State Historic Preservation Office



CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY - LANDSCAPES * OLMSTED COVER SHEET

Please submit completed form to: Architectural Survey Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office, Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development
450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5, Hartford, CT 06103

PROPERTY NAME (Current/Historic)				
City of New Haven Plan				
COUNTY	TOWN/CITY	VILLAGE		
New Haven	New Haven			
JOB NUMBER				
Primary: 03352 Related Job Numbers: 05	5311, 05312, 05313, 05314, 05	315, 05316		
Landscape Type				
\square Park, Parkway, Recreation Area. Scenic	Reservation			
⊠ City/Regional Plan, Improvement Projec	t			
\square Subdivision, Suburban Community				
☐ College/School Campus				
\square Grounds of Residential Institution				
☐ Grounds of Public Building				
□ Private Estate / Homestead				
□ Cemetery / Burial Lot / Memorial / Monument				
☐ Grounds of Commercial / Industrial Building				
☐ Country Club / Resort, Hotel, Club				
☐ Grounds of Church				
□ Arboretum, Garden				
□ Exhibition, Fair				
☐ Miscellaneous				
DATE OF ORIGINAL PROJECT: 1908–1924; 1931				
SUBSEQUENT PROJECTS:				

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DESIGNER(S) (primary)
⊠ Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.
☐ John Charles Olmsted
□ Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.
⊠ Other firm member(s): George Gibbs
☐ Other notes:
Other Designers (prior to or following Olmsted project): Cass Gilbert, architect
Repositories consulted with source materials
⊠ Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Olmsted Archives (online albums)
⊠ Library of Congress
⊠ Olmsted Online (OlmstedOnline.org)
□ National Archives and Record Administration
□ Connecticut State Library
☐ Hartford History Center

Observations regarding features characteristic of Olmsted firm design

This is the catch-all job number for the 1910 *Plan for New Haven* (Report) and the associated *Map* that was produced by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and Cass Gilbert for the New Haven Civic Improvement Commission. The Report is full of suggestions for the Commission to act on, but only those projects that became individual job numbers (e.g., the five park projects) were surveyed for this project.

The report appears to be largely the work of Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. as a planning document that combines his experience at Chicago's Columbian Exposition, where he worked with his father as well as in Burnham's office, and was then followed by his time on the McMillan Commission for Washington, D.C. To quote from the title of the new (2022) Elizabeth Hope Cushing's biography of Jr., the Report is an example of Olmsted's ideas of "Beauty, Efficiency and Economy" and bridges the Beaux-Arts inspired architecture and civic art urban plan to the "City Practical" plan driven by broader social and environmental concerns.

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I	PROPERTY NAME (Current/Historic)					
D	City of New Haven Plan (Job #03352)	T				
E	COUNTY New Haven	TOWN/CITY New Haven	VILLAGE			
N T			1			
;	STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) City-wide project					
F	OWNER(S) □ PRIVATE ⋈ MUNICIPAL □ STATE □ FEDERAL □ TRIBAL □ EASEMENT					
ı	City of New Haven					
С	LAT/LONG COORDINATES ⊠ Center Point □ Polygon					
A	41.306956, -72.92819					
T 	PARCEL INFORMATION Acres: N/A PID(s): Numerous MBLU(s): Numerous					
0	USE (Present) (Historic)					
N						
	SURVEY TYPE					
	☐ Reconnaissance-Level ☐ Intensive-Level					
D E	LANDSCAPE TYPE (Check all that apply) □ Designed □ Vernacular □ Cultural/Ethnographic □ Agricultural □ Linear □ System/Multi-Site					
S	☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Institutional ☐ Maritime ☐ Green ☐ Park- Active Recreation ☐ Park-Passive Recreation or Commemorative					
С	☐ Other – specify:	ivo recordation of Commont	nauvo			
R	DATE OR PERIOD (Include source of date)					
Р	1908–1924, 1931 (Olmsted Research Guide Online)					
T	DESIGNERS (Entities that created, designed of the District o		ne landscape)			
0	•					
N	DESIGN SCOPE (For designed landscape					
	City plan that covers a wide range of impro	vements including streets, pa	arks, architecture, etc.			
	LOCATION OF DRAWINGS/IMAGES/SOL	JRCE MATERIAL				
	Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site and Library of Congress – Olmsted Associates Records					
	VISUAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY (Check boxes for the qualities that are key features of this landscape. If					
	attaching descriptive narrative, consider these categories.)					
	□ Layout & Spatial Relationships		ter Features			
	☐ Circulation☐ Topography	□ Dra				
	☐ Plantings/Vegetation		☐ Buildings/Structures/Objects☐ Recreational Space			
	☐ Views & Vistas	□ Oth	er:			
	☐ Boundaries	⊠ Des	sign Style: City Beautiful Movement			

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C O N	EXISTING CONDITION ⊠ Recognizable □ Not Extant/Not Recognizable Changes: Century of New Haven's continued development						
D I T I O N	POTENTIAL THREATS ☐ None Known ☑ Infrastructure Improvements ☐ Onsite Development ☐ Adjacent Development ☐ Vandalism ☐ Overuse ☐ Deferred Maintenance ☐ Invasive Vegetation ☐ Environmental – specify: ☐ Other – specify:						
E N	SETTING (One sentence description) 1910 planning study for the city of New Haven with a broad scope						
V I R	VEGETATION □ Maintained Open Land □ Natural Open Land □ Woodland/Forest □ Wetland □ Specimen Plants □ Other – specify:						
O N	SLOPE □ Level/Nearly Level ⊠ Moderate Slope □ Steep Slope Elevation (ASML): Varied						
M E N T	□ Northwest Highlands □ Western Uplands □ Western Coastal Slope ⋈ Central Valley						
Н	SUMMARY (Provide a brief overview in this space. More detailed narrative can be attached.)						
S	Civic Improvement Commission contra comprehensive plan for New Haven. S			aw Olmsted, Jr. to prepare a			
T O R Y	NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATION ☐ Recommended Eligible (Criterion ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D) ☐ Not Eligible ☐ Not Evaluated Explanation: The scope of the 1910 plan and assessing its status 2021-2022 is beyond the scope of this survey but is worthy of being done NR Listed: ☐ District-Contributing ☐ District-Non-Contributing ☐ Individual ☐ Insufficient Documentation						
R E	NAME Lucy Lawliss	ORGANIZA Red Bridge	-	DATE December 2021			
P O R	ADDRESS 2100 Green Street, San Francisco, California 94123						
T E	PHOTOGRAPHER Lucy Lawliss		DATE September 13 & 16, 2021	□ Permission to use photographs (public domain)			
D B Y	SURVEY METHOD ⊠ Site Visit/In-Person Walkover ⊠ Dr	rive-through/\		eview Only			

ATTACHMENTS (Include the following items in the PDF)

□ Location Map	⊠ Site Map	□ Photographs with captions	(if applicable)

CONTINUATION SHEET New Haven Plan / Commission on Improvement of the City (#03352) / New Haven

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (Visual Assessment Summary)

Layout & Spatial Relationships. The comprehensive planning effort undertaken by Cass Gilbert and Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. took all of the following visual assessments into consideration in the 1910 report. Related projects carried out by Olmsted Brothers for the parks (#05311 Edgewood Park, #05312 New Haven Green, #05313 East Rock Park, #05314 Beaver Pond Park, #05315 West River Memorial Park, and #05316 East Shore Park/Townsend Tract) are applications of these visual assessments at a site level and are covered on separate survey forms.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

In 1908, the New Haven Civic Improvement Commission, largely under the leadership of the Commission's Secretary, George Dudley Seymour, undertook a comprehensive study for the city with architect, Cass Gilbert, and landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. The plan followed on the heels of two other major urban planning efforts accomplished by Olmsted father and son: Olmsted Sr. for his part in planning the Beaux-Arts composition for the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893, and Olmsted Jr. for his role as a member of 1901 McMillan Commission that produced a plan for Washington, D.C., a direct outcome of the Exposition's success. The Columbian Exposition which launched the national "City Beautiful" style is one of two major projects where the young Olmsted learned his craft under his father's direction: The other being Biltmore estate at Asheville. N.C.

While Cass Gilbert had done some campus planning, there would seem to be no question that Olmsted took the city planning lead for New Haven and yet, receives very little credit for his work: None of the parks that are first described in the plan have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and national significance as an urban and conservation planner are just beginning to be recognized.¹

The success of what became known as the McMillan Plan was followed by Olmsted Jr.'s appointment by President Taft to Washington D. C.'s newly created Commission of Fine Arts in 1910, to oversee the plan's implementation, which is the same year that the New Haven plan was published and the year that Olmsted Jr. delivered the first concept plan to the Sage Foundation Realty for Forest Hills Gardens. The breath and richness of Olmsted Jr's planning work is worthy of study and this first highpoint of work in the first decade of the 20th century that includes the City of New Haven is significant.

It is interesting to see that the first piece of correspondence in the Olmsted Brother's New Haven job file is a short note from June 1907, presumably written by Olmsted Jr (although unsigned) reads: "I have been much interested in reading your [George Dudley Seymour] letter in the New Haven Register—"to make New Haven a City Beautiful"—and thank you for sending it to me." It is immediately followed by a letter from Mr. Seymour hoping he can secure Olmsted's expertise along with architect, Cass Gilbert's and "Mr. McKim's" to create an improvement plan for the city. Mr. Seymour also asks for Olmsted to "send me the 'story of your life'" because 'the New Haven public will be very much interested now in you . . . I tell people that you are the first landscape architect in the country and find them immediately interested."

Along with a contract to secure "Mr. Olmstead", the firm has pasted a small article from the newspaper that reads "George Gibbs, the assistant of Frederick Law Olmstead, is here working on the city beautiful plans. Mr. Olmstead in touring the city found a most interesting situation and an opportunity at small cost to beautify and make more convenient the parks around the city. He paid particular attention to the parks and boulevards . . . he had not finished his touring when he was obliged to go to Boston. . . Cass Gilbert will come next week to this city to submit a preliminary draft of plans for the Ives library."

In addition to George Dudley Seymour, a Yale graduate and New Haven patent attorney, the commission included city leaders such as Judge John P. Studley who was elected mayor and served three, two-year

CONTINUATION SHEET New Haven Plan / Commission on Improvement of the City (#03352) / New Haven

terms from 1901-07; Rolllin S. Woodruff, who became Connecticut's governor in 1907; industrialist, Frederick F. Brewster, whose home, Edgerton, has since become a city park; and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., brother to Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes (Khakum Wood, Job # 02924), and was second in command to Yale University president and assistant rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church from 1900-18.

Although Olmsted Jr. acknowledges to Seymour in an article that is published in New Haven's *Morning Journal* in January of 1908 that neither he nor Gilbert have skills as "municipal diagnosticians," Olmsted has an amazing grasp on the kind of information that will be needed in order to make recommendations that "would contribute most to the satisfaction of its citizens." In the same article he proceeds to make an exhaustive list of all the information they will be gathering from population statistics to areas of the cities occupied by "streets and squares . . . by parks and public grounds . . . by cemeteries . . . by water and marshes."

After two years of work the *Plan for New Haven* was delivered as a report (Report) with detailed recommendations with photographs from around the city to illustrate the recommendations along with a color-coded "Plan to Accompany Report of Improvement Commission" (Plan) of the city of New Haven with city streets, topography, and a key of existing and proposed work. Numbers on the Plan coordinate with descriptions in the Report. Because the Plan is really an illustration and discussion of two green belts of parks and reservations proposed to circle the city, taking in West and the Quinnipiac Rivers into the scheme, it must be largely a production of the Olmsted firm. Of the 82 circled numbers, six parks became separate job numbers for the Olmsted Brothers: #05311 Edgewood Park, #05312 New Haven Green, #05313 East Rock Park, #05314 Beaver Pond Park, #05315 West River Memorial Park, and #05316 East Shore Park/Townsend Tract

The subsequent thorough analysis of the New Haven plan and the impact of the landscape recommendations does not seem to have been done. The focus of reviews and analyses to date have been around the successes and failures of the architectural recommendations, many of which were in the works as the planning work began—including the railroad station and public library, both designed by Cass Gilbert More emphasis has been placed around the politics-of-the-day that did not support construction of the proposed plaza and boulevard—the most Beaux-Arts recommendation in the plan—that would have connected the new train station to downtown.

The scope of the 1910 plan and assessing its status 2021-22 is beyond the scope of this survey but is worthy of being done. As stated, the individual projects for Olmsted Brothers that arose from this plan are surveyed but their cumulative value and significance is still to be recognized and valued.

REFERENCES

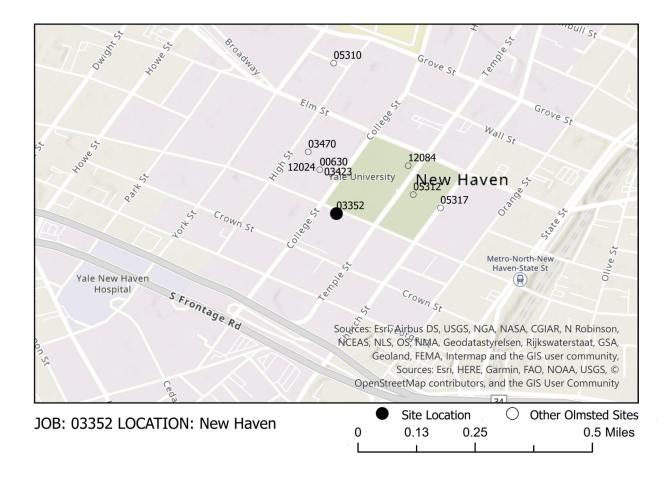
Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. & Cass Gilbert Plan for New Haven. Preface by Vincent J. Scully; Introduction by Alan J. Plattus; Afterword by Douglas W. Rae. Trinity University Press. 2012

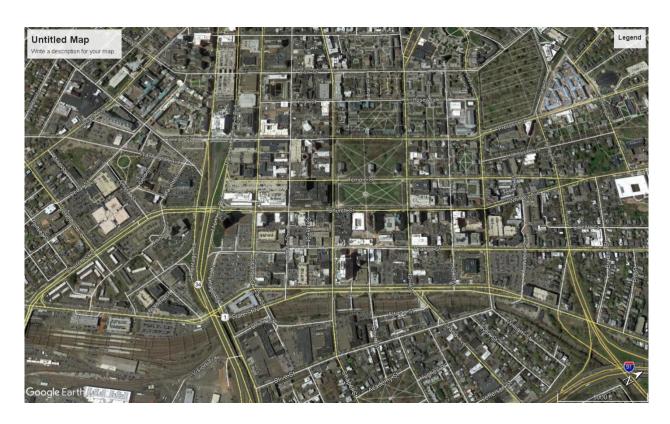
¹ The first full-length biography of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. is about to be published (2022) by Elizabeth Hope Cushing, titled: *Beauty, Efficiency and Economy: A Life of Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., Landscape Architect. Planner and Conservationist*

² A facsimile edition of the *Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. & Cass Gilbert Plan for New Haven* was produced in 2012 with a preface by Yale University art historian, Vincent Scully (1920-2017) and with an introduction by Alan J. Plattus, Yale University professor of architecture and urbanism and founding director of the Urban Design Workshop.

CONTINUATION SHEET New Haven Plan / Commission on Improvement of the City (#03352) / New Haven

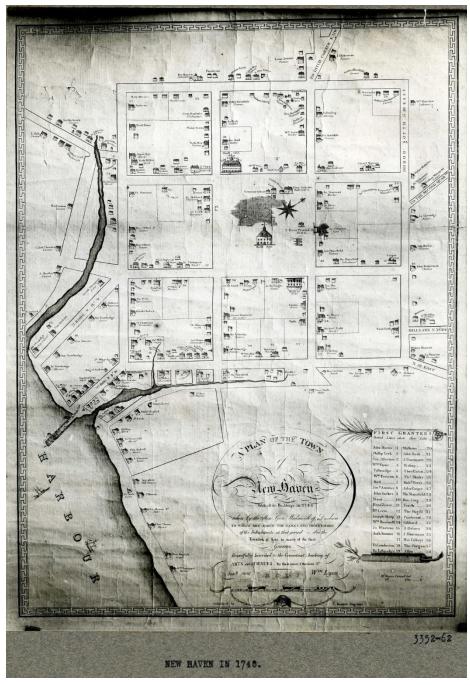
GRAPHICS







Preliminary Plan, Improvement of the City of New Haven, 1908, Cass Gilbert and F.L.O. (illegible). (Source: courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site)



New Haven in 1748, from Olmsted Firm files. (Source: courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site)

CONTINUATION SHEET New Haven Plan / Commission on Improvement of the City (#03352) / New Haven



View looking northwest along Edgewood Avenue at Edgewood Park. (All photographs taken by the author in 2021 unless otherwise noted)



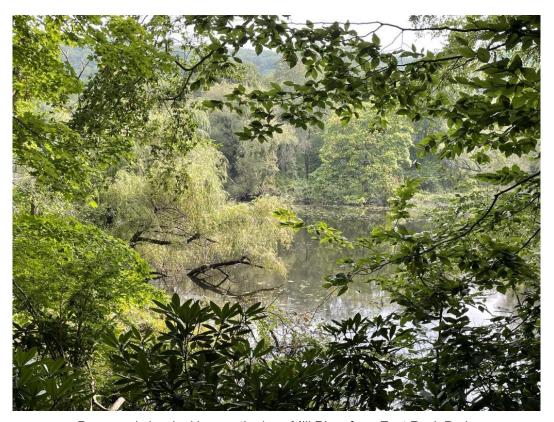
Preserved view of the West River at Edgewood Park, as recommended in the 1910 plan.



Another view of the marshes at West River from Edgewood Park.



Upgraded crossing at East Rock Road at East Rock Park.



Preserved view looking south along Mill River from East Rock Park.