



## GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

### Chapter V: Landscape Change 1930s to 2004

#### A. INTRODUCTION

Change and continuity is the subject of this illustrated chapter. Many aspects of the Garfield Park landscape maintain strong identification with the 1930s landscape while a number of areas and features have been altered in form, material and use. This chapter assesses the degree to which the landscape character of the park has remained the same or been altered based on the analyses of landscape character of the 1930s and 2004 in Chapters III and IV. Changes occur in several ways, including the maturation and/or decline of extant features, the removal or reconstruction of historic built elements, and the addition of new features. Changes to the features of the park often result in a change in the character of the park, the degree of which depends on the nature of the alterations. In this narrative plans and images explore change and continuity in the Garfield Park landscape by comparing historic and existing landscape character and features.

Heritage Landscapes has created a detailed sequence of comparison plans that graphically present specific elements of the park landscape in the 1930s and now, using paired plans with elements colored as easy-to-read diagrams. The four elements or systems of the park landscape shown in this manner are:

- Drives and Parking
- Paths
- Streams and Water Features
- Vegetation

Direct comparison of the 1930s and 2004 composition of vehicular circulation is visible on the 1930s Drives & Parking Comparison Plan, *Plan PP-CD* and the Existing Conditions Drives & Parking Comparison Plan, *Plan EC-CD*. The 1930s Paths Comparison Plan, *Plan PP-CW* and the Existing Conditions Paths Comparison Plan, *Plan EC-CW* present the level of change observed in the system of pedestrian and multi-use paths within the park. A visual comparison of the changes in form of the natural and human altered streams and ponds is presented on the 1930s Streams & Lake Comparison Plan, *Plan PP-CS*, and the Existing Conditions Water & Streams Comparison Plan, *Plan EC-CS*. The vegetation changes throughout the park are shown on the 1930s Vegetation Comparison Plan, *Plan PP-CV* and the Existing Conditions Vegetation Comparison Plan, *Plan EC-CV*.

To delve further into the evolution within the park, Heritage Landscapes presents a group of ten paired images, with historic and current views of specific areas. Existing condition photographs were taken from the same vantage point as historic views in a process called repeat photography.

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These pairs of historic and contemporary images capture the levels of landscape change and continuity. Together these plans and images support the following comparative discussion.

The following discussion of the landscape change is organized first with a discussion of the four sets of comparison plans and second with the examination of the detailed changes within each landscape unit using the paired sets of photographs as a graphic resource.

### **B. GENERAL LANDSCAPE CHANGE 1930s to 2004**

The general appearance of Garfield Park today is comparable to the photographs from the 1930s, despite changes in vegetation, circulation systems, streams, and structures that have altered park character, features and details. These shifts have impacted the spatial relationships within the park, as well as the way the park is used and experienced. Many changes result from loss or removal of elements. In some cases the change in landscape character is caused by additions of new park facilities and features. At the Conservatory and Sunken Gardens the renewal process of the past decade under the guidance of the Friends of Garfield Park has reinstated historic character, built elements, and furnishings that had been lost and degraded. Elsewhere in the park spatial relationships have altered with shifts in vegetation, changes in the drives, and the addition of structures.

The context for the park has also changed over recent years. The build-out of the residential neighborhood surrounding the park and the related increase in traffic volume along park perimeters, coupled with the thinning of park edge vegetation, brings the sense of traffic and the bustle of activity around the park into the landscape. An important principle in naturalistic urban park design was the ability to leave the surrounding city behind. At Garfield Park this was accomplished with a border plantation of trees around the park perimeter and the placement of paths and drives at a distance from the park edges. The separation of park and city is compromised today by the reduction in tree canopy, the thinning of park edge plantings, and the widening and altering of park drives. The respite within the park landscape and separation from the contrasting fast-paced, densely developed urban landscape is less distinct today.

#### **B1. Park Drive System**

Changes in the park roads alter spatial boundaries, visual dimensions, and experience of the park. The park drives, designed with curving alignments and deliberate rise and fall of the grades created an interesting experience. The drives were both functional and aesthetic, directing and framing a series of views over the park.

Changes to the circulation system are evident when comparing *Plans PP-CD* and *EC-CD*. The bridges are shown in red on both plans. The 1930s drives, shown in yellow, equaled 15,450 lineal feet. The 2004 overlay with the drives in orange shows that sections of the interior drive system have been removed with current drives equaling 11,630 lineal feet, and a marked increase in size, number and distribution of current parking lots. The historic drive system was relatively simple in direction and flow with one large and one small driving loop within the park and

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decisions required only at intersections. Drives flowed with the park topography, and driving in the park was intended to be a pleasant feeling as well as a scenic experience.

Today segments of both of these loops have been removed and driving consists of cross-park transit or direct access to specific facilities. Many views from park drives are over parking lots rather than park scenery. The alterations in the drives have been made with functional objectives in mind and those changes have altered the visual and spatial relationships and park use patterns, the experience of driving, and the character and quality of the park landscape. The retention of the distinctive bridges, however, is an important factor in retaining the characteristic look of the park.

#### **B2. Park Path System**

Plans PP-CW and EC-CW compare the path systems in the 1930s and today illustrating the changes throughout the interior system of pedestrian walks. In the 1930s paths extended 28,750 lineal feet and covered an area of 219,900 square feet while existing paths are 25,830 lineal feet and cover a greater area of 260,580 square feet. As with the drive system, the paths were designed to provide a variety of views and recreational experiences throughout the park. The connected, looped system of walks has lost its cohesion. Some current paths are former drives, retaining a degree of historic drive alignments. Many of the present-day walks are intended to facilitate movement directly between facilities rather than to cultivate an experience of the park. However, the recently constructed inter-park trail recaptures portions of the historic path system and adds connections to current facilities. This trail has been well received by park users. In general though, the range and variety of park paths was greater in the 1930s than today.

#### **B3. Park Streams & Water Features**

The form and extent of park streams, ornamental ponds and swimming pools is readily apparent on the 1930s Streams & Lake Comparison Plan, PP-CS and the Existing Conditions Water & Streams Comparison Plan, EC-CS. The most significant changes in the park water features are the loss of the lake that was located at the confluence of Pleasant Run and Bean Creek, and the removal of upstream “lagoons” lying between the north and south drives of the Pleasant Run Parkway. Sedimentation in the lake and the removal of the dam returned the lake area to a low-lying floodplain. Altered maintenance regimes resulted alternately in the clearing of stream banks and stabilization with rip-rap, or the accumulation of volunteer vegetation on stream banks and debris on the banks and in the stream beds. The erosion of the banks, storm water surges, and seepage from the regional wastewater system have degraded the integrity of both streams. The 1930s plan shows the ornamental pools of the Sunken Gardens that were complimentary to the fountains and no longer exist. The banks of Bean Creek were slightly less regular and there was an inlet from the Creek on the southwest side of the Sunken Gardens. Current plan EC-CS shows the display fountains in the Sunken Gardens as the only existing water feature, and that the banks of Bean Creek have been straightened. The 1930s swimming pool near the Amphitheater, seen in Figure V.13, has been replaced by the pool and water play area at the Burrello Center.

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#### **B4. Park Vegetation Types**

As seen on the 1930s Vegetation Comparison Plan and the Existing Conditions Vegetation Comparison Plan there is a marked reduction of park vegetation. In particular, both deciduous and evergreen massed tree canopy has diminished and the number of trees planted singly has increased over time. Changes in spatial density, expanding open space and views within the park, have resulted from the loss of trees. *Plans EC-CV* and *PP-CV* show the increased vegetative growth on the stream banks altering views by hiding the water and shifting the eye across the streams, again creating different spatial relationships.

The main changes in vegetation include losses of trees from old age and disease, such as Dutch elm disease, and from other causes such as the 1992 tornado that damaged or uprooted approximately 20% of the park tree population. New tree plantings during the past twenty years have added numbers of trees but these are often located in response to new features and in contrast to the naturalistic, informal patterns of vegetation within the historic park. Almost 29% of the trees in the park are less than six inches in trunk diameter. Conifers have grown, creating larger masses in several areas with the loss of lower branches allowing views where evergreen foliage was intended to block them. A comparison of the plans *EC-CV* and *PP-CV* shows that considerably less tree cover exists within the present-day landscape.

#### **B5. Park Structures**

The overall pattern of structures within the park, although not compared, can be readily observed on any of the paired plans. In general more and larger structures have been placed in Garfield Park. The addition of structures such as the Burello Family Center and the related aquatic facilities, the playgrounds associated with the Family Center and the Pagoda, the MacAllister Center for the Performing Arts replacing the original amphitheater, and construction of several picnic shelters has changed the visual and physical dynamic of their areas, creating a different focus within the space. In the same way the removal of the swimming pool and installation of a parking lot near the MacAllister Center has changed the use and view of that space.

Significant elements remain relatively unaltered, including the Conservatory, Overlook and Sunken Gardens, the Pagoda, Amphitheater, Community Shelter (soon to be the Garfield Arts Center), playing fields and tennis courts, bridges and monuments, and a modest percentage of the vehicular drives. However, the patterns of their use have been altered by the combined effect of added park facilities in new structures and changes to the drives, parking, and paths. These changes have led to a pattern of park use that focuses on facilities as destinations. At community meetings a sentiment expressed was the isolation of park facilities from the park context and a loss of integration. The physical changes to the park have amplified this balkanization with each facility operating independently and to a great degree unattached to the park landscape and the other park features and facilities.

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**C. CHANGES IN LANDSCAPE UNITS**

As in Chapters III and IV, the landscape units are once again used to organize the comparison of paired images, historic and current, in the larger discussion of change and continuity.

**LU1: Conservatory & Sunken Gardens**

As a result of the recent renewal efforts, this unit is very similar to its appearance in the 1930s. The spatial relationship of the Conservatory to the Overlook terrace and the spread of the Sunken Gardens remains the same (Figures V.1, V.2, V.3 and V.4). The strong formal pattern of the gardens within a larger setting of spacious lawn and backdrop of trees is similar. The topography has not been changed substantially except for some low berming (not visible in these photographs) created to the north and south of the gardens.

The form and planting of the central panels of the Gardens, seen in Figures V.3 and V.4, and in the 2002 aerial photograph at the end of Chapter IV, are also similar to the patterns of the 1920s and 1930s, though the central planting beds have been reduced from those seen in the 1937 aerial photograph at the end of Chapter III, and the angled drifts of perennials on the sides are not used now. The density of the trees at the west end of the gardens appears similar, while the view to the houses on the north seems more open in the older photograph. The trees surrounding the Gardens have matured and a new generation been planted that is now in many cases at a similar stage of growth albeit of different species. Figures V.5 and V.6 show the terminating bed of the west axis with an almost identical planting of cannas. In these images the older photograph shows deciduous trees as the backdrop while the recent image has mature spruce. On the south side of the Conservatory an allée of young maples has recently been added to the south entrance walk, which replaces the original drive (seen in Chapter IV, Fig.IV.9). To the north of the Conservatory, along East Garfield Drive, and in the area of the tennis courts south of the Conservatory fully mature trees are interspersed with recent plantings. The main entrance to the Conservatory is now at the north end of the building, emphasized with a more formal planting of hornbeam, yew, and flowering trees.

Circulation has been altered by the removal of the original drive between the Conservatory and the Overlook. The triangular entries on the north and south ends remain, though the proportions have been changed by the addition of parking spaces intruding into the triangles. The area in front of the Conservatory is now a concrete-brick paved terrace leading to the Overlook. A parking lot has been built on the north side of the Conservatory. A network of informal paths in the southwest area near Bean Creek, visible in the 1937 aerial photograph, no longer exists.

The original Conservatory with its arched entrance and curved lines, seen in Figure V.7, was replaced in 1954 by a more rectilinear design featuring the Art Deco limestone façade. Repairs to the Conservatory have retained this 1954 design and added the accessible entrance and shop on the north end (Figure V.8). All but one of the greenhouses behind the Conservatory have been removed and a storage building with fencing has been added. The Shelby Branch Library and adjoining parking lot were added, with pines planted to screen the working area of the

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Conservatory and separate the Library area. The tennis courts remain in the same place, though increased in number, and with modern surfacing.

The three ornamental pools and the streamside pools off Bean Creek, seen on plan PP-CS, do not exist in the current landscape.

The 1930s furnishings in the Sunken Gardens, such as the urns, planters, lampposts, and benches have been replicated, as seen in Figures V.3 and V.4. The walkways have been re-built using the original pattern but in modern, low-maintenance, concrete brick-style pavers that are a noticeable change in material. The benches on the Overlook are now a mixture of styles and periods. A noticeable change is the black metal fencing surrounding the Sunken Gardens, and the high, ornamented, metal gates for the Terrace and Overlook. The fence allows good visibility of the Gardens and is in keeping with their period look. The ornamented gates, seen in Chapter IV in Figure IV.2, are out of context with the surroundings, and are a visual distraction from the historic design relationship of the Conservatory to the Overlook and on to the Sunken Gardens.

Figures V.9 and V.10 show the changed surroundings of the statue of General Lawton in the north entry triangle from the conditions after its installation in 1915 to the present. Figure V.9 shows the open ground of 1915. Figure III.6 in Chapter III shows the growth of background plantings of shrubbery and young trees around the statue by the late 1920s. Figure V.10 shows the statue in 2003 framed by mature spruce trees with their lower limbs removed. The spatial quality is almost similar to the earliest photograph again.

#### **LU2: Bean Creek & Pleasant Run**

The main change in this landscape unit is the loss of the lake and the wider “lagoons” that were strong visual and aesthetic features upstream on Pleasant Run. The lake also provided recreation with boating, fishing, swimming and skating, and, with the lagoons, served as stormwater retention area. The amount of sedimentation, requiring frequent dredging, is visible from the 1937 to 1941 aerial photographs at the end of Chapter III.

Other changes include alterations in the visual and spatial relationships of the views to and across the streams due to the growth of dense, volunteer vegetation on the banks. The trees that have recently been planted on the low land along Pleasant Run will in time recreate the tree cover seen in plans PP-CV and EC-CV. There is erosion of the stream banks, which has historically been a problem, and an accumulation of debris including chunks of asphalt and concrete in the streambeds. The 1939 Plat of Garfield Park, Figure III.7, shows extensive rock gardens along both banks of Bean Creek, extending from the Center Drive bridge south to the center axis of the Sunken Gardens, and on the west side from there almost to the Pagoda Drive bridge. This is an area of dense volunteer vegetation today.

The 1939 plan shows a network of walking paths in this area, some with sets of steps. None of these exist today except for the extension of the Pleasant Run Trail, which follows the 1930s path from Pagoda Drive north to Conservatory Drive as seen in the 2002 aerial photograph.



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The bridges continue to be visually important features in this landscape unit. In general these park structures retain their original forms and decorative qualities. The 1896 arched bridge over Bean Creek has been converted to pedestrian use with contemporary street-style bollards blocking vehicle access.

A playground, a parking lot, and two picnic shelters have been constructed near the old lake site between Bean Creek and Pleasant Run.

#### **LU3: Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial & Center Drive Walk**

The monument is unchanged and a comparison of the 1937 and 2002 aerial photographs shows that little has changed in its surroundings except for the conversion of the old entry and south end of Center Drive to a walkway. The narrower dimensions of the walk have created a larger triangle of space around the monument. Inside this space a new walk circling the monument with radiating access arms has been added. The Memorial today can be seen in Figure IV.15.

#### **LU4: Playfields, Pagoda, MacAllister Performing Arts Center, Garfield Arts Center, Burrello Family Center**

The size, visual aspect, and use of the Burrello Family Center are the largest change in this landscape unit. Organized recreational activities are now centered there and the replacement for the 1930 Olympic-sized swimming pool is adjacent to the Center. The siting of the Burrello Center at a low elevation and the relatively discrete architectural style have helped to integrate this addition into the park. Around the building, seen in Figure IV.16, are the associated water playground with brightly colored play equipment, an outdoor basketball court, and a large parking lot. A recently built pedestrian bridge connects the Family Center with another parking lot, playground, and picnic shelters in the adjoining landscape unit across Bean Creek.

As seen in the comparative photographs of Figures V.11 and V.12, the Pagoda remains the same although the surrounding area has changed with the addition of the playground, a double parking lot on Pagoda Drive with a wide delivery/ walk access, and picnic shelters. Generally these are sited in a manner that does not interfere with the iconic status of the Pagoda. The now-mature pines next to the Pagoda, seen in Figure IV.20, enhance the “oriental” style of the structure.

The 1930s swimming pool, seen in Figure V.13, has been filled in and surfaced as a parking lot for the renovated MacAllister Center for the Performing Arts amphitheater (Figure V.14). The MacAllister Center stage is housed in a brick building open on the stage side and facing increased amount of permanent seating on the sloped lawn.

The Community Shelter/ Arts Center, presented as it looked when it opened in 1922 (Figure V.15), remains the same externally (Figure V.16). The low shrubs in front, shown in the older photograph, have been replaced by a planting of flowering crabapples. The building still anchors the expanse of the playing fields as it did in the 1930s (Figures V.17 and V.18). The interior is due to be renovated to accommodate instruction and exhibition facilities for all the art forms.

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#### **LU5: Grove of Remembrance & Northwest Grove**

The number of memorial trees in the Grove has declined, the tree markers are gone, and the only identification remaining is a painted wooden sign. The related memorials to the American War Mothers and to the organization's founder remain. The meadow-like character of the unit with single and grouped trees is retained, though there are far fewer trees, and Fire Station #29 has been added on the parkland adjacent to Raymond Street. The railroad overpass for Pleasant Run Parkway North Drive and the stone-faced railroad bridge over Pleasant Run are in place and have become visually more interesting over the years with the addition of covering vegetation.

#### **LU6: The Sledding Hill & Northeast Area**

The open meadow with views in from the neighborhood remains intact despite sparser tree cover. Likewise, the hillside topography used for sledding remains largely unchanged. The alterations within this unit include the removal of Pleasant Run Parkway South Drive from the park and the partial use of the original alignment for the new greenway Pleasant Run Trail. There has been recent extensive tree planting on the high ground along South Garfield Drive. Large, old, deciduous trees and groups of mature conifers remain, however a number of massive stumps testify to the passage of time and the effects of the 1992 tornado. Walks seen in the 1937 aerial photograph have disappeared, but the sets of steps on the slopes to the center drive, seen in 2004 in Figure V.20 are still in place. Figure V.19, looking south, and Figure V.20, looking north, both show the base of the hill, and the similarity of the landscape through time.

### **D. CONCLUSION**

The Garfield Park landscape shows both change and continuity since the 1930s. While the types of recreation available in the park have remained, marked changes in park facilities have been made. The removal of much of the pedestrian path system and alterations of park drives have distinctly altered the experience of the park and access to the scenic landscape. The ways the park is used have shifted with new facilities and their related parking lots. A comparison of the various period and existing condition comparison plans (*Plans PP-CD and EC-CD, PP-CW and EC-CW, PP-CS and EC-CS, PP-CV and EC-CV*) illustrates substantial changes in the circulation system, vegetation, and condition of the water features. Some changes are the result of loss or removal of elements, generally due to levels and duration of funding for maintenance and personnel, while other changes reflect an increase in population and the resulting impact on the landscape from use and through intentional accommodation to user needs.

Current vehicle circulation has fewer drives and the remaining roads serve through-traffic and access to structural/ recreational features more directly than to provide the pleasure-driving park experience of the 1930s (*Plans PP-CD and EC-CD*). The closure of interior connections in the two historic loop drives to prevent undesirable cruising has eliminated much of the driving experience of the park landscape. Additionally, larger space is devoted to parking. The six original bridges are in use though one has been changed to a pedestrian bridge. There are far fewer walks within the park landscape today than in the 1930s and the internal path loop system



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has been eliminated (*Plans PP-CW and EC-CW*). Present day paths have been designed to expedite the transportation of pedestrians between parking lots and facilities and destinations.

Changes in the composition and form of park vegetation have drastically changed the experience of the park landscape (*Plans PP-CV and EC-CV*). Many trees were lost in the 1992 tornado, while others have succumbed to age or disease. Recent planting initiatives over the past two decades continue in the tradition of the voluminous planting operations of the early history of the park. Despite these recent efforts there is reduced tree canopy today. The floral planting of the Sunken Gardens has purposefully been kept similar to that of the 1930s though it has been streamlined to cut costs.

The alignment of the park watercourses of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run remain consistent although the lake historically located at the confluence of the channels is gone (*Plan PP-CS and EC-CS*). Erosion of the stream banks remains a constant despite a reduction of maintenance efforts to repair it or to clean out the debris in streams. Water quality also remains questionable. Adjacent banks have more opportunistic, invasive tree and herbaceous species than in the 1930s.

The Pagoda, Shelter House (now the Garfield Arts Center), and the Conservatory (ca. 1954 redesign) represent the structures of the 1930s. The Burrello Center and the MacAllister Center for the Performing Arts represent the new generation of buildings in the park. The extant historic facilities and the contemporary additions and replacements provide continued support and offerings to the community and city landscape.

Increased urban drainage and storm run-off has exacerbated water course stability and management issues. Changes to clearing of vegetation or, alternately, its biotic release and lack of attention have altered the visual and environmental character of Pleasant Run and Bean Creek. Today the value of urban streams as environmental resources, storm water management features and recreational opportunities is widely recognized. The streams of Garfield Park have greater potential than is being realized in the current park status.

The bridges and the site furnishings of the Sunken Gardens stand as a testimony to the care that went into all facets of design for the park. Their inclusion as part of the Indianapolis Parks and Boulevards listing on the National Register of Historic Places applauds the efforts over the years to retain original elements and the recent campaigns to renew the park.

The evolution of the Garfield Park landscape is a significant indicator of the civic, recreational, and environmental values of the surrounding community, the city of Indianapolis, and the nation. Changes in national trends and values are reflected in modifications of park facilities, however there remains a sense of commemoration in the park that refers not only to the celebration of people and events but also to the respect of the community and staff for the park and the values it represents.

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**Figure V.1** A 1924 view from the Conservatory entrance west over the drive, Overlook, and Sunken Gardens with the fountains. The spatial relationships of these elements along the axis are apparent. (R-PO130\_87105-F.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.2** A pedestrian terrace overlooking the Sunken Gardens replaces the Overlook drive today. The steps and axial, symmetrical gardens are similar to the 1924 view. (R-V-2-HL.jpg)

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**Figure V.3** The 1917 Gardens with formal design, planting, and custom-designed furnishings. The open north boundary with houses is visible. (R-PO130\_61798-F.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.4** From outside the Gardens, the new perimeter fence encloses the paths, plantings, and furnishings replicating the historic elements. There are more trees to the north and a single flowering cherry on the right. (R-V-4-HL.jpg)



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**Figure V.5** The 1920 floral bed at the west end of the Gardens. The strong forms of exotic tropical plants create a focal point and terminate the axis. (R-PO130\_71761-F.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.6** In 2003, framing a central taro plant, the cannas are still used to achieve a bold texture and effect that matches the historic look. A spruce screen, rather than deciduous trees, forms the background. (R-V-6-HL.jpg)

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**Figure V.7** A 1937 view east across the Gardens to the Overlook and original Conservatory. There were plantings in the central panel at that period. (R-PO130\_238280F-C.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.8** A 2003 view across the Gardens to the present Conservatory with its 1954 Art Deco façade and the contemporary north extension. The center panel is not planted as it was historically. (R-V-8-HL.jpg)



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**Figure V.9** The statue of General Lawton at the time of dedication in 1915. The neighborhood is sparsely built, with new trees planted in the buffer area. No planting has been done around the statue. (R-11.jpg IHPC)

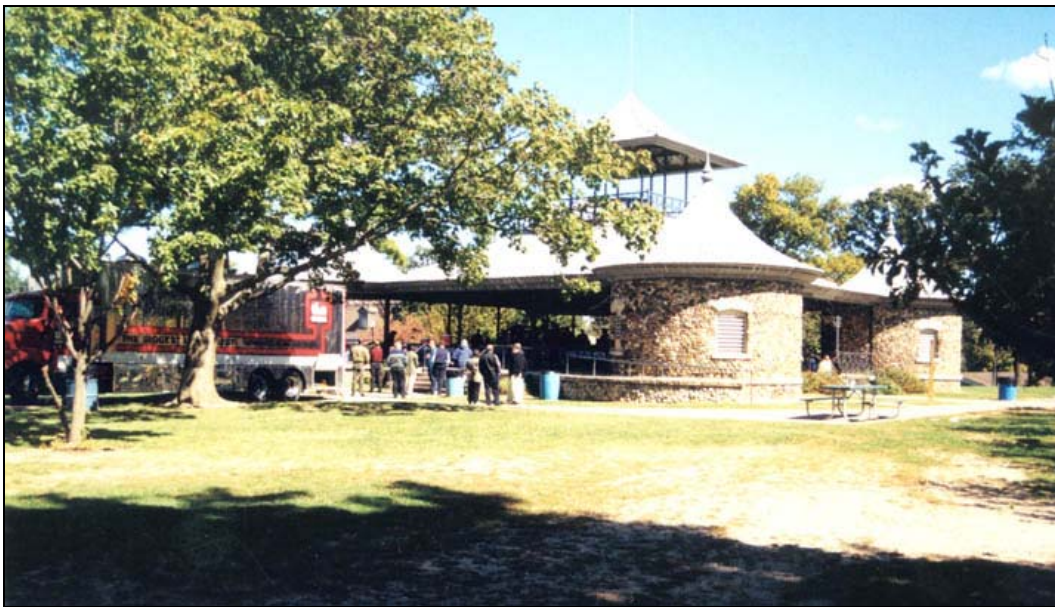


**Figure V.10** In 2003 the statue of General Lawton is backed by mature spruce with the mature buffer of trees beyond. Annuals are planted on the base of the monument. (R-V-10-HL.jpg)

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**Figure V.11** An early image of the Pagoda on an undated postcard, circa 1910s. Though renovated twice, the structure has the same materials and details today. (R-O391\_000\_0100\_D6242.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.12** The Pagoda in 2003. Louvered shutters have been added and the access walk is evident from the position of the delivery truck. The trashcans and picnic table are contemporary additions. On the opposite side of the structure, a highly developed garden and playground were recently added. (R-V-12-HL.jpg)



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**Figure V.13** The new Olympic-sized swimming pool in 1930 surrounded by maturing trees. (R-PO130\_216948-F.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.14** The same view in 2003. The space is now a parking lot for the MacAllister Performing Arts Center and the Garfield Arts Center. (R-V-14-HL.jpg)

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**Figure V.15** The Outdoor Shelter, or Community House, as it was known at the time of this photograph in 1922. (R-PO130\_79673-F.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.16** Now called the Garfield Arts Center, the structure looks the same. The dormers have been changed slightly and flowering crabapples planted along the front. (R-V-16-HL.jpg)



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**Figure V.17** In 1922 Community House looked over the extensive playing fields as it does today. The Pagoda with a screen of cedar hedging is visible on the right. (R-PO130\_79672\_F.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.18** The extent of the playing fields is apparent in this 2003 view of the Garfield Arts Center. The now-mature pines by the Pagoda are visible and the parking lot in the foreground is contemporary. (R-V-18-HL.jpg)

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**Figure V.19** An early postcard view looking south along the wide Main Drive, (also labeled Center or Garfield Drive) which could accommodate parking. The rise of the sledding hill is on the left. Dense and varied tree planting is evident. (R-PO391\_27003.jpg IHS)



**Figure V.20** A similar view looking north in 2003 with the sledding hill rise on the right. A few of the previous trees remain and others have been planted. The drive is now known as Conservatory Drive. (R-V-20-HL.jpg)





# Garfield Park

## Cultural Landscape Report

### Indianapolis, Indiana

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**Friends of Garfield Park Inc.**  
P.O. Box 33002  
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*in cooperation with*

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**203.852.9966**

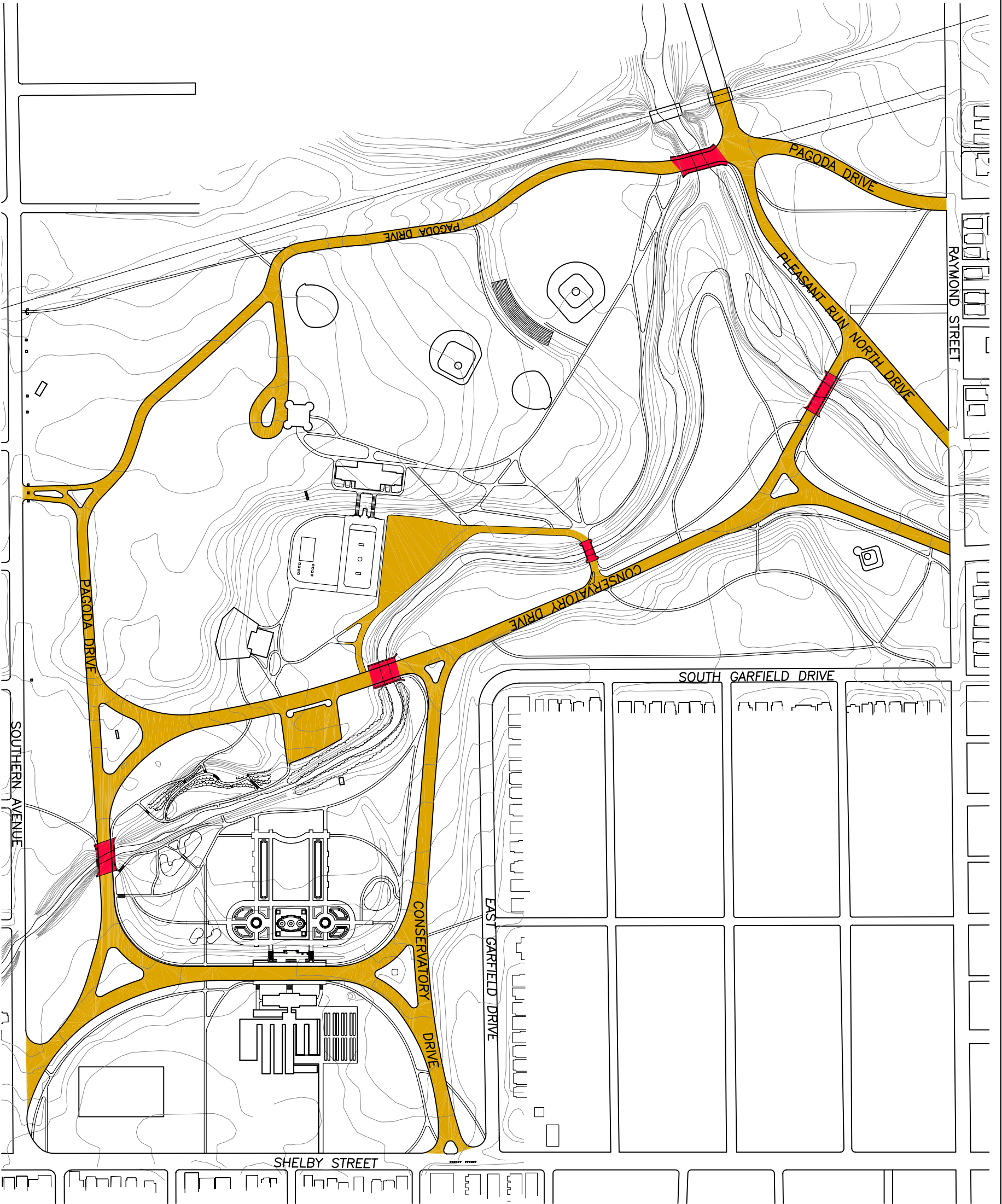
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*Drawing Title:*

**c 1930 Drives & Parking Plan**

*Date:*  
**2004**

*Drawing Number:*  
**PP-DP**



#### SYMBOL KEY

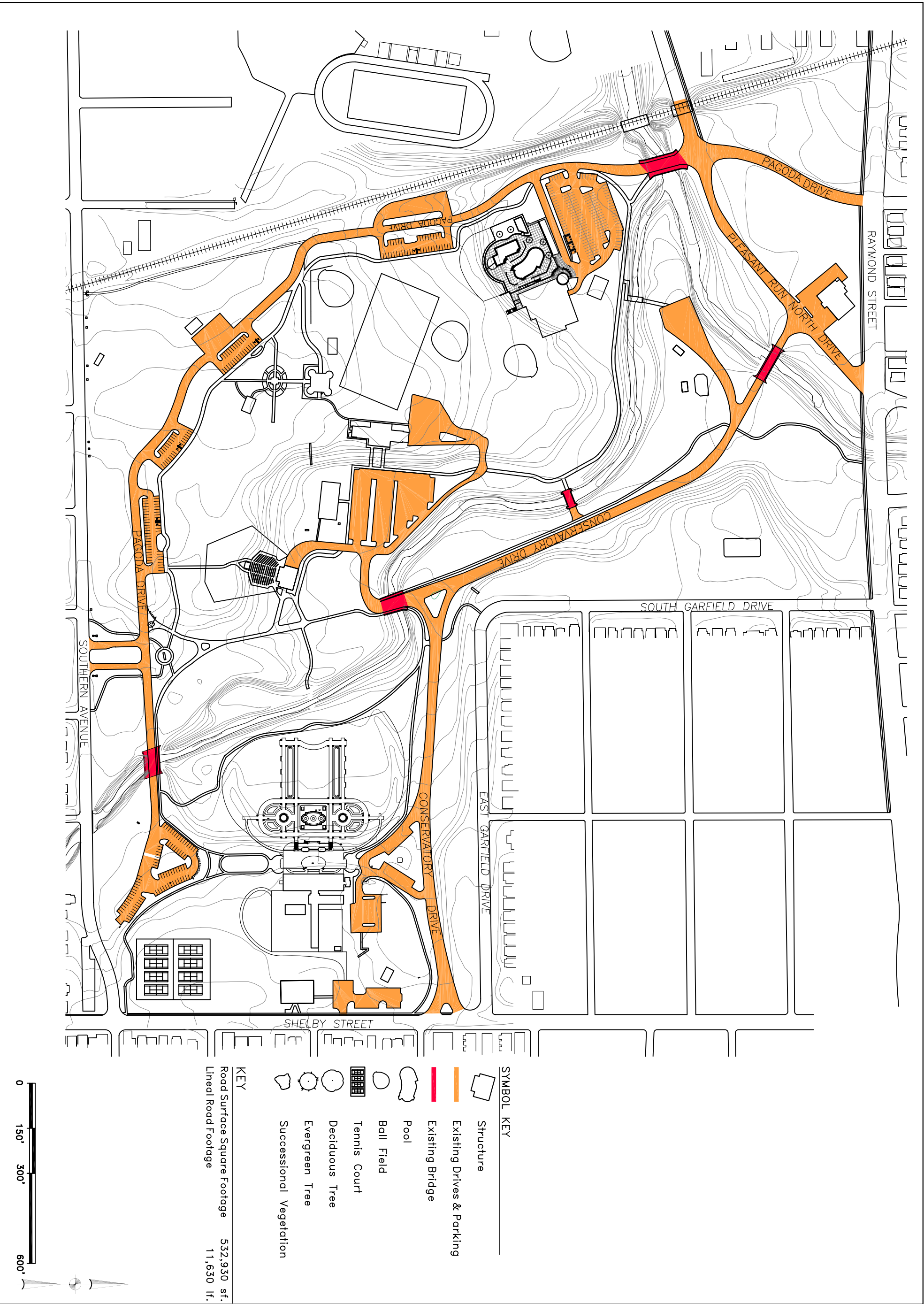
- Structure
- Existing Drives & Parking
- Existing Bridge
- Pool
- Ball Field
- Tennis Court
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree Canopy
- Existing Evergreen Tree Canopy

#### KEY

Road Surface Square Footage 568,850 sf.  
Lineal Road Footage 15,450 lf.







# 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:

501 Lake Road  
Charlotte, VT 05445  
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street  
Norwalk, CT 06850  
203.852.9966

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Drawing Title:

Existing Conditions  
Drives & Parking Plan

Date:  
2004

Drawing Number:  
EC-DP





# Garfield Park

## Cultural Landscape Report

### Indianapolis, Indiana

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*Landscape Architect:*  
**Heritage Landscapes**  
*Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners:*

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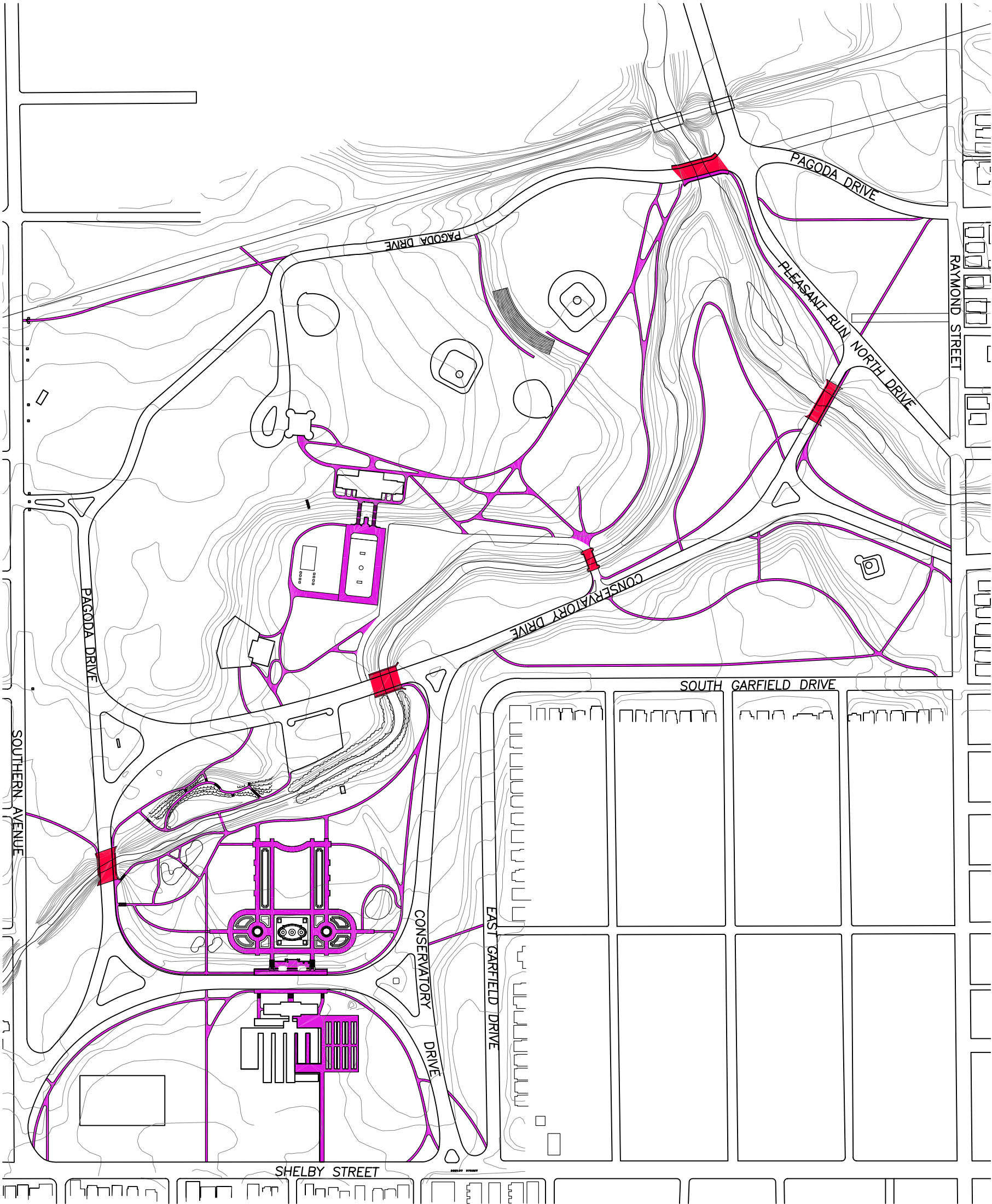
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*Drawing Title:*


c 1930 Paths Plan


*Date:*  
2004


*Drawing Number:*  
PP-PP




#### SYMBOL KEY


 Structure

 Existing Paths


 Existing Bridge


 Pool


 Ball Field

 Tennis Court


 Existing Deciduous Tree

 Existing Evergreen Tree

 Existing Deciduous Tree Canopy

 Existing Evergreen Tree Canopy

#### KEY

 Path Surface Square Footage 246,710 sf.

 Lineal Path Footage 29,550 lf.









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*Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners:*

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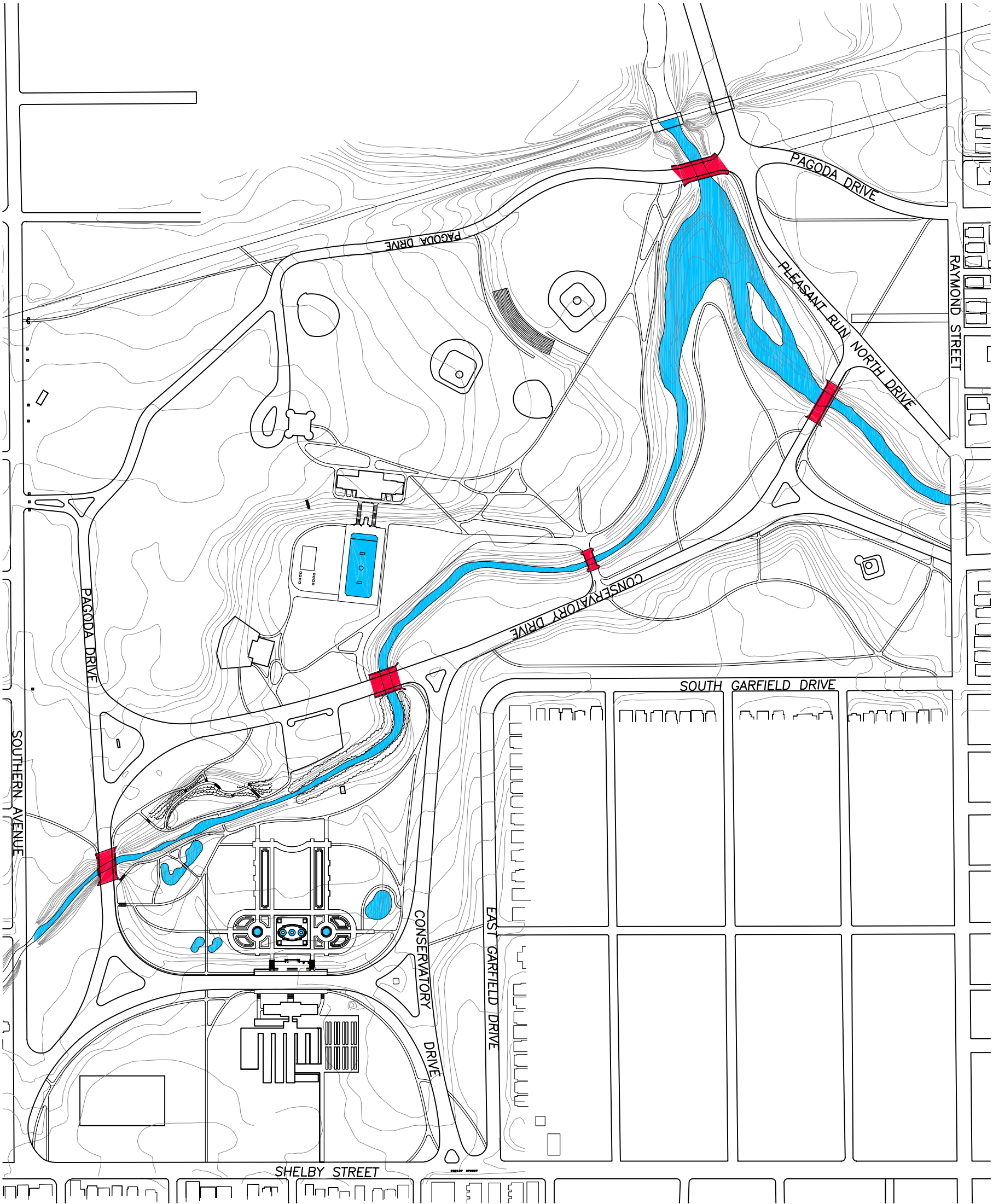
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*Drawing Title:*

**c 1930 Streams,  
Lake & Pools Plan**

*Date:*  
**2004**

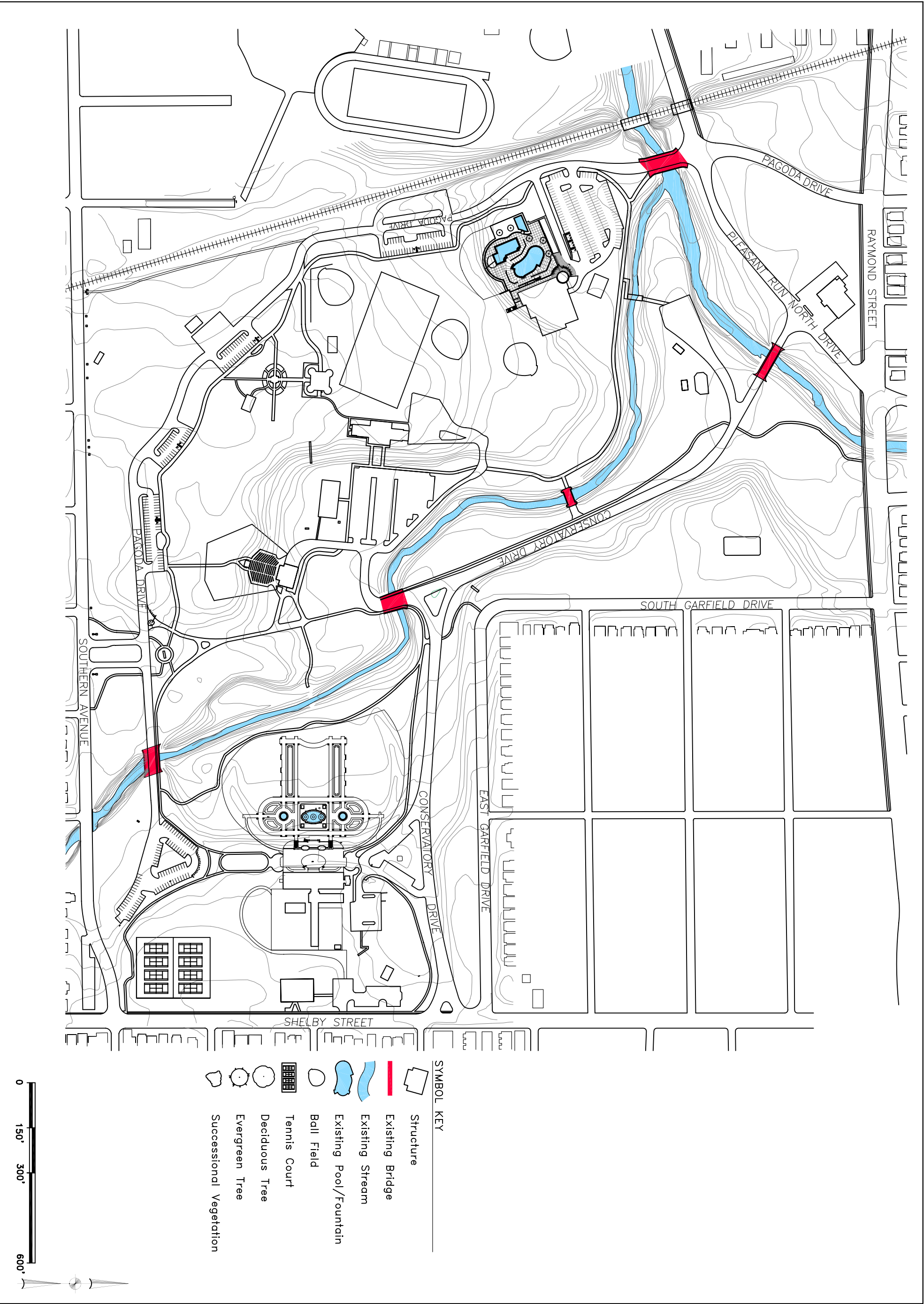
*Drawing Number:*  
**PP-SP**



#### SYMBOL KEY

- Structure
- Existing Bridge
- Existing Stream
- Existing Pool/Fountain
- Ball Field
- Tennis Court
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree Canopy
- Existing Evergreen Tree Canopy





# Garfield Park

## Cultural Landscape Report

### Indianapolis, Indiana

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*Landscape Architect:*  
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*Drawing Title:*

**Existing Conditions  
Streams & Pools Plan**

*Date:*  
**2004**

*Drawing Number:*  
**EC-SP**





# Garfield Park

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*Preservation Landscapes Architects & Planners:*

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*Drawing Title:*

**c 1930 Vegetation Plan**

*Date:*  
2004

*Drawing Number:*  
PP-VP

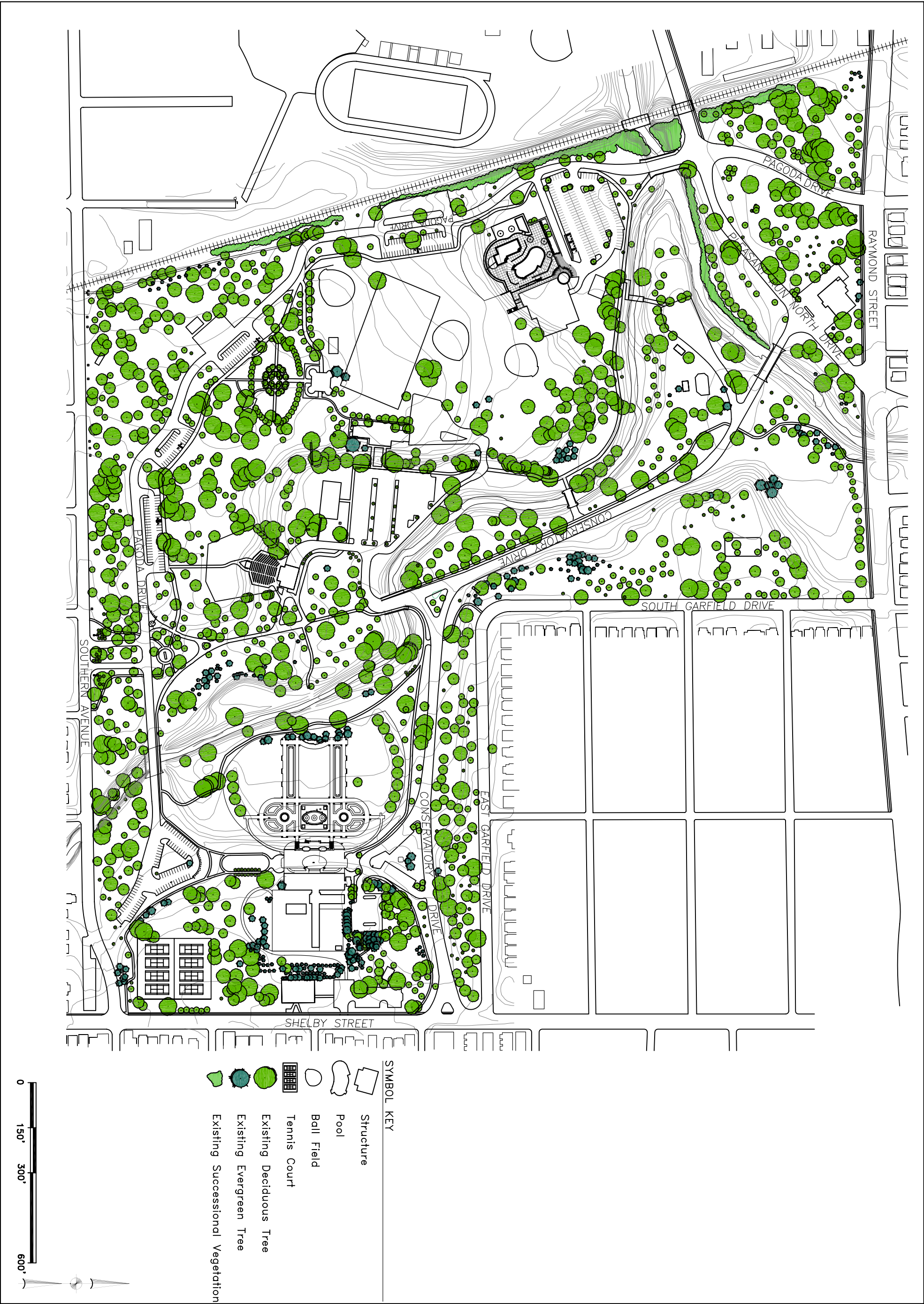


#### SYMBOL KEY

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

0 150' 300' 600'





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*Drawing Title:*

**Existing Conditions  
Vegetation Plan**

*Date:*  
**2004**

*Drawing Number:*  
**EC-VP**