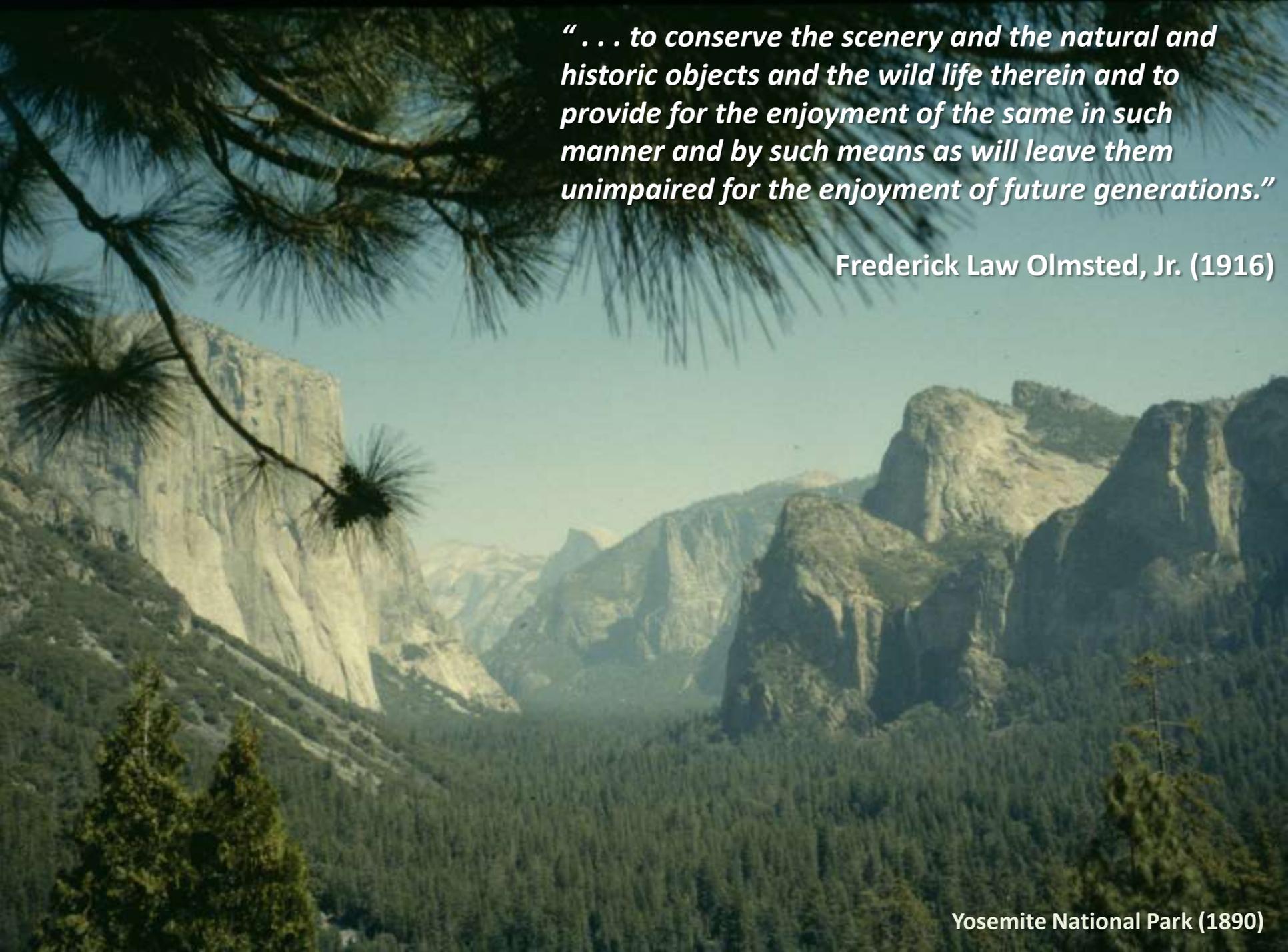
*Oudezijds
Achterburgwal,
Amsterdam* (c. 1890–
1900), photograph,
Rijksmuseum,
Amsterdam



**Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. (1822-1903) and
Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957)**



Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr in California

A scenic view of Yosemite National Park. In the foreground, a large, dark green pine tree branch with long, thin needles hangs from the top left corner. The middle ground is dominated by massive, light-colored granite cliffs and rock formations, including prominent peaks like El Capitan and Half Dome. The background shows a vast valley filled with a dense forest of evergreen trees. The sky is a clear, pale blue.

“ . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1916)

Yosemite National Park (1890)



778 "Fallen Monarch"



F.L. Olmsted with Colfax Party at Yosemite (1865)

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (established in 1927; transferred from the War Department in 1933). It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.



May 5-7, 1864 : Battle of the Wilderness – Tremendous loss of life with nearly 29,000 dead



Mirror Lake at Yosemite



Biltmore Estate, Asheville, NC (FL Olmsted, Sr. and Jr.)

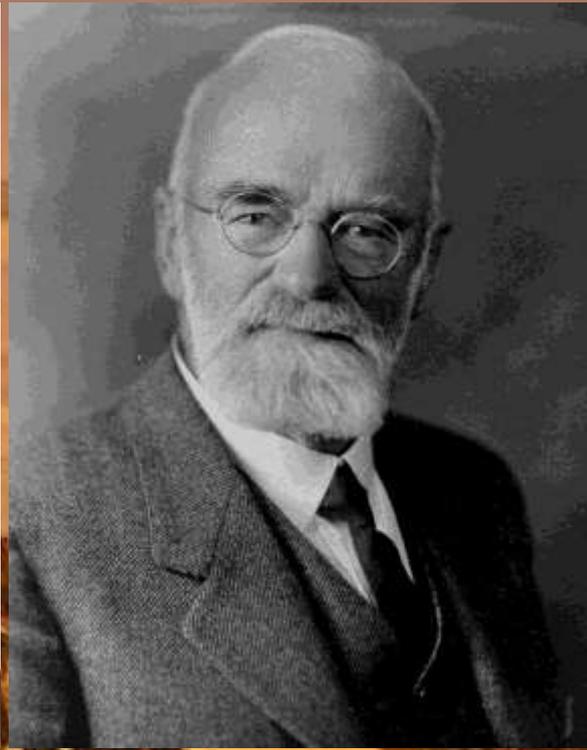


Louisville Olmsted Parks System, KY



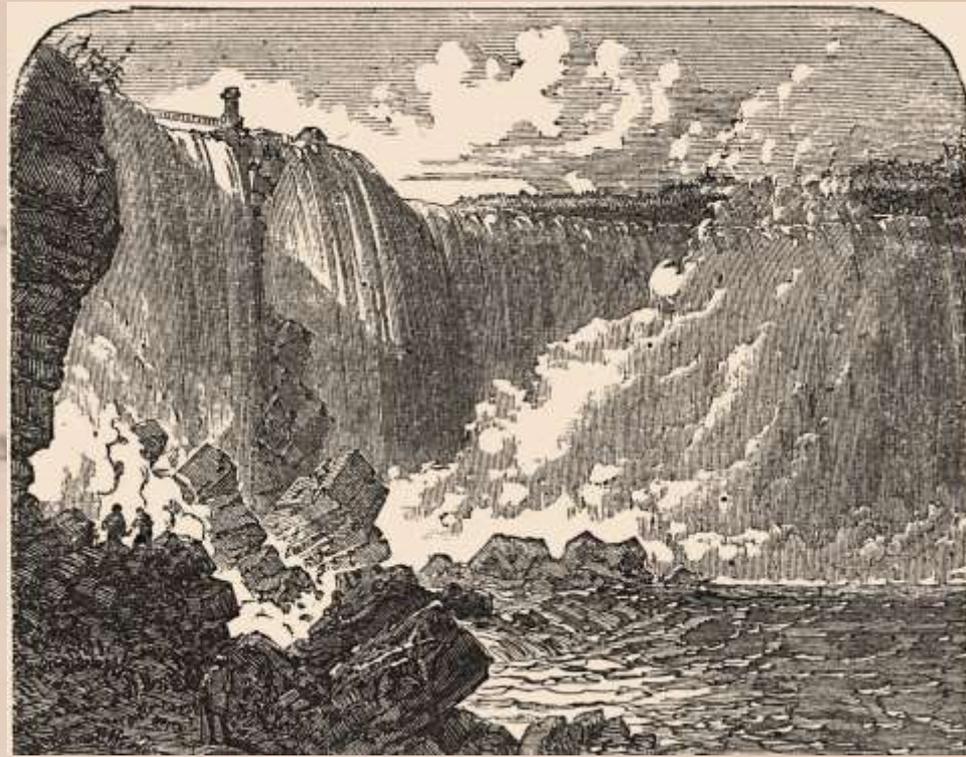


Lake Weequahic Reservation, N.J.



Charles Eliot, Warren H. Manning and Frank Waugh (left to right)

GARDEN AND FOREST

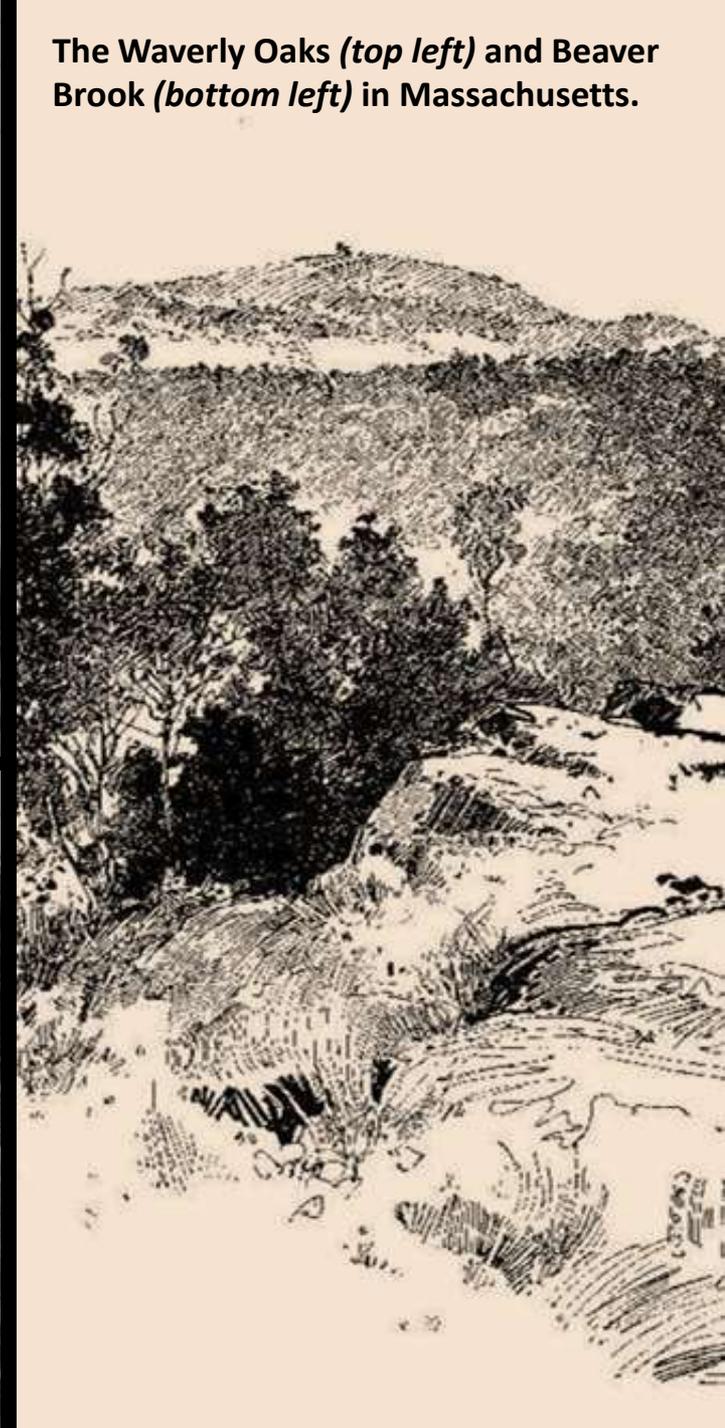


Conducted by

CHARLES S. SARGENT

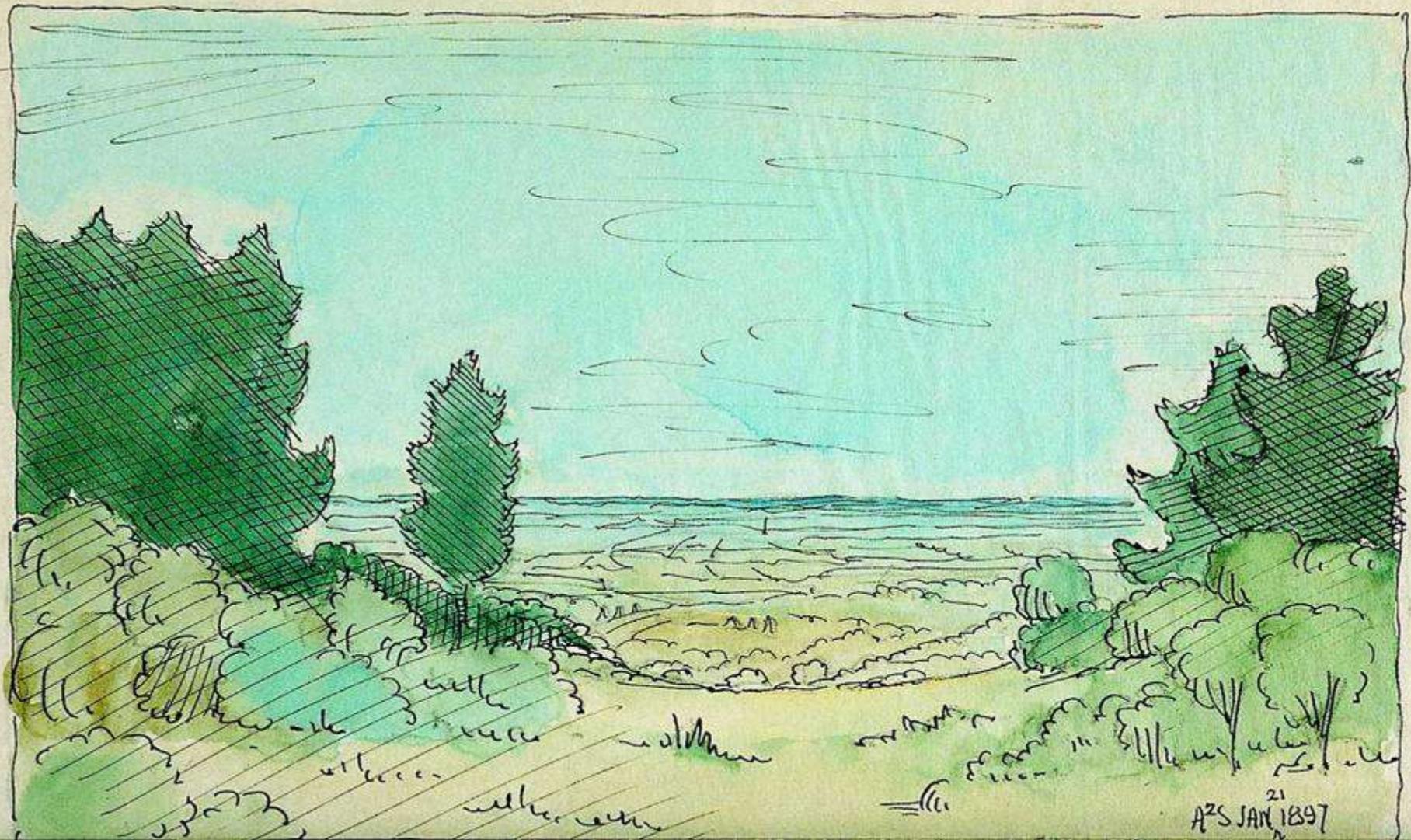
Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Professor of Arboriculture in Harvard College, etc.

The Waverly Oaks (*top left*) and Beaver Brook (*bottom left*) in Massachusetts.





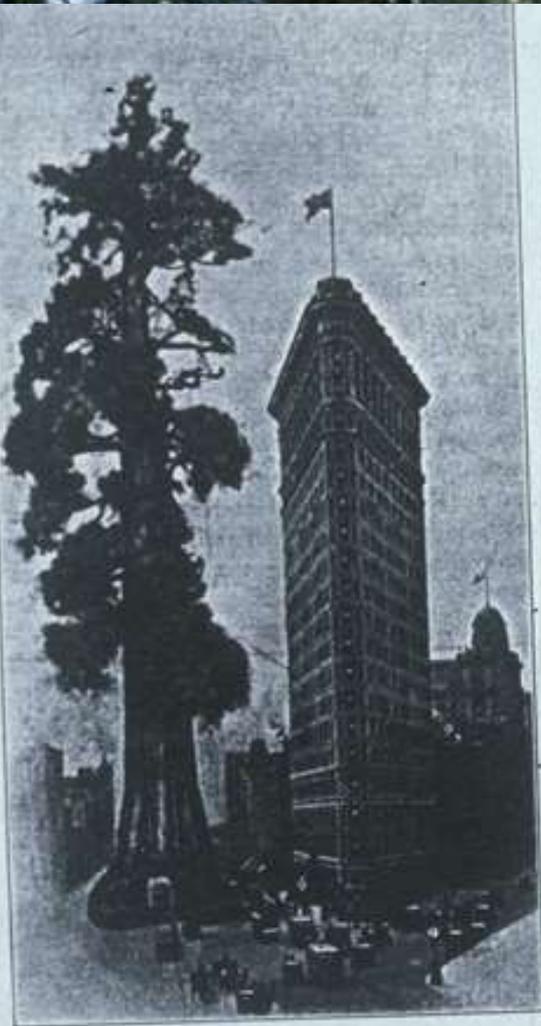
"Tree-clogged notch in the Middlesex Fells" (before), 1897



“Tree-clogged notch in the Middlesex Fells” (after), 1897

A misty landscape view of World's End Reservation. The foreground is dominated by dense green foliage and trees. In the middle ground, a body of water is visible, surrounded by more trees. The background shows a hazy, misty landscape with rolling hills and a path leading through the trees. The sky is overcast and grey.

The Trustees of Reservations, founded in 1891 is dedicated to preserving **natural** and **historical** places in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



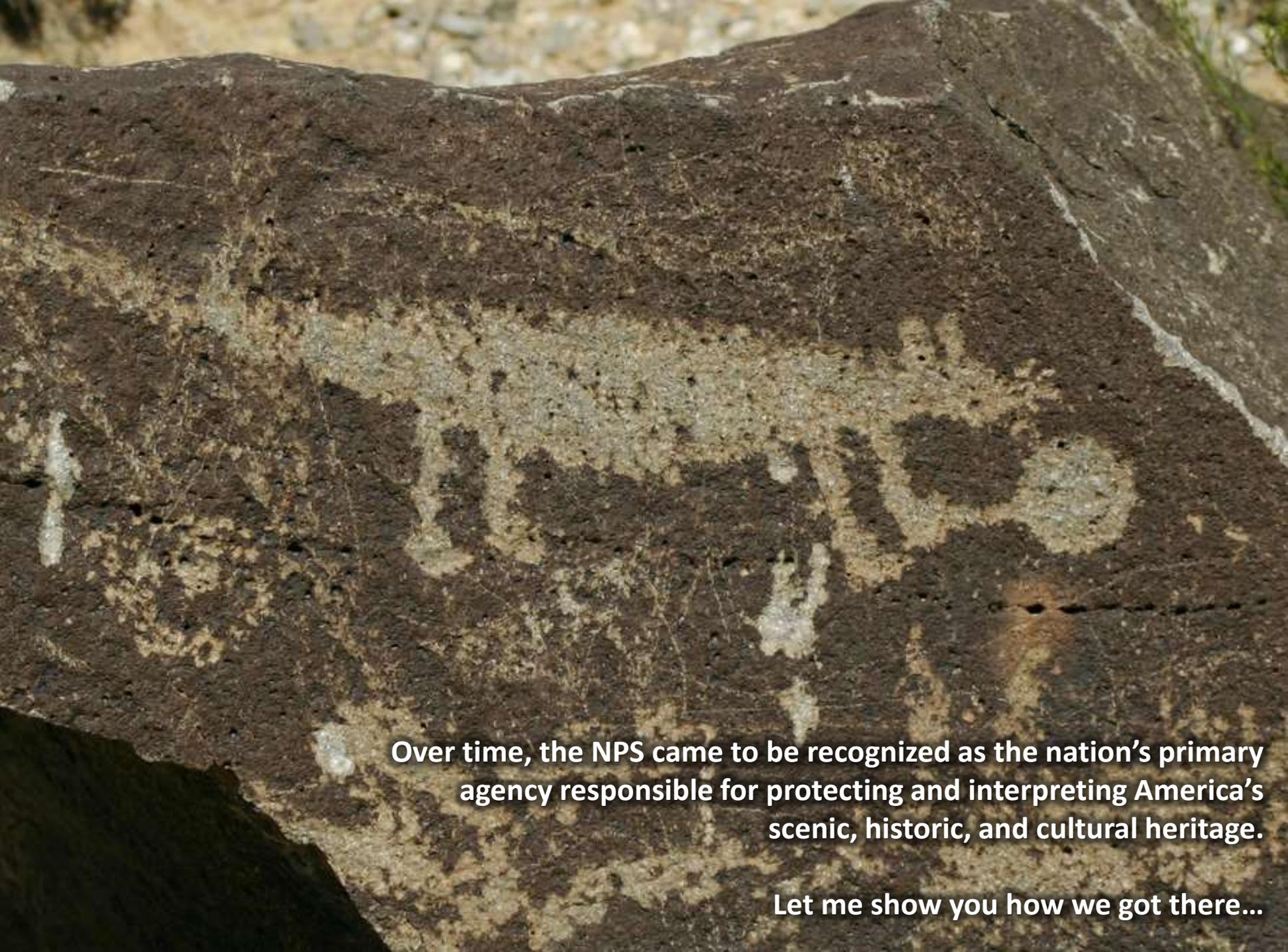
*Giant Tree of California compared with Fuller Building,
New York (see page 28).
(By courtesy of Southern Pacific Railroad).*

The American
Scenic and Historic
Preservation Society



A National Society for the Protection
of Natural Scenery, the Preservation
of Landmarks and the Improvement
of Cities. A A Incorporated 1895.

Three years after The
Trustees came the NY-
based American Scenic
and Historic Preservation
Society



Over time, the NPS came to be recognized as the nation's primary agency responsible for protecting and interpreting America's scenic, historic, and cultural heritage.

Let me show you how we got there...



Although the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (established in 1849) had appointed a “general superintendent and landscape gardener” in 1914, early park development hung in a balance between **conservation on the one hand** and **resource exploitation** on the other.



In 1916, when the Organic Act was passed, 35 national parks and monuments had been created, each managed independently. Among these: Mount Rainier (WA), Crater Lake (OR), Mesa Verde (CO), Devil's Tower (WY), and Rocky Mountain (CO).

The early years of the NPS were spent establishing management policies that prioritized **education, commemoration,** and **inspiration** while downplaying recreation.

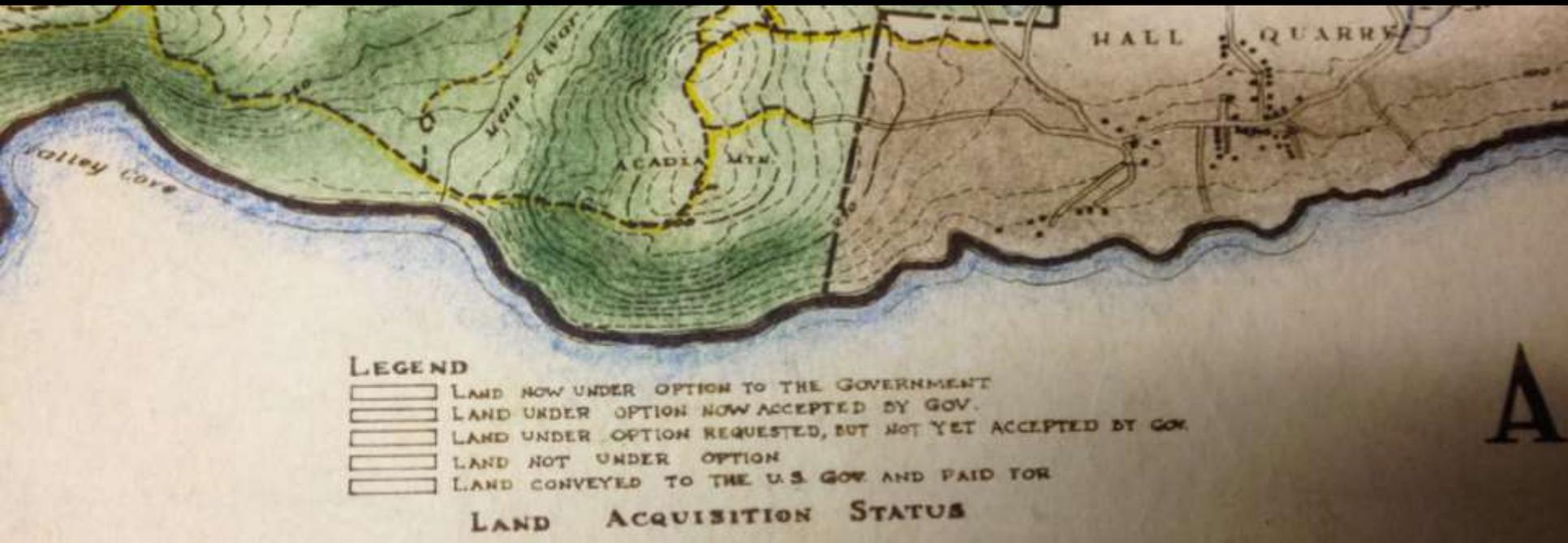
With the passage of the Organic Act, the individual parks were consolidated and policies were refined—radically transforming the way those properties were managed.

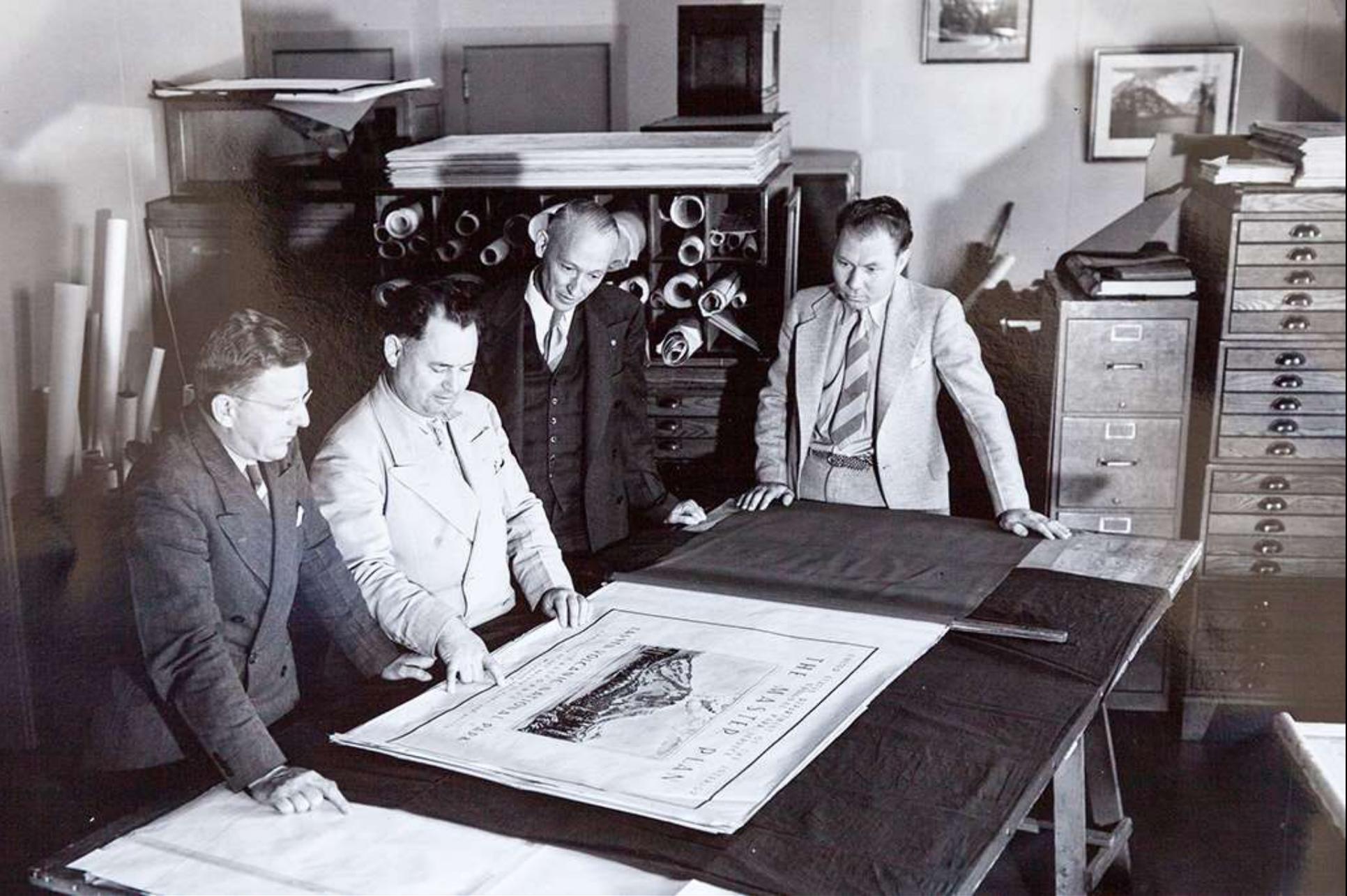


Park ranger attire has been a big part of NPS's visual identity. The first NPS uniform (right), introduced at Glacier National Park in 1911, was inspired by the U.S. Army uniform (left).



In 1931, a “**Park Development Plan**” was initiated to coordinate planning at national parks and monuments. Subsequently, the **Landscape Division** was established to work with park superintendents to create guidelines for the development and management of roads, trails, tourist facilities, concessions, scenic vistas, and wilderness areas.





At the same time, the profession of landscape architecture was maturing, with many academically trained individuals entering the field, some of whom came under the employ of the NPS.



Creating continuity, while addressing regional character, built features (e.g. retaining walls, overlooks, and bridges) were blended with their surrounds. Vernacular styles and local materials were used to create a “rustic” design ethic so that roads and structures were unobtrusive to the natural landscape.

The convergence of several landscape design styles—namely Picturesque, Prairie, and Arts & Crafts—resulted in the evolution of a “Naturalistic or Cohesive” manner of design (popularly known as “Parkitecture”) that came to define many national and state parks.



In 1933, the administration of national parks, monuments, and cemeteries, and of public buildings and reservations, was consolidated within the Department of the Interior. Quadrupling the acreage within its purview, the NPS inherited sites formerly controlled by the War Department and the Forest Service. Many sites were east of the Mississippi, with **44 of the 52 transferred properties being significant for their roles in American history and culture.**

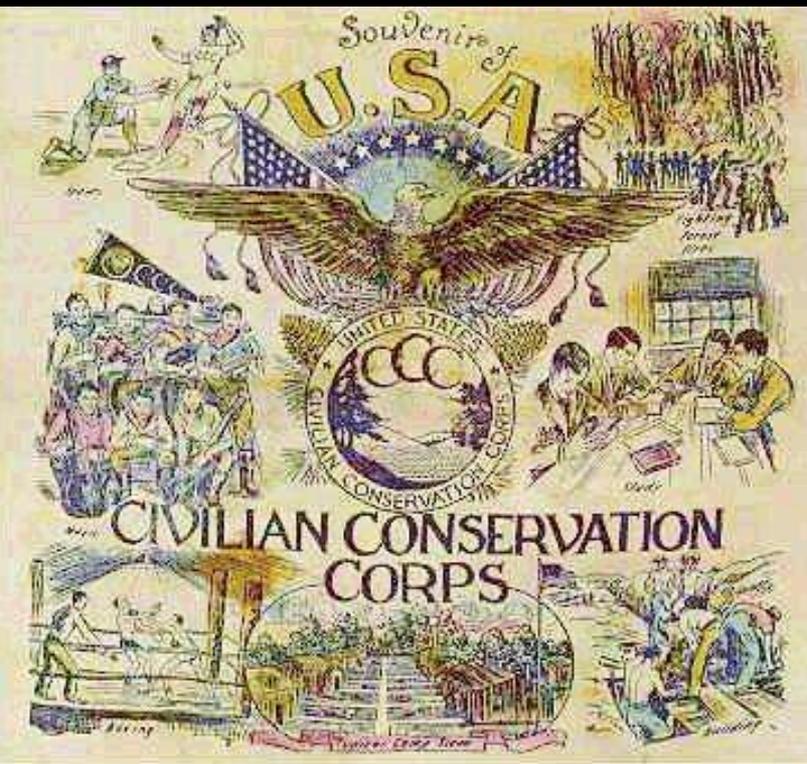
Statue of Liberty (1941)



This included battlefields such as **Gettysburg (PA)**, Vicksburg (MS), and Chalmette (LA) and monuments including the Statue of Liberty (NY), Fort McHenry (MD), and Jamestown (VA).

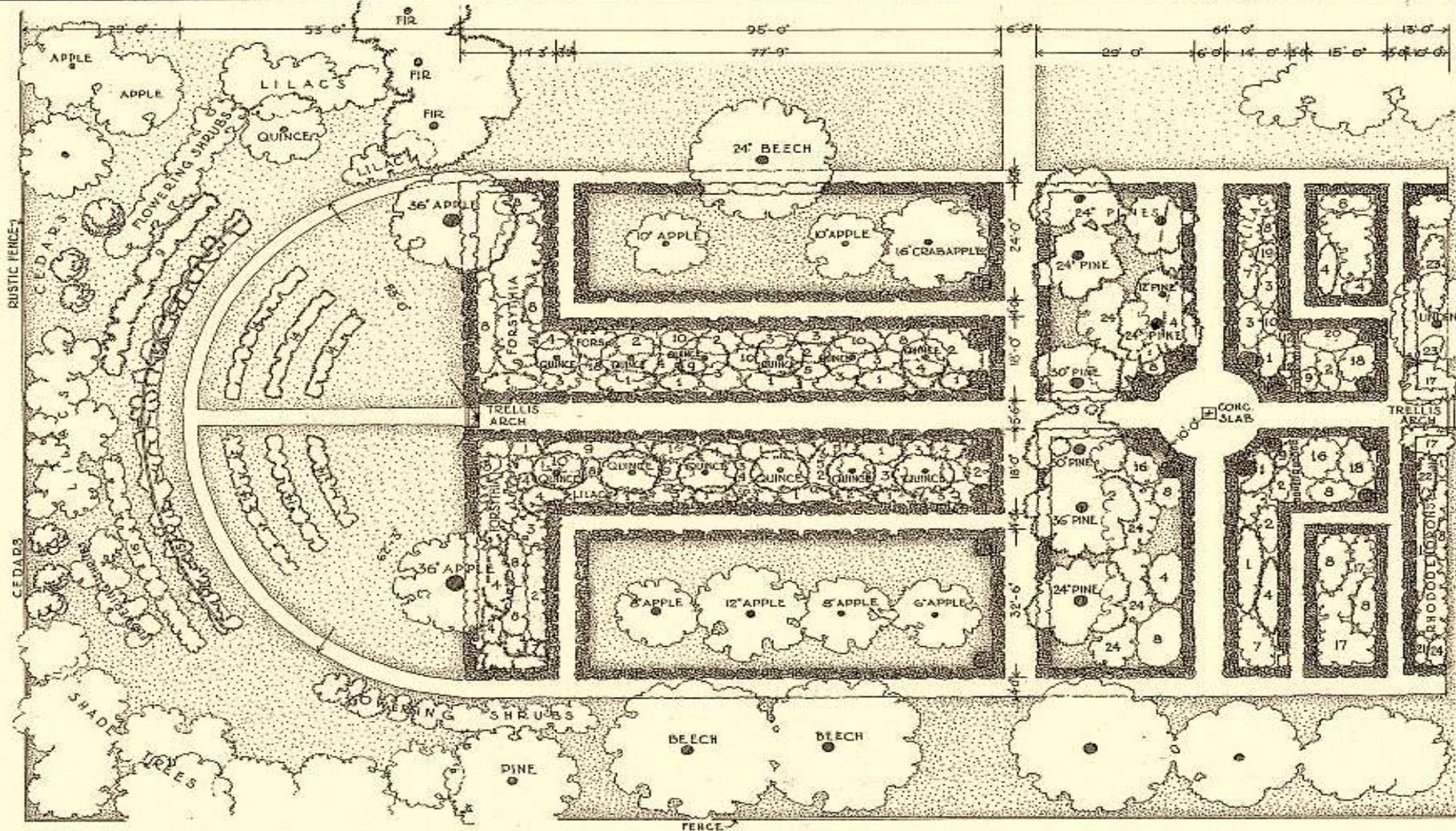


Historic preservation and interpretation became as important to the NPS as the conservation of scenic and natural resources.



Commencing in 1933 and ending with World War II, New Deal programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Public Works Administration (PWA), and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) led to the enhancement of many of the resources managed by the NPS.





KEY TO PLANTING:

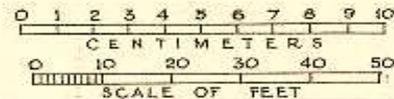
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 IRIS | 7 DAISIES | 13 HONEYSUCKLE | 19 SPIDER WORT |
| 2 DELPHINIUM | 8 VIOLETS | 14 ROSES | 20 PANSIES |
| 3 PHLOX | 9 PEONIES | 15 CLIMBING ROSES | 21 LILIES OF THE VALLEY |
| 4 LILIES | 10 POPPIES | 16 MICHALMAS DAZES | 22 FERNS |
| 5 HOLLYHOCKS | 11 BLUE BELLS | 17 RHODODENDRONS | 23 MYRTLE |
| 6 ASTERS | 12 CHRYSANTHEMUMS | 18 PRIMROSES | 24 SYRINGA |
| ADELBERT SZIKLAS, DEL. | | ALL HEDGES ARE BOX | |



DETAIL OF FLOWER GARDEN
 GARDEN LAID OUT CA. 1840
 HOUSE BUILT 1764

NAME OF STRUCTURE

"THE LINDENS" • DANVERS • ESSEX COUNTY • MASS.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

SURVEY NO.
 2-33

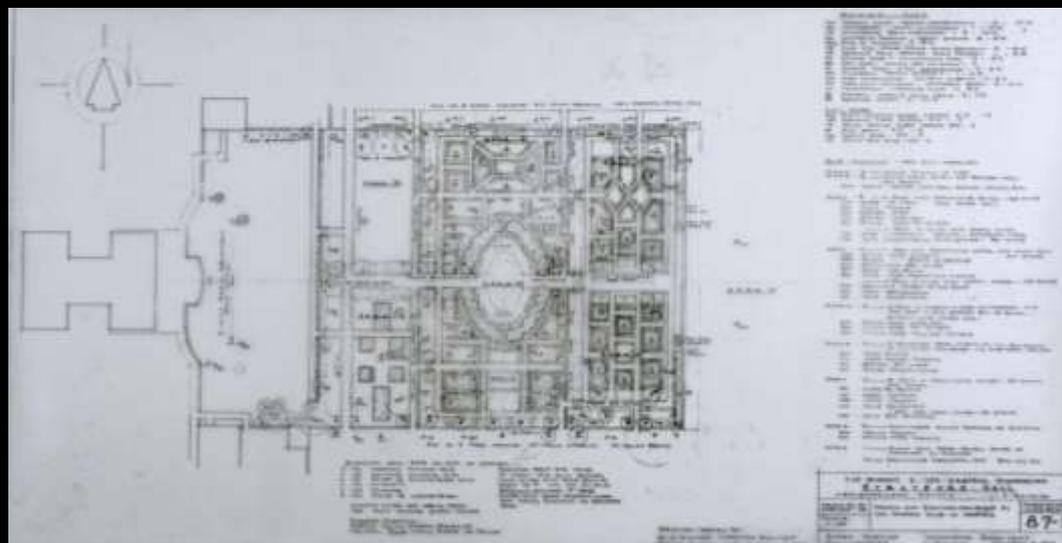
HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 2 OF 27 SHEETS

INDEX NO.
 MASS.
 5-DAY
 2

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)—initiated in 1934 as an agreement between the NPS, the Library of Congress (LoC), and the American Institute of Architects (AIA)—was established to create a publicly accessible record of representative examples of architecture through measured drawings, large-format photographs, and written reports.



In 1935, the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act was passed to codify a ***“national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States,”*** marking the beginning of what would become the National Register of Historic Places. By the end of the decade, the NPS was truly becoming a system of national parks.



In the post-War years, park visitation increased dramatically. As private automobiles increased the pressures placed on parks, the NPS modernized the visitor experience and enhanced comfort stations, park headquarters, interpretive centers, and roads. In 1955, NPS initiated "Mission 66," a nationwide plan that improved park conditions and conveniences-- the program represented the largest improvement project ever undertaken by the NPS. Landscape architects, architects, and superintendents coordinated much of the work, often reflecting a convergence of regional and contemporary architectural styles.



Mission 66 resulted in more than 75 national parks, including Fire Island National Seashore, NY (*top left*), Canyonlands National Park (UT), and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park (MD, DC, and WV). Program funding saw the completion of major construction projects such as the Blue Ridge Parkway, VA/NC (*top middle*), Natchez Trace Parkway, TN/MS (*opposite left*), and the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, MO (*above*).

NATIONAL NATURAL
LANDMARKS PROGRAM

NPS » Explore Nature » National Natural Landmarks Program

NNL Directory
 Frequently Asked Questions
 Photo Contest
 Recent Designations
 Contact Information

National Natural Landmark Sites

There are currently 586 designated National Natural Landmark sites within 48 states, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Louisiana and Delaware are the only two states that do not contain a NNL site. Of the existing landmark sites approximately one-half are administered solely by public agencies (e.g., Federal, State, county, or municipal governments), nearly one-third are owned entirely by private parties and the remaining are owned or administered by a mixture of public and private owners.

Sites are designated as NNLs because they contain the best remaining examples of specific biological or geologic features. The natural features represented include aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, geological processes and resistant landforms, and records of geologic history. Each site is a piece of the larger picture that is the illustration of the great diversity of our Nation's natural landscape.

A listing of all NNLs by state and county can be found in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Or click a state on the map below to explore NNL sites nearby or faraway.



Silver Creek, a National Natural Landmark in California.

Learn more about National Natural Landmarks in each state...

Select a state: PARK
SHARE YOUR STORYRead about the
Newest NNL50 Years Conserving
America's Natural
HeritageNATIONAL NATURAL
LANDMARKS PROGRAM

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PARK
SHARE YOUR STORYRead about the
Newest NNL50 Years Conserving
America's Natural
Heritage

Pennsylvania

There are 27 sites designated as National Natural Landmarks within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Natural features represented include one of the finest examples in the Eastern U.S. of a deep gorge, the largest "flying spit" in the Great Lakes region, one of the largest populations of serpentine aster, and one of the oldest organisms in the world. The first site in Pennsylvania to be designated a NNL was Wissahickon Valley in 1964, and the most recent designation was of Nottingham Park Serpentine Barrens in 2009. The 27 sites range in size from less than an acre to nearly 30,000 acres and are owned by a variety of landowners including Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, county and municipal agencies, and private conservation organizations.



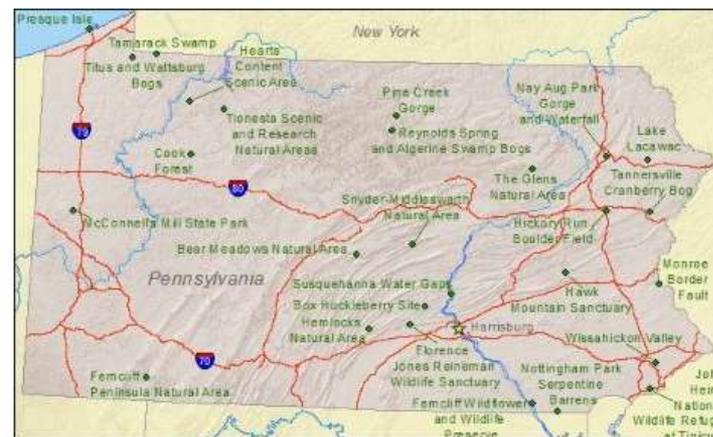
Florence Jones Reineman Wildlife Sanctuary, a National Natural Landmark in Pennsylvania.

Below is a map of sites in Pennsylvania.

National Natural Landmark sites are located in the following counties: Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Cumberland, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Monroe, Perry, Philadelphia, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Warren, and Wayne.

[Back to listing of all states and territories.](#)

To learn more about National Natural Landmarks in Pennsylvania, select a site from the list or the map below:

Bear Meadows Natural Area 

Please remember, National Natural Landmarks (NNLs) are not national parks. NNL status does not indicate public ownership, and many sites are not open for visitation.

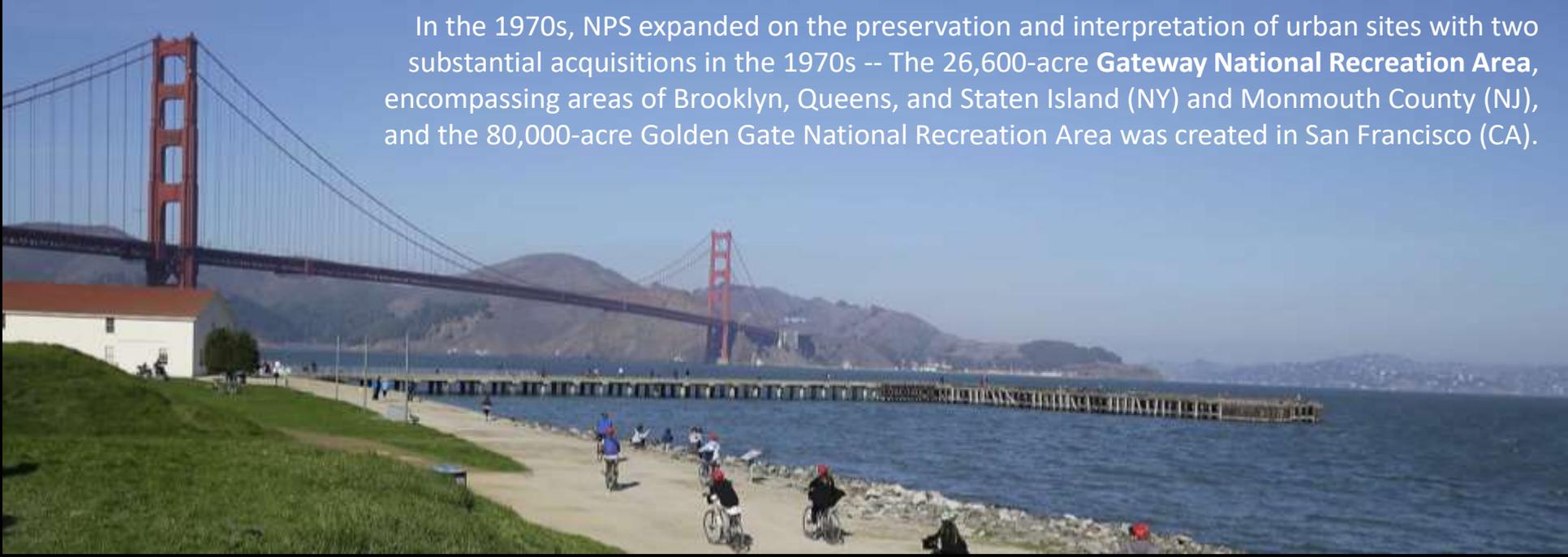
By the 1960s the NPS mission evolved from its earlier focus of developing its parks as **individual units** within a system to one that extended conservation and recreation programs beyond park boundaries into state and local communities. In 1962, the National Natural Landmarks (NNL) program was established to strengthen public appreciation for natural history by recognizing sites with exceptional scenery, rarity, and diversity

There are 496 NNL sites in the US. In Pennsylvania (above) there are 27 NNL sites



The passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 led to the creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the National Historic Landmark (NHL) programs. (Today there are 2800 National Historic Landmarks – The first National Park NHL with significance in “Landscape Architecture” was Meridian Hill Park (*above*) in Washington DC (1994).

In the 1970s, NPS expanded on the preservation and interpretation of urban sites with two substantial acquisitions in the 1970s -- The 26,600-acre **Gateway National Recreation Area**, encompassing areas of Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island (NY) and Monmouth County (NJ), and the 80,000-acre Golden Gate National Recreation Area was created in San Francisco (CA).





The 1970s: Bicentennial of the American Revolution: NPS established Boston National Historical Park (MA) and Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site (MA). Valley Forge, PA, a site that commemorates General George Washington's occupation in 1777, the site was transferred from state management to federal. The NPS also identified 20 parks, monuments, and battlefields for the development of interpretive plans relevant to the Bicentennial.

36 PRESERVATION BRIEFS

Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

Charles A. Birnbaum, ASLA



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Preservation Assistance



Cultural landscapes can range from thousands of acres of rural tracts of land to a small homestead with a front yard of less than one acre. Like historic buildings and districts, these special places reveal aspects of our country's origins and development through their form and features and the ways they were used. Cultural landscapes also reveal much about our evolving relationship with the natural world.

A *cultural landscape* is defined as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: *historic sites*, *historic designed landscapes*,

historic vernacular landscapes, and *ethnographic landscapes*. These are defined on the Table on page 2.¹

Historic landscapes include residential gardens and community parks, scenic highways, rural communities, institutional grounds, cemeteries, battlefields and zoological gardens. They are composed of a number of character-defining features which individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as they have evolved over time. In addition to vegetation and topography, cultural landscapes may include water features such as ponds, streams, and fountains; circulation features such as roads, paths, steps, and walls; buildings; and furnishings, including fences, benches, lights and sculptural objects.



Figure 1: The New York Peace Monument atop Lookout Mountain in the 8,100 acre Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Chattanooga, Tennessee, commemorates the reconciliation of the Civil War between the North and South. The strategic high point provides panoramic views to the City of Chattanooga and the Moccasin Bend. Today, it is recognized for its cultural and natural resource value. The memorial, which was added in 1910 is part of this landscape's historic continuum. (courtesy Sam Abell and National Geographic).

Building on preceding decades of park acquisition, design development, and policy writing, an increased appreciation for the identification, interpretation, and conservation of **cultural landscapes** could then follow. Beginning in the 1980s, a number of NPS publications were developed to provide instruction on the documentation, preservation, and management of natural, historic, and rural landscapes. Although geographer Carl Sauer had coined the term "cultural landscapes" in 1927 ("*Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium. The cultural landscape the result.*"), it wasn't until 1988 that the phrase was used **internally** by the NPS and **externally** in 1996 with the publication of ***Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes.***

Cultural Landscapes

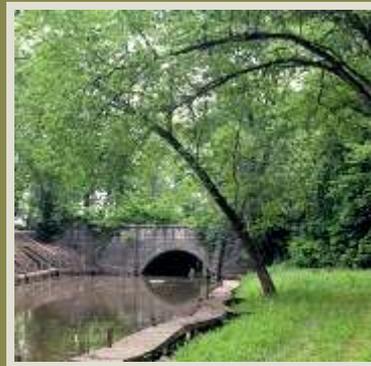
Geographic areas that include cultural + natural resources associated with an historic event, activity, person, or group of people;

Different sizes – from thousands of acres of rural land to homesteads with small front yards.

Works of art, texts and narratives of cultures, and expressions of regional identity.



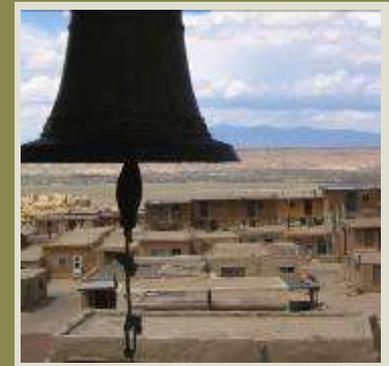
Historic Sites



Historic Designed



Historic Vernacular



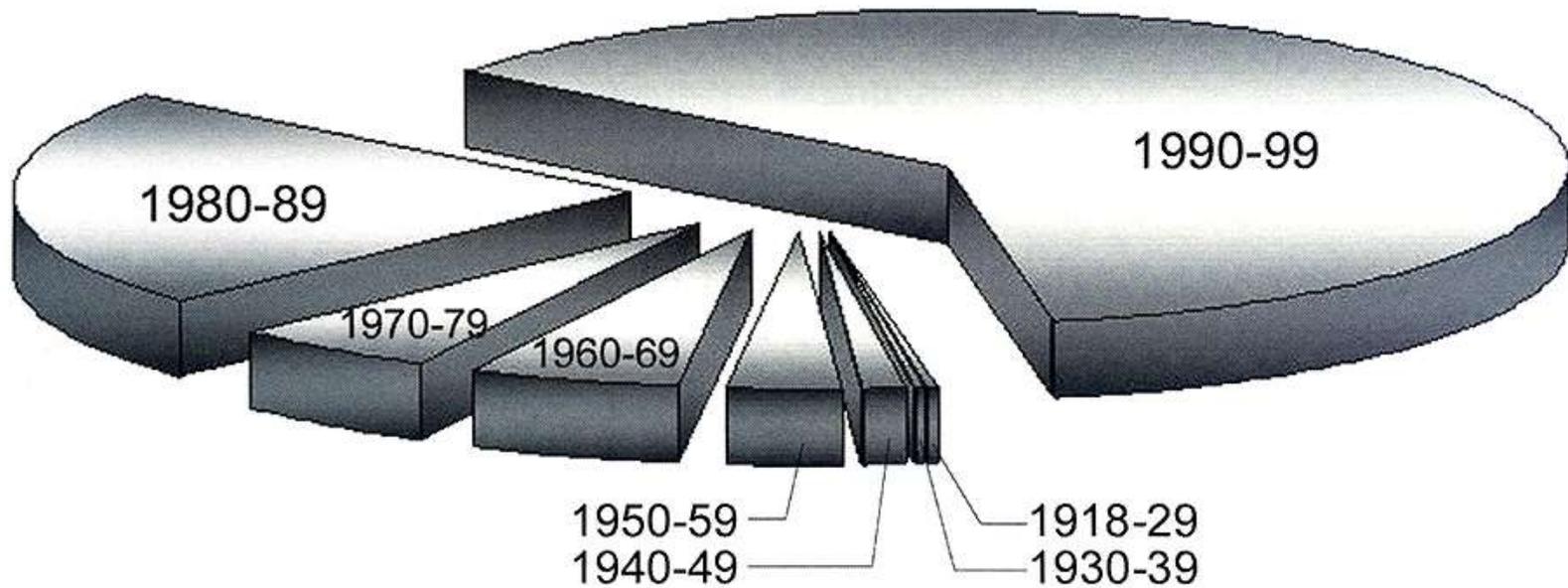
Ethnographic

1980s and 90s: Management policies created that year identified historic designed landscapes, historic sites, ethnographic landscapes, and vernacular landscapes as *cultural* landscapes. *(These too formed a framework for the founding of The Cultural Landscape Foundation in 1998.)*



Let's Look at Two Significant Developments

1. Expanded Knowledge Yields Richer Interpretation and Improved Stewardship; and,
2. Specific Technical Guidance for Landscapes is Introduced.



1. Expanded knowledge yields richer interpretation and improved stewardship

In 1997, the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes* was published, establishing standards for the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of landscapes. During this period NPS also put forth a publication on how to undertake **Cultural Landscape Reports**.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties + **Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes**



- Overview
- Preservation Planning
- Factors to Consider
- Special Requirements
- Using the Standards + Guidelines
- Organization of the Guidelines
- Terminology
- Bibliography
- Acknowledgments

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes provide guidance to cultural landscape owners, stewards and managers, landscape architects, preservation planners, architects, contractors, and project reviewers prior to and during the planning and implementation of project work.

Aerial view over taro fields at Ke'anae, Maui, Hawaii. (Elizabeth Anderson)

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing professional standards and providing advice on the preservation of cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In partial fulfillment of this responsibility, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects were developed in 1976. They consisted of seven sets of standards for the acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic buildings.

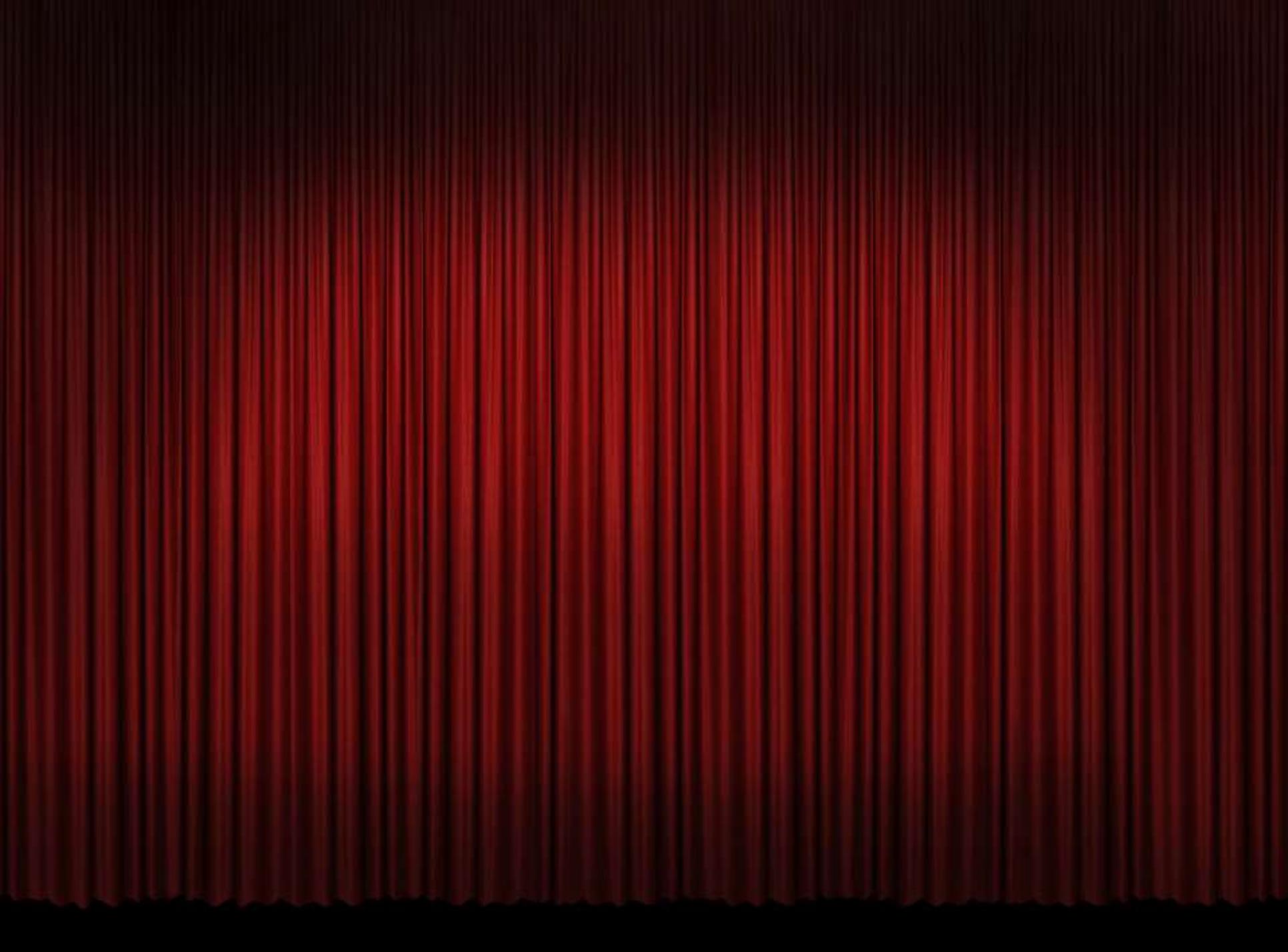
Since their publication in 1976, the Secretary's Standards have been used by State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Park Service to ensure that projects receiving federal money or tax benefits were reviewed in a consistent manner nationwide. The principles embodied in the Standards have also been adopted by hundreds of preservation commissions across the country in local design guidelines.

In 1992, the Standards were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places--buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes. The revised Standards were reduced to four sets by incorporating protection and stabilization into preservation, and by eliminating acquisition, which is no longer considered a treatment. Re-titled *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, this new, modified version addresses four treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and

Post-1992



Pre-1992



Here are Three National Park Service Examples of How these Two Developments Played Out.



Vanderbilt Estate, Hyde Park, NY



Point Reyes Nat'l Seashore, CA



Longfellow NHS, MA



Vanderbilt Mansion

National Historic Site
New York

[Plan Your Visit](#) ▾

[Learn About the Park](#) ▾

[Get Involved](#) ▾



Vanderbilt Mansion

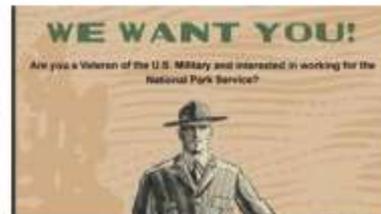
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS, in terms of architecture, interiors, mechanical systems, road systems and landscape, is a remarkably complete example of a gilded-age country place, illustrating the political, economic, social, cultural, and demographic changes that occurred as America industrialized in the years after the Civil War.

[Read More](#)



Calendar >

2016 Events for the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites



We Want You! >

Are you a U.S. Veteran interested in working for the National Park Service at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site?

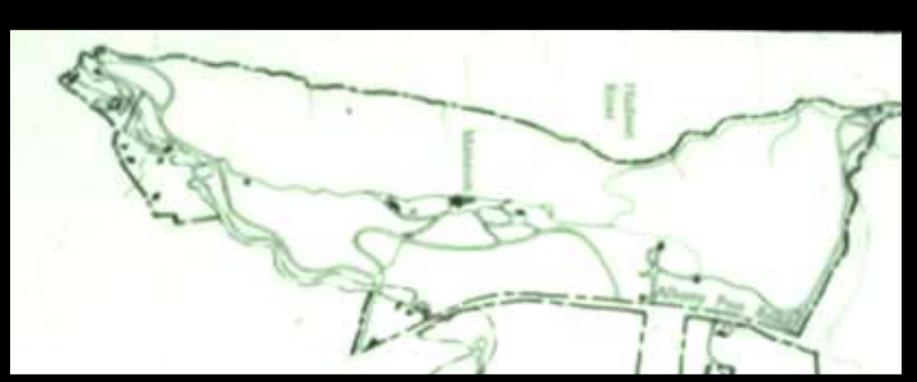
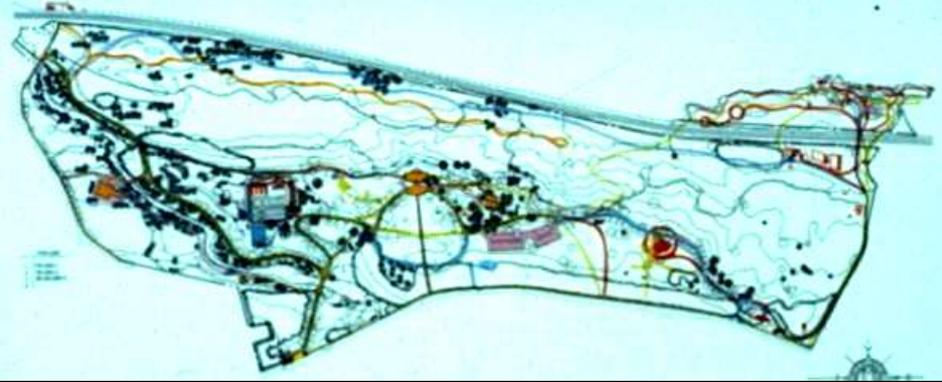


Experience The Roosevelt Ride >

There's so much to see and do in Hyde Park, NY, and the National Park Service and Metro-North Railroad make it easy for you.



Vanderbilt NHS, Hyde Park, NY



The Deer Park at Hyde Park (ca. 1830)





Point Reyes

National Seashore
California

[Plan Your Visit](#)[Learn About the Park](#)[Get Involved](#)

INFO



ALERTS



MAPS



CALENDAR



RESERVE



A Natural Sanctuary, A Human Haven

From its thunderous ocean breakers crashing against rocky headlands and expansive sand beaches to its open grasslands, brushy hillsides, and forested ridges, Point Reyes offers visitors over 1500 species of plants and animals to discover. Home to several cultures over thousands of years, the Seashore preserves a tapestry of stories and interactions of people. Point Reyes awaits your exploration.



Tule Elk Rut Season >

This is an exciting time of year when visitors will likely hear bull elk bugling and see them attempting to round up harems of females.



Marin MPA Watch Volunteer Training >

Saturday, August 6 from 8 am to 11 am. If you love the beach and are curious about Marine Protected Areas, become an MPA Watch volunteer.



Kule Loklo Workday >

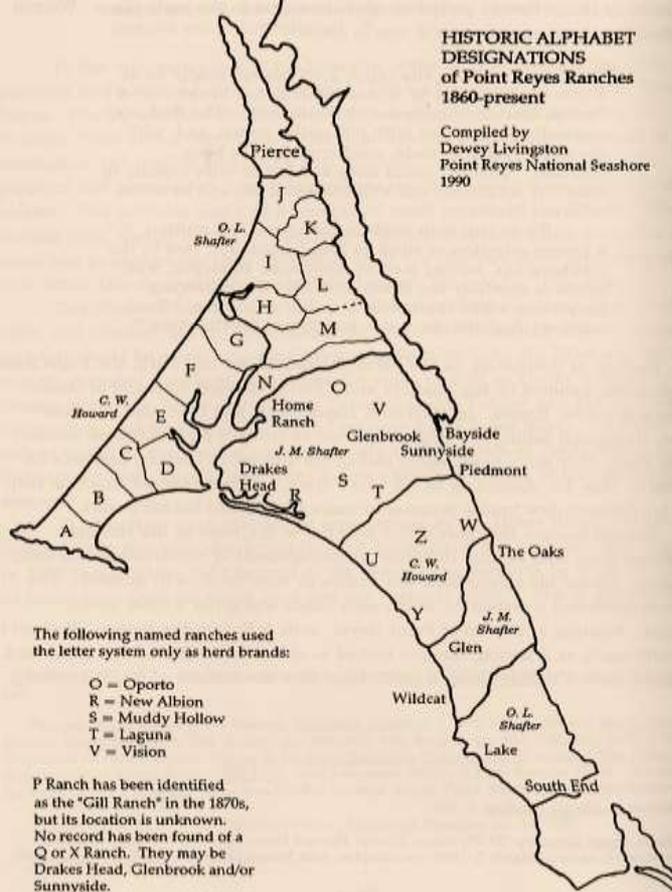
Help maintain a replica Coast Miwok village that offers a glimpse of life in pre-European California. The next workday is Sat., August 13.

Point Reyes National Seashore, CA
Over 71,000 acres. Established as a National Seashore in 1962

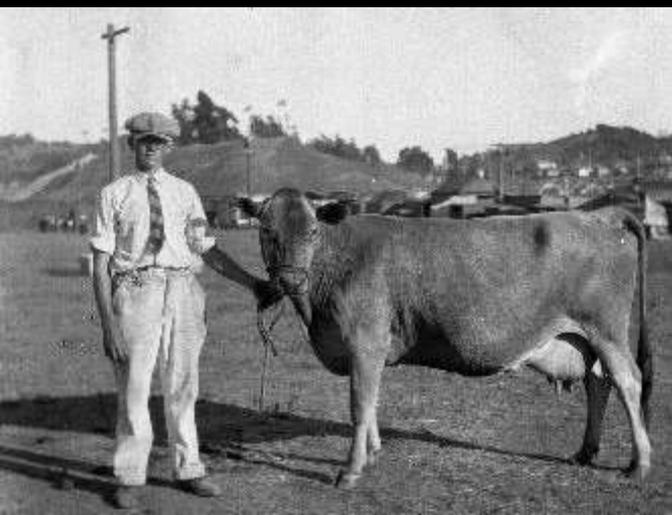
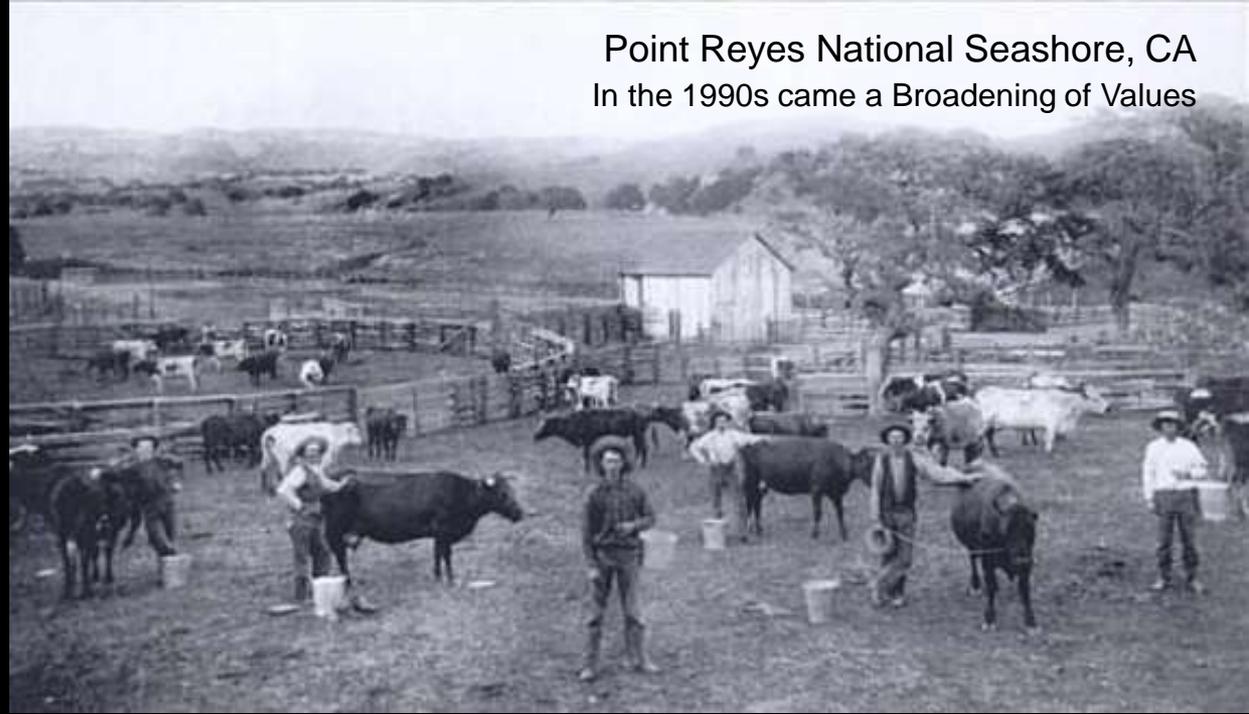


HISTORIC ALPHABET DESIGNATIONS of Point Reyes Ranches 1860-present

Compiled by
Devey Livingston
Point Reyes National Seashore
1990

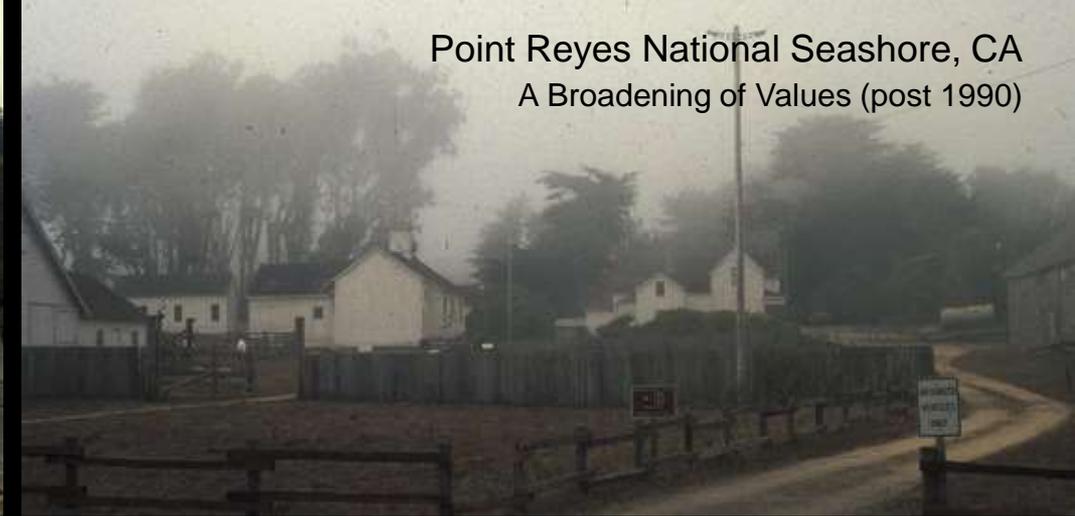


Point Reyes National Seashore, CA
In the 1990s came a Broadening of Values



Point Reyes National Seashore, CA
In the 1990s came a Broadening of Values





Point Reyes National Seashore, CA
A Broadening of Values (post 1990)



The Trutman Ranch (*top left*) was razed in the 1990s.
The Piece Ranch had its buildings restored but is no longer in use.



Longfellow House Washington's Headquarters

National Historic Site
Massachusetts

Plan Your Visit

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Where American Character And Culture Were Shaped

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site preserves the home of Henry W. Longfellow, one of the world's foremost 19th century poets. The house also served as headquarters for General George Washington during the Siege of Boston, July 1775 - April 1776. In addition to its rich history, the site offers unique opportunities to explore 19th century literature and arts.



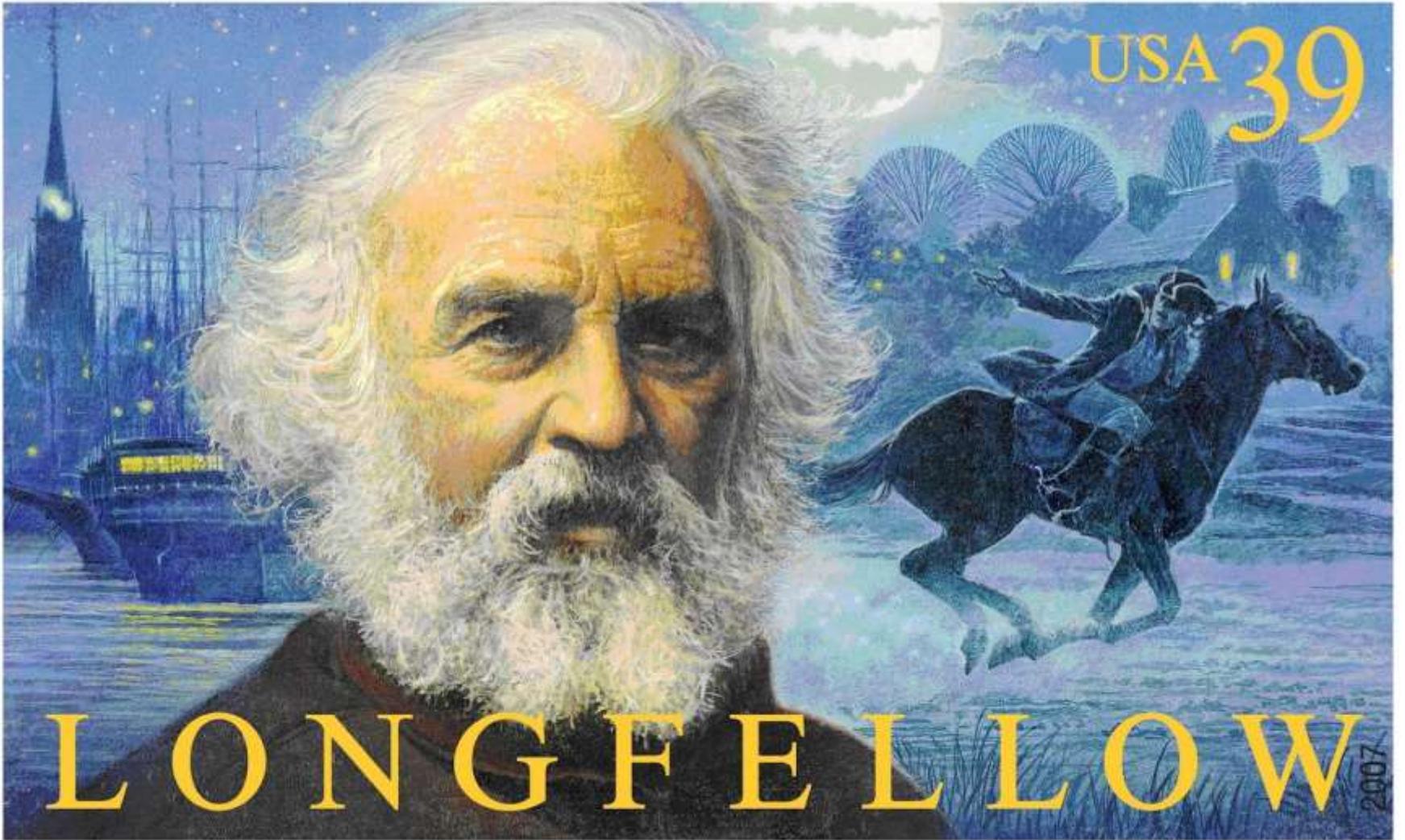
See the Halls of Creativity and Power

Walk through the rooms where Henry Longfellow crafted American masterpieces and George Washington commanded the Continental Army.



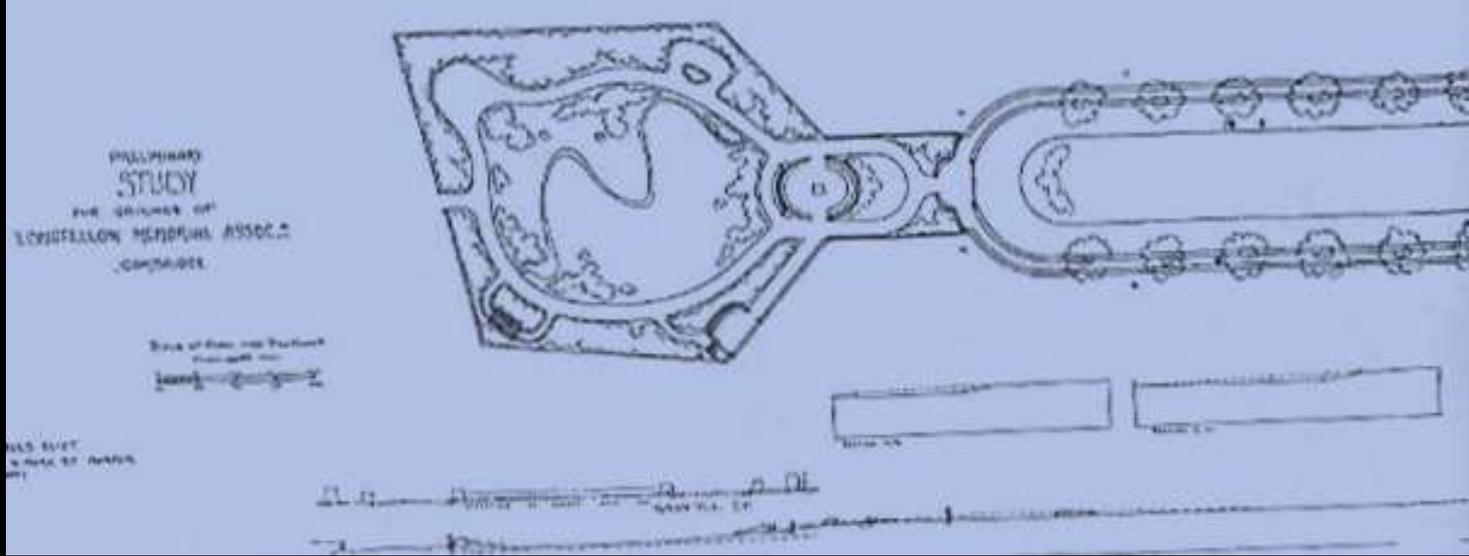
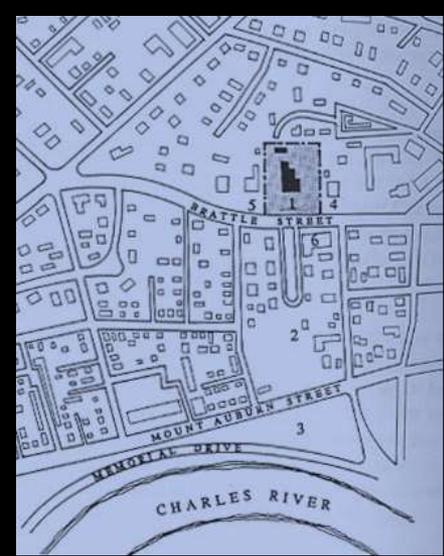
Longfellow NHS, Cambridge, MA
Added to NPS portfolio in 1972

USA 39



LONGFELLOW

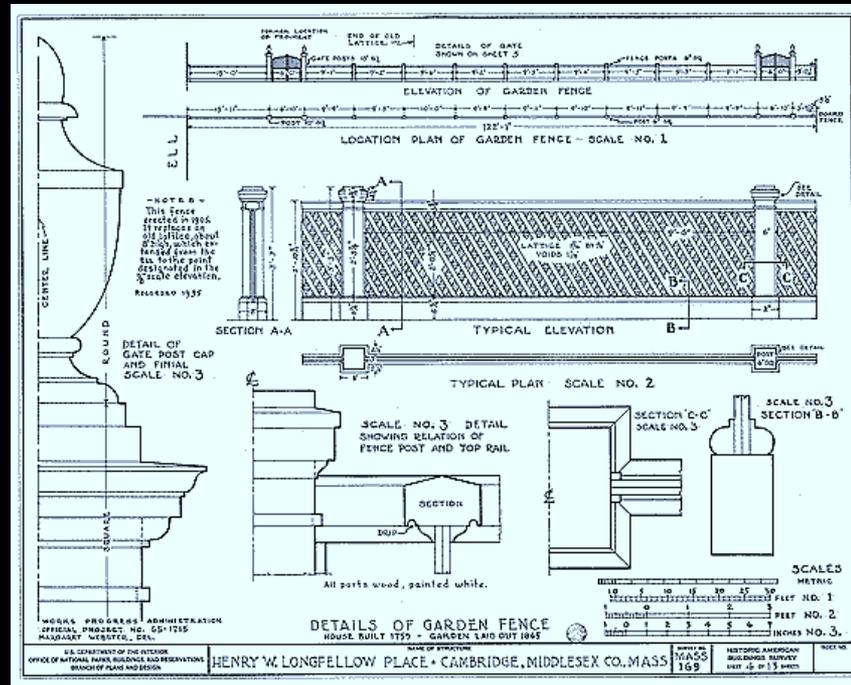
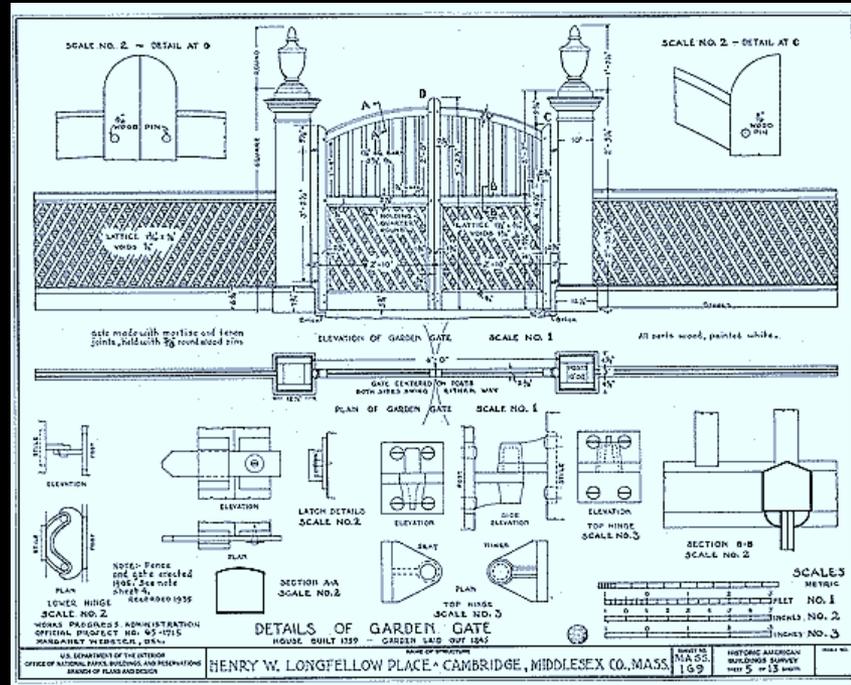
2007



Charles Elliot plan of 1887 (*top left*) and historic view of Memorial Park (*bottom*)



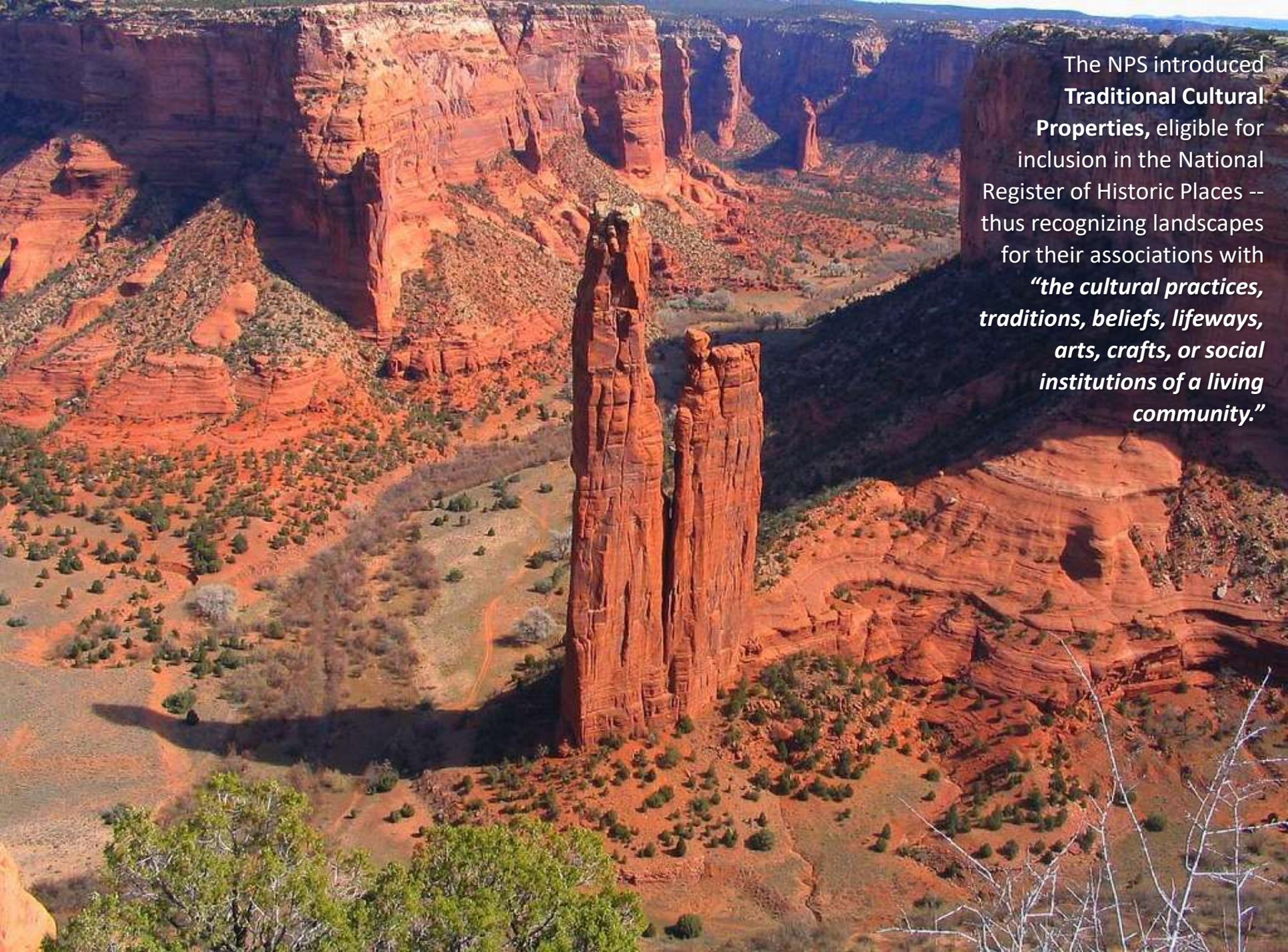
Ellen Biddle Shipman (*left*); Alice Longfellow (*center*) and Martha Brookes Hutcheson (*right*)











The NPS introduced **Traditional Cultural Properties**, eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places -- thus recognizing landscapes for their associations with *“the cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community.”*

Caeser Chavev National Monument, CA; Manzanar NHS, CA; Little Rock High School NHS, Arkansas; and, Women’s Rights, NHP, Seneca Falls, NY



The new millennium: Reflect on the past and cast an eye to the future. Integrating the work of cultural anthropologists, the NPS expanded its purview into more inclusive interpretation programs to include cultural resources associated with civil rights, gay rights, and women’s rights.



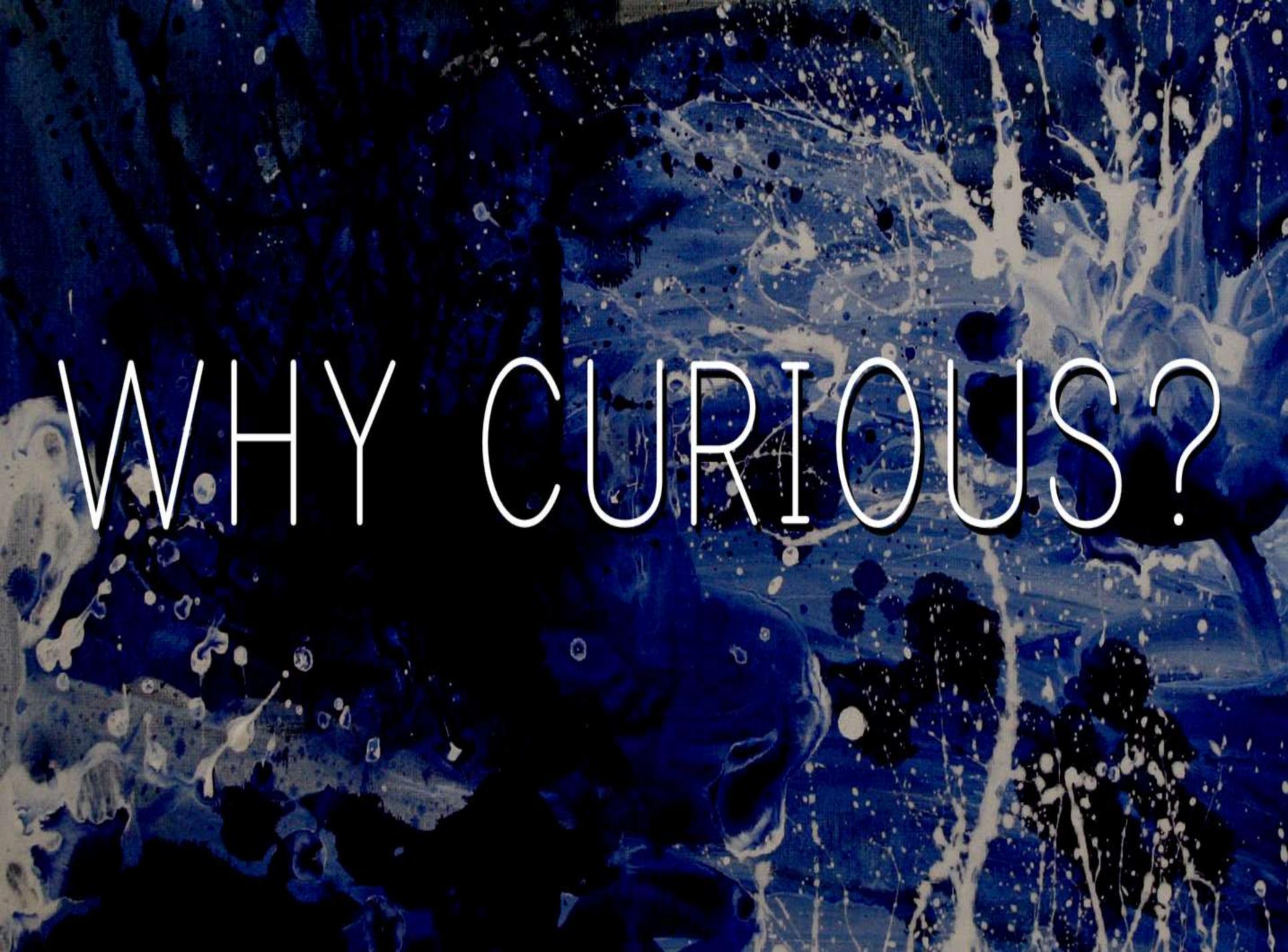
2015

Recognition that one-third of all NPS sites are located in metropolitan areas. NPS initiates the Urban Agenda.

This program engages a diverse American public and is guided by three principles:

1. Be relevant to all Americans;
2. Bring the NPS parks, programs, and partnerships into alignment;
3. Collaborate internally and externally to serve communities.

Ten cities selected for pilot projects.

The background is a complex, abstract composition of blue and white. It features a dense pattern of splatters, drips, and blotches. The colors range from deep, dark blues to bright, almost white highlights. The overall effect is one of dynamic movement and organic, chaotic energy. The text is centered horizontally and vertically over this background.

WHY CURIOUS?



PASTICHE



OR

PRESERVATION?



The Church of Saint Cosmos and Damien, Rome





Freeman Tilden
Interpreting
Our Heritage



Opening Minds: “Ranger naturalist Carl Shursmith shows how you can make a monkey flower move by tickling it with a pine needle” (above); “A lodgepole pine is a good place to rest and listen to a nature story” (left)

Ranger Justin Weber, GGNRA



Geospatially Embedding
Archaeological Interpretation
using flickr



Rich, nuanced and overlapping values





Ponce de León, upon discovering the Fountain of Youth, is annoyed to find that he does not have exact change.

© ANDY LINDSAY



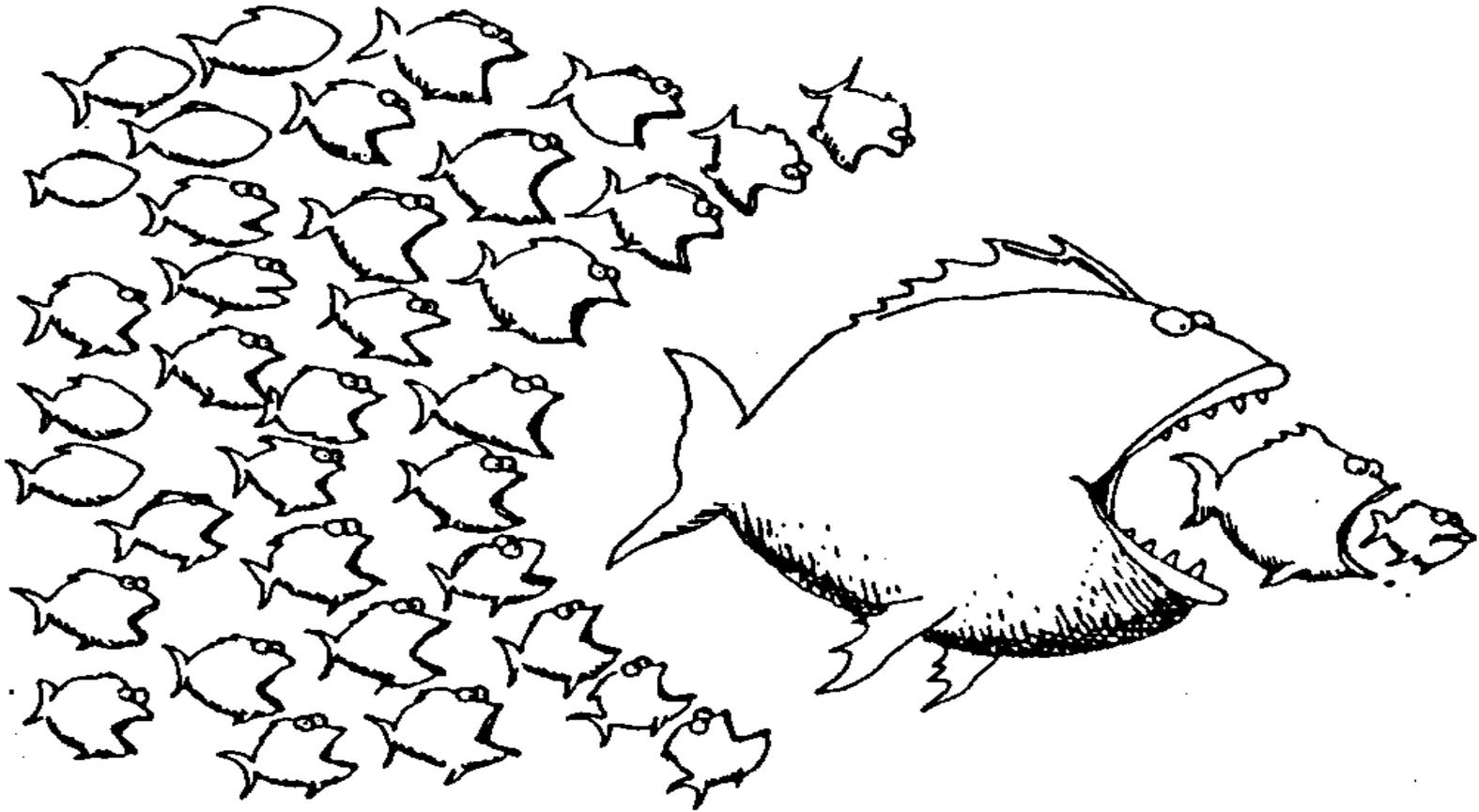




NATURE

HISTORY

SCENERY



Larson



Landscape architecture	13,700,000
Architecture	242,000,000
Gardening	259,000,000
Golf	1,210,000,000



WE NEED TO MOVE BEYOND THE ANGRY MOB

The Greenwich Village Historic Preservation Society take to the Street



FIGHT THE NYU EXPANSION PLAN

Thursday, February 23rd
St. Anthony of Padua Church
151-155 Sullivan Street @ Houston Street

5:00 P.M. - Press Conference and Rally
Join GVSHR community groups, and NYU faculty and students opposed to the expansion plan for a press conference and rally to call upon the Community Board and City officials to REJECT the NYU plan.

6:00 P.M. - Community Board #2 Public Hearing
This is the public hearing and final vote on NYU expansion plan. Sign up to testify AGAINST the NYU plan, and urge Community Board #2 and elected officials to vote it DOWN.



PHOTOGRAPH: Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation, NYU Faculty Against the Sexton Plan, GROC/LAW/WW Region 'A' (NYU Graduate Student Union), Public School Parents Action Advocacy Committee, Greenwich Village Block Association, CANN 2031, LaGuardia Center Gardens, Village Residents Alliance, Save Chelsea, Moore Street Block Association, Downtown Independent Democrats, Perry Street Block Association (not in formation).

Conservation | **Heritage** | **News** |

Architectural preservationists attacked in Russia

A prominent advocate for historic buildings was pushed off the stage at a public hearing for a new development

By Sophia Kishkovsky, Web only
Published online: 22 October 2013



A video still shows Elena Tkach getting pushed off stage

Elena Tkach, a Moscow architectural preservationist who also serves in local government, was attacked and allegedly suffered a concussion on 16 October at public hearings over a development project that she opposes. Tkach was there to complain that the developer, a company called InvestStroiKom, had falsified reports.

"The babushki they invited immediately started shouting at me," she told

Comments

It is shameful to attack such a prominent person because what we should know we have to listen to views of others on certain topics than just rushing...

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Also in Conservation

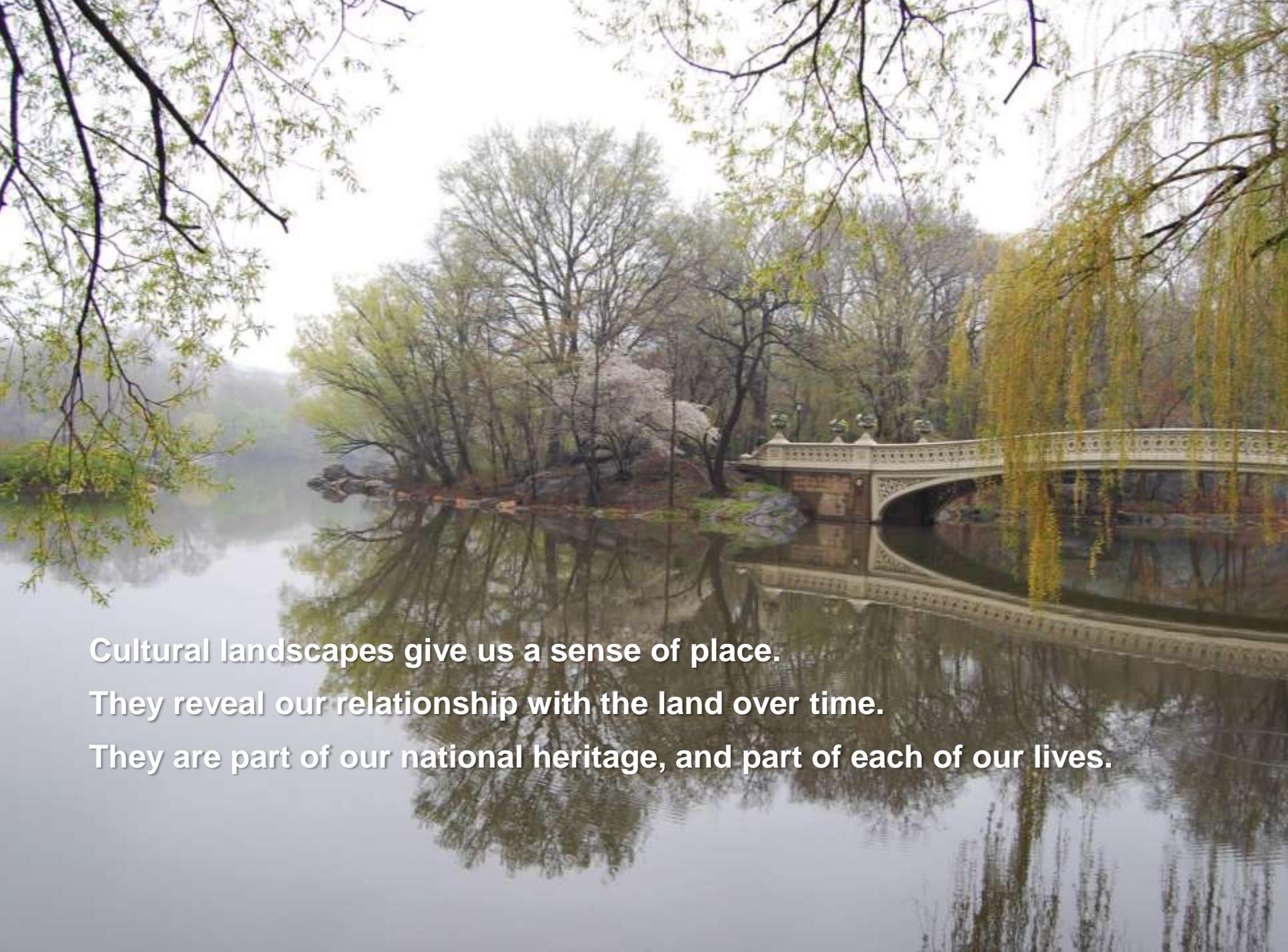
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- West Bank barrier could split 4,000-year-old farming village
- Chillida's Canary Islands cave sculpture still on hold
- Venice added to heritage 'watch list' due to cruise tourism threat
- Bourbon palace receives €22m grant for repairs

Also by Sophia Kishkovsky

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- Chances are 'slim' of getting starchitect back on Pushkin project
- Moscow's Jewish Museum brings contemporary art back into former bus depot
- Art scene in St Petersburg hits an all-time low

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people to places”*

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**Making Visible, Instilling Value,
Engaging the Public**

A black and white photograph of Catherine Deneuve. She is shown from the chest up, looking slightly to her right with a serious expression. She has shoulder-length, wavy hair and is wearing a dark, possibly black, top. She is holding a dark wine glass in her left hand. The background is dark and out of focus.

**It's all about
great bone
structure**

Catherine Deneuve



Our Programs

Connecting People to Places



What's Out There

A searchable, online database of parks, gardens, and a wide variety of other landscapes. It is the only free, Wiki-style database focused on the nation's landscapes and landscape features.



Pioneers

The Pioneers of American Landscape Design project documents the lives and careers of people who have shaped the American landscape.



Landslide

Landslide calls attention to important endangered American landscapes that are a part of our national heritage.



The Frick, NYC, NY, Garden by Russell Page

January 19, 2012

HUFF POST CHICAGO

Edition: U.S. +

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Charles A. Birnbaum
President, The Cultural Landscape Foundation

Will Part of Chicago's Historic Washington Park Be Confiscated for the Obama Presidential Library?

Posted: 01/19/2012 1:21 pm EST | Updated: 01/19/2012 8:58 pm EST

97 20 80 0 7

Like Share Tweet + Share Comment

The bidding war for the Obama Presidential Library got very controversial with the University of Chicago's (UoC) January 6, 2009 announcement of its unprecedented proposal to "reopen" land that was once a public parkland - should they win. Other locations under consideration, including in Hawaii at Kalaiko Malai, New York's Columbia University and the University of Illinois in Chicago (UIC), but UoC is getting much of the attention.



© Lucas Blair, courtesy The Cultural

both would require the City of Chicago to sign off. "The father of landscape architecture" and his esteemed colleague Calvert Vaux, the only Midwestern park system created park is more significant because it is more intact, it's also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a potential National Historic Landmark.



WATCH: Subway Rider's Brilliant Idea Disrupts Anti-Gay Preacher

January 19, 2012

HUFFPOST ARTS & CULTURE

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10 Most Affordable Cities in America

Charles A. Birnbaum
President, The Cultural Landscape Foundation

2014's Notable Developments in Landscape Architecture

Updated: 12/02/2014 1:39 pm EST

1.7k 327 238 0 0

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This year there was a cultural shift that saw landscape architects and their practitioners achieve an unprecedented level of visibility and influence.

This year the most notable developments came courtesy of the *New York Times* architecture critic Michael Kimmelman critic who wrote: "Great public places and works of landscape architecture deserve to be treated like great buildings."

Landscape architecture and architecture on equal footing. Let that sink in.



East 70th Street Garden at The Frick Collection designed by Russell Page. Photograph © 2014, Navid Baraty, courtesy The Cultural Landscape Foundation.

Kimmelman was writing about another notable development, the expansion plans at New York's Frick Collection, which would destroy its elegant Russell Page-designed viewing garden. When the plans were first announced in June, the garden was at best a peripheral concern. Now, as a recent *New York Times* article points out, it's the focal point, and the coalition *Unite to Save the Frick* has lined up numerous organizations, prestigious individuals and collected thousands of signatures all in opposition - among them, Robert A.M. Stern, architect and dean of the Yale University School of Architecture, who said: "Gardens are works of art."

Fortunately, enlightened rather than endangered accounts for the remaining notable developments - well, almost.



Buffalo Bayou Park. Photograph by Jommu Singleton/SVA Group.

Inform Debate (a.k.a advocacy)



ATHENA TACHA, PHOTO © 2014 STEPHEN STROM

The Cultural Landscape Foundation® (TCLF) announces *Landslide® 2014: Art and the Landscape* – with eleven examples of land-based art from ancient petroglyphs to earthworks, folk art creations, single artist, multi-acre installations and others threatened with demolition, neglect, poor maintenance, vandalism and lack of funding.

Landslide® is TCLF's annual thematic compendium of threatened and at-risk landscapes and landscape features. This year's sites, selected from more than 100 submissions, are detailed through in-depth narratives and newly commissioned photography.

THE WORKS OF ATHENA TACHA
VARIOUS USA

THE BAY LIGHTS
BY LEO VILLAREAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

GREENWOOD POND: DOUBLE SITE
BY MARY MISS, DES MOINES, IA

THE HEIDELBERG PROJECT
BY TYREE GUYTON, DETROIT, MI

**NOAH PURIFOY OUTDOOR DESERT
ART MUSEUM OF ASSEMBLAGE SCULPTURE**
JOSHUA TREE, CA

OPUS 40
BY HARVEY FITE, SAUGERTIES, NY

UNTITLED (JOHNSON PIT NO. 30)
BY ROBERT MORRIS, SEACAC, WA

WATTS TOWERS
BY SIMON RODIA, LOS ANGELES, CA

WELLS PETROGLYPH PRESERVE
BY ARCHAIC AND ANCESTRAL PUEBLOANS, MESA PRIETA, NM

WHITE ROCK LAKE WILDLIFE WATER THEATER
BY FRANCES BAGLEY AND TOM URK, DALLAS, TX

70TH STREET GARDEN
BY RUSSELL PAGE, THE FRICK COLLECTION, NEW YORK, NY

NOAH PURIFOY OUTDOOR DESERT ART MUSEUM OF ASSEMBLAGE SCULPTURE

By Noah Purifoy | Joshua Tree, CA



"I hope my work provides inspiration for a person to do today what they couldn't do yesterday, no matter what it is. That's art ... That's the fundamental creative process and it's something that changes people and empowers them."

— Noah Purifoy, 2000

HISTORY

The Noah Purifoy Outdoor Desert Art Museum of Assemblage Sculpture sits on ten-acres in the Mojave Desert foothills near the Mojave National Preserve, an starkly expansive of scrubby desert and jagged mountains established in 1994 as part of the California Desert Protection Act. The site includes the home, studio, and sculpture park of renowned assemblage artist Noah Purifoy (1917-2004) who lived there from 1989 until his death.

Purifoy first gained acclaim for his participation in the 1966 travelling group exhibition *66 Signs of Neon*, which he organized with fellow artist Judson Powell. The groundbreaking show with work by eight artists was organized in response to the August 1965 racial riots in Los Angeles' Watts neighborhood. Purifoy, a cofounder and first director of the city's Watts Towers Arts Center, had watched the riots from the Center's doors and the work that he created for the show was constructed out of rubble that he salvaged in the aftermath. The experience had a profound influence on him, which he recounted in the exhibition catalogue: "Judson and I, while teaching at the Watts Towers Art Center, watched against the rioting, looting and burning during the August happening. And while the debris was still smoldering, we ventured into the rubble like other junkies of the community, digging and searching, but unlike others, obsessed without quite knowing why." The event marked a turning point in Purifoy's work and fundamentally shaped his career. He viewed art as a vehicle for transformation, stating that he simply wanted to be known as an artist who made art for the sake of change and who strove to understand art and his role in the world.

Originally from Alabama, Purifoy studied social work before receiving his B.F.A. at Chouinard Art Institute (now CalArts) in 1956. He worked as an artist in Los Angeles for the next 30 years and was a leading figure in the Los Angeles Black Arts Movement, which began in the 1960s. In addition to his involvement in the Watts Towers Art Center, beginning in 1976, he was a founding member of the California Arts Council to which Governor Jerry Brown appointed him. In 1989 at the urging of his friend, artist Debby Brewer, whose family home and studio was in Joshua Tree, he moved his practice from

HOW YOU CAN HELP

The Noah Purifoy Foundation's main objectives are to preserve and permanently protect the existing desert work, provide site interpretation that will educate visitors about the project, its development and its relationship to the story of America during Purifoy's lifetime, digitize Purifoy's papers in the Foundation archives, and develop research opportunities for national and international artists and scholars to revisit his oeuvre and legacy. In keeping with Purifoy's intent and vision, the Foundation continues to keep the Museum free and accessible to all.

The Foundation is currently implementing a related plan to restore and preserve major works at the site thanks in part to a grant from the Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts. However, additional educational conservation and preservation funding is needed.

The public can help with direct financial support and by spreading the word about Purifoy's significant legacy and encouraging others to visit the site. Interested parties should contact the Noah Purifoy Foundation at: info@npf.org.

SEE THE PHOTO GALLERY HERE

Liz Kuball
Liz Kuball is an editorial photographer based in Los Angeles, California.

[Photographer website](#)



Noah Purifoy working in his studio. photo by Sue A. Hwan



WORLD SERIES GAME 2 Sports & Culture

Sweep talk swept away in big inning

5-run 6th shows K.C. leading down easy

SARACOVIC — The sweep talk was still in the air when the Kansas City Royals took a 5-0 lead in the sixth inning of Game 2 of the World Series. The Royals' offense exploded in the sixth, scoring five runs on four hits and two walks. The lead was never in jeopardy. The Royals' offense exploded in the sixth, scoring five runs on four hits and two walks. The lead was never in jeopardy.

San Francisco Chronicle

Future dim for 'Bay Lights'

Bay Bridge art project needs \$4 million to keep shining
By John King
The Bay Bridge's Bay Lights art project, which has become a San Francisco icon, is in jeopardy. The project needs \$4 million to keep shining.

TECHNOLOGY



Startups join the space race

With \$F parking at a premium, app-based valet services are opening

By Timothy Bell
While many startups are focused on the ground, a new wave of startups is looking up. App-based valet services are opening, offering a solution to the parking problem in San Francisco.

INCLIX

HUKER DISAPPEARANCE
A sad, resolute search for remains
A search for the remains of a missing hiker in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Glasstire

(Texas visual art)

Blue Star Contemporary presents
Jennifer Datchuk ★ *Dark And Lovely*
September 4 - November 9, 2014



EVENTS NEWS MORE POSTS VIDEO CLASSIFIEDS

Bagley and Orr's "Water Theater" Makes the National Endangered List

October 23rd, 2014 — CHRISTINA REEKS

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Yesterday, *Art and the Landscape* published a new list of endangered national public artworks as part of its *Landscape Project* launched in 2009, and focuses attention on threatened and at-risk landscapes and landscape features and includes an annual thematic compendium. Frances Bagley and Tom Orr's White Rock Lake Wildlife Water Theater is a featured artwork. There are eleven works in all. This should help push the visibility and plight of the work into a national spotlight.

The site includes a terrific and thorough description of the work as well as its current standing, including: "In 2009 the City of Dallas cut out its maintenance funding for public art, a situation made worse because the Percent for Art program was not structured to include a maintenance budget." [Go here for more](#), and [here's](#) *Glasstire's latest* on the issue.

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Powered by The Dallas Morning News
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Dallas once again makes the endangered list: White Rock Lake Wildlife Water Theater

By Michael Gruberly [Follow @gruberly](#)
mgruberly@dalassnews.com
5:24 pm on October 23, 2014 (Permalink)

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Frances Bagley and Tom Orr at their Dallas public art installation, White Rock Lake Wildlife Water Theater, created in 2001 but now threatened. (artist news)

The Washington-based Cultural Landscape Foundation is at it again. The foundation made news in 2012 when it listed the outdoor garden of the Nasher Sculpture Center as being among its annual "endangered landscapes," a distinction it earned on the game fact Museum Tower. (It continues to blow me away that the game continues, three years after it first earned its ugly shadow.) Well, this year, there's a new entry. The foundation listed its 2014 endangered list on Wednesday, citing locations "threatened with demolition, neglect, poor maintenance, vandalism and lack of funding." The new entry is the White Rock Lake Wildlife Water Theater in East Dallas. Sculptors Tom Orr and Frances Bagley created what Nasher director Jeremy Seibel says is "among the most successful and admired works of public art in Dallas." Opened in 2001, the project has served as an inviting habitat for native wildlife, which, according to the foundation, "visitors could observe and learn about the behavior of indigenous birds, fish and turtles." In 2009, the city of Dallas cut out maintenance funding for public art, and more recently, the city's Office of Cultural Affairs has proposed measures that severely threaten the work. Recent public outcry has, however, forced the city to take a second look. Here's the full list for 2014, courtesy of artist news.

gallery of the endangered artworks named as
<http://www.cultural-landscape.org/>

endangered artworks list. The new work is the biggest piece. What the list does is to give the general that they're happening.
Report or work. The foundation says attention about issues of landscape design.
"List of contributors will have information on their website about the artwork of the list and how they can help to support the artwork of the list."

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Surprise: Russell Page Garden at the Frick is saved

Lloyd Alter (@lloydalter)
Design | Green Architecture
June 8, 2015

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Frick Collection abandons expansion plans - Page Garden is saved

Screen capture The Cultural Landscape Foundation

Treehugger has been covering the fight to save the Russell Page Garden at the Frick Museum in New York. Having fought and lost many heritage battles, I held out little hope that development in a place like New York City could be stopped by a bunch of pretty plants. But it has, as one of the leaders of the fight noted:

Sanity has prevailed and Russell Page's brilliantly designed garden at the Frick has been saved," said Charles A. Birnbaum, president & CEO of The Cultural Landscape Foundation, adding, "this is all the more significant because works of landscape architecture are often overlooked, their artistic and cultural significance is either unknown or not understood, and they're seen as open space usable for expansions."

As Michael Kimmelman notes in the New York Times, the Frick was up against a "coalition of architects, preservationists and landscape designers, joined recently by the Municipal Art Society." But they held most of the cards, given that the garden was closed to the public and they say it was always "temporary." Kimmelman says the Frick officials were "stupified" by the opposition to their plans, thinking that the garden was no more than an afterthought. I noted in an earlier post that people don't respect open space;

One of the problems with green space is that it is often just seen as "inherently ephemeral and too often viewed as places to 'put stuff.'" Unless it is deemed as a park, it's just real estate with some plants stored on it.



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Foes of Scrapped Frick Expansion Float Alternate Plan

They say their proposal would let the museum modernize without destroying its intimate feel



Frick Collection Abandons Current Expansion Plans

The Frick Collection in New York City has abandoned its current expansion plans, which would have destroyed the East 70th Street Garden designed by the internationally influential British landscape architect Russell Page (1906-1985). The garden is one of only three of Page's surviving public U.S. commissions and is considered by the New York Times to be one of his "most important works."

A coalition led by Unite to Save the Frick, with whom The Cultural Landscape Foundation worked, orchestrated a broad-based opposition to the expansion, bringing in artists, architects and other significant individuals and organizations. The New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Municipal Art Society, and other cultural institutions also weighed in. Everett Fahy, who as the Frick's director in the 1970's commissioned Page to create the garden, derided the "awful" expansion in an extensive interview with Bloomberg News Executive Editor Manuela Hoelterhoff.

"Sanity has prevailed and Russell Page's brilliantly designed garden at the Frick has been saved," said Charles A. Birnbaum, president & CEO of The Cultural Landscape Foundation, adding, "this is all the more significant because works of landscape architecture are often overlooked, their artistic and cultural significance is either unknown or not understood, and they're seen as open space usable for expansions."

The Frick Collection's proposed expansion, announced in June 2014, immediately raised concerns, though the garden was little mentioned and Page's name was absent. Birnbaum's June 30, 2014 Huffington Post article Here's What's Missing in the Debate Over the Frick Collection's Proposed Expansion first raised the issue, and his August 26, 2014 That Temporary Frick Garden - It Was Created to Be Permanent undermined one of the Frick's key talking points, that the garden was temporary. Significantly, in his July 30, 2014 article The Case Against a Mammoth Frick Collection Addition, New York Times architecture critic Michael Kimmelman wrote "Great public places and works of landscape architecture deserve to be treated like great buildings."

SOURCE | The Cultural Landscape Foundation

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Posted by Damian Holmes on June 8, 2015 Posted In Design, Landscape, North America | Comments Off on Frick Collection Abandons Current Expansion Plans

« Morgan Court | Glenroy, Australia | Enlous WW I Memorial Park | Belgium | OMGEVING »

stepped-back addition to be built in what is now a mechanical yard behind the Page garden.

The goal, Mr. Halsepin said in an interview this week, was to offer a solution that accommodates the Frick's educational and spatial needs while "saving the garden and saving the character and scale of the residence."

- RELATED
- Frick Collection to Rebuild Expansion Plan
 - The Frick Museum Abandons Plan That Would Destroy Prized Garden
 - Flak Over the Frick Collection's Expansion Plans
 - Artists Object to Frick Expansion Plan
 - In Defense of the Frick

The museum, which opened to the public in 1925, is housed in a beaux-arts mansion on Fifth Avenue built for the Gilded Age industrialist and art collector Henry Clay Frick. Its collections are particularly rich in old-master and 19th-century paintings.

Frick officials said this week that they look forward to reviewing the coalition's plan and would "consider any proposals that will help us satisfy our critical needs while preserving the

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Assistant Professor in Landscape Architecture (Tenure-track)
University of Minnesota, College of Design

PLACE
Landscape Designer/Architect | PLACE | Portland, OR, USA

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- 3 Opinion: Military Climate Change Economics
- 4 U.S. Ship Sails Near Islands Claimed by China
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VIDEOS

- 1 NASA Spacecraft Set for Historic Flyby of Saturn Moon
- 2 Tim Cook at TED: Give It Apple Which Indispensable?



ASSEMBLE THE NECESSARY
HISTORIC CONTEXTS



FEATURE

The Obama Library Is Going in Jackson Park - What That Means

Will this latest confiscation of parkland change the dialogue about public open space?

TCLF.ORG receives more than 6 million page views and more than 600,000 unique visitors annually

The Cultural Landscape Foundation (TCLF)

The Cultural Landscape Foundation (TCLF) connects people to places. TCLF educates and engages the public to make our shared landscape heritage more visible, identify its value, and empower its stewards.

[What are cultural landscapes?](#)

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Sep 07, 2016 - Jan 04, 2017
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The Landscape Architecture Legacy of Dan Kiley - St. Louis, MO

HALPRIN TOURS



Sep 10, 2016
DENVER, CO
Lawrence Halprin's Legacy: Skyline Park

HALPRIN TOURS



Sep 10, 2016
DENVER, CO
Lawrence Halprin's Legacy: Babi Yar Park

HALPRIN TOURS



Sep 11, 2016
JERUSALEM
Lawrence Halprin's Legacy: Haas and Sherover Promenades



FEATURE

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TCLF's primary areas of focus:
Places
People
Stewardship

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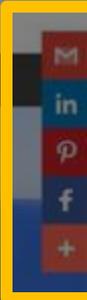


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Social media includes Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Instagram, Houzz, YouTube, and LinkedIn



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JERUSALEM
Lawrence Halprin's Legacy: Haas and Sherover Promenades

Events, programs, features, and campaigns are updated daily on the homepage.



The Cultural Landscape Foundation
Non-Profit Organization

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Non-Profit Organization · Washington, District of Columbia
4.4 ★★★★★ OPEN

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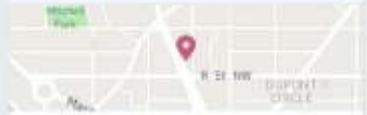
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The Cultural Landscape Foundation added 4 new photos to the album: Ornaments.
Published by Ned Wernman on 05-16-16
Iconic gardens in Italy, France and the US incorporate ornaments into their designs-via the Good Garden: <http://bit.ly/1U4CQ8y>



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The Cultural Landscape F... Remarkable Shortlisted Entries from the 2016 Environmental Photographer of the Year-via My...
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TCLF's Facebook page has nearly 26,000 followers. Content is curated from TCLF's programs, advocacy work, and events as well as informative re-posts from allied organizations.



Places

People

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Events

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Find landscapes, pioneers, and more...



Mt Desert, ME
United States

Acadia
National Park

TCLF's Web site prominently features the *What's Out There* database

PLACES: What's Out There®

Discover the stories of cultural landscapes throughout the United States and Canada in the What's Out There database. This profusely illustrated and carefully vetted database has more than 1,800 sites, 900 designer profiles, and 10,000 images. The database is searchable by landscape name, locale, designer, type, and style.

To date, the database includes over 1,900 landscapes and 10,000 photos from across the U.S.

Search Places

Landscape/Designer Name

City

State

Landscape Type

Style

Search

Reset

Explore What's Nearby

[Advanced Search](#)



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People

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Mt Desert, ME
United States

Acadia
National Park

From the WOT database you can begin with a search by *place name*, or conduct an *advanced search*

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Landscape/Designer Name

City

State

Landscape Type

Style

Explore What's Nearby

Search

Reset

[Advanced Search](#)

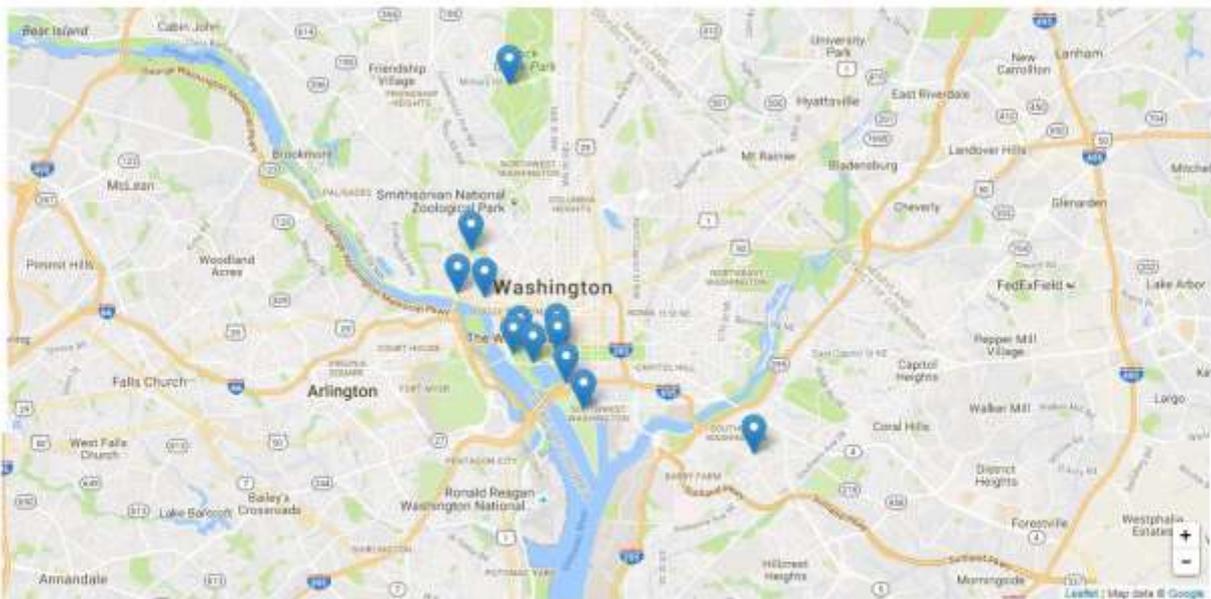


Search Results

You Searched: Landscape DC National Park

Advanced Search

View on Grid



Advanced search shows all landscapes in a selected region, city, state, or zip code - either as a list or on a map

Washington D.C. has twelve National Parks in the database.



Each entry includes:
An original, well-researched description of the history, design, and current conditions of the landscape.

Landscape Information

Category	▾
Types	«
Commemorative Landscape	
Institutional Grounds	
Cultural Institution	
Public Park	
National Park	
Styles	«
Beaux-Arts / Neoclassical	
Designed By	▾

Originating from the 1902 McMillan plan, this memorial anchors the western end of the National Mall on axis with the Washington Monument and U.S. Capitol. The Grounds extended the mall by 2500 feet, reclaimed swampy Potomac River flats, and established monumental vistas. Henry Bacon and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. are credited with interpreting McMillan's concept.

The setting is comprised of the Lincoln Memorial, the memorial circle, the Watergate steps, the Reflecting Pool, and the Elm Walks. The neoclassical Lincoln Memorial National Monument was designed by Bacon and constructed between 1913 and 1922, and houses Daniel Chester French's monumental marble statue of President Abraham Lincoln. James Greenleaf, who replaced Olmsted, Jr. on the Commission in 1918, developed the planting plan surrounding the memorial. The Reflecting Pool, opened in 1924, mirrors the sky, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial itself, extending the Memorial's formal design and contemplative character. The Pool, which runs 2,029 linear feet, is flanked by double allées of Dutch Elms which were planted in the 1930s. In 2012 Sasaki Associates retrofitted the Pool to increase its environmental sustainability,



Each entry includes:

An original, well-researched description of the history, design, and current conditions of the landscape.

Also, the landscape is classified by type, style, and designer(s).

Landscape Information

Category ▾

Types ⏪

- Commemorative Landscape
- Institutional Grounds
- Cultural Institution
- Public Park
- National Park

Styles ⏪

Beaux-Arts / Neoclassical

Designed By ▾

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National Park

Cultural and natural lands managed by federal government, and set aside for conservation purposes because of their scenic beauty, scientific, and/or historical merit. Lands are to be preserved so they will remain unspoiled for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

Showing 1 - 16 of 43



LANDSCAPE



Germantown White House
PHILADELPHIA, PA

LANDSCAPE



Fort Harrison
RICHMOND, VA

LANDSCAPE



General Grant's Headquarters Unit
at City Point
HOPEWELL, VA

LANDSCAPE



Cold Harbor Battlefield
MECHANICSVILLE, VA

LANDSCAPE



Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield
PETERSBURG, VA

LANDSCAPE



Skyline Drive
SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, VA

LANDSCAPE



Belle Grove Plantation
MIDDLETOWN, VA

LANDSCAPE



West Potomac Park
WASHINGTON, DC

LANDSCAPE



Francis Scott Key Memorial Park
WASHINGTON, DC

LANDSCAPE



German-American Friendship
Garden
WASHINGTON, DC

LANDSCAPE



National World War II Memorial
WASHINGTON, DC

LANDSCAPE



Constitution Gardens
WASHINGTON, DC

Each type and style page feature a short description, examples, and *Pioneers* to frame individual sites within a larger context of the history and practice of landscape architecture.

There are 16 styles, 29 types, 46 sub-types and over 1000 designer profiles in the database.



Beaux-Arts / Neoclassical

View Edit

The American adaptation of French-led Beaux-Arts architectural movement provided the basis for much American architectural and landscape architectural design in the late 19th and early 20th century during the American Country Place Era. This style emulated European Renaissance and Baroque landscapes, as well as the gardens of Islamic-era Spain. It endured into the Great Depression, falling out of favor before the 1940s. Linked together by formal geometry within an over-all landscape design, Beaux-Arts garden "rooms" were defined by linear allées and hedges, as well as by walls and neoclassical garden pavilions. Classical sculptures often served as focal points and lined the sides of long vistas. Fountains, water chains, oblong reflecting pools, and details such as arbors and seating relied upon symmetry, balance, and elegance of detail. However, forms and details often were selected or adapted from multiple eras (typically Arabic, Renaissance and Baroque) and European traditions (usually Italian, French or British), resulting in an eclectic mix of historical references. This grand and formal style was popular throughout the country for large estates, as well as in City Beautiful era urban design.

Showing 1 - 16 of 262 1 2 3 ...



Buffalo Zoo Entrance Court
BUFFALO, NY



Cooper River Park
PENNSAUREN TOWNSHIP, NJ



Bryn Mawr College
BRYN MAWR, PA



Hermann Square
HOUSTON, TX



Fairmount Water Works
PHILADELPHIA, PA



Carroll Park
PHILADELPHIA, PA



Millennium Park
CHICAGO, IL



Lincoln Park Conservatory
CHICAGO, IL



Commodore Perry Estate
AUSTIN, TX



Trinity College - Hartford, CT
HARTFORD, CT



Spalding Garden
MILTON, MA



Texas Capitol
AUSTIN, TX

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Washington, DC
United States

Lincoln Memorial Grounds



Contemporary photographs illustrate the landscape, complementing the narrative descriptions.

Landscape Information

Category	▾
Types	«
Commemorative Landscape	
Institutional Grounds	
Cultural Institution	
Public Park	
National Park	
Styles	«
Beaux-Arts / Neoclassical	
Designed By	▾
Related Landscapes	▾
Designation	▾

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The Memorial Grounds have played a central role in American civil rights and free speech, as the site of Marian Anderson's Easter Sunday concert in 1939 and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech in 1963. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981.

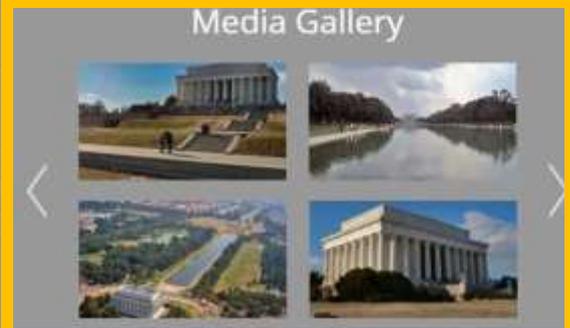


Location and Nearby Landscapes



Nearby Landscapes

Media Gallery





The entry also links to *Pioneers* profiles for those that have shaped the sites.

Landscape Information

Category ⌵

Types ⌵

Styles ⌵

Designed By ⌵

- Charles McKim
- Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.
- Henry Bacon
- James L. Greenleaf

Related Landscapes ⌵

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1870-1957

Frederick Law
Olmsted, Jr.



Designer content can be accessed from the WOT entry or from the People heading

Pioneer Information

Related Landscapes

Before joining his father's firm in 1895, "Rick" Olmsted studied landscape architecture at Harvard, apprenticed in the office of Daniel Burnham in Chicago on the World's Columbian Exposition, and worked on the 10,000-acre Biltmore estate in Asheville, North Carolina. He and his half-brother, John Charles Olmsted, successfully assumed the firm's leadership in 1897. Conversant in the Picturesque style, he came of age in the Beaux-Arts era of formal estate gardens and City Beautiful urban planning and design. As members of the McMillan Commission, he and his design colleagues applied Beaux-Arts landscape design and city-planning theory toward a renewed vision for Washington, D.C. and the U.S. Capitol grounds. Olmsted taught both landscape architecture and city planning in Harvard's emerging landscape architecture program. He was a founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and led the first National Conference on City Planning early in the development of the planning profession.

Olmsted prepared many comprehensive planning and civic design reports. He also planned and designed suburbs, such as Forest Hills Gardens, in Queens, New York; Mountam Lake Club in Lake Wales, Florida; and Palos Verdes Estates, south of Los Angeles, California. After John Charles died in 1920, Olmsted ran the firm until his retirement in 1949. He died in Malibu, California in 1957.

For designers there is a short biographical essay and a media gallery. In some instances there is a longer, illustrated bio (up to 1200 words).



1870 - 1957

Frederick Law
Olmsted, Jr.



The Related Landscapes menu shows all of the designers work in the database

Pioneer Information

Related Landscapes

[field_parent_landscape]

Hartford Parks System

McMillan Park

Wellesley College

Gilchrist Avenue

Frick Collection

Cherokee Park

Iroquois Park

Louisville Parks and Parkways System

Shawnee Park

Jamaica Pond

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For example, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. has 65 related landscapes in the *What's Out There* database.



1870 - 1957

**Frederick Law
Olmsted, Jr.**



The media gallery includes images that represent iconic projects and style(s) of the designer.

Pioneer Information

Related Landscapes



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It can also include videos about the designer

Media Gallery





Pioneers Oral Histories

View

Edit

The *Pioneers of American Landscape Design® Oral History Project* is an ever-growing, award-winning series of videotaped first-person interviews with significant practitioners.

The goal of the series is to make these practitioners' stories available to future generations of stewards, designers, researchers and heritage travelers. The series format examines each designer's personal and professional history, their overall design philosophy and how that approach was carried out in their most emblematic projects. Richly edited, the video segments include never-before-seen archival footage, new photography, and on-location videography. In addition to advancing historical research, the *Pioneers of American Landscape Design®* initiative fosters a richer, deeper appreciation for often invisible, typically little-known, and, in some instances, threatened works of landscape architecture.

Showing 1 - 13 of 13

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



Harriet Pattison Oral History

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



Nicholas Quennell Oral History

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



Richard Haag Oral History

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



Laurie Olin Oral History

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Joseph Y. Yamada Oral History

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Shlomo Aronson Oral History

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Cornelia Hahn Oberlander Oral History

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



Stuart O. Dawson Oral History

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



James van Sweden Oral History

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



Lawrence Halprin Oral History

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



M. Paul Friedberg Oral History

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES



Carol R. Johnson Oral History

Pioneers Oral Histories video series examines the life, design philosophy, and built works of practitioners who have had a major impact on the American landscape.

Thirteen of the award-winning series have been completed to date. They average about 30 clips for a total running time of approximately 90 minutes.



James van Sweden along with his partner Wolfgang Oehme created the New American Garden style.

PIONEERS ORAL HISTORIES

James van Sweden Oral History



Oral History on YouTube: Ideal for mobile devices

The videos are accessible directly from TCLF.org or on our YouTube page.



James van Sweden on Design: Working with Light

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-ZEb27ZyII&index=12&list=PL22F176B10E670099>

The Cultural Landscape Foundation's 2015 Landslide

THE NEW AMERICAN GARDEN

The Landscape Architecture of Oehme, van Sweden



The New American Garden is both an on-line and physical exhibition of the work and legacy of Oehme, van Sweden



Introduction

Wolfgang Oehme and James van Sweden revolutionized landscape architecture with the creation of the New American Garden.



Landslide

Landscape architecture is an ephemeral art. Some important Oehme, van Sweden sites are gone - what will happen to the rest?



Exhibition

Information about The New American Garden traveling photographic exhibition.

Explore the Projects



Bold Romantic Gardens
4 Projects



Residential Gardens
10 Projects



Civic and Commercial Projects
11 Projects



Legacy and Stewardship
3 Projects

The inspiration for the exhibition was the 25th Anniversary of the publication of "Bold Romantic Gardens"

Partners





Exhibition



About

[Introduction](#)[Bio: James van Sweden](#)[Bio: Wolfgang Oehme](#)[Landslide](#)[Resources](#)[Recollections](#)[Partners](#)

Exhibition

[Visit Exhibition](#)[View Gallery Guide](#)

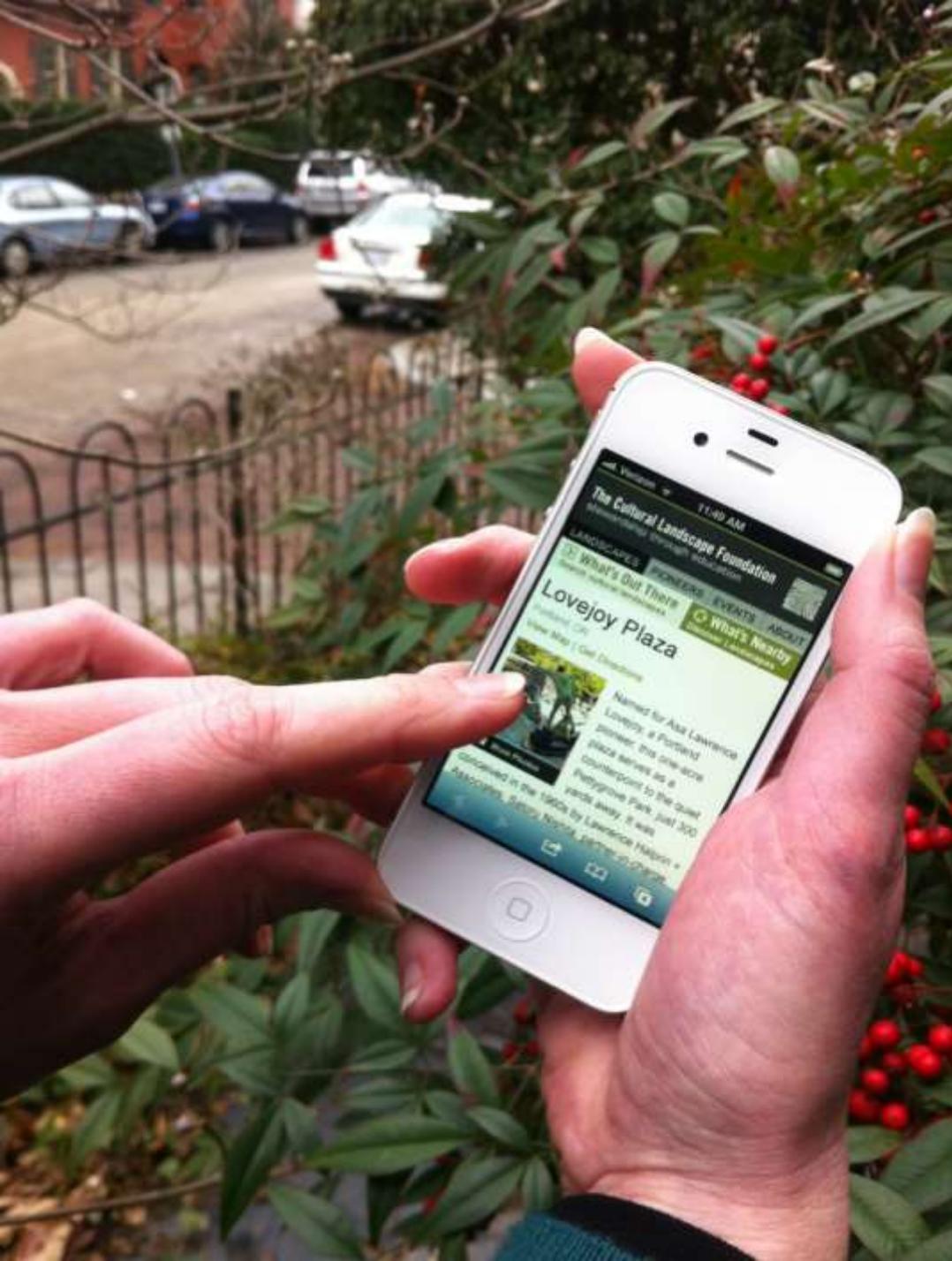
The New American Garden is a national traveling exhibition that premiered at the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C.

Traveling Exhibition

The New American Garden: The Landscape Architecture of Oehme, van Sweden exhibition at the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C. is the largest monographic exhibition in the museum's history. It includes 52 contemporary and newly commissioned photographs of important residential, civic, and commercial projects. It's timed to the 25th anniversary of the influential 1990 book *Bold Romantic Gardens*, which the two business partners wrote with Susan Rademacher, former executive director of the Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, Inc., and currently the parks curator at the Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy, and chronicled 21 projects that introduced the world to their horticulturally exuberant designs.

While the traveling version of the exhibition only features the photography, at the National Building Museum it has supplemented with art and artifacts that inspired the designers and/or that they created, including: *Torso*, a sculpture by Henry Moore from the garden of Alex and Carole Rosenberg; *A Dutch Courtyard*, a painting by the 17th century Dutch artist Pieter de Hooch, on loan from the National Gallery of Art; furniture, porcelain and planters, original plans and drawings, and other materials.

The exhibition is booked through 2017.



Verizon 3G 7:13 AM

What's Out There Search cultural landscapes [What's nearby](#)

Here are landscapes within 25 miles of your current location.

[VIEW AS LIST](#) [VIEW ON MAP](#)

1 2 3 4 next › last »

Navigation icons: back, forward, share, bookmark, and a tab indicator showing 4 tabs.

Mobile Version includes *What's Nearby*



What's Out There content has been optimized for the mobile version of our Web site.

FEATURE STORIES

Just in Time for Travel, What's Out There for Smartphones



Using GPS technology, **What's Nearby** illustrates all database entries in a 25-mile radius of one's present location beginning with the closest.



Our latest collaboration, with the National Park Service, celebrates the 100 year anniversary of the Organic Act which established the National Park Service in 1916.

In recognition of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service (NPS), The Cultural Landscape Foundation and the NPS are partnering to document nationally significant landscapes in four cities. The first of four interactive online guides, the *What's Out There Cultural Landscapes Guide for Philadelphia* will be followed by guides to cultural landscapes in New York, NY (Fall 2016), Richmond, VA (Spring 2017), and Boston, MA (Fall 2017).

[» Learn more about the What's Out There Cultural Landscapes Guides](#)



Philadelphia's Landscape Legacy

From the city's founding in 1682 to a wave of urban renewal in the 20th century, Philadelphia's landscape legacy is rich and nationally significant. [learn more](#)



Explore Landscapes

Discover the extraordinary range of Philadelphia's designed landscapes through illustrated essays of nearly 50 sites, all of which can be explored on an interactive map. [learn more](#)



Designers + Shapers

Read the profiles of more than 25 designers and visionaries whose work has shaped Philadelphia over the course of three hundred years. [learn more](#)



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Each National Park Service Guide explores the landscape legacy, landscapes, and designers that have had a significant impact on the city or region.

» Learn more about the *What's Out There Cultural Landscapes Guide*



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Explore Landscapes

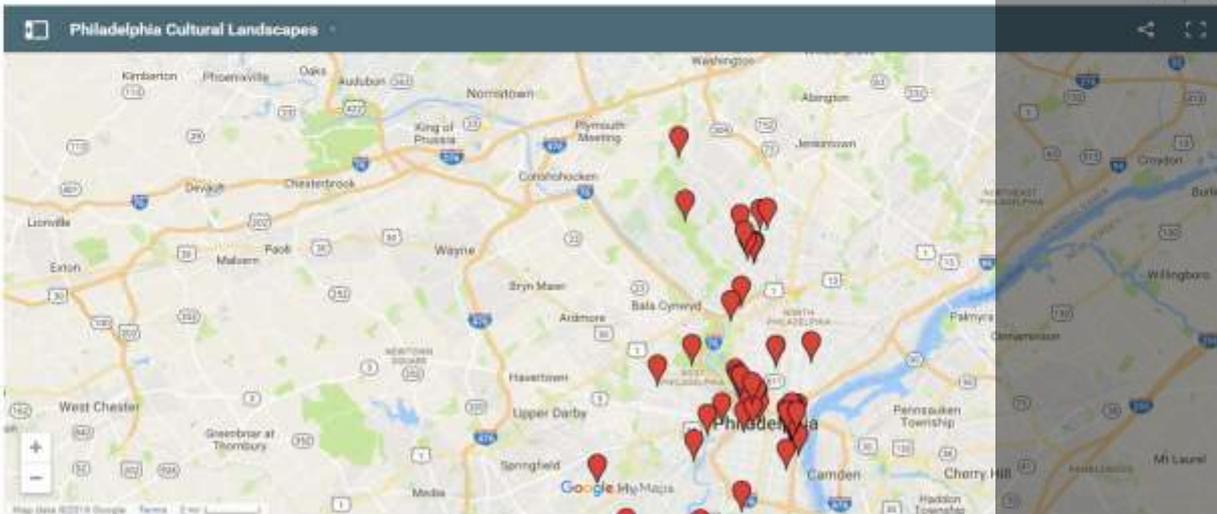
Discover the extraordinary range of Philadelphia's designed landscapes through illustrated essays of nearly 50 sites, all of which can be explored on an interactive map. [learn more](#)



Designers + Shapers

Read the profiles of more than 25 designers and visionaries whose work has shaped Philadelphia over the course of three hundred years. [learn more](#)

Explore Cultural Landscapes in Philadelphia



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- TYPE: [Agriculture](#) [Botanical Garden](#) [Campus](#) [Cemetery](#) [Commercial Landscape](#) [Courtyard](#) [Exposition Grounds](#) [Garden & Estate](#) [Institutional Grounds](#) [Parkway](#)
[Park](#) [Public Park](#) [Suburb](#)
- STYLE: [Asian-Asian / Neotropical](#) [Colonial Revival](#) [Japanese](#) [Modernist](#) [Naturalistic or Colonial](#) [Pictorialist](#) [Postmodernist](#)
- THEME: [City Shaping & Urban Planning](#) [Lifeways & Cultural Associations](#) [Nature Conservation](#) [Recreation](#) [Transportation and Industry](#) [Urban Renewal](#)
- ASSOCIATION: [NHP](#) [NLS](#) [NPO](#) [SPR](#) [NWL](#) [LWCJ](#) [HRS/HR/HS/HSALS](#)



Abbottsford Homes



Awbury Arboretum



Awbury Recreation Center



Bartram's Garden



Benjamin Franklin Parkway



Benjamin Rush Medicinal Plant Garden of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia



Carroll Park



Christ Church Burial Ground



Cliveden



Delancey Park



Dickinson Square Park



Eden Cemetery

The What's Out There Cultural Landscape Guides will include five cities over the next two years:

- Philadelphia
- New York
- Boston
- Richmond
- Baltimore.

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TYPE: [Architectural](#) [Botanical Garden](#) [Campus](#) [Cemetery](#) [Community Landscape](#) [Courtland](#) [Exterior Structure](#) [Garden & Grove](#) [Historical District](#) [Parkway](#)

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STYLE: [Asian Arts / Architecture](#) [Cultural Symbol](#) [Japanese](#) [Modernist](#) [Neoclassical or Colonial](#) [Postmodern](#) [Symmetrical](#)

THEME: [City Shaping & Urban Planning](#) [Lifeways & Cultural Associations](#) [Public Conversation](#) [Recreation](#) [Transportation and Industry](#) [Urban Renewal](#)

ASSOCIATION: [AIA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#)



Benjamin Franklin Parkway



Franklin Square



Logan Square



Neighborhood Squares of Philadelphia



Rittenhouse Square



Washington Square

Collaborating with the National Park Service, the Cultural Landscape Guides introduce “Themes” as a new type of content filters is introduced to explore the different ways that cultural landscapes are utilized by the public.

City Shaping & Urban Planning



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TYPE: [Archeology](#) [Botanical Garden](#) [Campus](#) [Cemetery](#) [Contemporary Landscape](#) [Golf Course](#) [Historic District](#) [Historic Site](#) [Historic Street](#) [Historic Structure](#) [Historic Waterway](#) [Park](#) [Public Space](#) [Public Square](#)

STYLE: [Baroque](#) [Colonial](#) [Gothic](#) [Italianate](#) [Mediterranean](#) [Neoclassical](#) [Prairie School](#) [Renaissance](#) [Victorian](#) [Modernist](#) [Postmodernist](#)

THEME: [City Planning & Urban Planning](#) [Lifeways & Cultural Associations](#) [New & Contemporary](#) [Recreation](#) [Transportation and Industry](#) [Other Themes](#)

ASSOCIATION: [ASAP](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#) [ASLA](#)



Benjamin Rush Medicinal Plant Gardens of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia



Christ Church Burial Ground



Clivedon



Dickinson Square Park



Eden Cemetery



Fisher Square



Fort Mifflin



Germantown Historic District



Germantown White House



Independence Mall



Independence National Historical Park



Independence Square

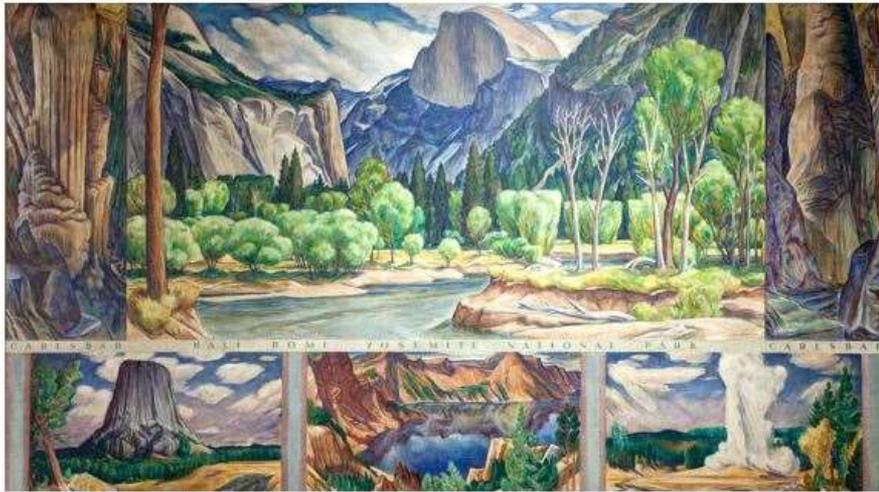


Collaborating with the National Park Service, the Cultural Landscape Guides introduce “Themes” as a new type of content filters is introduced to explore the different ways that cultural landscapes are utilized by the public.

Lifeways and Cultural Associations



The NPS: A Brief History

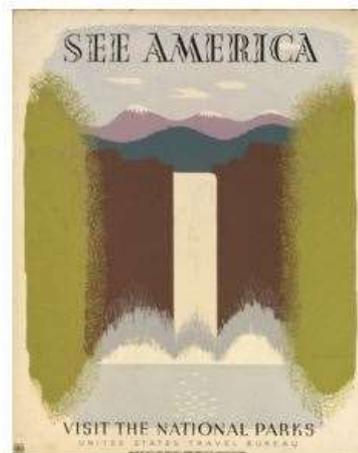


Themes of the National Parks (1948), David M. Cosh (Department of Interior Building, Washington, D.C.)

Established by Congress in 1916 with the passage of the Organic Act, the National Park Service (NPS) was created, in words attributed to landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Over time, the NPS came to be recognized as the nation's primary agency responsible for protecting and interpreting America's scenic, historic, and cultural heritage.

Although the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (established in 1849) had appointed a "general superintendent and landscape gardener" in 1914, early park development hung in a balance between conservation on the one hand and resource exploitation on the other. By the time the Organic Act was passed two years later, some 35 national parks and monuments had been created, each managed independently. Among these were Mount Rainier (WA), Crater Lake (OR), Mesa Verde (CO), Devil's Tower (WY), and Rocky Mountain (CO). The early years of the NPS were spent establishing management policies that prioritized education, commemoration, and inspiration while downplaying recreation. With the passage of the Organic Act, the individual parks were consolidated and policies were refined—radically transforming the way those properties were managed. In 1931, a "Park Development Plan" was initiated to coordinate the planning of national parks and monuments. Subsequently, the Landscape Division was established to work with park superintendents to create guidelines for the development and management of roads, trails, tourist facilities, concessions, scenic vistas, and wilderness areas.

At the same time, the profession of landscape architecture was maturing, with many academically trained individuals entering the field, some of whom came under the employ of the NPS. The convergence of several landscape design styles—namely Picturesque, Prairie, and Arts & Crafts—resulted in the evolution of a "Naturalistic or Cohesive" manner of design (popularly known as "Parkitecture") that came to define many national and state parks. Creating a continuity across the system while also addressing regional character, constructed



See America! Visit the National Parks, Works Progress Administration poster created between 1938 and 1940

About

- Cultural Landscapes Guides
- Philadelphia's Landscape Legacy
- The NPS: A Brief History
- Themes
- Associations
- Other *What's Out There* Guides

The Guides also include a brief history of the National Park Service and the foundational role it has played in shaping and preserving our national legacy of cultural landscapes.

Discover the Park

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

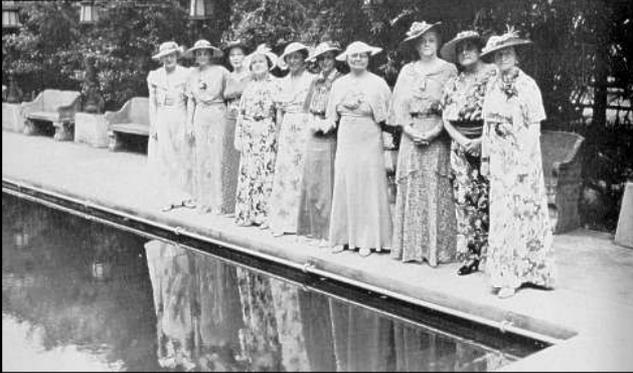
THE THREE PILLARS OF THE PARK



DISCOVER THE PARK



HOW DO YOU MEASURE SUCCESS?



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