



GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Chapter III: 1930s As-Built Character

A. INTRODUCTION

The Garfield Park landscape reached the culmination of its historic development during the decade of the 1930s. By that time there had been four decades of planning, design, construction, and steady funding to establish the park, and the full extent of property had been acquired. It was the pre-eminent park in Indianapolis for horticulture, with the Conservatory, greenhouses, the Garfield Gardens, later known as the Sunken Gardens, and the extensive plant propagation and planting for other parks, parkways and municipal buildings in the city. It had active recreational facilities with ballfields, playgrounds, tennis courts, the sledding hill, and the new swimming pool. The leisure recreational amenities were developed with paths, drives, lawns, meadows, and groves for walking and picnicking, and the Lake. The Amphitheater, Pagoda, and the Shelter House/Community Center provided facilities for cultural events. Several memorials had been sited in the park. During the 1930s the final features of the plans by landscape architect George Kessler were put in place, the Lake was expanded to five acres; the Gardens were expanded to the banks of Bean Creek. All the elements that have characterized and distinguished Garfield Park over the years were in place. In the decades following the 1930s, the effects of the Depression and World War II diminished funding for construction and maintenance operations within the park, and also decreased the personnel involved in park management and planning. Both factors contributed to a lengthy decline of park features and vitality. Thus the 1930s are the period of significance, the representative historic period for Garfield Park.

There are ample archival materials, historic images, and aerial photographs taken in 1937 and 1941 that provide sound documentation of the park and are utilized in this chapter to provide a detailed description of the Garfield Park landscape during the 1930s. Heritage Landscapes has prepared several plans to accompany the text and images in this chapter. The Period Plan for the 1930s (PP1930s) shows the natural and as-built documented conditions of the park at this time. Natural elements, such as the topography, that exist today are accepted as being present during the 1930s unless clear period documentation of another condition, such as the lake, is known. All available sources were consulted with emphasis on documentation from city mapping, property and insurance surveys, and aerial and ground photography. The 1937 Aerial Photograph (AP1937) is shown at the same scale and orientation as the Period Plan. The 1941 Aerial Photograph (AP1941) provides additional clarity on the vegetative cover of the parkland.

A Landscape Units Period Plan (Plan PP-LU) depicts the landscape units of Garfield Park in the 1930s. Organizing a landscape into definable spaces, or landscape units, aids in understanding the larger landscape and allows for a full discussion of landscape character. The boundaries of units may be loosely delineated by vegetation or slopes or clearly defined by physical features, such as a stream, road, or path. A unit may also be determined by a particular function or

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activity that occurs within it. Within these landscape units are a variety of features that give character to each unit and the Garfield Park landscape as a whole. Some of these features have remained constant, while others have been altered during the park evolution. The landscape units for Garfield Park are as follows:

LU1: Conservatory & Sunken Gardens: containing the Park entry from Shelby Street, the conservatory and greenhouse grounds, the library grounds, tennis court and pavilion areas and the wooded rise between Conservatory Drive and East Garfield Drive.

LU2: Bean Creek & Pleasant Run: consisting of Pleasant Run and Bean Creek and their associated banks and floodplains, the Lake, pathways, and bridges.

LU3: Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial & Valley Drive: comprised of the Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial in a triangular space and the linear space along Valley Drive running northward from the monument to the bridge over Bean Creek.

LU4: Playfields, Old Shelter House, Open Air Theater, Community House: including three structures: the Old Shelter House (Pagoda), Open Air Theater (MacAllister Center for Performing Arts), and the Community House (Garfield Arts Center); and the open landscape of the playfields surrounded by individual trees and groves, and the original swimming pool.

LU5: Grove of Remembrance & North West Grove: including the World War I monument, tree groves, and the park entrance from East Drive.

LU6: The Sledding Hill: an open area of high ground bordered by Conservatory Drive, South Garfield Drive and Raymond Street. A croquet court was located on the high ground, the northwest slope was used for sledding during the winter, and a number of large evergreen tree groups were planted in the area.

The variety of features within landscape units, known as character-defining features, are outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. They include:

- *Spatial Organization, Landscape Patterns, Views and Visual Relationships* referring to the three dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in a landscape, created by the landscape's cultural and natural features. Views and visual relationships that shape the landscape's organization are often created or controlled by topography, open water, vegetation, or small scale features such as fences;
- *Topography* refers to the shape of the ground plane, its height or depth, and variety. Topography can be natural or the result of human manipulation of the land;
- *Vegetation – woodland, tree, shrub, turf, meadow, garden.* Vegetation may be individual plants, such as a specimen tree or shrub, or a shrub mass, hedge, garden bed, informal grove, woodland, meadow, or aquatic planting;
- *Circulation – drives, walks, paths, steps, parking.* Drives, paths and parking areas are often linked to form networks or systems. Their alignment, width, surface and edge treatment, materials, and the manner in which they are fitted into the landscape create character;

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- *Water Features and Drainage* – are natural and constructed, surface and subsurface. Water features may be aesthetic as well as functional components of the landscape, as Pleasant Run and Bean Creek were historically. Features may be linked to the natural hydrologic system or fed artificially. Associated plant and animal life as well as water quality may be an important component of a water feature. Special consideration may be required due to seasonal changes in water, such as variations in water table, precipitation and freezing;
- *Landscape Structures* - are non-habitable constructed features such as walls, terraces, arbors, pavilions, steps and bridges;
- *Site Furnishings* are small-scale elements in the landscape such as benches, lighting, sculpture, fences, drinking fountains and planters;
- *Buildings* – as they relate to the landscape.

This listing and order of character defining features of the park landscape is used to organize the discussion of each landscape unit.

B. 1930s LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

By the 1930s the 128.52 acres of Garfield Park were fully developed in the recognizable L-shape, bounded by adjacent city streets. Raymond Street formed the boundary of the park to the north, North Garfield Drive and East Garfield Drive on the northeast, Shelby Street to the southeast, Southern Avenue to the south, and the Pennsylvania Railroad to the west. As shown on the 1941 map in Figure III.1, the city's urban growth had encroached upon the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the park. The majority of the formerly large property holdings surrounding the park had been subdivided. The 1937 aerial photograph, AP1937, shows that remnants of the historic farming landscape were still in existence on the park's west side, beyond the railroad.

The spatial organization within the park was established by existing topography and natural features of the site. The terrain consisted of the sinuous streambeds of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run, their flood plains, with the elevated plateaus offering prospect views within the park. An elevated ridge of land, one of the few in the city, extended west into the northeast quadrant of the park. On the north, east, and south sides the residential areas had views into the park, and formed visual boundaries from the park. Views within the park were generally open, framed by trees and flowering shrubs, and punctuated by flower beds as seen in Figure III.3.

As seen in the 1937 and 1941 aerial photographs and period ground photograph, the park vegetation consisted of dense woodlands in the south and southwest area of the park. More open woods defined the edges of Bean Creek extending to the groves at the northwest corner of the park. Trees lined the drives and open grass areas were interspersed with single and clustered trees. Groups of evergreens were planted on slopes. The Annual Reports indicate large numbers of young trees and shrubs being planted in the park, creating borders for the park, and highlighting the entrance areas. Views of the streams and lake were framed by groups of trees that gave welcome shade in the summer. The Sunken Gardens were well known for their Victorian-style ornamental plantings, seen in Figures III.2 and III.5, and photographs show flowerbeds in other parts of the park, as seen in Figure III. 3.

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Park circulation consisted of access from Raymond Street, Shelby Street, and Southern Avenue, and a loop interior drive through the lowlands with architecturally significant bridges spanning the streams. Smaller collector drives provided access to park features, offering views and vistas through the park. In the early 1930s, due to increasing numbers of automobiles some of the roadside shrub vegetation, particularly near the Sunken Gardens, was removed so motorists could enjoy park views at the faster pace of travel. The roadsides were graded, seeded, and landscaped with trees planted singly and in groups to frame vistas and to provide shade. The bridges spanning Bean Creek and Pleasant Run were designed as ornate architectural features contributing to the visual experience of the park for both pedestrians and motorists.

The extensive system of bike and foot paths afforded a multitude of possible avenues to experience the park. As seen in Figure III.1 and the 1937 aerial photograph, walks from the adjoining neighborhoods extended into the park landscape. The curvilinear system of paths followed natural alignments along streambeds and through groves of trees creating secondary loops within the park. The walks gave access to significant landscape features and park buildings, with vistas framed by vegetation. The Board of Park Commissioners Annual Reports detail the lengths of walks constructed of stone screenings each year. Figures II.13 and II.23 in Chapter II show people posing on the bridges that were destinations in their own right.

There were both natural and artificial water features in Garfield Park. Bean Creek and Pleasant Run were natural streams with adjustments made to their courses and banks. The Lake at the confluence of the streams and the lagoons between Pleasant Run North and South Drives were created by excavation and damming. They were intended to function for stormwater management as well as for scenic and recreational amenity. The fountains of the Sunken Gardens with their choreographed spray patterns and colored lighting were frontline technology and a signature feature for the park. The Olympic-sized swimming pool constructed in 1930 was a summer-time destination for the local community. These water features of the 1930s Garfield Park landscape provided passive and active recreational opportunities in addition to enriching the scenic beauty of the park.

The main buildings and structures of the period, including the Conservatory, Pagoda, and Community Shelter House, were in place in the 1930s. Other facilities located within the park included the earlier version of the amphitheater, swimming pool, tennis courts, ball fields, and playgrounds. Memorials included the General Lawton statue, the Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial, and the Grove of Remembrance. On a smaller scale the distinctive site furnishings in place within the park included the urns, planters, benches, and lampposts of the Sunken Gardens, fences, and the brick and stone entrance piers.

LU1: The Conservatory & Sunken Gardens

Landscape Unit 1, the Conservatory and Sunken Gardens area on Plan PP-LU, is contained within the boundaries created by the intersection of Garfield Drive to the north, Shelby Street to the east, Southern Avenue and Pagoda Drive to the south and Bean Creek to the west. The primary access point into Garfield Park is located at the northeast corner of the landscape unit, at

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the intersection of Shelby Street and Garfield Park Drive. Garfield Park Drive runs east-west across the upper portion of Unit 1 and converges with Plaza Drive at a grassy triangle containing the statue of General Lawton. The trees and shrubs planted in 1916 as a background for the statue of General Lawton have matured to form a backdrop that visually separates the Conservatory, drive and Overlook from the street behind as seen in Figure. III.6. The treed slope between Garfield Drive and Garfield Park Drive creates a visual barrier between the park and neighboring residential blocks to the north.

Plaza Drive, connecting Pagoda Drive with Conservatory Drive, runs north-south between the Conservatory and Sunken Gardens, seen in Figures III.2 and III.4, and in Chapter II, Figure II.15, giving patrons a view from their vehicles across the Gardens. Visitors to the Conservatory and Sunken Gardens can park along the wide drive and stroll into the Gardens or Conservatory. In the late 1930s views into the Sunken Gardens from the adjacent drives are enlarged by the removal of shrubbery so recreational motorists can get a better view at faster speeds. Plaza Drive intersects Pagoda Drive with a triangular grassy island at its southern end and Pagoda Drive enters the park from Southern Avenue with a second triangle.

The Conservatory is located on a rise above the terraced Overlook and symmetrical Sunken Gardens below (Figures III.5 and III.6). The conservatory is a wood and steel truss structure containing approximately 20,000 square feet of glass panes. It is backed by a series of six greenhouses attached along its eastern side. Eight pairs of cement hotbeds are also located on the north side of the greenhouses.

The terraced Overlook makes a formal entry to the Sunken Gardens below with a progression of descending levels as seen in Figures III.2 and III.5. The concrete of the terrace visually links to the decorative benches, lampposts and planters in the Gardens. Bedford stone bowls (now called Prairie-style planters) placed on the walls of the Overlook soften the lines of the terrace. Two sets of steps within the terrace or steps on either side give access to the Gardens.

The formal, cross-axial Sunken Gardens extend west from the base of the Overlook toward Bean Creek, terminating at a border of evergreen hedges backed by mature shade trees along Bean Creek. Wide, herringbone-patterned, brick walkways form the symmetrical structure of the Sunken Gardens, inviting strolling while giving a sense of order and control. The walks separate turf panels, *tapis verts*, containing symmetrical flowerbeds and the fountains. The fountains are the defining features within the Sunken Gardens, one of the first fountains in the United States with mechanically controlled water and light displays. They add a dimension of life and extravagant grace to the gardens formal symmetry. A central lawn panel carries the eye from the central fountain along arching, ribbon-like border plantings to a Victorian-style exotic planting of cannas and taro at the west end of the garden. Two rectilinear turf beds with border plantings extend along the sides of the central turf panel. Prominent views were also afforded from within the gardens, looking east to the Overlook with a backdrop of the Conservatory building as seen in Figure III.5, and north-south along the cross-axis. A 1923 panoramic photograph, Figure III.2 shows the composition of the Sunken Gardens with free-form plantings of ornamental grasses and perennials flowing outward from the formal linear beds and walkways of the central garden. Small kidney-shaped ponds on the north and south sides of the garden provided a location for water plants and ornamental fish. The cohesive palette of built elements and vegetation within

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the Sunken Gardens created a well-defined sense of place. Figure III.5 presents the aesthetic harmony of every aspect of the Sunken Gardens' designed elements. The unique composition, form, color, and texture, of the lampposts and urn planters are purposefully echoed in the design of the benches and the banded brick paving of the garden walks. The furnishings are placed symmetrically throughout the garden.

Other features located along the Shelby Street park frontage are seen on the 1939 Park Engineer's Plat in Figure III.7. South of the Conservatory along Shelby Street are six tennis courts. The 1939 Plat provides limited insight into the physical character of the elements. It is however the most telling source of the park's infrastructure spatial quality, as no period photographs of these structures were uncovered during this research. Vegetation within the landscape unit is characteristically informal groupings of mature trees on a well-established lawn. Pine trees screen the Conservatory's green houses and hothouses to the north and south from the remainder of the park focusing attention on the prominent Conservatory.

LU2: Bean Creek & Pleasant Run

Landscape Unit 2 is one of the two largest units within the park. It consists of the waterways of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run, the four-acre lake dammed at the confluence of the creeks, and the surrounding low-lying flood plain. Defined by the topography of the creek floodplains and internal park roads, Unit 2 is separated into 2a and 2b by Unit 3, the Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial Unit, that bisects the Bean Creek flood plain. The linear quality of Unit 3 is very different from the meandering creeks and floodplains of Unit 2a and 2b.

Unit 2a is bounded on the north by the bridge over Central Drive that leads to the Civil War Memorial, and to the west by the increasing grades of the rock garden along Bean Creek. The eastern border is defined by the walkway along the rear of the Sunken Gardens, and by Pagoda Drive and the Southern Avenue Entry. Southern Avenue forms the southern border. Raymond Street defines the northern boundary of Unit 2b with Pleasant Run Parkway marking the northwestern boundary. The Pennsylvania Railroad defines the western boundary and Central Drive marks the eastern boundary. The southern boundary is created by the change of landscape features, natural grades, and land uses near the playing fields/baseball field area.

Bean Creek, Pleasant Run, and the Lake are prominent features in the natural landscape of Garfield Park during the 1930s (AP1937). Pleasant Run is the larger waterway flowing northeast to southwest through the northern portion of Garfield Park, where the flow is dammed to form the Lake (Figure III.8). Pleasant Run is relatively straight and the channel is wider and deeper than Bean Creek due in part to previous re-grading of its banks and to the volume of water it carries. Bean Creek flows slowly northwest through the main body of Garfield Park joining Pleasant Run near the north Pagoda Drive Bridge. The waters of Pleasant Run and the Lake are highly visible along much of its course, and provided patrons of the park with recreational opportunities for boating, fishing and wading in summer and skating in winter (Figure III.8).

The southern reaches of Bean Creek and portions of its flood plane form Unit 2a. The spatial organization of this unit mirrors the meandering of the creek. Pagoda Drive crosses east-west

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through the southern portion of the unit. A walking path is situated along the eastern edge of the creek adjacent to the Sunken Gardens. Large deciduous trees located along the creek form a dense canopy that continues along the majority of its southern length. An area of mown grass landscape rises gently to the west from Bean Creek and is shaded by large trees. Rock gardens, seen on the Plat in Figure III.7, edge the sides of Bean Creek adjacent to the conifers at the west end of the Sunken Gardens. Other areas of the stream banks and surrounding park areas were landscaped with mown grass and trees as specimens and in groups. Some of the trees may have been survivors of the original Bradley Woods (Figure III.10). The variety of plant flora along the stream banks and within the floodplain provided habitat for varying wildlife and a corridor for wildlife to move within the park to the open farmland to the west.

Structures within Unit 2a include the bridges crossing Bean Creek at Pagoda Drive and Southern Avenue, built of reinforced concrete, which was a new form of construction at the time. Southern Avenue crosses Bean Creek on a filled spandrel arch bridge. The bridge has stone-faced rails with diamond-shaped openings and dates from 1907. The Pagoda Drive spandrel arch bridge, built in 1923 to Park Board design, has railings with rectangular openings (Figure III.12). A rustic pedestrian bridge is also located between unit 2a and the Sunken Gardens.

Unit 2b encompasses the northern part of Bean Creek, Pleasant Run, and the Lake, and the associated floodplains to the west and north. It is bounded on the east by Central Drive and the Sledding Hill, on the north by Pleasant Run Parkway, and to the east and south by the rise in topography from the floodplain.

Pedestrian and vehicular circulation within Unit 2b is oriented to the water bodies. Paths wind along the stream banks and lakeside giving views and providing access to the water. Vehicular circulation within Unit 2b includes the eastern part of Central Drive running northwest to cross Pleasant Run. Pagoda Drive travels through the west end of the unit near the confluence of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run.

Within Unit 2b two bridges cross Pleasant Run. The northwestern bridge, near the baseball fields, is a 1928 filled spandrel arch bridge crossing Pleasant Run. The bridge is probably a Park Board design with spandrel walls decorated like stone and railings with rectangular openings. The second bridge at the northeastern entry of Central Drive is also a stone-faced filled spandrel arch bridge of 1927 Park Board design with bush-hammered, rectangular, decorative coffering (Figure III.11).

A third filled spandrel arch bridge of Park Board design, built in 1896 with a rectangular block-and-void railing and rough-cut stone spans is located in Unit 2b along Conservatory Drive as seen in Figure III.10. The bridge conveys traffic across Bean Creek to a gravel drive that connects to a parking area in Unit 4.

LU3: Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial & Center Drive

The memorial is the focal feature of this unit, seen on Plan PP-LU, with boundaries defined by Pagoda Drive on the south and the grounds of the open-air theater to the west. The Bean Creek

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flood plain and the rock garden along Bean Creek form the eastern boundary, with Garfield Park Drive delineating the northern edge of the unit. The monument is a granite rectangle, with the names of the prisoners of war engraved on bronze plaques, topped by an obelisk-like spire, set in a triangular space at the convergence of Center Drive and Pagoda Drive. A contemporary photograph can be seen in Chapter IV, Figure IV.15. Center Drive and the land on either side forms the spine of the unit connecting the anchoring features of the monument and the bridge crossing Bean Creek, and defining the linear quality of the unit. At this date Center Drive provides a direct internal route between the northeast and the southern areas of the park.

The northern portion of the unit is heavily canopied while the southern portion is more open with groups and singly planted trees. Paths connect the unit to the Bean Creek unit, giving a view of the creek.

LU4: Playfields, Old Shelter House, Open Air Theater, Community House

Anchoring the southwest corner of the park, Unit 4, seen on Plan PP-LU, is the largest landscape unit in Garfield Park, with more than one-third of the park acreage. It contains a majority of the built features within the park and is the most diverse unit in terms of use. The unit is bounded on the west by the railroad, on the north and east by the Bean Creek floodplain, and on the south by Southern Avenue.

The topography rises westward from the flood plains of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run to a flat plateau. This elevation gives views throughout the park and to the neighboring city. A large baseball diamond with terraced bleachers incorporated into the slope of the floodplain is located in the northwest corner of the unit. There are three additional baseball diamonds to the south on the open, turfed upper field. The playing field areas are interspersed with small tree groups, and the bordering slopes of the Bean Creek floodplain are densely wooded. Paths connect the playing field areas and structures.

The Shelter House, a brick Dutch Colonial structure located on the east side of the ball fields is seen in the historic photographs Figures V.15 and V.17 in Chapter V. It provides a gathering space for the community. On the east side of the structure a stair leads down to the Olympic-size swimming pool, opened in 1930 (Figure V.13 in Chapter V), and a concrete tunnel leads from the locker rooms in the lower level of the shelter house to the pool area.

South of the swimming pool is a level recreational area with a croquet court and horseshoe pits. Further south is the Amphitheater, an open-air stage that offers concerts and theater performances for park users and the greater Indianapolis community, drawing from a wide regional area. It is accessed on foot by multiple trails from the Shelter House, the pool, and Central Drive.

Playgrounds equipped with merry-go-rounds, maypoles, swings, sand piles, teeterboards and a “flying dutchman” are listed in several Annual Reports of the period.

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An double-drive entry to the park is located near the southwest corner. It appears to correspond with the historic streetcar turnaround for the park. Brick and masonry pillars define the roadside boundary of the park, and the large deciduous trees border the park along Southern Avenue, continuing to the north along the rail line. The landscape of this southwestern area of the park is mown turf shaded by arboretum-like groups of large trees. Figure III.9 shows the area with its mix of original and planted trees, benches, and the wide, curving park drive that allowed space for parking. A streetcar era shelter is located further west, in the southwestern corner of the park.

The most distinctive structure in the landscape unit is the Pagoda Shelter, seen in a period photograph in Figure III.13, with its Oriental appearance. Designed by Park Superintendent J. Clyde Power, according to the 1903 Annual Report, the Pagoda was finished in 1903 as an open shelter and a venue for concerts and dances. Four circular stone turrets anchor a square central pavilion with wrought iron railings and a central spiral stair leading to a second level with views across the park and to downtown Indianapolis. A planting of cedars separates the Pagoda and its functions from the open playing fields to the north. A loop entry from Pagoda Drive provides vehicular access to the site.

LU5: Grove of Remembrance & Northwest Grove

Raymond Street, Pleasant Run North Drive, and the Pennsylvania Railroad with its associated bridge over the Drive, seen in Figure III.14, delineate the boundaries of the Unit 5 landscape. The north end of Pagoda Drive curves through the unit. The triangle of land west of Pagoda Drive is the North West Grove and the eastern triangle the Grove of Remembrance. The unit's terrain slopes gently from Raymond Street southeast toward Pleasant Run North Drive. In the 1937 aerial photograph roadways into the park that bisected each grove have been abandoned leaving their mark on the landscape. Pathways can be seen within the Grove of Remembrance. The visibility of the path network and the former drives suggests that the groves saw greater use prior to and during the 1930s era, especially with World War I still fresh in the minds of the public. The Grove of Remembrance is heavily canopied along its western side, gradually opening to lawn with clusters of trees to the east while the North West Grove is a dense forest buffer along the rail line. The Grove of Remembrance may have still had markers on the trees commemorating the war dead, as well as the plaque on a dressed limestone base commemorating American War Mothers and a boulder with plaque memorializing the founder of the American War Mothers.

LU6: The Sledding Hill & Northeast Area

Landscape Unit 6 is bounded by Raymond Street to the north, Central Drive on the east, and Garfield Park Drive along the west. The unit terminates at the intersection of Conservatory Drive and Central Drive. The distinctive high elevation of the Sledding Hill is the notable topographic feature of the unit. The height thrusts into the park from the adjacent neighborhood to the east, then drops sharply to the flood plain of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run. The slopes, particularly those on the northwest, have traditionally provided the only good sledding area in the city. As seen in the 1937 aerial photograph the north and northwest slopes of the sledding hill are open

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grass areas with a scattering of trees. A view from the top of the hill is seen in Figure III.3. To the south the slope becomes shorter with decreasing distance between the toe of the slope and Central Drive. Pines and spruce, seen in Figure III.15 and in a contemporary view in Figure IV.21, planted in clusters along the grass slopes frame views across the park. Large shade trees including sizeable native basswoods (*Tilia americana*) form a wooded landscape on the high ground and south slopes.

Bicycle and pedestrian paths through the area, visible in the 1937 aerial photograph, run along the brow of the slope and a set of steps at the south end connects the path to Garfield Drive below. Vehicular circulation in the unit is limited to the perimeter roads. Other features within Unit 6 include a croquet court located at the top of the sledding hill and a ball diamond at the base of the slope.

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Figure III.1 Baist Map of Indianapolis, 1941, showing park drives, streams, structures, and surrounding neighborhood with small residential lots. (R-Baist1941.jpg)



Figure III.2 Panoramic view of the Conservatory and Sunken Gardens in 1923 clearly showing the three levels and symmetrical arrangement of steps, walks, beds, turf, and fountains. (R-PO130_56061-F ISL)

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Figure III.3 A 1910 view of the sledding hill showing mown turf, paths, drive, flowerbed, and individual tree plantings. (R-6-24 1910AR.jpg ISL)



Figure III.4 View west from Conservatory Drive and the Overlook to the Sunken Gardens in 1924. (R-PO130_87105-F_SG.jpg IHS)

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Figure III.5 View across the Sunken Gardens toward the Conservatory showing the full vocabulary of brick walks, planters, and light posts in Arts and Crafts style. (R-PO130-23820F-E-SG.jpg IHS)



Figure III.6 Park landscape near General Lawton statue and the Conservatory showing gently sloping and open lawns, shrub masses, a sycamore tree, and an evergreen screen planting. (R-1.jpg IHPC)

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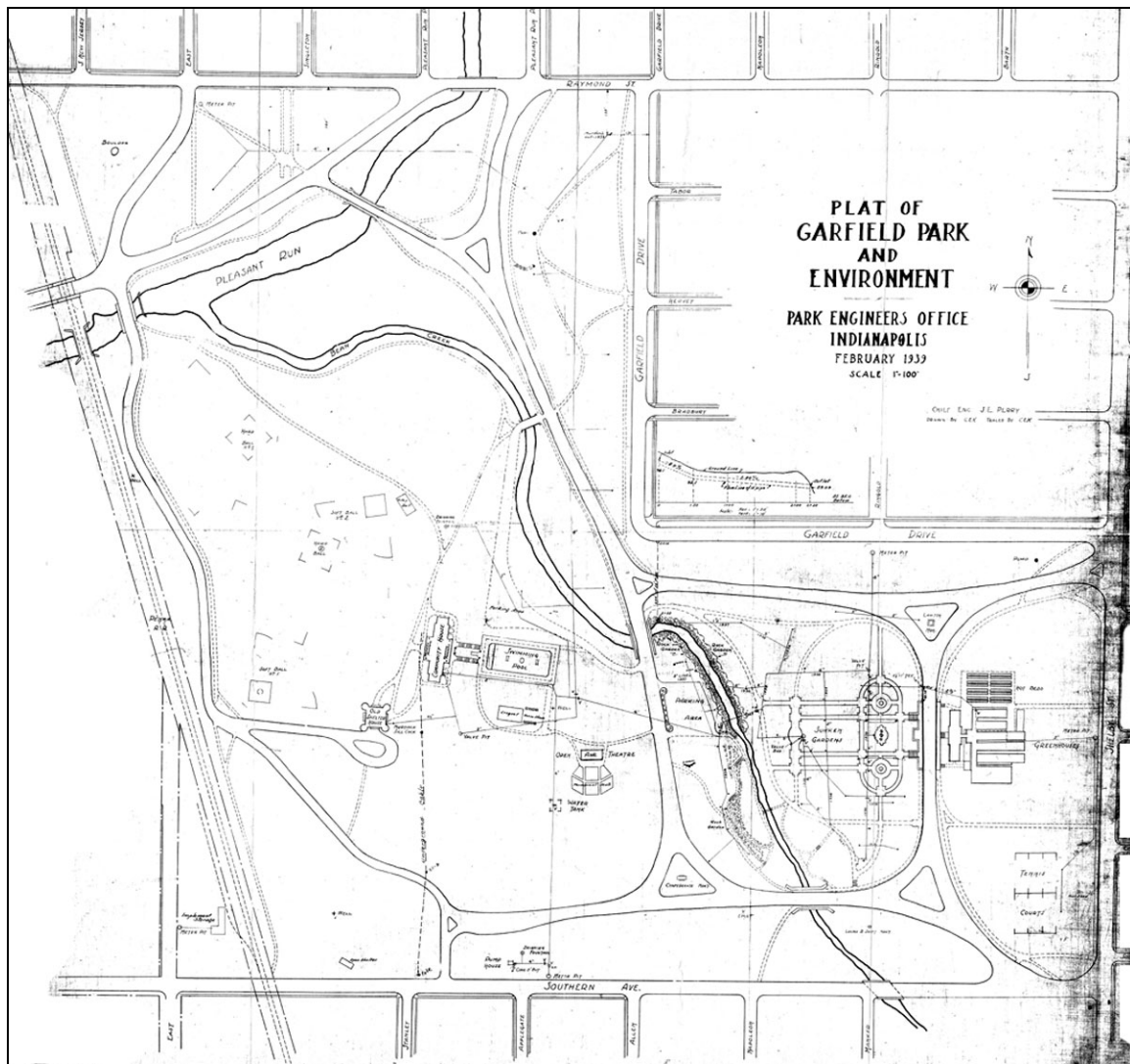


Figure III.7 Plat of Garfield Park and Environment, Park Engineers Office, Indianapolis, February 1939. (GAR_39eng_plan.tif.jpg WES)

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Figure III.8 View of the Lake at Garfield Park with grassy banks and mature trees. Two small boys and a train in the background are also visible. (R-PO391_A27002_Lake.jpg IHS)



Figure III.9 Dappled light on lawn under old and new trees along park drives west of Bean Creek in 1919. (PO130_6714-F.jpg IHS)

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Figure III.10 Postcard view circa 1906 of park gravel drives, turf, young trees, and the distinctive bridge with block-and-void style railings on Bean Creek. (R-PO391_000_0100_Bridge_1906.jpg IHS)



Figure III.11 Winter view of arc-en-panier style of the Pleasant Run bridge and wooded banks circa 1910. (R-7_bridge.jpg IHPC)

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Figure III.12 View of the reinforced concrete Pagoda Drive bridge built in 1923, with open turf slopes and two trees; the larger one is a native sycamore. (R-8_sbridge.jpg IHPC)



Figure III.13 View of oriental style Pagoda built in 1903 showing cobblestone structure, articulated roofs, iron railing, open turf, and background trees. (R-PO391_A27004_pagoda.jpg IHS)

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Figure III.14 The subway provided vehicular and pedestrian access through the railroad embankment. (R-LP0008_13260_subway.jpg IHS)



Figure III.15 A 1913 photograph of relatively young planting of deciduous trees with a grove of pines at a corner of Main (Center) Drive. (R-LP0008_6359_pines.jpg IHS)



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Drawing Title

Garfield Park

Indianapolis Indiana
1913 Kessler Plan

Date _____

2004

Drawing Number:

KP1913





Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

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c 1930 Period Plan

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

PP1930



Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

Client:

Friends of Garfield Park Inc.

P.O. Box 33002

Indianapolis, IN 46203

in cooperation with

Indy Parks & Recreation

200 E Washington, Suite 2301

Indianapolis, IN 46204

Landscape Architect:

Heritage Landscapes

Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

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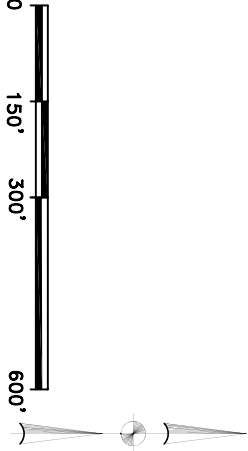
**1937 Aerial
Photograph**

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

AP1937





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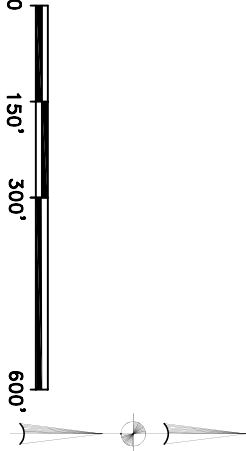
1941 Aerial
Photograph

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

AP1941





Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

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Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners:

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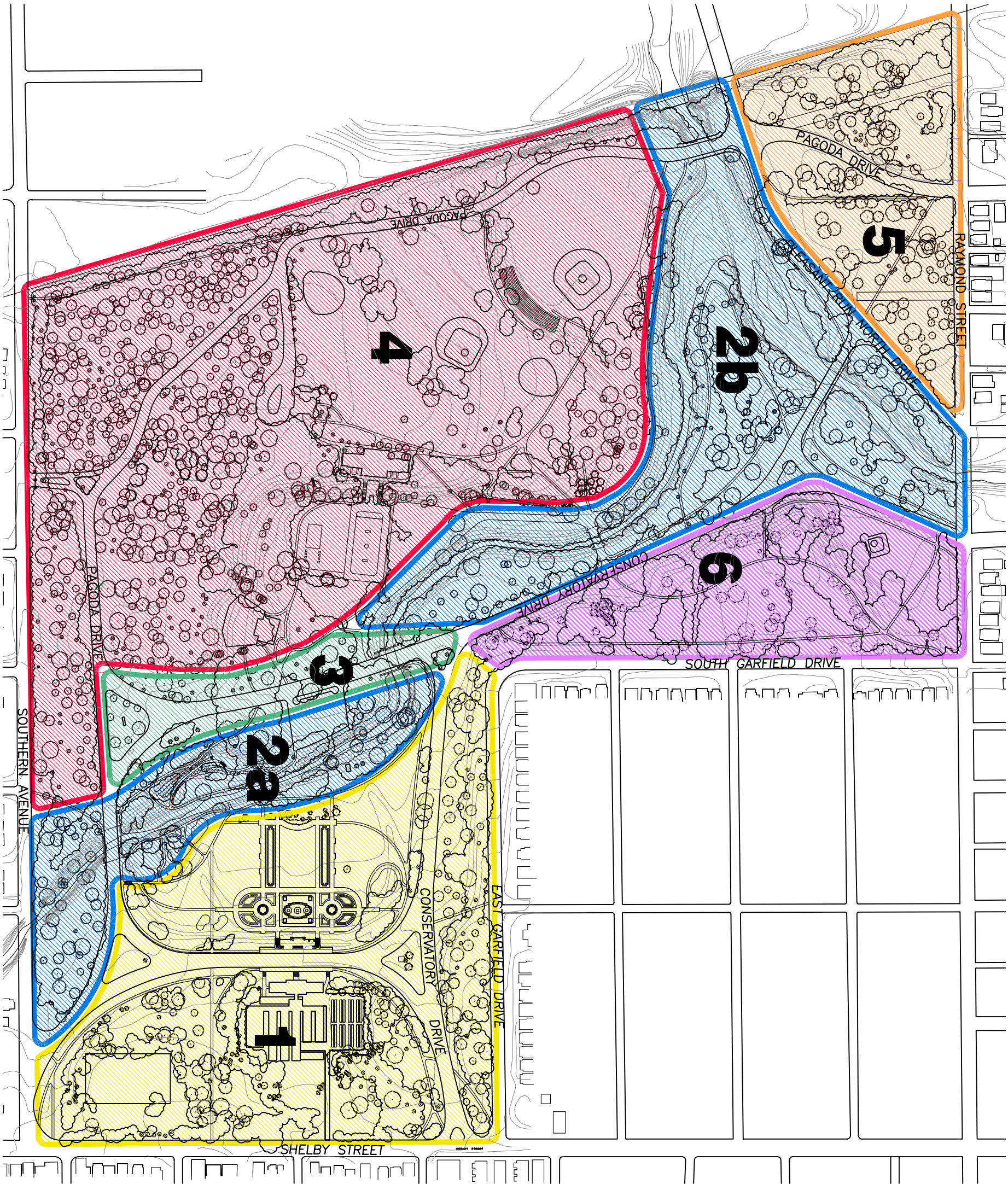
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**c 1930 Landscape
Units Plan**

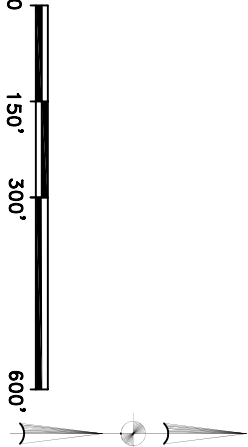
Date:
2004

Drawing Number:
PP-LU



SYMBOL KEY

- Structure
- Pool
- Ball Field
- Tennis Court
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree Canopy
- Existing Evergreen Tree Canopy



GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



Figure III.1 Baist Map of Indianapolis, 1941, showing park drives, streams, structures, and surrounding neighborhood with small residential lots. (R-Baist1941.jpg)



Figure III.2 Panoramic view of the Conservatory and Sunken Gardens in 1923 clearly showing the three levels and symmetrical arrangement of steps, walks, beds, turf, and fountains. (R-PO130_56061-F ISL)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



Figure III.3 A 1910 view of the sledding hill showing mown turf, paths, drive, flowerbed, and individual tree plantings. (R-6-24 1910AR.jpg ISL)



Figure III.4 View west from Conservatory Drive and the Overlook to the Sunken Gardens in 1924. (R-PO130_87105-F_SG.jpg IHS)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



Figure III.5 View across the Sunken Gardens toward the Conservatory showing the full vocabulary of brick walks, planters, and light posts in Arts and Crafts style. (R-PO130-23820F-E-SG.jpg IHS)



Figure III.6 Park landscape near General Lawton statue and the Conservatory showing gently sloping and open lawns, shrub masses, a sycamore tree, and an evergreen screen planting. (R-1.jpg IHPC)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape

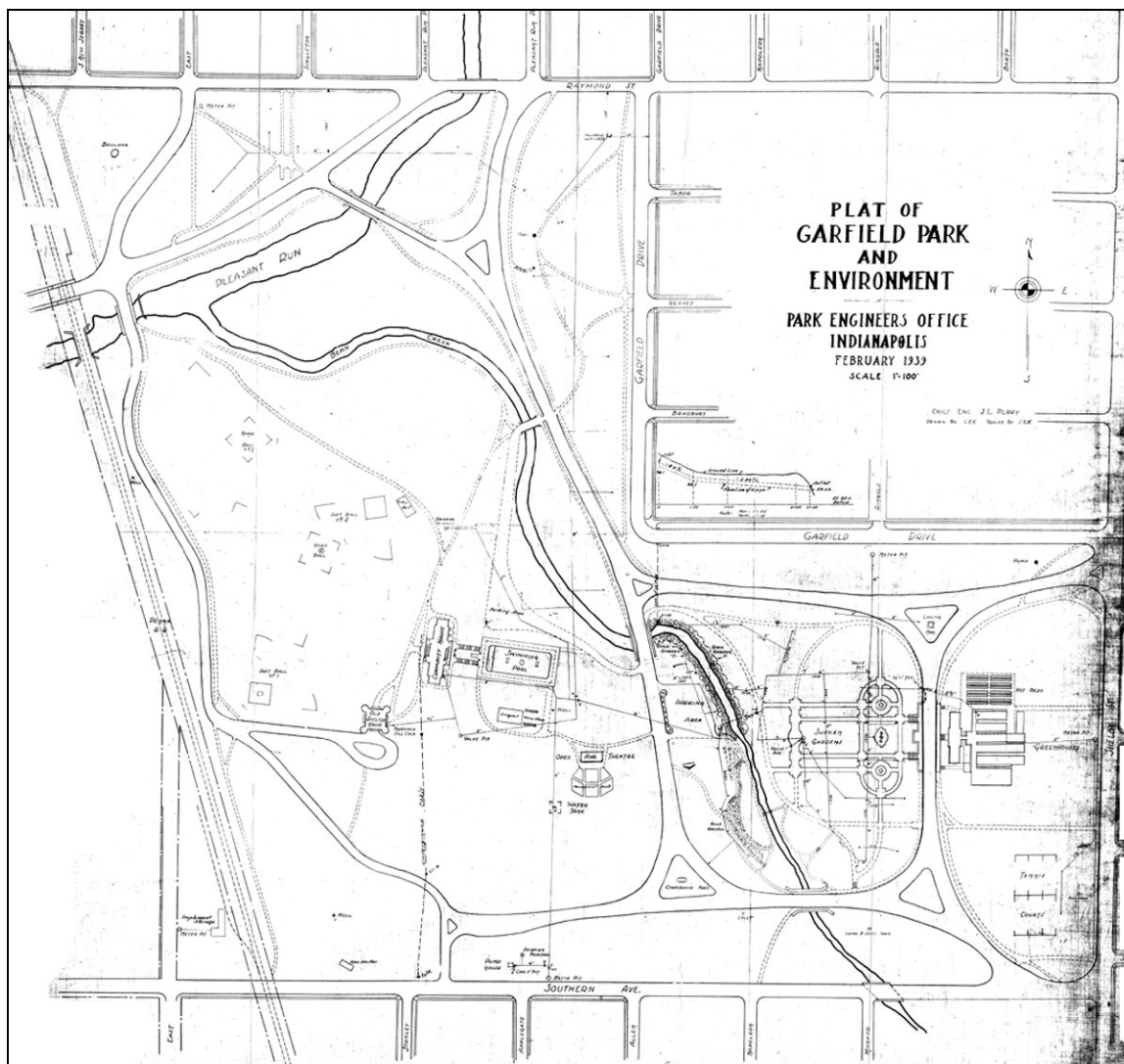


Figure III.7 Plat of Garfield Park and Environment, Park Engineers Office, Indianapolis, February 1939. (GAR_39eng_plan.tif.jpg WES)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape

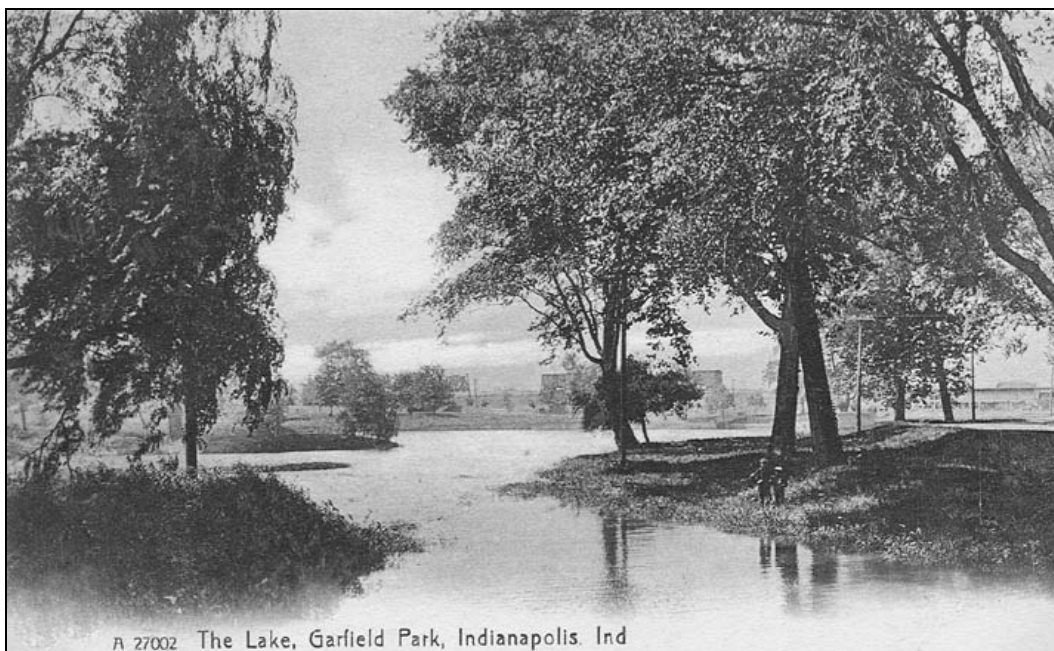


Figure III.8 View of the Lake at Garfield Park with grassy banks and mature trees. Two small boys and a train in the background are also visible. (R-PO391_A27002_Lake.jpg IHS)



Figure III.9 Dappled light on lawn under old and new trees along park drives west of Bean Creek in 1919. (PO130_6714-F.jpg IHS)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



Figure III.10 Postcard view circa 1906 of park gravel drives, turf, young trees, and the distinctive bridge with block-and-void style railings on Bean Creek. (R-PO391_000_0100_Bridge_1906.jpg IHS)



Figure III.11 Winter view of arc-en-panier style of the Pleasant Run bridge and wooded banks circa 1910. (R-7_bridge.jpg IHPC)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



Figure III.12 View of the reinforced concrete Pagoda Drive bridge built in 1923, with open turf slopes and two trees; the larger one is a native sycamore. (R-8_sbridge.jpg IHPC)



Figure III.13 View of oriental style Pagoda built in 1903 showing cobblestone structure, multiple curved roofs, iron railing, open turf, and background trees. (R-PO391_A27004_pagoda.jpg IHS)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



Figure III.14 The subway provided vehicular and pedestrian access through the railroad embankment. (R-LP0008_13260_subway.jpg IHS)



Figure III.15 A 1913 photograph of relatively young planting of deciduous trees with a grove of pines at a corner of Main (Center) Drive. (R-LP0008_6359_pines.jpg IHS)



Friends of Garfield Park Inc

Indianapolis, IN 46203

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in cooperation with

Indy Parks & Recreation

200 E Washington, Suite 2301

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Indianapolis Indiana

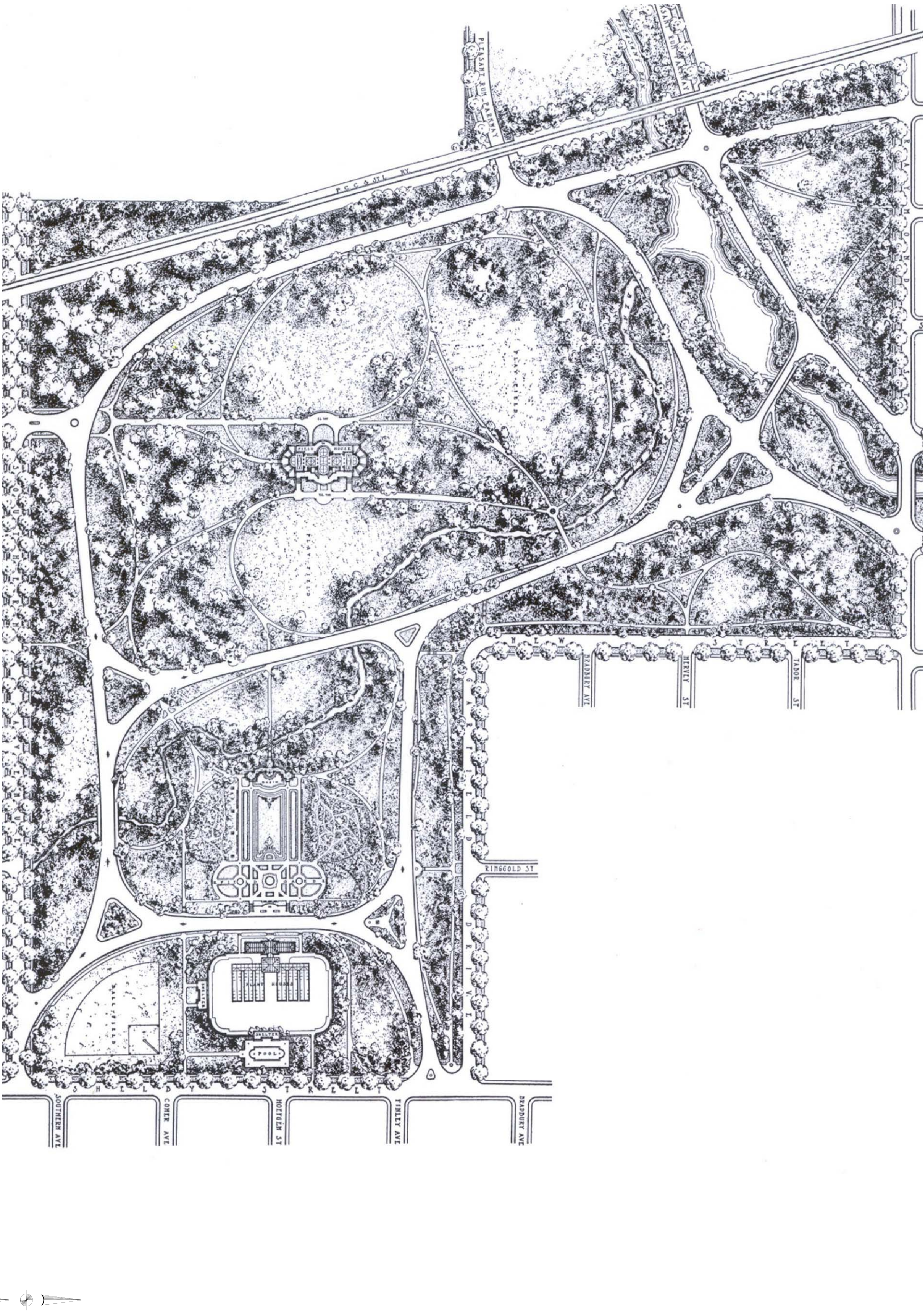
1913 Kessler Plan

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

KP1913





Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

Client:

Friends of Garfield Park Inc.
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Drawing Title:

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2004

Drawing Number:

PP1930s



SYMBOL KEY

- Structure
- Drive/Parking
- Walk
- Stream
- Pool/Fountain
- Bleachers
- Ball Field
- Tennis Court
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree Canopy
- Existing Evergreen Tree Canopy
- Turf
- Perennials/Annuals





Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

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P.O. Box 33002

Indianapolis, IN 46203

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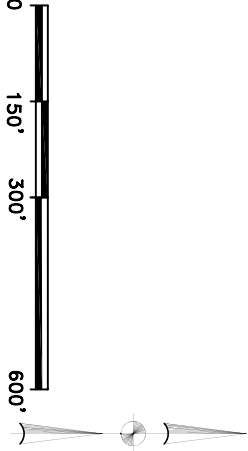
**1937 Aerial
Photograph**

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

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Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

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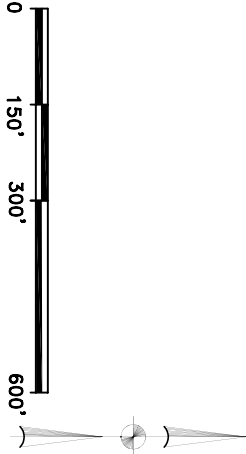
1941 Aerial
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AP1941





Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

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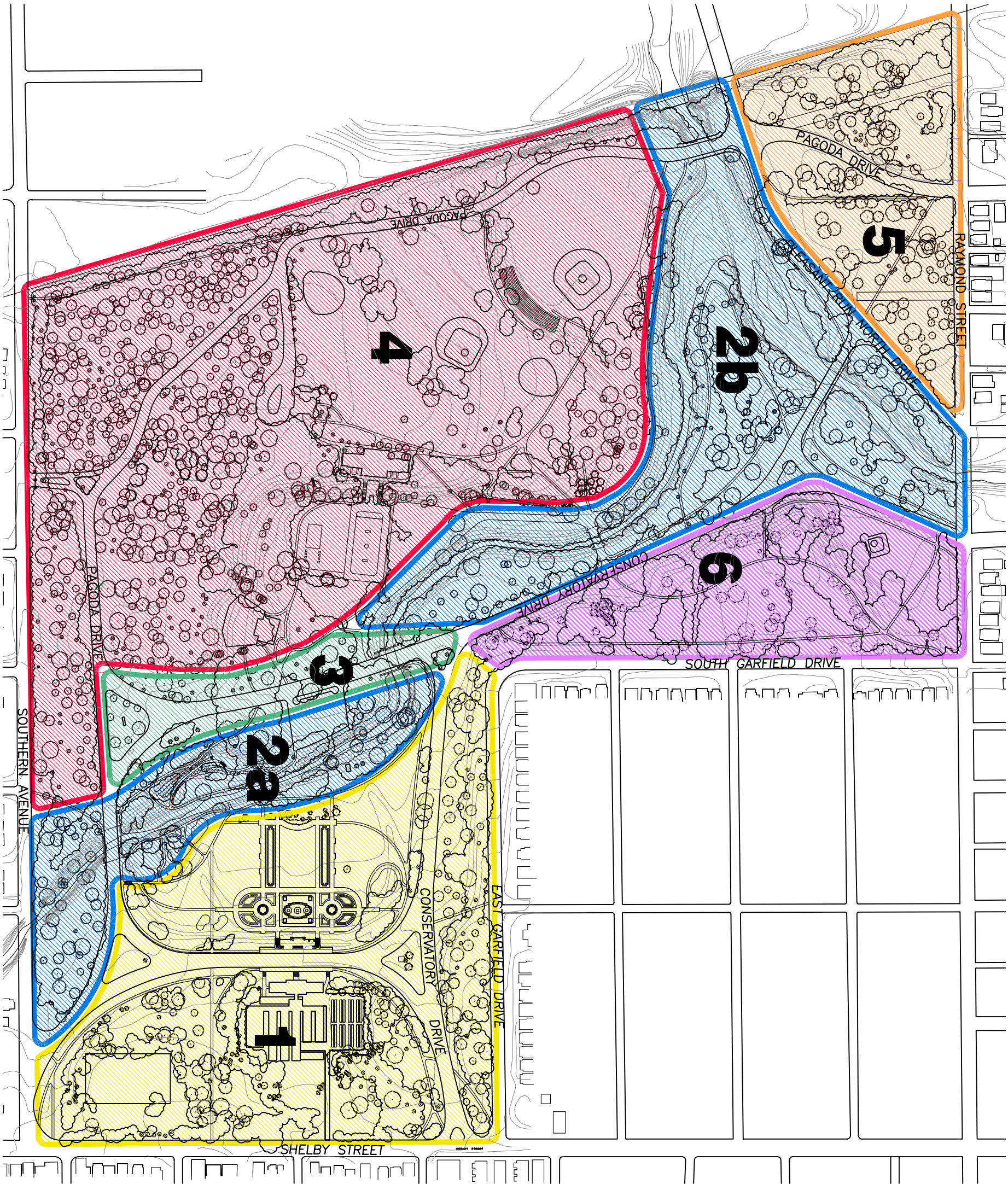
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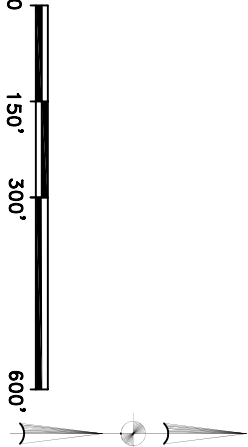
Date:
2004

Drawing Number:
PP-LU



SYMBOL KEY

- Structure
- Pool
- Ball Field
- Tennis Court
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree Canopy
- Existing Evergreen Tree Canopy



GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



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GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



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GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



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GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape

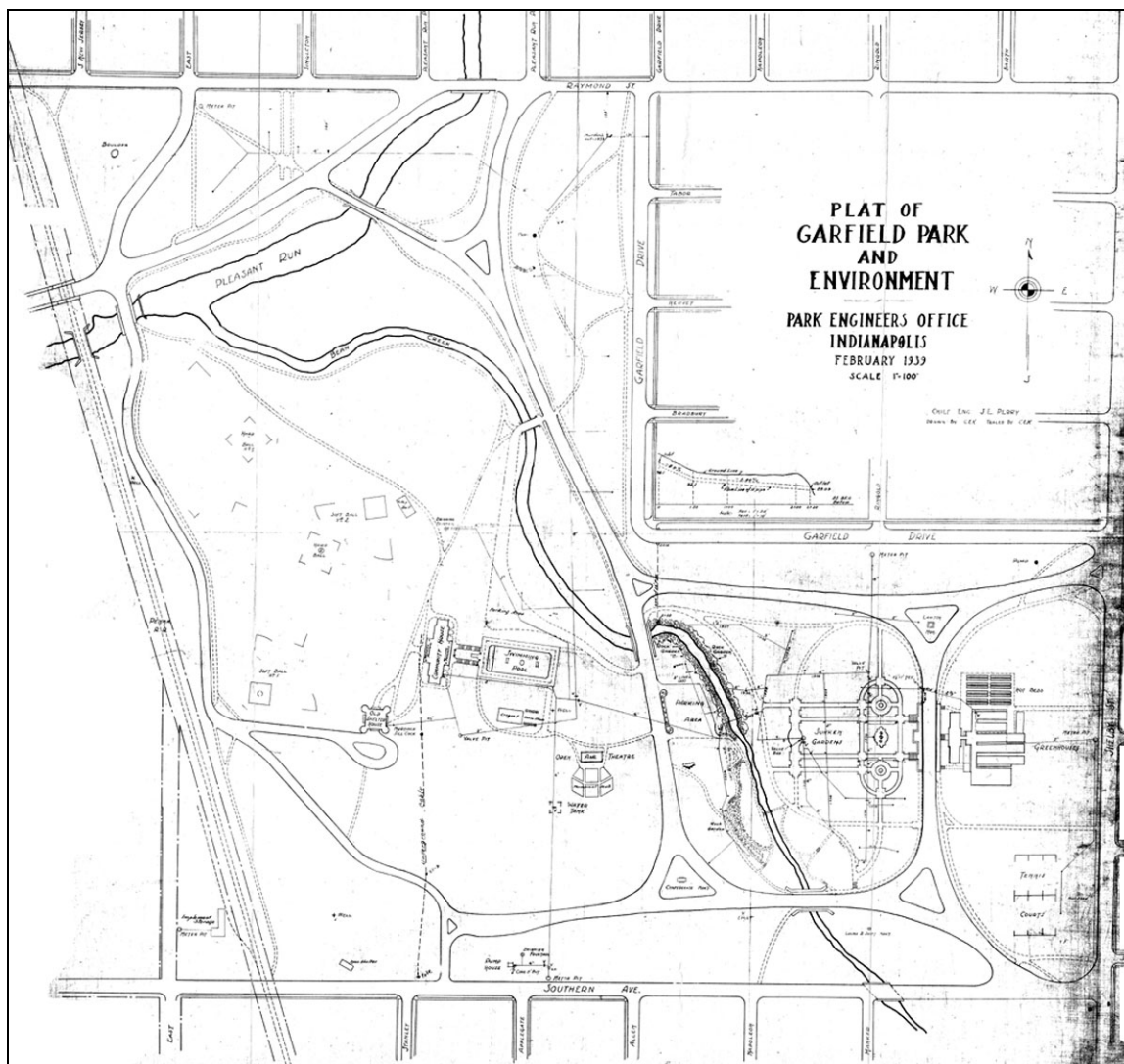


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GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape

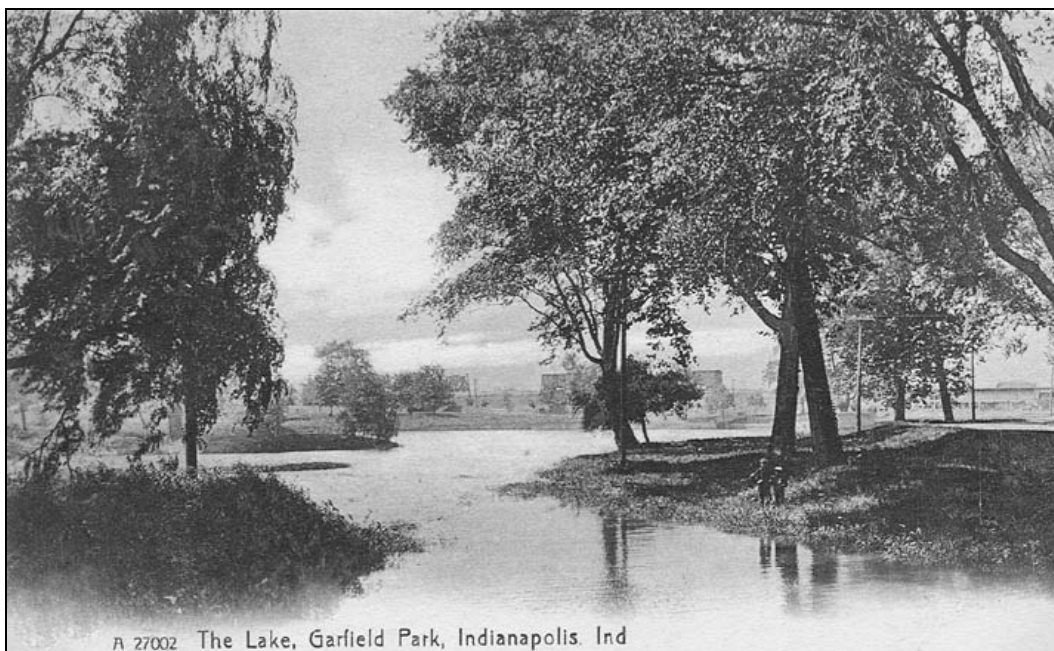


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GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



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GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



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Chapter III: 1930s Park Landscape



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Friends of Garfield Park Inc

Indianapolis, IN 4620.

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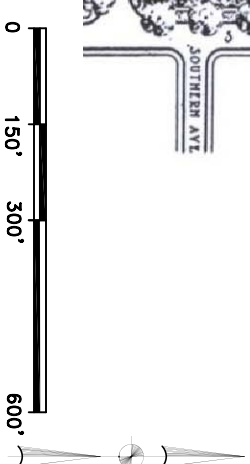
Indianapolis Indiana
1913 Kessler Plan

Date _____

2004

Drawing Number:

KP1913





Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

Client:

Friends of Garfield Park Inc.
P.O. Box 33002
Indianapolis, IN 46203

In cooperation with

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Indianapolis, Indiana

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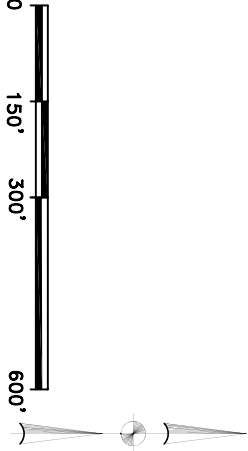
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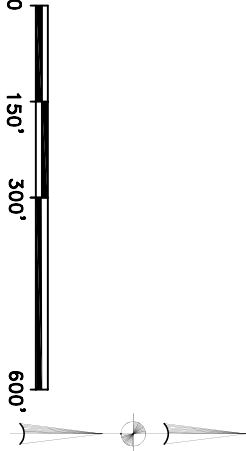
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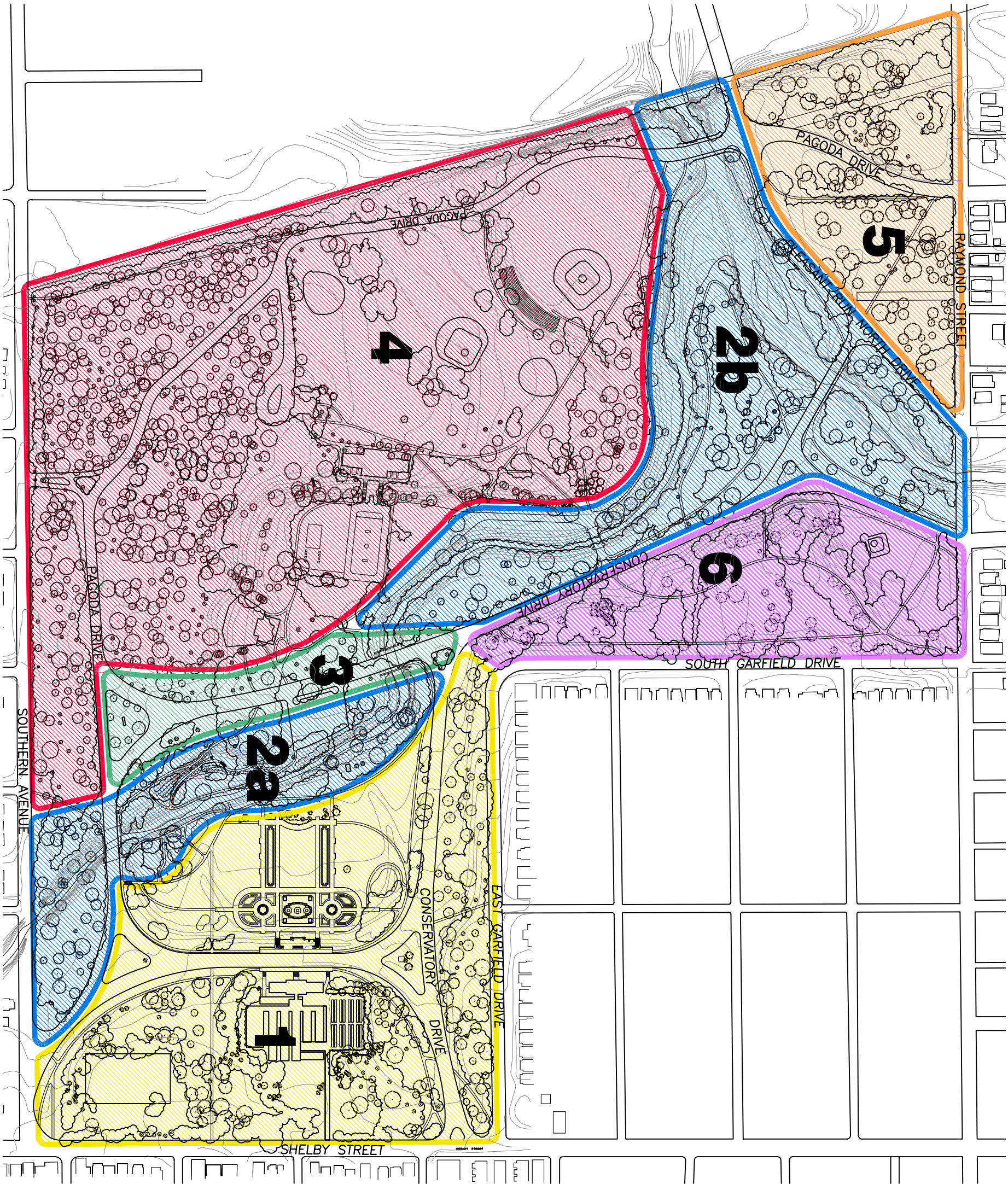
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**c 1930 Landscape
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Date:
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SYMBOL KEY

- Structure
- Pool
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