THESIS PROJECT
TRENT SPENCE
APRIL 26, 1996

NICHOLAS H. NOYES:
AN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
MASTER PLAN
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
LANESEND

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS H. NOYES, 1928-1978

NICHOLAS H. NOYES.
PREPARED FOR

MR. AND MRS. TOM O’BRIEN
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

PREPARED BY
TRENT SPENCE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE THESIS
APRIL 26, 1996
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I would like to express my appreciation to all the people who supported, encouraged, and were indispensable in the development of this thesis project.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien for their generosity for letting me use their home as my thesis project. Without their help and understanding, I probably would not be doing this type of challenging project.

Malcolm Cairns and Tina Jones, my thesis advisors, who without their great help in getting me through this learning process, I would have probably gone off the deep end. Malcolm for his interesting viewpoints and ideas, and Tina for her help in research and taking time out to meet with me at various places.

All the different organizations that helped in finding information relevant to the project. The Indiana Historical Society, Indiana Landmarks Foundation, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., Ruth Krolce of the Indianapolis Garden Club, Park Tudor School in Indianapolis, and the Indiana State Library.

Mr. and Mrs. John Spence, my parents, and my sister Tracey for the support, understanding, and tolerance they have shown through the six stressful years of college that ended with the production of this project.

Finally, I would like to thank all of my great friends who have shown me how to have a good time in the worst of times.
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INTRODUCTION

The Crows Nest has been regarded as a premier place to live for residents in Indianapolis. Many prominent residents of Indianapolis have lived in the Crows Nest area. Few people would recognize the area as a historic designed landscape area and the homes that make up the Crows Nest. The Nicholas H. Noyes estate, now owned by Tom O'Brien, at 5625 Sunset Lane, is the particular focus of this project. The estate design is the effort of Fred Wallick, the architect, and George MacDougall and Virginia Prince, the landscape architects. A chronology of the history of the estate and its grounds is the major task of the project at this point. Many sources have been utilized for help with this chronology, including state and local repositories and interviews. With the information gathered, a site history has been formulated to aid in the development of a treatment selection for all or part(s) of the site.

SITE HISTORY FORMAT

This site history is arranged into different sections: first, a general discussion of the historic context of the development of the Crows Nest; second, the significance of the Nicholas Noyes estate, including the location and description of the landscape and surrounding land use; third, the eras of the landscape development from formative, settlement, Noyes/ MacDougall/ Prince, and O’Brien will be discussed. This outline will allow the reader to get an overview of the landscape development and what was happening socially and economically in the world and Indianapolis at this stage in American history.
THE HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROWS' NEST

The Crows Nest area got its humble beginnings from a farmer and his wife who came to the Indiana capital from Maryland. John Krise, his wife, brother, and sister came to the area in 1830. John Krise obtained the Crows Nest property and farmed it, and later on, built a grist mill near what is now Spring Mill Road. It is said that one day a young man by the name of George Norwood walked to John Krise's farm and asked for a job at the grist mill. He received the job and also married Mr. Krise's daughter. The Norwoods owned ground at Washington and Delaware Streets where the Statehouse now stands. After many years on the land, the Krise family moved to Zionsville, Indiana. Mrs. John T. Johns was the granddaughter of John Krise, and she explained in an interview with The Indianapolis News that her grandfather and father took a trip to town (Indianapolis). They went to sell the land they lived on, that is now the lovely residential area of the Crows Nest. They received $100.00 per acre in 1878.

As the years passed, several other families lived in the area along with the Krise family. The Hessong family were other early settlers on the property that now encompasses Holiday Park and down the White River to Sunset Lane. The Hessong family set aside one acre of ground to be used as a cemetery for the family. Family names included in the graveyard are Hessong, Bacon, Swords, Mustard, Gubbartt, Shook, Sharpe, Roberts, Krise, Okey, Parsley, and Dawson. One of the oldest gravestones is around 1816, Marinda Hessong, who was an infant. Another member of the Hessong family tree is Sarah VanScyoc, who was Peter Hessong's wife, who came to Indiana from Maryland on a covered wagon. Another member was Lorenzo Vanscyoc, who is also buried in the graveyard, and was said to be of Dutch, French, Irish, and German descent.

Throughout the years as the Crows Nest began to prosper as a residential area, much of the land was used for farming, mainly as cornfields. Although to this day, the little cemetery still exists, and is bounded by the properties of the Eli Lillys, Gibson Wilsons, Jack Goodmans, and Arthur Lathrops. One gravestone was deciphered and read:
“Pain was her portion,  
Physic her food  
Sighs her devotion  
Drugs did her no good  
Till Christ her Redeemer  
Who knoweth what is best  
To ease her pain  
Hath taken her to rest.”

As one reporter put it, “The roster of residents in Crows Nest has been a kind of Blue Book for all of Indianapolis for three or four generations, meaning the different families have been the proverbial pillars, both socially, and financially, of the city. Almost every other prominent name has had and does today have some kind of link, past and present, with someone living in the Crows Nest.”

The town of Crows Nest was finally incorporated into the City of Indianapolis in 1927. When one wanders onto Sunset Lane and views the wooded estates and palatial homes, it makes one ponder what humble beginnings the site actually had. Furthermore, rarely is there ever a home for sale in the area.
SIGNIFICANCE

The Nicholas Noyes estate is significant because of its association with George MacDougall and Fred Wallick, because it is a rare example of Country Place Era Landscape design in Indiana still intact, because of its historic features, its connection to the Lilly family and environment, the considerable amount of integrity that still exists today, and finally, the connection to the Garden Club Era in American landscape architectural history.

Little information is available about George MacDougall, but he was a prominent person in Indianapolis for landscape architecture. He was instrumental in the designs of many grounds of prominent and influential persons in Indianapolis. He was “imported” from Scotland by wealthy industrialist, David Parry in 1908. MacDougall designed the grounds for Parry’s estate that overlooked the White River and the Central Canal. George MacDougall incorporated existing curved roads and added a stone bridge, gates, and gatehouse into Parry’s design which is also evident in other designs of the time.

Among other work that MacDougall has done is the original design for the Eli Lilly estate, the Walter Marmon estate in Brendonwood, the Hugh McKennan Landon estate, and the Dr. Albert Cole Estate. George MacDougall was also the designer of the town of Woodstock in 1909. When the Great Depression spread across the United States, MacDougall began work on irrigation systems for the estates.

The architecture of the Nicholas Noyes estate is as significant as the grounds architecture. Fredrick Wallick was the architect, and Charles Latham was the contractor. In an interview with Charles Latham, Jr., it was said that Wallick and Latham lived on Delaware street across from one another and were good friends. As they grew up together, they formed a bond, and when Wallick was given a contract to design a home, Latham usually did the contracting.

Fredrick Wallick designed several homes in the Golden Hill area, the Fredrick K. Ayres estate in the Crows Nest, the William Ray estate on Meridian Street, and several
homes in the Meridian/Kessler neighborhood. Wallick practiced in Indianapolis in the Hume-Mansur Building. When he retired, he moved to Florida in 1939, where he finally passed away in November 1945.

The Country Estate Era of design was at its prime from 1880-1930 when the Great Depression lowered itself onto the economy of the world. American industrialists such as DuPont, Rockefeller, and Vanderbilt wanted to show their status and symbolize the culture of their time by building larger and larger country estates. The look towards Europe for "things of worth" was a way to get the point across. This moved landscape architecture, as well as architecture into a period of eclecticism. This time period, however, gave landscape architecture amazing progress as a "design art." Certain characteristics define the Country Place Era quite well and were usually present in the designs of many of the estates: service buildings, vegetable gardens, tennis courts, bathing facilities, orchards, long sweeping driveways, pools, carefully placed trees randomly spaced to take away any harshness, detail for proportion and scale, clarity of spatial structure, clarity of circulation, clarity between horizontal and vertical elements, detail in form and materials used, small plant pallettes, and the use of evergreens to convey compactness, and architectonic features.

Another significance of the Nicholas Noyes estate is the fact that most of the Crows Nest north was built by the Eli Lilly family. The area was known as "Pill Hill" since most of the Lilly executives lived on Sunset Lane. But, not only Lilly executives by name lived there, but also Nicholas Noyes who was affiliated with Eli Lilly. Nicholas Noyes was born on August 8, 1883, in Dansville, N.Y. He received a bachelor's degree from Cornell University in 1906. Following his graduation from the university, he worked for McClures Magazine and Crowell Publishing Company. Nicholas Noyes married Marguerite Lilly, who was the daughter of Evan Frost Lilly, a cousin of Eli Lilly, in 1908. In 1910, he joined Eli Lilly & Company in Indianapolis as a clerk and accountant. From there he became secretary, treasurer, and director. He was president of the Cornell University
Alumni Association, director of the Fletcher Trust Company for twelve years, president of the Paper Package Company for eleven years. He was president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce in 1926, president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, trustee of the Lawrenceville School, president of the Board of Trustees of Park Tudor School, and was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Nicholas Noyes was active in several clubs throughout the city: Indianapolis Athletic Club, Indianapolis Country Club, Meridian Hills Country Club, University Club in Indianapolis, Broad Street Club in New York, Cornell Club in New York, and the Lake Placid Club in New York, and he gave time for more than 30 years of service to the Boy's Clubs of America. Noyes was very generous with his money, giving to many charities and good causes. He gave a large part of money to build a $4.5 million Children's Pavilion at Methodist Hospital, a major gift to the Earlham Endowment Fund for the center building of a $3.65 million science complex known as Noyes Hall. Mr. Noyes was an honorary governor of the Indianapolis Museum of Art and a collector of rare books. Noyes also gave Cornell University several historic documents including the first copy of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation that was signed before an error was noticed. Over 400 items relating to Booth Tarkington were also given to Cornell University along with a collection of early American historical documents such as a set of the autographs of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, a copy of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery, two letters written by George Washington, several Lincoln manuscripts, and letters signed by 32 Presidents of the United States, and finally, a large gift of the Gettysburg Address written by Abraham Lincoln.

As can be seen, Nicholas Noyes lead a very productive life. He had many talents and understandings that not everyone possessed in his day. "He shared the gifts that he was born with and those his industry brought him and his fellow human beings are richer for it in many ways."
The Noyes estate was a feature home in the Garden Club of Indiana Home Tours sponsored by Park Tudor School in Indianapolis, successively from 1935-1964, with the exclusion of 1943-1946 due to World War II. Mrs. Noyes was a member of the Garden Club and was happy to open her home to other members to view her gardens. Mrs. Noyes’ round rose garden was a centerpiece with over 1000 roses to view.

The opening of one’s garden, like Mrs. Noyes, was not unusual for members to do. Not only did they try to make their gardens the center of attraction, but they also went to flower shows, and undertook civic, educational, and horticultural projects (Griswald, Weller, 16). Many people visited the Noyes estate when it was on display. Many found it to be their favorite garden among all the gardens in the Park Tudor School Garden Tours.
LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDSCAPE

LOCATION

The Nicholas Noyes estate is located in northwest Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, bounded by the White River, and Sunset Lane. This area was known as the town of Crows Nest during Noyes's time. The town was incorporated into the City of Indianapolis in 1927.

The legal description for the property locates it in the eastern half of the northeast quarter of section 2, Township 16 N., Range 3 E. in Marion County. The property is accessed by Sunset Lane going north and south, which is divided by Kessler Boulevard running east and west.

DESCRIPTION

The property is approximately 40 acres and sits at the southern end of Sunset Lane in Indianapolis. The property is bounded by the White River on two sides of the property. The existing conditions of the property are fair, but need to be improved to keep the integrity of the historic landscape.
SURROUNDING LAND USE

The properties surrounding the Noyes estate have maintained a consistent land use throughout the years. Using plat maps, aerial maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps, land use has been able to be tracked throughout the years.

In 1928, when the property became the Nicholas Noyes estate, it was mainly surrounded by cornfields. Within the next several years, other residences began to spring up in the area. The Noyes estate was one of the first estates to be built in the area along with the Lilly mansions also in the area. As time progressed, other newer style residences began to be built.

Across the White River, there is the Riveria Tennis Club and higher density residential housing. A canal along Westfield Boulevard was also built (of which a date is not known at this point).
LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The landscape of the Nicholas Noyes estate and the Crows Nest has been influenced by events throughout time, beginning with glacial activity and continuing through today. As discussed in the site history format, this section has been divided into four different categories: formative, or glacial activity, the settlement period, the Noyes/MacDougall landscape, and the O’Brien landscape. The facts covered in this section were compiled from written sources, historic photographs, and maps.

FORMATIVE OR GLACIAL ACTIVITY PERIOD

The following text was taken from Indiana: A History, by William E. Wilson and an unpublished Historic Landscape Report:

“The landscape is located on the Tipton Till Plain, land which was flattened by two major glaciers during the Ice Age. The Illionian Glacier passed through, followed by the Early Wisconsin glacier, and the Late Wisconsin Glacier. The presence of these glaciers in what is now central Indiana, shaped its topography. The land is flat, but many small streams and rivers cut through the area. William E. Wilson, in his book describes the area in this manner:

The result of a triple invasion of ice in the North was the leveling of hills and their crumbling into fine glacial subsoils, which in some of the farmland is many feet deep.

The land surrounding what is now Indianapolis was inhabited by Native Americans until the early nineteenth century. The Paleo-Indian Period in Indiana extends back to the Ice Age, when nomadic peoples followed the glaciers down into Indiana (to approximately 4000 B.C.). The Archaic Period, which dated from 4000 B.C. to 500 B.C. was dominated by migratory hunters who settled along the shores of streams and rivers. The
Woodland Period extended from 800 B.C. until 1400 A.D. These cultures were known as the "mound builders" and are best known for their burial mounds, found at Angel Mounds in Evansville, as well as Anderson and other areas of the state. The latest period in Native American culture in Indiana was known as the Mississippian, and extended from roughly 1400 A.D. until the removal of Native Americans from the area about 1830. Some of the more "modern" Indian cultures located in Indiana included the Miamis, Delawares, Potawatomis, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos, Weas, and Shawnees. No specific Indian settlement is known to have been located near the present site of the Crows Nest, however, consultation with the state Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is suggested for further verification of this assumption.

SETTLEMENT PERIOD

Before the Crows Nest was officially named, three families had bought the land and farmed it. The Hessongs, Lemings, and Krise families all owned the land that is now the Crows Nest (originally spelled Crow's), and farmed it extensively in the 19th century. John Krise bought land about 1830, and built a mill just south of what would later be the intersection of Spring Mill Road and Kessler Boulevard.

NOYES/MACDOUGALL LANDSCAPE

Mr. and Mrs. Noyes contracted George MacDougall to do a landscape plan for the grounds in 1929. MacDougall’s plan used the formal elements that were usually associated with the country place era, the formal allee, the square geometrical garden, and the use of an arbor (see figure ). Some of the elements of the design were used and other elements were omitted. The formal allee of dogwoods or The Hall was implemented, but the formal square garden was omitted from the whole design. The steps in the bowling green were built, but later removed when Virginia Prince installed her design. It was originally thought that George MacDougall had the most impact on the design of the grounds, but after more investigation, it was found that he gave the grounds the basic framework. It
was not until Virginia Prince installed her design that we could find significant evidence of an actual design that was implemented and installed.

**NOYES/PRINCE LANDSCAPE**

In 1931, the Noyes' contracted Virginia Prince from Springfield, Illinois. At this point in history, it was very unusual to have a woman as a landscape architect, but her design was the most influential in the development of the grounds. Prince also used formal elements associated with the country place era in her design. She used formal allees of apple trees on both sides of the grass panel in the center which helped to mesh together the formal hall of dogwoods by MacDougall. The use of spirea hedges pruned to form walls with flowers in front was another element used by Virginia Prince. The most significant element that Virginia Prince implemented was the formal round rose garden (see figure). Unfortunately, the rose garden no longer exists; it was a very important element that was basically the show piece of the grounds for the Indianapolis Garden Club and Mrs. Noyes. The Noyes' purchased additional land to the south of their property at a later date which is not known. This land increased the amount to approximately 40 acres. It is thought that this is why Virginia Prince designed the rose garden to open up widely to the south to embrace the open landscape.

**O'BRIEN LANDSCAPE**

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien bought the Nicholas Noyes estate in 1978. According to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C. that has records of the estate wrote, "During World War II, the gardens 'went to pot.'" This was also the scene described by Mrs. O'Brien. The O'Briens were very intrigued with the grounds and that is why they purchased the home. The O'Briens have done a great deal to try to restore the gardens; their main concern at this time is to further restore the gardens and maintain the vegetation that is rapidly maturing.
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The initial phase of the Indiana National Historic Designed Landscape Committee has identified the Noyes estate or Lanesend as potentially eligible for National Register of Historic Places nomination as a historic designed landscape. The home has had only two owners, Nicholas Noyes, and Tom O’Brien. The owners have raised questions as to how to manage the landscape, and how to restore some of the gardens. For this project, the Nicholas Noyes estate was chosen because it has been identified as being one of the premier historic landscape designs in Indiana.

GOALS

• Identify and “fill in the blanks” of chronology and history of Indiana Landscapes.
• Find historic plans for the round rose garden.
• Discover if the formal square garden ever existed.
• Through research, determine the true historic feel of the place.
• Assist the owners with documentation and applying for the National Register of Historic Places

SITE USERS

The site users of the property are not Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, but Mr. and Mrs. Tom O’Brien and family. The site is a private estate and is not open to the public.
INVENTORY

Designers such as Andrew Jackson Downing, Fredrick Law Olmsted, Sr., and Jens Jensen were prominent players on a national level of the Country Place Era. In Indiana, only a few such landscapes still exist, which is why the Nicholas Noyes estate is a jewel to be preserved. Several of the historic landscape features still exist on the site today. Present features include the topography of the site that is very steep and the house sits at the top of the incline. Most of the garden area sits within the floodplain of the White River, but an earthen levee surrounds the property. There are no natural features on the site except for the White River, all other features of the site are man-made. The circulation system of the grounds is very well pronounced. Sunset Lane is the main access which serves as the long driveway to the home, where it meets a small circular driveway attached to the home. Limestone stairs and pathways lead around the house to the steep slope in the back. Again limestone steps cascade down the steep slope of the hill and a grass pathway or sight line continues through a formal garden to a terminus sculpture and vegetation. A stone pathway also goes through the rock garden that goes down the side of the hill to the south of the home. Finally, a dirt road runs along the perimeter of the property along the White River levee. According to Mrs. O’Brien, the vegetation, especially most of the mature trees, was part of the original planting plan. There are several different species of trees that exist today, some included are Dogwoods, Norway Spruce, apple trees, Redbuds, Maples, and Oaks, just to name a few. A mature formal garden still exists on the main axis that leads from the top of the hill and down the limestone stairs. There is also a formal knot garden that has mature yews. A heavily forested area of trees still exists with different species of trees. Finally, along the rock garden there are different varieties of annuals and perennials. There are two water features that are still intact today. Those water features include the rock garden water that trickles into a larger pool at the terminus, and a swimming pool at the foot of the hill. Furnishings and objects on the site include two original benches that
are located along the descending limestone stairs, a birdhouse, (although not original to the design), a sculpture of Mary located at the terminus of the main formal garden axis, cherub sculptures randomly placed in the rock garden, a patio area, and finally, a children’s swing set. Structures that exist on the site are a tennis court, bath house for the swimming pool, a well house located on the levee of the White River, arbors located in the formal axis garden, terraces with the bottom terrace including small bollard columns and balustrades, and finally, a pole barn used for storage, located in the wooded section of the property. Views from the patio area in the back of the home looking east along the long vista axis is spectacular. The White River is not visible because of the mature vegetation along the river. The lawn in front of the home and the drive are small and private, and not until one passes through the home onto the east sun porch and terrace can the views be appreciated. Another spectacular view is down the bluff into the floodplain looking northwest where one gets a view of the rock garden and pool, steep bluff and terraces, and the home.
ANALYSIS STAGE OF THE PROJECT
THE HOME AND ENTRANCE DRIVE ANALYSIS

The following analysis has been broken into two parts, first, a present day analysis, second, an historic analysis. The following criteria are from the Guidelines For The Treatment of Historic Landscapes by the National Park Service. Each area identified on the property was looked at with these criteria as a guideline to developing a treatment for that particular area.

Historic analysis

Topography

The home is on a ridge that is at approximately a 46% slope in back. The front of the home has a very gentle slope.

Vegetation

The vegetation of this area is quite full and wooded. Very few trees were removed to add the garden. Trees have been trimmed to take advantage of the views. The vegetation is quite overwhelming in some areas, but encompasses and frame the home quite well.

Natural Systems

See Existing Home and Entrance Drive Analysis

Circulation

Sunset Lane, according to the Country Place Era design qualities, is the long winding drive that leads back to the house. A small circular driveway in front leads up to the home. Small pathways lead around the house to the back patio and down limestone steps that lead down the sloping hill.
Water Features

There are no water features existing in this section.

Furnishings & Objects

Benches were designed for the garden and sit towards the foot of the limestone steps. Other furnishings include patio furniture. A bird house was installed at the foot of the hill in a grassy area.

Structures

A patio attached to the home is the main sitting area close to the home. Two small terraces along the limestone steps is used for the placement of the seating benches.

Spatial Organization

There are two main views that are important in this section. 1: the view from Sunset Lane to the house, a small circular driveway giving a more private feeling; 2: the view from the back patio attached to the house looking down a strong sight line along the limestone steps. The landscape spaces of this section begin at the front of the house and tree enclosed, small green space up to the home. The space is not very open and is filled with trees and shrubs. The next room is the patio with open "roof" and bordered by shrubs, trees, and vines. The limestone steps would be considered another line, linear room bordered by different species of trees that are hierarchical in shape and placement and make the walls of the room.

Present Day Analysis

Topography

The home is on a ridge that is at approximately a 46% slope in back. The front of the home has a very gentle slope. The topography has not changed.
Vegetation

The vegetation of this area, although through time has grown, is still intact as it was originally. Some trees have been removed in back to take advantage of the views, and for the installation of a swimming pool. New shrubs and trees have been recently planted according to old and new photographs.

Natural Systems

The only natural system of the site from an landscape architectural view would be the White River. Although, a biologist or ecologist should be consulted for further research.

Circulation

The circulation system of this portion is still intact as it was originally. Sunset Lane, according to the Country Place Era design qualities, is the long winding drive that leads back to the house. A small circular driveway in front leads up to the home. Small pathways lead around the house to the back patio and down limestone steps that lead down the sloping hill. A small rock pathway also leads to the pool. According to old photographs, all of these pathways existed and still do.

Water Features

The one water feature of this section is the swimming pool. This is not original to the grounds plan, but was added at a later date.

Furnishings & Objects

Benches that were original in the plan and designed for the garden are towards the foot of the limestone steps. They are still in excellent condition. Other furnishings include patio and pool furniture, not original. A bird house exists that is original, but a bird feeder existing on the site is not original. Cherub sculptures are few and spread throughout the hillside close to the house.
Structures

A patio attached to the home is the main sitting area close to the home. A small bathhouse next to the pool, is not original. A small terrace area around the pool is used for the pool furniture. Two small terraces along the limestone steps is used for placement of the historic benches. Finally, a childrens swing set is also present around the pool.

Spatial Organization

There are three main views that are important in this section. 1: the view from Sunset Lane to the house, a small circular driveway giving a more private feeling; 2: the view from the back patio attached to the house looking down a strong sight line along the limestone steps; 3: the view from the pool in almost a 360° viewshed. The landscape spaces of this section begin at the front of the house and the open green up to the home. The space is very open with trees the border giving a definite edge to the site. The next room is the patio with open "roof" and bordered by shrubs. The limestone steps would be considered another long, linear room bordered be different species of trees that make the walls of the room. Finally, the pool area is the next room, but somewhat larger that the other rooms.

Recommendations:

Recommendations for this area are to replace some of the foundation plantings that are missing, watch for invasive species that may come into the area and remove those species, and finally, replace some of the trees that were located within the front lawn.
THE BOWLING GREEN AND THE HALL ANALYSIS

The following analysis has been broken into two parts, first, a present day analysis, second, an historic analysis. The following criteria are from the Guidelines For The Treatment of Historic Landscapes by the National Park Service. Each area identified on the property was looked at with these criteria as a guideline to developing a treatment for that particular area.

Historic Analysis

Topography

The garden area of this section lies mainly in the flood plain of the White River. The topography is relatively level in this area.

Vegetation

The vegetation of this area is not quite mature. There is a variety of species of trees that have been planted in this area. The vegetation gives a hierarchical view of small shrubs to the larger trees in a layering effect.

Natural Features

See Existing Home and Entrance Drive Analysis

Circulation

There is a strong axial circulation path that runs through "The Hall" formal garden. The pathway runs east to west with the terminus towards the east. The bowling green is another large circulation path that is also axial, running north to south.

Water Features

There are no water features in this section at this time.
Furnishings & Objects

A sculpture of a boy with a spider on a concrete pedistal with a sculptured concrete block base is at the terminus of "The Hall". A wishing well is located in the center of the round rose garden.

Structures

The only structure in this section are two iron arbors with vines growing up along them. The arbors are located at the terminus of "The Hall".

Spatial Organization

The views of this section are mainly two. 1: the view that is created looking toward the terminus of "The Hall"; 2: the view looking south from the bowling green towards the round garden and to more of the property. The landscape spaces that have been created in the section; 1: "The Hall" which is long, linear and bordered by walls of trees, shrubs, and groundcover; 2: the second room is a much larger space, the bowling green, very large and open. Finally, a more intimate room is the round rose garden area with its sitting benches to admire the space.

Present Day Analysis

Topography

The garden area of this section lies mainly in the flood plain of the White River. The topography is relatively level in this area.

Vegetation

The vegetation of the area is very mature. There are a few newly planted trees and shrubs. Several species of trees inhabit this area, including Dogwoods, Redbuds, Pears, and manicured Yews.
Natural Features

See Existing Home and Entrance Drive Analysis

Circulation

There is a strong axial circulation path that runs through "The Hall" formal garden. The pathway runs east to west with the terminus towards the east. The bowling green is another large circulation path that is also axial, running north to south. The circulation pattern has not changed since the original design was laid out.

Water Features

An irrigation system is the only water feature in this section.

Furnishings & Objects

Light fixtures line "The Hall" although, not known to be original. A sculpture of the Virgin Mary is at the terminus of The Hall, but is not original. A sun dial has been placed in the center of the round garden, which is not original.

Structures

The only structure in this section are two iron arbors that are at the terminus of The Hall. They are in good condition and original to the design.

Spatial Organization

The views of this section are mainly two. 1: the view that is created looking toward the terminus of "The Hall"; 2: the view looking south from the bowling green towards the round garden and to more of the property. The landscape spaces that have been created in the section; 1: "The Hall" which is long, linear and bordered by walls of trees, shrubs, and groundcover; 2: the second room is a much larger space, the bowling green, very large and open. Finally, a more intimate room is the round garden area with its sitting benches to admire the space.
Recommendations:

Recommendations for this area have been left for the final master plan because this is where most of the concentration of this project was focused.
THE GREEN GARDEN ANALYSIS

The following analysis has been broken into two parts, first, a present day analysis, second, an historic analysis. The following criteria are from the Guidelines For The Treatment of Historic Landscapes by the National Park Service. Each area identified on the property was looked at with these criteria as a guideline to developing a treatment for that particular area.

Historic Analysis

Topography

The Green Garden of this section lies mainly in the floodplain of the White River. The topography is relatively flat.

Vegetation

The vegetation in this garden has not matured completely. There are several species of trees that have been planted in this area. The Green Garden is mown grass.

Natural Systems

See Existing Home and Entrance Drive Analysis

Circulation

There is no real circulation paths that exist in this area. The only considered circulation path is the form the Green Garden takes on in form.

Water Features

There are no water features in this section.
Furnishings & Objects

There are no furnishings or objects in this area at this time in history.

Structures

There are no structures that exist in this area at this time in history.

Spatial Organization

There is one major view that runs east and west down along the grassy area. The White River is not visible at this point. The spaces of this area are open. The long, grassy area is open and walled with immature trees.

Present Day Analysis

Topography

The Green Garden of this section lies mainly in the floodplain of the White River. The topography is relatively flat.

Vegetation

The vegetation of this section has matured through the years. It is mainly large overstory trees. The "Green Garden" is mown grass. The area has not changed over the years as far as vegetation.

Natural Systems

See Existing Home and Entrance Drive Analysis
Circulation

The circulation system is not very pronounced in this section, mainly because there is only one pathway developed over time through the woods. The pathway is a small gravel path winding through the woods to the south.

Water Features

There are no water features in this section.

Furnishings & Objects

There is one bench of concrete slab that sits in this area. It does not appear to be original to the design. It is also chipped and cracked.

Structures

There is a tennis court that has been placed in this garden area. The court was originally in the bowling green, but was later relocated to this area. A storage barn is also located within this area in the wooded section to the north.

Spatial Organization

There is one major view that runs east and west down along the grassy area. The White River is not visible at this point. The spaces of this area, some open, some small and intimate. The long, grassy area is open and walled by trees. The trail system which runs through the south wood area is very close and intimate. Overstory trees give a ceiling and wall to the space.

Recommendations:

Recommendations for this area are to watch especially for invasive species that may encroach into the area and start to take over the meadow area. The finally recommendation for this area would be to ultimately remove the tennis court and place it back in the Bowling Green.
THE MEADOW AND PUMP HOUSE ANALYSIS

The following analysis has been broken into two parts, first, a present day analysis, second, an historic analysis. The following criteria are from the Guidelines For The Treatment of Historic Landscapes by the National Park Service. Each area identified on the property was looked at with these criteria as a guideline to developing a treatment for that particular area.

Historic and Present Day Analysis

Topography

The topography is very gradual, except for the river levee when the topography increases up and then down to the White River.

Vegetation

The vegetation of this area is a number of different species of trees and weed trees that grow along the White River.

Natural Systems

See Existing House and Entrance Driveway Analysis

Circulation

The main circulation system in this section is the dirt road that runs along the perimeter of the property.

Water Features

The only water feature that could be equated with this area is the pump house and the irrigation system that runs from the pump.