

McMillen Park Cultural Landscape Report Fort Wayne, Indiana



December, 2007

Prepared for

Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation

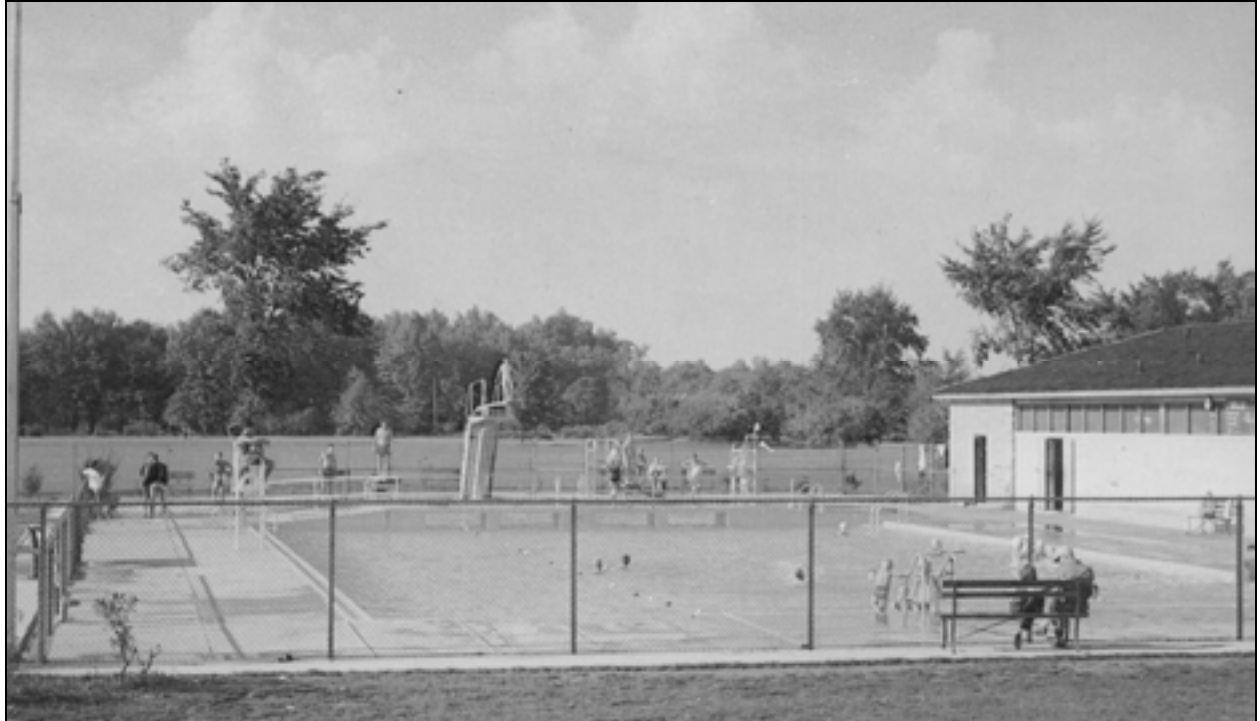
Prepared by

Heritage Landscapes

Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

Charlotte, Vermont & Norwalk, Connecticut

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



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Cover Photograph: McMillen Park golf course and oak trees. Heritage Landscapes
Inside Cover Photograph: Swimming pool at McMillen Park, 1950s. History Center at the Allen
County-Fort Wayne Historical Society
Logo Image on each Chapter: Oak grove picnic, 1930s. Allen County Public Library, Genealogy
Division

McMillen Park Cultural Landscape Report

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Figure IV.1 View looking north at Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center located in the center of McMillen Park. Mown turf, asphalt circulation routes, scattered trees, and the park structures characterize this area. Pavilion #1 is visible at the center of the photograph with the Aquatic Center to the right and the Ice Arena to the left. (R- FWP-MCM-01-19-07-0004.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.2 View looking northeast across the southern edge of the Ice Arena east parking lot. Located at the northwest corner of Landscape Area 1, the parking lot can accommodate approximately 200 vehicles. The area surrounding the parking lot is relatively open, making it a visually prominent feature in the park landscape. A vehicular drive parallels the park, visible along the right side of the photograph. (R- FWP-MCM_20061214_0291.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.6 View looking southeast toward the center of Landscape Area 1. A number of paths exist in this area. The asphalt path curves around the north and west edges of the area, connecting various recreation facilities. The recently constructed concrete path, visible in the foreground, intersects with the asphalt path and connects to a vehicular drive parallel to the McMillen Ice Arena east parking lot and the southern entrance to Pavilion #1. (R- FWP_20070606_0153.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.8 View looking northeast toward Pavilion #1. The rustic pavilion is one of the original features of McMillen Park sited within mown turf interspersed with deciduous trees near the center of the park landscape. Today, it is used for social gatherings. Surrounded by The Aquatic Center is located to the east of the pavilion. (R- FWP-MCM-CT- (45).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.11 View looking northeast at the McMillen Ice Arena. This structure is a visually dominant feature in McMillen Park. While the remnant woodland grove, shown in the Figure IV.10 obscures views of the arena from the park entrance, views of the arena are open from within the park. (R-FWP-MCM_20061206_0213.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.18 View looking northeast toward the baseball fields in Landscape Area 3. Structures and site furnishings in this area support the active sports fields. Chain-link backstops mark the edge of the fields, and benches are to either side of the fencing. Also note the level topography and standing water on the ground. (R-FWP-MCM-VT-0001.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.19 View looking north toward the basketball courts in Landscape Area 3. Several furnishings are located in this area including field lights, eight basketball hoops, bleachers, and a fence. (R-FWP_20070606_0161.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.20 View looking west at the Oxford Street entrance to McMillen Park, which serves as the main park entrance route. The entrance is marked with a small metal sign attached to a wooden post and ornamental plantings within a small median. The sign depicts the name of the park and the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation logo. (R-FWP-MCM-CT-(1).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.21 View looking south along the eastern park edge and Hessen Cassel Road. Much of the park perimeter along the street is lined with a chain-link fence. Though this clearly delineates the park edge, the fence restricts access into the park and creates an uninviting park character. (R-FWP-MCM-VT-0014.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.22 View looking south toward the pond in Landscape Area 4. The pond was created within the par-3, 9-hole golf course to provide irrigation for the surrounding area. The green structure to the side of the pond pumps water from the pond to the irrigation system. The structure visible in the background is a restroom building, available to McMillen Park users. (R-FWP-MCM-VT-0009.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.24 View looking east toward the driving range in Landscape Area 4. The open mown turf and minimal trees define the character of this park feature. Many of the site furnishings in Landscape Area 4 support the driving range such as benches and distance markers. The adjacent residential community along Hessen Cassel Road is visible in the background. (R-FWP_20070606_0157.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.25 View looking south along the edge between Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove and Landscape Area 6: Fields. The interplay between the remnant woodland groves and mown turf ground plane define the character of this area. The grove provides dappled sunlight for the section of golf course that occupies the understory. (R-FWP-MCM-VT-0033.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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ANP McMillen Park Analysis Plan

CHAPTER VIII: McMILLEN PARK RENEWAL RECOMMENDATIONS

PTP McMillen Park Projects Treatment Plan

CTP McMillen Park Circulation Treatment Plan

ITP McMillen Park Illustrative Treatment Plan

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Chapter II: McMillen Park Landscape History

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Unlike early 20th century park and boulevard system development in Fort Wayne, McMillen Park was brought into the public park system in the mid-1930s. Situated to the southeast, it fell just outside the city limits. As residential neighborhoods expanded throughout Fort Wayne, areas directly outside the city boundaries began to be developed as well and the area surrounding the future McMillen Park transformed into a thriving residential community interspersed with agricultural fields and remnant woodlands. The land that would become McMillen Park was comprised of natural woodlands and open agricultural fields use at the time of its purchase by Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen. The McMillens donated the land and created the McMillen Foundation, a not-for-profit group responsible for much of the subsequent development of McMillen Park.

The origins of McMillen Park from the purchase in 1936, initial construction and improvement projects from 1937 through the 1950s, and evolution through the present is described in this chapter. The discussion is organized by historical periods, which describe the development of the character-defining park features, as outlined in the methodology section of Chapter I. The following narrative and the accompanying images provide a comprehensive history of the physical development of McMillen Park and an understanding of the park within the context of the establishment of the Fort Wayne Parks Department.

McMillen Park is comprised of six landscape areas, which are based on the landscape character-defining features: spatial organization, land patterns, land use, and views and visual relationships; topography and natural systems; vegetation; circulation; hydrology and water features; and structures and site furnishings. The six landscape areas for McMillen Park are:

- *Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center*
- *Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry*
- *Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields*
- *Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields*
- *Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove*
- *Landscape Area 6: Fields*

While the features included in each of the six landscape areas changed throughout the park history, overall the Park Board established McMillen Park as part of its continued efforts to provide all Fort Wayne citizens with accessible parklands. Fort Wayne formed its Parks Department in 1894 and within two years, a Park Superintendent was selected, August W. Goers. The City immediately began to extensively develop and expand its park system. While numerous parks were quickly

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created, McMillen Park was not formally established until considerably later, due largely to the fact that it was southeast of the original city limits. As the 20th century progressed, the Park Board continued to improve and expand the existing park system with the aid of the Parks Department, seeking to create public parks in all areas of the City. In the early 1930s, the City and the Park Board recognized the growing need for additional parklands and recreation facilities in its southeast section, thus McMillen Park was created.

The establishment of McMillen Park is unique in that it is the first park in the Fort Wayne park system to be established entirely from donated lands and funds. Set within a quickly developing residential neighborhood, the land that would be transformed into McMillen Park was originally part of a large 19th century oak-hickory grove. The impressive grove stood atop a natural ridgeline, spanning the areas of what would later become Foster and McMillen Parks. As urban subdivisions of Fort Wayne proliferated, large sections of the grove were cut down, to make room for the growing neighborhood. Within the 168 acres of the future McMillen Park, much of the grove was replaced with open farm fields and small clusters of agricultural buildings; a small remnant of the former grove remained at the southwest section of the parcel. Eventually, the farmlands were acquired by the McMillen family and donated to the City for use as a public park and the open fields were altered to accommodate park features.

From before the inception of the park the spatial relationship between the open fields and the wooded grove defined the landscape character, with the woodlands punctuating the southeast corner of the open land. As McMillen Park was improved, park facilities were interspersed through the open fields with minimal recreational facilities in the grove. Overall, McMillen Park was sited on relatively high ground, set away from the rivers that define much of the Fort Wayne topography. The elevation of the park has slight grade changes, with the lowest elevation along Hessen Cassel Road and the highest point near the middle of the park at approximately 10 feet above the east boundary. The generally flat parkland and the open quality of the fields afforded views into the park and out to the surrounding community. The height of the tree canopy also allowed views from the southeast section of the park.

The following sections outline the details of the park landscape evolution from its origins through 2007. The first section provides some details of the establishment of the Fort Wayne Parks Department and the early park projects that influenced the inception of McMillen Park. The second section describes the period during which the most significant alterations and improvements occurred at the park, from 1937-1957. This section provides a detailed narrative of the construction of the character-defining park features and their impact on the overall character of McMillen Park. The third outlines the changes made to the park landscape from 1958-2007, providing data on the continued evolution of the park landscape, which sets the foundation for understanding the existing conditions. The Fort Wayne Parks Department's motivation to provide accessible recreation facilities to all citizens forged the creation of a citywide park system that continues to provide City residents with ample opportunity for active engagement in the urban landscape.

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B. BACKGROUND & PARK ORIGINS: BEGINNINGS TO 1936

At the start of the 20th century, the city of Fort Wayne began to vigorously pursue the development of its park system. When the state legislature approved the formation of a Board of Park Commissioners in 1905, board members began to seek out land in Fort Wayne suitable for parklands and quickly established numerous parks throughout the City. However, the land that would eventually become McMillen Park did not fall within Fort Wayne, but was located just southeast of the existing city limits. As a result, this land was not considered in any of the early park planning projects, including the master plans developed by Charles Mulford Robinson in 1910 and George E. Kessler in 1911. In fact, the property would not become part of the Fort Wayne park system until December 1936, after numerous public parks throughout the City had already been established and substantially improved. Through the early years of the 20th century, the 168 acres on which McMillen Park would eventually be sited was comprised of a small remnant oak-hickory grove in its southwest corner and open farm fields to the north and east. The spatial relationship between the soaring height of the wooded grove, the clusters of farm buildings, and the flat, expansive fields created a striking balance that defined the overall character of the land.

During the early 20th century, the Board of Park Commissioners made continued efforts to create new parks and improve existing parks. In 1912, money became available for the improvement of city parks and river front land. The Park Board recommended that the City purchase land in the southeast section of the city large enough to accommodate a park of 90 to 100 acres.¹ While Weisser Park, which was located in this southeast quadrant, had grown in popularity during these early years, it was a comparatively small park and could not accommodate the steadily growing demand for new recreation facilities. However, no action was taken at this time to create a new park in the area and residents in this section of the city were left with limited parkland.

The issue of establishing a park in this neighborhood was abandoned until 1921, when the Park Board again recommended the establishment of a new park. This time, the Park Board was more specific, suggesting that 100 acres of woodlands near the International Harvester Company be included in the City park system.² An exact location of the referenced acreage was not documented; however, it is possible that it included at least part of the remnant oak-hickory grove of the future McMillen Park. Although the wooded acres were not purchased at this time, it increased the pressure on the City to find land suitable for a park. The City again took no action, instead focusing its resources on improving its existing parklands.

By 1929, the pressure on the City to establish a southeastern park was growing. When the City was faced with an option to purchase 80 acres of land, the Park Board urged to provide the residents in the southeast section of the city with accessible parklands. The Park Board felt the acreage, half of which was wooded and half cleared, was ideal for a new park; the wooded grove would provide shade under which to picnic and socialize and the cleared half could be used for recreational facilities such as tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a football field, and a running track.³ Again, it is unknown if this particular 80 acres was the future McMillen Park, however, given its location in the southeast quadrant of the City and its partially wooded character, it is likely that it was the wooded grove and open fields of the future park.

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No apparent action was taken to acquire new land in the southeast section of the City until 1931 when the Superintendent of Parks announced that he felt Weisser Park was much too small to accommodate the entire southeastern population. Furthermore, the Weisser Park Community Association had been pressuring the City to construct a public swimming pool at Weisser Park. While the City agreed, the association withdrew their petition before construction began, prompting the Superintendent to declare that he felt Brames Woods was a much more suitable location for a pool.⁴ Brames Woods was a fairly large wooded tract located southeast of Weisser Park. Although no documentation has been found linking Brames Woods with the previously mentioned wooded tract, given its location, it may be likely that it is the same parcel the Park Board wanted to acquire in 1921. (See Figure II.1.)

Neither the City nor the Park Board took immediate action to obtain ownership of Brames Woods. Some years later in 1936, Frederick B. Shoaff, president of the Board of Park Commissioners, announced that Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen had purchased 74 acres of land located in the southeast quadrant of Fort Wayne and were willing to donate it to the City for the establishment of a park. The grounds were described as being almost perfectly rectangular and containing both a wooded area, known as Brames Woods, and large open area. (See Figure II.2.) The wooded grove was comprised of a variety of trees, particularly white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), and bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*). Other specimens present in the century-old grove included American elm (*Ulmus americana*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*).

The McMillens, founders of Central Soya, Inc., one the world's leading soybean processing operations, purchased the land from local residents, Novick and Volze. The new parkland fronted on Abbott Street to the west with Oxford Street and Hoevel Road (the future McKinnie Avenue extension) to the north and south, respectively. A large rectangular parcel to the east remained in private ownership and operated as agricultural land, bordered to the east by Hessen Cassel Road. (See Figure II.2.)

C. McMILLEN PARK DEVELOPMENT: 1937 TO 1957

At the start of this historic period in 1937, McMillen Park had been minimally improved with half the park consisting of a shady woodland grove and the other half open fields. The existing wooded grove enclosed the southwestern section of the park, leaving the north and east sections open for recreation facilities. Initially no built structures were located within the park landscape, although the farms to the east of the new park were comprised of several buildings, surrounded by open agricultural fields.

Based on plans developed by landscape architectural firm Simonds, West and Blair, construction of park features began soon after the City acquired ownership of the land. While complete records of the park improvements were not kept, a 1941 aerial shows recreation fields and support facilities were built in the open areas of the park. In the north section of the park, several compacted earth baseball diamonds were constructed. South of the ball fields, a large, open-air pavilion faced a vehicular drive,

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which looped to the south of the pavilion and branched off in various directions to connect to Abbott Street to the west, McKinnie Avenue to the south, the central parking lot and entrance drive to the east, and Oxford Street to the north. The rustic style pavilion constructed of timber and cut stone, included four large fireplaces and was used for large social gatherings and picnics.⁵ The pavilion (Pavilion #1) was a popular park feature during the warm months, however, it was not available for use during the winter as it was not enclosed or heated. It remained an open-air facility until 1949, when the McMillen Foundation, a not-for-profit group created by Dale W. McMillen, donated the funds to install twelve overhead sliding doors on the pavilion, allowing it to be used year round.⁶ (See Figure II.3.) A small structure, which may have served as the park concession stand, was located east of the pavilion, along the vehicular drive that connected the interior of the park with Oxford Street. East of the wooded grove, a model airplane course was constructed, which consisted of two large compacted earth circles, one larger than the other. Mown turf surrounded the newly constructed park facilities. (See Figure II.4.)

In 1944, the City assessed the possibility of an extensive redesign of the existing park system and the *Fort Wayne Long Range Recreation Plan* was developed by the National Recreation Association. In the plan, Fort Wayne was divided into neighborhoods, many of which were defined by their local park, one of which was McMillen. (See Figure II.5.) Ironically, McMillen Park still technically fell outside the city limits of Fort Wayne and was instead included in Adams Township. The fact that a neighborhood was defined by a park that was not actually located in the City, and was less than ten years old, illustrates the important role McMillen Park played in the development of the surrounding community. The *Long Range Recreation Plan* also noted land to the east of McMillen Park, identified as a proposed park acquisition. This included the entire eastern parcel that fronted on Hessen Cassel Road, which would have approximately doubled the existing park.

While the Park Board considered the possible expansion of McMillen Park, work continued to improve the existing parklands. By 1946, ten years after the park opened, the recreation facilities at the park had been expanded to include four baseball fields, six tennis courts, five horseshoe courts, a football field, and an archery range. One of the baseball fields was illuminated for night play, making it a popular field for local leagues. (See Figure II.6.) Not only were these active recreation facilities heavily used, the pavilion was also a popular spot, used by thousands of visitors for family reunions and picnics. While McMillen Park had a range of recreational opportunities to offer visitors, another prominent feature in the park attracted users – the wooded grove. Contrasting the open fields and play areas, the grove provided park users with a naturally scenic area where they could stroll and picnic under the dappled sunlight. (See Figure II.7.) The park drive entering from Abbott Street brought visitors through the shady understory, creating a memorable entry experience. (See Figure II.8.)

The Park Board continued to improve public parks throughout the City. By 1947, the Board realized that, in spite of their continual efforts, the existing parklands did not encompass enough acreage to accommodate the growing demand for recreation facilities. The City attributed the increased park use in part to the growing population of Fort Wayne. In addition, a general decrease in the average number of hours residents worked per week increased the amount of available leisure time, allowing residents more time to spend in the public parks.⁷ As a result, the City looked to expand some of its existing facilities. McMillen Park, however, remained its original size, encompassing 74 acres.

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McMillen Park did not expand at this time perhaps because the existing acreage was enough to accommodate considerable new facilities. In 1948, construction began on a public swimming pool, which the Superintendent of Parks had been hoping to construct in McMillen Park since 1931, five years before the park was even established.⁸ For a total cost of \$105,000, the new pool was completed and dedicated in August 1949. However, due to a citywide polio epidemic, the pool did not open for public use until the following summer. While neither the Park Board nor the Parks Department had the funds to construct the pool, \$95,000 of the necessary funds were donated by the McMillen Foundation. The pool was constructed east of the main pavilion (Pavilion #1), and west of the north-south park drive. Initially, the new facility included a 250,000-gallon pool set below grade, measuring 82 feet by 50 feet, excluding a 35-foot diving area. A five-foot tall chain-link fence surrounded the pool and American elms framed the area, planted approximately 30 feet on center.⁹ Technological advances in the filtration systems used at the new pool made it one of the finest public swimming facilities in the Midwest.¹⁰ In addition to the main pool, the new facility included a small wading pool and a support building, constructed east of the pool, most likely for restrooms and changing rooms. (See Figure II.9.)

Before the official opening of the McMillen Park pool in 1950, improvements were undertaken. Sidewalks were constructed surrounding the pool to provide pedestrian access from the nearby parking area.¹¹ A variety of flowering shrubs were planted near the pool, although the exact location of the shrubs is not known.¹² A metal railing was erected around the wading pool, to prevent children from falling in the shallow water.¹³ (See Figure II.10.) Among the last improvements in 1950 were the installation of two catch basins and 125 linear feet of glazed tile for drainage.¹⁴ That same year, the McMillen Park pool had the highest attendance of any outdoor pool in Fort Wayne, with 40,437 recorded visitors that year.¹⁵

With pool improvements complete, the facilities at McMillen Park had grown to fill nearly all open areas of the 74 acres. (See Figure II.11.) In 1951, the McMillen Foundation purchased and donated approximately 40 acres of agricultural fields adjacent to the northeast section of the park. The new acreage was comprised of an open cornfield with farm buildings centrally located. While the addition did not include the entire parcel recommended for expansion in the 1944 *Long Range Recreation Plan*, it did increase the park size to include 114 acres.¹⁶ Plans were prepared for the new parkland almost immediately by F. Ellwood Allen of New York. Initial work was undertaken by the Parks Department; the land was graded, drainage tiles installed, and the former cornfield seeded to turf grass. Once the land was preliminarily prepared, hundreds of trees and shrubs were planted throughout the new addition and along the existing drives.

Improvements to drives and circulation routes within the park were also undertaken in 1951. At this time, adjacent Rudisill and Anthony Boulevards were repaved and portions of the existing pavement were removed. The removed pavement was transported to McMillen Park and used to construct new parking lots at the north and south edges of the northeast addition and a gravel drive to connect the central park loop drive with Hessen Cassel Road.¹⁷ The new parking lots could accommodate up to 700 vehicles. It is interesting to note that parking lots of this size were not commonly constructed at other public parks in Fort Wayne. This may be due to the location of McMillen Park at the edge of the City, which was probably accessed primarily by car. The construction of vehicular circulation routes limited pedestrian paths through the interior of the park, which is still seen today.

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Several new park features were constructed in the northeast addition to the park. The main feature of the park addition was a square dancing area. Construction for the square dance area included base fill, a three-inch concrete layer, and a one-inch asphalt layer. The area measured 100 by 200 feet and could accommodate 100 sets of dancers, or 800 persons, at one time.¹⁸ To support the square dance floor, the existing barn was remodeled as a lounge or pavilion. Renovation of the barn included replacing the stone foundation with concrete and constructing a band platform along the south side. Original features were retained including the hay lofts, roof, and hand-hewn 8" x 8" timbers. New siding was added, constructed of knotty pine to match the existing style of the barn.¹⁹ The existing farmhouse was also remodeled to serve as the park caretaker's home.²⁰ A modest windmill was also retained from the preexisting farmland. (See Figure II.12.)

In the park landscape surrounding the square dance floor, a baseball diamond, bleachers, and fluorescent lights were constructed. In the following months, four additional baseball diamonds were laid out and backstops constructed. Future projects and facilities were also planned and included a bicycle trail, a large picnic area, a pond for bait casting, a 40-acre children's play center with a pony track, a small theater, a merry-go-round, an area for field games, picnic areas, and drinking fountains.²¹ Some of the features and activities suited for children were to be located within the oak-hickory grove. These included a variety of nature activities and a winding storybook trail.²²

Taking nearly one year to complete, the facilities in the park addition were officially dedicated on June 20, 1952. Drawing nearly 1,000 people, the ceremony included the opening of the new square dance facilities. Part of the dedication included an announcement by the Park Board that square dances would be held every Friday night throughout the summer.²³ In his dedication address, Frederick B. Shoaff, president of the Park Board, noted that the creation of McMillen Park was the first time in the history of Fort Wayne that not only the parkland, but all improvements to the park were provided through private donation. Mary Jane Crowe, daughter of Dale W. McMillen and president of the McMillen Foundation, also spoke, stating that while a considerable amount of work had been completed, a large number of improvements remained to be undertaken at the impressive park.²⁴

With the facilities in the park expansion considerably complete, the character of McMillen Park shifted. Previously, the oak-hickory grove encompassed nearly half the parkland, creating a visual balance between the flat, open fields, and the dense mass of the tree grove. The east expansion, primarily characterized by open recreational fields with central buildings, added to the openness of the landscape. (See Figure II.13.)

Following the dedication of the park expansion, improvements to existing features and construction of new facilities continued as outlined in the 1951 plan laid out by F. Ellwood Allen. Soon after the dedication, four baseball diamonds were constructed and surfaced with clay.²⁵ The following year, in 1953, the children's play center, known as "Kiddie Land," opened. Located in the 40-acre park addition just east of the pool and entry drive, it included four mechanical children's rides and a pony track.²⁶ Sited on compacted earth and mown turf, small metal barricades restricted access to the rides. The edge of the pony track was marked with 2-rail wood fencing. (See Figure II.14.) The children's play area was originally called for in Allen's 1951 plan and was quickly constructed, perhaps as a result of the closing of the West Swinney Amusement Park earlier that year.

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Recreation facilities at McMillen Park continued to expand with the construction of an artificial outdoor ice skating rink in 1956. Believed to be Indiana's first artificial ice rink, the McMillen Foundation contributed over \$100,000 towards the construction of the new feature.²⁷ Unlike traditional outdoor rinks, which were comprised of frozen bodies of natural or manmade water, such as a small pond, and controlled by natural weather patterns, the McMillen ice skating rink was constructed on an entirely flat surface and temperature controlled. The ice rink was also unique in its dual purpose for year-round use by functioning as tennis courts in the summer. The hard, flat surface under the ice served as tennis courts in warmer months, and was then transformed into an ice rink by laying pipes on top of the tennis court surface to control the temperature of the ice. (See Figure II.15.) The ice rink/tennis courts was located at the west edge of the park and measured 85 feet by 185 feet. The Park Board hoped that the construction of the new facility would extend the skating season in Fort Wayne, anticipating a 3½ to 4 month season and also provide needed tennis courts in summer.

The process to construct the ice rink/tennis courts was lengthy, taking over one year to complete. However, dedicated in November of 1957, the state-of-the-art facility was immediately popular with a recorded attendance of 12,179 people between November 30 and December 31 of that year.²⁸ The adjacent wooded grove provided a scenic backdrop to the new park feature, while tall chain-link fencing surrounded the facility. The fence was erected as the tennis court backstop, which also included a metal baseboard during the winter months for the skating season. Perimeter lighting allowed the new facility to be used at night. (See Figure II.16.) To support the new rink and to attract skaters, a small pavilion was constructed at the northeast corner of the rink; however, the pavilion was not completed and opened to the public until July of 1958. (See Figure II.17.)

As construction of the ice skating pavilion near completion, plans for greater park improvements were underway. The facilities at McMillen Park, particularly the swimming pool and the square dance area, had transformed the former agricultural fields and natural woodlands into one of Fort Wayne's most popular parks. Nevertheless, the Park Board hoped that with an additional expansion and development of new facilities, McMillen Park would be the City's finest recreation area. In 1957, just six years after the McMillen Foundation donated 40 acres for the expansion of the park, the foundation purchased and donated an additional 50 acres for \$75,000. Located south of the 1951 expansion land and east of the wooded grove, the new land expanded the park to 164 acres.²⁹ With the 50-acre addition, the entire east and south edges of the park fronted Hessen Cassel Road and McKinnie Avenue, respectively. Initial proposals for the improvement of the new parkland were varied and included the construction of a par-3, 18-hole golf course, an archery range, and an additional pavilion.³⁰ Following the request of the McMillen Foundation, it was quickly decided that the new parcel would be used to construct a golf course.³¹

The newly acquired 50-acre addition to McMillen Park operated as a private farm prior to 1957. Upon conveyance of the property, the acreage was characterized by open fields with a small cluster of agricultural buildings at the center. With the inclusion of these acres, the openness of McMillen Park was reinforced, further deemphasizing the formerly prominent oak-hickory grove. The grove, nestled in the southwest corner of the park, provided park users with a shady respite from the open, sunny play fields and recreation areas scattered throughout the rest of the park. The overall character of McMillen Park was defined by the remnant grove, a small reminder of the natural history of Fort

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Wayne, and its relationship with the surrounding park areas. The strong verticality and dense clustering of the century-old trees gave way to the expansive, broad recreational fields, scattered with support structures. (See Figure II.18.)

D. McMILLEN PARK CHANGE: 1958 TO 2007

Although the expansion of McMillen Park to include 50 acres at its southeast corner began with the acquisition of the land in 1957, subsequent alterations to this parcel considerably changed the original character of the park. Preliminary work began to prepare the 50-acre expansion for the development of a golf course. The Park Board sought a qualified golf course designer, while an initial topographical survey and grading was carried out.³² At the same time, facilities were improved in other sections of McMillen Park. All existing roads and parking lots were oiled, 200 feet of 6-inch tile drain was installed at the skating pavilion, the area around the skating pavilion was graded and seeded, and a soccer field was laid out in the northeast section of the park.³³

Before the close of 1958, the Park Board selected a golf course designer. The McMillen Foundation provided the funds for the design and construction of the golf course, which were initially carried out in the spring of 1959.³⁴ Preliminary work on the golf course included installation of water and tile lines, construction of tees and greens, grading of approaches and clearing of fairways through wooded areas. As part of the overall preparation, 12 acres of the remnant woodlands were cleared.³⁵ (See Figure II.19.)

As construction continued, the Park Board was concerned that the parkland did not have enough space for the 18-hole course. In 1959, the McMillen Foundation purchased an additional 2.5 acres west of the wooded grove.³⁶ In during the years following, a substantial portion of the grove was removed to accommodate the golf course.³⁷ Diseased American elm trees (*Ulmus americana*) were also removed, further altering the landscape character.³⁸ In addition to the 18 course holes, the new park facility featured a clubhouse, constructed in 1960. The following year, the area surrounding the clubhouse was extensively planted with ornamental vegetation. Additional vegetation added to the golf course landscape included 20,000 square yards of Merion Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* 'Merion').³⁹

Once the holes were laid out and some of the woodland removed, the golf course was ready for use. On June 29, 1962, the McMillen Park golf course was dedicated and officially opened to the public.⁴⁰ Although the course had been dedicated, it was still not complete and improvements to the course continued. From 1963-1964, new vegetation was planted throughout the golf course, including pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), pine (*Pinus* species), maple (*Acer* species), and a variety of shrubs.⁴¹ Additional trees were planted in 1967 and included primarily pines and ornamental flowering trees. Shrubs were located throughout the course as well.⁴²

Through the remainder of the 1960s, minimal improvements were made to the McMillen Park golf course. In 1964, lights were installed around nine of the holes, allowing for extended play time.⁴³ In 1967, asphalt walkways were constructed, leading from the clubhouse to the surrounding holes. A few walkways were constructed around the holes, although paved walkways were not provided for each of the 18 course holes.⁴⁴

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By the end of the 1960s, the golf course had become a widely used park feature and the Park Board anticipated continual growth in golf course use. To accommodate this projected increase in use, two of the course holes were expanded in 1969.⁴⁵ However, the Park Board did not feel this small expansion was adequate enough to accommodate the growing demand for golf facilities in the City. The following year, in 1970, plans were approved to substantially expand the existing facility, encompassing an additional 12 acres of the parkland.⁴⁶ The plan called for the construction of several par-4 holes. The exact location of these improvements has not been documented. Other improvements associated with the expansion project included the installation of an automatic irrigation system and planting of 200 trees.⁴⁷

As the Park Board worked to expand the golf course, it became clear that the overall demand for golf facilities did not increase as the board anticipated. Before construction of the new par-4 holes was complete, the City's park maintenance department reported an increase in the costs of city golf course maintenance.⁴⁸ By 1971, not one of the three city golf courses was bringing in use fees that the Park Board had expected.⁴⁹ Despite this fact, the expansion of the McMillen Park golf course was already underway and the Park Board completed the project. Golf course use did increase at city golf courses by 1974. However, the increasing cost to maintain them outweighed the increased revenue.⁵⁰

Other recreational facilities within McMillen Park received upgrades and improvements throughout the late 1950s and 1960s. The McMillen Park pool underwent substantial renovations in 1959, when the original pool was repaired and new features were constructed, including a new lifeguard station and diving platform.⁵¹ That same year the baseball fields were altered with the installation of light fixtures.⁵² Two football fields were constructed in the northwest section of the park in 1961. Initially, one was oriented east-west and located centrally near the south edge of the open field area. The second, oriented north-south, was placed directly west of the two eastern-most baseball fields. Today, the east-west football field remains in its original location while the north-south field has been relocated along the west edge of the park.

In 1965, the Park Board began to consider renovating the outdoor ice rink with a roof addition to protect the rink from snow and rain.⁵³ No immediate action was taken and the rink remained in its original condition until 1967, when the Park Board was forced to close the rink due to mechanical problems. Increasing maintenance costs and failed equipment spurred the removal of the ice rink and the construction of a new, enclosed facility.⁵⁴ The McMillen Foundation funded the project with matching funds from the City, while the Park Board enlisted the help of architect Ralph H. Burke, Inc. from Chicago and contractor Charles Beltz from Detroit to guide the construction project.⁵⁵ Initial work performed included installation of 14 miles of steel piping, and a 258-foot by 91-foot concrete base for the rink.⁵⁶

The new facility opened to the public on December 24, 1968. The 110-foot by 300-foot structure was constructed of metal and enclosed an 85-foot by 200-foot ice hockey rink and an 85-foot by 52-foot studio rink. While the new ice rink opened in December, the official dedication ceremony was held on February 8, 1969. Following the ceremony, the Parks Department began offering regular programs, such as ice hockey leagues and an ice skating club, which quickly made the ice rink a popular park feature.⁵⁷ As use increased, a demand arose for a heated area. In 1970, a 29-foot by 44-foot addition was constructed on the ice rink and used as a skater warming area.⁵⁸

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Several of the park structures and facilities were altered or removed during the 1960s and 1970s period. The park concession stand, located east of the swimming pool, was renovated in 1959.⁵⁹ The structure remained on site for several years, but was removed sometime before 1973, as the structure does not appear in the 1973 aerial photograph. (See Figure II.20.) In 1965, the model airplane course was expanded.⁶⁰ However, by 1973, it was removed to accommodate the expanding 18-hole golf course. In 1967, six horseshoe courts were constructed, although their location has not been documented.⁶¹ The courts were immediately popular and in the following years, they were improved with perimeter fencing and lighting.⁶² Also in 1967, two new tennis courts were constructed at the park, east of the existing ice rink/tennis courts provided by assistance from the Lifetime Sports Academy (formerly known as the Lifetime Sports Program), a national program sponsored by the National Recreation & Park Association.⁶³

Perhaps one of the more notable changes in the park landscape was the removal of the renovated barn for the square dancing area. In 1971, the wood structure burned down and was not rebuilt.⁶⁴ Instead, a small building initially used to shelter a playground was constructed in its place.⁶⁵ Today, the structure houses restrooms for the nine-hole golf course. Another fire occurred at the park in 1975, this time damaging Pavilion #1.⁶⁶ However, this fire was not as extensive as the barn fire and the pavilion was repaired. Two additional buildings, a garage and maintenance building, were also constructed in 1960 within the remaining woodland.⁶⁷

In addition to the improved recreational facilities and altered structures, considerable changes were made to the vegetation throughout the McMillen Park landscape. In 1961, flowers were planted in planting beds in the park.⁶⁸ Although an exact location of the flower beds has not been documented, it appears from a 1973 aerial photograph that a rectangular dirt or gravel area with several long, narrow beds may have been located at the southeast corner of the ice rink. (See Figure II.20.) Other vegetation surrounding the ice rink was also altered. In 1963, a section of the wooded grove south of the ice rink was removed to accommodate new picnic areas.⁶⁹ During the early 1970s, the International Christian University planted several groupings of flowering cherry trees (*Prunus* species). In total, approximately 30 trees were planted along the drive entering the park from Hessen Cassel Road. (See Figure II.21.)

Changes were also made to the interior park circulation routes throughout the 1960s and 1970s. In 1962, sidewalks were removed and reconstructed accessing park facilities.⁷⁰ Exact locations of the sidewalks have not been determined. The following year, approximately a half mile section of road was paved with asphalt in an effort to reduce maintenance costs. A berm was constructed alongside the paved road. In order to accommodate the construction, the windmill that pre-dated the establishment of the park was removed.⁷¹ Improvements to the park roads continued and by 1966 all interior roads had been paved with asphalt.⁷² During the mid-1970s, the park entrance from Hessen Cassel Road was removed and the area was planted with turf.

Park recreational facilities were maintained throughout the 1970s with some improvements undertaken in the 1980s and 1990s at the pool. In 1979, the McMillen Foundation provided \$140,000 for improvements to the pool building, which led to a minimal renovation in 1984.⁷³ Detailed information regarding this project has not been found to date. The McMillen Park pool was renovated once more during this period. From 1995-1996, the pool was improved to its current condition. The project involved the construction of several new features, including water slides,

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water play areas, sand play areas, heated water, and concession areas furnished with tables and umbrellas.⁷⁴

Two concurrent improvement projects within McMillen Park in the mid to late 1990s further altered the character and appearance of the park to what is seen today. The first of these addressed the ice rink, while the second focused on the golf course area. Use of the skating facility at McMillen Park continued to increase and by the mid-1980s, up to 4,000 people were using the rink every week.⁷⁵ In 1993, a renovation of the facility was undertaken. The ice rink was improved again in 1999, with the addition of a new rink.⁷⁶ While details of these renovations have not been found to date, it is assumed that the renovated facility is the McMillen Ice Arena that remains on site today. Completed in 2001, the new McMillen Ice Arena cost \$4.5 million, making the ice arena the largest single project budget in the history of the Parks Department.⁷⁷ In addition to the skating rinks, the facility included bleachers to accommodate up to 1,000 spectators, a concession stand, full pro-shop, multi-purpose room, and locker rooms. To accommodate the increased numbers of people using the ice arena, a large triangular parking lot was constructed east of the arena and the southwest lot was substantially enlarged in 2003. Coupled with the removal of the northern section of the loop drive adjacent to Pavilion #1, vehicular circulation routes were altered within the park. Additional access roads connecting the parking areas with existing drives and a few pedestrian paths connecting the ice arena with adjacent use areas were constructed.⁷⁸

Golf course improvements were undertaken in 1998 with the creation of the Lifetime Sports Academy. First started in 1967 as the Lifetime Sports Program, Fort Wayne was 1 of 100 municipalities to participate in the program, which offered Fort Wayne youth free recreational programs, including golf, tennis and swimming lessons. As such, the program had a hand in the construction of several facilities at McMillen Park since its inception. In 1998, the Lifetime Sports Academy program aided the construction of a driving range north of the golf course, along Hessen Cassel Road and improved the existing tennis courts and the construction of two new courts, funded by the Fort Wayne Sports Corporation.⁷⁹ As part of the program, the existing golf course was substantially expanded in 2001, when a par-3, 9-hole golf course was built in the northeast section of the park, north of the driving range. Construction of the new course cost \$175,000 and was funded by the Mad Anthony's Brewery as part of the Lifetime Sports Academy.⁸⁰ At some point after the construction of the new golf course, a pond was sculpted into the course landscape, near the northeast corner of the park.

With the construction of the 9-hole golf course in 2001, the four ball fields in the northeast section of the park were removed. An adjacent basketball court complex was also constructed, west of the 9-hole golf course and north of the tennis courts. The four-court outdoor basketball complex, built with funds provided by the City Council County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT) and other local foundations, replaced courts that were constructed with nighttime lighting in 1972.⁸¹

The northwestern section of the park also underwent alterations in the early 2000s. The four ball fields in the northwest section of the park remained until circa 2003, when the western-most two fields were removed for the lacrosse/football fields. Today, McMillen Park includes two baseball fields to the west of the Oxford Street entry drive, though they are oriented differently than seen historically.

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The most recent addition to the McMillen Park landscape was the construction of the new Lifetime Sports Academy building in 2006. Located northeast of the golf course clubhouse and south of the driving range, the one-story building is set within the former alignment of the Hessen Cassel Road park entrance drive. Asphalt walkways connect the new building with the clubhouse and adjacent parking lot. (See Figure II.22.) Today, McMillen Park is home to the citywide program that continues to offer free sports lessons and activities for the youth of Fort Wayne.

In summary, the McMillen Park landscape has undergone a continual transformation since its inception in 1937. During the first twenty years of park development, the landscape maintained an identifiable character, defined by the spatial relationship between the open fields and the striking adjacent natural woodlands. Since the end of the historic period in 1957, the McMillen Park landscape has been substantially transformed with the addition of several recreational facilities. While several original park features remain in place, the continued improvements at the park, particularly in the construction of the golf courses, shifted the overall character, most prominently through the removal of much of the wooded grove.

E. CONCLUSION TO LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Fort Wayne's Parks Department has a long history of striving to provide its citizens with ample, accessible park grounds. In 1915, the Park Board declared:

It is the aim of Fort Wayne's Board of Park Commissioners to eventually secure for our city so complete and so well distributed a system of public parks that one will be located within ten minutes walk of every resident of the city.

Throughout the 20th century, the Park Board made continual efforts to achieve this goal. The Park Board recognized the importance of public parks and sought to establish not merely a chain of parks to be used as leisurely strolling grounds, but rather a system of parks that city residents would be drawn to visit again and again. By providing an outlet for active engagement in the urban landscape, the Park Board was contributing to the quality of life of the citizens of Fort Wayne.

What began as open agricultural fields and a remnant oak-hickory grove was transformed into a burgeoning urban park surrounded by residential neighborhoods. McMillen Park proved to be immensely popular, unhindered by its location southeast of the City. The park accommodated visitors seeking both passive and active recreation, and its design created a series of well-defined spaces, separating the various uses. The park was a popular venue for its social gathering spaces, such as the pavilion and picnic areas with its active recreation areas extensively used as well, particularly the pool and ice rink. Although McMillen Park was initially located outside the city limits, its active sports fields and recreation facilities came to be used by citywide leagues and clubs. McMillen Park was created at a time when the Park Board did not have the funds to establish a park system as complete as they had envisioned. It was through the generous donations of several people, particularly Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen, that the park was ultimately created and maintained, becoming the first park in Fort Wayne to be established and developed entirely by private donations. Despite changes to the original, naturalistic design of the park, it remained widely used throughout the latter half of the 20th century. The park hosted numerous community events, including sports

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league games, square dances, swimming and diving meets, and Easter egg hunts through the woodland. The unique features of McMillen Park made it an ideal setting for this array of events. During its height, McMillen Park boasted eight baseball fields, a pool, ice rink, tennis courts, a square dancing area, shaded picnic groves and a rustic pavilion. The scenic designed park landscape, defined by expansive fields and an impressive natural grove, offered the community a place to gather and recreate away from the rapidly developing city core.

McMillen Park was initially created to provide residents living in the southeast section of Fort Wayne with an accessible public park. However, the inherent value of this landscape was ultimately much greater than either the Park Board or the Fort Wayne community had anticipated. The interplay between the open fields and the remnant woodland grove provided the surrounding community with an incomparable experience. The features that were scattered throughout the park landscape offered residents recreational experiences not found at other city parks. As urban residential subdivisions continued to spread throughout the City, McMillen Park preserved open space, where neighbors could gather to socialize and recreate while the park woodlands served as a reminder of the natural beauty of Fort Wayne and the open recreational fields recalled the agricultural heritage of the surrounding community.

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CHAPTER II: ENDNOTES

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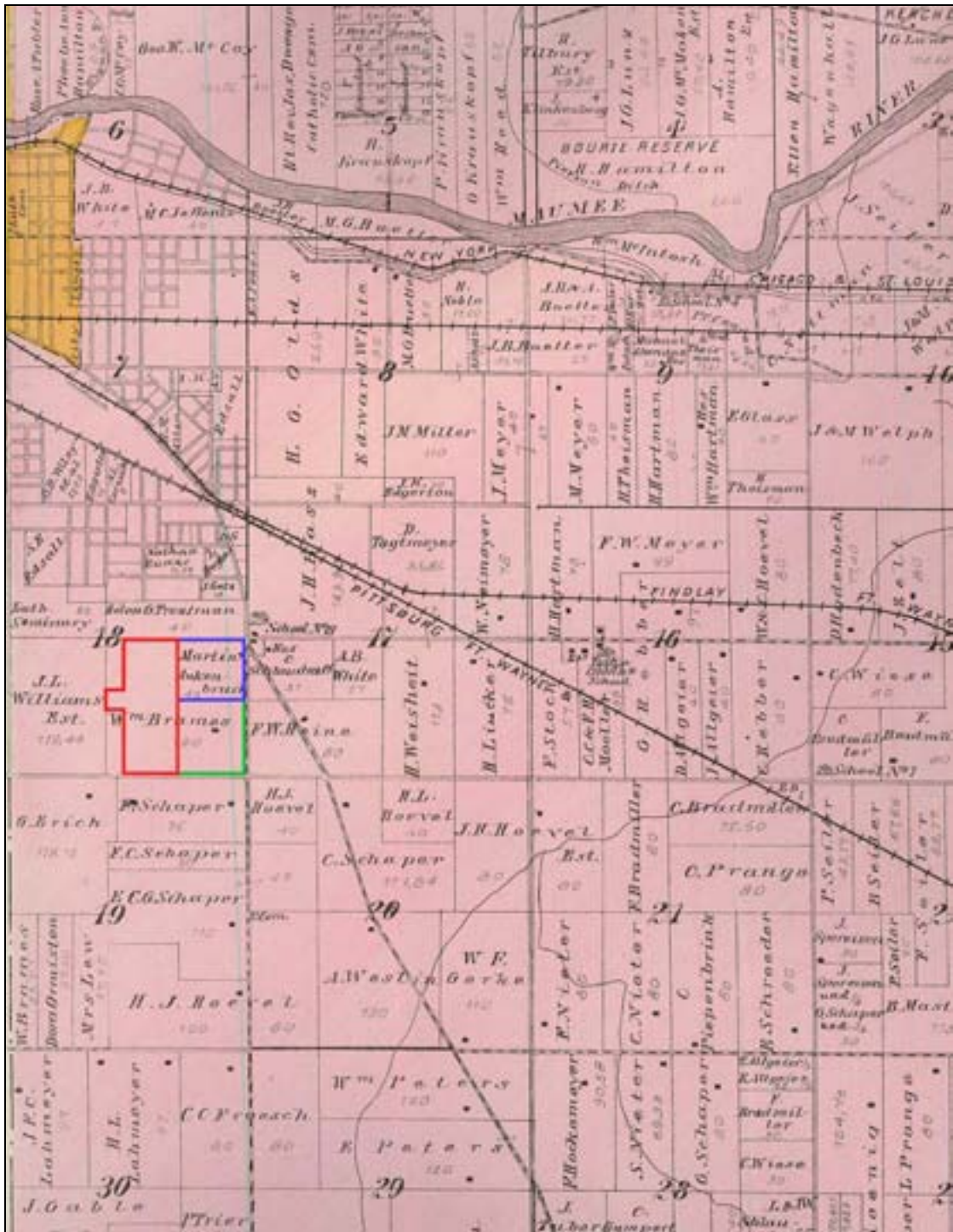


Figure II.1 1898 map from Ogle Atlas highlighting the area of the future McMilen Park, which consisted primarily of open, agricultural fields. The area was outside the city limits of Fort Wayne, located within Adams Township. The original boundaries of the future park have been outlined in red, the 40-acre 1951 park expansion in blue, and the 1957 addition in green. The area known as Brames Woods is located in the lower right quadrant. (R-FWP-ACPL-Ogle-Atlas-AdamsTwp-1898-overlay.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

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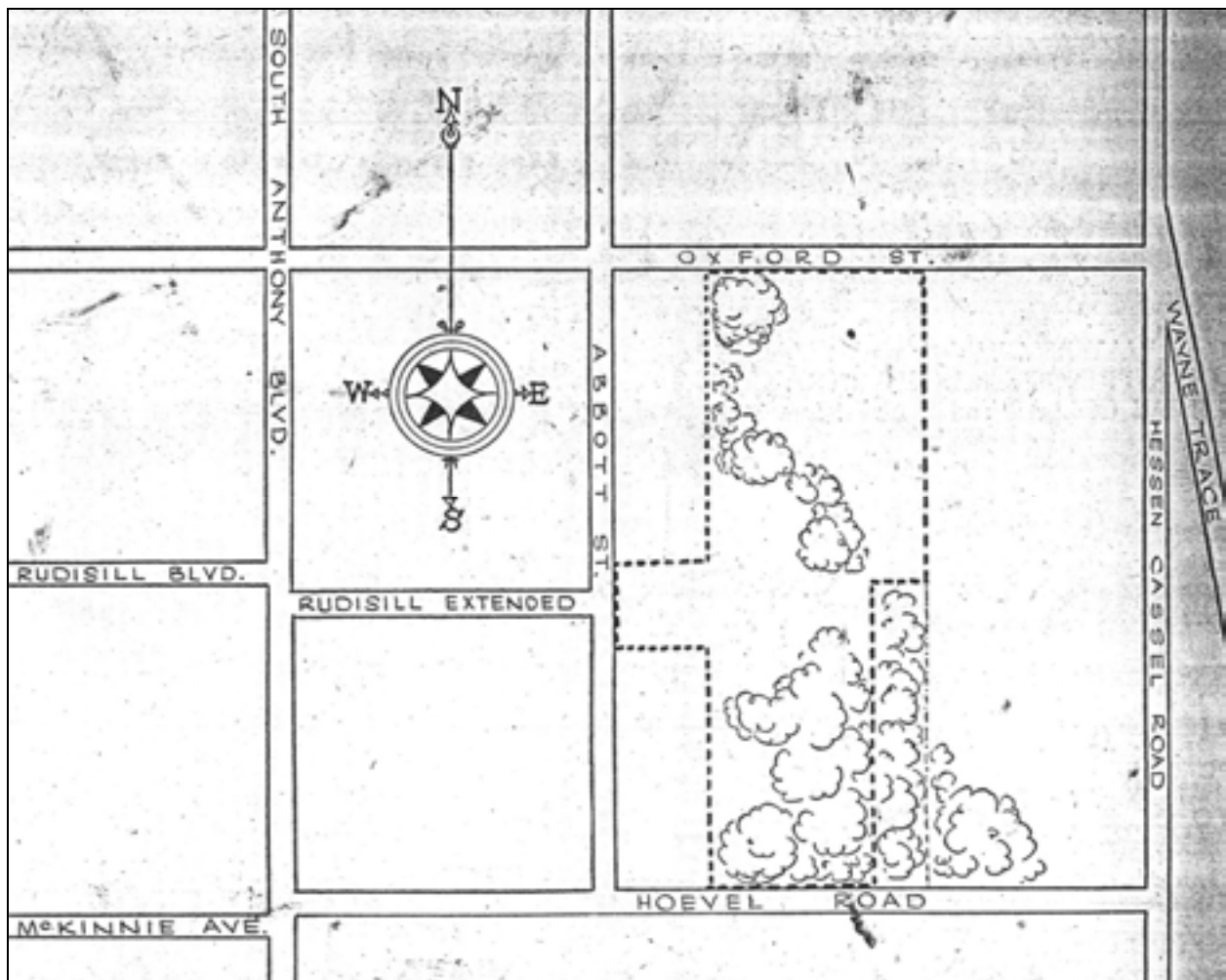


Figure II.2 1936 map showing the boundaries of the newly established McMullen Park in context with the surrounding streets, including Rudisill Boulevard. The woodland (Brames Woods) lies primarily within the southern half of the park with a small grove extending into the northern section. The remainder of the landscape is open fields. The area along Hesssen Cassel Road was not part of the original park, but would be added to the park later. (R-FWP-MCM-ACPL-SFWH56-map-12-18-1936.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

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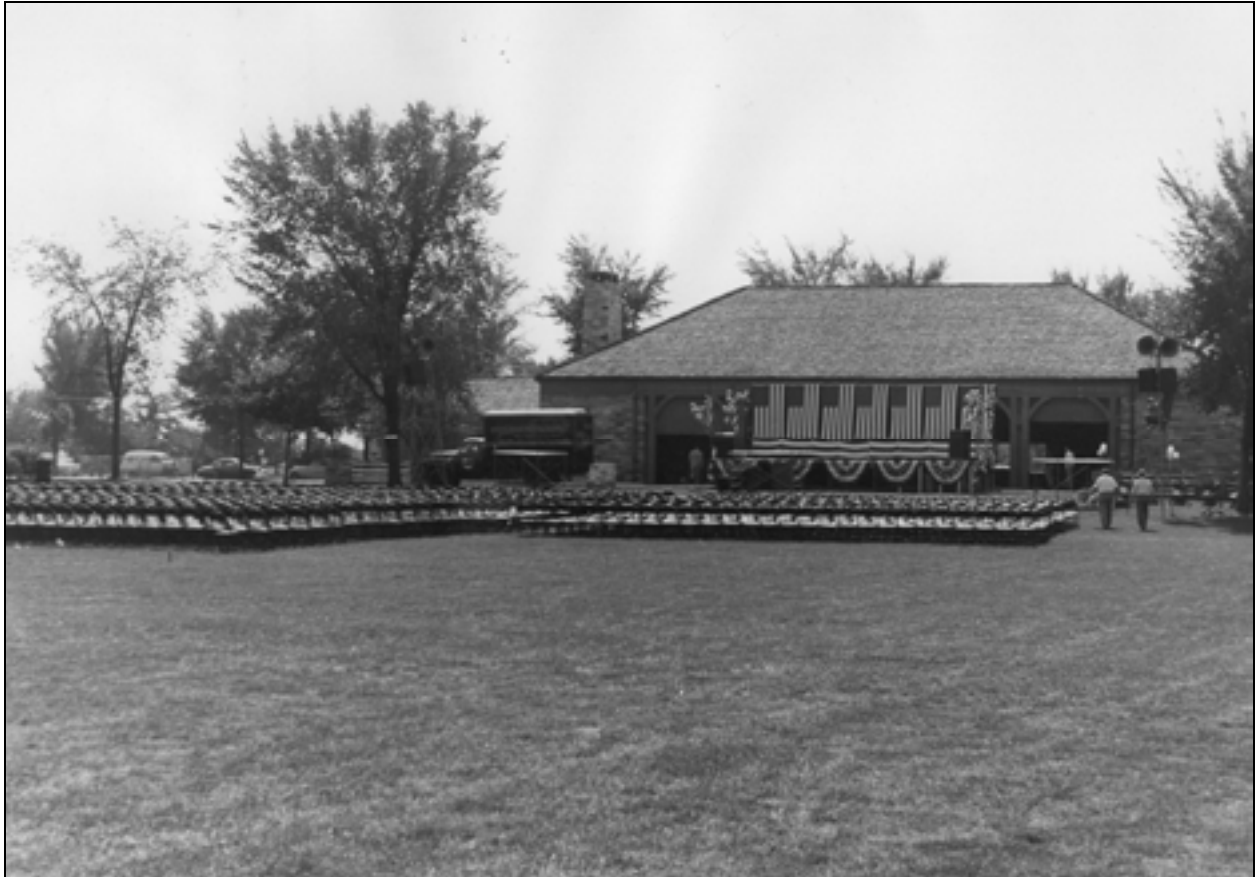


Figure II.3 View looking at the north façade of the McMullen Park pavilion during the 20th anniversary celebration of the park in 1954. Originally, an open air pavilion, it was later altered with overhead sliding doors donated by the McMullen Foundation so the facility could be used year-round. The lawn area in front of the building was used as an open play field, while several trees were planted around the building after construction. (R-FWP-MCM-PD-20Annivers-09-16-1954.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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Figure II.4 1941 oblique aerial of the McMullen Park landscape shows the oak-hickory grove, pavilion, four baseball fields, and two model airplane courses. The oak-hickory grove dominated the southwest corner of the park and provided park users with shaded areas to stroll and socialize. Much of the remaining park ground plane was managed as mown turf. Also note a small building, likely a concession stand, at the right and the number of vehicles parked along the drive. (R-FWP-MCM-PD-Brd-Rpt-Aerial-1956-pg14-1941-5-crop.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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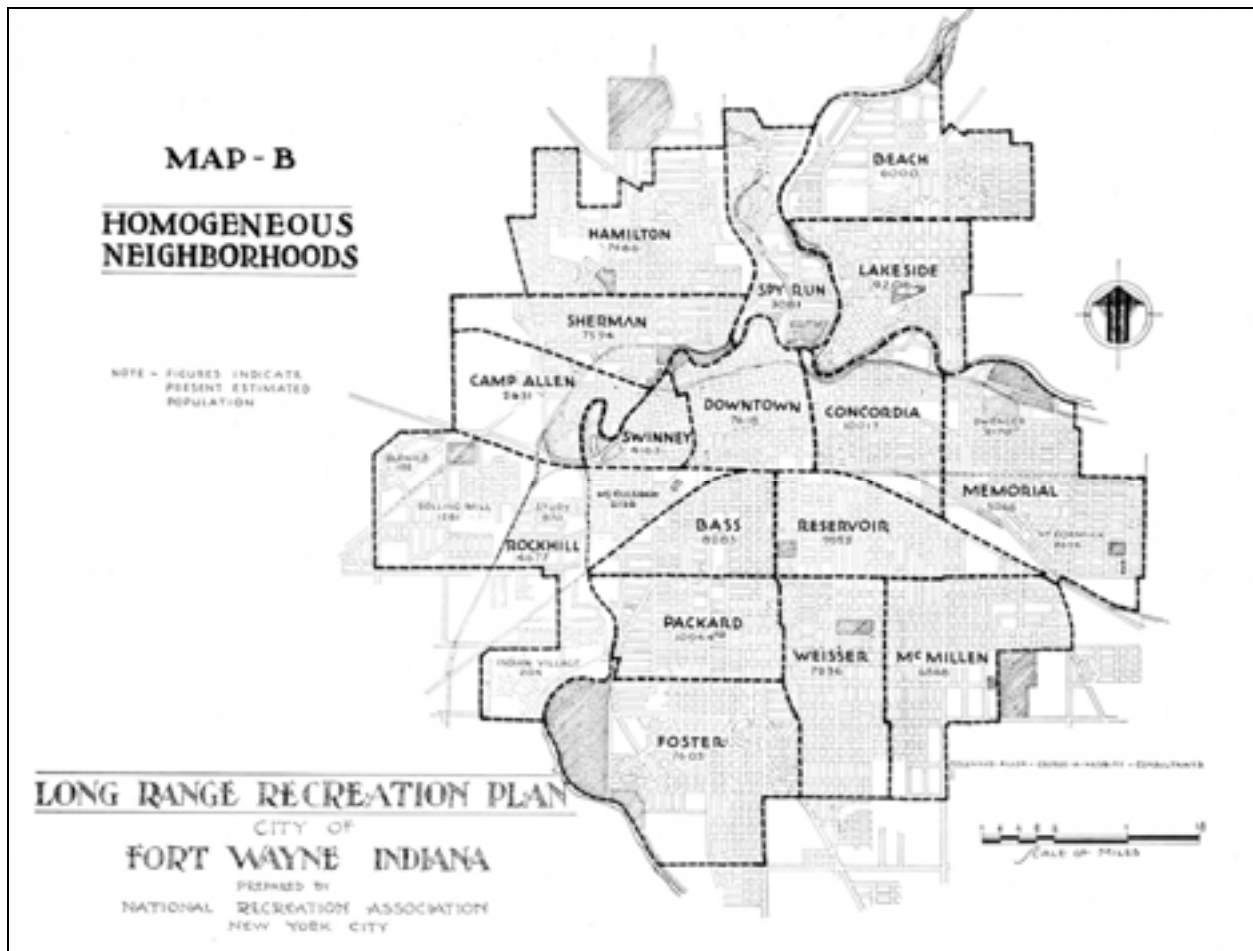


Figure II.5 *Map-B, Homogeneous Neighborhoods* from the 1944 *Long Range Recreation Plan, City of Fort Wayne* prepared by the National Recreation Association shows Fort Wayne divided into neighborhoods defined by public parks. McMullen Park is the large dark area just outside the southeast corner of the City. Though the park was outside the legal city limits at this time, it was used to define one of the city neighborhoods, which illustrates the important role the park played in the Fort Wayne park and boulevard system. (R-FWP-AllParks-PD-Long-Rg-Plan-1944-pg35.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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Figure II.6 View of one of the McMillen Park baseball fields in 1955. By 1946, the park boasted four ball fields, comprised of compacted earth fields, mown turf outfields, and field lights, making the fields popular with local leagues. The maturing oak-hickory grove to the south created a prominent backdrop for the fields. (R-FWP-MCM-ACPL-SFWH56-baseball-10-07-1955.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

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Figure II.7 View of the picnic areas set within the natural woodland of McMillen Park. While much of the park landscape was open play fields and formal recreation facilities, the wooded grove offered park users a quiet place to stroll and picnic under the shady canopy. (R-FWP-ALCA-McM-Picnics-ND.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

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Figure II.8 A 1946 view of the vehicular drive that entered McMullen Park from Abbott Street at its western edge. The gently curving drive through the dappled sunlight of the shady canopy of the oak-hickory grove created a scenic entrance. (R-FWP-MCM-PD-Brd-Rpt-drive-1946-pg3.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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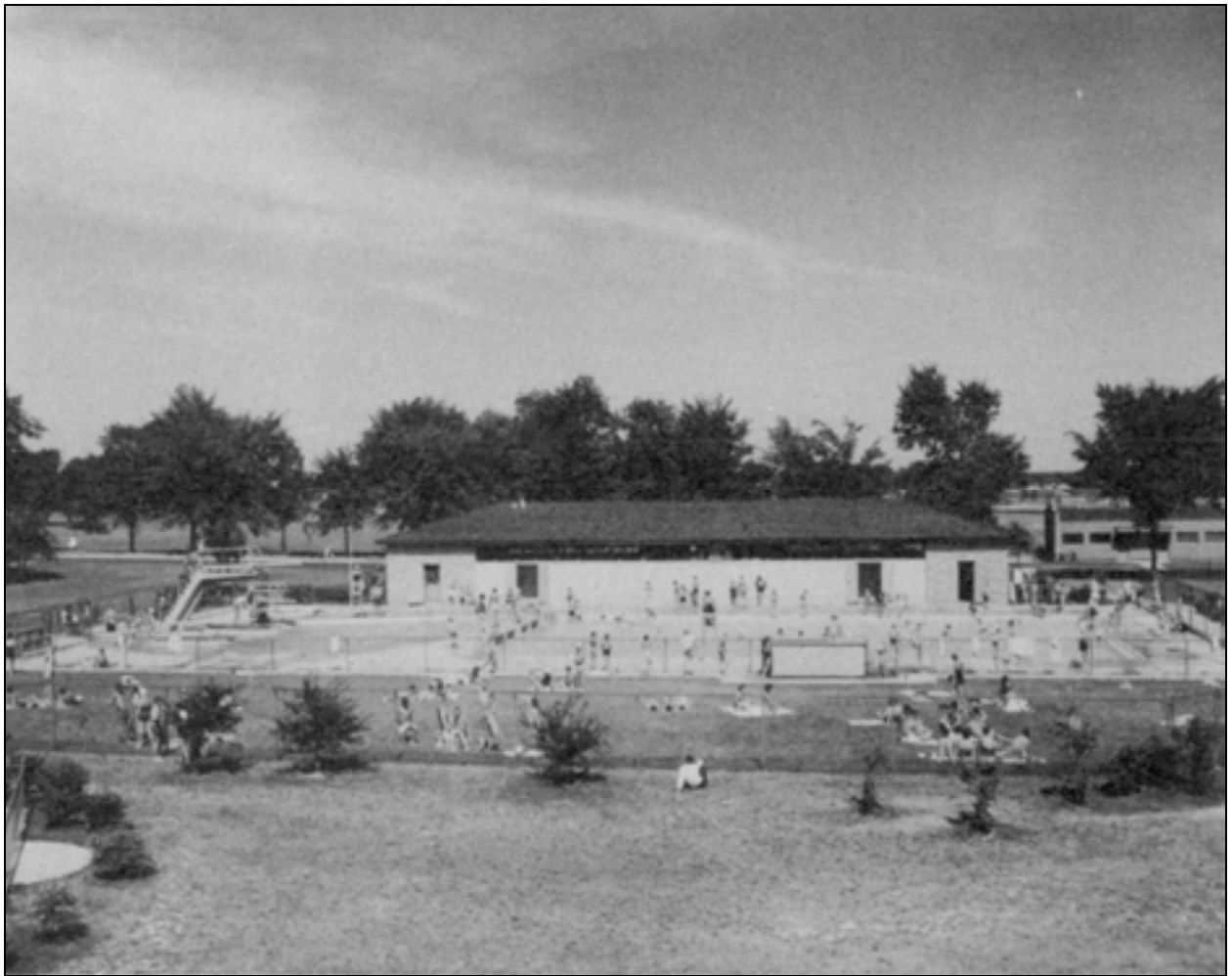


Figure II.9 View looking east toward the McMullen Park pool and support building, which housed restrooms and changing rooms. Constructed in 1949, the facility included a 250,000 gallon pool, diving area, and wading pool enclosed by a 5-foot tall chain-link fence. American elms lined the perimeter, planted at approximately 30 feet on center. The McMullen Park pool was one of four public pools in Fort Wayne and was a popular feature during the hot summer months. (R-FWP-MCM-PD-Brd-Rpt-Pool-1956-pg7.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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Figure II.10 View of the state-of-the-art McMullen Park pool area with the wading pool in the foreground. Pool features include metal pipe railings along the pool walkway edge and deciduous trees along the perimeter of the area. (R-FWP-MCM-ACPL-SFWH56-pool-10-07-1955.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

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Figure II.11 1949 aerial view of McMullen Park and its surrounding context. At this time, McMullen Park encompassed 74 acres; the eastern portion of the park fronting on Hessen Cassel Road had not yet been acquired. The northern half of the park included four baseball fields, a pool, and pavilion that accommodated a range of active and social recreational pursuits. The southern half of the park was comprised of the oak-history woodland and model airplane grounds. The woodland provided a strong vertical element within the park that contrasted the generally open surrounding landscape. (R-FWP-MCM-1949-crop.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne City Utilities Aerial Photograph Archive.

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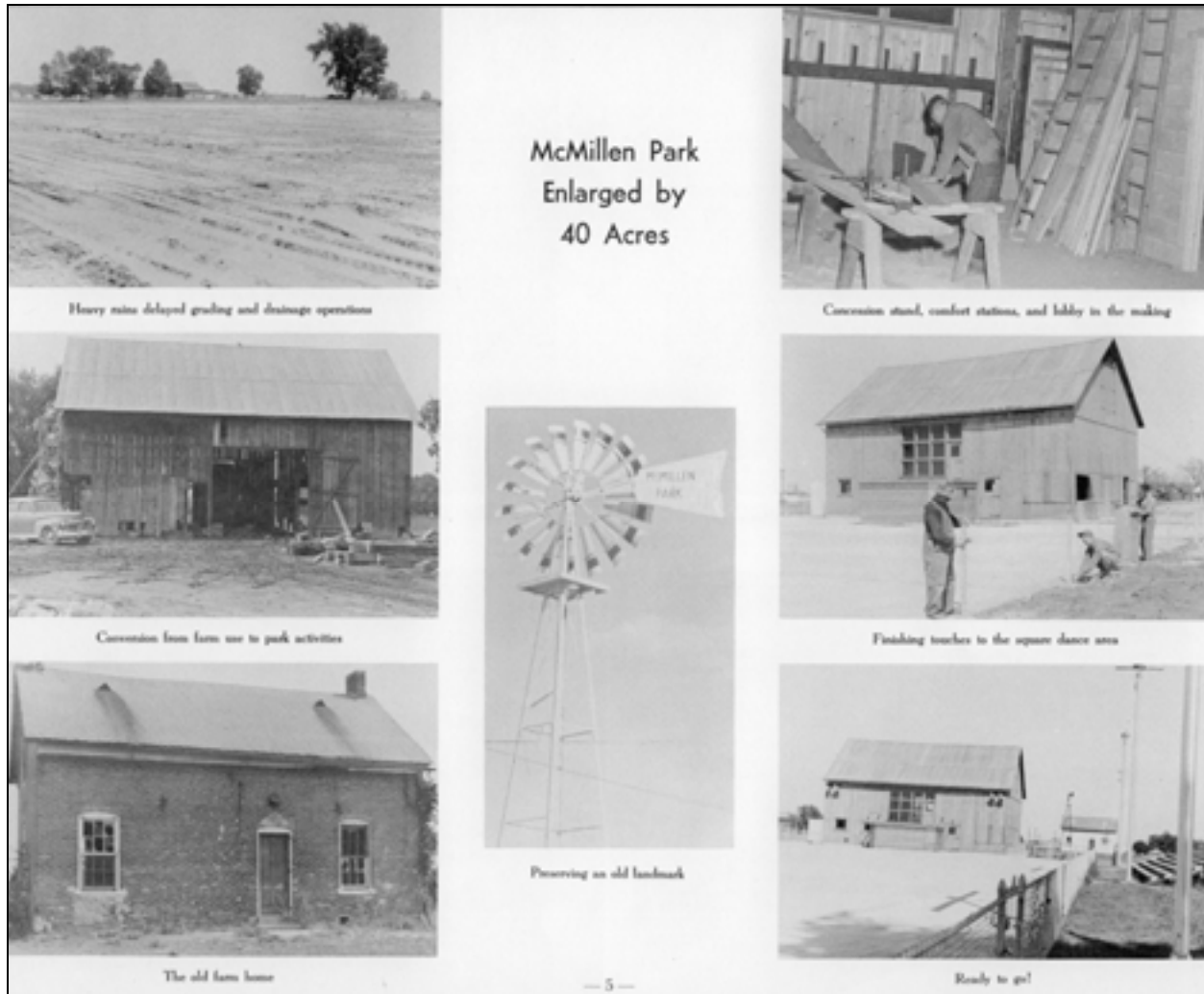


Figure II.12 View of the farm structures sited in the center of the 40-acre 1951 addition to McMullen Park. Several of the preexisting farm features were renovated to accommodate new park facilities, including an existing barn that was used as a lounge or pavilion for the adjacent square dancing area. Before and after images of the barn are visible in the center of the left and right hand columns. The farmhouse, seen at the lower left corner, was renovated as the park caretaker's apartment, and the modest windmill remained on site. Combined with the renovated structures, the new area served as a symbol of the agricultural heritage of the park landscape. (R-FWP-MCM-PD-Brd-Rpt-Donation-1952-pg5.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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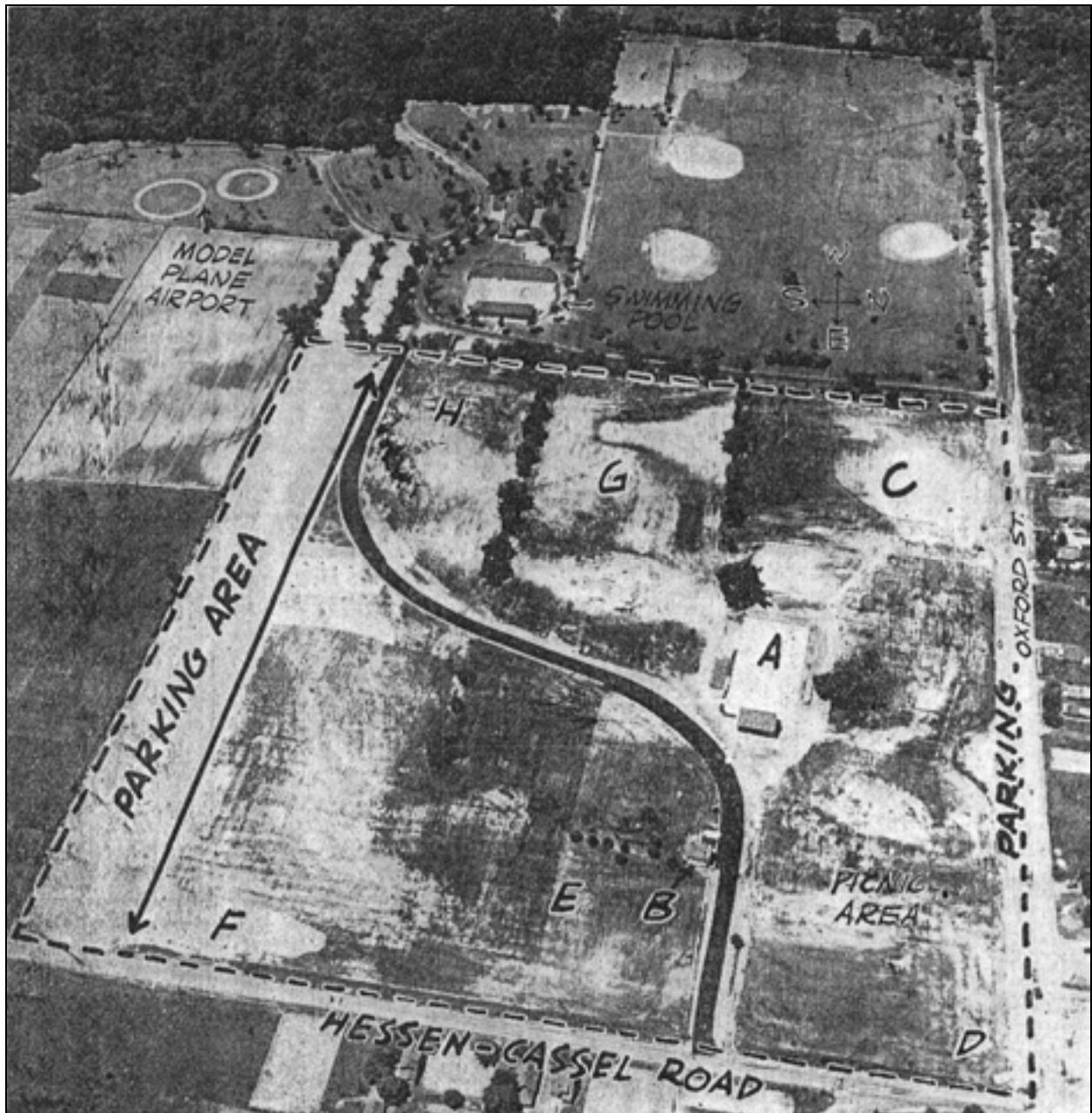


Figure II.13 1952 oblique aerial depicting the 40-acre 1951 addition of McMullen Park. The new parkland remained open with a small cluster of support buildings centrally located. Additional facilities constructed in the expansion included baseball fields, picnic areas, parking lots, and a vehicular entry from Hessen Cassel Road. The area labeled 'H' was set aside for future development of a children's play area. (R-FWP-MCM-ACPL-SFWH56-addition-06-19-1952.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

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Figure II.14 1955 View of a portion of the children's play area at McMullen Park. Located within the northeast quadrant of the park, east of the swimming pool, the area included four mechanical rides and a pony-track, visible in the background on the right. Metal barricades defined the mechanical ride areas while the track was enclosed with a 2-rail wood fence. The ground plane consisted of compacted earth surrounded by mown turf. (R-FWP-MCM-ACPL-SFWH56-kiddieland-10-07-1955.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

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Figure II.15 1958 view of the construction of the ice rink and underlying tennis courts. Workers laid 9-½ miles of piping over the hard surface to freeze the sheet of ice for skating. Chain-link fencing surrounds the area and separates the ice rink/tennis courts from the adjacent woodlands. (R-FWP-MCM-PD-Brd-Rpt-Tennis-1958-pg16.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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Figure II.16 1956 view of the McMillen Park ice rink/tennis courts. Measuring 85 feet by 185 feet, the rink was believed to be Indiana's first outdoor artificial rink with temperature controls to ensure a high quality skating surface. Additional features constructed to support the new rink included a perimeter chain-link fence, metal baseboard during winter, and perimeter lights for night time use of the rink and tennis courts. (R-FWP-MCM-PD-Brd-Rpt-IceSkating-1956-pg23.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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Figure II.17 1958 image of the pavilion constructed at the northeast corner of the McMillen Park ice skating rink. The modest, rustic style pavilion provided a sheltered and heated space for skaters. Mature trees surrounded the pavilion, adding to the naturalistic setting of the ice rink. Refrigeration equipment for the rink was housed in the basement. (R-FWP-MCM-SHO-PD-Brd-Rpt-Pavilion-1958-pg5.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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Figure II.18 1956 aerial view of McMillen Park, showing the overall character of the neighborhood park with open fields and wooded grove. By 1957, the park boasted eight baseball fields, a popular square dancing facility, children's play area, pool, pavilion, ice rink, model airplane field, and picnic areas nestled within the woodland. Vehicular drives provided access into the park from each of the adjacent streets with a large linear parking lot in the center of the park. The southeast quadrant of the park was acquired in 1957 and was characterized by open farm fields with a central farmstead cluster. Also note the growth in the surrounding neighborhood compared to the 1949 aerial. (R-FWP-McMillen-1956-Air-crop.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne City Utilities Aerial Photograph Archive.

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Figure II.19 1960 view of the woodland in McMullen Park. Following the 50-acre park addition in 1957, a golf course was developed primarily in the new southeast corner of the park. The 18-hole course extended into the adjacent woodland and portions of the remnant grove were removed to accommodate the course. The removal of trees within the woodland altered the spatial character of the park and opened views to the adjacent residential community. (R-FWP-MCM-PD-Tree-Remove-02-17-1960-c.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

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Figure II.20 1973 aerial of McMullen Park, depicts a considerable amount of the change within the park between the late 1950s and early 1970s. Though much of the landscape remains open, portions of the dense canopy of the remnant woodland have been removed. Changes to the park circulation have removed the entry drive and large linear parking lot from Hessen Cassel Road. Other park features that have been removed include the park concession stand, model airplane course, and children's play area. The square dancing area and sports fields in the northeast quadrant of the park remain in this aerial, although have since been removed. (R-FWP-MCM-Air-1973-crop.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne City Utilities Aerial Photograph Archive.

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Figure II.21 1971 view of the planting of several flowering cherry trees, provided by the International Christian University. The trees were planted along the drive entering the park from Hessen Cassel Road. During the early 1970s, approximately 30 flowering cherry trees were planted in this area. (R-FWP-ALCA-McM-Cherry-Planting-04-19-1971.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

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Figure II.22 2007 view of the recently constructed Lifetime Sports Academy, located northeast of the golf course clubhouse. McMillen Park is now the official home of the citywide program, which offers free recreational programs to youth ages 8 through 18. The west elevation of the building fronts a parking lot, constructed from a remnant portion of the former park entry and parking lot connecting to Hessen Cassel Road. Asphalt sidewalks connect the building with the parking lot and the nearby clubhouse. (R-FWP_20070606_0155-crop.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Chapter III: 1957 Landscape Character of McMillen Park

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

McMillen Park was established in 1936 through the philanthropic donation of land to the City of Fort Wayne by Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen. When the City first acquired the land, it was characterized by open agricultural fields and a natural woodland grove. Between 1937 and 1957, the McMillen Park landscape was extensively improved with new recreational facilities, growing from its initial 74 acres to more than doubling to 168.2 acres. The creation and subsequent development of McMillen Park was possible through the generous contributions of Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen, who purchased the original 74 acres of parkland and then formed the McMillen Foundation, which funded many of the park improvement projects. By 1957, the park had reached the height of its development as envisioned from its inception and the early improvements.

This chapter provides a detailed description of the McMillen Park landscape in its as-built condition circa 1957. The discussion is organized according to landscape areas and character-defining features as described in the methodology section of Chapter I. The narrative and accompanying plan serve to identify, delineate and describe the character and features of the McMillen Park landscape and place it in the urban context of its surrounds. The information presented in this chapter has been discussed as part of the overall park landscape history in Chapter II. For this reason, citations have not been repeated here. The six landscape areas are first defined within the overall property followed by a discussion of the development and conditions in each of the landscape areas using the *McMillen Park Circa 1957 Period Plan, PP-1957* as a primary graphic reference. By way of introduction, the overall park context and natural systems are described herein. The character-defining features of the park help to organize the narrative in a related sequence in the following order:

- *Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Land Use & Visual Relationships*
- *Topography & Natural Systems*
- *Vegetation*
- *Circulation*
- *Hydrology & Water Features*
- *Structures*
- *Site Furnishings & Objects*

McMillen Park was created as part of the ceaseless combined efforts of the Fort Wayne Parks Department and the Park Board to provide all its citizens with ample, accessible parkland. Initially, the parkland was open farm fields with small clusters of support buildings and a remnant woodland grove, bounded by residential streets. The open agricultural fields and woodland defined the overall

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naturalistic character of the early park landscape. Located on relatively high ground, away from the three Fort Wayne rivers, the topography of the land gently sloped with a central high point. Originally comprised of 74 acres, half of the park was wooded and the other half remained open fields. With ensuing residential development throughout the city, the Park Board recognized the need for a public park in its southeast section. McMillen Park quickly became a valuable asset to the neighborhood and took on characteristic park functions and elements typical of other parks in similar urban environments during the mid-20th century. In addition to providing passive recreational opportunities like walking and picnicking, active recreational elements were constructed along with social gathering facilities such as the pavilion. Park drives linked the various use areas and connected the park with the surrounding community. The Park Board achieved these improvements while preserving the natural features that defined the character of the park. Although McMillen Park was not formally established until 1936 with park improvements beginning the following year, by 1957 park facilities were fully in place and the park was heavily used by the surrounding populace.

The period during the late 1950s was selected to represent the historic character of McMillen Park after an in-depth study of the evolution of the park landscape history. This period of significance is determined by the history, character and details of the park over time. An important aspect when considering the duration of the period of significance is the determination of the final set of changes to the property that contributes to its historic importance and the point at which changes to the property begin to alter original park features, character, and design intent. In McMillen Park, the first substantial change occurred in 1958 with the construction of the 18-hole golf course, encompassing the southern half of the parkland. Development of the course included the removal of much of the natural woodland, leaving small fragmented groves between the course holes. The removal of the grove altered the overall character of the park, which was previously defined by the relationship between the open fields and the verticality of the woodland. (See Figures II.18 and II.20.) This considerable shift in the historic condition of the park serves as the basis for identifying the period of significance for McMillen Park as circa 1957.

Heritage Landscapes prepared a period plan to accompany the text in this chapter. The *McMillen Park Circa 1957 Period Plan, PP-1957* shows the principal park organization, vegetation, structures, playing fields, drives, and walks that are known to have existed up to and during the 1950s. Landscape areas are also delineated on the *PP-1957* plan, which is provided at the end of this chapter as an 11-inch by 17-inch fold-out at a scale of 1 inch equal to 300 feet. The period plan has been developed with the existing conditions base drawing created for documentation of the current conditions of the park as discussed in detail in Chapter IV of this report. This base map has been altered to illustrate the character-defining features of the McMillen Park landscape for the period of significance by studying historic documentation including aerial images, historic photographs and written accounts. The topography shown is included for context and to give an overall sense of the park landscape. The one-foot contours were drawn from a current site plan and do not reflect the historic topography in areas where new features have been constructed.

B. McMILLEN PARK LANDSCAPE AREAS

Within the McMillen Park landscape, distinct areas of the park exist in which the landscape character and uses differ from other areas. These are areas within the natural, constructed, and legal boundaries

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of the property that have a particular character. It is useful to identify, organize and define the character landscape by delineating a logical series of these landscape areas, each with their associative and often distinct, identifiable characteristic elements. As outlined in Chapter I, these areas are based on spatial organization; land patterns and use; views and visual relationships; topography and natural systems; vegetation; circulation; structures; and site furnishings and objects. Boundaries of landscape areas may be loosely delineated by vegetation or topographical features such as slopes or clearly defined by physical features such as a wall, path or road. Some of these features remain constant while others change over time. Identifying and defining these areas clarifies the spatial organization of the property, facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the property, and aids in planning for ongoing and futures uses and stewardship.

Each landscape area is represented by color unit lines and numbers on the *McMillen Park Circa 1957 Period Plan, PP-1957*. The landscape area boundaries may or may not remain consistent through time and aspects of the individual areas may change. The boundaries shown on *PP-1957* are the same as on *EC-2007*. The six McMillen Park landscape areas are:

- *Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center* – The Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center lies at the center of the McMillen Park landscape and extends east along the entry drive connecting with Hessen Cassel Road. The Tennis Courts & Ball Fields and Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields areas border it to the north; to the west is the Woodland Entry area; the Fields area defines the southern boundary; at its southwest corner lies the Oak-Hickory Grove area. Other park features in this area include Pavilion #1, the pool, concession stand, children’s play area, and large linear parking area along the entry drive. Small groupings of deciduous trees are scattered through the west half of the area.
- *Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry* – The Woodland Entry area is located centrally along the west park boundary and is the smallest landscape area. Spatially, the area is defined by the natural wooded grove. Small portions of mown turf cover the ground plane to the north and east of the grove. The Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area borders it to the north; to the east is the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center. The Oak-Hickory Grove defines the southern border. The area fronts on Abbott Street to the west. In addition to the section of woodland, this area includes a vehicular drive, entering the park opposite Rudisill Boulevard, and a parking lot.
- *Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields* – The Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area encompasses the northwest corner of McMillen Park. The Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields area borders this area to the east. To the south are the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center and Woodland Entry areas. Oxford Street bounds the area to the north while the west edge abuts private residential lots that front Abbott Street. Characterized by its open fields and sports facilities, this area contains five baseball fields and the ice rink/tennis courts.
- *Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields* – The Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields area is located at the northeast corner of the park. Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road define linear boundaries to the north and east, respectively. To the south is the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center area and to the west is the Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area. Spatially, the area is primarily open with a cluster of features at the center, including the

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square dance barn and dance floor and the park caretaker's house. Three baseball fields lie to the east of the barn. A vehicular drive enters the area from Hessen Cassel Road, connecting with the main entry drive in Landscape Area 1.

- *Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove* – The Oak-Hickory Grove makes up the southwest corner of the park and comprises a large portion of the original 74-acre parkland. The Woodland Entry area is located to the north and is largely an extension of this primary grove. To the east is the Fields area. At the northeast corner is the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center. McKinnie Avenue defines the south edge while private residences abut the west edge. In addition to the remnant woodland, other park features in this area include picnic areas scattered throughout the grove and a vehicular drive entering from McKinnie Avenue.
- *Landscape Area 6: Fields* – The Fields is the largest landscape area within McMillen Park. Located in the southeast quadrant, the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center area defines the northern edge. The Oak-Hickory Grove borders it to the west. To the south, McKinnie Avenue defines a linear edge. This area encompasses approximately 50 acres, much of which was added to the parkland in 1957. Up until its inclusion in the park boundaries, it operated as farmland. Spatially, the open fields and central cluster of buildings defined the area. The model airplane course lies at the northwest corner. A gravel road leads from Hessen Cassel Road west, past the farm buildings and connecting with the vehicular entry located in Landscape Area 5. Wood fences divide the farm fields into separately defined spaces.

In each of the landscape area descriptions, the text for this chapter is organized by character-defining features, as outlined in the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, and defined in Chapter I of this document.

C. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN, 1957

Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen purchased land for McMillen Park in 1936 to provide the southeast section of Fort Wayne with accessible parklands. Over the following 20 years, the park was substantially developed into an extensive recreation space with eight baseball fields, tennis courts, restrooms, square dancing area, and a modest pavilion. The construction of the McMillen Park pool and the ice skating rink drew visitors to the park not just from the surrounding neighborhood but from throughout the City. In the late 1950s rapidly developing residential subdivisions surrounded the park. Spatially, the open recreation fields and the contrasting verticality of the large grove of oak and hickory trees defined the overall character of the park landscape. The southeast corner of the park was added in 1957. The openness of the existing farm fields complemented the open recreation fields found throughout the northern half of the park. The features developed within the McMillen Park landscape provided a range of active and passive recreational opportunities. Much of the park was open lawn, particularly the northern half. Pavilion #1, the ice rink, and swimming pool are park features inserted into the park landscape in relatively close proximity to each other in the center of the park, as shown on the *McMillen Park Circa 1957 Period Plan, PP-1957*. While no formal paths traversed the interior of the park, vehicular drives entered the park from each of the four bordering residential streets and lead to a central parking lot. The woodland defining the southwest section of

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the park provided a visual screen between the park and the abutting private residences that fronted on Abbott Street.

Capturing the time when the original park design and layout remained in place, the *McMillen Park Circa 1957 Period Plan, PP-1957* was created using the 1956 aerial photograph as the primary source. (See Figure II.18.) An overlay of landscape areas on the period plan shows the organization of the park with the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center in blue, the Woodland Entry in magenta, the Tennis Courts & Ball Fields in orange, the Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields in brown, the Oak-Hickory Grove in yellow, and the Fields in red.

Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center

Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center is a long, narrow landscape area, located at the center of the park, extending east to Hessen Cassel Road, along the main vehicular drive and parking area. Much of the ground plane of this area is covered with asphalt drives bordered by mown turf areas that are used as small informal play fields and gathering spaces. Individual deciduous trees line the central parking lot and drive located east of the pool. Additional trees are scattered around Pavilion #1 and in the center of the looped drive, creating breaks in the otherwise open character. The overall character of this area is largely defined by a relatively even ground plane and open fields. The woodland to the west and southwest of this area provides a dramatic background for the central park landscape.

The topography of the park is relatively flat with gentle slopes to the center. Landscape Area 1 exhibits approximately 8 feet of elevation change. The low point lies at the east edge, along Hessen Cassel Road. The grade gradually slopes upward to the west along the entry drive, reaching the high point east of the parking lot south of the swimming pool. The grade then begins to slope slightly down toward the west.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 1 is largely characterized by a mown turf ground plane that visually unifies Landscape Area 1 with the adjacent Tennis Courts & Ball Fields and Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields areas, which are also maintained with mown turf. A few trees are scattered throughout the area, particularly in the west half of the area. Trees line the parking lot medians and drives at somewhat regular intervals around the pool and Pavilion #1. Few trees and shrubs line the eastern section of the median of the main park entry drive. The exact species present have not been thoroughly documented; although it is known that American elm (*Ulmus americana*) was planted around the pool area.

Circulation in Landscape Area 1 includes the primary park drive, entering from Hessen Cassel Road to the east. In total, the drive with side parking is approximately 150 feet wide, which includes two paved areas separated by a grass strip approximately 30 feet wide. The drives accommodate through traffic with nose-in parking along the edges. Approximately 800 feet west of Hessen Cassel Road, a spur drive extends north off the entry drive, connecting to a secondary entry drive, located primarily in Landscape Area 4. A portion of this drive enters Landscape Area 1, curving to align parallel to the main drive. At the west end of the entry drive and spur drive a central parking lot is located south of the swimming pool, separated by a small grassy area. West of the central parking lot, a narrow asphalt drives leads to the south façade of the pavilion. This looped drive connects with the entry

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drive in adjacent Landscape Area 2 before curving along the southwest edge of Landscape Area 1 and looping back to the central parking lot. The vehicular drive from Oxford Street also enters the landscape area from the north and connects with the other drives around the central parking lot. A short walkway connects the looped drive with the entrance to Pavilion #1. A number of sidewalks connect the pool area with the Oxford Street entry drive to the east.

In terms of structures, the one-story Pavilion #1 is located near the northwest corner of this area. Set within a mown turf area, several deciduous trees help frame the structure, emphasizing its horizontality against the open ground plane. (See Figure II.3.) The pavilion is used primarily as a social gathering space. Constructed within the first few years of the inception of the park, the pavilion was initially an open-air facility, available for use during the warm months. In 1949, the McMillen Foundation funded the addition of 12 sliding overhead doors, allowing the facility to be used year-round. East of the pavilion, the swimming pool and its associated building are located at the edge of the mown turf area. Oriented north-south, the one-story wood frame structure defines the east edge of the pool area. Little documentation has been discovered detailing the use of the modest building, although it likely housed restrooms and changing rooms. Another structure, likely operating as a park concession stand, is southeast of the pool. As with the pool building, little documentation pertaining to this structure has been discovered. However, the structure is visible in a 1941 oblique aerial; it appears to have been constructed in a style similar to the pavilion and may have been an open-air facility. (See Figure II.4.) Other structures associated with the pavilion and pool include fences and metal railings.

The children's play area is also included in Landscape Area 1. Located east of the pool and north of the primary entry drive, the area was open with a few structures and furnishings. Minimal details of this park feature are known. However, it is known that the play area includes at least four mechanical children's rides and a pony track. The rides are relatively small and enclosed by metal barricades. A 2-rail wood fence marks the edge of the pony track. The rides and the track sit on compacted earth while the surrounding ground plane is maintained as mown turf. (See Figure II.14.)

Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry

Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry is the smallest of the McMillen Park landscape areas and is centrally located along the west edge of the park. Residential lots and the ice rink/tennis courts in Landscape Area 3 border this area to the north. The east edge of the area is defined by a mown turf ground plane, which provides a transition into the adjacent Landscape Area 1. Much of this area is defined by natural woodland. The grove in this area comprises the north end of a considerably larger wooded grove, located in the adjacent Landscape Area 5. The area accommodates primarily passive recreation, with picnic areas set under the shady tree canopy. A small parking area is tucked within the grove as well, connecting with the vehicular drive that enters the park from Abbott Street, opposite Rudisill Boulevard.

The section of remnant woodland and its impressive verticality defines the overall spatial quality of Landscape Area 2. At the northwest and east edges of the grove, the ground plane is managed as mown turf, providing a visual transition into the adjacent landscape areas. The visually dominant trees provide dappled light and shady picnic areas for park users. The striking character of this area

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contrasts much of the park, which is primarily open and expansive, adding to the overall visual interest of McMillen Park.

The topography of this landscape area exhibits approximately 5 feet of elevation change. The low point lies at the west edge, along Abbott Street, where the grade gradually slopes up toward the northeast. Minimal changes have been made to the topography in this area since the original land purchase in 1936.

The vegetation found in Landscape Area 2 is comprised of a section of the woodland extending into the area from adjacent Landscape Area 5. The grove contains a mix of oak and hickory specimens, including white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), and bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*). Other specimens present in the century-old grove include American elm, American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). Portions of the ground plane are managed as mown turf, primarily at the edges of the area.

Circulation in Landscape Area 2 includes a vehicular drive, entering the park from Abbott Street opposite the terminus of Rudisill Boulevard. The drive travels east through the wooded grove, with a few gentle curves before it extends into Landscape Area 1 and connects with the looped drive south of Pavilion #1. Approximately 400 feet east of Abbott Street, a secondary drive branches to the north of the entry drive. This drive travels north for a short distance before curving west and connecting with a parking lot, which also connects to Abbott Street. A small gravel walk brings park users from the parking lot north to the ice rink/tennis courts of Landscape Area 3.

Structures and furnishings in Landscape Area 2 are minimal. Park furniture in this area consists primarily of picnic tables set throughout the woodland. No documentation has been discovered regarding the placement or appearance of these facilities. Lights and utility poles may have been installed near the parking lot.

Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields

Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields is located at the northwest corner of McMillen Park. This area is dedicated to active recreational facilities including five baseball fields, tennis courts, and the McMillen Park ice rink, which spatially define the area. These facilities are spread throughout the area and surrounded by mown turf used as open play fields. The decision to locate active sports fields in this area was likely influenced from the open character of the former agricultural fields. A vehicular drive enters the park from Oxford Street, dividing the landscape area. Informal rows of trees line the drive, emphasizing the separation between the east and west sections of the area. A more clearly defined row of trees lines the south edge of the area east of the drive. This row provides a physical separation between the open field and the adjacent children's play area in Landscape Area 1. A linear planting along Oxford Street also helps define the edge of the park landscape to the north.

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Similar to other landscape areas, the topography of Landscape Area 2 gently slopes to the east, exhibiting approximately five feet of grade change. As with the open spatial character, the nearly level quality of this area most likely influenced the decision to develop active recreation fields here.

Vegetation in Landscape Area 3 is primarily mown turf, which covers the ground plane. Deciduous trees line the northern entry drive and the edge between the open fields and the children's play area, although the exact species planted is unknown. A more sparsely planted row is located north of this, approximately halfway between the ball field and the children's play area in Landscape Area 1. These two east-west rows of trees create smaller defined areas within the broader landscape and are remnant fencelines along former agricultural field boundaries that once occupied the northeast quadrant of the park before its inclusion in the park landscape in 1951. A few scattered trees are located to the east of the ice rink/tennis courts. A row of closely spaced trees extends along the west side of the ice rink/tennis courts from the wooded grove in Landscape Area 2. A narrow massing of trees partially lines the park edge along Oxford Street, enclosing the area and clearly defining the northern park boundary. A few additional trees are scattered throughout the interior of this area.

Circulation in Landscape Area 3 includes a vehicular drive that enters the park from Oxford Street, which defines the northern park edge. The drive divides Landscape Area 3 and connects to the central parking lot of Landscape Area 1. Narrow, nose-in parking areas are located along the southern edge of Oxford Street. A north-south gravel path is located at the northwest corner of the park, paralleling the western edge of the area. At the south end it curves slightly toward the ice rink/tennis courts and meets a second gravel path that runs parallel to the north edge of the ice rink/tennis courts. Other walk segments lead from the ice rink/tennis courts to the parking lot of Landscape Area 2, from Oxford Street to the pool along the entry drive, and from the ice rink/tennis courts to the entry drive along the southern boundary of Landscape Area 3. No other formal circulation exists for pedestrian movement through the interior of this area. Park users likely used the gravel paths or walked across the open lawn to access other park features.

Structures and site furnishings in Landscape Area 3 support the recreation facilities. A one-story, wood frame pavilion is located at the northeast corner of the ice rink/tennis courts. (See Figure II.15.) It likely houses restrooms and a warming area for skaters. Refrigeration equipment for the ice rink is located in the basement. Park furniture in this area includes bleachers located at the west edge of the westernmost baseball field, backstops at all ball fields, utility poles, and lights erected throughout the area to allow for nighttime use of the ball fields.

Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields

Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields is located at the northeast corner of McMillen Park. This area is also dedicated to active recreational facilities including three baseball fields and a square dancing facility. Spatially, this area is defined by the open character of the ball fields and surrounding mown turf. The square dancing facilities mark the center of the area as a remnant of the central cluster of farm buildings previously in this location. This area of the park was comprised of agricultural fields until 1951, when the park boundaries were expanded. This open character of the agricultural fields likely influenced the decision to locate the active sports fields in this area. The existing barn was renovated to accommodate a square dancing lounge or pavilion, and the farmhouse was renovated for use as the park caretaker's home. Reuse of these buildings not only preserved the

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structures, but also served as a symbol of the agricultural heritage of the parkland and surrounding community. Overall, this landscape area is open, with few trees scattered through the interior, interrupting the otherwise expansive views.

The topography at this northeast corner has some of the greatest level of topographic change in McMillen Park. Exhibiting approximately 12 feet of grade change, the elevation slopes toward the northwest. The lowest point is at the southeast corner of the area, at the terminus of two drainage swales that were likely sculpted into the landscape as part of agricultural operations or part of preliminary work when the area was incorporated into the park. Of the 12 feet of overall grade change, approximately 8 feet of it occurs east of the curvilinear vehicular drive. To the north and west of the drive, the landscape is fairly level.

Vegetation in Landscape Area 4 is primarily mown turf, which covers the ground plane. Two loosely defined rows of deciduous trees mark the boundaries of former farm fields. These trees are likely volunteer woody growth that grew up along the fencelines of the fields over time. Additional trees are scattered around the square dance area and the caretaker's home.

Circulation in Landscape Area 4 includes a vehicular drive that enters the park from Hessen Cassel Road, which defines the eastern park edge. The drive heads west toward the square dance barn. Before reaching the barn, the drive gently curves southwest and extends into Landscape Area 1. A short spur connects this drive with the main park entry drive in the adjacent area. Two dirt or gravel walks connect the vehicular drive with the square dance barn. No formal circulation system exists for pedestrian movement through the interior of this area. As a result, park users likely walked across the open lawn to access other park features.

The primary structures in Landscape Area 4 date from the earlier agricultural use of the area. When this area became part of the McMillen Park landscape in 1951, the existing farm buildings were renovated for new use. The renovated barn is located at the east edge of a 100-foot by 200-foot concrete and asphalt surface used as an outdoor square dance floor. The existing farmhouse was also renovated to be reused as the caretaker's home. The house sits at the south edge of the entry drive, southeast of the barn. A modest windmill, also extant from the earlier farm operations, stands in the area, although its exact location is unknown. (See Figure II.12.) Park furnishings in this area likely include utility poles and lights around the ball fields and dance floor, and backstops at the ball fields.

Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove

Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove comprises the southwest corner of McMillen Park. This area contains minimal recreational facilities developed for park use, instead preserving the remnant grove of natural woodland. Picnic areas are scattered under the shady canopy of the grove, accommodating passive recreation. While formal walking trails have not been developed through the grove, park users likely strolled under the canopy, enjoying the dappled sunlight and the natural, scenic quality.

The remnant woodland and its prominent verticality define the overall spatial quality of Landscape Area 5. Only a few sections of the grove give way to a mown turf ground plane, specifically at the west edge and in two areas along the northeastern boundary. The visually dominant trees provide shady picnic areas for park users and contrast the primarily open park landscape.

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The topography of this landscape area exhibits approximately 3 feet of elevation change. The low point lies at the north edge, abutting Landscape Area 2. The grade exhibits gentle slopes throughout the area, although overall it remains relatively level. Minimal changes have been made to the topography in this area since the original land purchase in 1936.

The vegetation found in Landscape Area 5 is comprised of a century-old wooded grove, dating from the upland forest history of this section of Fort Wayne. The grove contains a mix of oak and hickory specimens, including white oak, red oak, swamp white oak, burr oak, pin oak, shagbark hickory, and bitternut hickory. Other specimens present in the century-old grove include American elm, American beech, white ash, black ash, wild cherry, red maple, and sugar maple. Portions of the ground plane are managed as mown turf, primarily at the edges of the area.

Circulation in Landscape Area 5 includes a vehicular drive, entering the park from McKinnie Avenue, which defines the southern park edge. The drive travels north through the wooded grove, and then curves along the western edge of Landscape Area 6 before linking to the loop drive south of Pavilion #1. The entry drive from McKinnie Avenue meanders beneath the shady canopy of the oak-hickory grove, creating a scenic entry experience. (See Figure II.8.) No formal circulation system exists for pedestrian movement through the interior of this area. However, picnic areas are spread throughout the grove; park users most likely traverse the grove understory to access these features.

Structures and furnishings in Landscape Area 5 are minimal. Park furniture in this area consists primarily of picnic tables set throughout the woodland. No documentation has been discovered regarding the placement or appearance of these facilities.

Landscape Area 6: Fields

Landscape Area 6: Fields comprises the southeast quadrant of McMillen Park and is the largest landscape area, encompassing over 50 acres. This area was not part of the original 74-acre park; rather, it was a later expansion, added to the park landscape at the end of the historic period in 1957. Prior to its inclusion in the park landscape, the area was a farm. The open agricultural fields and the central cluster of support buildings defined the spatial character of the area. The overall open character is comparable to the northern half of the park, however with less mown turf and fewer recreational fields. The woodland grove visually defines the west edge of the area.

The topography in this section of the park has some of the greatest level of grade change in McMillen Park, similar to the adjacent Landscape Area 4. Exhibiting approximately 11 feet of grade change, the ground elevation slopes toward the north. The lowest point of the area is at the northeast corner. The 11 feet of overall grade change is concentrated along the northern edge of the area while much of the remaining ground plane is fairly level.

Vegetation in Landscape Area 6 is primarily agricultural fields and mown turf, which covers the ground plane. The types of crops or other vegetation in the fields prior to their inclusion in the park landscape is unknown. Because of the prior use as farmland, small hedgerows separate the northwestern most field from the adjacent model airplane course to the west and the vehicular drive

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and parking lot to the north. A few additional trees are located around the farm buildings at the center of the landscape area and around the model airplane grounds to the west.

Circulation in Landscape Area 6 is limited to a gravel or dirt drive leading from Hessen Cassel Road west toward the farm buildings. The drive continues west and connects with the paved drive that enters Landscape Area 5 from McKinnie Avenue. The northern half of this drive defines the northwest edge of Landscape Area 6, curving along the edge of the adjacent woodland. Other drives in the area are not readily apparent, although informal dirt roads may lead from the central farmhouses and outbuildings to the agricultural fields.

The primary structures in Landscape Area 6 support the agricultural use of the area. Approximately nine buildings sit at the center of the area. One is likely the farmhouse and one is the barn while the others are outbuildings supporting the daily farm operations. Fences most likely separated the fields, defining small spaces within the larger landscape area. The northwest corner of Landscape Area 6 is the only portion of this area that was included in the original parkland. This area contains the model airplane course, defined by two compacted earth circles surrounded by mown turf. A wood fence partially encloses the model airplane grounds to the north and west. Details regarding the field fences or the model airplane course fence are not known although documentary photos show relatively open areas around these features.

In summary, the historic park landscape developed from 1936 to 1957 responded to current recreational trends and neighborhood needs creating a patchwork of open fields and woodlands that comprised the completed park.

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McMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Client:
Board of Park Commissioners
City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

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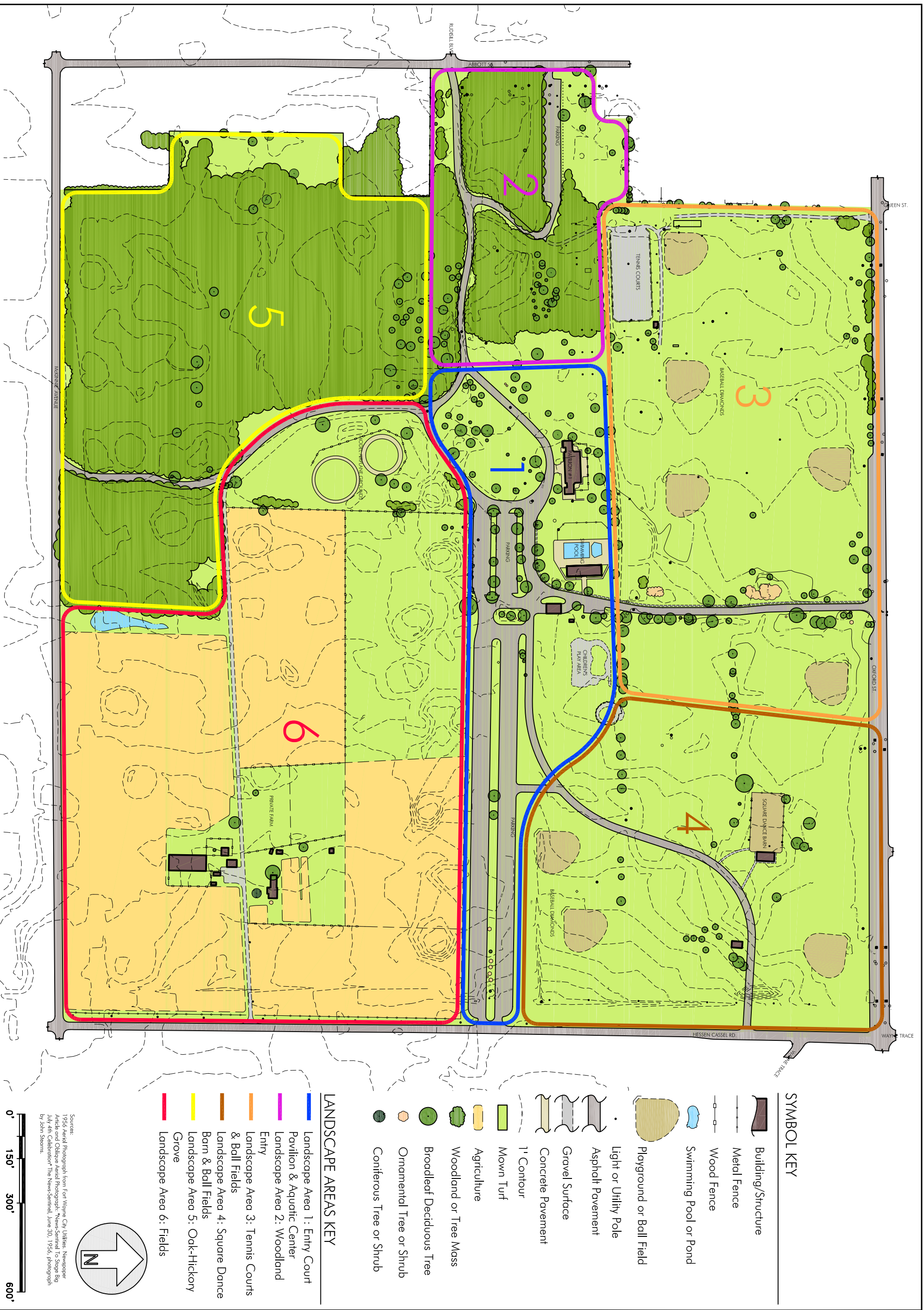
Drawing Title:

McMillen Park
Late 1950s Period
Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:

PP-1950S

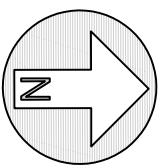


SYMBOL KEY

- Building/Structure
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Swimming Pool or Pond
- Playground or Ball Field
- Light or Utility Pole
- Asphalt Pavement
- Gravel Surface
- Concrete Pavement
- 1' Contour
- Mown Turf
- Agriculture
- Woodland or Tree Moss
- Broadleaf Deciduous Tree
- Ornamental Tree or Shrub
- Coniferous Tree or Shrub

LANDSCAPE AREAS KEY

- Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center
- Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry
- Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields
- Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields
- Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove
- Landscape Area 6: Fields



Sources:
1956, Aerial Photograph from Fort Wayne City Utilities, Manager
Apple and Osborne, Aerial Photograph, New Salem, TN, Stage 1g
Jull, 4th Edition of The News-Sentinel, June 30, 1956, photograph
by John Stevens.



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Chapter IV: McMillen Park Landscape Existing Conditions

A. INTRODUCTION TO PARK LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS

The land on which McMillen Park was established was chosen to be the primary southeastern park in the City because of the natural features, availability of land, and array of recreational opportunities it would afford the community. The spatial relationship between open fields and the dense, century-old wooded grove with recreational facilities scattered throughout, once defined the overall character of McMillen Park. Today, the park still offers a range of recreational opportunities, though the historic spatial organization has been altered. Furthermore, the overall identity of the park has shifted through the continued development of new park features, such as the visually prominent golf course, Ice Arena, Lifetime Sports Academy, and various parking lots.

The existing character and condition of McMillen Park are presented in this chapter. The discussion is organized according to landscape areas and character-defining features as described in the methodology section of Chapter I. The narrative and accompanying plans and images serve to identify, delineate and describe the existing character and features of the McMillen Park landscape and place the park in the urban context of its surrounds. Landscape areas are presented in section B. These are followed by a discussion of the conditions by areas using the *McMillen Park 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, EC-2007* as a primary graphic reference. Existing conditions photographs also illustrate the narrative. By way of introduction the overall park context and response to natural systems is described here. The landscape character-defining features of the park help to organize the narrative in a repeated sequence in the following order:

- *Spatial Organization, Land Patterns & Land Use*
- *Visual Relationships*
- *Topography & Natural Systems*
- *Vegetation*
- *Circulation*
- *Hydrology & Water Features*
- *Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects*

McMillen Park is located on relatively high ground in the far southeast section of Fort Wayne, set within a primarily residential neighborhood. Today the park functions as an open space used by residents throughout the City. Perceptions of the park are varied, though it seems that many residents associate the park with specific use facilities, particularly the golf course, aquatic center, and

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ice arena. Natural resources, including the century-old wooded groves, are other noted park features. Today the groves are perceived as enhancements to the golf course.

While historically McMillen Park accommodated a range of recreational activities, today park use seems to be focused on specific facilities. Park users often visit the park to use one particular park feature, without exploring the overall park landscape. The overall spatial organization of McMillen Park has shifted since 1957, resulting in a park landscape that has been distinctly divided into isolated use areas. Today the identity of the park is most strongly associated with individual park features, which creates an altered park identity. The incremental development and construction of additional park features has resulted in a series of destination-based facilities that not been integrated into the park environment. The metal perimeter fencing and the absence of street frontage sidewalks, designated bicycle paths or interior pedestrian paths makes circulation difficult. This lack of a complete park circulation system means that connections to the surrounding neighborhood and to the broader park system of the City are limited, somewhat isolating the park. Although McMillen Park is in close proximity to other city parks and pathways, including Weisser and Foster Parks and Rudisill Boulevard, connections to these resources are not obvious. While McMillen Park is a part of a broader city-wide system of parks and boulevards, it has not been effectively integrated into that system.

This narrative speaks to a variety of graphic materials, including plans, aerial photographs, and current photographs. References are made to the aerial photographs and plans for this chapter that include:

- *McMillen Park 2005 Aerial Photograph, AP-2005*
- *McMillen Park 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, EC-2007*
- *McMillen Park 2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TA-2007*

All plans are provided at the end of this chapter as 11x17 fold-outs at a scale of 1 inch equal to 300 feet. Illustrative plan *EC-2007* records the existing McMillen Park landscape as studied and photographed during several field visits. The base drawings for the existing condition plan were obtained from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. Using the plans and the *2005 Aerial Photograph, AP-2005*, Heritage Landscapes mapped, assessed, and recorded the overall conditions of the park landscape through a series of detailed field notes and digital photographs. These field visits were critical to creating a detailed base map as limited mapping for the park existed. Field notes combined with historic mapping and aerial photographs all served as data for the creation of the AutoCAD mapping included in this chapter. The development of a base map to show the existing conditions is particularly important as this digital plan is used to develop all related park mapping for this planning report.

Field work sessions focused on a detailed tree inventory and assessment of existing trees in the McMillen Park landscape. The emphasis on trees in this park is spurred from Heritage Landscapes previous park planning work in Fort Wayne that identified considerable losses in park tree canopy over the second half of the 20th century. Understanding the composition and condition of the existing trees in McMillen Park serves as a baseline for tree preservation, care and renewal in the future. Trees were identified and coded according to genus, species, and conditional assessment as shown on the *TA-2007*. The results from the tree inventory are discussed in summary form at the

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end of this chapter. A detailed narrative accompanied by tree charts is presented in Appendix B. The McMillen Park tree assessment quantifies and tallies the conditions of all the existing trees within the park.

Current images are presented at the end of the chapter to document the character of the park landscape as it exists today. These images are referenced as figures throughout the text to illustrate the character-defining features of each landscape area. The images are digital photographs captured during Heritage Landscapes 2006 on-site field reconnaissance. Pertinent information about each figure is included in the caption and the digital image file number is listed at the end of the caption.

B. McMILLEN PARK LANDSCAPE AREAS

Review of chronological mapping, aerial photographs and site investigation of McMillen Park yielded six definable landscape areas, or component landscapes, that were mapped in the overall landscape. The landscape area boundaries are defined during the period of time when McMillen Park was in its as-built condition in 1957. The defined boundaries of these component landscapes may or may not remain consistent through time, and aspects of the individual areas may change. Each of these areas is represented by color unit lines and numbers on the *McMillen Park 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, EC-2007*. Boundaries that remain over time are portrayed with a solid line and boundaries that have changed are shown with a dashed line. The six landscape areas for McMillen Park are:

- *Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center* – The Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center lies at the center of the McMillen Park landscape and extends east to Hessen Cassel Road. Characterized by areas of open lawn interspersed with mature trees, park features in this area include Pavilion #1, the pool, and Lifetime Sports Academy. The Tennis Courts & Ball Fields and Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields areas border it to the north; to the west is the Woodland Entry area; the Fields area defines the southern boundary; and at its southwest corner lies the Oak-Hickory Grove area.
- *Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry* – The Woodland Entry area is located centrally along the west park boundary and is the smallest landscape area. Spatially, the area is defined by McMillen Ice Arena and adjacent parking lot. Two sections of the natural wooded grove define the southern portion of the area. The Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area borders it to the north; to the east is the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center. The Oak-Hickory Grove defines the southern border. The area fronts Abbott Street to the west.
- *Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields* – The Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area encompasses the northwest corner of McMillen Park. Characterized by its open fields and sports facilities, park features in this area include two baseball fields, two football/lacrosse fields, and restrooms. The Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields area borders this area to the east. To the south are the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center and Woodland Entry areas. Oxford Street bounds the area to the north while the west edge abuts private residential lots that front Abbott Street.

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- *Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields* – The Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields area is located at the northeast corner of the park. Spatially, the area is primarily open, defined by the par-3, 9-hole golf course constructed in 2001. Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road define linear boundaries to the north and east, respectively. To the south is the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center area and to the west is the Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area.
- *Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove* – The Oak-Hickory Grove makes up the southwest corner of the park. Today, this area is characterized by a portion of the 18-hole golf course with small remnant groves surrounding the course holes and park maintenance area. The Woodland Entry area is located to the north and contains an extension of the former grove. To the east is the Fields area. At the northeast corner is the Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center. McKinnie Avenue defines the south edge while private residences abut the west edge.
- *Landscape Area 6: Fields* – The Fields is the largest landscape area within McMillen Park. Located in the southeast quadrant, the area character of the area is defined by an 18-hole golf course with mature trees scattered throughout the mown turf ground plane. The Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center area defines the northern edge. The Oak-Hickory Grove borders it to the west. To the south, McKinnie Avenue defines a linear edge.

C. 2007 EXISTING CONDITIONS, CHARACTER & PLAN

The accumulated results of park development from 1957 to today on the *EC-2007*. The six distinct landscape areas are shown in blue, magenta, orange, brown, yellow, and red. The spatial relationship between the open recreation fields, the park structures concentrated through the center of the landscape, and the park circulation features define the overall character of McMillen Park. Park facilities are interspersed throughout the landscape. Many of the active sports facilities are located in the northwest section of the park. These include four tennis courts, two baseball fields, four basketball courts, and an open play field. Other recreational opportunities are available to park users, many of which are housed within park structures, including the McMillen Ice Arena, Aquatic Center, Lifetime Sports Academy, and golf course clubhouse. A small picnic area is tucked under the canopy of the remnant grove south of the ice rink.

A large portion of the landscape is dedicated to the two golf courses, which comprise the northeast corner and the southern half of the park. Open grassy tees, green, and fairways characterize the larger 18-hole park golf course with scattered individual trees throughout and wooded groves to the west. Mown turf ground plane and scattered trees typify the northern half of the park with structures, buildings, and parking lots located in the center of the park. The former woodland grove at the southwest corner of the park has been diminished; today the area is characterized by the larger golf course with some fragmented woodland remnants. Trees line the southeast edge of the park while the northern edge remains primarily open, with a fence surrounding the nine-hole golf course. The historic Pavilion #1 and pool building remain at the center of the park, today surrounded by asphalt parking lots.

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Park access and parking is available from Abbott Street, opposite Rudisill Boulevard and from Oxford Street, near the north central edge of the park. The Abbott Street entry retains a woodland feel, with groves surrounding the drive. In contrast, the Oxford Street entrance contains three traffic lanes with a planted median and does not present a welcoming, park-like feel to park users and passers-by. The adjacent chain-link fence and lack of sidewalks at the park perimeter further compounds the un-park like character. Similarly, few interior park paths exist today. Interior paths are limited and primarily associated with the 18-hole golf course. Generally paths in the central park landscape connect parking lots with directly adjacent facilities.

Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center

The Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center area encompasses much of the central portion of the McMillen Park landscape. Historically, the area was defined largely by the main park entrance drive from Hessen Cassel Road and parking areas surrounded by mown turf. Today, the entry drive has been removed and the park features and facilities are clustered toward the center of the area. Vehicular drives enter the area from the north and west, providing access to the interior of the park and to parking lots, three of which are located adjacent to park facilities in Landscape Area 1. A large parking lot adjacent to the Ice Arena dominates the northwest section of this area. The ground plane is primarily mown turf, interspersed with both mature and recently planted trees. Mature tree masses provide shady areas for park users. The relationship between the mown turf ground plane, asphalt circulation routes, the scattered mature trees, and the park facilities characterizes this area of McMillen Park. (See Figure IV.1.)

Views into and out of this area are obscured by the park structures and scattered tree plantings. The McMillen Ice Arena parking lot, located at the northwest corner of Landscape Area 1 a visually prominent park feature. (See Figure IV.2.). The Ice Arena building is located at the east edge of adjacent Landscape Area 2. Its overall size and proximity to Landscape Area 1 draws visual focus. Most open views in the area are along the grassy area where the main park entrance was formerly located, in the southwest corner of the area, or over expansive parking lots. Views are interrupted by the newly constructed Lifetime Sports Academy building, Pavilion #1, and the Aquatic Center. Some open qualities of the park remain, though construction of facilities and buildings in the area have directed views toward large recreational facilities. The view into the park from the adjacent Hessen Cassel Road is somewhat obscured by a chain-link fence that has been erected along the park perimeter. (See Figure IV.3.)

The topography of the park is relatively flat with a gentle slope to the center of Landscape Area 1. The area exhibits approximately 8 feet of elevation change with a low point to the east along Hessen Cassel Road. Surface run-off from the parkland travels along drainage swales to this low point, where it collects in a storm water drain. The grade gradually slopes up along the entry drive, reaching a high point east of the parking lot. The grade then begins to slope slightly down toward the west.

The vegetation in Landscape Area 1 is primarily mown turf, although some mature trees are scattered throughout. Small masses of mature trees define the southwest corner of the area. (See Figure IV.4.) Historically, these groupings were part of the natural oak-hickory grove that dominated the southwest corner of the park. The existing trees include a range of species; both ornamental and remnant deciduous trees are present throughout the area. Ornamental vegetation includes Callery pear (*Pyrus*

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calleryana), Washington hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*) and other specimens of hawthorn. The small sections of remnant woodland exhibits a range of deciduous trees, including red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and other ash species. Oak species are prominent as well and include shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), and red oak (*Quercus rubra*). A drainage course at the west edge of Landscape Area 1 and extending into Landscape Area 2 is characterized by cattail (*Typha* species). (See Figure IV.5.) Three shrub varieties are located in what was once the island of the former entrance drive from Hessen Cassel Road. These remnants include pfitzer juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* ‘Pfitzeriana’), yew (*Taxus* species), and burning bush (*Euonymus alata*).

Two vehicular drives provide access to the central area of the park within Landscape Area 1. One drive enters the park from Oxford Street and runs south through Landscape Area 3 before entering Landscape Area 1 at its north edge. This drive continues south, passing the Aquatic Center, where just south of the Aquatic Center the drive provides access to two parking lots to the west and east. The drive then curves toward the west and follows the southwest edge of the area before entering Landscape Area 2. The second drive in Landscape Area 1 branches west off the Oxford Street entry drive at the north edge of Landscape Area 1. It follows a southwest alignment to the edge of the large, triangular McMillen Ice Arena parking lot and continues west into Landscape Area 2. (See Figure IV.2.) Both drives encircle the Pavilion #1 and the Aquatic Center. The golf course clubhouse and Lifetime Sports Academy buildings are located east of the drives, accessed by adjacent parking lot and pedestrian paths.

A number of paths traverse Landscape Area 1, providing access to park features. The primary path meanders from the southwest corner to the northeast corner of the area, passing by Pavilion #1 to the west and paralleling a portion of the second vehicular drive segment. At its northeast terminus it connects to a north-south path that follows the alignment of the Oxford Street entrance drive. A short spur path extends off the west side of this primary path, leading to a picnic area set beneath the canopy of the small wooded grove. (See Figure IV.5.) Both Pavilion #1 and the Aquatic Center are surrounded by segments of concrete paving that connect to the adjacent parking lot and vehicular drive. South of the pavilion a new concrete path arcs to the northwest, intersecting with the primary pedestrian path before making a near 90 degree turn at the second vehicular drive at the southwest corner of the Ice Arena parking lot. (See Figure IV.6.) Several other concrete paths encircle the golf course clubhouse and the Lifetime Sports Academy, leading to the adjacent parking lot and 18-hole golf course.

In terms of historic circulation routes, the primary east-west park entrance from Hessen Cassel Road no longer remains. However, the location of the former entrance is evident from the eastern park edge, where a gravel and asphalt area cuts into the mown turf. The edges of the former park drive are marked by a mature swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*). (See Figure IV.7.)

The primary water feature of McMillen Park is the Aquatic Center located in Landscape Area 1. With origins as an early community swimming pool, the impetus for a public pool began in 1931. Today, the modest pool has been renovated into the city Aquatic Center and remains a popular park feature. The original swimming and wading pools remain near the center of the park landscape. Surrounded by mown turf and only a few trees, the pool area is open during the hot summer months.

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In terms of structures and site furnishings, many of the main park structures are located in Landscape Area 1. Pavilion #1, constructed during early park development, is located in the western half of this area. The pavilion is surrounded by mown turf and a few mature trees. (See Figure IV.8.) The one-story building is available for use from May through October and includes interior facilities such as a kitchen, two fireplaces, and a large 250-person gathering space. Up to two groups can rent the structure at one time. Directly east of Pavilion #1 is the McMillen Aquatic Center, which is comprised of a combination of structures and site furnishings. The one-story building houses restrooms and changing rooms for pool users. Sited at the east edge of the pool, the building visually marks the edge of the Aquatic Center. Perimeter fencing marks the north, south, and west edges. Other site furnishings present at the Aquatic Center include a water slide, tables, umbrellas, and lights.

Two other structures are located in Landscape Area 1. The golf course clubhouse, constructed in 1960, is located at the south edge of the area, adjacent to the 18-hole golf course. The modest one-story building houses the golf course pro-shop. The Lifetime Sports Academy, located northeast of the clubhouse at the east edge of the east parking lot, was recently constructed and opened to the public in June 2007. (See Figure II.22.) Considerably larger than the adjacent clubhouse, this new facility houses the citywide Lifetime Sports Academy summer program and offers the Jerry D. Fox Center, a rental space available for park users. The rental space accommodates groups of up to 100 people. Other features of the new building include a second, smaller meeting space with room for 16 people and an indoor putting green. The multi-purpose space can be used for indoor golf and tennis practice areas. Construction of the new facility required considerable disturbance of the surrounding area. Once construction was complete, the ground plane was regraded and sod was laid, surrounding the building with turf. Ornamental plantings have been placed along the foundation of the building. (See Figure IV.9.)

Site furnishings in Landscape Area 1 include primarily picnic tables. A small picnic area is located at the west edge of the area, adjacent to the playground in Landscape Area 2. Two types of tables are offered—movable rectangular tables with metal frames and stationary round tables. The round tables each have four benches and are secured in place and set on a concrete pad. (See Figure IV.5.) Other site furnishings in the area include a white fence east of the entry drive that separates the pitching green from the surrounding areas.

Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry

The Woodland Entry area is located at the central west edge of McMillen Park. Its primary features are the McMillen Ice Arena and adjacent parking lot to the north and fragmented woodland groves to the south. Historically, this area was comprised mostly of woodland grove; however, construction of the Ice Arena and parking lot altered the spatial organization of the area. The arena is the largest building in McMillen Park, while the west parking lot facilitates numerous users of the facility. Access to the area is provided from Abbott Street, where the remaining tree groves obscure views of the Ice Arena and parking lot. (See Figure IV.10.) However, once users turn north along the drive, past the grove and into the parking area, the Ice Arena becomes a visually dominant feature. (See Figure IV.11.) An additional feature in the area is a small playground sited along the east edge of the grove.

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The topography of this area has approximately 5 feet of elevation change with the low point at the west edge, along Abbot Street. The grade gradually rises toward the northeast. The topography of the area was regraded in 2001 with the construction of the Ice Arena and expanded parking lot. However, the overall character of the topography in the area remains similar to its condition in 1957.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 2 is dominated by mature oak-hickory grove remnants. Tree species include bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), and additional specimens of pin oak, red oak, American linden (*Tilia americana*), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*). Most of the trees in the grove are mature specimens, and little to no understory woodland regeneration exists. Some small trees of shingle oak, eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), red maple, crabapple (*Malus* species), and hawthorn (*Crataegus* species) have been planted in the openings between the existing trees near the south edge of the area. These have a fair ability to adapt below the mature canopy.

The vegetation around the Ice Arena is largely ornamental, exhibiting a considerably different character than that of the woodland groves to the south. In general young trees and mulched beds of daylilies or shrubs characterized the area around the arena. Existing tree specimens include callery pear in a line along the east end of the arena and around its southeastern corner; small Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and Serbian spruce (*Picea omorika*) along the southern side; and flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) and eastern redbud at the entrance. Within the entrance turnaround island, pin oak and red oak accompany these same ornamental species. To the west of the parking lot, large white oak, pin oak, red maple, Washington hawthorn, and green ash are present over a mown turf ground plane. Also present are mature cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), small white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and a crabapple. The drainage swale at the east edge of Landscape Area 2 and extending into Landscape Area 1 is characterized by cattail (*Typha* species). (See Figure IV.5.)

Vehicular circulation in Landscape Area 2 includes one of the two park entrances. Near the southwest corner of the area, the vehicular entrance drive provides access opposite Rudisill Boulevard, along Abbott Street. The asphalt drive is lined by remnant mature oak-hickory groves, creating a pleasant park-like entry experience. (See Figure IV.10.) The east-west drive spans Landscape Area 2 and continues into Landscape Area 1. Approximately 400 feet east of the Abbott Street park entrance, a secondary drive branches off to the north. This drive curves sinuously under the grove canopy before connecting with the Ice Arena parking lot to the west and the branch of the Oxford Street drive to the east. To the east of the west Arena parking lot, the drive includes drop-off loop and turn-around area at the west façade of the arena. At the southeast edge of the turn-around, the drive travels east into Landscape Area 1 and runs at a northeast diagonal, parallel to the east triangular arena parking lot. The west parking lot exits onto Abbott Street and connects to a small service area north of the Ice Arena. Concrete wheel stops line the secondary drive and the parking lot, demarking almost 200 spaces. The wheel stops also prevent access to adjacent turf and grove understory. (See Figure IV.12.) Pedestrian movement through Landscape Area 2 is limited to a sidewalk that abuts the drop-off and turn around area south of the Ice Arena. Metal guiderails line the interior edge of the sidewalk, restricting access to the adjacent turf.

Structures in this landscape area include the recently constructed McMillen Ice Arena and a playground. The Ice Arena is constructed of two distinct sections. The skating rinks are housed in a

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large L-shaped metal-frame structure that comprises the east and north sections of the arena. A smaller section of the structure containing the concession stand, pro-shop, and locker rooms is tucked into the southwest corner of the overall building. (See Figure IV.11.) Overall, the Ice Arena facilities include three skating rinks, bleachers for 1,000 spectators, a concession stand, full service pro-shop, multi-purpose event room, and locker rooms. The refrigeration equipment for the skating rinks is located along the south elevation of the arena building. The playground is located at the east edge of Landscape Area 2, south of the Ice Arena. Play equipment includes slides, climbing equipment, and swings. The playground is enclosed by wooden railroad ties filled with woodchips. (See Figure IV.13.) Other site furnishings include lights in the parking lot and guiderails that line the sidewalk.

Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields

The Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area is located along the northern edge of McMillen Park, bounded by Oxford Street and the west park boundary. The area consists of active recreational facilities, including basketball courts, tennis courts, baseball fields, football/lacrosse fields, and an open play area. Historically, this area included the open-air ice rink, which has been replaced with the Ice Arena. The landscape area boundaries shown on the *EC-2007* have shifted from those depicted on the *PP-1950s* to include this park feature in the Woodland Entry area. Landscape Area 3 is open with trees irregularly interspersed along the edges. The mown turf ground plane and formal sports fields and courts define the overall character of the area while the bordering trees create a visual boundary. The park entrance drive from Oxford Street divides the area into two distinct sections. (See Figure IV.14.) The majority of Landscape Area 3 lies west of the drive with the tennis and basketball courts and a parking lot to the east. An asphalt pedestrian path circles the western portion. A fence separates the east edge of the area from the adjacent nine-hole golf course. (See Figure IV.15.) The frontage of Landscape Area 3 along Oxford Street remains open without perimeter fencing.

Similar to the other landscape areas, the topography in this corner of the park gently slopes to the east, exhibiting approximately five feet of grade change. Most of the area was disturbed for an underground stormwater management project and surface soils exhibit construction disturbance. A loop path and young trees frame the nearly level playing fields.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 3 is characterized by a mown turf ground plane with mature trees primarily along the Oxford Street entrance drive and west edge of the area. Along the entrance drive are a few mature pin oak and Washington hawthorn with several callery pear in the central median. The callery pear have been underplanted with ornamental species over a mulch ground plane. (See Figure IV.16.) Between this drive and the playing fields to the west is a northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*). Additional species of American beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), shingle oak, and river birch have been planted in this area as well. East of the entrance drive and along the north edge of Landscape Area 2 are additional river birch, European white birch (*Betula pendula*), and green ash. Mature pin oak and red oak line the west edge of the park property with an understory of hawthorn. At the northwest corner, two staggered rows of Norway spruce have been recently planted. Along the north edge, a number of pin oak dominates in addition to one red maple. Along the southern border of this landscape area, separating the playing fields from the ice arena and parking lot, trees have been planted including shingle oak, bur oak, red oak, and thornless honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* var

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inermis). Other specimens in the area include river birch (*Betula nigra* ‘Heritage’) and Japanese tree lilac (*Syringa reticulata*).

Vehicular circulation in Landscape Area 3 includes the main park entrance from Oxford Street. The drive enters the park at the approximate midline of the northern park edge. For much of its length, the drive is two lanes wide, although a third turning lane has been added at the north end. Informal rows of mature deciduous trees line the asphalt drive on either side. The trees are spaced so that the park landscape and recreational fields of Landscape Area 3 are readily visible to park visitors entering along the drive. (See Figure IV.16.) The drive travels south through the area before entering the adjacent Landscape Area 1. Approximately 450 feet south of Oxford Street, a parking lot is positioned to the east of the entry drive. With space for approximately 60 vehicles, the asphalt lot provides parking for park visitors to the basketball and tennis courts. The lot lies just north of the tennis courts, with a narrow strip of mown turf separating them. A narrow asphalt walkway extends from the northeast corner of the parking lot to the southern edge of the basketball courts. Simple concrete wheel stops mark the parking spaces and prevent access to the adjacent turf. Identical wheel stops also line the drive segment that connects the parking lot with the park entry drive. A small overflow parking area constructed of grasscrete pavers is also present in the northwest corner.

Landscape Area 3 contains the only designated pedestrian pathway established solely for recreational walking, jogging, or running. Located west of the entry drive, this path encircles the sports fields and open play area. The approximately 6-foot wide asphalt path exhibits gentle curves, arcing around existing trees. (See Figure IV.17.) The path provides four connections to other circulation routes. The path connects with Oxford Street in two locations—one approximately 75 feet west of the park entrance and one opposite Fruehauf Drive. The path also connects with other interior park paths to the south and southeast. These connecting paths cross a vehicular drive before continuing south to Landscape Area 1.

Structures and furnishings in Landscape Area 3 are generally associated with the sports and recreational fields. A small restroom is located west of the Oxford Street entry drive and is easily accessed by sports teams using the baseball fields as well as park visitors using the basketball and tennis courts. Chain-link fencing comprises the backstops for the two baseball fields, while benches are located to the side. (See Figure IV.18.) Goal posts mark the end zones of the westernmost football/lacrosse field. Additional structures and furnishings support the basketball and tennis courts. At the basketball courts, eight hoops mark the north and south end of each of the four courts. Bleachers at the east, south, and west, edges provide seating for spectators, and tall field lights accommodate nighttime play. (See Figure IV.19.) The tennis courts are enclosed by chain-link fencing and fabric backstops with bleachers to the west outside the fence. Chain-link fencing also lines the east edge of the area, separating it from the nine-hole golf course in Landscape Area 4. The fencing ranges in height from 6 to 10 feet tall. A metal sign identifying the park name and Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation logo marks the park entrance, located at the north end of the planted median. (See Figure IV.20.) Other structures and furnishings include a recently constructed building at the northwest corner of the park and cobra-head lights.

Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields

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The Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields area is located at the northeast corner of McMillen Park along Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road. The area is comprised of the par-3, 9-hole golf course constructed in 2001 and the adjacent driving range to the south. Landscape Area 4 is open with trees interspersed along the park edges and throughout the interior of the area. The driving range is also defined by open turf with few trees. This open character provides a visual transition into the adjacent Landscape Area 1. Enclosed by a six-foot high chain-link perimeter fence, this area does little to create a welcoming park edge. Instead access to the public park landscape is restricted and users are discouraged from exploring the park. (See Figure IV.21.)

The topography in Landscape Area 4 exhibits some of the greatest level of variation in McMillen Park. Approximately 12 feet of grade change sloping toward the northwest characterizes the ground plane. The lowest point is at the southeast corner of the area along two drainage swales. Of the 12 feet of overall grade change, approximately 8 feet of it occurs in the southeast section of the area. To the north and west, the ground plane is fairly level.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 4 is characterized by a mown turf ground plane with few mature and numerous young trees planted throughout. Along the northern property boundary are maturing bur oak, red oak, and green ash. A small mass of 10 apple trees (*Malus pumila* varieties) has been planted near the northeast corner of the park. The trees along the eastern property line are generally smaller and younger than those along the northern edge. Specimens are similar to those found at the north border and include bur oak and red oak. Three larger trees are also present near the southeast corner of the golf course—a Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) and a green ash provide a visual boundary between the golf course and driving range. A mature sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) is also located along the eastern edge and its canopy overhangs the perimeter fencing. (See Figure IV.21.)

Overall mature trees within the area include a variety of species comparable to those found throughout the rest of the park. Specimens include green ash, bur oak, American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*). To augment these trees, several young trees have recently been planted throughout the 9-hole golf course landscape and in the area between the golf course and the driving range. Tree species primarily include Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), white spruce (*Picea glauca*), and bur oak, green ash, American linden (*Tilia americana*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), white ash, and tamarack (*Larix laricina*). The most predominant specimen in this area is bur oak. The driving range includes a minimal number of trees, most of which are located at its east edge and along the southern border. Specimens found in the driving range include green ash, red oak, pin oak, bur oak, and sweetgum. Two small massings of eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) create screening in Landscape Area 4.

While historically this area of McMillen Park included a vehicular drive that entered the park from Hessen Cassel Road, today, no drives exist in this area of the park. Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road define the north and east edges of the area and the park. A short section of concrete path that leads from the golf course clubhouse and the Lifetime Sports Academy to the pitching green and driving range extends into the southwest corner of this area, marking the west edge of the driving range.

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Landscape Area 4 contains one water feature, a small pond, constructed near the north edge of the area. The pond was likely created circa 2001 to irrigate the surrounding golf course; a pump sits at the west edge of the pond. (See Figure IV.22.)

Structures and site furnishings in Landscape Area 4 are associated with the golf course and driving range facilities. One building, a restroom, is located south of the pond, near the site of the former square dance barn. (See Figure IV.22.) A chain-link fence is nearly continuous around the area separating the golf course and driving range from the adjacent streets and adjacent park areas to the north, east, and west. The fence extends south into Landscape Area 6, enclosing the southern 18-hole golf course. Furnishings in the area are modest and limited primarily to benches and signs. A large blue and white sign for the Lifetime Sports Academy is located outside the perimeter fence at the corner of Hessen Cassel Road and Oxford Street. The sign has been underplanted with small ornamental vegetation. (See Figure IV.23.) Other small signs mark the golf course holes and distance markers on the driving range. (See Figure IV.24.) Additional site furnishings include benches, trash receptacles, and golf ball cleaners.

Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove

The Oak-Hickory Grove area is located at the southwest corner of McMillen Park along McKinnie Avenue to the south and abutting private residential lots to the west. The western half of the 18-hole golf course defines the overall character of the area. The area also includes the park maintenance building and employee parking area. Spatially, the Oak-Hickory Grove area is defined by the relationship between the remnant groves of oak and hickory trees and surrounding mown turf ground plane. (See Figure IV.25.) While historically, this entire section was one continuous grove with woodland understory, much of the grove was removed to accommodate the construction of the golf course in the 1960s. Today, the area is much more open than it was historically, although the wooded groves frame views through the area. The maintenance building and surrounding drive are partially encircled by the grove. (See Figure IV.26.)

The topography of this landscape area exhibits approximately 3 feet of elevation change. The low point lies at the north edge, abutting Landscape Area 2. The grade exhibits gentle slopes throughout the area, although overall it remains relatively level. Changes have been made to the topography in this area with the removal of woodland and construction of the golf course in the 1960s. An area of disturbed ground is located south of a vehicular drive, at the eastern edge of this area. This may be a result of more recent grading activities.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 4 consists of a mown turf ground plane with several groves of remnant woodland. The groves contain a mix of oak and hickory specimens, including white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak, swamp white oak, bur oak, pin oak, shagbark hickory, and bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*). Other specimens present in the century-old groves include American elm, American beech, white ash, black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), red maple, and sugar maple. Additional specimens present in this landscape area include: eastern redbud, white spruce, American linden and a range of hawthorn and cherry species (*Prunus* species). A small grouping of hornbeam (*Carpinus* species) is located near the southwest corner of the area.

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Circulation in Landscape Area 5 is limited to a section of vehicular drive that accesses the park maintenance area and small number of paved paths provided for golf cart use. A vehicular drive enters the area along its east edge from Landscape Area 6. The drive travels west and provides access to a small employee parking area to the south. The park maintenance building is sited at the edge of the drive, which then circles around building. Three paths are present in Landscape Area 5 that were established for use with the golf course and paved to facilitate golf cart use. The east-west paths primarily follow the edges of the fairways of the course holes, curving around existing trees. (See Figure IV.27.)

Structures in Landscape Area 5 include the park maintenance building and a small storage shed to the north of the main building. Chain-link fencing encloses the area; a gate in the eastern side of the fence allows park staff to enter along the vehicular drive while restricting access by park users. (See Figure IV.26.) Site furnishings in Landscape Area 5 include signs marking the course tees, flags marking the course holes, simple benches, golf ball cleaners, and metal trash receptacles. Perimeter fencing lines the south and west edges of the park. A gate in the fence at the southern park edge allows emergency access into and out of the park.

Landscape Area 6: Fields

The Fields area is located in the southeast quadrant of McMillen Park, fronting both Hessen Cassel Road to the east and McKinnie Avenue to the south. As the largest landscape area of the park, the area contains the 18-hole golf course, constructed in 1959. Spatially, the Fields area is open with trees planted along the park edges and through the interior of the area. The mown turf ground plane defines the overall character of the area while a perimeter fence marks the east and south edges and restricts public entry and access to the park. The northern edge of the golf course transitions into the open lawn of Landscape Area 1. The openness of the area and the relatively flat ground plane allows for views into and out of the golf course. Trees planted throughout punctuate the otherwise expansive views. (See Figure IV.28.)

The topography in this section of the park has some of the greatest level of grade change in McMillen Park. Exhibiting approximately 11 feet of grade change, the elevation slopes toward the north with a low point at the northeast corner of the area. Most of the grade change is concentrated along the northern edge of the area, while much of the southern section is fairly level. A curtain drain is located along the northwest edge of the area. It runs south, parallel to a paved vehicular drive and then extends to the east approximately 150 feet before terminating with a T-shaped stem.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 6 is characterized by a mown turf ground plane with mature and young trees planted along the park edges and edges of the golf course roughs. The eastern and southern park property lines display informal rows of trees of various species and sizes at irregularly spaced intervals. The most prominent specimens in the eastern row include swamp white oak, red maple, white ash, apple varieties, and littleleaf linden. Most prolific in the southern row are thornless honeylocust, white spruce, Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and a number of red oak, pin oak, and white oak. Throughout the interior of the golf course, several individual and small groupings of trees interrupt the rough and fairway areas, making the area seem less open. The trees serve as ornamental screening throughout the course that define the various course holes. While a wide array of species has been used, the most common throughout the golf course are apple varieties, green ash, tuliptree,

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callery pear, kwanzan cherry (*Prunus serullata* 'Kwanzan'), Austrian pine, and red maple. A number of oak specimens are also located throughout the golf course; these include swamp white oak, bur oak, red oak, pin oak, and shingle oak. Some of the trees in this area display bark damage sustained from lawn mowing and weed whacking associated with maintenance of the golf course.

Circulation in Landscape Area 6 is limited to a vehicular drive segment and small number of paved golf cart paths. A vehicular drive enters the area from Landscape Area 1 at its northwest corner. The asphalt drive travels south along a center curve, defining the west edge of the Field area. While historically, the drive continued south to McKinnie Avenue, providing a southern entrance into the park, today it ends approximately 800 feet north of the bordering road. The drive makes a 90 degree turn into Landscape Area 5 and provides access to the maintenance area. Six paths are present in Landscape Area 6. Established for use with the golf course, each path is paved to facilitate golf-cart movement. The north-south paths are aligned to primarily run parallel to the course holes.

Overall, structures and site furnishings in Landscape Area 6 support the golf course. The only structure in the area is a small building in the southwest corner of the area, tucked into a wooded grove. The building is constructed of parged concrete and may house utilities for the park. A chain-link fence encloses the area to the east and south, separating the golf course from the adjacent streets. The fence extends west into Landscape Area 5 and north into Landscape Area 4. While the fence clearly defines the park boundary, it restricts access into the park and it does not convey an inviting park identity. Furnishings in the area are modest and limited primarily to signs. A large blue and white sign, identical to the one found in Landscape Area 4, stands outside the perimeter fence at the corner of Hessen Cassel Road and McKinnie Avenue, advertising the McMillen Park golf course. Additional site furnishings include small signs constructed of simple wood posts and metal signs that mark the course holes. Trash receptacles and golf ball cleaners are scattered throughout the area.

D. 2007 TREE ASSESSMENT

Trees in the McMillen Park landscape are important because they serve as symbols of the former grand woodland that dominated the southwestern corner of the park and the upland forest history of the southeast section of Fort Wayne. Assessing and mapping the trees within the park serves as a good baseline for understanding the composition and condition of vegetation within McMillen Park that aids in treatment recommendations for tree canopy renewal and overall park management. Heritage Landscapes identified the McMillen Park trees by genus and species from field observation, keying them to botanical sources as required. Free-standing trees were assessed and mapped using previous maps and a 2005 aerial photograph for field mapping work. Trees were assessed for canopy, trunk, and root condition with the tree condition codes noted as shown on the *2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TA-2007*. The mapping of trees as part of the existing conditions inventory is a valuable secondary product of this report. Tree condition codes on *TA-2007* serves to document the existing trees within the park landscape, as no previous tree inventory existed. Heritage Landscapes notes that the tree codes on the 11x17 of *TA-2007* are somewhat indiscernible, and has provided a full scale copy of the plan to the City. Also a complete list and discussion of tree and shrub species at McMillen Park is found in Appendix B.

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In summary, the tree inventory results led to some overall observations. A total of 1,499 trees, stumps, and former tree depressions were recorded, located, and assessed in McMillen Park. Of these, 43 trees were stumps or depressions identifying locations of former trees that had been removed. The variety of tree types represented within the park included 37 genera and 75 species. Of these 75 species, 35 were non-cultivars that are native to the Fort Wayne area. An additional 40 species were cultivars or non-native specimens that were planted in the park to increase species richness and visual appeal of the park. Large native trees were remnants of the wooded legacy of the park.

Today, the park is dominated today by oak, especially pin oak, bur oak, white oak, and red oak. Ash is the second most abundant species. A number of hickory are present as well. This tree composition suggests an oak dominated forest community at the time of the establishment of McMillen Park in 1936, and more specifically a dry-mesic upland forest dominated by oak with ash and hickory as characteristic trees. The largest documented tree in the park is a multiple-stemmed red maple with a 75-inch caliper, or diameter. The largest tree with a single trunk is a 53-inch white oak. Of the 1,499 trees at McMillen Park, 735 of them have a caliper larger than 5 inches. This means that the remaining trees are considerably young and have been recently planted.

Overall, the trees at McMillen Park are in average condition. Over three-quarters (84%) of the park trees require some degree of canopy maintenance to ensure their continued health. Of the existing trees, 17% of the trees were coded C, requiring significant tree canopy work and 49% were coded B, needing minor pruning or tree work. Tree trunks are in better condition than canopies at McMillen Park; 40% of the trees show no damage or have healed minor trunk damage sustained in the past. A majority (79%) of the trees grow unrestricted without any obstacles within 8 feet of their trunks.

E. 2007 EXISTING CONDITIONS LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

The overall condition of McMillen Park is fair. The various park areas and facilities are well-used and show signs of wear, particularly the golf course, Ice Arena, and Aquatic Center. The recreational programs at McMillen Park have recently been improved with the construction of the Lifetime Sports Academy. Many park users come to McMillen Park to use a specific park feature, while exploration of the overall landscape is limited through lack of interior pedestrian circulation. Much of the open space in the park landscape is dedicated to parking while non-vehicular circulation is limited. The overall condition of the paths system of the park is relatively poor as few segments of path exist and those that do exist are not interconnected. Many of the existing pathways are used exclusively for golf course use, again discouraging pedestrian use. The entries into the park from Oxford Street and Abbott Street display contrasting park character and lack of an overall park identity. Furthermore, edges to the park are defined largely by chain-link fencing, which restrict pedestrian access to the park and fails to create an inviting park character. Mature trees throughout the park are in average condition; many of which remain from the century-old woodland grove. Expansion of park facilities into the woodland areas has resulted in decreased tree health and limited regeneration of the woodland understory. In general, the park is associated with its individual use areas of the golf courses, Aquatic Center, Ice Arena, and Lifetime Sports Academy instead of as a broader urban park with a wide range of recreational opportunities. In spite of the altered landscape character that has

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evolved since 1957, the overall McMillen Park landscape can be greatly enhanced by understanding the level of change to plan for future treatment recommendations for this historic park landscape.

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Figure IV.1 View looking north at Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center located in the center of McMullen Park. Mown turf, asphalt circulation routes, scattered trees, and the park structures characterize this area. Pavilion #1 is visible at the center of the photograph with the Aquatic Center to the right and the Ice Arena to the left. (R- FWP-MCM-01-19-07-0004.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.2 View looking northeast across the southern edge of the Ice Arena east parking lot. Located at the northwest corner of Landscape Area 1, the parking lot can accommodate approximately 200 vehicles. The area surrounding the parking lot is relatively open, making it a visually prominent feature in the park landscape. A vehicular drive parallels the park, visible along the right side of the photograph. (R- FWP-MCM_20061214_0291.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.3 View looking west at Landscape Area 1 from Hessen Cassel Road along the former park entrance. Today, the open character remains in spite of the removal of the entrance drive. Also note the relatively level topography with a drainage swale. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-0017.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.4 View looking southwest across Landscape Area 1. Much of this landscape area is characterized by open lawn with large individual deciduous trees scattered throughout. The groupings of trees create a shady canopy under which park users can stroll and socialize. (R-FWP-MCM_20061206_0222.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.5 View looking northwest at the McMillen Park picnic area, located at the western edge of Landscape Area 1. Tucked beneath the shady canopy of a wooded grove, the picnic area features several tables. A small asphalt path leads from a pedestrian path at the east to the center of the area. Two tables are positioned on the asphalt; however, most are located in the surrounding turf area. (R- FWP-MCM_20061214_0288.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.6 View looking southeast toward the center of Landscape Area 1. A number of paths exist in this area. The asphalt path curves around the north and west edges of the area, connecting various recreation facilities. The recently constructed concrete path, visible in the foreground, intersects with the asphalt path and connects to a vehicular drive parallel to the McMillen Ice Arena east parking lot and the southern entrance to Pavilion #1. (R- FWP_20070606_0153.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.7 View looking north along the eastern park edge and Hessen Cassel Road. The large swamp white oak marks the former main entrance to McMillen Park. The entrance drive has since been removed and access to the park from its eastern edge is restricted via a chain-link fence. (R- FWP-MCM-CT- (11).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.8 View looking northeast toward Pavilion #1. The rustic pavilion is one of the original features of McMillen Park sited within mown turf interspersed with deciduous trees near the center of the park landscape. Today, it is used for social gatherings. Surrounded by The Aquatic Center is located to the east of the pavilion. (R- FWP-MCM-CT- (45).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.9 View looking north at the east entrance of the Lifetime Sports Academy. Adjacent ornamental planting beds are defined by the asphalt walks that connect the building with the adjacent parking lot and clubhouse. (R- FWP_20070606_0159.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.10 View looking east from Rudisill Boulevard along the park entry drive located in Landscape Area 2. The entry drive within the remnant oak-hickory grove canopy affords a naturalistic park experience. The remnant grove also obscures views of the prominent McMillen Ice Arena to the left. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-0003.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.11 View looking northeast at the McMullen Ice Arena. This structure is a visually dominant feature in McMillen Park. While the remnant woodland grove, shown in the Figure IV.10 obscures views of the arena from the park entrance, views of the arena are open from within the park. (R-FWP-MCM_20061206_0213.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.12 View looking west across the McMillen Ice Arena west parking lot. Although not a formal park entrance, park users can enter the park from the west edge of the parking lot. The scenic Abbott Road entrance is located just south of this parking lot and presents a strikingly different character. Concrete wheel stops restrict access to adjacent turf. (R- FWP-MCM_20061206_0211.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.13 View looking south along the eastern edge and playground of Landscape Area 2. The features that characterize this area of the park include brightly colored, plastic play equipment with slides, climbing equipment, and swings, wood railroad ties, and nearby picnic tables. Vegetation consists of overstory deciduous trees and cattails in a marshy, low-lying area. (R- FWP-MCM_20061214_0292.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.14 View looking west across Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields. The vehicular park entrance from Oxford Street divides the area into two distinct sections. Scattered deciduous trees line the drive while the open ground plane in the foreground features open turf grass areas and tennis and basketball courts. To the west of the drive are two baseball fields, two football/lacrosse fields, and an open play field. (R-FWP_20070606_0162.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.15 View looking east along the northern park edge and Oxford Street. Landscape Area 3 is primarily open with irregular rows of trees along the street frontage. A chain-link fence separates this area from adjacent Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields to the east. The fence also separates the north edge of Landscape Area 4 from Oxford Street. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-0006.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.16 View looking southwest at Landscape Area 3. The vehicular drive enters the park from Oxford Street. A central median, planted with a variety of ornamental vegetation, separates the traffic lanes. In spite of the plantings, views to adjacent baseball fields, restrooms, and Ice Arena are visible in the background. (R-FWP-MCM-CT-(3).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.17 View looking southeast across Landscape Area 3 from Oxford Street. An asphalt pedestrian path loops around the recreational facilities of Landscape Area 3 which is available to park users for leisurely strolling or more active walking, jogging, running, and biking. Also note the ball field and Ice Arena. (R-FWP_20070606_0170.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.18 View looking northeast toward the baseball fields in Landscape Area 3. Structures and site furnishings in this area support the active sports fields. Chain-link backstops mark the edge of the fields, and benches are to either side of the fencing. Also note the level topography and standing water on the ground. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-0001.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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Figure IV.19 View looking north toward the basketball courts in Landscape Area 3. Several furnishings are located in this area including field lights, eight basketball hoops, bleachers, and a fence. (R-FWP_20070606_0161.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER IV: *McMILLEN PARK LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS*



Figure IV.20 View looking west at the Oxford Street entrance to McMillen Park, which serves as the main park entrance route. The entrance is marked with a small metal sign attached to a wooden post and ornamental plantings within a small median. The sign depicts the name of the park and the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation logo. (R- FWP-MCM-CT- (1).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.21 View looking south along the eastern park edge and Hessen Cassel Road. Much of the park perimeter along the street is lined with a chain-link fence. Though this clearly delineates the park edge, the fence restricts access into the park and creates an uninviting park character. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-0014.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.22 View looking south toward the pond in Landscape Area 4. The pond was created within the par-3, 9-hole golf course to provide irrigation for the surrounding area. The green structure to the side of the pond pumps water from the pond to the irrigation system. The structure visible in the background is a restroom building, available to McMillen Park users. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-0009.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.23 View of the large Lifetime Sports Academy sign located outside the perimeter park fence at the intersection of Hessen Cassel Road and Oxford Street. Note the difference in overall scale and style of this sign and the park entrance sign, pictured in Figure IV.20. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-0011.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.24 View looking east toward the driving range in Landscape Area 4. The open mown turf and minimal trees define the character of this park feature. Many of the site furnishings in Landscape Area 4 support the driving range such as benches and distance markers. The adjacent residential community along Hessen Cassel Road is visible in the background. (R- FWP_20070606_0157.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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Figure IV.25 View looking south along the edge between Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove and Landscape Area 6: Fields. The interplay between the remnant woodland groves and mown turf ground plane define the character of this area. The grove provides dappled sunlight for the section of golf course that occupies the understory. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-0033.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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Figure IV.26 View looking west toward the park maintenance area located in Landscape Area 5. The maintenance area is comprised of a general maintenance building and a small storage shed (not pictured). The oak-hickory grove partially surrounds the area, obscuring views of the structures. A chain-link fence encloses the area, restricting access. (R- FWP-MCM-CT- (38).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER IV: McMILLEN PARK LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS

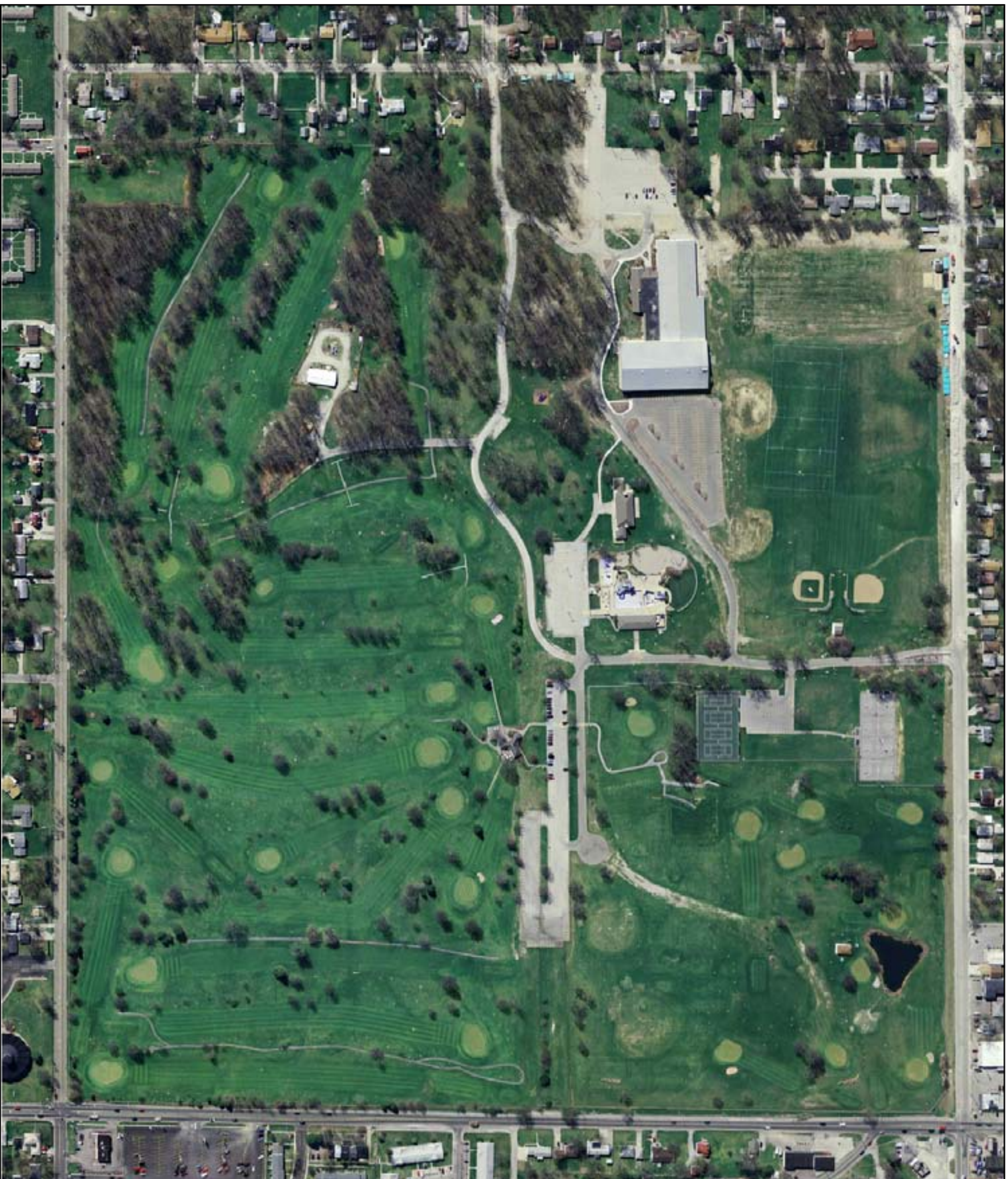


Figure IV.27 View looking southwest along an asphalt path in Landscape Area 5. The path originates at the east edge of the area and travels southwest into the wooded grove. It parallels one of the golf course holes, providing pedestrian and golf cart access to this section of the course. This path is typical of all paths in this area. (R- FWP-MCM-CT- (29).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

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Figure IV.28 View looking south across Landscape Area 6. Overall, this area is open with a mown turf ground plane for golf course tees, fairways, and greens. Individual trees and small massings provide screening and breaks in the otherwise uninterrupted views. (R- FWP-MCM-VT-20070117-06.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.



MCMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Client:
Board of Park Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
 Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
 501 Lake Road
 Charlotte, VT 05445
 802.425.4330
 34 Wall Street
 Norwich, CT 06850
 203.852.9966

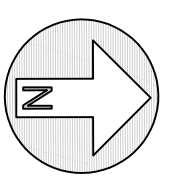
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Drawing Title:

McMillen Park
2005 Aerial
Photograph

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
AP-2005



Sources:
 2005 aerial photograph and base maps from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department; A-2rev.dwg, 2004; McMillen Site Plan North.dwg; S1 site.dwg, 1999
 Heritage Landscapes Holdings





MCMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

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Drawing Title:
McMillen Park
2007 Existing
Conditions Plan
with Landscape
Areas

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
EC-2007



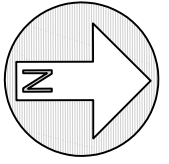
SYMBOL KEY

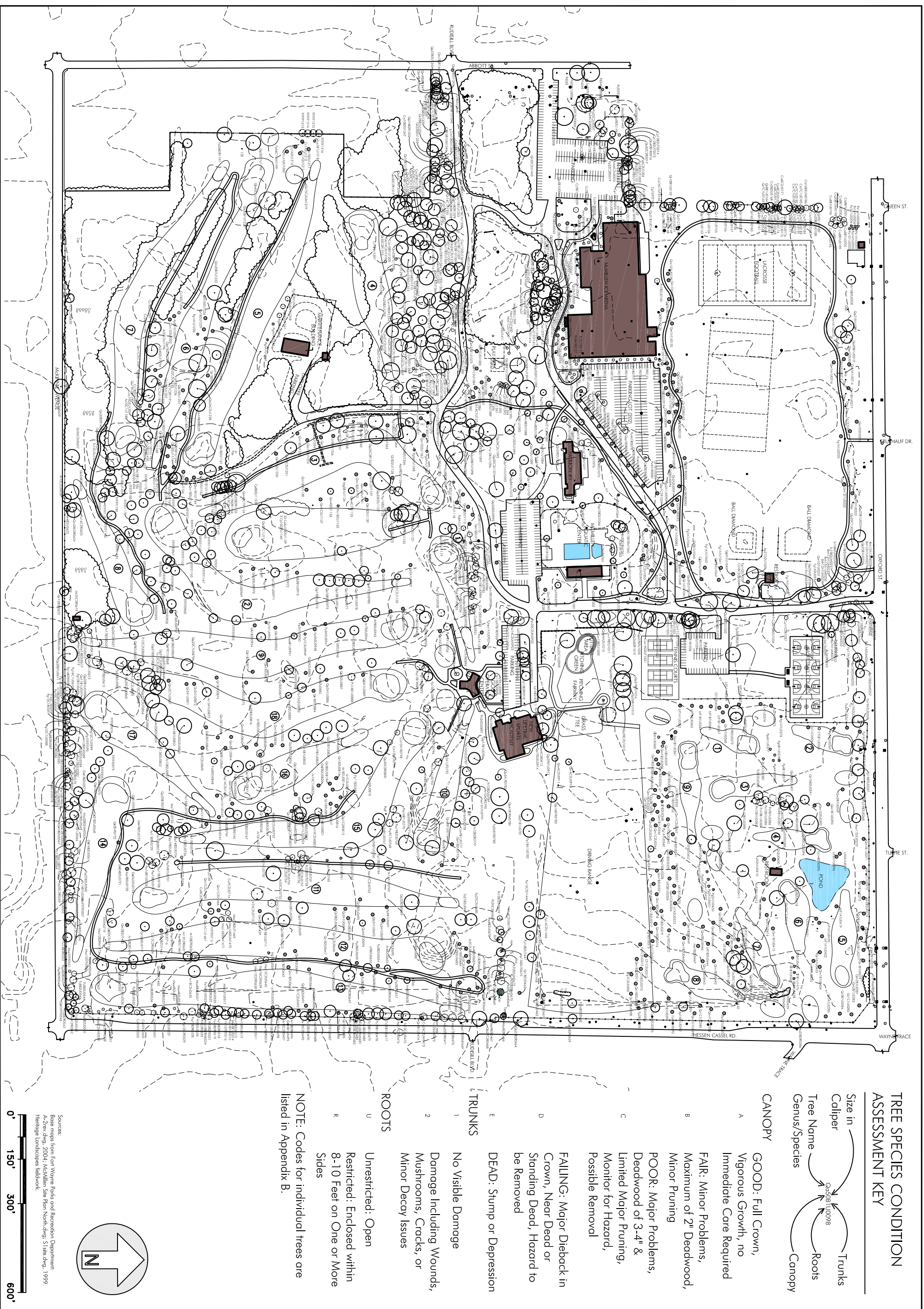
- Building/Structure
- Metal Fence
- Plastic Fence
- Swimming Pool or Pond
- Playground or Ball Field
- Play Equipment
- Light or Utility Pole
- Asphalt Pavement
- Gravel Surface
- Concrete Pavement
- 1' Contour
- Mown Turf
- Fairway or Playing Field
- Golf Green or Tee
- Woodland or Tree Mass
- Stump or Depression
- Broadleaf Deciduous Tree
- Ornamental Tree or Shrub
- Coniferous Tree or Shrub

LANDSCAPE AREAS KEY

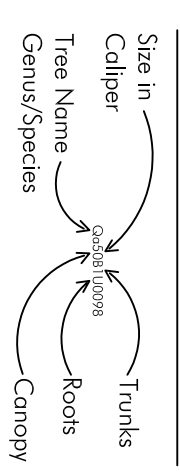
- Landscape Area 1: Entry Court
- Landscape Area 2: Woodland Pavilion & Aquatic Center
- Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields
- Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields
- Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove
- Landscape Area 6: Fields

Sources:
 Base maps from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department:
 A27.dwg, 2004; McMillen Site Plan North.dwg, 1999.
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

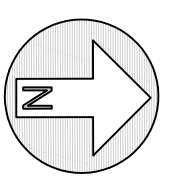




TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY



- CANOPY**
- A** GOOD: Full Crown, Vigorous Growth, no Immediate Care Required
 - B** FAIR: Minor Problems, Maximum of 2" Deadwood, Minor Pruning
 - C** POOR: Major Problems, Deadwood of 3-4" & Limited Major Pruning, Monitor for Hazard, Possible Removal
- TRUNKS**
- E** DEAD: Stump or Depression
- ROOTS**
- D** No Visible Damage
 - 2** Damage Including Wounds, Mushrooms, Cracks, or Minor Decay Issues
 - U** Unrestricted: Open
 - R** Restricted: Enclosed within 8-10 Feet on One or More Sides
- NOTE:** Codes for individual trees are listed in Appendix B.



Sources:
 Base maps from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department:
 A2rev.dwg, 2004; McMillen Site Plan North.dwg, 1999;
 Heritage Landscapes Helldwork.

0' 150' 300' 600'



MCMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

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 Board of Park Commissioners
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Landscape Architect:
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 Preservation Landscapes Architects #
 Planners
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Drawing Title:
 McMillen Park
 2007 Tree Condition
 Assessment Plan

Date:
 2007

Drawing Number:
 TA-2007

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McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



Chapter V: McMillen Park Today

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE PARK TODAY

This chapter expands upon the existing conditions description of the park to examine the various aspects of McMillen Park today. Aspects of landscape use, maintenance and management are explored. Today McMillen Park affords a range of recreational opportunities within the park landscape but is principally used for its facilities and for the golf courses. The use areas and park features accommodate primarily active and educational uses with some passive and social ones. The emphasis of the park today is on regional uses rather than neighborhood ones. This section focuses on data gathered through the park user survey, verbal and written feedback from park users during public meetings, and visual observations within the park. With regard to the user survey the small sample size is not statistically relevant but it offers some anecdotal evidence and useful feedback. Park use observations provide some additional insights. A relatively clear picture describing of how effectively McMillen Park functions, is cared for, and fulfills user needs and where the park may be falling short. Addressing the results of the McMillen Park user survey, visual observations of park use, and an overview of current maintenance practices, this discussion contributes to subsequent analysis and recommendations.

B. McMILLEN PARK USER SURVEY RESULTS

Heritage Landscapes developed user surveys, with input from the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Legacy Committee, to gain an understanding of the current use and the public perception of the needs of McMillen Park. The results were an important tool in learning about the park from the user's point of view. The McMillen Park user survey was made available between December 2006 and February 2007 at public meetings, Parks and Recreation offices, specific facilities in the parks, online at the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation website and at a variety of other locations throughout the City. The survey generated public input and public perceptions of the park landscape and facilities. Survey questions elicited citizen input on user demographics, current types of park use, condition of the park landscape and facilities, perception of safety, and desired improvements.

Each survey was divided into four parts. First demographic data is gathered about the types of visitors using the park. The second portion of the survey identified information regarding the types and frequency of park use, while the third part harnessed user views and perspectives on the condition, safety, and appearance of the park. Open-ended questions were the final part of the survey about favorite areas of the park and suggestions for improvement. Heritage Landscapes uses four categories of recreation: active, passive, social, and educational, which organize the survey results and use observations.

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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The surveys were collected at several meetings and were tabulated in March 2007. The results serve to develop a better understanding of the current use of McMillen Park. A copy of the survey form and a tally of the findings are included as Appendix C. Coupled with the Weisser Park and East Rudisill Boulevard surveys, the McMillen Park survey received a diverse group of responses. Since 22 people returned completed surveys this small sample size is not statistically dependable so the findings are anecdotal rather than fully dependable.

Of the 22 McMillen Park users responding, 5 people (23%) said they used the park daily, 10 people (46%) used the park more than once a week, 6 people (27%) used the park a few times a month, and 2 people (9%) indicated that they used the park a few times a year. Use of the park is steady throughout all seasons, with summer months having the highest reported use with 17 people (77%) using the park. Winter months have the lowest use with 10 users (46%). Fall and spring use received 14 responses (64%) and 13 responses (59%), respectively.

The survey indicated that most users (11 people, 50%) spend one to three hours at the park. Three users (14%) stay in the park for one hour or less and 8 users (36%) spend more than three hours at the park. The majority of users (18 people, 82%) arrive at McMillen Park by car, while 3 respondents (14%) bike. No users arrived to the park using public transportation or by foot. Similarly, 16 users (73%) said they do not live within walking distance to the park, and another 6 people (27%) lived within a five to fifteen minute walk from McMillen Park.

The highest percentage of users (14 people, 64%) comes to the park alone, while another 14 people (64%) said they come to McMillen Park with a family member. Nine users (41%) come to the park with a friend, and only 3 people (14%) said they come to the park with a group, not a team. Two respondents (9%) indicated that they come to McMillen Park with a team.

Active Recreation

Active or exertive recreation is defined as aerobic exercise that increases heart rate and is a fitness activity that usually generates sweat. It can involve facilities or equipment like fields or courts for team or individual fitness pursuits like running an exercise circuit with fitness stations. Active recreation can also use park paths for exercise running, walking, biking, cross-country skiing in winter, etc. Active recreational facilities at McMillen Park include a golf course, ice arena, tennis courts, a playground, baseball diamonds, basketball court, running paths, and the Lifetime Sports Academy. The top active recreational activity as reported by survey respondents was golfing with 11 users (22%). Other popular activities included attending the Lifetime Sports Academy (7 users, 32%), ice skating or playing hockey (6 users, 27%), and bicycling (4 users, 18%). Other mentioned active recreational activities with fewer users were playing tennis (4 users 18%), jogging/running (2 users, 9%), playing basketball (2 users, 9%), playing baseball/softball (2 users, 9%), using the playground (2 users, 9%), and swimming (2 users, 9%). In the open-ended section of the questionnaire, the lack of certain active recreation areas, such as a formal bike trail, were listed as suggested improvements.

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Passive Recreation

Passive recreation is broadly defined as park enjoyment through informal ways. Passive recreation was cited as “recreative” by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. in the 19th century and was meant to recreate one’s self through experience of scenic landscapes.¹ It encompasses a range of casual and informal uses of parks and open spaces. It is often cited by users as simply spending time in a green, scenic environment. Passive activities include strolling, sitting, reading, hanging out, dog walking, picnicking, sunbathing, and enjoying being outdoors, and attending weddings or ceremonies, watching a sporting event and other related park uses. McMillen Park offers some passive recreational opportunities. The top passive recreational activities within McMillen Park were reported as watching a sporting event (10 users, 46%), leisure walking (4 users, 18%), relaxation/socialization (4 users, 18%), using a pavilion (4 users, 18%), and sunbathing (1 user, 5%). Several park users noted the oak-hickory grove as a valued park feature, although access through the grove is limited because of the presence of the golf course.

Social Recreation

Social recreation involves groups, friends, or families using the park for celebrations, picnics, reunions, performances, dances, fairs and festivals, sports spectating, etc. Also known as gregarious, social recreation can take place within the broader landscape through friendly and polite contact with people of all classes in Olmsted’s lexicon or be focused on facilities, like picnic tables and pavilions.² It can also accompany other types of recreation. For example, playing basketball, participating in an educational program, or walking with a group of friends can be considered as inclusive to several forms of recreation. Both passive and social recreation were cross-listed on the McMillen Park user survey, as social recreational uses are also usually passive. As a result, some social forms of recreation are discussed here that were also listed in the previous passive recreation section. Top social recreational activities at the park include watching a sporting event (10 users, 46%), leisure walking (4 users, 18%), relaxation/socialization (4 users, 18%), using a pavilion (4 users, 18%), and sunbathing (1 user, 5%). Other forms of social recreation present in McMillen Park are attending organized activities (9 users, 41%), enjoying nature (4 users, 18%), picnicking (3 users, 14%), and dog walking (1 user, 5%).

Educational Recreation

Educational recreation and interpretation of the park can be casual or structured using place-based learning about park and local history, ecology, geology, horticulture, garden design, or art, among others. Educational recreation in a park setting often occurs by using the park as an outdoor classroom and focusing on elements found within the park landscape. Educational recreation can be addressed in a park atmosphere through guided or self-guided tours, hikes or bike rides, informational signs, and park programs, lectures and exhibits. The Lifetime Sports Academy activities within the landscape are educational as sports training and team play activities. No tours, self-guided or otherwise, or informational signs exist within the park today. Two activities that were mentioned on the survey were attending organized activities (9 users, 41%), and enjoying nature (4 users, 18%) that could be considered as educational recreation.

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Perceived User Conditional Assessments

As part of the survey, McMillen Park users were asked to rate the condition of the park using a scale ranging from poor to excellent. Users assessed general appearance, safety/security, access, cleanliness/litter pick-up, as well as the condition of park features, to include trees and plantings, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, basketball courts, drives, parking lots, pedestrian walks, pavilions, restrooms, and signage. Users rated the overall condition of McMillen Park as good. Those areas with the highest numbers of consistent rankings were general appearance (9 users, good), condition of trees (13 users, good), and other plants (10 users, good), and cleanliness/litter pick-up (10 users, good).

Facility Use & Reservations

Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation maintains a variety of pavilions within the city parks that are available for public use. Two types of pavilions are available; some pavilions must be reserved and rented through the Parks Department and others are available on a first come, first serve basis. McMillen Park contains one pavilion that is available to park users. This pavilion (Pavilion #1) is centrally located in the McMillen Park landscape, west of the Aquatic Center. The pavilion accommodates a range of uses and must be reserved prior to use. It is available to rent May through October.

Park Programming

Programming for specific facilities at McMillen Park is offered through the Lifetime Sports Academy. The academy is a citywide program that launched in 1967 that offers free group lessons to city youths between the ages of 8 and 18 and in activities considered “lifetime sports.” These include tennis, golf, and swimming, which are each accommodated at McMillen Park, making it an ideal location for the academy. Other activities offered include soccer, softball, and volleyball.

The program is run over the course of seven weeks during the summer between the hours of 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM. The Lifetime Sports Academy building was dedicated and opened to the public in June 2007, making McMillen Park the official home of the Lifetime Sports Academy. Facilities include the Jerry D. Fox Center, a rental space available for park users that can accommodate groups of up to 100 people. Other features of the new building include a second, smaller meeting space with room for 16 people and an indoor putting green. Multi-purpose space can be used for indoor golf and tennis practice areas. Facility based programs that have limited landscape use except parking demand are provided by the ice rink and the water play facility.

C. McMILLEN PARK VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Heritage Landscapes observed McMillen Park uses from October 2006 through May 2007 in conjunction with documentation of existing park conditions and developing proposals for treatment. Fall, winter, and spring uses and conditions were seen and recorded. Due to the project timeline, summer use and condition were not observed. Observations were made during fieldwork sessions

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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and on days of community meetings and included noted uses and conditions of park features, presence of park maintenance staff, and use patterns of the site.

Diverse uses were noted but park uses strongly favor specific park facilities. In general, there are three users groups, each of which utilizes a separate area of the park. Two of the most widely used features are the golf courses, located in the northeastern corner and southern half of the park. Users of these facilities concentrate park attendance on the courses and make little use of other park features. The McMillen Ice Arena is also heavily used by a range of people, including the general public, ice skating clubs, and ice hockey teams. The Lifetime Sports Academy is another popular McMillen Park feature. During its peak summer session, it draws a group of city-wide youth to the park.

During fieldwork heritage Landscapes observed limited overlap among user groups and their recreational use areas. There are few shared spaces with each facility functioning independently with park drives and parking lots. The perimeter fence and the lack of sidewalks and bike lanes makes connection to the park from nearby areas difficult. The limited circulation network discourages pedestrian and bicycle use of the park. Oxford Street provides primary access to the park with a secondary entrance from Rudisill Boulevard. An unauthorized access from Abbott Street into the golf course area was observed through a cut in the fence. A tall chain-link fence along Oxford Street, Hessen Cassel Road and Abbott Street frontages deters park use and creates a unwelcoming perception for the surrounding neighborhood. Within the park limited pedestrian paths are found. No designated, marked bike paths exist. Users who enjoy walking or jogging have the basically rectangular slightly curving paths in the northwest corner of the park located over an underground stormwater management facility. While some bicycling was observed using park drives the lack of marked bike lanes creates potential bike-car conflicts. Furthermore, links between the various use areas are limited, failing to foster walking or bike riding to explore different areas of the park. Long-time neighborhood residents indicated in meetings that the park was less friendly and welcoming to the neighborhood in recent years as the facilities had been constructed and arriving by car was the major park access. Neighborhood uses would be encouraged by enhanced pedestrian and bicycle networks.

Also observed was the existing character of the park landscape and its natural resources, particularly the wooded groves. Respondents to the user survey noted that the natural scenery of the park was an important asset. However, a large portion of the woodland was removed with the construction of the golf course and the remnant woodlands exhibit canopy loss. Additionally, the wooded groves, which once housed picnic areas, are perceived to be accessible primarily to golf course users. McMillen Park users expressed a desire to stroll through the woodlands, but do not feel this area is available to users outside the golf course. The principal natural feature of this section of Fort Wayne, its oak hickory trees in groves influenced the original inception and design of McMillen Park. Today these features are not fully appreciated and are currently managed as secondary resources. Overall, the facilities at McMillen Park are used by a range of Fort Wayne and regional users. The principal shortcomings observed were a lack of integrated circulation and user perceptions of the various use areas as separate and isolated. Park features fail to encourage optimal use of the park landscape as a whole for diverse activities.

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D. PARK MAINTENANCE OVERVIEW

In terms of overall appearance, the park seems well cared for and maintained. All parks within the Fort Wayne Parks System are maintained by skilled and talented employees of the maintenance division. While a resident crew maintains the McMillen Park Golf Course, the remainder of the park landscape is maintained by roving crews. Additionally, over the years the Parks Department has experienced increased responsibility and workloads with decreased staff resources, tools, and budgets. The annual maintenance commitment needs have increased as new parks and facilities are created. Mobile crews attend to mowing and litter removal in each of the City parks. While the resident staff at the golf course and the Lifetime Sports Academy serve that facility and provide a friendly presence in the park, they do not have the resources to regularly maintain the overall park landscape. The available resources of the department limit the McMillen Park maintenance efforts.

E. SUMMARY ISSUES, McMILLEN PARK TODAY

The McMillen Park user survey helped to identify how park visitors use and perceive the park. Observations and public comments added to an understanding of the issues that can be summarized in four general categories—opportunities for recreation, limited circulation, condition of the wooded groves, and maintenance.

McMillen Park currently accommodates a range of recreational activities focused on the current landscape and facilities of the park. Primary uses are directed to individual facilities with little connections between park areas. Neighborhood users are blocked from entering the park by the continuous perimeter fence to the north, east and south and the adjacent private house lots to the west. The only unfenced area is the northwest frontage along the playing fields. The lack of park perimeter sidewalks also discourages park access from the neighborhood. Park users noted that there is substantial room for improvement. Users responding to surveys often suggested new features and improvements, rather than more modest ones; although when asked, they also support more basic improvements, like better access and a more scenic and pleasing park character. These issues were reiterated in park meetings.

Overall improvements can enhance the range park uses at McMillen Park, to include active, passive, social, and educational recreation opportunities. In terms of active recreation, some park users noted they would like additional facilities to include elements like a bike trail. Park users are unhappy with the lack of walks and trails both within the interior of the park and connecting to the park from surrounding areas. The limited circulation relates to both passive recreation, such as walking and strolling and active recreation, such as exercise walking, jogging and biking. Park users enjoy the natural scenery of the wooded groves and user experience could be enhanced through the addition of paths for pedestrians and bicycles in these areas. Active use can relate to facilities but is also related to having paths to walk, run or bike on and spots to stretch and cool down from exercise. Social recreational facilities could be enhanced by incorporating more spaces for groups to socialize, such as additional picnic tables. The current range of recreational activities in the park is appropriate but limited particularly by the lack of a cohesive path system. Opportunities for enhanced recreation, especially walking, running and bicycling are needed.

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Educational uses could also be enhanced by interpreting park history, ecology and use through time as well as other themes. No interpretation or education of the park landscape and evolution exists today. Park based educational opportunities have been shown to enhance the value of the park to the community. Interpretation can be organized with a simple brochure that provides a self-guided walking tour, informative signs placed in the park, or guided tours on specific topics.

Vehicular circulation and lack of a clear park identity are also issues at McMillen Park. The current primary entry drive, located along Oxford Street does not exhibit a park-like character to visitors and passers-by. The chain-link fence along the street also does not create a park-like street frontage. In contrast, the park entrance on Abbott Street, shaded by the overhanging tree canopy, presents a strikingly different, inviting character. However, the entrance into the park from this western street is obscure and lacks a strong sense of park identity. A second entrance into the park is also gained via Abbott Street to the McMillen Ice Arena west parking lot. This entrance discourages exploration of the park landscape, leading only to the parking lot area. A considerable amount of the McMillen Park landscape is dedicated to parking lots, which alter the formerly naturalistic quality of the park. Drives and parking spaces for vehicles should be designed for clarity, functionality, and overall appearance. Signs should indicate accepted use and driving through the park lawns and tree grove should be actively discouraged.

Vegetation, park trees, and the condition of the remnant groves are important issues to address. The park was created in part because of the natural woodland scenic quality. Park users identified the remnant groves as an important naturalistic feature of the park. However, the once cohesive grove has experienced a loss of canopy and a decrease in overall size. Several trees are in need of additional care and protection. Some damage to the existing grove is a result of the lack of a formal circulation system through the park interior. A limited number of paths for golf cart use are available through the grove. The repeated pattern of golf vehicles traveling over the mown turf understory of the grove damages turf, soil, and tree roots through compaction.

Issues concerning McMillen Park maintenance also require consideration. The Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department employs talented and skilled maintenance workers. However, staff counts have steadily declined over the years while new features and amenities continue to be added to parks throughout the City. This trend increases the burden on work crews and the amount of work carried out in park landscapes is reduced. Turf mowing is a crew task, as is litter pick-up and playing field preparation and maintenance. Care of individual park trees is handled by a small forestry crew, while woodland or meadow vegetation management is not staffed or infrequently occurs. Other Fort Wayne Parks, notably Lakeside Park and Foster Park, have public gardens that are staffed by small horticulture crews.

A resident crew maintains the McMillen Park Golf Course although no dedicated staff is available to maintain the rest of the park landscape. In order to cover the many acres of park land within Fort Wayne, landscape staff functions in roving crews, carrying out limited and focused tasks in each of the parks. While McMillen Park appears generally well cared for, upon inspection the limited maintenance staff time in the park is obvious. Additional work on the care of turf and historic and new trees could improve the park landscape. For example cyclic renewal of mulch circles around trees, supplemental watering for young trees during mid-summer and drought, and tree pruning could all be undertaken. Wider mulch circles around all trees will aid in reducing mower damage to

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surface roots and trunks and to a degree decrease the amount of lawn to be mown. More maintenance by park staff and modest improvements to existing plantings would aid in upgrading the park appearance and perception of care. User abuse of park turf and trees by parking on lawn areas and driving over tree roots is an issue not only for appearance but for historic tree health. More maintenance time would repair such damage, and added efforts to limit this type of behavior through signs and direct contact would improve the situation. Additional time in the park for maintenance staff and assignment of the same crews would, over time, develop staff initiatives to counteract deterioration and enhance the overall quality of McMillen Park. Opportunities for enhanced use and maintenance of McMillen Park can be envisioned. As initiatives are developed in detail, the related ongoing care of individual features or facilities needs to be considered in light of maintenance staff and budget limitations.

Today McMillen Park serves as public space for city recreation. It is a living reminder of the both the former upland forest and agricultural history of this area of Fort Wayne, a place for youth to learn the importance of quality recreation, a landscape for team field sports, and a diverse landscape to enjoy. While the park serves the city today, its rich history, ecology and open green space and can provide improved functions, enriched character and more targeted maintenance needs with holistic planning and phased implementation.

CHAPTER V: ENDNOTES

¹ Frederick Law Olmsted, *Public Parks and the Enlargement of Towns*, 1870, reprinted 1970.

² Olmsted, *Public Parks and the Enlargement of Towns*, 1870, reprinted 1970.

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Chapter VI: McMillen Park Landscape Analysis

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Development of the McMillen Park landscape began in 1937 and continued through the 1950s. Originally, the park encompassed 74 acres, divided between a remnant century-old oak and hickory grove and open fields. The park was expanded through sequential purchases of adjacent land. In 1951, the McMillen Foundation purchased and donated 40 acres of corn fields located at the northeast edge of the existing park. Six years later, in 1957, the McMillen Foundation donated more acreage at the southeast edge of the park. By this time, the McMillen Park landscape had grown to include 164 acres. Prior to development, the open character of the former agricultural lands of the southeast addition made park landscape as playing fields easy to achieve. By 1957, McMillen Park included a range of active, passive and social recreation opportunities for neighborhood and city uses. In the subsequent years, the overall character and spatial organization was altered principally through the addition of parking lots, changes to circulation with road and path removals and additions and the construction of new facilities. This descriptive narrative analyzes the level of continuity and change that has occurred in the McMillen Park landscape since the end of the historic period in 1957 and enumerates the issues arising from both historic and current conditions.

Change, continuity and contemporary issues are addressed in two parallel analysis processes. First an overlay line drawing places the *McMillen Park Circa 1957 Period Plan, PP-1957* under the *McMillen Park 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, EC-2007* to create the *McMillen Park 1957-2007 Overlay Plan, OVP*. This plan highlights similarities and differences in the park and is used as a graphic reference for a discussion of continuity and change. Second an analysis of park issues is presented, addressing the array of roles this park plays in Fort Wayne and its neighborhood. For this section of discussion, an important consideration in addressing this historic park is to understand the park landscape evolution. Both continuity and change over time have shaped McMillen Park since its purchase in 1936. The park has a modest degree of integrity of the character shown on the historic period plan. While some individual park features dating from the historic period remain, the overall spatial organization and naturalistic quality of McMillen Park have changed, particularly through the incremental development of new park features such as the golf courses and the McMillen Ice Arena. Of the changes that have occurred, some can and should be reversed based on the as-built (1957) condition of the park. An analysis of the level of continuity and change reveals the degree to which the park today resembles and retains the character of the as-built park and the park landscape integrity. Using the *McMillen Park 1957-2007 Overlay Plan, OVP* as a reference, this analysis is presented in section B.

In section C, the park is analyzed in relation to the full range of apparent issues that were revealed through the planning process. The issues are organized under relevant headings to include: linkages

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and city integration; diversity of use and quality of experience; park uniqueness, preservation and innovation; sustainability and stewardship; functionality, maintenance and safety; civic and community value; and partnerships between public and private entities. This narrative is referenced to the analysis plan, *McMillen Park Analysis Plan, ANP*.

B. McMILLEN PARK LANDSCAPE CONTINUITY & CHANGE

Comparison of the historic period, as-built park and the existing park is shown on the *McMillen Park 1957-2007 Overlay Plan, OVP*. This drawing shows a two-color line overlay of the previously presented plans (*PP-1957* and *EC-2007*) with a black line color used for the existing condition and a green line color used for the 1957 as-built park landscape. This overlay visually highlights which of the park features remain intact, are missing, or have been added since 1957. The overlay findings are presented for each of the six landscape areas to describe the continuity of historic park features and changes carried out over the past five decades. Aspects of the existing park character remain intact and are altered from the 1957 character and features.

Park Character & Access Analysis

Historically, McMillen Park conveyed a clearly defined park character with grand and scenic park entrances from each of the four bordering streets. The interplay between an impressive overstory of original oak and hickory trees and the open fields defined the striking character of the park. The inclusion of playing fields, a children's play area, ice rink and modest structures of a rustic style further defined and augmented the designed naturalistic landscape character. Each of the park features embodied a simplistic and natural design style, enhancing the overall character of McMillen Park.

Today, the overall character of the park is altered from the 1957 character. The park landscape has been developed incrementally, without a clear vision of the overall character or treatment of the park. The Oak-Hickory Grove exhibits an extensive loss of canopy and several individual trees are in need of additional care and protection. Introduction of new park features that do not follow the traditionally rustic style of McMillen Park structures has resulted in a disjointed park landscape. The spatial character of the southeast quadrant of the park has been altered through the planting of trees throughout the golf course. The former agricultural fields were largely open with a small cluster of support buildings centrally located. This openness has not been retained.

Access into McMillen Park has also been altered. Four entry drives led to the central park landscape, winding past park features and use areas. Parking was accommodated along the edges of the primary entrance drive and Oxford Street as well as within small parking lots. Today, two of the four original entry drives have been removed, including the main park entrance from Hessen Cassel Road. Today, the main entrance is along the northern park edge from Oxford Street with a secondary entrance from Abbott Street, at the western edge of the park.

Park frontage is linked with access issues at McMillen Park. A chain-link fence borders the park along its entire eastern and southern edges and much of its northern and western edges. While the fence delineates the park edge, it does not convey the character of a public park. Rather, it restricts

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access into the park and fosters a perception that McMillen Park is an exclusionary landscape. From the surrounding streets, the golf courses are the most visually accessible park features. Further, two signs sit outside the perimeter fencing, drawing attention to the park; the signs advertise only the golf courses and the Lifetime Sports Academy rather than the range of recreational facilities McMillen Park includes. The visual prominence of the golf courses combined with the character of perimeter signage support the perception that McMillen Park is not an expansive public park, but rather a single use facility. This perception limits the use of McMillen Park and discourages new users from entering and exploring the park landscape. Compounding the issue of edge definition is the fact that the west edge of the park fronts on private residential lots. Typically, public parks are most successful and contribute to the surrounding community character best when they have clearly defined edges that front on public streets. When parks front on private land or limited access roadways, they tend to have a weakened identity and create confusion about private and public space boundaries.

In summary, issues of change to park character, access and street frontage require consideration of further change perhaps guided by the historic character and features. The objectives of further changes are to bolster historic character, promote better function, diverse use, improved park perception and enhanced sustainability.

Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center Analysis

During the period of substantial park development, Landscape Area 1 provided park users with their first impression with the overall landscape and character of McMillen Park. Users entered the park along the grand entry drive at the east edge of the park at Hessen Cassel Road and approached the center of the park, where many of the park structures were sited. The Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center area continues to define the central McMillen Park landscape. Today, this area retains a degree of historic character and spatial arrangement, although affected over time by the addition of new park facilities and the realignment of circulation routes.

Vehicular access into the park has been altered and the former entrance drive has been removed. Most of the site of the former drive remains open, as it did historically. The construction of the new Lifetime Sports Academy alters the historic spatial relationship of an open view from the eastern edge across the center of the park. Other original circulation features in Landscape Area 1 have been changed as well. The central parking area that was once flanked by vehicular access drives to the north and south has been realigned and converted into a larger parking area. The drive that looped around the south of the pavilion has been removed. A small section was retained and narrowed for use as a pedestrian walk connecting the parking lot with the pavilion entrance. The walk continues west and, before terminating at another drive, it intersects with a second paved walk. This walk curves along the west and north boundaries of this area.

The character of the northwest corner of Landscape Area 1 has shifted. The area was historically open with a mown turf ground plane. The open turf provided a visual transition into Landscape Area 2 to the west and Landscape Area 3 to the north. With the completion of the McMillen Ice Arena in 2001, a triangular parking lot with space for approximately 200 vehicles was constructed in the formerly grassy area. This change in use transformed over one acre of open green park landscape into asphalt.

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The areas that were used for the development of the pavilion and pool remain in those uses set near the center of the park landscape. The pool area has been expanded into the McMillen Aquatic Center with new facilities sited west of the pool. A chain-link fence continues to surround the center. The pavilion remains as it did historically although the setting of these two park features has changed. Previously, the pavilion and pool area were surrounded by mown turf interspersed with trees, augmenting the rustic style of the pavilion and enhancing the overall scenic quality of the park. Today, many of these trees, particularly those that were located north of the pavilion have been removed.

This analysis of the Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center indicates that overall current uses are based in both historic use and current community needs. As the park has developed the interior circulation system has been changed, increasing the amount of park space dedicated to vehicular access and parking. The setting of Pavilion #1 and the new Lifetime Sports Academy are important issues to address as well as improved access and vehicular parking. The development of a more functional park interior circulation system is needed.

Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry Analysis

The northern portion of the impressive oak and hickory grove contributed to the scenic character of the historic park and was an important factor in the decision to develop a public city park on this land. Although considerably diminished, the remnant grove remains a defining feature of the character of Landscape Area 2. Located at the central west edge of McMillen Park, Landscape Area 2 remains the smallest area. While the remnant grove enhances the character of the area, it encompasses only the southern half. The McMillen Ice Arena dominates the northern half.

The historic vehicular entry drive from Abbott Street remains one of the two entrances into McMillen Park today. This drive enters the park landscape opposite Rudisill Boulevard, a main thoroughfare through the southern communities of Fort Wayne. However, this entrance serves as a secondary entry and connections with Rudisill Boulevard are not clear. The entry drive branches to the north, curving under the tree canopy before bringing park users to the McMillen Ice Arena drop-off and west parking lot. A secondary entrance is available from this parking lot. While the entry drive and access road connecting with the parking lot maintain their original alignment and dimensions, the parking lot has been substantially increased, accommodating approximately 200 vehicles whereas it originally included approximately 65 parking spaces.

The wooded grove that once covered the entire landscape area has been altered. With the construction of the McMillen Ice Arena, the northern portion of woodland was removed to accommodate the arena building and the related parking. This large structure is a visually dominant feature in the park landscape. It has the appearance of a commercial or warehouse building that contrasts with the scenic character of the woodland. The southern half of the landscape area is oak hickory woodland with a nearly full canopy of mature trees over limited understory. Some degree of canopy loss, particularly along the perimeter of the landscape area, is observed.

In summary, the analysis of change in Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry area indicates that the construction of the McMillen Ice Arena, while a valuable city resource, has had considerable impact on the character and use of this area. Also, as use of the park has evolved over time, a greater demand

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for walking and biking facilities has arisen. Neither the original park design nor subsequent changes to the circulation routes have adequately addressed this issue. The development of a more functional park interior circulation system and connections with city bike and pedestrian lanes is needed.

Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields Analysis

Located in the northwest corner of McMillen Park, the Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area continues to provide active recreational opportunities. The overall spatial character of the area remains intact and is defined by open lawn and formal sports facilities. The open turf visually extends the area eastward, into the driving range and nine-hole golf course in Landscape Area 4. The main park entrance is located along the northern edge of this area, entering the park from Oxford Street. Spatially, it divides Landscape Area 3 into two distinct sections. Informal rows of trees continue to line the drive, visually reinforcing the separation between the eastern and western sports facilities. The small linear massings that lined the northwestern boundary between the park and Oxford Street have been removed, altering the park edge definition.

Historically, this area included five baseball fields, the tennis courts/outdoor ice rink, and an open play field. While the number of baseball fields has been reduced to two, additional sports fields and courts have been developed, offering park users wider recreational diversity. The baseball fields have recently been improved, adding dugouts, a backstop fence, and a public restroom. In addition to the two baseball fields, this landscape area includes two football/lacrosse fields, tennis and basketball courts, open play fields, and a pedestrian loop walk.

Circulation through Landscape Area 3 has changed since 1957. The entry drive retains its original alignment, bringing park users south, past the sports fields and courts and toward the central park landscape. An additional parking lot has been constructed off the east side of the entry drive, accommodating approximately 60 vehicles. The parking lot is directly north of the tennis courts with a narrow paved walk connecting it with the basketball courts. A pedestrian loop walk encloses the western portion of the area, providing an outlet for walking, jogging, and running. Some park users utilize the walk for bike riding, although the walk is not wide enough to adequately accommodate both pedestrians and bicyclists. The walk has two small spurs that connect north with Oxford Street and two that connect south with pedestrian walks in Landscape Area 1.

The analysis of Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields area outlines individual changes that have taken place over time. Overall, these changes supplemented the use and quality of existing park features, particularly the active sports fields. Improvements to park facilities illustrate that the overall demand for recreational facilities in the McMillen Park neighborhood continues to grow. Although much of the McMillen Park use is focused on the larger recreational facilities, such as the Ice Arena and golf courses, the open fields and formal sports courts in Landscape Area 3 are valuable park features. One of the current limitations of this area is the circulation. In order to adequately address both vehicular and pedestrian circulation issues, development of a more functional park interior circulation system should be explored. While Landscape Area 3 currently includes several active uses, this area could be utilized to enhance passive recreational opportunities. Improvements to the park edge definition in this area should also be addressed.

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Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields Analysis

The Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields area encompasses the northeast section of McMillen Park. Historically, this area housed an outdoor square dance floor and three baseball fields. Structures included a barn pavilion and the park caretaker's house. The area was defined by the open character of the fields and surrounding mown turf. Since 1957, the area has been developed for use as a nine-hole golf course, characterized by a mown turf ground plane with trees interspersed along the perimeter and through the interior. Many of the trees located within the interior of the area are young, leaving the area primarily open. As the trees mature, they will affect the spatial organization of the area by enclosing and defining smaller spaces within the broader landscape area.

Active recreational facilities in Landscape Area 4 have been altered since 1957 with the removal of the square dancing facilities and the three baseball fields. Now the area accommodates one use, limiting the diversity of recreation and the user base. A perimeter fence has been added along the north, east, and west boundaries of Landscape Area 4, altering the edge definition and limiting access into the public park, which today appears as an exclusionary landscape.

Circulation through this area has been altered with the removal of a secondary drive. The vehicular drive once entered the park from Hessen Cassel Road, providing access to the caretaker's house and connecting with the main park entry drive in Landscape Area 1. With the removal of this drive, no circulation features remain in Landscape Area 4. Additional features that have been constructed to support the new use include a pond used to irrigate the golf course and a restroom facility.

In summary, the changes in circulation and vegetation have altered the historic use and spatial definition of Landscape Area 4. Opportunities to develop the golf course landscape in a character more comparable with the scenic designed quality the McMillen Park landscape should be explored. Further, the golf course does not provide a clear definition of the park edge or the overall character of the park. Improved spatial definition is needed to enhance public park perception.

Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove Analysis

The Oak-Hickory Grove area is located in the southwest corner of McMillen Park. The impressive, grand character of the natural woodland played an important role in the inception of McMillen Park. Historically, this area was visually unified with the adjacent Landscape Area 2, as the grove extended north into the Woodland Entry. The existing spatial organization and overall character of Landscape Area 5 has been substantially altered since 1957 with the construction and subsequent expansion of an 18-hole golf course. When the park was in its as-built condition, this area was characterized by the striking verticality of the grove. Further, the relationship between the grove and the largely open fields defined the overall park character. Today, the area is characterized by a mown turf ground plane with small remnant groves separating the course holes. Diverse use of this area is limited by the presence of the golf course and lack of recreational paths.

One of the four original vehicular drives was located in Landscape Area 5, entering the park landscape from McKinnie Avenue. The drive brought park users under the grove canopy northward, running along the northeast boundary of the area and connecting with the Abbott Street entry drive in Landscape Area 1. The portion of the drive that was located in Landscape Area 5 has been largely

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removed with the northern end now managed as a narrow gravel drive that provides access to the park maintenance area and golf course holes. A vehicular gravel drive enters the area along its east edge from Landscape Area 6. The drive travels west with a small employee parking area along its southern side. The park maintenance building sits at the edge of the drive, which then circles around building. Three paths are present in Landscape Area 5 that were established for use with the golf course and paved to facilitate golf cart use. The paths primarily run parallel to the course holes present in this area, curving around existing trees.

When the park was in its as-built condition, structures and furnishings in Landscape Area 5 were minimal, consisting primarily of picnic tables set throughout the woodland. Today, two maintenance structures are centrally located in the area. Access to the park maintenance area is restricted by a chain-link fence. Other site furnishings that have been added to this area support the golf course and include signs to mark the tees, flags marking the course holes, ball cleaners, and metal trash receptacles. A chain-link fence lines the southern and western boundaries, limiting access from McKinnie Avenue and altering park edge definition. A gate in the fence at the southern park edge allows emergency access into and out of the park.

Similar to Landscape Area 4, the changes in use, circulation and vegetation have altered the historic spatial definition and overall character of Landscape Area 5. To help restore the former character of the grove and to develop the golf course landscape in a character more comparable with the overall character of McMillen Park should be explored. Opportunities exist to expand the recreational facilities in this area. Further, the treatment of the western park edge that abuts private residential lots needs to be addressed.

Landscape Area 6: Fields Analysis

The Fields area, located in the southeast quadrant of McMillen Park, is the largest of the six landscape areas. When the park reached its as-built condition in 1957, this area had recently been acquired and had not yet been developed for park use. When first included in the park landscape, the area was characterized by open agricultural fields and a central cluster of farm buildings. This open character was comparable to the open fields that characterized much of the McMillen Park landscape. Today, the area is comprised of an 18-hole golf course, characterized by mown turf with trees of various sizes, ages, and conditions interspersed throughout. Informal rows of street trees are located along the eastern and southern edges of this area.

Changes have occurred that alter the historic use and spatial definition of Landscape Area 6. Recreation facilities located in this area were limited to the model airplane course, which was a popular and widely used park feature. Today, recreational opportunities are limited to use of the golf course. The open character of the area has been impacted by the development of the golf course and subsequent planting of trees throughout.

The original farm buildings were removed to accommodate the golf course in addition to the field fences and gravel access drive. Circulation features and structures in Landscape Area 6 today support the golf course. Six paved paths are present in Landscape Area 6 established to facilitate golf-cart movement. A portion of vehicular drive is located along the northwest edge of the area. It is a remnant of the drive that once entered the park from McKinnie Avenue in Landscape Area 5. The

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only structure in the area is a small building in the southwest corner of the area that likely houses utilities. Furnishings in the area are modest and limited primarily to signs. Additional site furnishings include small wood and metal signs that mark the course holes, trash receptacles, and ball cleaners. A chain-link fence encloses the area to the east and south, separating the golf course from the adjacent streets and restricting access into the park.

This analysis of Landscape Area 6: Fields reveals that the change in use has altered the spatial definition and character of this area. Future treatment of this area should aim to develop the character of the golf course to be compatible with the overall character of McMillen Park. Park edge definition between the golf course and both Hessen Cassel Road and McKinnie Avenue needs to be addressed to convey a more welcoming park identity.

C. McMILLEN PARK LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF ISSUES

As Heritage Landscapes studied McMillen Park, a framework emerged for investigating the importance and the value of public parks as city-wide resources and unique places of cultural and natural resources. Parks are important to the City of Fort Wayne as they are shared public resources. These spaces offer a wealth of recreational opportunities for a wide variety of users. To analyze these diverse spaces within McMillen Park, Heritage Landscapes found it useful to develop a larger context of park values. From these park values, seven distinct categories became apparent. Each of the seven categories were discussed in detail and approved by the Fort Wayne Parks Legacy Committee.

Lettered to match the *ANP* plan, these categories address public parks in relation to the broader context of Fort Wayne and the overall park and boulevard system:

- *Linkages & City Integration.* This category places the parks in the context of the city, the three rivers, the topography and the scenic and aesthetic character of Fort Wayne; the city identity is shaped, in part by the parks and boulevards; the livability of the city is enhanced by presence of parks and boulevards and their green character and the linkages and connections being made to parks and along boulevards knit the city together. At McMillen Park the park edges currently lack definition and have no sidewalks for safe pedestrian movement. With little pedestrian and bicycle connection to other parks or neighborhoods, integration into the surrounding community is limited. The closure of the Hessen Cassel Road park entrance opposite Rudisill Boulevard also precludes potential connections with the Rudisill Boulevard neighborhoods, Foster Park, and the Rivergreenway trail.
- *Civic & Community Value.* This category includes community awareness and a heightened sense of the value of parks in everyday life as community resources. Further, it identifies the importance of parks not just as individual, isolated parcels, but as part of a larger system, linking and enhancing the community and the broader city connections. McMillen Park is important as a regional asset to the Fort Wayne recreational community. The park is also the first impression of Fort Wayne for some out of town visitors, and the park landscape could be improved to present a more appealing character to the public. Although regional recreational needs are being met, the park is not meeting the needs of neighboring communities because

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of its regional facilities-based focus, lack of passive and social recreational opportunities, and limited physical access from the south and east.

- *Public-Private Partnerships.* This category addresses park advocacy and the partnership of the city and private groups and individuals needed for parks to thrive. A comprehensive renewal of the McMillen Park landscape will require strong partnerships. An example of a current citizen effort includes the young tree plantings by the Great Tree Canopy Comeback volunteers around the loop path. Additional community partnerships can be fostered through youth programs and within nearby neighborhoods.

These categories address qualities specific to the park:

- *Diverse Use & Quality of Experience.* This category recognizes that parks and boulevards are meant to be enjoyed for their intrinsic value; the quality of experience should be high with conflicts resolved and positive recreation readily at hand. Diverse uses in each park should include opportunities for passive, active, social and educational pursuits. McMillen Park has diverse recreational opportunities including golf, tennis, basketball, tennis, swimming, lacrosse, football, soccer, baseball, softball, and ice skating. A loop path provides access to walkers, joggers, rollerbladers, and runners. Because most of the park is devoted to active recreation, passive activities such as enjoying nature and picnicking, or park interpretation have not been addressed.
- *Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation.* This category considers the legacy of parks we have inherited from previous generations and the special character and features of each park that make it unique, the need for historic preservation, and the need to be adaptable and innovative while honoring the unique character of each park. Also considered is the fact that parks are intended to be beautiful green places that are aesthetically pleasing. At McMillen Park, the remnant patches of historical oak-hickory grove, and dense hawthorn groupings are valuable assets to the park. However, overall the park has not retained its scenic character, due to poor integration of new facilities into the landscape, diminished wooded groves, limited canopy and flowering trees on the golf course, exclusionary and unpleasant boundary fence, and an abundance of parking lots. Also, original features of the park have been removed, including the square dancing area and model airplane course.
- *Sustainability & Stewardship.* This category addresses resource conservation, ecological stewardship, habitat diversity and the application of green and sustainable practices and design of parks. Opportunities exist at McMillen Park to implement such practices into the overall maintenance and future development of the park. Several sustainability and stewardship issues are present at McMillen Park today. Native woodland regeneration is limited due to mowing and fragmentation of the groves. The young, newly planted park trees are in variable condition, with many in poor condition. Storm water runoff is also an issue in the park because of large buildings and parking lots combined with clay soils, which leads to frequent standing water in the park.

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- *Functionality, Maintenance & Safety.* This category includes basic functionalities, park maintenance, needed services, public safety, and security and perceived security. Overall, McMillen Park functions as a destination based, regional park with limited neighborhood use. Current maintenance of McMillen Park is targeted and limited by the available resources. Educating users about practices and behaviors that could either damage or enhance park facilities can improve the overall quality and safety of the park. Maintenance facilities at the park are in need of an upgrade to promote more efficient stewardship programs. Bicycle and pedestrian circulation is lacking at the park, as are pedestrian entrances. Currently, the closed Hessen Cassel Road entrance opposite Rudisill Boulevard causes confusion. Vehicular circulation through the park needs improvement to create a scenic and functional experience.

The analysis is organized into the seven overall park categories presented above, incorporating insights gained from public meetings, Parks Department staff, the Legacy Committee and user comments and observations. The positive and negative issues that emerge are listed on *McMillen Park Analysis Plan, ANP* and are described in detail here. Each item on the Analysis Key has a letter-number label corresponding with the letters provided here, and the location of each is noted on the plan.

A. Linkages & City Integration

McMillen Park has a number of issues related to linkages and integration with city streets and walks. Rudisill Boulevard runs east-west on either side of McMillen Park and is a main thoroughfare through the southern communities of Fort Wayne. However, no pedestrian sidewalks or shared bike paths connect the park with the boulevard, limiting access to the park and isolating it from the surrounding community. Further, the park edge lacks formal definition and does not convey a welcoming park character to passers-by, particularly as much of the park perimeter is lined with chain-link fencing, restricting access.

Circulation around and within the park is an issue as well. Pedestrian and bicycle access into McMillen Park from the surrounding neighborhood is difficult as no sidewalks or shared pathways exist around the perimeter of the park. While adequate routes for vehicular movement and parking exist within the park, pedestrian movement is limited to a few walks near the pavilion and the loop path in the northwest park corner. The entire southern and northeastern portions of the park have limited accessibility for pedestrians as use of these areas are dominated by the golf courses. No shared pathways exist to accommodate bicyclists. The limited circulation does not adequately provide connections between various use areas, discouraging visitors from exploring new areas of the park landscape. Further, specific use areas also lack formal paths, including the golf courses, which have no system of pathways leading users through the course landscape.

McMillen Park accommodates users from throughout the region while local neighborhood use has declined. It is located in close proximity to a number of other city parks and resources including Weisser and Foster Parks and Rudisill Boulevard. However, no clear connections exist between McMillen Park and these nearby resources. Optimal use of the park has not been achieved not only from this lack of connection but also from missing or obscure links with intercity bikeways, which brings residents through the neighborhood. The park landscape is not currently integrated into the

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existing city system of parks and boulevards. These connections as well as the pedestrian circulation within the park can be improved for better access, circulation and visitor experience.

Aside from the physical connectivity concerns facing McMillen Park, the park frontages do not display a park-like character. The issue of park frontage and edge definition is particularly important on Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road, which are main thoroughfares through the neighborhood. A tall chain-link fence separates the park from the street front, creating an exclusionary landscape, limiting access into the public park. With no pedestrian or shared bicycle pathways and no street tree edge definition, the overall character of McMillen Park is not strongly conveyed along its street frontages. Signs located along the perimeter of the park call attention to the golf courses and the new Lifetime Sports Academy center. Because of the facility-based focus, passive neighborhood use of the park has declined. While the golf courses and Lifetime Sports Academy are widely used valuable city resources, their dominating character has an impact on overall park identity and use.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANP*:

- A1. The McMillen Park edge character and definition are lacking
- A2. Poor connections exist with Rudisill Boulevard
- A3. Path access to boulevards, parks and neighborhoods is lacking
- A4. No sidewalks line the park edges
- A5. Lack of bikeway connection to boulevards, parks and neighborhoods limits connections
- A6. Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road frontages need improvement

McMillen Park offers important and unique recreational opportunities to the surrounding community, city residents, and the greater region. Connections between the park and city boulevards, parks, and neighborhoods are needed particularly with regard to pedestrian and shared pedestrian/bicycle pathways. Access to the park is difficult for non-vehicular movement and park frontage does not create a welcoming park-like character, particularly along Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road. Non-vehicular movement through the interior of the park is limited as well. In order for McMillen Park to provide optimal recreational opportunities for its user base, better access and connections with other city resources is needed. Use of the park and visitor experience could be enhanced through improved circulation routes and linkages between park use areas.

B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience

McMillen Park offers abundant and diverse recreational opportunities. Visitors engage in golf, ice skating, swimming, tennis, baseball, basketball, walking, dog walking, biking, and picnicking. However, passive recreational opportunities are limited because of lack of walking paths, benches, and picnic space throughout the park. A small playground is located southwest of the pavilion with an adjacent modest picnic area. Special programs are held at the park through the Lifetime Sports Academy. Walker, runners, and bicyclists do not have a strong presence in the park due to the lack of non-vehicular pathways both within the park and from the surrounding neighborhood. The loop path in the northwest corner is well used, although is not wide enough to adequately accommodate shared use.

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The four historic and contemporary types of recreation that McMillen Park could include are: active or exertive, passive, social or gregarious, and educational or interpretive. Modes of recreation can overlap with each other; for example, an activity such as picnicking is both social and passive. For McMillen Park, the limited path system fails to support the simple pleasure of strolling through the park. While the existing park facilities can accommodate picnicking and other passive uses, few instances of such use were observed.

Facility-based active use is a heavy draw to this park with the popular golf courses, Aquatic Center and Ice Arena. Social or gregarious recreation opportunities in McMillen Park include watching sporting events, picnicking, and gathering at the pavilion. The pavilion is a popular event space, although its overall condition and setting within the park could be improved. Educational and interpretive activities or programs that use the history and natural ecology of McMillen Park as the subject do not currently exist. Educational and passive recreational opportunities could be greatly enhanced.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANP*:

- B1. Diverse active recreation opportunities exist; neighborhood access and passive use is limited
- B2. Park interpretation, history and ecology are lacking
- B3. Loop path is well-used, more paths are needed
- B4. More/better outdoor picnic areas are needed
- B5. Pedestrian users are in conflict with golfers/golf course
- B6. Stone pavilion provides well-used event space; its condition and setting need improvement
- B7. Par-3 golf course dominates northeast corner
- B8. Popular organized sporting activities are held in the park
- B9. Golf course, pool and Ice Arena are popular facilities
- B10. New Lifetime Sports Academy building is centrally located

McMillen Park boasts an impressive range of recreational facilities and activities available to park users. The facilities that offer active recreation are among the most popular park features while limited opportunities exist for passive and educational recreation. Among the most popular facilities are the golf courses, Aquatic Center, Ice Arena, and Lifetime Sports Academy. These park features draw a regional user base to the park, while passive and neighborhood use is lacking. While the loop path is popular for walking and running, current circulation does not support non-vehicular movement throughout the park. The golf courses encompass approximately 75% of the overall park space limiting use for other types of recreation. Access to the golf course areas is restricted during play for safety however; some sharing of space could be effected by allowing golf course access at specific times of the week and calendar year. Park users noted a desire to walk through the entire park landscape, although the dominant presence of the golf courses and lack of an integrated path network limits access and highlights the conflict between golf and other park uses. Improved circulation and paths are needed.

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C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation

When McMillen Park was created, the spatial relationship between the natural woodland and the open fields created a scenic, neighborhood park character. The incremental development of the park without a clear vision of overall park character has resulted in a park focused on facility-based use with little integration of features into the park environment. The remnant wooded groves are valuable park assets, adding to the character of the park. The golf course landscape strongly contrasts the former scenic quality of the park. Treatment of the golf course landscape could be improved to enhance overall park character and identity. Additionally, the settings of park features were originally developed with naturalistic, informal plantings surrounding facilities. This quality of plantings has been removed since 1957.

Recent park additions have also altered the scenic, neighborhood park character and user experience. Although McMillen Park has always been accessed largely by vehicle, today much of the interior park landscape has been developed for parking lots. Approximately five acres of the park landscape is dedicated to vehicular parking. This not only decreases the amount of space available for recreational use, but it also creates a great deal of impervious space, increasing storm water runoff, resulting in areas of standing water. Another addition to the park landscape is the chain-link fence that lines much of the park edge. The fence creates an exclusive feeling for the park, restricting access and altering park edge character and definition.

McMillen Park is a unique and valued park in Fort Wayne. The individual recreation facilities, including the golf courses, Ice Arena, Aquatic Center, and Lifetime Sports Academy, have developed strong user bases. However, as facility-based use of McMillen Park has increased, local community use has in turn decreased. In addition, several of the park features that were unique to McMillen Park have been removed, such as the square dance barn and outdoor dance floor, the model airplane course, and the modest children's play area. Interpretation of these original park features has not been undertaken.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANP*:

- C1. Scenic, neighborhood quality of park has been altered
- C2. Facilities are not integrated in the park environment
- C3. Remnant oak stand is a valuable asset
- C4. Remnant groves of hawthorns add character
- C5. Golf course is lacking canopy and flowering trees
- C6. Boundary fence is unpleasant and exclusionary
- C7. Parking lot is oversized and underused
- C8. Facilities are not densely planted
- C9. Too many parking lots exist in the park landscape
- C10. Outdoor dancing, model airplane course, etc. have been lost

Over the course of the last five decades, McMillen Park has been incrementally developed with new recreational facilities. The new recreation features have created a strong regional draw to the park, making McMillen Park an important landscape for those visiting Fort Wayne for the first time. This incremental development of the park has resulted in an altered park character with little integration

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of new park features into the existing park character. It has also affected neighborhood use of the park. A large amount of park landscape has been paved for vehicular parking, which not only decreases the space available for passive recreational use, but it also alters the formerly scenic, naturalistic park character that users valued. In order to recapture and augment the important park character, a comprehensive vision for the future of McMillen Park is essential. It is important that this vision for future development protects and enhances the features unique to McMillen Park.

D. Sustainability & Stewardship

In McMillen Park, the remnant wooded groves in the southwest corner of the park are valuable and scenic natural resources. The wooded groves are used most prevalently by golfers, although pedestrian park users have expressed a desire to be able to walk through the understory. New trees have been planted throughout the golf course although they are currently in variable conditions. Over time the quality of the natural woodlands has changed. The groves exhibit considerable canopy loss and regeneration is limited. Currently, significant acreage of the park is managed as mown turf. The understory of the groves is managed as mown turf, which prevents seedlings from naturally regenerating. As well as requiring staff time and equipment, mowing uses small combustion engines that contribute to pollution. Compounding this issue is the application of fertilizers to the golf course landscape, which pollutes natural water systems.

New park facilities have been developed in recent years. While they have become popular and valuable park assets, they do not incorporate sustainable design practices. Several of the new facilities ultimately increase the pollution levels produced within the park landscape. For example, while the Ice Arena requires a high energy load, alternative energy sources have not been sought. In general, buildings throughout the park are large, thus increasing storm water runoff. Because this area of Fort Wayne is characterized by clay, poorly draining soils, runoff from the buildings and parking lots not only increases runoff, but creates areas of standing water.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANP*:

- D1. Limited native woodland regeneration occurs
- D2. Clay soils, poor grading, and parking runoff cause standing water
- D3. Ice Arena has high energy load
- D4. Large building footprints increase storm water runoff
- D5. Golf course chemical and fertilizer use pollutes waterways
- D6. Facilities are not adapting for sustainable design
- D7. New golf course trees are in variable conditions

The formal recreational facilities of McMillen Park are highly valued by park users. However, to ensure the continued success of McMillen Park into the future, sustainable practices need to be implemented. Additional opportunities exist for the Parks Department to develop and promote educational programs related to the natural systems and stewardship of the park. The value and significance of the small remnant groves need to be identified in a way that is understandable and accessible to the public. Regeneration of the groves as well as managed care of the existing trees needs to be fully addressed. Upgrading associated park features, such as picnic areas, will foster further appreciation for these impressive natural features.

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E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety

In spite of the widespread use of McMillen Park, functionality issues persist. The appearance and character of park entrances varies. The entrance from Abbott Street, across from Rudisill Boulevard in particular creates circulation confusion for park users. The park lacks pedestrian entrances, instead focusing primarily on vehicular movement. Nevertheless, overall vehicular circulation routes and entry experiences can be improved. Much of the park landscape is used for parking lots. However, not all the lots have been appropriately integrated into the park environment, notably the Lifetime Sports Academy parking and the underused McMillen Ice Arena east parking lot.

Limited non-vehicular movement has become an important issue at McMillen Park. The lack of designated pedestrian walks and bike paths limits passive use of the park and creates conflicts between user groups. Additionally, the perimeter fencing around much of the park edge restricts pedestrian access into the park. Ironically, the fence along the western park edge is incomplete. This fence separates the park from the abutting private residential lots.

Maintenance for the park facilities, including the grounds, is the responsibility of the city of Fort Wayne. Although the McMillen Park golf courses have a resident maintenance staff, currently no dedicated crew maintains the larger park landscape. Instead, a mobile crew attends to general park maintenance. Because the mobile crews must maintain all city parks, actual time that crews spend in the park is limited. This in turn limits the presence the City has on site during daylight hours. Over the years, the number of staff for parks maintenance has lessened while responsibility, maintenance workload and care needed on the property has increased. The current maintenance facilities at McMillen Park are located within the golf course landscape and are in need of an upgrade.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANP*:

- E1. Bike and pedestrian circulation needs improvement
- E2. Pedestrian entrances to park are lacking
- E3. Car circulation and scenic experience needs improvement
- E4. Closed roads and Rudisill Boulevard entrance create circulation confusion
- E5. Maintenance yard appearance and organization needs improvement
- E6. Pool building needs improvements
- E7. Boundary fence is incomplete on west side
- E8. Lifetime Sports Academy parking lot does not fit within park environment

Many features and facilities at McMillen Park are popular and well-used; however several issues are hindering optimal functionality of the park. The user conflict between pedestrians and other user groups, such as golfers, is not just a functionality issue but a safety issue as well. Without formal pedestrian paths, users attempting to walk through the golf course landscape may not be visible to golfers on the course. An improved circulation system is needed to address these issues. Maintenance at McMillen Park is limited by the existing resources of the city. However, some of the prevalent maintenance issues could be resolved through an upgraded maintenance yard and program. Future treatment of the McMillen Park landscape needs to consider integrating park features into the existing park environment and character.

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F. Civic & Community Value

McMillen Park contributes to the value of community life in Fort Wayne. The park is an important green space that also provides recreational facilities with a strong regional user base. As a result, the McMillen Park landscape is often a user's first impression of the broader city of Fort Wayne. Many of these users come to the park to attend specific programs or events at the park facilities, such as the Ice Arena. Because these features have not been integrated into the park environment, the former scenic character and neighborhood quality of the park is not conveyed. Because of the increased regional use of the park, attention to local community needs has been lost, further perpetuating the decreased neighborhood quality.

While the park provides important regional facilities, overall park character and experience can be enhanced through a refocusing on community-based needs. The park is an important community asset because it provides city residents with an open space and access to unique recreational facilities. The overall civic and community value of the park could be improved, however. Changes to the park appearance and improved non-vehicular access would enhance the limited passive and social recreational uses. This would in turn help to recapture the lost neighborhood quality of McMillen Park.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANP*:

- F1. McMillen Park is first impression of Fort Wayne for some visitors; Ice Arena parking lot is a poor first impression
- F2. Park is not responsive to neighborhood needs
- F3. Park appearance and access for passive and social recreation needs improvement
- F4. Park is important for regional facilities

McMillen Park is a valued city resource and has evolved from a neighborhood park into an important regional asset. The relationship between its developed recreation facilities and scenic park environment has been altered. In order to improve the overall civic and community value of McMillen Park, access to the park and overall visitor experience need to be enhanced. Increased passive and social uses within the park landscape will help balance the regional use with neighborhood needs.

G. Public-Private Partnerships

McMillen Park has a well established user base. Regular users often become strong advocates for various park facilities. However, the park has not formed a strong partnership with any group dedicated to the continued success of the overall park landscape. Organized volunteer programs like the Great Tree Canopy Comeback have already successfully enhanced the park landscape through tree plantings along the loop path. The potential partnership of an organized group with the City is important for successful programming and fulfillment of park uses. Strong advocacy as well as increased park awareness through upgraded circulation, including pedestrian paths, connection with city infrastructure, improved signage, and visual enhancement of the park borders will help to enhance visitor experience. Specific groups and institutions should be sought for potential future partnerships with the park.

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The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANP*:

- G1. More comprehensive park renewal needs strong partnerships
- G2. Loop walk trees planted by Great Tree Canopy Comeback volunteers
- G3. Youth programs have community partners

Currently, no singular group promotes the continued success of McMillen Park. The Lifetime Sports Academy holds youth programs at the park, creating a potential partner base. More advocates are needed to establish strong, formal partnerships. . An active public-private partnership could greatly enhance park renewal efforts.

D. SUMMARY LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Overall, McMillen Park has experienced changes in character, loss of scenic quality, definition and local neighborhood use. Changes have occurred with reduction of the Oak-Hickory Grove. Adding to the shift in character is the fragmented development of new recreation facilities and the alteration of park circulation. The park frontages do not convey a clear park character to passers-by. Much of the park edge is defined by a chain-link fence, which restricts access and creates a perception of exclusivity to the park character. With no sidewalks or shared pathways lining the park edges, non-vehicular access is not actively encouraged.

Changes to park circulation alter user experience and limit access into the park. Historically, users could enter the park from all four perimeter roads, with the main entrance located on Hessen Cassel Road, opposite Rudisill Boulevard. This former grand entrance has been removed and the new main entry drive is located along Oxford Street with a secondary entrance on Abbott Street, opposite Rudisill Boulevard. In spite of the close proximity to Rudisill Boulevard, an important city route, non-vehicular connections are limited. Circulation through the park interior is also an issue. Pedestrian and shared pedestrian/bicycle paths are lacking, which limits recreational diversity within the park.

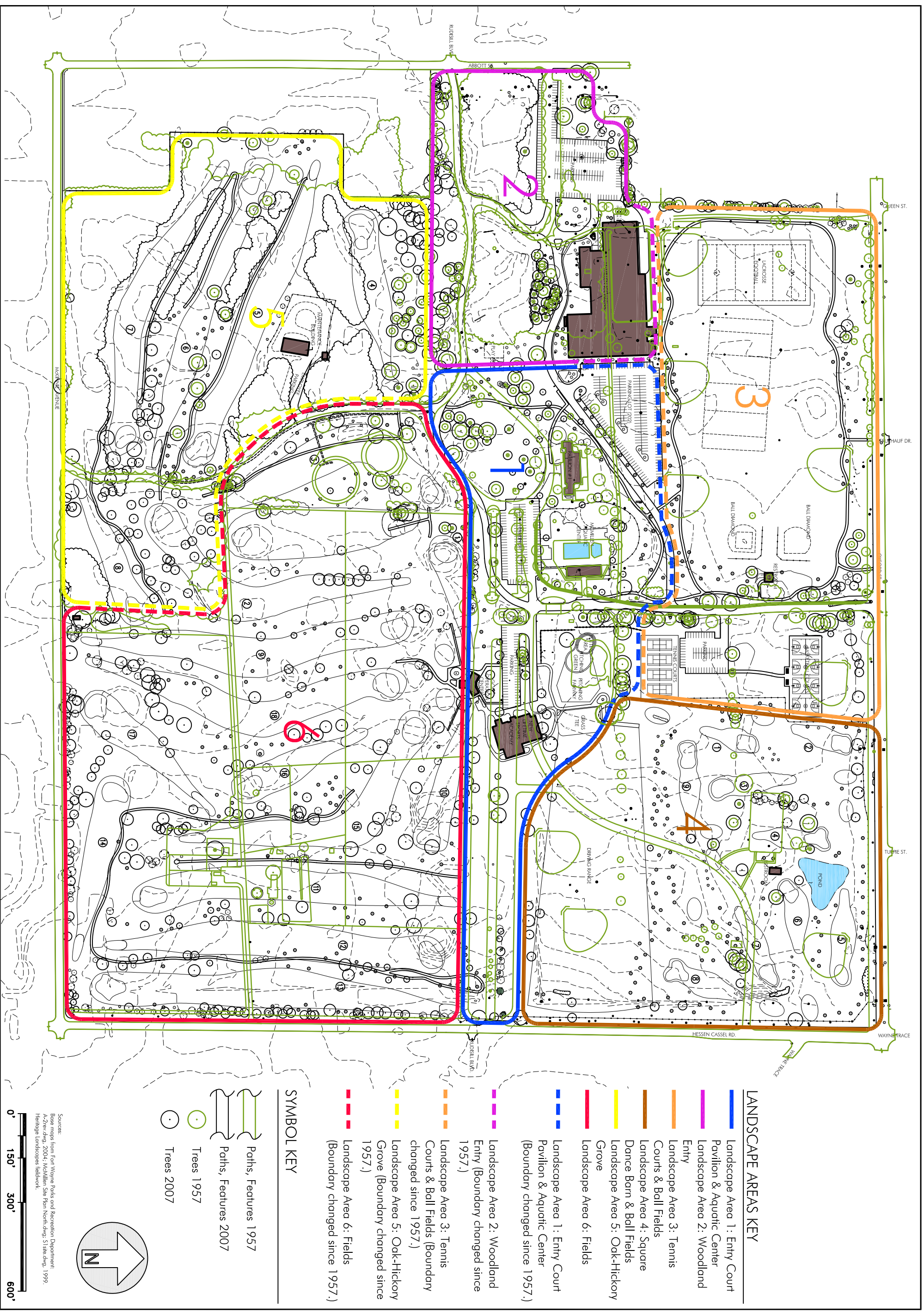
Specific use areas have also been altered. The free play fields and active dance facilities in Landscape Area 4 have been transformed into a single-use park feature with the recent construction of the 9-hole golf course. The open fields that defined the character of Landscape Area 6 have undergone similar changes with the development of the 18-hole golf course. The subsequent expansion of this course resulted in the removal of a substantial portion of the natural woodland. The large grove once greatly contributed to the overall spatial definition and character of McMillen Park. The combination of the removal of the grove and development of large single-use facilities has altered the naturalistic character of the park landscape.

Use of the park by the target groups focused on specific facilities communicate a perception of special rather than general park use. New park features, such as the Ice Arena, have created an important regional user base for the park. However, this has resulted in a facility-based treatment of the landscape without consideration of integrating new facilities into the existing park character and environment. Improving the setting of existing park features can enhance the character and

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perception of the park. Further, neighborhood needs and use can be improved by increasing passive and social recreational opportunities.

The two-part structure of this analysis chapter, addressing change and continuity from 1957 to 2007 and discussing the seven categories of park values is complementary. Together these narratives develop an understanding of the interrelationships of park landscape character, continuity, change and use over time as a basis for consideration of the future. They create a framework from which park stewardship, staff and volunteer initiatives and diverse recreational opportunities suitable for this valued park and open space can be preserved and enhanced to strengthen park identity, use and sustainability.

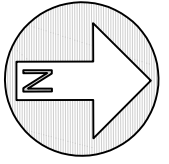


LANDSCAPE AREAS KEY

- Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center
- Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry
- Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields
- Landscape Area 4: Square Dance Barn & Ball Fields
- Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove
- Landscape Area 6: Fields
- - - Landscape Area 1: Entry Court Pavilion & Aquatic Center (Boundary changed since 1957.)
- - - Landscape Area 2: Woodland Entry (Boundary changed since 1957.)
- - - Landscape Area 3: Tennis Courts & Ball Fields (Boundary changed since 1957.)
- - - Landscape Area 5: Oak-Hickory Grove (Boundary changed since 1957.)
- - - Landscape Area 6: Fields (Boundary changed since 1957.)

SYMBOL KEY

- Paths, Features 1957
- Paths, Features 2007
- Trees 1957
- Trees 2007



Sources:
 Base maps from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department:
 A27rev.dwg, 2004; McMillen_Site Plan_North.dwg, 1999.
 Heritage Landscapes Hellmuth.

0' 150' 300' 600'



MCMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Client:
 Board of Park Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Landscape Architect:
 Heritage Landscapes
 Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
 501 Lake Road
 Charlotte, VT 05445
 802.425.4330
 34 Wall Street
 Norwalk, CT 06850
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Drawing Title:
McMillen Park
1957-2007 Overlay
Plan

Date:
 2007

Drawing Number:
OVP



MCMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Client:
Board of Park Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes Preservation Landscapes Architects & Planners
 501 Lake Road
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Drawing Title:
McMillen Park Analysis Plan

Date:
 2007

Drawing Number:
ANP

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ANALYSIS PLAN KEY

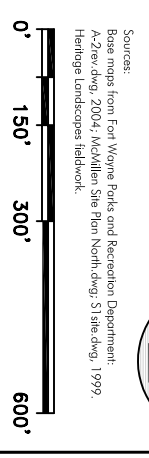
(Note: Letter-Number Codes Correspond to McMillen Park CLR, Analysis Plan, ANP)

- A. Linkages & City Integration**
 - A1. Park edge character and definition lacking
 - A2. Poor connection with Rudisill Boulevard
 - A3. Lack of path access to boulevards, parks and neighborhoods
 - A4. No sidewalks on park edges
 - A5. Lack of bikeway connection to boulevards, parks and neighborhoods
 - A6. Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road frontages need improvement
- B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience**
 - B1. Diverse active recreation opportunities: Neighborhood access and passive use limited
 - B2. Park interpretation, history and ecology lacking
 - B3. Loop path well-used. More paths needed
 - B4. More/better outdoor picnic areas needed
 - B5. Pedestrians in conflict with golfers/golf course
 - B6. Stone pavilion provides well-used event space. Condition and setting need improvement
 - B7. Par 3 golf course dominates northeast corner
 - B8. Popular organized sporting activities in park
 - B9. Golf course, pool and Ice Arena popular facilities
 - B10. New Lifetime Sports Academy building
- C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation**
 - C1. Scenic, neighborhood quality of park altered
 - C2. Facilities not integrated in park environment
 - C3. Remnant oak stand a valuable asset
 - C4. Remnant groves of hawthorns add character
 - C5. Golf course lacking canopy and flowering trees
 - C6. Boundary fence unpleasant and exclusionary
 - C7. Parking lot oversized and underused
 - C8. Facilities not densely planted
 - C9. Too many parking lots in park
 - C10. Outdoor dancing, model airplane course, etc. lost
- D. Sustainability & Stewardship**
 - D1. Limited native woodland regeneration
 - D2. Clay soils, poor grading, parking runoff cause standing water
 - D3. Ice Arena has high energy load
 - D4. Large building footprints increase stormwater runoff
 - D5. Golf course chemical and fertilizer use pollutes waterways
 - D6. Facilities not adapting for sustainable design
 - D7. New golf course tree conditions variable
- E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety**
 - E1. Bike and pedestrian circulation needs improvement
 - E2. Pedestrian entrances to park lacking
 - E3. Car circulation and scenic experience needs improvement
 - E4. Closed roads and Rudisill Boulevard entrance create circulation confusion
 - E5. Maintenance yard appearance and organization needs improvement
 - E6. Pool building needs improvements
 - E7. Boundary fence incomplete on west side
 - E8. Lifetime Sports Academy parking lot does not fit within park environment
- F. Civic & Community Value**
 - F1. Park is first impression of Fort Wayne for some visitors; Ice Arena parking lot poor first impression
 - F2. Park not responsive to neighborhood needs
 - F3. Park appearance, access for passive and social recreation needs improvement
 - F4. Park important for regional facilities
- G. Public-Private Partnerships**
 - G1. More comprehensive park renewal needs strong partnership
 - G2. Loop walk trees planted by Great Tree Canopy Comeback volunteers
 - G3. Youth programs have community partners



Overall Park:
 B1, B2, C1
 F3, F4, G1,
 G3

GREEN ST. FRUMHAUF DR. OXFORD ST. TULPIE ST. HESSEN CASSEL RD. WAYNE TRACE. RUDISILL BLVD. ABBOTT ST. KIMMEL BLVD.



Sources:
 Base maps from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department:
 A2.rev.dwg, 2004; McMillen Site Plan, North.dwg, 1999.
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

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Chapter VII: McMillen Park Landscape Treatment Exploration

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE TREATMENT EXPLORATION

Given the history, the existing conditions, and analysis of continuity and change of McMillen Park over time, an appropriate landscape treatment alternative needs to be selected to preserve remaining landscape character and also accommodate current and future recreational park uses. The following narrative explores four alternatives for cultural landscape preservation treatment, including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction, and selects the most appropriate treatment for McMillen Park. Once selected, the formulated approach to treatment for the McMillen Park landscape is presented in detail in the following chapter.

At McMillen Park, the sequential purchase and incremental development of the parklands has altered the scenic, park-like character and neighborhood quality of the landscape. While many of the facilities have developed regional user bases, the new park features have not been sensitively integrated into the existing park landscape and character. The regional use of the park is important and adds to the park value; however, it is equally important to strengthen neighborhood use in ways that do not conflict with the regional facilities. The original park design utilized the existing natural features and spatial organization of the landscape to develop a unique city park. Its continued evolution over time has created a park that remains an important public resource, although its former character has been altered. This in turn, shifts the role the park plays in the Fort Wayne system of parks and boulevards.

The purposes of landscape preservation treatment are to steward the cultural landscape resources by retaining extant historic character and features, addressing deterioration, mitigating negative changes, and to the degree possible, preventing negative alteration into the future. Treatment alternatives establish a comprehensive framework for a range of interventions to preserve and reinforce landscape character through stabilization and repair, restore selected elements, and rehabilitate the landscape to accommodate current use and maintenance needs. These complex purposes are effectively addressed by selecting the intervention philosophy and specific treatment approach that is most appropriate to the landscape. The treatment of the McMillen Park landscape is addressed below in terms of alternatives and selected approach.

B. LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

In order to meet preservation objectives for the National Park Service and the McMillen Park landscape, any approach undertaken needs to be responsive to federal preservation standards and guidelines. Options set forth in federal guidance for preservation of a historic property include a

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range of interventions from preservation, which is a baseline in stewardship for any intervention, to more intensive restoration, reconstruction or rehabilitation. The proposed renewal of the historically significant McMillen Park landscape references federal cultural landscape preservation guidance found in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*, *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, *NPS Preservation Brief 36 Protecting Cultural Landscapes*, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, and *National Park Service Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management*.ⁱ This guidance aids in identifying and defining preservation treatments that can be applied to any historic property. This federal-level preservation guidance sets forth four approaches to the preservation treatment of cultural landscapes: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. These treatments propose different levels of intervention and activity within a landscape.

When approaching treatment alternatives, the baseline intent is to identify, protect, and enhance remaining historic character and features within the landscape. To address the preservation treatment of the McMillen Park landscape, the amount and detail of available documentation, the understanding of the evolution of the property from the purchase and park development through the 1950s, and the understanding of the historic and current landscape use and meaning to the surrounding community are each important aspects for consideration. An understanding of the overall character and details of the landscape has been achieved in the preceding chapters. The level of landscape change over the course of time is an important factor when exploring treatment options in terms of the ability of the landscape to express historic character. Anticipated public access, safety, Americans with Disabilities Act considerations, financial resources and maintenance capabilities are also considered as directed by the project objectives. To serve as a reference, preservation treatment definitions are quoted from the *Guidelines* and discussed in terms of their potential for application to the McMillen Park landscape as follows.

Preservation

*Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.*ⁱⁱ

A preservation approach focuses on stabilization and repair and is the most modest intervention. Applying only preservation is appropriate for stewardship and sustainability when many elements of the landscape are intact, interpretive goals can be met within the existing conditions, and financial resources and/or staffing are limited. Preservation can also be viewed as a provisional treatment until the acquisition of additional documentation to allow for restoration or reconstruction, or until resources are garnered to commence a more ambitious intervention. Preservation treatment emphasizes the goals of conserving, retaining, and maintaining the historic fabric and underlies the other three, more intensive preservation treatments approaches. Preservation safeguards the historic landscape resources by applying an appropriate stewardship approach and can be applied as an initial and underlying approach that values the historic places and carries out stewardship actions on its behalf. Preservation of specific remaining historic features within the McMillen Park landscape is

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warranted and appropriate; however, the deterioration and loss of some features and the historic value of the resource directs a more intensive intervention than preservation alone.

Restoration

*Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time, by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.*ⁱⁱⁱ

In contrast to preservation, a restoration approach relies on high levels of documentation for accuracy to the target date with limited speculation. Restoration, as any treatment, applies preservation to stabilize and repair historic features, in the development of the treatment strategy. Safeguarding and respect for the tangible historic elements and features that remain is a primary objective. Secondly, a restoration treatment reinstates lost character by fully renewing degraded aspects and features of the cultural landscape. This treatment may also require the removal of features added after the time period designated for restoration.

Restoration can be focused on specific areas or features rather than applied site-wide. The recapture of overall landscape character, features and details can be the target of a restoration treatment or a specific selected landscape unit, detail, or group of elements may be proposed for this accurate recapture. In some cases restoration of every detail to an earlier time is not possible due to lack of specificity of documentation, projected staffing, and/or available financial resources. Therefore, if warranted, a return to specific overall aspects of landscape character, like spatial organization, land patterns and visual relationships, can be applied without restoration to precise details of all elements and features. While a restoration approach can be tightly targeted, it generally requires a substantial intervention. This intervention is focused on elements of the original landscape that remain but are in a deteriorated state, beyond a preservation repair approach. It targets the reinstatement in-kind of documented features, such as replacement of specific trees to match the original ones in the original locations.

The McMillen Park landscape today includes remaining historic elements in terms of undisturbed topography, original trees, and components of spatial organization, while specific landscape elements are missing or altered. Due to continued use as a public park to meet contemporary needs, restoration to an earlier time and details is not appropriate. Evolution of the park landscape with respect for intact historic character and features is more suitable.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alteration, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.^{iv}

The third treatment approach, rehabilitation, incorporates preservation values with contemporary uses and issues of maintainability and sustainability. Rehabilitation treatment emphasizes compatibility with historic resources and safeguarding remaining historic character and elements. The rehabilitation philosophy combines respect for the historic resources with integration of

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contemporary uses, maintenance, code compliance, security, and other relevant concerns. An overall rehabilitation approach for the McMillen Park landscape is highly appropriate as it directs toward current and future conditions with sensitivity to the historic character, and recognition of both existing and potential diversity of recreational use, durability, maintainability, functionality and sustainability. Sensitive application of a rehabilitation treatment can strike balance between preservation and renewal that uses the park plan and as-built character as a guide.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.^v

Selecting a reconstruction treatment implies limited historic integrity to the period of significance. Reconstruction of a lost, altered or significantly degraded landscape in its original location is not often undertaken. A reconstruction treatment may be an appropriate approach in a museum setting when documentation is complete, adequate resources are available, and interpretive goals direct full recapture of the lost feature. In large landscapes, a missing element or detail, such as a particular feature like a fountain, a unique structure like a pavilion, or a lost walkway can be reconstructed. Reconstruction is an aggressive intervention and is therefore uncommon because detailed documentation is required to construct an exact replica with limited speculation. However, partial reconstruction can address a documented feature or character. In the case of McMillen Park, reconstruction is not an appropriate approach.

Based on this discussion, rehabilitation with an underlying respect for and preservation of remaining historic features and character is the most appropriate approach for McMillen Park. All landscape preservation treatments strive to protect and enhance extant historic features. In applying rehabilitation, contemporary features, uses and accommodations for maintenance, access, service, and safety are addressed while the historic landscape is respected. The recommended McMillen Park treatment and management projects and initiatives are explored in the following chapter with one section organized according to the seven categories of park values and another by the physical changes recommended with comments on priorities and phasing.

C. McMILLEN PARK REHABILITATION TREATMENT

The exploration of preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction treatments each address different levels of potential intervention for McMillen Park. All treatments respond to all park values and aspects including city contribution, history and character, sustainability, ecology, functionality, diversity of use, quality of experience and opportunities for community partnerships. All these aspects of the tangible and intangible values of the park need to be considered.

For the McMillen Park landscape regaining a balance that encompasses this diversity is the target. The principal issues for this park are threefold:

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- Recapture of scenic landscape character within and at the perimeter of the park
- Enhanced neighborhood access and diversity of uses
- Enhanced regional access and facility uses with greater incorporation of these facilities and parking areas within a green, sustainable park

In terms of scenic quality and park like character from the street and within the park McMillen Park ranks low. The perimeter fencing, lack of sidewalk, limited edge plantings, fragmented groves and expansive paved areas for parking combine to shape a park landscape that is not scenic as an overall expression although certain areas do afford pleasing landscape views and experience the park is a non-integrated patchwork of landscape segments, with visually dominant buildings and parking lots rather than a unified park. Neighborhood park use quality of experience, access and diversity of use are all compromised in the current conditions. While the park is an important regional destination, regional users experience the park as an entry drive, parking lot and facility, rather than as a green landscape with fully integrated facilities that have park-like surrounds. McMillen Park is the impression of Fort Wayne presented to these regional users and it should be a high quality one.

A rehabilitation treatment is the most appropriate preservation approach to achieve these interrelated objectives renewing this valued community and regional park landscape. The selection of a rehabilitation treatment for McMillen Park includes preservation as an underlying treatment using cues from the fragmented but partially remaining historic landscape character of playing fields, linear trees, mature groves, and signature flowering trees clusters. This proposed landscape rehabilitation provides flexibility to address contemporary and future issues while respecting this historically important public park. Rehabilitation also acts as a preservation philosophy that guides decision-making about the future park in all its dimensions. While interventions proceed, stewardship responsibility is required to conserve and enhance park character, qualities and values. At the same time contemporary needs and resource limitations will be accommodated for sustainable preservation treatments. A rehabilitation and landscape renewal approach for McMillen Park is explored in detail in the following chapter.

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ⁱ Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC: 1996); National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (Washington DC: 1998); *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC: 1998).

ⁱⁱ Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 18.

ⁱⁱⁱ Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 48.

^{iv} Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 90.

^v Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 128.

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Chapter VIII: McMillen Park Renewal Recommendations

A. INTRODUCTION TO RENEWAL RECOMMENDATIONS

McMillen Park is a unique public park with an important legacy of scenic open space with a strong neighborhood quality in the southeast side of the city. From its inception, the character of the park was defined by the spatial relationship between the open farm fields and natural wooded grove. Because the Park Board incrementally gained ownership of the land to be developed as McMillen Park, a clear vision for the design of the park landscape and identity was a challenge. Early park activities favored social and active recreation and included playing ball and spectating, square dancing, flying model airplanes, and picnicking. Recent park development has focused on regional uses that are facility based to include the multi-surface ice skating rink, Lifetime Sports Academy and golf courses. In this more recent development process, aspects of neighborhood access, early park features and overall park character have changed. As a result, today the park functions as a series of destination-based facilities rather than a cohesive landscape.

Opportunities for park use diversity are limited by functional challenges, such as a lack of pedestrian connection through and between use areas. Historically, most park users arrived at McMillen Park by vehicle, limiting non-vehicular movement through the park. Today, park users access the park with a wider range of transportation, including by vehicle, bicycle, and on foot. However, pedestrian and bicycle access both to and within the park is difficult, particularly for younger park users. Compounding the issue of park access is the condition of park frontage. Approximately 80% of the park frontage is lined with chain-link fencing, enclosing the park, limiting access, and presenting a negative park identity to the community. In addition about 30% of the park shares a boundary with adjacent private residential land. Typically, public parks are most successful and contribute to the surrounding community character best when they have clearly defined edges that front on public streets. When parks front on private land or limited access roadways, they tend to have a weakened identity and create confusion about private and public space boundaries. This situation is present at McMillen Park, with its west edge facing residential backyards. Maintenance levels operate at a sound baseline but are not intensive and an overall increase in landscape maintainability and the application of sustainable practices would be welcomed.

Neighborhood users fondly remember McMillen Park as a scenic open space with accessible use areas. While the continued development of the park landscape has altered the character, cues hinting at the former park identity remain, including the wooded groves, clusters of flowering trees, and picnic pavilion. Through a sensitive treatment approach, these remnant features can be highlighted, reinforcing the park character. Another aspect that has changed the park character is

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the development of recreation facilities with a strong regional draw, such as the Ice Arena, golf courses, and Lifetime Sports Academy. It is important to continue fostering regional uses while reintegrating neighborhood access and features. Also, future treatment of the regional facilities can be approached in such a way to better integrate them into the park character and landscape. One example would be limiting the size and appearance of the large parking lots found throughout the park landscape.

Although a number of issues currently hinder optimal functioning and use of McMillen Park, several opportunities also exist that can be used to support and direct the renewal of the impressive park landscape. In addition to integrating facilities within the park landscape, the park itself can be better integrated and linked with existing city resources. Opportunities exist for multi-departmental planning to provide bicycle and pedestrian access from the surrounding streets, effectively linking the park with the citywide system of bikeways, including the Rivergreenway trail. An overall improvement of park frontage would aid in the effort to enhance park access and overall park character. Specifically, the Oxford Street entrance could become more functional and scenic, improving the visitor experience as well as park access. Creating a continuous park edge that fronts entirely on public roadways would improve park access and character. Green technologies can be applied to park facilities, particularly those requiring a high energy load, such as the Ice Arena. The ecological value of the park can be improved by renewing the wooded groves and incorporating greater plant diversity throughout the park landscape.

The renewal of McMillen Park should address these issues with respect to enhancing the historic park character. More specifically, renewal will help to achieve more optimal park appearance, connections, aesthetics, ecological health, use, maintenance and sustainability. This park renewal is based on the sound research conducted to reveal the chronology and history of McMillen Park, which spans a continuum from privately owned farmlands and striking natural features, to the early park development, the circa 1957 as-built character, and the current character and condition. In this approach, multiple values are recognized and respect for the history of the park is incorporated while park renewal is planned. With the objectives of greater vibrancy and functionality on all levels, the recommended park renewal is characterized by initiatives, at three levels—the park landscape, the appearance and influence on the surrounding neighborhood, and the contribution and linkages to the city park and boulevard system. While a complete recapture of the landscape as it appeared in its as-built condition is not feasible, recommendations can be made that will create a sensitive balance between the historic park identity and its continued use as a contemporary public recreation space. In order for the renewal plan to be successfully implemented, support and advocacy from community partners is essential. The McMillen Park landscape is a legacy handed down to the city of Fort Wayne through the philanthropic ventures of Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen. Although the original scenic park character with valuable neighborhood access and features has been altered, today the park can be renewed to effectively serve both the region and the neighborhood.

Three plans provide the graphic references for this discussion. These include the *McMillen Park Circulation Treatment Plan, CTP*, *McMillen Park Projects Treatment Plan, PTP*, and *McMillen Park Illustrative Treatment Plan, ITP*. The clearly diagrammed circulation plan *CTP* is discussed first followed by the project plan, *PTP*, which uses letter codes that correspond to those presented

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in the analysis discussion to communicate the park renewal initiatives that relate to these issues. These projects are noted with alpha-numeric codes and short descriptions on the *PTP* listing organized in the seven categories of park values. The narrative parallels the *PTP* by presenting the project recommendations discussion, highlighting a wide range of initiatives. The final *ITP* drawing is an illustrative image of the recommendations with a symbol key for the graphic elements. It serves as a useful companion to the other two plans. Together the plans and narrative convey a holistic renewal of the park landscape that will reinvigorate this park and enrich the experience of park users. Using these three treatment plans as visual references, the following sections present a detailed discussion of the recommended park landscape renewal initiatives and targeted actions that will help transform this park into a fully functioning, community-valued space.

B. McMILLEN PARK CIRCULATION REHABILITATION

Many park users identified circulation, specifically the limited opportunity for bicycle and pedestrian movement both from the surrounding city streets and within the park, as a primary concern. Through the park user survey and public meeting comments, it was revealed that park users would like to explore and enjoy the park landscape via pedestrian and bicycle paths which is not fully possible today. Currently, the entire southern and northeastern portions of the park are limited to golfers, restricting other park users from enjoying the remnant wooded groves found in the southwest park corner and the green gently sloping golf course. Vehicular circulation through the park is also an issue with unclear routes and connections between use areas. Pedestrian and bike access into the park from the surrounding community is also limited from the lack of designated paths along city streets that border the park. Discussions explored providing fence openings at strategic locations, improving the park perimeter and sharing the golf course landscape by allowing pedestrian access at specific times when golf play was not underway.

Users also reported that a considerable amount of park acreage is dedicated to large asphalt parking lots. During field sessions, Heritage Landscapes staff noted that much of the parking is oversized and underused, decreasing the amount of space available for additional recreational opportunities. In order to address these issues, circulation is proposed to occur on four levels including vehicular drives, multiple-use bicycle pedestrian trails, golf cart paths, and pedestrian walks. The *McMillen Park Circulation Treatment Plan, CTP* has been developed to increase user accessibility by reorganizing vehicular access and circulation and increasing multiple-use walks, bike lanes and opposite street sidewalks that connect with Rudisill Boulevard, Weisser Park and the surrounding city.

Addressing the issue of limited pedestrian circulation, comments from park users indicated that it is difficult to walk the perimeter of the park landscape and find connections between use areas unclear. Both pedestrian and bicycle pathways are needed to improve access and increase park use. The approach proposed for the pathways is two-fold; first, a perimeter path allows people to move along park edges and second, internal spur paths provide access to all areas and park features. Pedestrian paths, shown in light purple on the *CTP*, are located through the interior of

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the park landscape. Recommended paths form loops for walkers, runners, and dog-walkers, as well as give better access to Pavilion #1, basketball and tennis courts, sports fields, and the golf courses. With regard to paths along the driving range and golf course areas and pedestrian safety, the objective is to provide safe but partial access. A new pedestrian entrance to the park is shown east of the main park entry drive along Oxford Street and farther east along Hessen Cassel Road. Throughout the park, the walking paths and dedicated bike lanes connect with the proposed multiple-use paths.

Shared bike and pedestrian access is shown on the *CTP* in blue with perimeter and center alignments. Shared bike/pedestrian paths along both sides of Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road and along the park frontage of McKinnie Avenue are part of a recommended larger system of bikeways that will connect McMillen Park with the surrounding community. The shared paths continue into the park landscape, entering from Oxford and Abbott Streets and McKinnie Avenue and also connect with the proposed multi-use path to the south side of Rudisill Boulevard. The Oxford Street path runs along the west side of the entry drive, bringing park users south toward the center of the park and west, toward the Ice Arena, pavilion, and picnic area. The Abbott Street path parallels the entry drive, entering the park opposite Rudisill Boulevard, creating important connections between the park and a primary city thoroughfare. The path entering from McKinnie Avenue follows the alignment of the former park entry drive, curving gently through the park landscape and remnants of native oak hickory groves. Additionally, the park perimeter fence along McKinnie Avenue should be realigned several feet farther to the north. This will allow adequate space for the proposed shared path and adjacent shade trees. The shaded multi-use path will enhance neighborhood access from the south. Openings should be provided along perimeter fencing to establish optimal pedestrian and bicycle access into the park landscape. Alterations to the existing perimeter fencing need to be coordinated with the golf course edge relationships placing the fence in a position that increased space along the street while not overly infringing on golf play. Bicycle only lanes, shown in magenta on *CTP*, use existing park drive pavement and proposed blue colored multi-use paths, form an integrated, complete bicycle system.

Proposed changes to golf cart paths are focused around the Lifetime Sports Academy and adjacent parking lots to the west. A network of interlinking path segments provides golf cart access from the driving range to the north to the 18-hole golf course to the south. Paths are aligned to the parking lot edges and connect to existing paths on the golf course through a loop with a central green space south of the Lifetime Sports Academy parking lot and link to the Aquatic Center lot and sports academy to access both lots at peak use times. Proposed golf cart paths are shown on *CTP* in dark purple.

A change to the vehicular traffic pattern is proposed as a shift from two-way to one-way traffic along a portion of the drive that runs east-west, located to the south of the Aquatic Center, Pavilion, and Ice Arena. Additionally, the drive north of the Pavilion will be shifted to the north to give more space and improve the setting of the Pavilion. If continued two-way traffic is desired on this drive segment, it should be tested for user conflicts; the preferred arrangement is a one-way drive. Vehicles continue to enter from the two-way drives along Oxford and Abbott Streets. These changes to the vehicular circulation are shown on the *CTP* as orange lines. Black

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arrowheads mark two-way versus one-way traffic patterns. Changes to several of the existing parking lots are also proposed and depicted in yellow on the *CTP*. The parking lot located east of the main entry drive, between the tennis and basketball courts is proposed for removal and replacement with nose-in parking along the east side of a loop drive. The triangular parking lot east of the Ice Arena will be modified to have a central turf grass area with stabilized soils for potential overflow parking, with permanent parking around the edges. An alternate pervious paving material may also be tested for these areas instead of the stabilized soils and turf; however, the goal of this area is to create a green open space. All parking lots will have large vegetated stormwater infiltration swales acting as medians to accommodate runoff from the paved areas.

The current circulation patterns at McMillen Park are limited and not entirely functional. Park users commented that they are displeased with the limited access to the park from Rudisill Boulevard and that it is difficult for pedestrians and bikers to safely or conveniently enter the park, especially from the northeast, east and south where the chain-link golf course safety fence restricts access. The *McMillen Park Circulation Treatment Plan, CTP*, illustrates recommendations for vehicular, pedestrian, bike, and golf cart circulation at McMillen Park. The proposed circulation changes improve access to and within the park, accommodating vehicular, bicycle, pedestrian, and golf cart movement. The changes will also facilitate enhanced use of the park by providing clear connections between use areas. With these recommended treatments in place, park users are able to move through and explore the park, instead of limiting use to one particular feature or facility.

C. RECOMMENDED McMILLEN PARK PROJECTS

The holistic approach to the park renewal, neighborhood context and city connections targets a number of park landscape initiatives in addition to the circulation recommendations. Using the seven categories of park values and building on the *McMillen Park Analysis Plan, ANP*, Heritage Landscapes presents recommendations for the park on the *McMillen Park Projects Treatment Plan, PTP* and shows the recommendations with a symbol key on the *McMillen Park Illustrative Treatment Plan, ITP*. The *PTP* uses the same number and letter codes to provide short summary text of proposed initiatives to address the previously identified issues.

One of the goals of the McMillen Park treatment is to enhance scenic, park-like character. One way to achieve this is to make the facilities better fit into their surroundings by enhancing the natural woodlands. On both the *PTP* and *ITP*, green bubbles represent recommended tree groves, and peach-colored bubbles stand for flowering tree groves. Additional groves are recommended along the park perimeter, surrounding the new Lifetime Sports Academy building, Ice Arena, basketball and tennis courts, Aquatic Center, and throughout the golf course. Dense flowering tree massings, like the remnant hawthorn groupings, can be used along park edges and entrance drives and throughout the golf course to create a recognizable symbol of landscape beauty for McMillen Park. These groves could be under planted with naturalizing spring bulbs, like daffodils, scilla siberica, tarda species tulips, chionodoxa and grape hyacinth. All these bulbs are vigorous and resist pests, including foraging squirrels. A more linear character of vegetation is proposed for the Oxford Street entrance drive by augmenting the existing mature pin oak trees

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with additional pin oaks in a generally linear pattern. Also, existing tree groves should be preserved, maintained, and augmented with new plantings of native oaks and companion species drawing on the detailed tree inventory lists for the park. Additionally, extending the park character beyond the park boundaries is proposed through linear tree rows along the park street frontages and in proposed medians of adjacent streets.

Changes to existing recreational facilities are also recommended. On the plans, red dots represent recommended upgraded or altered facilities or additions, while red dashed lines indicate improvements to park areas. Landscape restoration efforts should be undertaken at the Pavilion and its surrounding landscape can be improved with flowering groves delineating outdoor use areas of the two rental spaces to each side of the pavilion. The Ice Arena east parking lot is too large for the use it receives, and a reconfiguration is recommended that re-greens the center reducing the expanse of pavement and improving the park appearance. Paving removal in the core would replace turf, perhaps with stabilized soils and potentially provide tree plantings and a picnic area. All edges of this large lot are shown with nose-in parking. In the highest peak events the entire area could be used for overflow. This increase in green space in the core of the park will also improve the setting of the historic pavilion with a shift in the drive alignment to the north and the gain of green space at the pavilion. To mitigate the high-energy load and stormwater runoff from the ice arena facility, a green roof, solar panels, and shading vines climbing tall building walls on the south and east side should be considered. Because the Abbott Street entrance opposite Rudisill Boulevard will be reopened, access to the Ice Arena west parking lot should be limited. A gate could be installed to allow traffic to flow out after large sporting events. Two red dots at the Aquatic Center signify that the pool building should be renovated and bike racks added. Another red dot and red dashed line at the current maintenance building indicates upgrades and improvements should be made at the facility to improve operational efficiencies. A dashed circle at the tennis and basketball courts parking lot represents redesigned parking layouts to accommodate vehicles while incorporating plantings and retaining valuable park green space.

An important recommendation for improved McMillen Park access is to create multi-use paths along the park frontage and several perimeter fence openings at selected locations where paths can extend into the park. However, there is a valid concern for conflicts with golf play in sections of the park with the perimeter fence. Path locations need to be carefully considered for pedestrian safety. The suggested lowering of the perimeter fence height, perhaps to 6 feet should also be considered. These access improvements are paired with the development of continuous perimeter paths and the planting of linear tree rows along the paths on both the park frontage and the opposite street frontage. These changes will provide a more hospitable and pleasant space along the park frontage and an improved appearance for the adjacent streets. Due to the wide street cross section it is also possible to construct medians along Oxford Street and the northern section of Hessen Cassel Road to slow traffic speeds, improve the aesthetics of the streets, and to extend the park-like character into the perimeter streets.

The following recommendations also call for augmenting volunteer opportunities and increasing park interpretation. All recommendations will help improve the aesthetics and functionality of McMillen Park, renewing its viability and unique character and making it a more vital part of the

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neighborhood and the Fort Wayne park and boulevard system. The following sections provide renewal recommendations presented within the framework of the seven categories of park values. They are lettered to correspond with the list of projects presented and the companion plans *CTP*, *PTP* and *ITP* depict the information using related graphic standards to aid in overall understanding of the recommendations.

A. Linkages & City Integration

McMillen Park, like many neighborhood parks developed in the mid-20th century, served as a place for recreational and social activities and was accessed primarily by vehicles. This was due largely to the fact that historically McMillen Park was located just southeast of the core city, away from the dense residential neighborhoods. Over time residential neighborhoods grew up at the park perimeter. As illustrated in *PP-1957*, the circa 1957 plan for McMillen Park, entry drives were provided from each of the surrounding city streets for access to the park interior with no designated pedestrian paths. Today a range of park-goers use McMillen Park, some who live within close walking distance and others who live outside the immediate community. Connection to McMillen Park along the limited pedestrian and cyclist access isolates the park and diminishes its contribution to the quality of the neighborhood. McMillen Park needs enhanced frontages, stronger park landscape identity and improved linkages into adjacent neighborhoods and the surrounding city resources. For example, it was noted that pedestrian and bicycle linkages from McMillen Park to Rudisill Boulevard and along Oxford Avenue would provide enhanced access from this part of the city to the Rivergreenway. An important feature along this highly travelled street is the connection of the park to the citywide system of bikeways and boulevards, including Rudisill Boulevard. Providing safe connections with heavily traveled city streets, such as Rudisill Boulevard, helps to integrate the park with the surrounding community. Further, improving the appearance of surrounding streets helps to extend the park-like environment, creating a strengthened park identity. This can be accomplished by adding planted medians to Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road and creating shared bicycle/pedestrian paths along Oxford Street, Hessen Cassel Road, and McKinnie Avenue. While the circulation plan *CTP illustrates* the recommended circulation system of multiple-use bike and pedestrian walks, drives and parking areas for the park, these features are illustrated with their associative park elements on both the *PTP* and *ITP*. Projects arising from the issues identified for park linkage and citywide integration are:

- A1. Define park edges with flowering and canopy tree plantings
- A2. Connect Rudisill Boulevard to park for vehicles and bikes
- A3. Increase access from neighborhoods and parks
- A4. Add shared bike and pedestrian paths on all sides of park
- A5. Connect to boulevards, parks and neighborhoods with bike lanes
- A6. Improve Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road with median and bike lanes

The visual connectivity to the urban fabric is an important factor when considering a park landscape. The public frontage of McMillen Park has limited edge trees with formal trees only along part of the Oxford Street entry and modest planted median. Its highly visible borders do not communicate a public park landscape visual message. The chain-link fence that surrounds

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80% of the public park frontage restricts access and degrades the overall perception of park identity. Fence openings and lowering of the fences, paired with formal linear tree plantings at 25 to 40 foot spacing along perimeter multi-use paths will establish a strong edge that identifies this as a public park within the surrounding neighborhood while providing a park-like appearance and recreational uses along the park frontage. Additionally, nearly the entire western park edge fronts on private residential lots, detracting from a welcoming, accessible park frontage. In order to improve the overall character and experience of McMillen Park acquisition of the residential lots to the west should be studied carefully. Acquisition of the abutting private lots is proposed as a long-term park improvement.

Limited integration of McMillen Park with the surrounding neighborhood is a barrier to pedestrian and bicycle access and current park entries provide somewhat confusing vehicular access from the surrounding city streets with an emphasis on Oxford Street. Several users would like to walk, jog, run, and bike through the McMillen Park landscape; however, no shared pedestrian and bike trails exist along perimeter streets. Improving bike and pedestrian access along Oxford Street, Hessen Cassel Road, and McKinnie Avenue will improve access to the park and enhance park frontage. The non-vehicular pathways will bring visitors through the park landscape, bringing them to the park drive at Abbott Street, opposite Rudisill Boulevard. This provides a safe access route to the valued city boulevard. Addressing a continuous park character along perimeter streets will aid in establishing a park with a stronger identity and clearly defined edges, further integrating the public park into the surrounding community.

B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience

McMillen Park currently supports a range of active recreation facilities. The basketball and tennis courts, baseball diamonds, playground, football/lacrosse fields, and open fields for pick-up sports are all utilized to varying degrees. The golf courses, Ice Arena, Aquatic Center, and Lifetime Sports Academy have become important regional recreation facilities. During the planning process it was noted that a demand exists to retain the active park facilities and increase passive recreation opportunities. Recommended projects to address diversity of use and upgrade the quality of the park user experience include:

- B1. Increase passive use opportunities and neighborhood access
- B2. Enhance park interpretation, history and ecology
- B3. Enhance passive recreation with additional paths
- B4. Enhance passive recreation with improved picnic areas
- B5. Resolve golfer/pedestrian conflicts along pedestrian paths
- B6. Rehabilitate stone pavilion and setting with plantings and more space
- B7. Enhance park access and character in northeast corner
- B8. Retain organized sports activities and programs in park
- B9. Retain golf course, pool and ice rink, consider sharing golf course landscape at specific times
- B10. Improve park setting of new Lifetime Sports Academy building

To address the current demand for desired uses, the organized sporting activities and programs that utilize park features and facilities should be retained. However, the limited passive

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recreational opportunities should be improved. This can be accomplished by establishing non-vehicular paths and creating paths through the golf course landscape, allowing park users to enjoy and explore the entire park landscape. The creation of pedestrian, bicycle and shared paths will also help provide safe access to the park from the surrounding neighborhood. It was also noted during the planning process that it could be useful to consider a future conversion of the 18-hole golf course, which encompasses considerable park acreage up to the south and east perimeter, into a more compact 9-hole course. The change to a more compact course could improve the course with a more interesting and challenging layout while freeing some of the parkland for a greater diversity of uses by more people.

Enhancing park character along its street frontage will further improve park access and strengthen park character. This, in turn, will draw more users into the park and help create a positive user experience. The northeast corner of the park, at the intersection of Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road, is a highly visible park edge. The current configuration of chain-link fence and large sign advertising the Lifetime Sports Academy with the golf course landscape beyond do not clearly convey the identity and character of McMillen Park as an open, public landscape. Perimeter improvements are proposed to address golf course and path user safety. The recommended approach is to add shared bicycle/pedestrian paths along both sides of the park street fronts to the north, east and south and make street improvements by constructing central planted medians. These changes should place the golf course perimeter fences farther into the park to the degree possible so that paths and park edge trees can be added on these park frontages to improve park access and enhance park character and visual quality.

Additional opportunities exist to improve park character by better integrating existing facilities into the park landscape. This includes both historic and new park features. Pavilion #1 is a valued feature that dates from the original park development. In order to retain its value and contribution to the overall park character, the building should be rehabilitated and its setting improved with plantings and clearly defined outdoor use space. The setting of the new Lifetime Sports Academy also needs to be addressed. Because it is located near the center of the park landscape and it houses a popular citywide recreation program, integrating it within the park landscape is essential. Canopy trees should be planted around its north, east, and south sides. The parking lot to the west should be improved by creating nose-in parking spaces along a modest vehicular loop. Vegetated swales established between the parking lanes not only enhance the setting by adding valuable green space, but will also infiltrate surface runoff from the parking area.

There was considerable discussion of golf course use by the broader park user public. The sharing of the golf landscape that comprises some 80% of the park could be organized by times. For example, at specific times walking on the golf course could be encouraged. Sunday nights, early Tuesday mornings and during the winter months the golf course could be explicitly opened to the neighborhood. It is recommended that a schedule be tested with temporary signs installed and that the paths within the golf course be reconsidered as serving both golf carts and pedestrians. Further investigation into transitioning the 18-hole course into a 9-hole course and general park space could also be undertaken to help resolve this user-conflict issue.

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While many park users noted that the natural resources of McMillen Park, including the remnant wooded groves, were valued ecological elements and held recreation opportunities, these are little used resources. Park users also noted that the history of McMillen Park adds to the overall park value and user experience. Educational and interpretive activities or programs that use the McMillen Park landscape and features as the subject are currently limited. Programs can be developed to address and interpret park resources, with the park itself acting as an outdoor classroom. The ecological value of McMillen Park can be improved with planting projects and woodland management for more diversity of species. These ecological aspects of the park could also be better recognized through the implementation of educational and interpretive park activities.

C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation

When McMillen Park was first established, the relationship between the vertical woodland and the open fields defined the overall, scenic park character. Today, the spatial arrangement set forth from the inception of the park has been altered through the incremental development of new park features. Many of the new features have not been appropriately integrated in the existing park landscape and character. However, the former quality and current diverse range of recreational features the park offers makes McMillen Park unique from other city parks and its landscape needs to be protected and enhanced for future generations to enjoy. Recommended projects to address issues of uniqueness, preservation, and innovation at McMillen Park include:

- C1. Make park more scenic, Create more park landscape
- C2. Effectively integrate existing and new facilities into park
- C3. Preserve remaining oaks, Augment groves
- C4. Add flowering tree groupings along park edges and within park
- C5. Add more canopy and flowering trees to golf course
- C6. Consider lower perimeter fence, add plantings, path and berm
- C7. Stabilized turf grass for overflow parking; Retain edge parking
- C8. Add dense plantings around all facilities
- C9. Remove lot; Add nose-in parking loop
- C10. Interpret historic features, square dancing, model airplane course

McMillen Park was once considered a neighborhood park with an impressive, scenic character. Today, the park has evolved into a valued regional destination. It is important to retain this quality; however, the former park character should be recaptured. In general, the park should be made more scenic and more park-like landscape can be created. In particular, the wooded groves throughout the park should be enhanced. Mature trees should be cared for to ensure their continued health and new trees matching existing specimens and new flowering trees should be planted along park edges and through the park interior. It is particularly important to improve the golf course landscape with the creation of new tree groves. By using trees that match specimens found in the existing park woodlands, the broader park landscape will better match the former park character and the overall park identity will be strengthened.

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The relationship between the interior park landscape and its surrounding neighborhood is important to the continued success of McMillen Park. In the user survey, it was noted that the park does not convey a positive, welcoming image from the bordering streets. Central to this issue is park frontage. The perimeter fencing not only restricts access to the park and limits use, but it presents a negative, exclusionary park identity to the community. The fence provides for golf course safety but also has a negative effect on park scenery and access. The fence should be studied for its ideal location, height and detailing with some openings provided to encourage park access. Tree plantings added along the fence will improve the experience of moving along the park frontage. Low berms could also be considered along some parts of the frontage to improve soils and add height for golf ball control in addition to the lowered fence. Defining the park edges with tree plantings would vastly improve the frontage appearance. Acquiring the western residential lots and extending the park landscape to Abbott Street would also contribute to an improved park frontage, access, character and identity.

Another issue affecting the park identity is the lack of integration of new park facilities into the former park character. Because of the incremental development of McMillen Park, a unified vision of park character and the future of the park landscape was challenging. As a result, many of the new facilities have been constructed in the park landscape with little attempt to create a cohesive park character. Improving the settings of new facilities with canopy and flowering trees will help integrate them into the park landscape and evoke the former scenic park quality while retaining the important regional facilities and programs.

The appearance and quality of parking lots also needs to be addressed. Approximately five acres of park landscape has been developed for large asphalt parking lots. By realigning some of the parking lots with vehicular loop drives lined with nose-in parking, valuable green space can be regained. The Ice Arena east parking lot encompasses over one acre of land. This lot in particular is oversized and underused. Nose-in parking lanes should be retained along the edges while the center should be surfaced with turf grass with stabilized soils to accommodate overflow parking during high-use events.

Several features that were unique to McMillen Park and greatly contributed to the overall value and sense of place that defined the park have been removed since the 1950s. Such features include the square dancing barn and outdoor dance floor, the model airplane course, and the children's play area. While it is not feasible to reconstruct these missing features, interpreting them in the existing landscape would help visitors experience the former character of McMillen Park.

D. Sustainability & Stewardship

The natural wooded groves are unique assets of McMillen Park and are irreplaceable in that many of the mature trees are over 100 years old and a remnant of a historic forest that once blanketed parts of Fort Wayne in the early 19th century. It is clear from the information gathered for this report that the extent of canopy cover has been reduced since the 1950s as recreational facilities, particularly the golf course, were expanded and new construction projects undertaken. This resource is currently in a state where it is not being renewed. A natural regeneration system

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would require a true forested environment that includes a forest floor where seedlings can take hold and repopulate the canopy cover. This natural ground plane has been replaced with mown turf, which prevents the ability for new seedlings to establish themselves. In addition to being unable to regenerate, trees are also being lost as a result of park construction activities and normal park uses as well as by the natural life cycles of the trees themselves. Specific sustainability and stewardship initiatives arising out of the identified park issues are:

- D1. Plant native trees in open areas and within groves
- D2. Use stabilized soil overflow parking to reduce runoff
- D3. Consider solar array on rink roof and plant vines on rink east/south walls for drop-in heat gain
- D4. Explore possibility of green roofs
- D5. Add infiltration swales for stormwater quantity and quality management
- D6. Implement sustainable practices for park and facilities
- D7. Focus tree care on mature trees, plant canopy and flowering trees

To prevent further loss and foster renewed growth, a stewardship and maintenance plan needs to be put in place for maintaining the trees in good health and establishing a system of replacement over time for trees as their life cycle approach a declining phase. In this report, Appendix B: Tree, Shrub & Vine Inventory Results provides identification numbers shown on the *McMillen Park 2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TA-2007*, and indicates the overall size in caliper inches, number of tree trunks, condition of the crown, trunk and roots. This tree inventory is the initial step in outlining a program for long-term stewardship of the groves. Using this information, a comprehensive maintenance and tree replacement schedule can be developed, ensuring healthy wooded groves for future generations to enjoy. Planting new trees to regenerate older woodlands is key to this effort. This can be done through community efforts and partnerships to spearhead tree planting campaigns and care and management of newly planted trees. Care should be taken to protect new tree plantings from play-related impacts with wide mulch circles, hardware cloth protection of the trunks and stakes. Upgrading and continued management of woodlands provides further opportunity for park users to enjoy the natural feature. While the presence of the golf course, which requires a mown turf ground plane, limits the opportunity for natural regeneration, existing groves should be enhanced and new groves should be planted with native canopy and flowering tree species. In the long term, conversion of the 18-hole golf course into a 9-hole course would enhance the ability of the wooded groves to be managed for regeneration.

In addition to developing a plan for the future stewardship of the groves, opportunities exist to implement sustainable practices throughout the park landscape. In particular, the Ice Arena operates with a considerably high energy load. The possibility of implementing solar array on the rink roof should be investigated. Also, vines could be planted on the east and south walls of the arena to maximize drop-in heat gain. The feasibility of installing green roofs on facilities throughout the park should be further explored. Other potential methods of utilizing sustainable practices include using stabilized soil and turf grass in areas for overflow parking, reducing the amount surface runoff. Also, vegetated swales should be constructed alongside parking areas to infiltrate stormwater and help manage the water quality of runoff.

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E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety

Several activities in McMillen Park have remained in place over time, while new facilities have been developed in response to population changes and shifts in recreational demands. Changes in the park to satisfy those demands alter the physical landscape and visitor experience in a range of ways. A series of issues addressing maintenance and safety were identified and the projects and initiatives that follow from those issues are:

- E1. Develop integrated pedestrian and bike circulation
- E2. Increase pedestrian and bike entrances for ease and safety
- E3. Improve car circulation and scenic experience; Reroute drive north of pavilion
- E4. Reopen Rudisill Boulevard for shared entrance, Reopen drive between pool parking and Rudisill Boulevard as one-way
- E5. Improve appearance and organization of maintenance yard
- E6. Rehabilitate pool building; Add bike rack
- E7. Add consistent boundary fence on west side along private lots
- E8. Design Lifetime Sports Academy parking lot to fit in park environment

In McMillen Park, a demand has grown for non-vehicular circulation, which remains limited both within the park and from bordering city streets. As outlined in section B of this chapter, a network of pedestrian, bicycle, and shared paths should be developed through the park interior, linking use areas and encouraging exploration of the park landscape. Further, it is important to provide safe entry points for pedestrians and bicyclists. It is recommended that non-vehicular entrances be provided into the park from each of the four bordering streets. At Oxford Street, a shared bicycle/pedestrian entrance is located to the west of the vehicular drive, separating the two user groups. From the Abbott Street entrance, opposite Rudisill Boulevard, two shared paths are to be constructed that run parallel to either side of the vehicular drive, providing access to adjacent use areas without requiring pedestrians and bicyclists to cross the vehicular drive.

Vehicular circulation can also be improved at McMillen Park to provide optimal functionality to park users. A proposed reconfiguration of several of the existing parking lots was presented in section B of this chapter; in particular, the Lifetime Sports Academy parking lot should be reconfigured to better convey a park-like character. By creating a small network of vehicular loop drives with nose-in parking spaces along the edges, the parking lot can maintain a considerable number of spaces (118) while creating more green space with vegetated swales infiltrating surface runoff. In addition to parking improvements, a realignment of the drive that runs north of the Pavilion would help create a more scenic park character by providing more open space north of the building. It would also improve circulation, providing clear connections between park use areas. The section of park drive that is currently closed to vehicular traffic, located between the Aquatic Center parking lot and the Abbott Street entrance, should be reopened to one-way traffic, creating a less concentrated flow of traffic along the northern drive.

In addition to circulation improvements, park functionality can be enhanced by improving the appearance and setting of existing park features. The Aquatic Center building dates from the

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original park development period and continues to draw a strong user base to the park landscape. The building is an original park feature and should be rehabilitated not only to protect the extant feature but to better accommodate park users. Additional park furnishings could be added to improve functionality of the center. While a considerable amount of park acreage is dedicated to vehicular parking, little accommodating exists for bicyclists. Inclusion of a bike rack at the Aquatic Center would improve the functionality of this use area. Further, the center is an optimal location for bike racks because of its central location within the park landscape.

McMillen Park fronts on public roadways on its north, east, and south edges. Nearly its entire western edge, however, abuts private residential lots. This condition results in confusion for park users unsure of where the park ends and the private lots begin. In future renewal efforts, it is recommended that the Fort Wayne Department of Parks and Recreation acquires ownership of these private lots to extend the park frontage to Abbott Street. Because this improvement requires long-term implementation, a short-term solution is also required. Currently, portions of this public-private interface are delineated with irregular plantings and various fences. The fencing along the adjacent private property is incomplete so that it fails to clearly define the private and public lands. While perimeter fencing is discouraged on park edges that front on public roadways, it is recommended that a continuous fence be installed along the private residential lots with the interior, park side of the fence planted with appropriate plantings which may be a narrow linear tree plantings or massing of wider plantings, or mixed woodland. Creating a distinct, park-like separation between the public park and the private yards is recommended.

McMillen Park is part of the greater Fort Wayne parks system and is maintained by city crews. In discussions with the Department of Parks and Recreation, it was noted that crews rotate between city properties and there is no dedicated personnel who are assigned to one particular park, including McMillen Park, although the golf courses are maintained by a singular crew. Heritage Landscapes has found that the rotating crews do not have the opportunity to learn the idiosyncrasies of each park and can only address the basic needs of mowing, trash removal and seasonal lawn care maintenance. Where facilities or infrastructure need repair, they are often implemented as a temporary solution and left to be addressed the following season or until a capital project is funded.

Assignment of dedicated maintenance staff for parks in other cities has resulted in positive effects in the parks. Crews gain a familiarity with the various needs of each park and can address them appropriately and in a positive way. Further, the crews can establish an efficient maintenance regime that reduces the effort and time needed for each task, allowing time for other maintenance operations. A secondary but equally important benefit is the familiarity the crews gain with park users, making users feel as though “someone is home” in the park as opposed to the current perception that the park staff has limited presence. Current maintenance facilities at the park require upgrades. The overall appearance and organization of the existing maintenance area needs to be addressed and the possibility of moving the facilities out of the core park landscape should be explored.

F. Civic & Community Value

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McMillen Park is an important public park and open space that contributes to the value of community life in Fort Wayne and the surrounding region. This unique public park in the southeast area of the city accommodates a range of recreational activities and hosts community programs offered through the Lifetime Sports Academy. Local sports groups use the playing fields and golf courses for popular youth sporting events. Events held by various sports groups and programs draw users into the park and enhance community awareness of the value of the park. However, no group exists that focuses on highlighting and interpreting the park resources. Some of the most valuable features at McMillen Park are its natural resources, including the wooded groves, and its interpretive opportunities. Specific projects that can be undertaken to improve park civic and community value include:

- F1. Improve park edges and drives; Restrict access to Ice Arena parking lot from Abbott Street
- F2. Heighten awareness and upgrade neighborhood park use
- F3. Improve appearance and access for passive and social recreation
- F4. Retain regional facilities

The existing features of McMillen Park offer a diverse range of recreational experiences to park users. Improved appearance and access to these features would enhance the inherent value of the park. In particular, the passive and social recreational opportunities at McMillen Park should be enhanced to accommodate a wider range of users. In order to address overall appearance and access to the park, it is important to consider the treatment of park edges and entry drives. These are the aspects of the park that attract new users into the park landscape and encourage exploration of the various recreational facilities and use areas. One way to improve the entry experience is to restrict access to the Ice Arena west parking lot from Abbott Street. The main vehicular drive brings park users under the shaded canopy of the remnant woodlands, defining a pleasant and scenic entrance. The parking lot entrance strongly contrasts this, bringing park users across an open paved area with a view dominated by the Ice Arena. A gate could be installed at the parking lot edge to restrict access while still allowing vehicles to exit here during high use events. Establishing the proposed network of non-vehicular pathways through the park enhances passive and social opportunities by creating space for park users to leisurely stroll through the park landscape.

The civic presence of the park can be improved by increasing use of the park for neighborhood and regional events and by making the overall landscape, particularly the street frontage, more park-like in appearance. The programs and facilities that create a regional draw should be retained and access to the park from the surrounding neighborhood should be improved. Enhancing the overall appearance and character of the park in combination will further help create an appropriate balance between maintaining the important regional draw, heightening the value of McMillen Park as a neighborhood open space, and recapturing the scenic park quality.

G. Public-Private Partnerships

A successful renewal of McMillen Park requires strong partnerships between public and private city entities. In turn, the renewal of the park will draw the attention of additional potential

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partners for future park treatment. Park promotion could be greatly enhanced through strong public-private partnerships. Improved park identity and character would enhance park both regionally and in the adjacent neighborhood. Three public-private partnerships initiatives arising out of the identified issues are:

- G1. Engage strong partners in park renewal
- G2. Augment volunteer opportunities
- G3. Increase neighborhood park advocacy

Strong advocacy as well as increased park awareness through upgraded circulation, including pedestrian paths, connection with city infrastructure, improved signage, and visual enhancement of the park borders will help enhance visitor experience at the park. Specific groups and institutions need to be sought for potential future partnerships with the park. Because of its popular facilities and programs, the Lifetime Sports Academy generates strong advocacy for the park. While existing park users in addition to the Lifetime Sports Academy participants are strong advocates for the continued success of the park, additional advocates are needed, particularly from the local community. Volunteers participating in the Great Tree Canopy Comeback program have already successfully enhanced the character of McMillen Park by planting trees along the northwestern loop path. Additional volunteer groups, using the Great Tree Canopy Comeback approach, could aid in vegetation management efforts.

D. McMILLEN PARK RENEWAL PRIORITIES & INITIAL PHASING

Two broad issues limit optimal success of McMillen Park today; first is the limited connections between the park and other city resources and second is the circulation system within the park that inhibits diverse use. In order to address these issues, specific projects should be undertaken in the near term. In general the goal is to complete these improvements within five years and then consider the range of additional recommendations as phased initiatives into the future. From the framework of the seven categories of park values, a group of related projects is outlined as high priority. Individual projects provide direction for the broad initiatives of increasing the diversity of use at McMillen Park while improving neighborhood access and establishing connections to other valued city resources. Initial McMillen Park priority renewal efforts are:

- Define a more scenic park character
- Enhance park edges
- Improve access from surrounding community and city resources
- Construct network of multi-use bicycle/pedestrian paths through the park
- Improve vehicular circulation and reorganize parking
- Manage and sustain wooded groves
- Integrate new facilities into the park landscape
- Study potential for implementing sustainable practices

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Defining a more scenic park character encompasses a number of priorities for McMillen Park renewal. This broad issue addresses more specific issues about park frontage, access, and circulation. Path system priorities for renewal address existing issues and user conflicts that are present in McMillen Park today. A high priority for near-term implementation is the creation of a system of pedestrian, bicycle and shared pathways through the park landscape, linking various use areas. In addition, the proposed shared pathways along Oxford Street, Hessen Cassel Road, and McKinnie Avenue should be constructed. Creation of this integrated path system increases opportunities for passive and pedestrian recreational activities and provides optimal access from the community. As efforts and funding allow, changes to vehicular routes and parking lots should be further developed as laid out on the *CTP*.

To further enhance the overall character and quality of McMillen Park, an additional priority is to improve park frontage and edge definition. To accomplish this, canopy and flowering trees should be planted along the park edges and throughout the golf courses. This will increase the presence and character of the McMillen Park green space within the adjacent neighborhood. Such tree plantings should use trees that perform well in the soils present and be planted somewhat densely as mixed woodlands with mulch and ferns for groundcover rather than turf. The plantings should be carried out with good soil management and best practices in young tree care protocols for the best results. A beneficial change to the park frontage would be a boulevard median planted with a row of upright trees along Oxford Street and the northern section of Hessen Cassel Road. A feasibility study should be undertaken to determine if trees can be planted mid-road in a 10-foot wide median. To augment the appearance of the park frontage and reduce traffic speed, the median would be a beneficial addition to the park frontage. Additionally, a plan for the continued management of the existing wooded groves needs to be carried out. The groves are highly valued park features and once contributed greatly to the overall park character.

Essential to the continued success of McMillen Park is striking an effective balance between the regional draw to the park, neighborhood access and diversity of uses, and a scenic landscape character within and at the perimeter of the park. In order to achieve this overarching objective, it is important to retain the regional facilities. However, these facilities need to be appropriately integrated into the park environment. This can be addressed largely through dense canopy plantings around the facilities. This creates smaller use areas within the park with characters similar to the former, naturalistic park character that existed during the 1950s. It also enhances the ecological value of the park. The proposed reconfiguration of existing parking lots is also important to the integration of park facilities. With the recommended changes, valuable green space is regained while still accommodating vehicular circulation.

The implementation of sustainable practices, including developing green roofs and installing solar panels on the Ice Arena, are not necessary feasible within the short-term priorities. However, it is important that these possibilities be further explored. Including sustainable practices in the maintenance and continued development of McMillen Park will help to ensure a vibrant future for the valued landscape. As a baseline, preservation seeks to safeguard valued places and limit site disturbance in any undertaking, including in this park renewal process. The evolution of an

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historic landscape into a more useful, safe, aesthetically pleasing place inherently involves incorporating practices that will ensure the continued presence of the park into the future.

In terms of phasing, many of these priority action items can be accomplished in the relatively near term. Changes in circulation and vegetation management should be accomplished in the first phase of efforts for McMillen Park renewal. These actions are targeted as first phase efforts for the minimal amount of effort and resources required for the largest beneficial impact to the park. Additional modest projects can be undertaken during first phase efforts as well, such as the addition of gates within the perimeter fence and the installation of a continuous fence along the private property boundaries at the western park edge. To improve the public value of McMillen Park in the long term the Fort Wayne Department of Parks and Recreation should explore the acquisition of the adjacent private lots to create a continuous park frontage along the bordering public streets.

A more thorough development of public-private partnerships is needed to achieve full implementation of these recommendations. In cities all over the United States private park conservancy organizations have partnered effectively with municipal department and local governments to achieve truly remarkable results. This type of partnership is an important priority of the McMillen Park renewal. Existing park advocates provide a voice for the continued success of the park; however, strong, formal partnerships need to be pursued to aid in the overall enhancement of park character and management of park features. Creating of a broader range of park advocates as a priority recommendation will enhance existing park programs and ensure ongoing advocacy for McMillen Park as park renewal proceeds.

E. PARK SYSTEM MATERIALS & SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES

During the CLR process, Heritage Landscapes met regularly with the Fort Wayne Parks Legacy Committee. Through the CLR work, these meetings, and public meetings, a series of issues arose that were common throughout the parks and along the boulevard. The treatment of trees and meadows, maintenance yard upgrades, park paving, and park furnishings were all discussed and preliminary approaches were developed. Together, these issues address broader concerns of a unified vocabulary of park system materials and implementation of sustainable practices.

The function and appearance of park maintenance yards was identified as an important issue. Often times, city parks departments spend limited resources on maintenance yards, choosing instead to use available funds to improve public use areas. However, the appearance of maintenance yards is important to the overall perception of the park. It is also important that maintenance yards optimize functionality and space and a laid out accordingly. Specific features of a maintenance yard should include adequate space for vehicles, equipment, and tools with roofed areas to ensure security. Mulch, compost, and other bulk materials should be stored in structures with a hard surface pad and three walls. Interior space should allow for storage of fertilizers, seeds, and chemicals. Additionally, staff and parking access and operations support are important features to a maintenance yard. A supervisor's office with telephone, radio,

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computer, internet access and general employee area should be included. A temporary staging area could be used to store materials for special projects. Waste disposal and removal areas need to be considered as well. The addition of a small chipper to each park would benefit overall maintenance efforts in several ways. First, it would reduce large unsightly piles of brush and limbs while providing a self-sustaining supply of mulch and chips. It would also reduce the work load of other divisions making trips to existing facilities.

The siting, access and movement associated with maintenance yards is an important consideration. Movement to and from the yards should be functional and avoid conflicts with other park uses. What was an ideal location when course were constructed may not be today and the perimeter of the park may be a more appropriate location. The maintenance yard area should be compact without restricting its overall use and purpose. Access to the maintenance yard should be restricted to maintenance staff only. The only maintenance feature that does not necessary need to be completely secure is the temporary staging area. Maintenance yards are important to the overall success of a park. The function and appearance of the yard needs to be considered and appropriately planned for during the park renewal.

The quality and type of paving used in city parks is also important to the overall function and success of the park. Currently, most paved features asphalt with some concrete. A potential exists for application of alternative paving materials including stabilized turf and stabilized gravel. Compacted gravel could be used in level areas and open turf can be implemented in limited use areas. Another option is pervious paving, although use of this requires further exploration. In general, Fort Wayne soils are low percolating, clay soils underlying the topsoil.

Another park material issue is the style of park furnishings, such as benches and signage. Currently, Fort Wayne parks display a range of furnishings, with no standard style implemented throughout the system. Signage is important to identification of parklands and wayfinding once inside the park. A unified vocabulary of park entrance signs would help city residents to quickly identify public parkland. A similar unified system of interior wayfinding signs would increase visitor experience and allow ease of access through the park. It also creates branding for the city park system, creating user recognition of properties and features associated with the Parks Department.

Consideration of the described issues is important to the renewal of McMillen Park and the broader park system. Without requiring a complete renewal of each individual city park, the strategies listed will enhance the overall park system and the enjoyment of the parks by the public. Consistent treatment of maintenance yards, park paving materials, and park furnishings creates a cohesive park system through Fort Wayne.

F. NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING FOR THE PARK SYSTEM

As part of the CLR process, Heritage Landscapes met regularly with the Fort Wayne Parks Legacy Committee. Through the CLR work, these meetings, and the public meeting an interesting issue that arose is the potential for listing the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System

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on the National Register of Historic Places. Similar historic park systems in Buffalo, Rochester, Brooklyn, Denver, Louisville and elsewhere are listed in this honorary register of places valued in our national history. The National Register includes some 80,000 properties in the United States listed for their local, state or national significance in history. A system nomination is envisioned for Fort Wayne but is yet to be fully defined. It is important to understand that a National Register nomination is first and foremost honorific and does not create outside controls on the park system. The city of Fort Wayne and the Parks Department would continue to function in the day-to-day care of the parks. When federal monies are involved in a project adjacent to, in view of, or directly impacting a listed property, a Section 106 Review could be triggered. This federal review seeks to determine if impacts to an historic property are or can be effectively mitigated. For the Fort Wayne Parks potential listing also has the benefit of local state and national recognition of historic value and access to funding sources for planning and implementation that are opened with such a listing. The matter of defining the elements of the proposed system requires further study. Heritage Landscapes urges that the most comprehensive view of the historic system be taken and that National Register listing be pursued.

G. POTENTIAL PARK RANGER STAFFING & PROGRAM

In several cities in recent years the concept of an Urban Park Ranger program has been pursued and tested. The key objective is for someone to be home in the parks, a friendly informative presence, and also to deter antisocial or illegal behaviors. It is only in recent years that park police are missing in Fort Wayne. From the early 20th century through 1981, Fort Wayne Department of Parks & Recreation funded and maintained a park police division consisting of a chief and 4-6 commissioned officers. The park police primarily patrolled park areas and assisted city police when needed. They served as a liaison between the public and the Park Board while enforcing park policies, city ordinances and laws in general. The park police were scheduled 365 days/24 hours per day. Park police were eliminated in 1981 due to budget cuts. The Fort Wayne Police Department provides park patrol presence on an as needed basis. Specific park security needs are addressed by Parks Department contracting with off-duty police officers or security companies.

Current park utility staff consists of a non-commissioned two person staff. They are scheduled May through November, eight hours Monday through Friday, and 16 hours on Saturday and Sunday. They address customer service issues such as pavilion key problems, unlocking and locking facilities and gates for events, perform minor repairs, and answer park user questions. Utility staff responds to alarms, report vandalism, graffiti and break-ins, and call police or other emergency personnel as needed.

Greenway Rangers are citizen volunteers who provide a valuable service to the community by monitoring a section of the greenways and trails network on a weekly basis for problems and concerns. In 2005, Mayor Graham Richard proposed the idea to the Greenway Consortium and the Greenways Manager to start a volunteer program to help the City monitor the trails. Since the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for 83 parks and the 23-mile Rivergreenway, the Mayor envisioned a participatory program with citizen volunteers actively

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assisting the Parks Department and the Greenways Manager by closely watching the trails for safety and vandalism concerns. The program gives those in the community who support the parks and trails an opportunity to assist the Parks Department and have a stake in the future of the trails. Currently, 45 Rangers patrol the Rivergreenway network. There has been very little turnover in the program since it began two years ago; thus, participants enjoy the opportunity to monitor the trails while helping the City protect and preserve a community resource. The Ranger program has been an absolute success with a great deal of media attention and community support.

The city, parks and greenway system have grown substantially in the past 25 years. Parks must be proactive in addressing the present and future customer service and security needs of park and greenway areas. Future needs of parks and recreation include expanding police presence, park utility staff, and the Greenway ranger program. Also, a park volunteer watch program could be an effective and efficient way to address current and future needs.

As the City of Fort Wayne constructs over 100 more miles of trails in the next 10 to 15 years, the need for Greenway Rangers will increase. The City is currently compiling a list of volunteer Greenway Rangers who wish to monitor future trails throughout the community. A formalized “Park Watch” volunteer system should be initiated using the Greenway Ranger Program as a model. A park service call center phone and e-mail contact can be implemented. Volunteers could lock/ unlock restrooms, fill toilet paper/paper towels, and report park problems and security issues. Computer/technology options for locking/unlocking restroom and other facilities should be studied. A friendly point of contact through an expanded park utility staff, or other park program and maintenance staff, using creative scheduling should be investigated. The Parks Department should continue working closely with police department to patrol the parks and provide basic security. However, parks should continue, and expand as needed, the contracting of off- duty police to work hot spots, problem areas, and large special events. An increased police presence does create park budget implications that are important considerations.

The objectives of a security presence and a friendly presence overlap. The ranger concept should be pursued as one potential for the future. A job description should be developed that addresses a productive work day for a ranger in a park. Testing of an Urban Park Ranger program could be undertaken as a summer program in specific target parks for the peak use months. A well designed and controlled pilot program to look more closely at park ranger program benefits is urged.

H. McMILLEN PARK IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Traditionally park improvements are thought of as capital projects. Several options exist and some have been applied to park initiatives in Fort Wayne to date. An important effort in this regard is the Great Tree Canopy Comeback initiative. Heritage Landscapes works with and recommends three basic approaches to park projects, in addition to the document and bid process. The three strategies that serve park communities well and can be effective and economical are:

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- Traditional capital projects carried out under municipal or private partner led contract processes
- Staff initiatives with Parks & Recreation and other City Departments carried out generally in new areas of work such as training for and implementing a forest management plan
- Volunteer initiatives that address rewarding hands-on work in the parks, undertaking rehabilitation tasks that are difficult to achieve today, including such tasks as suppression of invasive species, vista management, erosion control, tree planting and similar efforts

These three approaches are each viable and make contributions to the overall park renewal effort. The application of these strategies varies in their ability to address project needs. Different approaches can be used in combination to achieve the desired results. A further benefit is that park staff can undertake new areas of park work, training and enhancing skills. Heritage Landscapes has found that successful park renewal projects in Pittsburgh have improved morale and team spirit for both staff and volunteers.

In order to add new initiatives, selected other tasks will need to be reduced. Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation has already demonstrated that efficiencies have been applied to staff efforts and all personnel are working at full capacity. What we have noted in other city park systems is that mowing and trash removal are considerable staffing efforts absorbing a high percentage of field staff time. An approach that was implemented in Heritage Landscapes' work in the historic parks of Rochester, New York was to institute a carry in/carry out trash policy for park areas and wherever possible by removing trash containers and posting friendly, informative signs for park users. While the level of litter remained, overall staff time on trash collection and hauling was substantially reduced thereby allowing staff to engage in more productive activities. In Pittsburgh Bureau of Parks, Department of Public Works staff members are trained in horticultural skills at Phipps Conservatory and are working hands-on in woodland trail and drainage rehabilitation with Heritage Landscapes staff providing expertise and hands-on training.

The use of volunteers to carry out implementation tasks has already been started, particularly in the Great Tree Canopy Comeback effort. Park tree plantings have been increased. The establishment and care of these trees needs to be documented. The Buffalo, New York Olmsted Parks Conservancy undertook a significant volunteer effort to plant 1,000 trees on Arbor Day weekend 2001. Using gel-coated bare-root trees as opposed to the conventional ball-and-burlap method of transplanting, crews of ten with one team leader planted three or four trees at a time after a start-up training session. Nina Bassuk, Ph.D. and her associates at Cornell University developed this technology and have implemented it in conjunction with Schichtel's Nursery in Springville, New York. The one-inch diameter trees weigh about twenty-five pounds, are easily shipped and carried, and can be planted in prepared soil quite readily. Heritage Landscapes planted 51 sugar maple trees, 1½ to 1¾ inch in caliper size gel-coated bare-root trees in the spring of 2007 with only one tree lost during the summer. These trees are substantial when planted and make an immediate difference in the park landscape.

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CHAPTER VIII: McMILLEN PARK RENEWAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Volunteer initiatives, such as seasonal park clean-up efforts, erosion control work, display garden preparation, planting and care, trail repair, plantings and plant and habitat inventories can all engage interested park users in rewarding, hands-on park work. Volunteers learn skills, gain knowledge about the parks, and develop greater pride in their shared public green spaces. In several cities a “Weed Team” has been organized to work on invasive species suppression. The Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy (PPC) has organized a number of hands-on park sessions for education and park improvements to include planting efforts, erosion control and trail repair. In particular, cost-saving strategies such as using grant dollars or technological construction breakthroughs should be sought. City of Pittsburgh Partners in Parks and the local Student Conservation Association, as well as corporate and business work groups, collaborate with the PPC in these volunteer park efforts. Empowering citizen volunteers in successful park projects yields several benefits. It raises use levels in the park and decreases the likelihood of vandalism, enhancing the quality of the park environment.

I. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS & PARK RENEWAL

Fort Wayne has already started a number of partnerships processes. More can be accomplished in the future. Across the United States the success of park conservancy non-profit groups has been nothing short of remarkable. In the past 25 years, several cities have undertaken significant partnership efforts to bring additional resources and skills to city parks from the private sector. As parks and recreation budgets in municipalities throughout the United States have been reduced, recognition of park value and the raising of citizen voices have tried to counteract these decreases. Parks and recreation departments are still seen as amenities rather than basic services. In this project Heritage Landscapes developed a framework to demonstrate the value of the parks to the whole of Fort Wayne using the seven aspects of park value. This system wide and holistic citywide thinking needs to be recognized by city officials, elected representatives and private sector interests to gain greater support.

In recent years, a hue and cry for improved parks, both physical and programmatic, has been heard, but city and county resources are inadequate to meet the level of demand. Both the level of field staffing for operations and maintenance and the level of funding and oversight for capital improvements are well below need. An important issue for parks is the opportunity to raise capital dollars more readily than to fund maintenance and repairs to keep facilities in good working order. Deferred maintenance cycles into the need for thorough rebuilding but takes a toll in the decline of facilities. The other issue is that capital dollar availability often requires a visible, compelling project that focuses on facilities and features rather than the broader park landscape. This focus on objects within the landscape, rather than the larger whole, often leads to project-specific thinking and well-intended projects that are implemented in parks in unfortunate ways. It is important to remember that the majority of people use parks as green oases, places of nature, beauty and tranquility.

Comprehensive planning for each park and boulevard needs to be seen within the overall system in terms of upgrading throughout and balancing services in all the neighborhoods of the city. With the increasing gasoline prices and the growing recognition of climate change issues, city

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support and continued action to link all neighborhoods to bicycle routes and shared paths is an important step in transportation enhancement and environmental quality. Parks leadership will need to collaborate with other city departments and elected officials to achieve greater multimodal connections to parks and along boulevards. These types of initiatives can aid in building strong public-private partnerships.

Sustainability is an increasingly recognized theme in partnerships joining with historic value, recreational opportunity and parks as a decision factor in choosing where to live. In several cities private non-profit partners have been formed to bring additional support to the parks and recreation arena. Private partners bring enthusiasm, skills, dedication, and often, substantial private dollars to add value beyond what America's cities can provide. In order to gain funding support for capital projects and endowments from private sources, it is important to begin with a comprehensive plan and to form appropriate agreements with responsibilities of the partners delineated. A well-respected private partner organization serves to assure potential donors that their contributions will be meaningful, durable and properly cared for in the long term. Partnership agreements take various forms. Areas of activity most often include aspects of operations, capital projects, programs, marketing and development and citizen advocacy. In each city Heritage Landscapes has studied, the specific areas of interest and activity vary. In all examples a level of mutual respect, trust and cooperation is brought to the efforts of each and every collaboration. In its most basic formula, the private partner is a partner and a conduit that brings management and community support for the funding of projects, initiatives, programs and endowments.

The Louisville, Kentucky Olmsted Parks Conservancy, (LOPC) established in 1994 addresses 2,000 acres of historic Olmsted landscapes and a parkway corridor system. They have partnered effectively with Louisville and Jefferson County Parks. Beginning with community-based master planning, the LOPC has implemented over \$10 million in capital projects and an array of programs for staff and volunteer efforts to put some shine on their tarnished park and parkway system. The LOPC is overseen by a Board of Directors and includes divisions in fund development, public programs and volunteers, landscape architecture, market and community relations, administration, and specialized contract maintenance. They have also begun to build an endowment fund for the future by using a portion of capital project funding for endowment as projects are undertaken.

Riverfront Recapture in Hartford, Connecticut began with a focus on the Connecticut River that advocated planning and public access. Over a period of 15 years they sequentially reinvented themselves to bring planning to implementation, ongoing maintenance and programming that succeeded in recapturing the river to an amazing degree. Between 1981 and 1999, they focused \$44.5 million of public and private funds on capital projects along the Hartford and East Hartford riverfronts.

In Pittsburgh, the 10-year-old Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy (PPC) is a 7,800 strong membership organization addressing the four historic parks of Pittsburgh that account for 1,700 acres of parkland. Building on the broad based community master planning effort, seven major capital projects have been completed in partnership with the Pittsburgh Public Works Department. They

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have raised substantial private funds to support capital projects. Some 10,000 volunteer hours are being logged in productive park renewal and monitoring efforts annually. Programs for youth include the annual bio-blitz and programs in landscape exploration, park tours, tyke hikes, and environmental education sessions. Other aspects of the PPC efforts are to bring national experts in for consultation and education with some 30 speeches presented, with three or more annually. Ongoing study of best park landscape management practices continues to refine renewal efforts. One project example is the privately funded rehabilitation of the Homewood Entry Landscape and Gatehouse at Frick Park. This project addressed the rebuilding of an historic stone wall, replicating the deteriorated bluestone paving, replanting a grove of hawthorn trees, pines and maples, the reroofing, cleaning and lighting of the gatehouse, the design and installation of a wayfinding park map as well as an illustrated welcome sign communicating park history and user rules. In conjunction with the project, a 7th grade class from a neighborhood school engaged in a 4-session program to learn about landscape architecture, design, and team work that used the project as a resource. Both the entry renewal and the school educational component have been widely praised.

Parks are not simply amenities. They communicate the health of our cities and the values we place on shared resources. In recent research, Richard Florida, Ph.D., has determined that the creative class of young, bright people value ready access to healthy, scenic parks as a primary indicator of their choice to live in a city and neighborhood. In the current climate and foreseeable future, it is not enough to demand greater service from the municipality. The added value that a private, non-profit partner can bring to parks and recreation is not optional. It is required and critically needed to provide graceful, beautiful, enriching parks for modern life.

J. McMILLEN PARK RENEWAL SUMMARY

At McMillen Park, the renewal recommendations seek to communicate the rich history of the park while considering the needs of current park users. The recommended rehabilitation approach is a broad philosophy which guides decisions about the preservation, stewardship, and future development of the park landscape. Ultimately, a rehabilitation-based treatment protects and enhances the historic character and features of the McMillen Park landscape while incorporating the need for contemporary use and improvements. The overarching objective of the renewal is to create a sensitive balance between increasing neighborhood park access and features and recapturing the former scenic park character and quality, particularly along park edges while retaining the strong regional draw to the park. Though extant historic features are limited, the character and sense of place they defined should be used to guide future development.

The selected rehabilitation approach at McMillen Park considers the historic and current character of the landscape and its features. In combination with this approach, the development of specific recommendations was guided by the seven categories of park values:

- *Linkages & City Integration*
- *Diverse Use & Quality of Experience*

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER VIII: McMILLEN PARK RENEWAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- *Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation*
- *Sustainability & Stewardship*
- *Functionality, Maintenance & Safety*
- *Civic & Community Value*
- *Public-Private Partnerships*

By using these values as a foundation for the treatment and renewal of the McMillen Park landscape, a sensitivity for the natural and cultural park history and the demand for accessible public parklands has been set forth. The recommended rehabilitation approach for the treatment of McMillen Park will honor the scenic history and physical development of the park while providing for compatible new uses. This balance between past and present creates a unique, engaging historic landscape for the enjoyment and education of visitors of all ages and interests for years to come.

The multiple values and aspects of McMillen Park need to be holistically addressed. The range of opportunities to shape a more scenic, historic, functional, maintainable, diverse, useful, sustainable and ecologically healthy public park landscape have been enumerated in these recommendations. Enhanced diversity of recreational use is proposed to focus on passive and educational uses that are limited today. Park character, scenic quality and cohesion are all targeted for enhancement. Improved access and circulation for all park users, including pedestrians and bicycles is a needed component and a high priority to support diverse uses. The network of vehicular circulation and large paved parking lots need to be addressed to function more effectively and reduce negative visual impacts and storm drainage flows within the park landscape. The identity of the park as conveyed by the condition of the park perimeter can be greatly improved. Support for healthier more sustainable landscape ecology and a richer habitat can be promoted through greater diversity of plantings that would enhance the natural resource value of McMillen Park. Addressing landscape maintenance levels and tasks in terms of park landscape sustainability is needed. Targeted maintenance and increased citizen awareness of the park can combine to increase local, neighborhood use. This recommended plan envisions collaboration with community partners to enhance the value of the park within its neighborhood and the city of Fort Wayne. Overall these recommendations strive for a logical, phased McMillen Park renewal with priority actions highlighted for early, recognizable results.

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER VIII: McMILLEN PARK RENEWAL RECOMMENDATIONS



MCMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Client:
Board of Park Commissioners
City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscapes Architects & Planners
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Charlotte, VT 05445
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Drawing Title:
McMillen Park
Projects
Treatment Plan

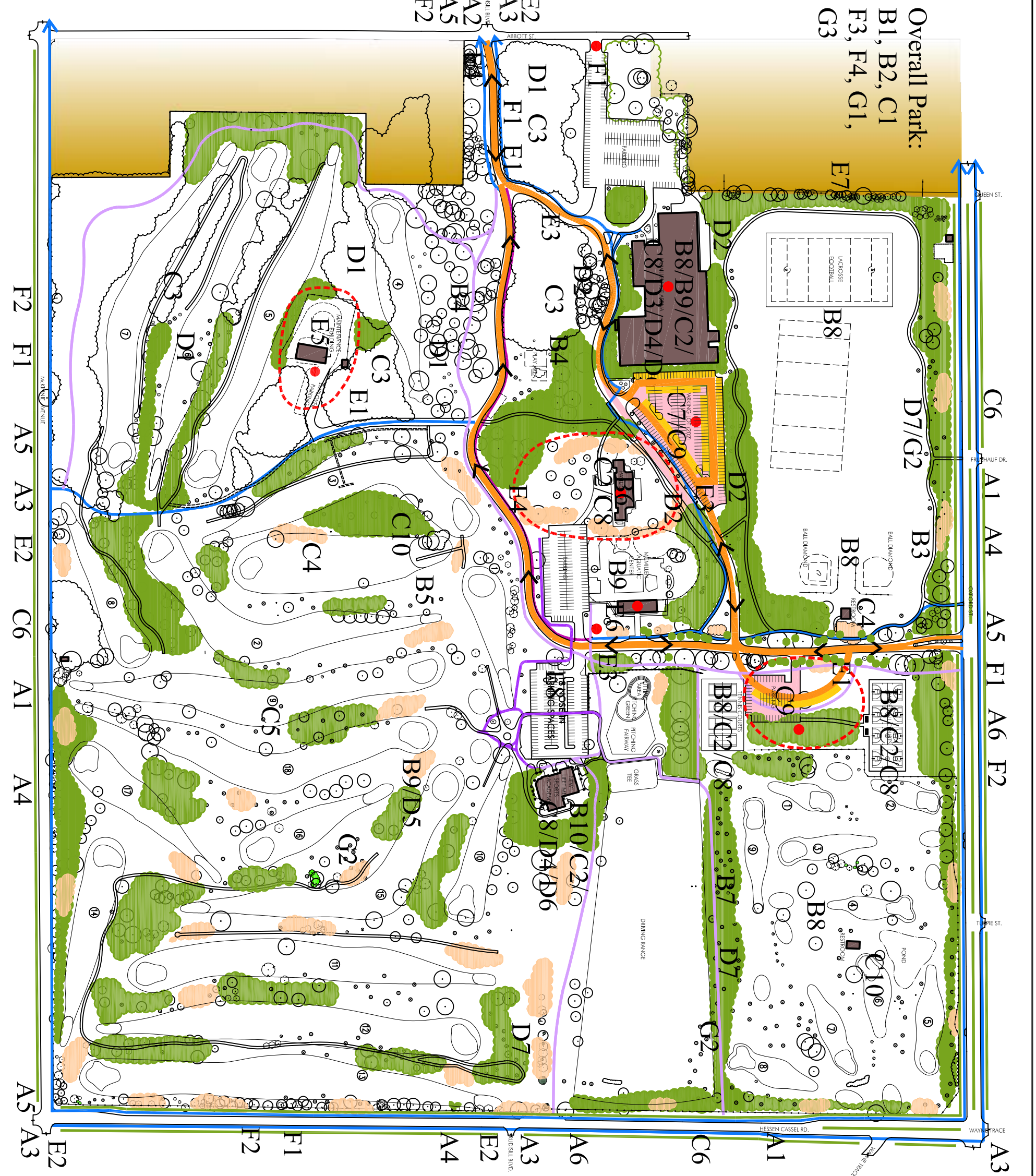
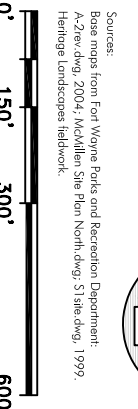
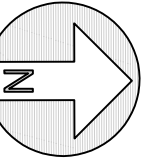
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TREATMENT PLAN KEY

(Note: Letter-Number Codes Correspond to McMillen Park CLR, Projects Treatment Plan, P1P)

- A. Linkages & City Integration**
 - A1. Define park edges with flowering and canopy tree plantings
 - A2. Connect Rudisill Boulevard to park for vehicles and bikes
 - A3. Increase access from neighborhoods and parks
 - A4. Add shared bike and pedestrian paths on all sides of park
 - A5. Connect to boulevards, parks and neighborhoods with bike lanes
 - A6. Improve Oxford Street and Hessen Cassel Road with median and bike lanes
- B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience**
 - B1. Increase passive use opportunities and neighborhood access
 - B2. Enhance park interpretation, history and ecology
 - B3. Enhance passive recreation with additional paths
 - B4. Enhance passive recreation with improved picnic areas
 - B5. Resolve golfer/pedestrian conflicts with pedestrian paths
 - B6. Rehabilitate stone pavilion and setting with plantings and more space
 - B7. Enhance park access and character in northeast corner
 - B8. Retain organized sports activities and programs in park
 - B9. Retain golf course, pool and ice rink
 - B10. Improve park setting of new Lifetime Sports Academy building
- C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation**
 - C1. Make park more scenic. Create more park landscape
 - C2. Effectively integrate existing and new facilities into park
 - C3. Preserve remaining oaks. Augment groves
 - C4. Add flowering tree groupings along park edges and within park
 - C5. Add more canopy and flowering trees to golf course
 - C6. Consider lower perimeter fence, add plantings, path and berm
 - C7. Stabilized turf grass for overflow parking. Retain edge parking
 - C8. Add dense plantings around all facilities
 - C9. Remove lot. Add nose-in parking loop
 - C10. Interpret historic features, square dancing, model airplane course
- D. Sustainability & Stewardship**
 - D1. Plant native trees in open areas and within groves
 - D2. Use stabilized soil overflow parking to reduce runoff
 - D3. Consider solar array on rink roof and plant vines on rink east/south walls for drop-in heat gain
 - D4. Explore possibility of green roofs
 - D5. Add infiltration swales for stormwater quantity and quality management
 - D6. Implement sustainable practices for park and facilities
 - D7. Focus tree care on mature trees, plant canopy and flowering trees
- E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety**
 - E1. Develop integrated pedestrian and bike circulation
 - E2. Increase awareness and upgrade entrances for ease and safety
 - E3. Improve car circulation and scenic experience; Renove road north of pavilion
 - E4. Reopen Rudisill Boulevard for shared entrance, Reopen road between pool parking and Rudisill Boulevard as one-way
 - E5. Improve appearance and organization of maintenance yard
 - E6. Rehabilitate pool building; Add bike rack
 - E7. Add boundary fence on west side
 - E8. Design Lifetime Sports Academy parking lot to fit in park environment
- F. Civic & Community Value**
 - F1. Improve park edges and drives; Restrict access to Ice Arena parking lot from Abbot Street
 - F2. Heighten awareness and upgrade neighborhood park use
 - F3. Improve appearance and access for passive and social recreation
 - F4. Retain regional facilities
- G. Public-Private Partnerships**
 - G1. Engage strong partners in park renewal
 - G2. Augment volunteer opportunities
 - G3. Increase neighborhood park advocacy

Sources:
Base maps from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department.
Aerial photography, 2004. McMillen Site Plan Northrup, 1999.
Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



Overall Park:
B1, B2, C1
F3, F4, G1,
G3



MCMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Client:
Board of Park Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
 Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

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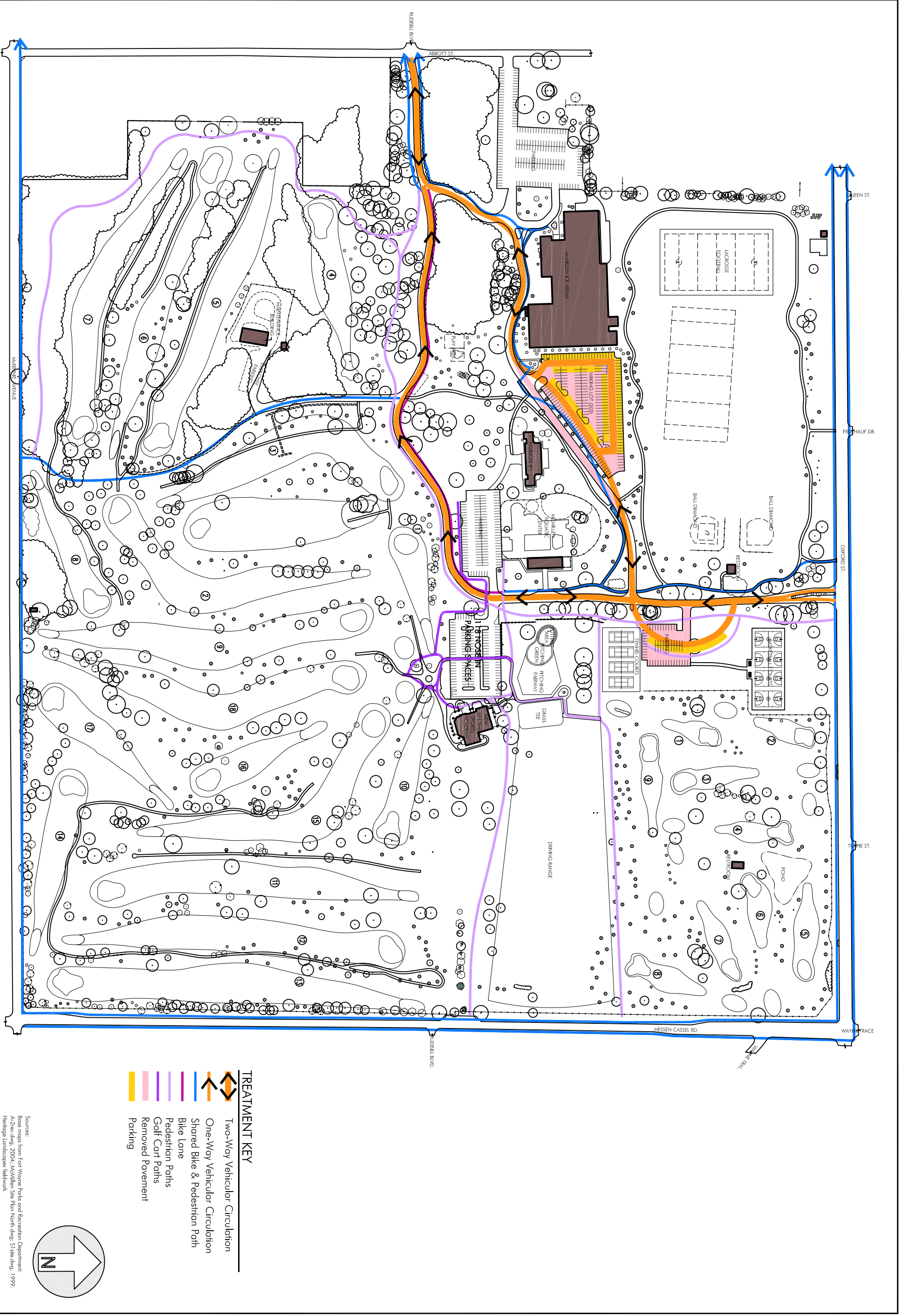
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Drawing Title:

McMillen Park
Circulation
Treatment Plan

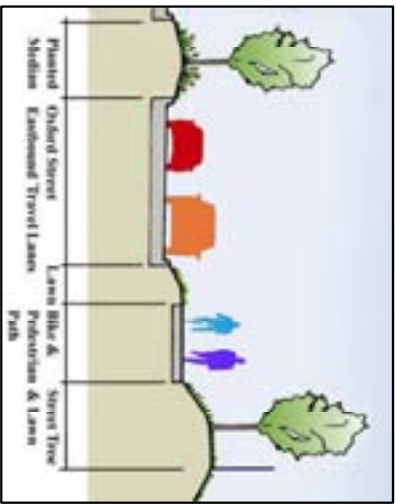
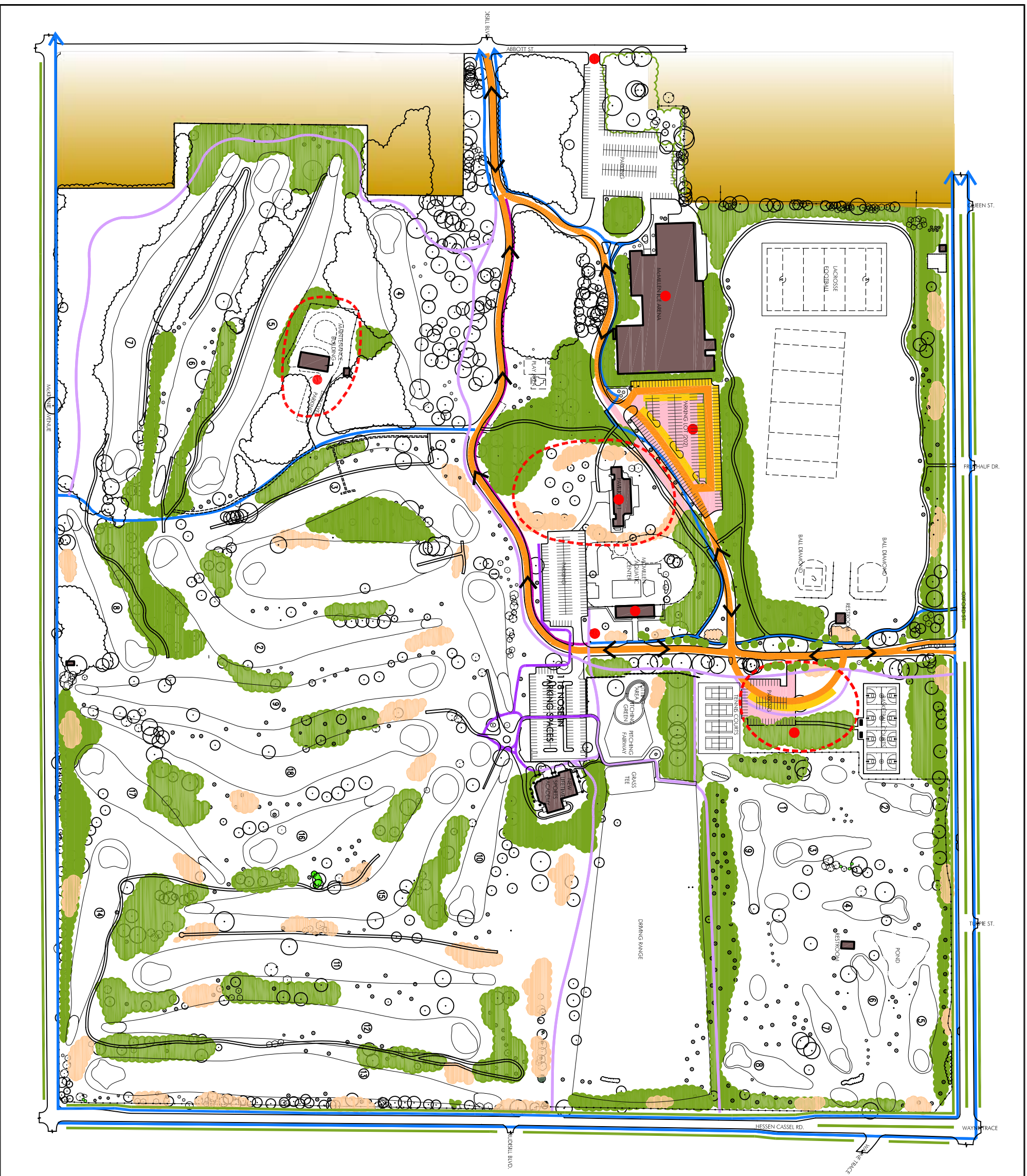
Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
CTP



- TREATMENT KEY**
- One-Way Vehicular Circulation
 - Shared Bike & Pedestrian Path
 - Bike Lane
 - Pedestrian Paths
 - Golf Cart Paths
 - Removed Pavement
 - Parking

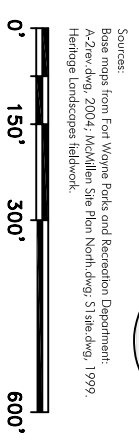
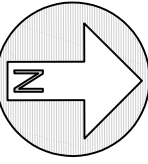
Sources:
 Base maps from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department.
 Aerial photography, 2004; Metairie, Site Plan Northrup, 5/18/04; 1999.
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



Typical Section along Oxford Street at Golf Course Edge Looking East with Shared Bike & Pedestrian Path, Street Trees, Berm, Lower Fence and Median. Not to scale.

TREATMENT KEY

- Two-Way Vehicular Circulation
- One-Way Vehicular Circulation
- Shared Bike & Pedestrian Path
- Bike Lane
- Pedestrian Paths
- Golf Cart Paths
- Removed Pavement
- Parking
- Vegetation
- Flowering Tree Massing
- Facility/Feature
- Use Area
- Future Park Expansion



Sources:
 Base maps from Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department.
 Aerial photography, 2004; McMillen Site Plan Northrup, S188.dwg, 1999.
 Heritage Landscapes Fieldwork.

MCMILLEN PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



Client:
Board of Park Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes Preservation Landscapes Architects & Planners
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Drawing Title:
McMillen Park Illustrative Treatment Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
ITTP

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



Appendix A: Landscape Chronology

The Fort Wayne Park system has a fascinating history. From its inception, the Fort Wayne Parks Department strove to establish a unified chain of parks, linking its various communities throughout the City. Each park was developed as a response to a different set of needs, which often included the dedication of the Parks Department to provide all of Fort Wayne's citizens with accessible parklands. In the case of McMillen Park, the development of the park arose from the recognition by the Parks Department that it had not provided a public park for communities in the southeast section of the City and from the generous contributions of private citizens, specifically Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen. Through the combined efforts of the local government and individual community members, the wooded farmland and fields transformed into McMillen Park.

The following landscape chronology provides an outline of the development of the Fort Wayne park system as a whole and includes detailed information regarding the evolution of McMillen Park. Each of the five parks and boulevard for which Heritage Landscapes is producing a cultural landscape report (Weisser, Shoaff, McMillen, and Foster Parks, and Rudisill Boulevard) includes a landscape chronology, which has been developed and organized to incorporate a wide diversity of sources, such as annual reports of the Board of Park Commissioners and of the Fort Wayne City Government; master plans by Charles Mulford Robinson and George E. Kessler; personal correspondences; and historical photographs and plans.

Note: As the name of the Department of Parks and Recreation has changed throughout time, Heritage Landscapes has simplified the number of name changes by using two titles. The Parks Department (PD) is used to signify the department name prior to 1950. The title Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is used after 1950.

Original Board of Park Commissioners Members:

- August W. Goers (First Superintendent)
- Colonel David N. Foster
- Oscar W. Tresselt
- Joseph M. Singmaster
- Ferdinand Meier

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX A: LANDSCAPE CHRONOLOGY

A letter or a combination of letters precedes each date listed in the landscape chronology. This signifies to which park or parks the reference applies. The key should be interpreted as such:

- A – All Fort Wayne Parks
- M – McMillen Park
- S – Shoaff Park
- W – Weisser Park
- F – Foster Park
- R – Rudisill Boulevard

* Need better source or clarification

See photograph

- Pre-1794 The Fort Wayne area is known as Ke-ki-on-ga, a Native American trading post and village of the Miami tribe.¹
- A 1794 October 22. Local Native Americans are defeated in battle by the U.S. Army and Fort Wayne is established and named after General Anthony Wayne.²
- M 1794 Historic trail along future McMillen Park becomes known as the Wayne Trace.³ The trail leads to the first fort in the area established by General Anthony “Mad” Wayne.⁴
- M 1790 General Josiah Harmar leads a U.S. Army detachment along the Wayne Trace to be defeated by the Miami Nation at the village of Ke-ki-on-ga.^{5*}
- M 1794 General Anthony Wayne and his army travel the Wayne Trace after building the first American fort at the Three Rivers.^{6*}
- M 1812 General William Henry Harrison uses the Wayne Trace to break the Native American siege of Fort Wayne.^{7*}
- A1829 Fort Wayne is incorporated as a town with a population of less than 500 people.⁸
- A1840 Fort Wayne is incorporated as a city with a population of 2,050 people.⁹
- A 1863 Henry M. Williams purchases the site of Anthony Wayne’s first fort for \$800 and gives it to the city to create Old Fort Park, the first city park.¹⁰
- A 1866-1886 Several public parks are created in Fort Wayne including Northside, Swinney, Hayden, Reservoir, and McCulloch Park.¹¹ Lawton Park, then called North Side Park, is purchased for establishment of the Indiana State Fair Grounds in 1866.¹²
- M 1880 Dale W. McMillen is born to a moderately successful farm family in Van Wert, Ohio.¹³

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX A: LANDSCAPE CHRONOLOGY

- A 1894 The Parks Department (PD) forms under the aegis of the Board of Public Works.¹⁴
- A 1894 May 28. C. A. Doswell fills the newly created Superintendent of Parks position. The City of Fort Wayne begins “Annual Reports of Head of Directors.”¹⁵
- A 1895 Col. David Foster heads a committee to investigate the formation of a municipal park board. He believes that Fort Wayne should have a city park within a ten minute walk of every home.¹⁶
- A 1896 August W. Goers serves as the first Park Superintendent under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Works. During his tenure, the Parks Board is given, purchases, and develops Lawton, Swinney, Reservoir, McCulloch, Hayden, Weisser and Lakeside Parks at a low cost to taxpayers.¹⁷
- A 1905 March 6. The Board of Park Commissioners forms due to passage of Cities and Towns Law by the state legislature. The law creates a Board of Park Commissioners independent of the Board of Public Works. August W. Goers is chosen as the first Superintendent serving both before and after the Park Board was established.¹⁸ Park Commissioners are appointed to serve four year terms as a service to the community¹⁹ without compensation for efforts.²⁰ Colonel David N. Foster, Oscar W. Tresselt, Joseph M. Singmaster, and Ferdinand Meier comprise the first board.²¹
- A 1905 In 1905 the park system consists of 8 parks totaling 110 acres.²²
- A 1906 The PD expresses a future need to provide more public parkland given foreseen population growth for 1910s.²³ The PD begins to secure land for a park in the Lakeside Park Addition.²⁴
- M 1906 Dale W. McMillen marries Agnes Stewart of Battle Creek, Michigan after studying business and law.²⁵
- A 1908 Superintendent Goers suggests to the mayor that, in addition to neighborhood parks, the City look to acquire a “larger and much more extensive pleasure park for driving, automobiling, golf, tennis, baseball, children’s play grounds and boating.”²⁶
- A 1909 Annual appropriations for park purposes is \$26,500, out of which \$10,500 was paid for Weisser Park.²⁷
- A 1909 The Superintendent’s of Parks Annual report states, that the Department of Public Parks’ nursery “started a few years ago has aptly repaid itself.”²⁸
- A 1909 A campaign of civic improvement begins in Fort Wayne. Professor Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago delivers a series of lecture on municipal improvement. Charles Mulford Robinson, a city planning expert from Rochester, New York, submits his comprehensive plans for the beautification of the city including parks and boulevards.²⁹

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX A: LANDSCAPE CHRONOLOGY

- A 1910 Charles Robinson develops the first comprehensive plan, *The Robinson Plan*, for parks and boulevards in Fort Wayne.^{30*}
- A 1910 In a report for the Fort Wayne Civic Improvement Association, Charles Mulford Robinson notes, "Most persons will say that a park is designed to be beautiful. So it is, but its purpose is also actively to serve. Passive beauty alone must not be the end sought in the system as a whole, and in an industrial city particularly – much more, for example, than in a capital city – there is need that the park system furnish recreative facilities. So the 'improvement' of existing park lands ought not to deal simply with their landscape development."³¹
- A 1910 Over 100,000 plants including “valuable and rare species” raised in the Department of Public Parks greenhouses are planted throughout the city parks.³²
- A 1910 Recommendations are made to secure equipped and supervised playgrounds in each of Fort Wayne's larger parks. An advisor notes that the city's parks were especially suitable playground sites, given their distribution and comparative nearness to homes; the compactness with which the city was built and difficulty of locating new sites for playgrounds; and the fact that the parks were already publicly owned.³³
- A 1910 Charles Mulford Robinson submits recommendations to the City of Park Wayne: 1. "Swinney, Lawton and Weiser [sic] Park need additions of area to correct their boundaries"; 2. "the further development of all the parks should be in accordance with carefully made plans"; 3. "playgrounds are much needed, but for the present there will be advantages in developing these in the parks, even if this has to be done by private initiative"; 4. "the best ideals of landscape beauty and social service should obtain in park development". "By no other means," he concluded, "is the higher side of the public life touched so easily, so pleasantly, and in so many ways."³⁴
- A 1910 Appropriations to the amount of \$18,791 are made for PD use during the year, including \$384.65 for a New Boulevard along St. Marys River.³⁵
- A 1911 A new park law gives the PD power to declare park districts and levy taxes on properties within that district for improvements within the taxed area. This is particularly relevant for funding boulevard improvements. The new law is copied from a successful park law in Indianapolis.³⁶
- A 1911 March 24. A proposal by landscape architect George E. Kessler presents two options for the City of Fort Wayne: He could be employed in continuous service over several years, or work out a general scheme quickly during the summer of 1911. Kessler is confident that the rushed job could be done “very comfortably,” but he felt that the Board would find the extended option “by far the most satisfactory.”³⁷
- A 1911 The Park Commission unanimously votes to recommend to the Board of Park Commissioners the employment of George E. Kessler of St. Louis as the city

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landscape architect at a salary of \$2,400 for the first year and \$2,000 for the succeeding years, with traveling expenses from Indianapolis and subsistence while in Fort Wayne. The Board votes to employ Kessler on the condition that his salary for the first year be paid from the special fund raised for the purpose of river and park improvement.³⁸

- A 1911 George Kessler, city landscape architect and planner, creates a master plan for the park and boulevard system of Fort Wayne. The plan embraces the acquisition of park and parkway lands along the rivers of the city. The plan calls to provide the city with river front improvements for a park system of nine miles in length and within easy walking distance of the majority of the population.³⁹
- A 1911 Annual appropriations for park purposes is \$27,700, out of which \$2,500 is used for the topographical survey and map of the city's river banks and abutting property.⁴⁰
- A 1911 An ordinance is introduced regulating the trimming, removal, planting and cutting of trees, shrubs, vines, hedges, and plants within the limits of public streets, alleys, thoroughfares, lawns, and parks. The ordinance confers "authority... upon the Board of Park Commissioners, providing for the issuance of licenses to tree trimmers and the assessment of fines for violation thereof." The five sections of the ordinance detail the specific rules, specifications, and regulations surrounding these concepts.⁴¹
- A/F 1911 Kessler notes that the river bends along the St. Marys and St Joseph Rivers make it possible for the city to acquire large tracts of land for future city parks and playgrounds. He suggests that within these river frontage parks, boulevards should be constructed along both sides of the rivers within the park properties to take advantage of the scenery and divide private and public lands. Placing parks along the rivers will preserve the lands for the enjoyment of the people and allow for connections between existing and new parks.⁴²
- A/R/F 1912 George Kessler, city landscape architect, lambastes the city government for relying solely on the generosity of two wealthy citizens without the city itself having the resolve to provide public recreation grounds for its citizens. He concedes in his annual report that communities are reluctant to take on debt burdens and the presence of many conditions that prevent the acquisition of lands required by his plans. He applauds the property owners of Rudisill Boulevard for urging the city to take action on improving Rudisill and Anthony Boulevards. He notes that the improvement of Rudisill will inspire other residential areas to request similar treatment. Regarding Foster Park, Kessler indicates that the city has at once an opportunity for a park supported by "a boating scheme as well as a border boulevard, which will immediately attract to itself a residential section... I do not know of any other one property which would deserve, so much as this, immediate attention and a very considerable improvement." He proposes continuing a parkway along the St. Marys River between Foster and Swinney Parks. Kessler also stresses the importance of a comprehensive scheme of children's playgrounds.⁴³

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- A 1912 The PD upper level staff includes George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect; Marriott Price, Engineer; August W. Goers, Superintendent; Lillian C. Busch, Chief Bureau of Assessment; Carl J. Getz, Forester; and Charles J. Steiss, Secretary.⁴⁴
- A 1912 Carl J. Getz, the newly appointed first City Forester, reports that Fort Wayne is fortunate to have few tree diseases. Getz supervises two forces of foresters trained in “practical shade tree preservation” that service the city with two large, single horse wagons. Training consists of “eradication and controlling tree diseases by the employment of power sprays; the symmetrical trimming of street, shade and lawn trees, the pruning of fruit trees, planting and transplanting of shade trees; tree surgery, etc.”⁴⁵
- A 1912 Spring. At the request of the Board of Park Commissioners, the City Council divides the city into four park districts roughly bounded by Calhoun Street North and South, and by the Pennsylvania and Wabash Railroads East and West.⁴⁶
- A 1912 The Board of Park Commissioners desires parks with large forest areas for the provision of shade, “without which park areas are of little use.”⁴⁷
- A 1912 March 9. A formal application to the Council asking for a \$200,000 bond issue is drafted by Park Board President Foster and approved and signed by Board members. The document reads, “The civic improvement committee and the special advisory committee appointed at a mass meeting of Fort Wayne citizens to assist in devising the best method to carry out the park and river improvements, recommended by Landscape Architect George E. Kessler, have united in a unanimous request... that it ask your honorable body to issue the sum of \$200,000 in bonds, the proceeds of which to be used in acquiring ownership of our river banks and, as a rule, inexpensive parks and park strips contiguous thereto and such other park properties as there may be left to acquire.” The Park Board examines the river banks and makes a cost estimate for acquiring parks, park strips, and river banks. The final estimate is accompanied by three maps, each some fifteen feet long, showing in detail the grounds proposed to purchase should the issue of bonds be made.⁴⁸
- A 1912 Because only eight of the city’s ten wards are along the river banks, the Park Board proposes that a portion of money derived from the sale of bonds for park and river improvements should be used for the purchase of a large park of 90 to 100 acres, to be located in the southeast park district.⁴⁹
- A 1912 July 12. Detailed rules governing the planting, trimming and removal of trees are adopted. The rules are established in great depth and comprised a variety of considerations including, for example, a prohibition on tying horses to city shade trees and a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of various tree types.⁵⁰
- A 1912 Superintendent Goers reports that 2500 shrubs were set out in the fall, in the City’s various parks.⁵¹ He also instructs to plant Mulberry trees in the parks.⁵²

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- A 1912 December. After two years of delayed laws and actions, the Board of Park Commissioners presents George E. Kessler's suggestions and plans for the purchase of river front property and adjacent vacant lands to the public in 1913. Rising property rates create a sense of urgency for land acquisition.⁵³
- A 1913 March. Extensive flooding in Fort Wayne focuses public attention on flood protection and leads to the creation of the River Improvement Association.⁵⁴
- A 1913 Park use in Fort Wayne increases as parks are continually used by residents. The Park Commissioner Secretary reports that "2619 tennis court permits were issued; 273 for baseball games; 41 for foot ball; of picnics, socials and family reunions there were an average of nearly two per day."⁵⁵
- A 1913 The Park Commissioners reports that the "purpose of the park commission [is] to make the parks of Fort Wayne not simply pictures of beauty, but to make them active agencies of social service. As public places they perform a service and have an effect, grater perhaps than we can measure, upon the tired nerves and brains of the thousands of people who visit them. The park area should be increased to a proportion of one acre to every hundred of population... [for an] acreage of seven hundred, while now we only have two hundred and twenty-seven."⁵⁶
- A 1914 Forty band concerts are given in the parks, five in each of the eight larger parks, with a total attendance of 50,000 people. Park improvements include the addition of a sanitary public comfort station, sewer, water main, drinking fountain and additional lights at Weisser Park; extension of water mains, construction of a wading pool, a drinking fountain and grading and graveling of additional foot paths at Foster Park; and a large amount of filling on the west side of Broadway south of the Bluffton Road bridge, with the view of making a park strip approach to the entrance to Foster Park.⁵⁷
- A 1914 The Parks Board decides to increase the number of tennis courts and baseball diamonds after "The demand for tennis courts and baseball diamonds exceeded the facilities provided...."⁵⁸
- A 1914 Carl J. Getz assumes the role of Park Superintendent (1914-1917), replacing August W. Goers, who retires but remains the Assistant Superintendent. The Superintendent's job description and duties are combined with that of the City Forester.⁵⁹
- A 1914 Sanitary drinking fountains are placed in all parks.⁶⁰
- A 1915 The Fort Wayne Parks System is praised in a local magazine. "Few cities in this country of the size of Fort Wayne, can boast of so complete and so well distributed a park system as has already been secured for the city. It is the aim of Fort Wayne's Board of Park Commissioners to eventually secure for our city so complete and so

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well distributed a system of public parks that one will be located within ten minutes' walk of every resident of the city."⁶¹

- A 1915 Attendance in the parks increases tenfold over the past decade. Twenty tennis courts are maintained, six baseball diamonds, benches, picnic tables, pavilions, refectories, wading pools, basketball courts, swings, play apparatus, sanitary drinking fountains and sanitary public comfort stations are provided or soon will be in all the larger parks.⁶²
- A 1915 Fort Wayne's population of 74,352 exceeds the population of Evansville to become "Indiana's Second City."⁶³
- A 1915 Circa. American Chestnut Blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) affects Indiana.⁶⁴
- A 1915 The Report of the Board of Park Commissioners realizes the importance of parks stating, "Considered from this point of view ornamental streets or boulevards and public gardens, well equipped with trees, shrubbery and flowers, are not luxuries but necessary elements in the great work of advancing the general happiness of the citizen. They tend to meet a human want by increasing for everybody the opportunities for enjoying that which is beautiful in nature."⁶⁵ "The paramount purpose of parks and park systems, therefore, is to offer to all the citizens, young and old, ample opportunities for innocent pleasures and for such healthful exercise as will strengthen and promote the physical well-being of the participants."⁶⁶
- A 1915 The Park Board states that sufficiently large and equipped parks should be near the homes of people: "Extensive park areas fit for occasional excursions, outings, and for driving may be located at some distance outside of the city limits; but the recreational parks, destined to be used often—daily if possible—by women and children and by the citizens of slender means, should be developed in the very heart of our residential districts."⁶⁷
- A 1916 October. A city planning exhibit is held under the auspices of the Woman's Club League. The exhibit is organized by John E. Lathrop, director of the city planning department of the American City Bureau. Following the exhibit, an automobile tour of the city is led by Lee J. Ninde, president of the Indian Real Estate Exchange.⁶⁸
- A 1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners recommends: "We could quadruple with profit the facilities our parks now afford for skating, tennis, basket ball, base ball, croquet, etc., and we ought speedily to add boating, swimming, and much additional play apparatus, and greatly increase our facilities for securing light refreshments, and add supper conveniences, such as are demanded for family reunions and those of church and fraternal organizations. The band concerts we have provided throughout the summer season have been enjoyed by many thousands, and are to be continued in the coming year."⁶⁹ The report also states the necessity for more base ball diamonds and tennis courts in the parks. Acquisition of sufficient

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open park area for a public golf links as soon as possible is important. More play apparatus should also be installed, including at least one sand box in each of the larger parks. “These improvements should be made as speedily as funds permit until our parks, the people’s playgrounds, have been equipped to the fullest extent possible. Recreation in all proper forms in our parks tends to endear them to the people.”⁷⁰

- A 1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners states “Exactly what our park and boulevard system represents as an asset to the city, is not generally understood. It may be a surprise to many of our citizens to learn that the value of the park and boulevard lands is approximately seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.”⁷¹
- M 1916 Dale W. McMillen moves to Fort Wayne from Ohio and quickly establishes himself as significant and successful agricultural businessman.⁷²
- A 1917-1918 The U.S. is involved in World War I, which causes anti-German sentiment to progress throughout the nation and Fort Wayne.
- A 1917 The state legislature passes a park law that enables cities to bond up to a percentage of the park lands assessed value. This provides funding for city parks for the next several decades.⁷³
- A 1917 Adolph Jaenicke ascends to the position of Superintendent of Parks and City Forester. As his career progresses, he is known as the "city beautifier" because of his achievements with Jaenicke Gardens, the Rose Garden in Lakeside Park and the Children's Flower Growing Association.⁷⁴
- A 1917 An annual report inventory lists 14 tennis courts in the city.⁷⁵
- A 1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners states, “Until the close of the war with the central powers of Europe, in which our country is now engaged, it will not be the policy of this Board to undertake any considerable amount of new work requiring payment by special assignment. We do, however, contemplate the opening of a 100 foot boulevard from the Broadway pumping station on mile south to the St. Marys River, at which point the county commissioners are expecting to shortly erect a new bridge to connect with the highway on the south bank, thus giving a much needed shorter approach to the city from that direction ... This Boulevard will strike, at the St. Marys river, the far end of Foster Park and thus add to its accessibility. It is expected the Broadway street car line will eventually be extended along this Boulevard to the river.”⁷⁶
- A 1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners states “The writer has never seen anywhere such a disposition to the “Cow-Path Habit” as in our city. It is really disheartening to see the people walking upon the grass and making these ‘cow-paths’ in the immediate vicinity of a walk that is provided for them. The custodians of the

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different parks will be instructed to endeavor to break up this miss-use of our lawns the coming season.”⁷⁷

- A 1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners notes that Troy, New York lost 1,500 large elm trees in one year. The report recommends “Only concerted action can save the trees in this city. The Council should pass an ordinance to have the city trees regularly cared for by creating a fund and turning the care of the trees over to the Park Board.” The report recommends that street trees should be planted, sprayed and pruned by the Forestry Department (a branch of the Park Department). The ordinance prohibiting the planting of trees other than those permitted by the present law should be strictly enforced. Another ordinance should be passed forbidding the planting of wild trees from the woods.⁷⁸
- A 1918 The first public swimming pool opens in Lawton Park.⁷⁹
- A 1918 State-wide prohibition laws pass in Indiana.⁸⁰
- A 1918 Fort Wayne has seventeen parks covering 325 acres, with one acre of parkland to each 361 inhabitants. The cost is now \$190,000 and value is \$1,100,000. This is an increase from 1916, when Fort Wayne had seventeen parks covering 228 acres, with a population per acre of 363 people. The cost of grounds and buildings was \$80,978, and the value totaled \$700,000. Fort Wayne was third in acre average to population in the state of Indiana, following Indianapolis and South Bend.⁸¹
- A 1918 Adolph Jaenicke, Park Superintendent and City Forester, notes “our trees... need badly a thorough pruning and spraying. It is disgraceful to see so many trees with broken and dead limbs hanging down. I would urge the Park Board to try to pass a more stringent tree ordinance, so that all the trees of the City may be looked after systematically, at least once a year.”⁸²
- A 1919 Winter. Indiana Legislature enacts an increased levy for park purposes from five to nine cents to a minimum of ten and a maximum of twenty cents.⁸³
- A/F/W 1920 214 dead trees are removed from parks and along city streets, nearly all of which were killed by scale. In Weisser Park, seventy-two dead trees were removed, and in Foster Park, forty-six, all of which were killed by insect pests. At least 300 more dead trees are still standing at the beginning of 1921. “We must enlighten our citizens as to the danger caused by insects to our trees, or else we shall have an epidemic of wholesale tree destruction such as they have had in some of our eastern cities.”⁸⁴
- A 1921 Recommendation from the Board of Park Commissioners to add two tracts of land to the park system: 120 acres between the present line of Foster Park and Broadway extended south of the St. Marys River (to be specially adapted for a public golf course); and a 100 acre wooded tract in the southeast part of the city, near the International Harvester Company.⁸⁵

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- A 1921 The Forestry Department secures about 7,000 trees from the sale of a nursery near Indianapolis. Most of these trees are set out in the different parks with the balance put into the city's nursery. "A pitiful condition existed in Fort Wayne in regard to our trees between the curb and sidewalk." We have 55,000 trees along our streets and they are, without exception, affected by different kinds of scale."⁸⁶
- A 1921 Recommendations are made to obtain additional playground apparatus for all the different parks and to approach the Council about buying suitable land for a golf course in Fort Wayne. Foster Park neighborhood is suggested as suitable.⁸⁷
- A 1922 The Board of Park Commissioners notes the importance of parks with "Park acquisition and park beautification is as old as the history of the human race. Not many of us realize that God Almighty was the first great landscape architect ... He knew the value of river banks, and we may be sure He did not leave them in the unsightly condition of ours in Fort Wayne."⁸⁸
- A 1922 Frederick B. Shoaff is appointed to the Board of Park Commissioners.⁸⁹
- A 1926 The boulevard system, a subject to which the Park Board has paid much attention in recent years, is extended, improved, and beautified in 1926.⁹⁰
- A 1927 Fort Wayne issues the first bonds to raise capital for park improvements.⁹¹
- A 1928 Arthur Shurcliff, landscape architect, is hired by the city to survey the existing park system.⁹²
- A 1929 A 1911 amendment to the Indiana Cities and Towns Act of 1905 made it obligatory on the City Council to include on its annual levy a sum of not less than five cents nor more than nine cents on each \$100 of the city's assessed valuation, the fund thus derived to be expended under the judgment of the Board for park purposes. As a result, a friendly rivalry springs up between cities striving to excel in park acquisition and improvement.⁹³
- A 1929 The city recently has an option upon an 80 acre tract of land, half timbered and half cleared, in the southeast section of the city at \$750.00 per acre. Around 1910, this land was indicated by celebrated landscape engineer George E. Kessler as an optimal site for a city park. The Park Commissioners in 1929 feel that the city should purchase the land: the timbered forty for shade during the heated term and the cleared forty for tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a football field, and a running course.⁹⁴
- A 1930 The Superintendent of Parks and City Forester comments, "There never was a more disastrous year in the growing of plants and trees than the year of 1930." "However," he added, "as this cannot be changed, we will try to do our best to improve the existing conditions." The very cold spring's night frosts ruined the city's tulip beds, and the spring show of plant bulb exhibits couldn't be enjoyed.⁹⁵

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- A 1930 The Park Police are commissioned to patrol parks.⁹⁶
- A 1931 The Forestry Department reports that the city has too many poplar and soft maple trees. Because it represents an expensive undertaking, the Federated Relief Agency offers assistance and over 1,500 poplar trees are cut down without any cost to the Park Board or property owners.⁹⁷
- A 1931 The department of Tree Preservation asserts that it can not adequately serve the needs of the City's street trees and needs more money for pruning and spraying.⁹⁸
- A 1931 The Superintendent of Parks reports that despite decreased funding, the City is able (with the aid of the Federated Relief Agency) to do more than expected.⁹⁹
- A 1931 The Park Commissioners report that 1931 was a record year for the city's parks. Great economic distress and unemployment in the community meant that "at no time... have the recreational features of our parks been so generally enjoyed." With the exception of golf, no fees are charged for the use of park grounds or amenities.¹⁰⁰
- A 1931 Recreational facilities in the Fort Wayne parks include 56 tennis courts, 7 baseball diamonds, 2 swimming pools, 14 supervised playgrounds, 2 bridle paths, and 21 horseshoe courts.¹⁰¹
- A 1931 In early 1931, 21 horseshoe courts are established in 7 of the city's larger parks: Foster, Franke, Lawton, Memorial, East Swinney, Lakeside, and Weisser.¹⁰²
- M/W 1931 The Superintendent of Parks reports that "Weisser Park is much too small" and expresses hope that the citizens of Fort Wayne will put pressure on the city to acquire property that has been set aside in the southeastern section of the city, known as Brames Woods, which would soon be developed as McMillen Park. In the past few years, some members of the community pushed for a swimming pool in the small park. The Park Board consented and, just before the project was set to begin, the Weisser Park Community Association announces that it, in fact, changed its mind and did not want the pool. They explain that "there was quite a negro settlement in the ward and as citizens and taxpayers colored people would have the right to use it. The Association fears that such use would be "distasteful to white people". No swimming pool is constructed: a move that the Superintendent believes saved Weisser Park because the pool was too large for the small park. Brames Woods, he argues has "plenty of room for a good, substantial swimming pool".¹⁰³
- A 1932 Early Spring. The work of constructing a river boulevard and parkway along the east and west sides of the St. Joseph River northward of the city began in 1931 and is resumed. In a short period of time, the project succeeds in blotting out approximately ten acres of "the most unsightly river bank land to be found anywhere in our city and out of it [make] a river driveway and park of surpassing beauty."

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According to the Superintendent of Parks, the work opens the public's eyes to the potential of the river bank as a community asset.¹⁰⁴

A 1933 Annual Reports from the Board of Park Commissioners are discontinued through 1946 due to the need for public conservation on account of the Great Depression and, later, World War II.¹⁰⁵

A 1933 A debate emerges at the annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Park Departments over whether or not to sell "3.2 beer" in the parks. Colonel Foster comments, "Our Park Board in Fort Wayne has not thought it wise to give our gold professional the privilege of selling that new 'soft drink'. We have been a little afraid that it was just not the thing to put before our boys and girls. Perhaps the time may come when me [sic] might regard it as a soft drink... At any rate we have not felt we have wanted to permit the sale of 3.2 in our parks and on our golf course."¹⁰⁶ Mr. Byron Hattersley adds, "I do not believe that believe that beer should be sold in our parks with the exception of our golf course. If we do not sell beer at our golf course, we are apt to lose patronage because the other golf courses serve it, I cannot see any objection for a family picnic to take beer with them."¹⁰⁷

A 1933 The issue of children on tennis courts is discussed at the 1933 annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Park Departments. Frederick B. Shoaff explains that Fort Wayne Board of Park Commissioners' policy is to allow children under the age of twelve to play until noon every day with the exception of Sundays and holidays.¹⁰⁸

A 1933 Race is an issue in the parks. A delegate to the 1933 annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Park Departments asks if rules concerning children on tennis courts also apply to "colored people". Mr. Jaenicke replies, "The colored people are naturally born lazy and do not like any strong exertion. We have very few colored people playing tennis and we have never had in all this time any complaint from them. We have Japanese people, and they play tennis very well." He added that it "colored" people should come to the courts, the policy was to "make them feel at home... do not oppose them, but try to please them."¹⁰⁹

A 1933 The Board of Park Commissioners receives from their Park levy only about half what they formerly received and lacks the funds to provide necessary watchmen for their parks. As a result, they are unable to control abuse of park property such as adults breaking playground apparatus for children and families swimming in lily ponds among delicate and valuable species.¹¹⁰

A 1933 The Board of Park Commissioners laments the great burden that is put upon them when the City Council requests that the Board take over the care and protection of the City's over 50,000 street trees. Until that time, little municipal attention was paid to their maintenance, and they became so badly infested with worms and scale that many were dying.¹¹¹

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- A 1933 Appropriations for the PD are cut so dramatically that “every possible economy had to be applied for the most necessary repair work”, including park upkeep, playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and the city Forestry Department.¹¹²
- A 1934 Parks Commissioner Frederick B. Shoaff is elected president.¹¹³
- M 1936 December 18. Frederick B. Shoaff Sr., President of the City Park Board, announces that Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen are giving 74 acres of land to the City to be used as a park site. (Dale W. McMillen, “Mr. Mac,” is the founder of Central Soya, Inc., one of the world’s largest soybean processing operations.¹¹⁴) The grounds, situated in the extreme southeast section of the city, are almost a perfect rectangle and contain both a wooded area and large open section that could be put to any manner of uses. Land purchased from Mr. Novick and the Volzes faces Abbot Street and provides a large entrance into the park. Forty percent of the land is an unspoiled piece of woods, containing magnificent deciduous forest trees, consisting in part of white, red, swamp white, burr and pin oaks, basswood or linden, American beech, American elm, shaggy bark and bitternut hickories, white and black ashes, wild cherry, and red and sugar maples. Beneath these trees is an undergrowth of smaller trees such as flowering dogwoods, ironwood, blue beech, hawthorns and numerous native shrubs, and a ground cover of wild flowers and many other native plants of Indiana.¹¹⁵
- A 1941 The PD hires the first full-time recreation director.¹¹⁶
- A 1941 The preservation of the City’s elm trees begins with PD Superintendent A. Jaenicke’s appeal to the city council for \$5,000 to battle the “elm tree beetle and canker worm”. Extensive efforts continued over the next 30 years, and are well documented in the Annual Reports.¹¹⁷
- A/M 1944 An extensive redesign of Fort Wayne Parks Systems is proposed in the *Fort Wayne Long Range Recreation Plan*, conducted for the city by the National Recreation Association. The plan divides the city into neighborhoods that include Foster, Weisser, and McMillen Parks. The three parks each have a playfield and playground, while Foster and McMillen have indoor recreational centers. A large parcel of land to the east of McMillen Park is highlighted as a proposed park acquisition.¹¹⁸
- A 1944 The National Recreation Association publishes the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana's *Long Range Recreation Plan*. The plan includes a variety of findings and recommendations, including: "the city should be commended for its increasing recognition of the importance of public recreation as an essential municipal function" and "playfield facilities for youth and adults are deficient in many sections of the city". Recommendations are very specific and treat topics such as the acquisition of additional acreage, expansion of playfields, playgrounds, and other outdoor recreation facilities, and the need for a stronger budget.¹¹⁹

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- M/W 1946 The Board of Park commissioners recommend the installation of lighting at the Weisser Playground and a lighted hardball diamond at McMillen Park.¹²⁰
- M 1946 McMillen Park now offers four ball diamonds (one lighted for night play), six tennis courts, five horseshoe courts, a football field and a model airport for miniature planes. Thousands gather for family reunions and picnics in the large pavilion throughout the summer. It is constructed of rustic timbers and cut stone and provides four fireplaces for picnic cooking. Roomy parking lots accommodate many automobiles. McMillen Park is noted for its beautiful spacious grass acres and its fine forest.¹²¹
- A 1946 Twenty-one weekly dances are conducted at Weisser Park, Forest Park, Reservoir Park, McCormick and Memorial Playgrounds with an attendance of 1,098 teens.¹²²
- M/F 1946 Practice archery ranges are provided at McMillen and Foster Parks.¹²³
- A 1946 A 1944 *Long Range Recreation Plan* is the basis for developments in the Parks and for Recreation. A priority schedule of more than forty proposals was set up in this plan. Several of these proposals have been developed and others are in the process of development at the present.”¹²⁴
- A 1947 Summer. The State Target Meet is held at McMillen Park in July. It is a two-day championship archery competition. As part of the playground program baseball instruction is offered at Weisser and McMillen Parks, among others. 150 boys ages 8-16 take part in two leagues, and 196 games are played, excluding a playoff. More than 15,000 persons used the facilities of the golf driving range in Foster Park, southeast of the Municipal Golf Course. Girl scouts used the public park facilities in the following manner: Foster Day Camp (210 participated); McMillen Park-training course (23 participated); Foster Park “Scouts Own” (200 participated); troop cookouts in all parks (500 participated).¹²⁵
- A 1947 The year 1947 sees the greatest public demand for and use of all Park and Recreation facilities in the 42 year history of the PD. The only park structure enclosed and heated is in Indian Village Park, and it is used by various groups 280 days throughout the year. 50,000 tickets were issued to the municipal golf course.¹²⁶
- M/F 1947 The McMillen Park baseball diamond is lighted for night play. A golf driving range is put into operation at Foster Park and over 12,000 persons participate during the season.¹²⁷
- A 1947 “During the past six or seven years there has been no increase in the park acreage but there has been a substantial growth in recreation facilities. However, we realize that both the area of park lands and recreation facilities must be further expanded. The need for this is of course, due in part to a growing population, but perhaps still more to the decrease in the working hours of the modern week with the resulting increase of leisure time for the larger part of our population.”¹²⁸

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- M/W/F 1947 Chain link fencing is installed at Foster Park Croquet Court (360 linear feet), McMillen Park Airport (500 linear feet) and Weisser Park (75 linear feet). Merry-go-rounds are installed in Weisser Park.¹²⁹
- M 1948 A swimming pool at McMillen Park is constructed at a cost of \$105,000.¹³⁰
- M 1948 The installation of a swimming pool in McMillen Park is made possible thanks to a generous donation from the McMillen Foundation. The pool is planned to meet an outstanding need to which attention was called in a 1944 study and survey made by the National Recreation Association of the Fort Wayne's Park and Recreational facilities which resulted in a long-range plan for future development. Plans calls for a diving and wading pool for small children, in addition to a swimming pool.¹³¹
- M 1948-1971 McMillen Park is the traditional site of the News-Sentinel Fourth of July fireworks display for public enjoyment.¹³²
- A 1948 The Board of Park Commissioners reported at the end of the year that in the years to come, "there should be a substantial increase in the size of two of our present larger parks and an additional park area should be secured in the northeastern part of our city having a size of 100 or more acres."¹³³
- M 1948 Sturdy drinking fountains and fireplaces of cut stone are erected at McMillen Park, Hamilton Park, Kettler Park, and Franke Park.¹³⁴
- A 1948 A program of replacing old tennis net posts with modern ratchet type posts begins. Twenty-one courts are changed at Weisser, Swinney, Foster, and Packard Parks, and Lafayette Playground.¹³⁵
- A/M/W 1948 A total of 14,880 square feet of chain link fence are erected as backstops for tennis courts, ball diamonds, and protective fences at a number of Fort Wayne locations, including: McMillen Park hard ball backstop, 720 sq. ft.; Weisser Park tennis courts, 1650 sq. ft.; Weisser Park soft ball backstop, 450 sq. ft.; Weisser Park along Eckhart Street, 2100 sq. ft.¹³⁶
- A 1949 Summer. A polio epidemic closes all city summer swimming facilities.¹³⁷
- M 1949 August 13. A new pool at McMillen Park is dedicated. The McMillen Foundation, Inc. donates \$95,000 for the construction of the 250,000-gallon pool that can accommodate 550 people. The 50-foot-wide pool includes an 82-foot shallow area at 3-5 feet deep and a 35-foot diving area at 11 feet deep. A newspaper photograph shows a diving board and the gridded concrete paving and a five-foot high chain link fence surrounding the pool. American elm (*Ulmus americana*), planted approximately 30 feet on center, frame the pool. Although officially dedicated, the pool will not open for public use until the following summer as a result of a citywide polio

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epidemic.¹³⁸ The pool is touted as the finest in the Midwest because of the filtration system technologies involved.¹³⁹

- M 1949 Over 4,000 people attend the dedication of the new McMillen Park pool on August 13 and 14, 1949. The pool is presented to the city by Mr. Harold H. McMillen on behalf of the McMillen Foundation, Inc. The program includes a water carnival with a cast of 175 featuring a variety of swimming demonstrations, water ballet, novelty candle race, life-saving demonstrations, diving exhibitions, and other numbers with personnel trained by the American Red Cross.¹⁴⁰
- M 1949 McMillen Park's new swimming pool, made possible through a \$95,000 contribution from the McMillen Foundation, is considered one of the finest swimming pools in the Midwest. The pool has a capacity for 248,000 gallons of water and a modern filtration system. The area consists of a shallow pool 50 by 82 feet and a diving pool, 35 by 50 feet. The shallow pool is three to five feet deep and the diving pool is eleven feet deep.¹⁴¹
- A 1949 The PD focuses on programming for senior citizens.¹⁴² This is part of a larger trend in the augmentation of PD staff focused on recreation and programs after the World War II.¹⁴³
- A 1949 Only one case of Elm Disease is found in Fort Wayne in 1949, and in an effort to prevent future infection, a new mist sprayer is purchased and some 11,000 trees are sprayed.¹⁴⁴ However, this only amounts to approximately one sixth of the city's trees. "If control spraying is to be completely effective the entire city must be sprayed."¹⁴⁵
- M 1949 The McMillen Foundation supplies funds to install twelve overhead-type sliding doors for the McMillen Park pavilion, allowing for its use for several additional months in the spring and fall.¹⁴⁶
- A 1949 The Board of Park Commissioners note in its Annual Report that "it is all important that only good varieties of trees are chosen and that they are properly spaced when planted" in order to ensure a healthy future for the city's trees.¹⁴⁷
- A 1949 In providing the public with picnic facilities, thirty new tables are constructed and forty repaired. In addition, drinking fountains and fire places are erected at a number of parks, including Foster, Weisser, and McMillen Parks.¹⁴⁸
- M 1950 The McMillen pool opens in the summer for public use despite temporary closures for adjusting a new filter system to mitigate the soft quality and high pH of municipal water.¹⁴⁹
- M 1950 Fall. Sidewalks are placed around the new swimming pool at McMillen Park.¹⁵⁰
- A 1950 The planting of elm trees is discontinued, but a great deal of trimming and planting of new trees and shrubs of other varieties takes place in 1950.¹⁵¹

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- M 1950 McMillen and Memorial Pools are planted with flowering shrubs.¹⁵²
- A 1950 A total of 6,860 square feet of chain link fencing are erected as backstops for ball diamonds, square dancing areas, and protective fences at a number of locations, including: Foster Park softball back stop; Foster Park square dance area; McMillen Park Tot Pool fence.¹⁵³
- M 1950 The areas surrounding the two new pools at McMillen and Memorial Parks are planted with 452 shrubs.¹⁵⁴
- A 1950 The growth of Park and Recreational services in 1950 increases the amount of painting necessary in Fort Wayne parks. The Weisser Park Comfort Station; McMillen Swimming Pool, Park Storage Garage, Park Bleachers; and Forest Park Comfort Stations are all painted or stained this year.¹⁵⁵
- M 1950 Fort Wayne's four outdoor swimming pools, including McMillen Park, open to the public on Saturday, June 10 and close for the season on September 4.¹⁵⁶
- M 1950 August 2. The 1950 City-Wide Swim Meet finals take place at McMillen Pool.¹⁵⁷
- M 1950 Annual attendance at the McMillen Park Pool is 40, 437, the highest of any Fort Wayne outdoor pool.¹⁵⁸
- M 1950 The McMillen Park pool is improved with the installation of 2 catch basins, 125 lineal feet of glazed tile, and 3,723 feet on concrete walk with gutters.¹⁵⁹
- A 1950 The Superintendent of Parks and City Forester remarks, "It is our belief that 'the family that plays together, stays together'." Although intended for children, playgrounds are intended to be used by entire families together whenever possible.¹⁶⁰
- M 1950 McMillen continues to lead all pavilions for usage. During this year, 141 groups reserve the west end, 122 use the east end, and 37 groups occupy the entire pavilion.¹⁶¹
- M 1951 May. The McMillen Foundation donates approximately 40 acres of cornfields to the east of McMillen Park for the expansion of the park. The park now encompasses 114 acres.¹⁶²
- M 1951 Summer. The brick farmhouse and wooden barn in the McMillen Park addition are "remodeled." The 1.5 story farmhouse becomes the caretaker's house and the former barn adjoining the outdoor square dance area is used as a lounge and concession stand. Remodeling of the barn entails replacing the stone foundation with concrete and the addition of a band platform to the south side of the barn. Preservation of the pre-1850 barn includes the retention of the hay lofts, roof, and hand-hewn, 8 x 8 oak

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timbers. New knotty pine siding is chosen “in keeping with the architecture of the barn.”¹⁶³

- M/R 1951 Summer to Fall. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) workers rough grade, install drainage tiles, fine grade, and seed the former cornfield at the McMillen Park addition. Planting includes several hundred trees and flowering shrubs. Several tons of broken, removed pavement are hauled to the new area from the repaving of Rudisill and Anthony boulevards in order to form the foundation of the parking lots at the north and south edges of the park addition. New parking accommodates almost 1,000 vehicles. 7,000 cubic yards of gravel is used to construct the road that winds through the addition. Lighting includes “modern’ fluorescent lights on high standard. Other park features include bleachers for 600 spectators, one ball diamond, and a square dance area. Construction of a new square dance area includes a base fill, a three-inch concrete layer, and a one-inch asphalt layer for the dancing floor. The area measures 100 by 200 feet and will accommodate 100 sets of dancers, or 800 persons, at one time (1 set of dancers includes 8 people). Planned features include three additional ball diamonds and a 40-acre children’s play center with a pony track, merry-go-round, an area for field games, picnic areas, and drinking fountains.¹⁶⁴
- M 1951 December. The McMillen Foundation acquires and donates 40 acres as an addition to McMillen Park and supplies funds for improvement. Plan for development are prepared by F. Allen organization. Work begins in summer 1951, including grading and installation of tile drainage system. A large barn on premises is reconstructed into a lounge or pavilion for use with hard surfaced floor 100 x 200 feet for square dancing. The old residence is remodeled for caretaker’s home. Five softball diamonds are leveled and backstops provided.¹⁶⁵
- M 1951 Planting program at McMillen Park begins.¹⁶⁶
- M 1951 Plans are developed for the improvement of the McMillen Park addition. Four inch water line to service area is installed by the City. The PD fine grades, fertilizes and seeds the area. Work is completed by September 10. Simonds, West and Blair, landscape architects who designed the original plan for McMillen Park, are again employed to design the landscaping. Approximately 60% of the trees and shrubs shown on this plan are planted during late fall.¹⁶⁷
- M 1951 Plans to develop the McMillen Park addition as a children’s recreation area are prepared by F. Elwood Allen, New York, and include a children's center, five softball diamonds, a large hard-surfaced square dance area, a bicycle trail, a pony track, a large picnic area, a pond for bait casting, a small children's theater, and area or field games, and parking facilities for approximately 700 cars. The area is designed so that a minimum of roadways pass through the park for maximum safety.¹⁶⁸
- M 1951 December. The F. Ellwood Allen Organization plan also includes more picnic areas and field courts. Consideration is given to a children’s center to house informal

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plays and arts and crafts exhibits. Plans are in place to develop nature activities and a story book trail that winds among the trees. Archery is also considered.¹⁶⁹

- M 1952 June. A crowd estimated between 800 and 1,000 persons attend the dedication of the 40-acre McMillen Park addition donated to the Fort Wayne Parks Department by the McMillen Foundation. After the brief ceremonies, the new square dance area is opened to the public. The Secretary of the Park Board notes that square dances will be held each Friday evening throughout the summer months.¹⁷⁰
- M 1952 A great deal of activity takes place in McMillen Park. Grading, seeding, and drainage tiles installation are complete and several hundred trees and flowering shrubs are planted. Two buildings on the McMillen Park property are remodeled, including a 1.5-story brick farmhouse, which becomes the caretaker's house, and a vintage barn that joins the square dance area and is carefully converted into a lounge and concession stand. Modern fluorescent lights are installed on high standards to illuminate the area, and bleachers are installed to seat between 500 and 600 spectators. One baseball diamond is installed and three additional diamonds are expected to be installed by Fall 1952. The new 40-acre area is expected to house a variety of recreational facilities, as well.¹⁷¹
- M 1952 Spring. An aerial photograph of McMillen Park identifies completed and planned projects in the 40-acre addition to the park: the new square dance area and converted barn, the remodeled brick farmhouse, the first of four ball diamonds, site of the Children's Play Center with pony track and merry-go-round, field games area, parking lots, swimming pool, model airplane area, existing ball diamonds, shelter house, and tennis courts are discernable the photo.¹⁷²
- M 1952 June 20. The 40-acre addition to McMillen Park as a gift from the McMillen Foundation is dedicated. Drawing nearly 1,000 people, the dedication ceremony takes place at the new square dance area with capacity for 100 set of dancers for a total of 800 persons. Frederick B. Shoaff, President of the Park Board, notes in his address that this is the first time that all the park improvements are provided with the donation of parklands to the City. Mary Jane (Mrs. Charles W.) Crowe, daughter of D.W. McMillen, Sr. and president of the McMillen Foundation notes that while much is done, a large number of improvements still remain to be completed on the land.¹⁷³
- M 1952 Work done at the 40-acre addition to McMillen Park includes the completion of two softball and hardball fields, renovating the caretaker's residence, rebuilding the pavilion (old barn) for use with the square dance area, and constructing large parking lots. The square dance area has florescent night time lighting—the first lit square dance area in the country. The new addition of McMillen Park “now offers more facilities for games and other recreational features than any other park in the city.”¹⁷⁴ Future plans include designating picnic areas and constructing other recreational facilities of citywide interest.¹⁷⁵

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- M 1952 Work at McMillen includes repairs to the windmill in the 40-acre east addition.¹⁷⁶
- M 1952 Spring and Fall. The planting program at McMillen Park continues, but spring plantings sustained a 10% loss which was replaced. Additionally, other flowering trees and shrubs are added including 30 cut-leaf weeping birches.¹⁷⁷
- M/F 1952 Parks are sprayed for flies and mosquitoes, which increases usage.¹⁷⁸
- M 1952 Four ball diamonds in McMillen Park are resurfaced with clay.¹⁷⁹
- M 1953 “Kiddie Land” is implemented in McMillen Park after the closing of the West Swinney Amusement Park. The area contains four small children’s rides and a pony track in the new 40 acres of the park.¹⁸⁰ New drinking fountains constructed of old curb stone are erected in the new part of the park.¹⁸¹
- A 1954 July 20. The Great Storm brings down and damages 4,500 street trees and 1,200 park trees throughout the city of Fort Wayne.¹⁸²
- A 1954 Dutch Elm Disease becomes a major threat to elm trees in Fort Wayne. Twenty-three trees die from the disease.¹⁸³
- A 1955 The Board of Park Commissioners adopts First Class City Park Law.¹⁸⁴
- M 1954 An estimated 10,000 people attend the McMillen Birthday Party in McMillen Park.¹⁸⁵
- M 1954 A merry-go-round is installed at McMillen Park.¹⁸⁶
- M 1954 January. The first annual “Burning of the Greens” is held at McMillen Park. Old Christmas trees are piled in the south parking lot to the east of the swimming pool and burned. Police and Fire Departments assist in the event and the high school brass choir provided music.¹⁸⁷
- A 1955 Dutch Elm Disease increases throughout the city; 324 trees are infected and removed. The City attempts to combat the disease by spraying trees with DDT.¹⁸⁸
- M 1955 Kite flying contests are held in McMillen Park.¹⁸⁹
- A 1956 The Fort Wayne Parks Department celebrates its 50th anniversary.¹⁹⁰
- M 1956 Late Fall. Construction begins on an outdoor artificial ice skating rink at McMillen Park to expand the skating season at Fort Wayne. In the city, “outdoor ice was usable for only eight days. The skating rink should now give us skating for some 3.5 to 4 months in each year. In connection with the rink a pavilion is being erected which gives shelter for the skaters in winter and will be used as a park pavilion for the summer. Also, in summer, the rink area which has been hard surfaced furnishes us

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with four hard surface tennis courts... This we believe will be the first outdoor artificial ice rink erected in Indiana.”¹⁹¹

- M 1956 The McMillen Foundation provides funds for over 2/3 of the \$150,000.00 cost for the McMillen Park Ice Skating Rink.¹⁹²
- A 1956 Many American elms are lost to Dutch elm disease throughout Fort Wayne. The annual Board of Park Commissioners Report notes “The Forestry Department was gain compelled to spend a large part of its time attempting to control Dutch Elm Disease and the results have given us some encouragement.” Crews treated 15,245 of the estimated 72,000 trees along city streets.¹⁹³
- M/F 1956 Citywide square dancing at McMillen and Foster Parks attracts 30,950 dancers on Tuesday and Thursday nights.¹⁹⁴
- M 1957 The city reveals expansion plans for McMillen Park and promises to make the park one of the City's finest recreational areas. Plans include installation of lighting and public address systems, an ice skating rink, a golf course, an archery range, and a pavilion. The rink is expected to be completed by the following winter by Shambaugh & Sons under a \$72,718 contract. The 50-acre addition sought for the present 114-acre park adjoins it on the southeast and is bounded by Hessen Cassel Road on the east and McKinnie Avenue on the south.¹⁹⁵
- M 1957 The owner of 50 additional acres sought for McMillen Park agrees to accept a \$75,000 offer from the Park Board. The land is sought for the development of a par-three, eighteen-hole golf course, an archery range, and an additional pavilion.¹⁹⁶
- M 1957 Newspapers report that a new McMillen Park skating rink will be opened the following fall, according to PD officials. Rink hours are mid-afternoon to 10 pm, and racing, smoking, and eating on the ice will be prohibited.¹⁹⁷
- M 1957 Fifty acres located southeast of McMillen Park at the northwest corner of McKinnie Avenue and Hessen Cassel Road are added, increasing the parklands to 164 acres.¹⁹⁸ The acreage was first purchased by the McMillen Foundation and then donated to the City. At the request of the donors, it is determined that the tract should be used for a par-three golf course.¹⁹⁹
- M 1957 An open-air artificial ice rink is completed at McMillen Park.²⁰⁰ The rink involves the winter conversion of tennis courts that are flooded and frozen with 9.5 miles of plastic refrigeration coils.²⁰¹
- A 1957 DPR offices move from East Berry St. to Jefferson Center.²⁰²
- A 1957 May 26. The dedication of Shoaff Park coincides with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the DPR. In 1957 the system consists of 47 parks totaling 1,203 acres. Since 1905, 51 percent of parkland has been donated to the city. Full and part-time

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DPR staff total 225.²⁰³ The 1957 park board consists of Frederick B. Shoaff, Byron F. Novitsky, Helen W. Sweet, and A.W. Kettler Jr. DPR head staff include Superintendent of Parks Howard Von Gunten and Superintendent of Recreation Marin M. Nading Jr.²⁰⁴

- A 1957 May 20-26. The 50th Anniversary of the Fort Wayne Parks Department is a weeklong celebration. It includes the dedication of Shoaff Park, 169 acres donated by the Board President. The grandchildren of Mr. Shoaff participate in the ceremonies helping to plant an “Anniversary Tree” in the park. Other events are square dancing and a tree planting ceremony in Foster Park and a concert and family outing at McMillen Park.²⁰⁵
- M/S 1957 An ice skating rink and its pavilion are completed at McMillen Park. This includes the hard surfacing of four tennis courts which supply the hard surface necessary for the ice rink and are used for tennis in the summer. The erection of a large pavilion at Shoaff Park is largely completed with funds from the residuary bequest of \$118,529 under the will of Mrs. Guy V. Conklin, except for interior painting, grading and planting of the surrounding area. Work continues throughout the year in preparing Shoaff Park for use including building of roads, parking lots, grading of lands, and other improvements.²⁰⁶
- M 1957 Landscaping for the skate pavilion at McMillen Park is planned and planted.²⁰⁷
- M/W 1957 Chain link fences are installed at the McMillen Ice Rink (transformer enclosure), the Weisser Tennis Court (280 feet of 10 feet fencing), the Weisser football field (204 feet of 10 feet fencing) and the Weisser backstop (75 feet of 11 feet fabric only). Sidewalks are constructed at the McMillen square dance area (112 feet of 5 feet walks) and Weisser Park (105 feet of 5 feet walks).²⁰⁸
- M 1957 Four tennis courts are hardsurfaced and lighted at McMillen Park as a result of the new Ice Skating Rink. The rink shows an attendance of 12,179 between November 30 and December 31st (average daily attendance of 530).²⁰⁹
- A 1957 Normal routine care of 72,000 trees, involving trimming, removal of dead branches, fertilizing, and cutting of dead trees and replanting is undertaken.²¹⁰
- M/S 1957 December 29. Dedication ceremony of the McMillen Park Ice Rink is held. The outdoor artificial rink is the first in Indiana and measures 85 feet by 185 feet. A substantial part of the \$175,000 cost is donated by the McMillen Foundation which goes towards construction of the McMillen Park Ice Rink, hardsurfacing of four tennis courts, 50 acres purchased southeast of the park, and telecasting and recording the dedication of the rink. Mr. Frederick B. Shoaff provides funds for improvements to Shoaff Park and the purchase of a triangular piece of land adjoining the entrance to Shoaff Park on the east.²¹¹

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- M/S 1958 Planned projects of the PD for 1958 include development of the 50-acre tract added to McMillen Park, to offer further recreational facilities; and the completion of many of the improvements shown in the master plan of Shoaff Park.²¹²
- M 1958 New features are added to McMillen Park including a golf course, a public address system, an extensive outdoor lighting system, and several archery ranges.^{213*}
- M/F/S 1958 December. The McMillen Skating Pavilion and Conklin Pavilion in Shoaff Park are dedicated. Stockbridge Chapter of the Indiana Audubon Society donates a 24-apartment Martin Bird house erected in Foster Park near the well. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Shoaff donate \$10,000 for improvements at Shoaff Park.²¹⁴
- M/S 1958 December. 50 acres of farmland are plowed, leveled and seeded at McMillen Park. The new Conklin pavilion at Shoaff Park is constructed and the River Lodge at Shoaff Park completely rebuilt by maintenance crews. Shoaff Park also has 3,200 feet of water line and 1,000 feet of tile line installed.²¹⁵
- M/F 1958 At McMillen Park all roads and parking lots are oiled. A topographical map is made of the new 50 acres. The new 50 acres are graded and seeded. 200 feet of 6-inch tile for drain is installed at the skating pavilion. The area around the skating pavilion is graded and seeded. A soccer field is laid out. The roads and parking lots of Foster Park are graded and oiled. A trench for 1,500 feet of water line at the golf course in Foster Park is dug.²¹⁶
- M/A/S 1958 The Conklin Pavilion in Shoaff Park receives final inspection by the Park Board in May and is dedicated July 18. 196 groups use this facility for a total attendance of 16,263 during 1958. Two other new pavilions are the McMillen Skating Pavilion and the River Lodge in Shoaff Park. All 21 pavilions are used in 1958 by 130 more groups with an increase in attendance by 3,412 over 1957.²¹⁷
- A 1958 July 18. The Guy V. Conklin pavilion in Shoaff Park is formally dedicated as a facility of the Board of Park Commissioners. Baseball facilities in Foster and Weisser Parks are converted in the middle of October to football fields for use by local teams. A field for soccer is laid out in the north-eastern part of McMillen Park.²¹⁸
- M/F 1958 Public Square Dances at McMillen and Foster Parks shows 25,450 participants. A golf course architect is selected to design the new par 3 golf course at McMillen Park. His plans are approved and work will start in early spring 1959. Funds for this improvement were donated by the McMillen Foundation.²¹⁹
- M 1958 July 10. The McMillen Park Ice Skating Rink Shelter is dedicated. The \$61,000 building was financed by a grant from the McMillen Foundation and funds from the Board of Park Commissioners. It serves as a warming shelter during the winter season and as a pavilion for groups, clubs, reunions, and picnics in the warmer months. The structure measures 35 feet by 63 feet and contains a refrigeration unit in the

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basement, as well as restrooms and locker facilities for hockey and tennis players. During the previous skating season, the shelter was used by over 31,564 persons.²²⁰

- M/S/F 1959 Construction of 18-hole par 3 golf courses begins at Shoaff and McMillen Parks. Work is expected to be completed summer of 1960. Costs of “both of these courses is being donated and it is expected by the Board that when these courses are in full operation they will be self-supporting, as has been our experience with the Foster Park golf course.” Work includes installation of the water and tile lines, construction of tees and greens, grading of approaches and clearing of fairways through wooded areas. More specifically, 8,500 feet of drain tile, 1,500 feet of waterline, 30,000 yards of dirt are moved and 75% of the fairways and rough are graded and seeded at Shoaff Park. A pump house is also constructed along the river for the irrigation system. At McMillen, 14,000 feet of drain tile is laid, 7,700 feet of water pipe is installed, 12 acres of woods are cleared, 25,000 yards of dirt are moved and 5,000 yards of dirt are mixed.²²¹
- M 1959 McMillen Foundation donates \$95,439.44 to the City. The majority is for improvements to the par 3 golf course at McMillen Park. The Foundation also purchases 2.5 acres west of the McMillen Park woods for the development of the golf course.²²²
- M 1959 Poles and flood lights are erected at the McMillen Park #1 ball diamond.²²³
- M 1959 McMillen Park concession stand is renovated, the pool is patched, and a new guard station and diving platform is installed.²²⁴
- A 1959 Foster Park contains 251 acres, Shoaff Park 169 acres, McMillen Park 164 acres, and Weisser Park 20 acres.²²⁵
- M 1959 January. Sixth annual “Burning of the Greens” ceremony is held in McMillen Park.²²⁶
- M 1959 Yearly attendance at the ice skating rink at McMillen Park is 24,731. Events include ice derby races, skating lessons, and ice hockey leagues.²²⁷
- M 1959 Yearly attendance at the McMillen Park pool is 59,802.²²⁸
- M 1959 Events at McMillen Park include a kite flying contest, local soccer league games, round and square dances, water show, swimming and diving meets, Moose Easter Egg Hunt, and Fourth of July News Sentinel Fireworks Display.²²⁹
- A 1959 Use of park pavilions includes 22,789 people at McMillen Park, 20,118 people at Conklin Pavilion at Shoaff Park, 11,534 people at River Lodge Pavilion, 9,285 people at Foster #1, 4,768 people at Foster #3, 3,522 people at Foster #2, and 2,613 at Weisser Park.²³⁰

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- M 1960 A garage and storage building are constructed at McMillen Park.²³¹
- M/S 1960 Construction continues on the par-3 golf courses at Shoaff and McMillen Parks. Two small clubhouses are erected. Sod is laid at both golf courses, totaling 20,000 square yards of Merion Blue Grass at McMillen and 55,000 square feet of grasses at Shoaff Park.²³²
- M 1960 Diseased elm trees at McMillen Park are removed. Three acres of woodland are cleared for the ongoing construction of the golf course.²³³
- A 1961 Park Commissioner president, Frederick B. Shoaff, dies.²³⁴
- A 1961 The Board of Park Commissioners, Board of Public Works, the Urban Redevelopment Commission, the City Plan Commission, and Fort Wayne Community Schools collaborate to work in parks and playgrounds.²³⁵
- M/S 1961 Extensive planting is done at the entrance to Shoaff Park and the McMillen golf clubhouse.²³⁶
- M 1961 Construction continues at McMillen Park golf course including drainage improvements, sidewalk construction, and seeding and sodding.²³⁷
- A 1961 Dutch Elm Disease impacts the Fort Wayne Park system. Approximately one-third of trees within the parks are affected by the disease. Of 25,000 elms on city property, 8,500 have died and 3,852 are removed.²³⁸
- M 1961 Improvements are made at McMillen Park including flower beds and boundary definition of two regulation size football fields.²³⁹
- M/F 1961 Fall. Organized football games switch from Foster Park to McMillen Park since McMillen Park has adequate parking and toilets and the former site at Foster Park has neither of these facilities. The Foster Park fields are to be used only for practice.²⁴⁰
- M 1961 A skate rental concession run by the Park Board at McMillen Park Ice Rink is available for the first time in four years.²⁴¹
- A 1961 The City accepts numerous donations for the improvement of several city parks. The Kiwanis Club of Northwest Fort Wayne donates \$110 for tulips at the Shoaff Park entrance; Post 47 and the Auxiliary of American Legion donates fifteen memorial trees for Memorial Park; and the State Conservation Department donates 750 fingerling bluegill and bass fish for Shoaff Park Lagoon. Also, members of the Chamber of Commerce who were friends with the late board President, Frederick B. Shoaff, make a donation of \$100 for a memorial.²⁴²
- M 1962 June 29. The McMillen Park Golf Course is dedicated.²⁴³

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- M 1962 Projects undertaken at McMillen Park include “Burning of the Greens,” installation of an artificial ice rink, and removal and construction of sidewalks.²⁴⁴
- M/S/F 1962 Elm trees are removed throughout the Fort Wayne parks including 84 trees at McMillen Park, 75 trees at Shoaff Park, 641 trees at Foster Park. 70 trees are replanted at Shoaff Park and 45 trees at Foster Park.²⁴⁵
- A 1963 DPR goals and objectives are revised.²⁴⁶
- M 1963 One half mile of park road in McMillen Park is resurfaced with asphalt in attempts to harden all park roads and minimize maintenance.²⁴⁷
- M 1963 Work at McMillen Park includes constructing a berm along the new asphalt road, removing the old windmill, and clearing the woods south of the skating shelter for picnic grounds. 25 trees are planted on the golf course.²⁴⁸
- M 1964 The front nine golf holes at McMillen Park are lit with exterior lighting.²⁴⁹
- M 1964 One square dance and one “jam session” are held at McMillen Park with the Association of Country Musicians.²⁵⁰
- M/F/S 1964 Football fields at the parks are used for practice and games by local public and parochial schools.²⁵¹
- M/F/S 1964 Total attendance at the public golf courses is 161,315, an increase over the 1963 attendance.²⁵²
- M 1964 Woods are cleared at McMillen Park for golf course improvements. Pin oaks, pines, maples, and a variety of shrubs are planted.²⁵³
- A 1964 Superintendent of Parks & Recreation requests from the Board of Public Works use of the St. Joseph River bank property across the river from Shoaff Park for an enlargement of the city's Day Camp program. The Camp serves 1100 youngsters between the ages of nine and twelve at Franke Park, but because that park is becoming “more civilized” it is more appropriate to relocate camp activities. Teenagers over thirteen years of age use Shoaff Park's Psi Ote structure for overnight camping, as well as other “native activities”.²⁵⁴
- M 1965 Consideration is given to renovating the artificial ice rink at McMillen Park, including the addition of a roof structure to protect the ice from rain and snow.²⁵⁵
- M 1965 The model airplane runway at McMillen Park is expanded.²⁵⁶
- M 1965 Several large trees are removed from McMillen Park due to severe storm damage. Trees, shrubs, and planting beds are planted.²⁵⁷

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- A 1966 A total of 5865 elm tree remain in Fort Wayne; 1275 were lost due to Dutch Elm Disease.²⁵⁸
- M 1966 The last section of unpaved road in McMillen Park is surfaced with asphalt.²⁵⁹
- M 1967 Two tennis courts are installed at McMillen Park.²⁶⁰
- M 1967 The McMillen Foundation provides funds for an improved artificial ice rink to be completed in 1968.²⁶¹
- A 1967 Total park land acreage for the City of Fort Wayne reaches 1,640 acres.²⁶²
- A 1967 Approximately 2000 American elm trees remain on city park property out of the nearly 25,000 that existed in 1958.²⁶³
- M 1967 The open-air artificial rink at McMillen Park is closed due to mechanical problems and construction begins on an improved skating facility.²⁶⁴ Mitzi Toepfer, who today is the manager of the McMillen Park Ice Arena, starts working at McMillen Park rink.²⁶⁵
- M 1967 The DPR is 1 of 100 U.S. municipal park departments that takes part in the pilot Lifetime Sports Program sponsored by the National Recreation & Park Association.²⁶⁶
- M/S 1967 Golf courses at McMillen and Shoaff Parks are planted with 90 pines, 40 flowering trees, and 30 shrubs.²⁶⁷
- M 1967 Tennis and horseshoe courts are built at McMillen Park.²⁶⁸
- M/F/S 1967 Asphalt walkways are constructed at the golf courses at McMillen, Foster, and Shoaff Parks.²⁶⁹
- M 1967 A soccer field is laid out at McMillen Park for school use.²⁷⁰
- A 1967 Camping is a year-round activity in Fort Wayne parks. The department's activities are conducted at Franke and Shoaff Parks as well as the Board of Works area adjacent to the old Robison Park. A significant innovation this year is the nurses-aid training held during the summer program. One of the highlights of the winter program is the election of the king and queen to reign over the annual Burning of the Greens ceremony.²⁷¹
- A 1967 The cool weather leads to an overall drop off in swimming pool attendance. Although the special events such as instruction, shows, and competition bring in patrons, the daily regular recreational swimming sessions at the four public pools in Lawton, McMillen, Memorial, and Swinney Parks are not used to full capacity.²⁷²

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- M 1968 December 24. A newly rebuilt and enclosed McMillen Ice Arena opens to the public. The new rink includes an 85-foot by 200-foot hockey area and a separate 52-foot by 85-foot studio rink. The metal Butler Building, the enclosure over the rink, measures 110 feet by 300 feet. The \$300,000 project is made possible with matching funds from the City and the McMillen Foundation. William Berg, rink manager, is in charge of all skating activities. Public skating fees are 40 cents for children and 70 cents for adults or \$25.00 per hour for ice time.²⁷³ The skating areas are housed in an enclosure measuring 110 feet by 300 feet, and illuminated by 123 mercury vapor lamps.²⁷⁴
- M 1968 The Park Board completely renovates the skating rink at McMillen Park with the aid of architect Ralph H. Burke, Inc. from Chicago and contractor Charles Beltz from Detroit. Following the installation of 14 miles of steel piping, concrete is poured to form a base for the rink, which measures 258 feet long and 91 feet wide.²⁷⁵
- M 1968 Six horseshoe courts and a fence are installed at McMillen Park.²⁷⁶
- M 1969 February 8. A new McMillen Park ice skating rink is dedicated in ceremonies starting at noon. The \$300,000 enclosed rink replaces an earlier facility dismantled in 1967. The McMillen Foundation provided funds for the rink, while tax money was used to construct the insulated Butler Building over the rink. Following the dedication, the DPR offers regular programs. Ice hockey leagues at the facility enroll 300 boys in three age divisions.²⁷⁷
- M 1969 Exterior lights are installed at the McMillen horseshoe courts for night play.²⁷⁸
- M/S 1969 Two golf tees at McMillen Park and four tees at Shoaff Park are expanded.²⁷⁹
- A 1970 The DPR participates in the federally-funded Recreation Support Program for Inner-City Youth.²⁸⁰
- M 1970 Trees are cleared at McMillen Park golf course to “redesign the ‘short’ McMillen Golf Course by including twelve acres of land owned by our Board for many years. Several Par 4 holes will be added to the front and back nines.”²⁸¹
- M 1970 August. An architect is selected to design and expand the golf course at McMillen Park.²⁸²
- M 1970 A 29-foot by 44-foot addition is added to the McMillen Park Ice Rink to include a warming area.²⁸³
- M 1970 Nine flowering cherry trees are planted in McMillen Park.²⁸⁴
- A 1970 Several exterior lighting fixtures are installed in Weisser, McMillen, Foster and Shoaff Parks.²⁸⁵

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- A 1971 The Board of Park Commissioners Report states, “The Dutch Elm Disease epidemic is no longer an emergency in Fort Wayne. This year we removed 242 diseased elms.”²⁸⁶ This is a drastic improvement from ten years earlier, when 3,852 elm trees were removed throughout the City in 1961.²⁸⁷
- A 1971 Park Commissioners realize an overall park master plan is needed for the city to get federal funding for park projects.²⁸⁸
- A 1971 Fort Wayne supplies between 9 and 10 acres per 1,000 people of the city population. Ten acres per 1000 people is the minimal requirement for city recreational areas, while 15 acres per 1000 people is optimal.²⁸⁹
- A 1971 The city park maintenance department notes increased maintenance associated with the par 3 golf courses, and discusses recommendations to cut back mowing and other issues. Increased special events in parks also increases maintenance and the City is “on the alert for larger and faster maintenance equipment, a more complete chemical program, efficient and practical maintenance procedures, and landscapes designed for faster and easier maintenance.”²⁹⁰
- A 1971 An average of over 250 trees are removed from parks per year and the City notes that with “the large open areas in the parks...a tree planting program with specific goals is almost mandatory.”²⁹¹
- M/F/S 1971 The three golf courses within the parks system do not bring in expected fees. Total plays are down about 5%.²⁹²
- M 1971 Renovations and improvements to McMillen Park golf course are 90% complete. Five greens, ten tees, and an automatic irrigation system were constructed. Over 200 trees are transplanted.²⁹³
- M 1971 Eleven flowering cherry trees are added to Takimori Plaza at McMillen Park by the International Christian University.²⁹⁴
- M/F 1971 Night lighting is installed at Foster #3 pavilion and the ice rink in McMillen Park.²⁹⁵
- M/S 1971 Square dances are held at McMillen and Shoaff Parks.²⁹⁶
- M 1971 August. A fire causes \$24,000 damage to the historic barn at the square dance area in McMillen Park.²⁹⁷
- M 1971 The DPR ends the annual Fourth of July fireworks display at McMillen Park.²⁹⁸
- A 1971 Football fields are heavily used at Foster, McMillen, and Weisser Parks. Soccer fields are utilized at McMillen Park, and cross-country courses are used at Shoaff and Foster Parks.²⁹⁹

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- M 1972 The January Twelfth Night “Burning of the Greens” tradition is discontinued at McMillen Park due to the noxious smoke in the residential area from thousands of burning Christmas trees.³⁰⁰
- A 1972 The Park Foundation is established to provide funding for capital improvements for the DPR.³⁰¹
- A 1972 DPR offices move to the City-County Building.³⁰²
- M 1972 A playground shelter is built to replace the one lost in a fire at McMillen Park.³⁰³
- M/W 1972 Six basketball courts with lights are installed at Weisser Park, and four basketball courts with lights are built at McMillen Park.³⁰⁴
- M 1972 The City of Fort Wayne receives a gift of eleven Japanese cherry trees from the Japan International Christian University of Tokyo. More than 200 such trees have been planted in Fort Wayne parks, church yards, and other places. In the years immediately preceding 1972, the major planting area was in McMillen Park and, in 1972, the eleven trees are planted on the Takimori Plaza strip.³⁰⁵
- A 1973 Park maintenance methods and concepts are reorganized.³⁰⁶
- A 1973 A preliminary draft of the citywide Park Master Plan is complete. The plan directs toward an “orderly acquisition and development program.”³⁰⁷
- A 1974 The DPR adopts an Affirmative Action Policy.³⁰⁸
- A 1974 A Park Master Plan is presented to City Council.³⁰⁹
- M/F/S 1974 Golf course use increases at all three public golf courses to a total of 124,462 plays for the year. However, expenditures outweigh revenue creating operating deficits in all three parks.³¹⁰
- A 1974 The Fort Wayne Park Foundation, whose purpose is to secure wide membership participation in the community and to assist the Board of Park Commissioners with counsel and financial aid, is incorporated and made application for classification as a tax-exempt foundation.³¹¹
- M 1975 June. A heat wave strikes Fort Wayne driving many people to the three functioning public pools. Hundreds line up at McMillen Park pool to swim.³¹²
- M 1975 October 12. Fire of unknown cause damages the McMillen Park pavilion.³¹³
- A 1975 Many DPR recreation programs are cut and eliminated due to budget restrictions.³¹⁴

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- A 1976 The DPR adopts changes in policy to emphasize fees and make services and programs more financially self-supporting.³¹⁵
- M 1976 Large trash containers are installed at McMillen Park for better and easier service with a large trash compactor, reducing the number of trips made to the park and landfill.³¹⁶
- M 1976 Construction begins on the McMillen Tennis Center.³¹⁷
- M 1977 The hourly rate for use of the rink by the Fort Wayne Ice Skating Club is raised to \$30. The previous year, an average of \$17 to \$18 per hour was collected by the Club. The jump in fees is triggered by increased operating costs.³¹⁸
- A 1977 A study of cruising, drinking, and disorderly conduct in city parks drives the acceleration of plans to develop East Swinney to accommodate cruising and other youth activities.³¹⁹
- A 1979 The 1979-1983 Park Master Plan is completed and approved by the State Department of Natural Resources, Outdoor Recreation Division.³²⁰ A park user survey finds that the public is in favor of improving the present park system. Results also indicate a desire for more neighborhood parks and special activity areas such as a bicycle racing track.³²¹
- M 1979 The McMillen Foundation offers \$140,000 for improvements to the swimming pool bath house.³²²
- A 1980 The primary office for the DPR relocates to 705 E. State Blvd., former site of State Hospital and Training Center, from the City-County Building.³²³
- A 1980 The DPR receives the coveted Gold Medal Award for Excellence in the Field of Park and Recreation Management presented by the Sports Foundation, Inc.³²⁴
- A 1981 After 50 years of continuous service, the Park Police operation is disbanded due to budget cuts.³²⁵
- M/S 1982 The 1981 and 1982 bonds fund improvements at McMillen Ice Arena, Shoaff Golf Course and Foster Golf Course.³²⁶
- A 1982 March. A massive flood requires the DPR to focus efforts on salvage and clean up.³²⁷
- A/F 1982 Arsonists destroy 10 park structures at an estimated cost of \$269,486.³²⁸ Additionally, throughout the summer, vandals cause thousands of dollars in damage to the Foster Park golf course by digging hundreds of holes in the golf greens. Park officials attempt to halt the notion that immigrants caused the damage by digging for worms, a false rumor spread by members of the police department.³²⁹

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- A 1984 June. Rivergreenway is dedicated. Improvements and expansion of this trail system continue through the present.³³⁰
- M 1984 McMillen Pool is renovated.³³¹
- M 1984 McMillen Park is “the skating capital of Fort Wayne.” Located between McKinnie Ave. and Oxford St. along Hessen Cassel Road, the 168-acre park contains 8 ball diamonds, two football fields, one soccer field, horseshoe courts, playgrounds, an 18-hole golf course, basketball and tennis courts, swimming pool and ice skating arena.³³² The McMillen Ice Arena serves nearly 4,000 people per week. Ninety percent of the arena programs are youth-oriented.³³³
- A 1989 A new logo is adopted by the DPR.³³⁴
- A 1991 Adopt-a-Greenway program is created, whereby groups agree to clean up a two-mile section of the trail three times a year for two years.³³⁵
- M 1991 Fourth of July fireworks are relocated to Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne campus and are open to the public.³³⁶
- A 1992 A new, system-wide park turf mowing operation is implemented.³³⁷
- M 1993 McMillen Ice Arena is renovated with funds from the Park Foundation and McMillen Foundation.³³⁸
- M 1994 McMillen Ice Arena hosts USA Hockey National Pee Wee Tournament.³³⁹
- M 1995 McMillen Pool is renovated as part of bond work.³⁴⁰
- A 1996 The DPR enters the information age with a new site on the World Wide Web.³⁴¹
- A 1996 The DPR completes Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) survey of facilities and develops a basic transition plan to become more accessible.³⁴²
- M 1996 McMillen Pool undergoes major renovation with new features including water slides, water play areas, sand play areas, heated water, concession areas with tables and umbrellas.³⁴³
- M 1998 The DPR teams up with the Fort Wayne Sports Corporation to create the Lifetime Sports Academy in McMillen Park. Programs offered include free golf, tennis and swimming lessons for youth ages 8-18. A new driving range is constructed at McMillen Park. New tennis courts are also constructed at with funds provided by the Fort Wayne Sports Corporation.³⁴⁴
- A 1999 Robert C. Arnold, DPR Director from 1954 to 1999, retires and is replaced by Greg Purcell.³⁴⁵

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- A 1999 Friends of the Parks of Allen County, Inc. forms in response to the Franke Park parking expansion controversy. The mission of the not-for-profit organization is to promote the stewardship and celebration of the scenic, historic, and recreational resources of the parks and public spaces in Fort Wayne and Allen County.³⁴⁶ Founding members include Julie Donnell, Angela Quinn, David Lupke, Darrell Jagers, Don Cunningham, and Rebecca Pfeiffer.³⁴⁷
- A 1999 The supervised summer playground program is not conducted for the first time since its inception circa 1930.³⁴⁸
- A 1999 The DPR focuses on city renewal as the Headwaters Park and the Old Fort are officially conveyed to the Park Board from the Board of Works and the Fort Wayne Redevelopment Commission.³⁴⁹
- M 1999 November 4. Ground breaking begins for an additional sheet of ice at the McMillen Park Ice Arena.³⁵⁰
- A 2000 The DPR joins efforts and funding with Allen County Parks develop a five-year master plan.³⁵¹
- M 2000 Expansion and improvements of the McMillen Ice Arena are completed at a cost of \$4.5 million making it the largest single project budget in the history of the DPR.³⁵²
- A 2001 January. Greg Purcell resigns as DPR Director. Phil Bennett acts as interim director until Mayor Graham Richard appoints Dianne Hoover in September 2001. Dennis Noak, Superintendent of Conservatory and Horticulture, retires after 33.5 years with the DPR.³⁵³
- M 2001 Late Fall. New nine-hole golf course in McMillen Park is completed as part of the Lifetime Sports Academy. Construction of the \$175,000 course is funded by the Mad Anthony's Brewery. Weather and turf conditions delay the opening until the spring of 2003. A new basketball court complex is constructed in McMillen Park with contributions from City Council County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT) funds and local foundations.³⁵⁴
- A 2002 The Rivergreenway Consortium (a group formed in the late 1970s to promote the Rivergreenway development) changes its name to the Greenway Consortium and expands its focus to trails beyond the rivers. The Consortium presents a Greenway extension plan to the Park Board.³⁵⁵
- A 2002 Lakeside, Memorial, and Swinney Parks Cultural Landscapes Reports addressing history, evolution, and future directions are completed by LANDSCAPES Landscape Architecture Planning Historic Preservation (now known as Heritage Landscapes).

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- A 2002 Fall. First phase of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback implemented in Fort Wayne Parks.
- A 2003 Summer. An arborist reports that fewer than 20 large American elm (*Ulmus americana*) trees remain along Fort Wayne city streets.³⁵⁶
- M 2003 A new parking lot behind east of the ice arena and new roadways are constructed in McMillen Park.³⁵⁷
- A 2003 Fall. Second phase of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback implemented in the Fort Wayne Parks system.
- A 2004 April. Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) is discovered in a Steuben County campground approximately 40 miles north of Fort Wayne. This destructive beetle was first discovered in June 2002 in southeast Michigan and Windsor, Ontario.³⁵⁸
- A 2004 The DPR completes a comprehensive strategic master plan, begun in 2002.³⁵⁹
- A 2004 Greenway/Community Trails Manager position is created to take responsibility for the Rivergreenway and coordinate with other area organizations in trail development.³⁶⁰
- A 2004 Fall. Third phase of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback implemented.
- A 2005 The 100th anniversary of the DPR is celebrated with special events and reduced \$1.00 admissions scheduled throughout the year.³⁶¹
- A 2005 February. Director Dianne Hoover resigns in February. Dave Ridderheim (February-September) and Perry Ehresman (October) serve as interim directors until Al Moll officially takes the position in late October.³⁶²
- A 2005 As part of the 2005 Great Tree Canopy Comeback, 5,240 trees are planted in McMillen, Foster West, Weisser, Kreager and Tillman Parks.³⁶³
- M 2005 McMillen Ice Arena hosts the 2005 International Silver Stick International Hockey Tournament, accommodating nearly 80 teams vying for international recognition.³⁶⁴
- M 2005 PBS Channel 39 airs a one-hour documentary of the Lifetime Sports Academy.³⁶⁵
- A 2006 The DPR seeks proposals for and commissions Heritage Landscapes for producing Cultural Landscape Reports for Foster, Shoaff, McMillen and Weisser Parks and Rudisill Boulevard.

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APPENDIX A: ENDNOTES

FWPR – parks & rec
ACPL-G – library genealogy dept
HC – history center
ARCH

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APPENDIX A: LANDSCAPE CHRONOLOGY

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APPENDIX A: LANDSCAPE CHRONOLOGY

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Appendix B: Tree & Shrub Inventory Results

A. TREE & SHRUB ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

Within the McMillen Park landscape, trees and shrubs were identified by genus and species from field observation and keying to botanical sources as required. Heritage Landscapes assessed free-standing trees at McMillen Park, and mapped them using existing plans and the 2005 aerial photograph. Trees were assessed by canopy, trunk, and root condition, and given a corresponding code illustrated on the plan, *TA- 2007*. A complete list and discussion of tree and shrub species at McMillen Park is found in Appendix B. Genus and species were noted unless obvious characteristics were able to provide cultivar (cultivated varieties, or cv) information as well. Cultivars are somewhat difficult to determine in the field and planting records or previous tree surveys were not available and may not exist.

The trees were individually assessed for canopy health, trunk diameter and condition, and root growth according to the following code list. Trees with multiple trunks were also noted. Shrubs were identified by genus and species and located on the base map.

Canopy	A	Good: full crown, vigorous growth, no immediate care required
	B	Fair: minor problems, minimal deadwood with a diameter of less than 3 inches, minor pruning recommended
	C	Poor: major problems, deadwood of over 3 inches and up to six branches, major pruning recommended, monitor for hazard, possible removal
	D	Failing: major dieback in crown, near dead, standing dead, hazard to be removed
	E	Dead: stump, fallen tree, or depression (tree identified if possible)
Trunks	1	No visible damage
	2	Damage including wounds, fungus, cracks, or decay
Roots	U	Unrestricted: open
	R	Restricted: Enclosed within 8-10 feet on one sides by roads, sidewalks, buildings, fences, or other substantial objects.
Multiple Trunks	T	Twin: Two trunks that split at or below 4'-3" above ground level.
	M	Multiple: Three or more trunks that split at or below 4'-3" above ground level.

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Tree canopies were rated in alphabetical order from A to E. An A-rating indicates good condition with full crowns, vigorous growth and no required maintenance. A B-rating signifies minor problems, such as minimal deadwood of less than three inches in diameter. Routine maintenance pruning will aid health and appearance of B-rated canopies. C-ratings are applied when no more than six branches exhibit major deadwood of three to four inch diameters. Pruning should be done for the health, longevity, and hazard control of C-rated trees. A D-rating identifies standing dead or canopies that have major dieback in the crown, that is, trees are in serious decline. An arborist should review D-rated trees for potential removal or significant repair. The E-rating is applied to stumps, fallen trees, or depressions where a tree had been removed, with stumps identified where possible.

Tree trunks were given 1-ratings or 2-ratings. Trunks in good condition with no visible problems or very minor ones that would be outgrown were rated 1. Trunks exhibiting cracks, wounds, or visible decay were rated 2.

Root zones were rated using U for unrestricted space for root growth and R for restricted space. Restriction is usually caused by adjacent sidewalks, roads or buildings, and in a few cases by crowding or fencing. The degree of restriction is relative to the mature size and root space requirements of a particular tree. For example, a mature oak will need far more root space than a flowering dogwood. Additional problems such as root girdling were noted when visible and problematic. Generally, a tree with obstacles within 8 to 10 feet received an R rating.

The size of trees was recorded by measuring the diameter at breast height (dbh), which is 1.3 meters, or 4 feet 3 inches above ground level. For trees with multiple stems, the diameter of individual trunks was recorded at dbh and added together to find the total diameter. Multiple-stemmed trees were noted in the code, while single-trunk trees received no notation. If there is an M or T as the digit following the root code, it means the tree has multiple stems. Trees with two trunks that split below dbh, were noted with a T, standing for Twin. Trees with three or more trunks splitting below dbh level were noted with an M, which stands for Multiple.

Each tree was given a four digit ID number. This number is found at the end of the tree code. Trees were numbered from 0001 to 1476. Stumps or depressions with E codes were not given an ID number. The numbers do not run continuously; spaces were left incrementally to allow for additional future tree planting.

When fully inventoried, a coded tree may have a code that consists of 10-13 characters. The first 2 or 3 letters designate the genus and species. The plant list provided in Appendix B keys the genus and species by code. The next 1 or 2 numbers refer to the DBH in inches. For trees with multiple stems, the diameter of individual trunks was recorded at DBH and added together to find the total diameter. The following letter (A-E) shows the condition of the canopy. The next number (1 or 2) refers to the condition of the trunk. The next letter (U or R) designates the condition of the roots. If there is a T following the root code, it means the tree has two stems, if there is an M as following the root code it means the tree has three or more stems. The four-digit number at the end of the code is its individual identification number. For the example of Ar17B1RT0908, Ar is the species of the tree, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and 17 is the diameter at breast height (DBH) in inches. B denotes a tree canopy in need of minimal pruning, 1 signifies a trunk in good condition, R indicates

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

a restricted root zone, and T means the tree has two main trunks. The last four digits: 0908 make up the tree's ID number.

B. ASSESSMENT & INVENTORY RESULTS

A total of 1,499 trees, stumps, and former tree depressions were recorded, located, and assessed in McMillen Park, including a total of 37 different genera and 75 different species. Of these, 43 trees were assigned to the E category, meaning they were stumps or depressions that remain after a tree has been removed. The E category stumps and depressions were removed from the percentage calculations for trunk condition, root space, diameter and species makeup below, leaving a total of 1456 standing trees. Of these, 147, or 11%, are bur oaks. Oaks make up the majority of genera at McMillen Park, with 496 specimens, followed by ash with 126 representatives, and pines with 120 trees.

In terms of park tree health, 16%, or 236 trees were assessed an A rating for canopy health, indicating no remedial work is needed, and little to no deadwood is present. 49%, or 709 trees were rated B, indicating that minor pruning of up to 2" of deadwood is required for the tree to regain full vigor. Loss of canopy vigor and fullness was observed in 17%, or 253 trees which were given a C rating; these trees require significant tree work and maintenance. 48 trees, or 3% were rated D, meaning they are failing, or standing dead, and need to be checked by an arborist for possible removal. 43 stumps and depressions left where stumps were removed were observed in the park, and given an E rating. 97 trees, or 7% were not rated for canopy condition.

Trunk condition was evaluated with a rating of 1 for no damage and 2 for visible damage including wounds, cracks, and fungus. A minority of standing trees, 602, or 41%, received a rating of 1. 46%, or 670 trees had visible damage, and received a 2-rating. 69 trees, or 5%, were not assessed for trunk damage.

Root space was also assessed with a binary rating system, where U means the roots are unrestricted, and R means the tree's roots are restricted within 8 to 10 feet by substantial objects. Root space is unrestricted for 1164 trees, or 79%. Throughout the park, 15%, or 211 trees, had roots restricted by buildings, roads, sidewalks, or other objects that limited the available growing space and soil for the trees' root zone. 81 trees, or 6%, were not assessed.

Trees were sized by measuring the trunk's DBH. Of the 1456 standing trees, 567, or 39% had diameters of 6 inches or less. There are 433 trees, or 30%, sized between 6 and 16 inches. Trees sized between 17 and 26 inches make up 24% of the park's trees, with 352 trees. 88 trees (6%) are between the diameters of 27 and 36 inches. Only 16 specimens, or 1%, are in the oldest and largest group measuring over 36 inches in diameter. The largest trees in the park are a 75-inch red oak and a 56-inch green ash. 60 trees were not measured for diameter. 43 stumps or depressions were recorded. None of them were over 30 inches. Trees over 30 inches in diameter can be assumed to be over 100 years old, based on a general growth pattern of 3 inches per decade. These oldest, largest trees over 30 inches are listed in descending order of count:

- 6 pinoak (*Quercus palustris*)

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- 3 each bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), white oak(*Quercus alba*)
- 2 green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- 1 each red oak (*Quercus rubra*), swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*)and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*)

McMillen Park has few shrubs. Four types were recorded on the golf courses: European privet, Pfitzer juniper, yew and burningbush.

C. TREE ASSESSMENT OBSERVATIONS

The variety of tree types represented within the park includes 37 genera and 75 species. Of these 75 species, 35 are non-cultivars that are native to the Fort Wayne area. 40 species are cultivars or non-native species that were planted in the park to increase species richness and visual appeal of the park. The native trees are remnants of the park's wooded legacy. The native species makeup, especially that of the largest trees listed above, suggests the historic forest makeup of this part of Fort Wayne, and specifically McMillen Park. The park is dominated today by oaks, especially pinoaks, and the largest trees are pinoaks, bur oaks, white oaks, and red oaks. Ash are the second most abundant species. This tree makeup suggests an oak-hickory dominated forest community at the time of McMillen Park's acquisition in 1937, and more specifically a dry-mesic upland forest which is dominated by oak and hickory.¹

Of these dominant tree species, 268 of 526 individuals (51%) are under 7" caliper. (240 of these have calipers less than 3"). 53 of those with calipers under 7" have canopies in good condition, 155 have ones in fair condition, 38 have ones in poor condition, 20 have ones failing and 2 have ones not assessed.

65 of 526 individuals (12%) have calipers between 6" and 17". 7 of these have ones good condition, 32 have ones in fair condition, 13 have ones in poor condition, 4 have ones failing and 9 individuals have ones not assessed.

112 of 526 individuals (21%) have calipers between 16" and 27". 3 of these have ones in good condition, 63 are in fair condition, 26 are in poor condition, 6 are failing and 14 individuals were not assessed.

65 of 526 individuals (12%) have calipers between 26" and 37". 1 of these is in good condition, 35 are in fair condition, 25 are in poor condition, 1 is failing and 3 individuals were not assessed.

14 of 526 individuals (3%) have calipers larger than 36". 1 of these is in good condition, 6 are in fair condition, 7 are in poor condition, and none are failing.

The calipers of 2 dominant species individuals in fair condition were not assessed.

The canopies of 8 of 251 dominant species individuals (3%) are in good condition. (These are mostly of 1" caliper.) Eighty-two individuals (33%) are in fair condition, and 156 (62%) are either in poor condition or dead. 5 individuals (2%) were not assessed for canopy condition.

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Overall, the trees at McMillen Park are in fair to poor condition. 84% of the park trees require some degree of canopy maintenance to ensure their continued health. 17% of the trees are rated C for canopy health, meaning they require significant tree work, and 49% are rated B, indicating that minor pruning or tree work is needed. Tree trunks are in better condition than canopies at McMillen Park; 40% of the trees show no damage, or have healed minor trunk damage sustained in the past. A majority (79%) of the trees grow unrestricted without any obstacles within 8-10 feet of their trunks.

Note: See the following pages for the detailed tree assessment charts for McMillen Park.

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Codes for Trees & Shrubs According to Species

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Amc	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Shadblow serviceberry	Ornamental Tree
Ap	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	Deciduous Tree
Ar	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	Deciduous Tree
As	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	Deciduous Tree
Asa	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	Deciduous Tree
Bn	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	Deciduous Tree
Bnh	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	Heritage® birch	Deciduous Tree
Bp	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	Deciduous Tree
Bsp	<i>Betula</i> species	Birch species	Deciduous Tree
Cc	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	Ornamental Tree
Cf	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	Ornamental Tree
Cg	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut hickory	Deciduous Tree
Cke	<i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i>	American yellowwood	Deciduous Tree
Cm	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Corneliancherry dogwood	Ornamental Tree
Co	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common hackberry	Deciduous Tree
Cov	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	Deciduous Tree
Cp	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn	Ornamental Tree
Crs	<i>Crataegus</i> species	Hawthorn species	Ornamental Tree
Cs	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern catalpa	Deciduous Tree
Csp	<i>Carpinus</i> species	Hornbeam species	Deciduous Tree
Ea	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Burningbush	Deciduous Shrub
Fa	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White ash	Deciduous Tree
Fg	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	Deciduous Tree
Fp	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	Deciduous Tree
Fs	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	Deciduous Tree
Fsp	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	Ash	Coniferous Tree
Gd	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky coffeetree	Deciduous Tree
Gt	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	Deciduous Tree
Gti	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var 'inermis'	Thornless honeylocust	Deciduous Tree
Jcp	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzeriana'	Pfitzer Juniper	Evergreen Shrub
Jn	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	Ornamental Tree
Jv	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern redcedar	Coniferous Tree
Ld	<i>Larix decidua</i>	European larch	Coniferous Tree
Ll	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	Coniferous Tree
Ls	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Deciduous Tree
Lt	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Lv	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European privet	Deciduous Shrub
Ma	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	Deciduous Tree
Mas	<i>Malus pumila</i> varieties	Apple species	Ornamental Tree
Mg	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	Deciduous Tree
Mr	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry	Deciduous Tree
Ov	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American hophornbeam	Deciduous Tree
Pa	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pac	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London planetree	Deciduous Tree
Pav	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet cherry	Ornamental Tree
Pc	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	Callery pear	Ornamental Tree
Pd	<i>Populus deltooides</i>	Cottonwood	Deciduous Tree
Pg	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pk	<i>Prunus serullata</i> 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan cherry	Ornamental Tree
Pm	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	Coniferous Tree
Pn	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	Coniferous Tree
Po	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	Deciduous Tree
Pom	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pp	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado spruce	Coniferous Tree
Ppg	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'glauca'	Colorado blue spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pr	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red pine	Coniferous Tree
Prs	<i>Prunus</i> species	Cherry species	Ornamental Tree
Ps	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	Coniferous Tree
Pse	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	Deciduous Tree
Psy	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine	Coniferous Tree
Qa	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	Deciduous Tree
Qb	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp white oak	Deciduous Tree
Qi	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Shingle oak	Deciduous Tree
Qm	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur oak	Deciduous Tree
Qp	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	Deciduous Tree
Qpr	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut oak	Deciduous Tree
Qr	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	Deciduous Tree
Qsp	<i>Quercus</i> species	Oak	Deciduous Tree
Qv	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black oak	Deciduous Tree
Sj	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i>	Japanese Scholar Tree	Deciduous Tree
Sr	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese tree lilac	Ornamental Tree
Sys	<i>Syringa</i> species	Lilac species	Ornamental Tree
To	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern arborvitae	Coniferous Tree
Ta	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American linden	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Tc	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf linden	Deciduous Tree
Tca	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	Coniferous Tree
Tsp	<i>Taxus</i> species	Yew species	Evergreen Shrub
Ua	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	Deciduous Tree
Ur	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery elm	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

All Trees Sorted by Size

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qr75C2UM1219	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	75	C	1	U	M	1219	Deciduous Tree
Fp56C1UM1199	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	56	C	2	U	M	1199	Deciduous Tree
Qa52C2R0017	<i>Quercus alba</i>	52	C	2	R	1	0017	Deciduous Tree
Qm48C1R1154	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	48	C	1	R	1	1154	Deciduous Tree
Qm46C2U1381	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	46	C	2	U	1	1381	Deciduous Tree
Qb45C1U1220	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	45	C	1	U	1	1220	Deciduous Tree
Qm44A2U1010	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	44	A	2	U	1	1010	Deciduous Tree
Qp43B1U1014	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	43	B	1	U	1	1014	Deciduous Tree
Qp42B2U1018	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	42	B	2	U	1	1018	Deciduous Tree
Qp41B1RM0784	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	41	B	2	R	M	0784	Deciduous Tree
Qp41C2U0240	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	41	C	2	U	1	0240	Deciduous Tree
Fa40C1U0739	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	40	C	1	U	1	0739	Deciduous Tree
Qa40B1R0016	<i>Quercus alba</i>	40	B	1	R	1	0016	Deciduous Tree
Qp39B1U1017	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	39	B	1	U	1	1017	Deciduous Tree
Fp38B2R1099	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	38	B	2	R	1	1099	Deciduous Tree
Qa37C1R1285	<i>Quercus alba</i>	37	C	1	R	1	1285	Deciduous Tree
Qp37B2U1020	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	37	B	2	U	1	1020	Deciduous Tree
Qp36B1U1397	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	36	BB	1	U	1	1397	Deciduous Tree
Qp36B2R1019	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	36	B	2	R	1	1019	Deciduous Tree
Ar35B2U0854	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	35	B	2	U	1	0854	Deciduous Tree
Mr35C2R0619	<i>Morus rubra</i>	35	C	2	R	1	0619	Deciduous Tree
Qp35B1U1398	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	35	B	1	U	1	1398	Deciduous Tree
Ua35C1U0434	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	35	C	1	U	1	0434	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp34B2U1266	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	34	B	2	U	1	1266	Deciduous Tree
Pd34C2U0004	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	34	C	2	U	1	0004	Deciduous Tree
Qb34C2U1238	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	34	C	2	U	1	1238	Deciduous Tree
Qp34B1U1099	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	34	B	1	U	1	1099	Deciduous Tree
Qp34C2U0241	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	34	C	2	U	1	0241	Deciduous Tree
Qp34C2U1095	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	34	C	2	U	1	1095	Deciduous Tree
Ar33C2U0753	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	33	C	2	U	1	0753	Deciduous Tree
Qm33B1U1377	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	33	B	1	U	1	1377	Deciduous Tree
Qp33B2U1032	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	33	B	2	U	1	1032	Deciduous Tree
Qp33C2U0253	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	33	C	2	U	1	0253	Deciduous Tree
Qp33C2U0394	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	33	C	2	U	1	0394	Deciduous Tree
Qp33D2U1127	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	33	D	2	U	1	1127	Deciduous Tree
Qr33??1429	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	33	?	?	U	1	1429	Deciduous Tree
Qr33B2U1081	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	33	B	2	U	1	1081	Deciduous Tree
Fp32C2U0008	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	32	C	2	U	1	0008	Deciduous Tree
Fp32C2U0005	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	32	C	1	U	2	0005	Deciduous Tree
Qa32B2U1364	<i>Quercus alba</i>	32	B	2	U	1	1364	Deciduous Tree
Qp32B1U0598	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	32	B	1	U	1	0598	Deciduous Tree
Qp32B1U1371	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	32	B	1	U	1	1371	Deciduous Tree
Qp32B2R1328	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	32	B	2	R	1	1328	Deciduous Tree
Qp32B2U0689	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	32	B	2	U	1	0689	Deciduous Tree
Qp32B2U1033	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	32	B	2	U	1	1033	Deciduous Tree
Qr32C2R1310	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	32	C	2	R	1	1310	Deciduous Tree
Qr32C2U1235	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	32	C	2	U	1	1235	Deciduous Tree
Qr32C2U1440	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	32	C	2	U	1	1440	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp31B2U1056	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	31	B	2	U	1	1056	Deciduous Tree
Qa31C2U1320	<i>Quercus alba</i>	31	C	2	U	1	1320	Deciduous Tree
Qm31B2U1366	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	31	B	2	U	1	1366	Deciduous Tree
Qr31C1U0152	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	31	C	1	U	1	0152	Deciduous Tree
Fp30B2R0373	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	30	B	2	R	1	0373	Deciduous Tree
Fs30D2U0850	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	30	D	2	U	1	0850	Deciduous Tree
Mas30C2UM0752	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	30	C	1	U	M	0752	Ornamental Tree
Mas30C2UM0837	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	30	C	1	U	M	0837	Ornamental Tree
Mas30C2UM0838	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	30	C	1	U	M	0838	Ornamental Tree
Pk30C2UM0668	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	30	C	1	U	M	0668	Ornamental Tree
Qa30???1437	<i>Quercus alba</i>	30	?	?	?	1	1437	Deciduous Tree
Qa30B2R1451	<i>Quercus alba</i>	30	B	2	R	1	1451	Deciduous Tree
Qa30C2R1319	<i>Quercus alba</i>	30	C	2	R	1	1319	Deciduous Tree
Qa30C2U1322	<i>Quercus alba</i>	30	C	2	U	1	1322	Deciduous Tree
Qa30C2U1324	<i>Quercus alba</i>	30	C	2	U	1	1324	Deciduous Tree
Qm30B1R1367	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	30	B	1	R	1	1367	Deciduous Tree
Qm30B1U1222	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	30	B	1	U	1	1222	Deciduous Tree
Qp30B1U1453	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	B	1	U	1	1453	Deciduous Tree
Qp30B2R1091	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	B	2	R	1	1091	Deciduous Tree
Qp30B2U0401	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	B	2	U	1	0401	Deciduous Tree
Qp30C1U1198	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	C	1	U	1	1198	Deciduous Tree
Qp30C2R0800	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	C	2	R	1	0800	Deciduous Tree
Qp30C2U0773	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	C	2	U	1	0773	Deciduous Tree
Qp30C2U0855	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	C	2	U	1	0855	Deciduous Tree
Qp30C2U1074	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	C	2	U	1	1074	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qp30C2U1097	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	C	2	U	1	1097	Deciduous Tree
Pd29B1U0001	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	29	B	1	U	1	0001	Deciduous Tree
Qp29B1U0912	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	29	B	1	U	1	0912	Deciduous Tree
Qp29C2UT0856	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	29	C	1	U	2	0856	Deciduous Tree
Ta29B2U0688	<i>Tilia americana</i>	29	B	2	U	1	0688	Deciduous Tree
Gr28B2U1254	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	28	B	2	U	1	1254	Deciduous Tree
Gr28C2U1261	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	28	C	2	U	1	1261	Deciduous Tree
Mas28B2UM0563	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	28	B	1	U	M	0563	Ornamental Tree
Qa28B1U1365	<i>Quercus alba</i>	28	B	1	U	1	1365	Deciduous Tree
Qm28C1U1379	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	28	C	1	U	1	1379	Deciduous Tree
Qp28B1U0611	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	28	B	1	U	1	0611	Deciduous Tree
Qp28B1U1098	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	28	B	1	U	1	1098	Deciduous Tree
Qp28B1U1452	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	28	B	1	U	1	1452	Deciduous Tree
Qp28B2U0399	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	28	B	2	U	1	0399	Deciduous Tree
Qp28B2U1022	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	28	B	2	U	1	1022	Deciduous Tree
Qp28C2U1012	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	28	C	2	U	1	1012	Deciduous Tree
Qr28B1U1334	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	28	B	1	U	1	1334	Deciduous Tree
Ta28C1U1278	<i>Tilia americana</i>	28	C	1	U	1	1278	Deciduous Tree
Ar27B1U1224	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	27	B	1	U	1	1224	Deciduous Tree
Gti27B2U0568	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	27	B	2	U	1	0568	Deciduous Tree
Pk27B2UM0672	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	27	B	1	U	M	0672	Ornamental Tree
Qa27???1420	<i>Quercus alba</i>	27	?	?	?	1	1420	Deciduous Tree
Qa27C1U0924	<i>Quercus alba</i>	27	C	1	U	1	0924	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qb27B2R0464	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	27	B	2	R	1	0464	Deciduous Tree
Qb27C2R0468	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	27	C	2	R	1	0468	Deciduous Tree
Qm27B2U1313	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	27	B	2	U	1	1313	Deciduous Tree
Qp27A1R0895	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	27	A	1	R	1	0895	Deciduous Tree
Qp27B1U1122	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	27	B	1	U	1	1122	Deciduous Tree
Qp27B1U1369	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	27	B	1	U	1	1369	Deciduous Tree
Qp27B1U1380	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	27	B	1	U	1	1380	Deciduous Tree
Qp27B2U1016	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	27	B	2	U	1	1016	Deciduous Tree
Qp27B2UT0857	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	27	B	1	U	2	0857	Deciduous Tree
Qp27C1U1141	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	27	C	1	U	1	1141	Deciduous Tree
Fp26B1R0780	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26	B	1	R	1	0780	Deciduous Tree
Fp26B1U0766	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26	B	1	U	1	0766	Deciduous Tree
Fp26B2R1197	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26	B	2	R	1	1197	Deciduous Tree
Fp26B2U0372	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26	B	2	U	1	0372	Deciduous Tree
Gti26D2U0724	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	26	D	2	U	1	0724	Deciduous Tree
Qa26B2R0626	<i>Quercus alba</i>	26	B	2	R	1	0626	Deciduous Tree
Qa26C2U1189	<i>Quercus alba</i>	26	C	2	U	1	1189	Deciduous Tree
Qa26C2U1325	<i>Quercus alba</i>	26	C	2	U	1	1325	Deciduous Tree
Qm26B2R1350	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	26	B	2	R	1	1350	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B??1435	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	26	B	1	U	1	1435	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B1U1015	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	26	B	1	U	1	1015	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B2U0771	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	26	B	2	U	1	0771	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qp26B2U0995	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	26	B	2	U	1	0995	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B2U1335	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	26	B	2	U	1	1335	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B2U1354	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	26	B	2	U	1	1354	Deciduous Tree
Qp26C1U0416	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	26	C	1	U	1	0416	Deciduous Tree
Qp26C2U0621	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0621	Deciduous Tree
Qr26C2U0627	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0627	Deciduous Tree
Qr26C2U0629	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0629	Deciduous Tree
Crs25C2U0712	<i>Crataegus</i> species	25	C	2	U	1	0712	Ornamental Tree
Fa25B2U1295	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	25	B	2	U	1	1295	Deciduous Tree
Jv25C2U0713	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25	C	2	U	1	0713	Coniferous Tree
Ls25B2R0286	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	25	B	2	R	1	0286	Deciduous Tree
Pk25B2UM0673	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	25	B	1	U	M	0673	Ornamental Tree
Qa25B1U1221	<i>Quercus alba</i>	25	B	1	U	1	1221	Deciduous Tree
Qa25B1U1242	<i>Quercus alba</i>	25	B	1	U	1	1242	Deciduous Tree
Qm25B1U1375	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	25	B	1	U	1	1375	Deciduous Tree
Qp25A2U0238	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	A	2	U	1	0238	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1R01030	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	B	2	R	1	1030	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1R1028	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	B	1	R	1	1028	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U0226	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	B	1	U	1	0226	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U0431	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	B	1	U	1	0431	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U0762	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	B	1	U	1	0762	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U1092	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	B	1	U	1	1092	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U1396	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	B	1	U	1	1396	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qp25B2U1029	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	B	2	U	1	1029	Deciduous Tree
Qp25C1U0999	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	C	1	U	1	0999	Deciduous Tree
Qp25C2R1262	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	25	C	2	R	1	1262	Deciduous Tree
Ar24B2UT1194	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	24	B	1	U	2	1194	Deciduous Tree
Bn24B2UM0252	<i>Betula nigra</i>	24	B	1	U	M	0252	Deciduous Tree
Cp24B2UT0251	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	24	B	1	U	2	0251	Ornamental Tree
Crs24C2UM0473	<i>Crataegus</i> species	24	B	1	U	M	0473	Ornamental Tree
Fa24B2R0631	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	24	B	2	R	1	0631	Deciduous Tree
Fp24C2U0006	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	24	C	2	U	1	0006	Deciduous Tree
Gti24B2U0721	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	24	B	2	U	1	0721	Deciduous Tree
Psy24B1U0701	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0701	Coniferous Tree
Qa24C2U1317	<i>Quercus alba</i>	24	C	2	U	1	1317	Deciduous Tree
Qi24B1U1345	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	24	B	1	U	1	1345	Deciduous Tree
Qm24???1422	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	24	?	1	U	1	1422	Deciduous Tree
Qm24???1425	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	24	?	1	U	1	1425	Deciduous Tree
Qp24B1U1275	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	24	B	1	U	1	1275	Deciduous Tree
Qp24B2U1343	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	24	B	2	U	1	1343	Deciduous Tree
Ta24B1U0767	<i>Tilia americana</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0767	Deciduous Tree
Ta24C1U1372	<i>Tilia americana</i>	24	C	1	U	1	1372	Deciduous Tree
Fp23B2R1155	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	23	B	2	R	1	1155	Deciduous Tree
Fp23C2U0007	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	23	C	2	U	1	0007	Deciduous Tree
Ls23B1R0921	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	23	B	1	R	1	0921	Deciduous Tree
Pc23B2UT0758	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	23	B	1	U	2	0758	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qa23B1U1363	<i>Quercus alba</i>	23	B	1	U	1	1363	Deciduous Tree
Qa23C1U1356	<i>Quercus alba</i>	23	C	1	U	1	1356	Deciduous Tree
Qm23B1U1298	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	23	B	1	U	1	1298	Deciduous Tree
Qp23B1U1068	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	23	B	1	U	1	1068	Deciduous Tree
Qp23B2U1395	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	23	B	2	U	1	1395	Deciduous Tree
Ar22C2U1196	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	22	C	2	U	1	1196	Deciduous Tree
Cov22D2U1382	<i>Carya ovata</i>	22	D	2	U	1	1382	Deciduous Tree
Crs22B2U1076	<i>Crataegus</i> species	22	B	2	U	1	1076	Ornamental Tree
Fp22B2U0876	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	22	B	2	U	1	0876	Deciduous Tree
Fp22C2R0019	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	22	C	2	R	1	0019	Deciduous Tree
Fp22C2U0009	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	22	C	2	U	1	0009	Deciduous Tree
Fp22C2U0680	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	22	C	2	U	1	0680	Deciduous Tree
Gt22B1U1271	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	22	B	1	U	1	1271	Deciduous Tree
Gti2A1U0107	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	22	A	1	U	1	0107	Deciduous Tree
Mas22B2R0471	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	22	B	2	R	1	0471	Ornamental Tree
Pc22C2U0757	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	22	C	2	U	1	0757	Ornamental Tree
Psy22B2U0560	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	22	B	2	U	1	0560	Coniferous Tree
Qm22C1R1336	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	22	C	1	R	1	1336	Deciduous Tree
Qm22C2U1287	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	22	C	2	U	1	1287	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U0224	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	22	B	1	U	1	0224	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U0830	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	22	B	1	U	1	0830	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U0939	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	22	B	1	U	1	0939	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B2U0456	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	22	B	2	U	1	0456	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qp22B2U1342	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	22	B	2	U	1	1342	Deciduous Tree
Qp22C1U0870	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	22	C	1	U	1	0870	Deciduous Tree
Qp22C2U0866	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	22	C	2	U	1	0866	Deciduous Tree
Qr22B2U1333	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	22	B	2	U	1	1333	Deciduous Tree
Qr22C1U0176	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	22	C	1	U	1	0176	Deciduous Tree
Ap21D2U1039	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	21	D	2	U	1	1039	Deciduous Tree
Ar21C1U1083	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	21	C	1	U	1	1083	Deciduous Tree
As21C2R1191	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	21	C	2	R	1	1191	Deciduous Tree
Bn21C2UM0250	<i>Betula nigra</i>	21	C	1	U	M	0250	Deciduous Tree
Cov21???1413	<i>Carya ovata</i>	21	?	?	?	1	1413	Deciduous Tree
Cov21C2U1291	<i>Carya ovata</i>	21	C	2	U	1	1291	Deciduous Tree
Fa21C2U1286	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	21	C	2	U	1	1286	Deciduous Tree
Fp21B1U1162	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	21	B	1	U	1	1162	Deciduous Tree
Fsp21B2UM0843	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	21	B	1	U	M	0843	Deciduous Tree
Gr21B1U1272	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	21	B	1	U	1	1272	Deciduous Tree
Qa21C1U1193	<i>Quercus alba</i>	21	C	1	U	1	1193	Deciduous Tree
Qm21???1418	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	21	?	1	U	1	1418	Deciduous Tree
Qm21C1R1337	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	21	C	1	R	1	1337	Deciduous Tree
Qm21C2U1288	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	21	C	2	U	1	1288	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1U0145	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0145	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1U0211	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0211	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1U0699	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0699	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1U0781	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0781	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1U0795	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0795	Deciduous Tree
Qp21C2U0865	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	21	C	2	U	1	0865	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ta21B2U0681	<i>Tilia americana</i>	21	B	2	U	1	0681	Deciduous Tree
Tc21C2U0859	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	21	C	2	U	1	0859	Deciduous Tree
Bn20B1RM1061	<i>Betula nigra</i>	20	B	2	R	M	1061	Deciduous Tree
Cov20B1U1326	<i>Carya ovata</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1326	Deciduous Tree
Crs20B1UM0188	<i>Crataegus</i> species	20	B	2	U	M	0188	Ornamental Tree
Crs20B1UM0198	<i>Crataegus</i> species	20	B	2	U	M	0198	Ornamental Tree
Fa20B1U0362	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0362	Deciduous Tree
Fg20B1U1192	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1192	Deciduous Tree
Fp20B2U0265	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	20	B	2	U	1	0265	Deciduous Tree
Fp20B2U1169	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	20	B	2	U	1	1169	Deciduous Tree
Gti20C2U0718	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	20	C	2	U	1	0718	Deciduous Tree
Mas20B2U0614	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	20	B	2	U	1	0614	Ornamental Tree
Pav20C2UM0922	<i>Prunus avium</i>	20	C	1	U	M	0922	Ornamental Tree
Pk20B2UM0670	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	20	B	1	U	M	0670	Ornamental Tree
Pk20C2UM0679	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	20	C	1	U	M	0679	Ornamental Tree
Prs20B2RM0483	<i>Prunus</i> species	20	B	1	R	M	0483	Ornamental Tree
Prs20B2U1376	<i>Prunus</i> species	20	B	2	U	1	1376	Ornamental Tree
Ps20???0002	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	20	?	?	?	1	0002	Coniferous Tree
Psy20C2R0559	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	20	C	2	R	1	0559	Coniferous Tree
Psy20C2U0860	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	20	C	2	U	1	0860	Coniferous Tree
Qp20???1102	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	20	?	?	?	1	1102	Deciduous Tree
Qp20A1U0411	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	20	A	1	U	1	0411	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B1R0731	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	20	B	1	R	1	0731	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B1U0213	<i>Quercus</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0213	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	<i>palustris</i>							
Qp20B1U0831	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0831	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B1U1119	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1119	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B1U1123	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1123	Deciduous Tree
Qp20C1U0225	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	20	C	1	U	1	0225	Deciduous Tree
Qp20C2U0834	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	20	C	2	U	1	0834	Deciduous Tree
Ta20C2U1289	<i>Tilia americana</i>	20	C	2	U	1	1289	Deciduous Tree
Ta20D2U0584	<i>Tilia americana</i>	20	D	2	U	1	0584	Deciduous Tree
Tc20B1U0477	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0477	Deciduous Tree
Tc20B1U1457	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1457	Deciduous Tree
Ar19B2R1239	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	19	B	2	R	1	1239	Deciduous Tree
Ar19C2U0801	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	19	C	2	U	1	0801	Deciduous Tree
Cov19B2R1294	<i>Carya ovata</i>	19	B	2	R	1	1294	Deciduous Tree
Cov19B2U1011	<i>Carya ovata</i>	19	B	2	U	1	1011	Deciduous Tree
Cov19D2U1209	<i>Carya ovata</i>	19	D	2	U	1	1209	Deciduous Tree
Cov19D2UT1021	<i>Carya ovata</i>	19	D	1	U	2	1021	Deciduous Tree
Fp19A2U0258	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	19	A	2	U	1	0258	Deciduous Tree
Fp19A2U0259	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	19	A	2	U	1	0259	Deciduous Tree
Fp19B2R0648	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	19	B	2	R	1	0648	Deciduous Tree
Fp19B2R0649	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	19	B	2	R	1	0649	Deciduous Tree
Fp19B2R1156	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	19	B	2	R	1	1156	Deciduous Tree
Fp19B2U0268	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	19	B	2	U	1	0268	Deciduous Tree
Fp19B2U0370	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	19	B	2	U	1	0370	Deciduous Tree
Fp19C2R1159	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	19	C	2	R	1	1159	Deciduous Tree
Gd19C2U1251	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	19	C	2	U	1	1251	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Gt19C2U1257	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	19	C	2	U	1	1257	Deciduous Tree
Gti19B1U0796	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0796	Deciduous Tree
Gti19B2U0723	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	19	B	2	U	1	0723	Deciduous Tree
Mas19A2UM0987	<i>Malus pumila variety</i>	19	A	1	U	M	0987	Ornamental Tree
Psy19B1U0555	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0555	Coniferous Tree
Psy19B2U0769	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	19	B	2	U	1	0769	Coniferous Tree
Qa19???1423	<i>Quercus alba</i>	19	?	1	U	1	1423	Deciduous Tree
Qa19C2R1190	<i>Quercus alba</i>	19	C	2	R	1	1190	Deciduous Tree
Qi19C1U0868	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	19	C	1	U	1	0868	Deciduous Tree
Qm19A1U0239	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	19	A	1	U	1	0239	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B1U0711	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0711	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B1U0832	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0832	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B1U0974	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0974	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B2U0732	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	19	B	2	U	1	0732	Deciduous Tree
Qp19D2U0914	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	19	D	2	U	1	0914	Deciduous Tree
Ta19C1U1378	<i>Tilia americana</i>	19	C	1	U	1	1378	Deciduous Tree
Tc19B1U0478	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0478	Deciduous Tree
Ar18B2U1290	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	18	B	2	U	1	1290	Deciduous Tree
Ar18C2U0635	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	18	C	2	U	1	0635	Deciduous Tree
Cov18???1436	<i>Carya ovata</i>	18	?	?	?	1	1436	Deciduous Tree
Cov18B1U1300	<i>Carya ovata</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1300	Deciduous Tree
Crs18B2U1352	<i>Crataegus species</i>	18	B	2	U	1	1352	Ornamental Tree
Cs18C2U1034	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	18	C	2	U	1	1034	Deciduous Tree
Fp18???1006	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	18	?	1	U	1	1006	Deciduous Tree
Fp18A1U0782	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	18	A	1	U	1	0782	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp18B2U0267	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	18	B	2	U	1	0267	Deciduous Tree
Fp18B2U0861	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	18	B	2	U	1	0861	Deciduous Tree
Fp18C2U1445	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	18	C	2	U	1	1445	Deciduous Tree
Gt18C1U1270	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	18	C	1	U	1	1270	Deciduous Tree
Mas18B2RM0524	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	18	B	1	R	M	0524	Ornamental Tree
Qa18???1424	<i>Quercus alba</i>	18	?	?	?	1	1424	Deciduous Tree
Qa18???1434	<i>Quercus alba</i>	18	?	?	?	1	1434	Deciduous Tree
Qa18C1U1358	<i>Quercus alba</i>	18	C	1	U	1	1358	Deciduous Tree
Qb18???1431	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	18	?	?	?	1	1431	Deciduous Tree
Qb18???1433	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	18	?	?	?	1	1433	Deciduous Tree
Qm18???1432	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	18	?	?	?	1	1432	Deciduous Tree
Qp18???1008	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	18	?	?	?	1	1008	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0710	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0710	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0975	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0975	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0976	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0976	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0977	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0977	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0978	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0978	Deciduous Tree
Qp18D1U0153	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	18	D	1	U	1	0153	Deciduous Tree
Qp18D1U0212	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	18	D	1	U	1	0212	Deciduous Tree
Qr18B1U0150	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0150	Deciduous Tree
Qr18B1U1323	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1323	Deciduous Tree
Qr18C1U0154	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	18	C	1	U	1	0154	Deciduous Tree
Ta18B1U1321	<i>Tilia americana</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1321	Deciduous Tree
Ta18B1U1373	<i>Tilia americana</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1373	Deciduous Tree
Tc18B1U0479	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0479	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Tc18B2R0596	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	18	B	2	R	1	0596	Deciduous Tree
Ap17B1R0894	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	17	B	1	R	1	0894	Deciduous Tree
Cov17B2U1279	<i>Carya ovata</i>	17	B	2	U	1	1279	Deciduous Tree
Crs17B2U1077	<i>Crataegus</i> species	17	B	2	U	1	1077	Ornamental Tree
Fa17B2U0620	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	17	B	2	U	1	0620	Deciduous Tree
Fp17A1U0254	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	17	A	1	U	1	0254	Deciduous Tree
Fp17C2R1158	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	17	C	2	R	1	1158	Deciduous Tree
Ls17B2R0920	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	17	B	2	R	1	0920	Deciduous Tree
Mas17B2R0470	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	17	B	2	R	1	0470	Ornamental Tree
Mas17B2RM0469	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	17	B	1	R	M	0469	Ornamental Tree
Pac17B1U0487	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0487	Deciduous Tree
Psy17B1R0891	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	17	B	1	R	1	0891	Coniferous Tree
Psy17B2U0612	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	17	B	2	U	1	0612	Coniferous Tree
Qa17B1U1314	<i>Quercus alba</i>	17	B	1	U	1	1314	Deciduous Tree
Qa17B2U1360	<i>Quercus alba</i>	17	B	2	U	1	1360	Deciduous Tree
Qa17B2U1363	<i>Quercus alba</i>	17	B	2	U	1	1363	Deciduous Tree
Qb17???0725	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	17	?	?	?	1	0725	Deciduous Tree
Qp17B1R1027	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	17	B	1	R	1	1027	Deciduous Tree
Qp17B1U0786	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0786	Deciduous Tree
Ar16A2U0778	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	16	A	2	U	1	0778	Deciduous Tree
Ar16B2U0511	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0511	Deciduous Tree
Ar16C1U0822	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	16	C	1	U	1	0822	Deciduous Tree
Cov16B1U1316	<i>Carya ovata</i>	16	B	1	U	1	1316	Deciduous Tree
Cov16B2U1293	<i>Carya ovata</i>	16	B	2	U	1	1293	Deciduous Tree
Cov16C1U1374	<i>Carya ovata</i>	16	C	1	U	1	1374	Deciduous Tree
Crs16B2UM0186	<i>Crataegus</i> species	16	B	1	U	M	0186	Ornamental Tree
Fa16C2R0625	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	16	C	2	R	1	0625	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp16???1007	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	?	?	?	1	1007	Deciduous Tree
Fp16B2U0295	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0295	Deciduous Tree
Fp16B2U0418	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0418	Deciduous Tree
Fp16B2U0458	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0458	Deciduous Tree
Fp16C2U1446	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	C	2	U	1	1446	Deciduous Tree
Gti16B1U0495	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0495	Deciduous Tree
Ls16B2R0459	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	16	B	2	R	1	0459	Deciduous Tree
Mas16B2U0615	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	B	2	U	1	0615	Ornamental Tree
Mas16B2UM0989	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	B	1	U	M	0989	Ornamental Tree
Mas16B2UM1470	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	B	1	U	M	1470	Ornamental Tree
Mas16B2UM1471	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	B	1	U	M	1471	Ornamental Tree
Mas16B2UT0562	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	B	1	U	2	0562	Ornamental Tree
Mas16C2R0639	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	C	2	R	1	0639	Ornamental Tree
Pc16B2U0759	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0759	Ornamental Tree
Pc16C2U0754	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	16	C	2	U	1	0754	Ornamental Tree
Pc16C2U0755	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	16	C	2	U	1	0755	Ornamental Tree
Pg16C1U0610	<i>Picea glauca</i>	16	C	1	U	1	0610	Coniferous Tree
Pg16C2R0594	<i>Picea glauca</i>	16	C	2	R	1	0594	Coniferous Tree
Pr16C1R0592	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	16	C	1	R	1	0592	Coniferous Tree
Psy16B1R0570	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	16	B	1	R	1	0570	Coniferous Tree
Psy16B1U0726	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0726	Coniferous Tree
Psy16B1U0770	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0770	Coniferous Tree
Psy16B1U0938	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0938	Coniferous Tree
Qp16B1R0783	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	16	B	1	R	1	0783	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qp16B2U1315	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	16	B	2	U	1	1315	Deciduous Tree
Qr16B2U0717	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0717	Deciduous Tree
Qr16C1U0160	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	16	C	1	U	1	0160	Deciduous Tree
Tc16B2R0744	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	16	B	2	R	1	0744	Deciduous Tree
Tc16B2RM0481	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	16	B	1	R	M	0481	Deciduous Tree
Ap15B1U0292	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0292	Deciduous Tree
Ap15B2UT0675	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	15	B	1	U	2	0675	Deciduous Tree
Ar15A1U0765	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0765	Deciduous Tree
Ar15A1U0788	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0788	Deciduous Tree
Ar15A1U0873	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0873	Deciduous Tree
Ar15B1U0853	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0853	Deciduous Tree
Ar15B1U0940	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0940	Deciduous Tree
Ar15B1U1187	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1187	Deciduous Tree
Ar15B2U0209	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0209	Deciduous Tree
Ar15B2U0946	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0946	Deciduous Tree
As15B2U1455	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	15	B	2	U	1	1455	Deciduous Tree
Bn15B1RM1060	<i>Betula nigra</i>	15	B	2	R	M	1060	Deciduous Tree
Cov15???1435	<i>Carya ovata</i>	15	?	?	?	1	1435	Deciduous Tree
Cov15B1U1370	<i>Carya ovata</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1370	Deciduous Tree
Cov15B2U1000	<i>Carya ovata</i>	15	B	2	U	1	1000	Deciduous Tree
Cov15C2U1280	<i>Carya ovata</i>	15	C	2	U	1	1280	Deciduous Tree
Cp15B1U1393	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1393	Ornamental Tree
Crs15B1UM1346	<i>Crataegus species</i>	15	B	2	U	M	1346	Ornamental Tree
Crs15C1UT0146	<i>Crataegus species</i>	15	C	2	U	2	0146	Ornamental Tree
Fa15B2U0513	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0513	Deciduous Tree
Fa15B2U0738	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0738	Deciduous Tree
Fa15B2U1368	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	15	B	2	U	1	1368	Deciduous Tree
Fp15A2U0882	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	15	A	2	U	1	0882	Deciduous Tree
Fp15B1U0893	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0893	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp15B2U0764	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0764	Deciduous Tree
Fp15B2U1265	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	15	B	2	U	1	1265	Deciduous Tree
Fp15C2U1444	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	15	C	2	U	1	1444	Deciduous Tree
Gti15C2U0388	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	15	C	2	U	1	0388	Deciduous Tree
Mas15B2R0499	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	B	2	R	1	0499	Ornamental Tree
Psy15B2U0727	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0727	Coniferous Tree
Psy15B2U1125	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	15	B	2	U	1	1125	Coniferous Tree
Qp15???0001	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	15	?	?	U	1	0001	Deciduous Tree
Qp15B1U0833	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0833	Deciduous Tree
Qp15B1U1353	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1353	Deciduous Tree
Qp15B2U0147	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0147	Deciduous Tree
Qr15B1U0166	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0166	Deciduous Tree
Qr15B2R0622	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	15	B	2	R	1	0622	Deciduous Tree
Qr15B2U0391	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0391	Deciduous Tree
Sr15B2UM0229	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	15	B	1	U	M	0229	Ornamental Tree
Sr15B2UM0230	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	15	B	1	U	M	0230	Ornamental Tree
Sr15B2UM0231	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	15	B	1	U	M	0231	Ornamental Tree
Ta15C2U0864	<i>Tilia americana</i>	15	C	2	U	1	0864	Deciduous Tree
Ta15C2U1312	<i>Tilia americana</i>	15	C	2	U	1	1312	Deciduous Tree
Ar14B2U1362	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	14	B	2	U	1	1362	Deciduous Tree
Cp14B1U1394	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1394	Ornamental Tree
Fa14B1U0515	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0515	Deciduous Tree
Fa14B1U0523	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0523	Deciduous Tree
Fa14B2R0552	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	14	B	2	R	1	0552	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp14B2U0395	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	14	B	2	U	1	0395	Deciduous Tree
Fp14B2U1447	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	14	B	2	U	1	1447	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14C2U1480	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	14	C	2	U	1	1480	Deciduous Tree
Gt14C1U1274	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	14	C	1	U	1	1274	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B2U0390	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	14	B	2	U	1	0390	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B2U0561	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	14	B	2	U	1	0561	Deciduous Tree
Ls14B2R0919	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	14	B	2	R	1	0919	Deciduous Tree
Ls14B2U0917	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	14	B	2	U	1	0917	Deciduous Tree
Mas14B2U0617	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	B	2	U	1	0617	Ornamental Tree
Pa14A1U0793	<i>Picea abies</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0793	Coniferous Tree
Pav14C2UM0923	<i>Prunus avium</i>	14	C	1	U	M	0923	Ornamental Tree
Pg14A1U0936	<i>Picea glauca</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0936	Coniferous Tree
Pg14B1U0821	<i>Picea glauca</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0821	Coniferous Tree
Pg14B2R0595	<i>Picea glauca</i>	14	B	2	R	1	0595	Coniferous Tree
Pg14C2R0586	<i>Picea glauca</i>	14	C	2	R	1	0586	Coniferous Tree
Pn14B1U0888	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0888	Coniferous Tree
Ps14B1U0011	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0011	Coniferous Tree
Qa14C2U1318	<i>Quercus alba</i>	14	C	2	U	1	1318	Deciduous Tree
Qa14C2U1357	<i>Quercus alba</i>	14	C	2	U	1	1357	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B2R1329	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	14	B	2	R	1	1329	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B2R1332	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	14	B	2	R	1	1332	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B2U0734	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	14	B	2	U	1	0734	Deciduous Tree
Qr14C1U1355	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	14	C	1	U	1	1355	Deciduous Tree
Tc14B1U0558	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0558	Deciduous Tree
Ur14B2U0554	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0554	Deciduous Tree
Ar13B2R0494	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	13	B	2	R	1	0494	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ar13B2R1474	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	13	B	2	R	1	1474	Deciduous Tree
Ar13B2U0512	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0512	Deciduous Tree
Ar13B2U0852	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0852	Deciduous Tree
Ar13B2U0898	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0898	Deciduous Tree
Bn13A1RM1064	<i>Betula nigra</i>	13	A	2	R	M	1064	Deciduous Tree
Bp13A2UM0255	<i>Betula pendula</i>	13	A	1	U	M	0255	Deciduous Tree
Bsp13B1U0010	<i>Betula species</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0010	Deciduous Tree
Cov13B2U1416	<i>Carya ovata</i>	13	?	?	?	1	1416	Deciduous Tree
Cov13B1U1277	<i>Carya ovata</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1277	Deciduous Tree
Cp13B1U0025	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0025	Ornamental Tree
Cp13B2UT0014	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	13	B	1	U	2	0014	Ornamental Tree
Fa13B2R0518	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	13	B	2	R	1	0518	Deciduous Tree
Fa13B2R0519	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	13	B	2	R	1	0519	Deciduous Tree
Fa13B2U1292	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	13	B	2	U	1	1292	Deciduous Tree
Fp13B2U1448	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	13	B	2	U	1	1448	Deciduous Tree
Fp13C2U1157	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	13	C	2	U	1	1157	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B2U0571	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0571	Deciduous Tree
Ls13B2R0918	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	13	B	2	R	1	0918	Deciduous Tree
Mas13B2UM0988	<i>Malus pumila variety</i>	13	B	1	U	M	0988	Ornamental Tree
Pk13B2UM0669	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'</i>	13	B	1	U	M	0669	Ornamental Tree
Pn13B2R0480	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	13	B	2	R	1	0480	Coniferous Tree
Pn13D1U0935	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0935	Coniferous Tree
Psy13B1U00971	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0971	Coniferous Tree
Psy13B2U0583	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0583	Coniferous Tree
Psy13B2U0797	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0797	Coniferous Tree
Psy13C2R0529	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	13	C	2	R	1	0529	Coniferous Tree
Qi13B2U0869	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0869	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qr13D1U0159	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	13	D	1	U	1	0159	Deciduous Tree
Tc13B2R0745	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	13	B	2	R	1	0745	Deciduous Tree
Tc13B2U0564	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0564	Deciduous Tree
Tc13C2U0475	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	13	C	2	U	1	0475	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2R0490	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	R	1	0490	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2R0779	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	R	1	0779	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2U0024	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0024	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2U0589	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0589	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2U0736	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0736	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2U0789	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0789	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2U0851	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0851	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2U0945	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0945	Deciduous Tree
Ar12C2R0637	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	C	2	R	1	0637	Deciduous Tree
Ar12C2U0628	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	C	2	U	1	0628	Deciduous Tree
Asa12A1U0791	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0791	Deciduous Tree
Asa12B1U0	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	B	1	U	1	B1U0	Deciduous Tree
Bnh12A1UM0227	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	12	A	2	U	M	0227	Deciduous Tree
Bnh12A1UM0228	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	12	A	2	U	M	0228	Deciduous Tree
Bnh12A1UM0232	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	12	A	2	U	M	0232	Deciduous Tree
Bnh12A1UM0234	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	12	A	2	U	M	0234	Deciduous Tree
Bnh12A1UM0235	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	12	A	2	U	M	0235	Deciduous Tree
Bp12B2UM0257	<i>Betula pendula</i>	12	B	1	U	M	0257	Deciduous Tree
Co12C2R0634	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	12	C	2	R	1	0634	Deciduous Tree
Cov12???1414	<i>Carya ovata</i>	12	?	?	?	1	1414	Deciduous Tree
Cov12???1415	<i>Carya ovata</i>	12	?	?	?	1	1415	Deciduous Tree
Cp12B1U1390	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	12	B	1	U	1	1390	Ornamental Tree
Cp12B2UT0015	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	12	B	1	U	2	0015	Ornamental Tree
Crs12A1R0798	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	A	1	R	1	0798	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U0799	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	0799	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Crs12B2U0930	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	2	U	1	0930	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B2U1348	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	2	U	1	1348	Ornamental Tree
Fa12???0516	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	12	?	?	U	1	0516	Deciduous Tree
Fa12C2R0630	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	12	C	2	R	1	0630	Deciduous Tree
Fp12B2U0690	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0690	Deciduous Tree
Fp12D2U1094	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	12	D	2	U	1	1094	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B1U0565	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0565	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B2U0569	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0569	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B2U0573	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0573	Deciduous Tree
Jn12B2U1351	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	12	B	2	U	1	1351	Coniferous Tree
Mas12B2RM1473	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	B	1	R	M	1473	Ornamental Tree
Mas12B2UT1469	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	B	1	U	2	1469	Ornamental Tree
Mas12C2R0553	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	C	2	R	1	0553	Ornamental Tree
Mas12C2RM0827	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	C	1	R	M	0827	Ornamental Tree
Mas12C2U0640	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	C	2	U	1	0640	Ornamental Tree
Mas12D2R0638	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	D	2	R	1	0638	Ornamental Tree
Pg12B1U0600	<i>Picea glauca</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0600	Coniferous Tree
Pg12C1U0588	<i>Picea glauca</i>	12	C	1	U	1	0588	Coniferous Tree
Pg12C1U0599	<i>Picea glauca</i>	12	C	1	U	1	0599	Coniferous Tree
Pk12B2UM0679	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	12	B	1	U	M	0679	Ornamental Tree
Pn12B1U0383	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0383	Coniferous Tree
Pn12B2R0482	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	12	B	2	R	1	0482	Coniferous Tree
Pr12B2R0521	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	12	B	2	R	1	0521	Coniferous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pr12C2U0863	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	12	C	2	U	1	0863	Coniferous Tree
Prs12B1U1096	<i>Prunus species</i>	12	B	1	U	1	1096	Ornamental Tree
Pse12???1438	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	12	?	?	?	1	1438	Deciduous Tree
Psy12B2R0528	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	12	B	2	R	1	0528	Coniferous Tree
Psy12B2R0577	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	12	B	2	R	1	0577	Coniferous Tree
Psy12B2U0582	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0582	Coniferous Tree
Psy12C2U0616	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	12	C	2	U	1	0616	Coniferous Tree
Qa12???1421	<i>Quercus alba</i>	12	?	?	?	1	1421	Deciduous Tree
Qa12B1U1359	<i>Quercus alba</i>	12	B	1	U	1	1359	Deciduous Tree
Qp12B2U1331	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	12	B	2	U	1	1331	Deciduous Tree
Qp12C1R0027	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	12	C	1	R	1	0027	Deciduous Tree
Qp12C2R1330	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	12	C	2	R	1	1330	Deciduous Tree
Tc12B1U0398	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0398	Deciduous Tree
Tc12C2U1456	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	C	2	U	1	1456	Deciduous Tree
Tc12D2R0472	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	D	2	R	1	0472	Deciduous Tree
??11???1419	?	11	?	?	?	?	1419	?
Ar11B2U0498	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0498	Deciduous Tree
Ar11B2U0729	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0729	Deciduous Tree
Ar11B2U0737	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0737	Deciduous Tree
Asa11C2U0476	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	11	C	2	U	1	0476	Deciduous Tree
Asa11C2U0763	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	11	C	2	U	1	0763	Deciduous Tree
Asa11C2U0824	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	11	C	2	U	1	0824	Deciduous Tree
Asa11D2U0270	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	11	D	2	U	1	0270	Deciduous Tree
Bn11B2R0249	<i>Betula nigra</i>	11	B	2	R	1	0249	Deciduous Tree
Bp11A2UM0256	<i>Betula pendula</i>	11	A	1	U	M	0256	Deciduous Tree
Cov11C2U1026	<i>Carya ovata</i>	11	C	2	U	1	1026	Deciduous Tree
Cov11D2U1361	<i>Carya ovata</i>	11	D	2	U	1	1361	Deciduous Tree
Cp11B1U1391	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1391	Ornamental Tree
Cp11C2R1037	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	11	C	2	R	1	1037	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp11B2U0810	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0810	Deciduous Tree
Fp11B2U0811	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0811	Deciduous Tree
Gti11B1U0566	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	11	B	1	U	1	0566	Deciduous Tree
Pn11B2R0484	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	11	B	2	R	1	0484	Coniferous Tree
Psy11B1R0892	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	11	B	1	R	1	0892	Coniferous Tree
Psy11B2U0728	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0728	Coniferous Tree
Qa11B1U0597	<i>Quercus alba</i>	11	B	1	U	1	0597	Deciduous Tree
Qp11A1U1071	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1071	Deciduous Tree
Qp11A1U1093	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1093	Deciduous Tree
Qr11C1U0155	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	11	C	1	U	1	0155	Deciduous Tree
Qr11C1U0157	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	11	C	1	U	1	0157	Deciduous Tree
Qr11D1U0156	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	11	D	1	U	1	0156	Deciduous Tree
Ap10A2R0899	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	A	2	R	1	0899	Deciduous Tree
Ap10B2U0916	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0916	Deciduous Tree
Ap10B2U0925	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0925	Deciduous Tree
Ap10D2U0915	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	D	2	U	1	0915	Deciduous Tree
Ar10A2R0790	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10	A	2	R	1	0790	Deciduous Tree
Ar10A2U0787	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10	A	2	U	1	0787	Deciduous Tree
Ar10B2R0636	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10	B	2	R	1	0636	Deciduous Tree
Ar10B2R0730	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10	B	2	R	1	0730	Deciduous Tree
Ar10C2R0492	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10	C	2	R	1	0492	Deciduous Tree
Ar10C2U0497	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10	C	2	U	1	0497	Deciduous Tree
As10B1U1186	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1186	Deciduous Tree
As10C1U1188	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	10	C	1	U	1	1188	Deciduous Tree
As10D2U1454	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	10	D	2	U	1	1454	Deciduous Tree
Asa10A2U0881	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	10	A	2	U	1	0881	Deciduous Tree
Cg10???1427	<i>Carya glabra</i>	10	?	?	?	1	1427	Deciduous Tree
Cg10???1439	<i>Carya glabra</i>	10	?	?	?	1	1439	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Cov10???1417	<i>Carya ovata</i>	10	?	?	?	1	1417	Deciduous Tree
Cov10B1U1327	<i>Carya ovata</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1327	Deciduous Tree
3Cp10D2U1140	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	10	D	2	U	1	1140	Ornamental Tree
Cp10???1005	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	10	?	1	?	1	1005	Ornamental Tree
Crs10B1UT0187	<i>Crataegus</i> species	10	B	2	U	2	0187	Ornamental Tree
Crs10B2U1347	<i>Crataegus</i> species	10	B	2	U	1	1347	Ornamental Tree
Crs10B2U1349	<i>Crataegus</i> species	10	B	2	U	1	1349	Ornamental Tree
Fp10B1U0432	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0432	Deciduous Tree
Fp10B2U1232	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	10	B	2	U	1	1232	Deciduous Tree
Fp10B2UT1009	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	10	B	1	U	2	1009	Deciduous Tree
Fsp10B2U1066	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	10	B	2	U	1	1066	Deciduous Tree
Fsp10C2U0841	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	10	C	2	U	1	0841	Deciduous Tree
Gti10???0546	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	10	?	1	U	1	0546	Deciduous Tree
Gti10B2U0567	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0567	Deciduous Tree
Gti10B2U0572	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0572	Deciduous Tree
Mas10???0550	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	?	?	?	1	0550	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B2RM0363	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	R	M	0363	Ornamental Tree
Pg10???590	<i>Picea glauca</i>	10	?	?	U	1	?590	Coniferous Tree
Pg10C1R0591	<i>Picea glauca</i>	10	C	1	R	1	0591	Coniferous Tree
Pg10C1U0593	<i>Picea glauca</i>	10	C	1	U	1	0593	Coniferous Tree
Pn10B1U0384	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0384	Deciduous Tree
Pn10B1U0385	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0385	Coniferous Tree
Pn10B1U0983	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0983	Coniferous Tree
Pn10B1U0984	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0984	Coniferous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pn10B2U0986	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0986	Coniferous Tree
Ps10B1U0012	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0012	Coniferous Tree
Psy10C2U0858	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	10	C	2	U	1	0858	Coniferous Tree
Qm10B1R1338	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	10	B	1	R	1	1338	Deciduous Tree
Qm10B1R1339	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	10	B	1	R	1	1339	Deciduous Tree
Qr10B1R0748	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	10	B	1	R	1	0748	Deciduous Tree
Tc10B2U0747	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0747	Deciduous Tree
Ar9A1U0900	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	9	A	1	U	1	0900	Deciduous Tree
Ar9B2U0533	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0533	Deciduous Tree
Ar9B2U0943	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0943	Deciduous Tree
Asa9B2U0885	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0885	Deciduous Tree
Asa9B2U0890	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0890	Deciduous Tree
Asa9B2U0979	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0979	Deciduous Tree
Asa9B2U1117	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	9	B	2	U	1	1117	Deciduous Tree
Asa9B2U1126	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	9	B	2	U	1	1126	Deciduous Tree
Asa9D2R0488	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	9	D	2	R	1	0488	Deciduous Tree
Bn9B2U1102	<i>Betula nigra</i>	9	B	2	U	1	1102	Deciduous Tree
Cc9B1UM0039	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	9	B	2	U	M	0039	Ornamental Tree
Co9B2U0716	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0716	Deciduous Tree
Co9C2U0714	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	9	C	2	U	1	0714	Deciduous Tree
Cov9B1U0777	<i>Carya ovata</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0777	Deciduous Tree
Cp9B1U1392	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	9	B	1	U	1	1392	Ornamental Tree
Crs9A2U0932	<i>Crataegus</i> species	9	A	2	U	1	0932	Ornamental Tree
Crs9B1U0931	<i>Crataegus</i> species	9	B	1	U	1	0931	Ornamental Tree
Crs9C2U0167	<i>Crataegus</i> species	9	C	2	U	1	0167	Ornamental Tree
Fa9B2U0535	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0535	Deciduous Tree
Fp9B2U1160	<i>Fraxinus</i>	9	B	2	U	1	1160	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	<i>pennsylvanica</i>							
Fp9C2R1170	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	9	C	2	R	1	1170	Deciduous Tree
Lt9B2U0652	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0652	Deciduous Tree
Ma9B2R0467	<i>Morus alba</i>	9	B	2	R	1	0467	Deciduous Tree
Pn9B1U0386	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0386	Coniferous Tree
Pn9B1U0387	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0387	Coniferous Tree
Pn9B1U0933	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0933	Coniferous Tree
Pn9B1U0985	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0985	Coniferous Tree
Pn9B2U0934	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0934	Coniferous Tree
Pr9B2U0526	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0526	Coniferous Tree
Pr9C2R0525	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	9	C	2	R	1	0525	Coniferous Tree
Psy9B2R0548	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	9	B	2	R	1	0548	Coniferous Tree
Psy9B2R0579	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	9	B	2	R	1	0579	Coniferous Tree
Psy9B2R0581	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	9	B	2	R	1	0581	Coniferous Tree
Psy9B2U0540	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0540	Coniferous Tree
Psy9C1U0768	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	9	C	1	U	1	0768	Coniferous Tree
Qi9B2U0862	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0862	Deciduous Tree
Qm9B1R1340	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	9	B	1	R	1	1340	Deciduous Tree
Qm9B2R1341	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	9	B	2	R	1	1341	Deciduous Tree
Qp9A1U1090	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	9	A	1	U	1	1090	Deciduous Tree
Qr9D1U0189	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	9	D	1	U	1	0189	Deciduous Tree
Tc9B2U1344	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	9	B	2	U	1	1344	Deciduous Tree
Tc9D2U0382	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	9	D	2	U	1	0382	Deciduous Tree
10 Ma8-24B-C1U1121	<i>Morus alba</i>	8-24	B-C	1	U	1	1121	Deciduous Tree
Ar8C2U0018	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	8	C	2	U	1	0018	Deciduous Tree
Co8C2U1472	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	8	C	2	U	1	1472	Deciduous Tree
Cp8B2U1153	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	8	B	2	U	1	1153	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0195	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	B	1	U	1	0195	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0196	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	B	1	U	1	0196	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0197	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	B	1	U	1	0197	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Crs8B1U0199	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	B	1	U	1	0199	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0200	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	B	1	U	1	0200	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0201	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	B	1	U	1	0201	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0202	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	B	1	U	1	0202	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B2UT0148	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	B	1	U	2	0148	Ornamental Tree
Crs8C2U0168	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	C	2	U	1	0168	Ornamental Tree
Crs8C2U0169	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	C	2	U	1	0169	Ornamental Tree
Crs8C2U0170	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	C	2	U	1	0170	Ornamental Tree
Crs8C2U0171	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	C	2	U	1	0171	Ornamental Tree
Crs8C2U0174	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	C	2	U	1	0174	Ornamental Tree
Crs8C2U0175	<i>Crataegus</i> species	8	C	2	U	1	0175	Ornamental Tree
Fa8C2U0340	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	8	C	2	U	1	0340	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8A1R1067	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	8	A	1	R	1	1067	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8A1R1069	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	8	A	1	R	1	1069	Deciduous Tree
Ma8B2U0678	<i>Morus alba</i>	8	B	2	U	1	0678	Deciduous Tree
Mas8B2U0527	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	B	2	U	1	0527	Ornamental Tree
Mas8D2R0826	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	D	2	R	1	0826	Ornamental Tree
Ov8???1426	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	8	?	?	?	1	1426	Deciduous Tree
Ov8???1428	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	8	?	?	?	1	1428	Deciduous Tree
Pc8A1R1062	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	8	A	1	R	1	1062	Ornamental Tree
Pg8A1U1246	<i>Picea glauca</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1246	Coniferous Tree
Pg8A1U1247	<i>Picea glauca</i>	8	B	1	U	1	1247	Coniferous Tree
Pg8A1U1248	<i>Picea glauca</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1248	Coniferous Tree
Pg8B2R0587	<i>Picea glauca</i>	8	B	2	R	1	0587	Coniferous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ppg8B1U1223	<i>Picea pungens 'glauca'</i>	8	B	1	U	1	1223	Coniferous Tree
Ps8A1U1115	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1115	Coniferous Tree
Psy8B2R0580	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	8	B	2	R	1	0580	Coniferous Tree
Psy8C2U0578	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	8	C	2	U	1	0578	Coniferous Tree
Psy8C2U0618	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	8	C	2	U	1	0618	Coniferous Tree
Qp8A1U1073	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1073	Deciduous Tree
Qp8C1U0158	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	8	C	1	U	1	0158	Deciduous Tree
Qr8A1U0161	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	8	A	1	U	1	0161	Deciduous Tree
Qr8B1U0164	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	8	B	1	U	1	0164	Deciduous Tree
Qr8B1U0177	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	8	B	1	U	1	0177	Deciduous Tree
Tc8B2R1461	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	8	B	2	R	1	1461	Deciduous Tree
Tc8B2U0544	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	8	B	2	U	1	0544	Deciduous Tree
Tc8B2U0545	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	8	B	2	U	1	0545	Deciduous Tree
Ar7B2U0944	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	7	B	2	U	1	0944	Deciduous Tree
Asa7B1R1070	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	7	B	1	R	1	1070	Deciduous Tree
Asa7B2U0733	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	7	B	2	U	1	0733	Deciduous Tree
Bp7A1UM0242	<i>Betula pendula</i>	7	A	2	U	M	0242	Deciduous Tree
Crs7C1U0178	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0178	Ornamental Tree
Crs7C1U0179	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0179	Ornamental Tree
Crs7C1U0180	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0180	Ornamental Tree
Crs7C1U0181	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0181	Ornamental Tree
Crs7C1U0182	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0182	Ornamental Tree
Crs7C1U0183	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0183	Ornamental Tree
Crs7C1U0184	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0184	Ornamental Tree
Crs7C1U0185	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0185	Ornamental Tree
Crs7D1U0162	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	D	1	U	1	0162	Ornamental Tree
Csp?7B1R0926	<i>Carpinus species</i>	7	B	1	R	1	0926	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp7A2U0998	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	7	A	2	U	1	0998	Deciduous Tree
Fsp7A1U1084	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	7	A	1	U	1	1084	Deciduous Tree
Fsp7A2U1085	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	7	A	2	U	1	1085	Deciduous Tree
Gti7B2U0820	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	7	B	2	U	1	0820	Deciduous Tree
Lt7B2R0656	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	7	B	2	R	1	0656	Deciduous Tree
Mas7B2R0510	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	B	2	R	1	0510	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B2U1112	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	B	2	U	1	1112	Ornamental Tree
Mas7C2U0735	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	C	2	U	1	0735	Ornamental Tree
Pc7A1R0896	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	7	A	1	R	1	0896	Ornamental Tree
Pc7A1R1065	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	7	A	1	R	1	1065	Ornamental Tree
Pc7B2U0140	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	7	B	2	U	1	0140	Ornamental Tree
Psy7B2R0549	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	7	B	2	R	1	0549	Coniferous Tree
Psy7D2R0585	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	7	D	2	R	1	0585	Coniferous Tree
Qm7B2R1443	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	7	B	2	R	1	1443	Deciduous Tree
Qp7A1U1080	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1080	Deciduous Tree
Qp7A2U1089	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	7	A	2	U	1	1089	Deciduous Tree
Qr7C1U0163	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0163	Deciduous Tree
Sja7C2U0980	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i>	7	C	2	U	1	0980	Deciduous Tree
33 Cp6-18B2U1139	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	6-18	B	2	U	1	1139	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
19 Cp6-16B2U1036	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	6-16	B	2	U	1	1036	Ornamental Tree
Ar6B2U0794	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	6	B	2	U	1	0794	Deciduous Tree
Ar6C2U0023	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	6	C	2	U	1	0023	Deciduous Tree
Asa6B1U0951	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	6	B	1	U	1	0951	Deciduous Tree
Crs6C2U0165	<i>Crataegus</i> species	6	C	2	U	1	0165	Ornamental Tree
Fp6C2U1004	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	6	C	2	U	1	1004	Deciduous Tree
Mas6C2UM0539	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	C	1	U	M	0539	Ornamental Tree
Pc6A1R0036	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	6	A	1	R	1	0036	Ornamental Tree
Pc6A1R0247	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	6	A	1	R	1	0247	Ornamental Tree
Psy6B2R0457	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	6	B	2	R	1	0457	Coniferous Tree
Qp6A1R1078	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6	A	1	R	1	1078	Deciduous Tree
Qp6B1U1072	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6	B	1	U	1	1072	Deciduous Tree
Tc6A1U1086	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	6	A	1	U	1	1086	Deciduous Tree
Tc6B2R0543	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	6	B	2	R	1	0543	Deciduous Tree
Asa5B1R1063	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	5	B	1	R	1	1063	Deciduous Tree
Asa5B2U0880	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	5	B	2	U	1	0880	Deciduous Tree
Cc5A1U0045	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0045	Ornamental Tree
Cke?5C2U1120	<i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i>	5	C	2	U	1	1120	Deciduous Tree
Crs5B2U0168	<i>Crataegus</i> species	5	B	2	U	1	0168	Ornamental Tree
Crs5C1U0149	<i>Crataegus</i> species	5	C	1	U	1	0149	Ornamental Tree
Fa5B2U0848	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	5	B	2	U	1	0848	Deciduous Tree
Fp5A2U1057	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	5	A	2	U	1	1057	Deciduous Tree
Fp5B2U1441	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	5	B	2	U	1	1441	Deciduous Tree
Fsp5A2U1055	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	5	A	2	U	1	1055	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Mas5???0551	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	?	?	?	1	0551	Ornamental Tree
Mas5B1U0517	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	B	1	U	1	0517	Ornamental Tree
Mas5B2R0522	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	B	2	R	1	0522	Ornamental Tree
Mas5B2U0520	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	B	2	U	1	0520	Ornamental Tree
Mg5B1U1134	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	5	B	1	U	1	1134	Coniferous Tree
Pc5A1R0246	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	5	A	1	R	1	0246	Ornamental Tree
Pg5A1U1268	<i>Picea glauca</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1268	Coniferous Tree
Pg5A1U1269	<i>Picea glauca</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1269	Coniferous Tree
Qp5A1R0785	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	5	A	1	R	1	0785	Deciduous Tree
Tc5B2U0541	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	5	B	2	U	1	0541	Deciduous Tree
Ap4B2U1082	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	4	B	2	U	1	1082	Deciduous Tree
Ar4B2U0623	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	B	2	U	1	0623	Deciduous Tree
Ar4B2U0655	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	B	2	U	1	0655	Deciduous Tree
Ar4B2U0658	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	B	2	U	1	0658	Deciduous Tree
Ar4B2U0687	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	B	2	U	1	0687	Deciduous Tree
Ar4B2U1087	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	B	2	U	1	1087	Deciduous Tree
Ar4B2U1088	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	B	2	U	1	1088	Deciduous Tree
Asa4B2R0996	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	4	B	2	R	1	0996	Deciduous Tree
Fa4C2R0542	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	4	C	2	R	1	0542	Deciduous Tree
Fsp4B2U1463	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	4	B	2	U	1	1463	Deciduous Tree
Ma4B2R0466	<i>Morus alba</i>	4	B	2	R	1	0466	Deciduous Tree
Ma4C2U0677	<i>Morus alba</i>	4	C	2	U	1	0677	Deciduous Tree
Mas4B2U0530	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	0530	Ornamental Tree
Mas4B2U0531	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	0531	Ornamental Tree
Mas4C2UM0537	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	C	1	U	M	0537	Ornamental Tree
Mas4C2UM0538	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	C	1	U	M	0538	Ornamental Tree
Pc4A1R0070	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	4	A	1	R	1	0070	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	variety unknown							
Pc4A1R0071	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	4	A	1	R	1	0071	Ornamental Tree
Pc4A1R0075	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	4	A	1	R	1	0075	Ornamental Tree
Pc4A1R0076	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	4	A	1	R	1	0076	Ornamental Tree
Pc4A1R0080	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	4	A	1	R	1	0080	Ornamental Tree
Pc4A1R0081	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	4	A	1	R	1	0081	Ornamental Tree
Pc4A1R0245	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	4	A	1	R	1	0245	Ornamental Tree
Pg4A1U0377	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0377	Coniferous Tree
Pg4A1U0380	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0380	Coniferous Tree
Pg4A1U0381	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0381	Coniferous Tree
Pg4A1U0452	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0452	Coniferous Tree
Pg4A1U0453	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0453	Coniferous Tree
Pg4A1U0454	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0454	Coniferous Tree
Pg4A1U0455	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0455	Coniferous Tree
Pg4A1U1244	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	1244	Coniferous Tree
Pg4A1U1245	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	1245	Coniferous Tree
Pg4B1U0378	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	B	1	U	1	0378	Coniferous Tree
Pg4B1U0379	<i>Picea glauca</i>	4	B	1	U	1	0379	Coniferous Tree
Qm4B2U1136	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	4	B	2	U	1	1136	Deciduous Tree
Qm4C1U1133	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	4	C	1	U	1	1133	Deciduous Tree
Qm4C2R0913	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	4	C	2	R	1	0913	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qm4C2U0910	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	4	C	2	U	1	0910	Deciduous Tree
Qm4C2U0911	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	4	C	2	U	1	0911	Deciduous Tree
Qp4A1U0694	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0694	Deciduous Tree
To4A1U1024	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	4	A	1	U	1	1024	Coniferous Tree
Amc3A1RM0046	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	3	A	2	R	M	0046	Ornamental Tree
Ar3B2U1225	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	3	B	2	U	1	1225	Deciduous Tree
Ar3B2U1228	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	3	B	2	U	1	1228	Deciduous Tree
Cc3A1U0032	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0032	Ornamental Tree
Cc3B2U0042	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	3	B	2	U	1	0042	Ornamental Tree
Cf3A1UT0047	<i>Cornus florida</i>	3	A	2	U	2	0047	Ornamental Tree
Cke3B1U0351	<i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i>	3	B	1	U	1	0351	Deciduous Tree
Fa3B2R0532	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	3	B	2	R	1	0532	Deciduous Tree
Fp3A1U0692	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0692	Deciduous Tree
Fp3A1U0950	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0950	Deciduous Tree
Fp3A2U0947	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	A	2	U	1	0947	Deciduous Tree
Fp3A2U0948	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	A	2	U	1	0948	Deciduous Tree
Fp3B2R0651	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	B	2	R	1	0651	Deciduous Tree
Fp3B2R0657	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	B	2	R	1	0657	Deciduous Tree
Fp3B2U0650	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	B	2	U	1	0650	Deciduous Tree
Fp3B2U0654	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	B	2	U	1	0654	Deciduous Tree
Fp3C2U0414	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3	C	2	U	1	0414	Deciduous Tree
Fsp3A2UM1054	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	3	A	1	U	M	1054	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fsp3B2U1465	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	3	B	2	U	1	1465	Deciduous Tree
Gti3B2R0100	<i>Gleditsia</i> <i>triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	3	B	2	R	1	0100	Deciduous Tree
Ll3A1U0360	<i>Larix laricina</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0360	Coniferous Tree
Mas3B1U0514	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	3	B	1	U	1	0514	Ornamental Tree
Mas3B2U0990	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	3	B	2	U	1	0990	Ornamental Tree
Mas3B2U1442	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	3	B	2	U	1	1442	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0115	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0115	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0116	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0116	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0117	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0117	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0118	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0118	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0119	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0119	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0121	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0121	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0122	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0122	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0123	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0123	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0124	<i>Pyrus</i> <i>calleryana</i>	3	A	1	R	1	0124	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	variety unknown							
Pc3A1R0125	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0125	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0126	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0126	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0127	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0127	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1R0248	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	R	1	0248	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1U0112	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	U	1	0112	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1U0113	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	U	1	0113	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1U0114	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	1	U	1	0114	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A2R0243	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	2	R	1	0243	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A2U0897	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	A	2	U	1	0897	Ornamental Tree
Pc3B1U0120	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	3	B	1	U	1	0120	Ornamental Tree
Pg3C2U1249	<i>Picea glauca</i>	3	C	2	U	1	1249	Coniferous Tree
Pp3A1U0048	<i>Picea pungens</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0048	Coniferous Tree
Qb3A1U0693	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0693	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qi3A1U0889	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0889	Deciduous Tree
Qi3B1U0845	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	3	B	1	U	1	0845	Deciduous Tree
Qi3B1U1045	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	3	B	1	U	1	1045	Deciduous Tree
Qm3B1U0613	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	3	B	1	U	1	0613	Deciduous Tree
Qm3B1U0844	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	3	B	1	U	1	0844	Deciduous Tree
Qm3B1U0846	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	3	B	1	U	1	0846	Deciduous Tree
Qm3B1U0847	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	3	B	1	U	1	0847	Deciduous Tree
Qm3B2R0534	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	3	B	2	R	1	0534	Deciduous Tree
Qm3B2U1460	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	3	B	2	U	1	1460	Deciduous Tree
Qp3A1U0038	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0038	Deciduous Tree
Qp3A1U0041	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0041	Deciduous Tree
Qp3A1U1048	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	3	A	1	U	1	1048	Deciduous Tree
Qp3A2U1031	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	3	A	2	U	1	1031	Deciduous Tree
Qp3B1U0044	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	3	B	1	U	1	0044	Deciduous Tree
Qr3B2U0043	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	3	B	2	U	1	0043	Deciduous Tree
Qr3B2U0698	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	3	B	2	U	1	0698	Deciduous Tree
Qr3C2U1129	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	3	C	2	U	1	1129	Deciduous Tree
Qr3D2U1128	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	3	D	2	U	1	1128	Deciduous Tree
Amc2A1UM0034	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	2	A	2	U	M	0034	Ornamental Tree
Ar2C2U0685	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	2	C	2	U	1	0685	Deciduous Tree
Ar2C2U0686	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	2	C	2	U	1	0686	Deciduous Tree
As2B1U1203	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	2	B	1	U	1	1203	Deciduous Tree
Asa2B1U0682	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0682	Deciduous Tree
Cc2A1R0035	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	R	1	0035	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0040	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0040	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Cc2B1U0037	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0037	Ornamental Tree
Cc2B1U1208	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	B	1	U	1	1208	Ornamental Tree
Cc2B1U1450	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	B	1	U	1	1450	Ornamental Tree
Cc2B2U1195	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	B	2	U	1	1195	Ornamental Tree
Fp2A1U0261	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0261	Deciduous Tree
Fp2A1U0375	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0375	Deciduous Tree
Fp2A2U1002	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	A	2	U	1	1002	Deciduous Tree
Fp2B1U0293	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0293	Deciduous Tree
Fp2B1U0691	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0691	Deciduous Tree
Fp2B2R0653	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	B	2	R	1	0653	Deciduous Tree
Fp2B2U0297	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0297	Deciduous Tree
Fp2B2U0327	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0327	Deciduous Tree
Fp2B2U0749	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0749	Deciduous Tree
Fp2B2U0994	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0994	Deciduous Tree
Fp2B2U1101	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2	B	2	U	1	1101	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2B2U0816	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	2	B	2	U	1	0816	Deciduous Tree
Gti2A1U0104	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0104	Deciduous Tree
Gti2B1R0095	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	B	1	R	1	0095	Deciduous Tree
Gti2B2R0074	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	B	2	R	1	0074	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Gti2B2R0082	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	B	2	R	1	0082	Deciduous Tree
Gti2B2R0083	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	B	2	R	1	0083	Deciduous Tree
Gti2B2R0097	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	B	2	R	1	0097	Deciduous Tree
Gti2B2U1075	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	B	2	U	1	1075	Deciduous Tree
Lt?2A1U0396	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0396	Deciduous Tree
Lt?2A1U0397	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0397	Deciduous Tree
Lt?2A1U0410	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0410	Deciduous Tree
Lt?2A2U0400	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0400	Deciduous Tree
Lt?2B1U0326	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0326	Deciduous Tree
Lt?2B1U0412	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0412	Deciduous Tree
Mas2A1U0064	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	0064	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U0065	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	0065	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U0066	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	0066	Ornamental Tree
Mas2B2U1399	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	B	2	U	1	1399	Ornamental Tree
Pc2A1U0054	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	2	A	1	U	1	0054	Ornamental Tree
Pc2A1U0055	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	2	A	1	U	1	0055	Ornamental Tree
Pc2A1U0056	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0056	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	variety unknown							
Pc2A1U0057	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	2	A	1	U	1	0057	Ornamental Tree
Pc2A1U0058	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	2	A	1	U	1	0058	Ornamental Tree
Pc2A1U0059	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	2	A	1	U	1	0059	Ornamental Tree
Pg2A1U0450	<i>Picea glauca</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0450	Coniferous Tree
Pg2A1U0451	<i>Picea glauca</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0451	Coniferous Tree
Pom2A1U0033	<i>Picea omorika</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0033	Coniferous Tree
Pom2A1U0049	<i>Picea omorika</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0049	Coniferous Tree
Qb2B1U0973	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0973	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1R0068	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	1	R	1	0068	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U0051	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0051	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U0052	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0052	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U0053	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0053	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U0096	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0096	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U0109	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0109	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U1040	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1040	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U1044	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1044	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A2R0078	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	2	R	1	0078	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A2U0110	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0110	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A2U0887	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0887	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A2U1052	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	A	2	U	1	1052	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qi2B1R0137	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	1	R	1	0137	Deciduous Tree
Qi2B1R0722	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	1	R	1	0722	Deciduous Tree
Qi2B1U0108	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0108	Deciduous Tree
Qi2B1U0111	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0111	Deciduous Tree
Qi2B1U0136	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0136	Deciduous Tree
Qi2B1U1412	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	1	U	1	1412	Deciduous Tree
Qi2B2U0094	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0094	Deciduous Tree
Qi2B2U01430	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	1	U	1	1430	Deciduous Tree
Qi2B2U1079	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	2	B	2	U	1	1079	Deciduous Tree
Qm28D2R0624	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	D	2	R	1	0624	Deciduous Tree
Qm2A1U0772	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0772	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U00969	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0969	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0269	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0269	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0278	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0278	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0281	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0281	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0282	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0282	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0441	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0441	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0445	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0445	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0446	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0446	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0700	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0700	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B1U0774	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0774	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B2U0696	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0696	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B2U1459	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	2	U	1	1459	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qm2B2U1462	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	B	2	U	1	1462	Deciduous Tree
Qm2C1U0867	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	C	1	U	1	0867	Deciduous Tree
Qm2C2U0345	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	C	2	U	1	0345	Deciduous Tree
Qm2C2U1124	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	C	2	U	1	1124	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A1U0050	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0050	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A1U0090	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0090	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A1U0886	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0886	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A2U0883	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0883	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A2U0942	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0942	Deciduous Tree
Qp2B2U0941	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0941	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1R0092	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	1	R	1	0092	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U0099	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0099	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U0697	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0697	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U0871	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0871	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U0872	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0872	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U0982	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0982	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1UT0792	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	2	U	2	0792	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A2R0101	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	2	R	1	0101	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A2U0091	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0091	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U0098	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0098	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U0275	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0275	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U0276	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0276	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U0277	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0277	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U0284	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0284	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U0474	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0474	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U1110	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	1110	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B2R0093	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	2	R	1	0093	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B2U0274	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0274	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B2U0462	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0462	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B2U0683	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0683	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B2U0695	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0695	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qr2B2U0819	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0819	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B2U0981	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0981	Deciduous Tree
Qr2C2U0461	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	C	2	U	1	0461	Deciduous Tree
Qsp2B1R0069	<i>Quercus</i> species	2	B	1	R	1	0069	Deciduous Tree
Qsp2B2R0073	<i>Quercus</i> species	2	B	2	R	1	0073	Deciduous Tree
Qsp2C2R0077	<i>Quercus</i> species	2	C	2	R	1	0077	Deciduous Tree
To2A1U1023	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1023	Coniferous Tree
To2A1U1025	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1025	Coniferous Tree
Ua2A1U0151	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0151	Deciduous Tree
14 To1-2A-B1-2U0460	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	1-2	A-B	1-2	U	1	0460	Coniferous Tree
Ar1A1U0374	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0374	Deciduous Tree
Ar1B1U0751	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0751	Deciduous Tree
Ar1B2U0814	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0814	Deciduous Tree
Ar1B2U0817	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0817	Deciduous Tree
Ar1B2U1231	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1231	Deciduous Tree
Ar1B2UT1227	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	B	1	U	2	1227	Deciduous Tree
Ar1C2U0812	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0812	Deciduous Tree
Asa1A1U0927	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0927	Deciduous Tree
Asa1A1U0929	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0929	Deciduous Tree
Asa1B2U0447	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0447	Deciduous Tree
Cc1A2U1200	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	2	U	1	1200	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A2U1210	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	2	U	1	1210	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A2U1211	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	2	U	1	1211	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A2U1212	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	2	U	1	1212	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B1U1281	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1281	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B1U1282	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1282	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B1U1283	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1283	Ornamental Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Cc1B1U1296	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1296	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B1U1297	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1297	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B1U1299	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1299	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B2U1201	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1201	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B2U1204	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1204	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B2U1284	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1284	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B2U1449	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1449	Ornamental Tree
Cf1A1U0421	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0421	Ornamental Tree
Cf1B1U0263	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0263	Ornamental Tree
Cf1B2U0310	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0310	Ornamental Tree
Cf1C2U0312	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0312	Ornamental Tree
Cf1C2U0366	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0366	Ornamental Tree
Cov1D2U1263	<i>Carya ovata</i>	1	D	2	U	1	1263	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U0219	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0219	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U0220	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0220	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U0260	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0260	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U1038	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1038	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U1041	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1041	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U1043	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1043	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U1046	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1046	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A2U0236	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	2	U	1	0236	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A2U1035	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	2	U	1	1035	Deciduous Tree
Fg1B2U0296	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0296	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fg1B2U0322	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0322	Deciduous Tree
Fg1B2U0645	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0645	Deciduous Tree
Fg1C2U0300	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0300	Deciduous Tree
Fg1C2U0313	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0313	Deciduous Tree
Fp1B1U0287	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0287	Deciduous Tree
Fp1B2U1001	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1001	Deciduous Tree
Fp1C2U0314	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0314	Deciduous Tree
Fsp1B2U1464	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	1	B	2	U	1	1464	Deciduous Tree
Ld1B2U1233	<i>Larix decidua</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1233	Coniferous Tree
Ld1B2U1236	<i>Larix decidua</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1236	Coniferous Tree
Ll1A1U0291	<i>Larix laricina</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0291	Coniferous Tree
Ll1B1U0426	<i>Larix laricina</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0426	Coniferous Tree
Ll1B1U0427	<i>Larix laricina</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0427	Coniferous Tree
Ll1B1U0428	<i>Larix laricina</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0428	Coniferous Tree
Ll1B1U1475	<i>Larix laricina</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1475	Coniferous Tree
Ll1B2U0348	<i>Larix laricina</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0348	Coniferous Tree
Ls1A2U0500	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	A	2	U	1	0500	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1A1U0362	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0362	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1A1U0369	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0369	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1A1U0371	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0371	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1A1U0419	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0419	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1A1U0420	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0420	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1A1U0422	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0422	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1A1U0425	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0425	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Lt?1B1U0325	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0325	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0363	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0363	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0364	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0364	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0365	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0365	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0367	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0367	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0433	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0433	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0436	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0436	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0438	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0438	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0439	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0439	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B1U0440	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0440	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B2U0353	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0353	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B2U0355	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0355	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1B2U0444	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0444	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1C1U0437	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	C	1	U	1	0437	Deciduous Tree
Lt?1C2U0413	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0413	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U0264	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0264	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U1118	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1118	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A2R0659	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	2	R	1	0659	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A2U0323	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	2	U	1	0323	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Lt1B2U0840	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0840	Deciduous Tree
Lt1B2U1217	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1217	Deciduous Tree
Lt1B2U1256	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1256	Deciduous Tree
Lt1C2U0493	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0493	Deciduous Tree
Mas1C2U1400	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	1	C	2	U	1	1400	Ornamental Tree
Mas1C2U1410	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	1	C	2	U	1	1410	Ornamental Tree
Mas1C2U1411	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	1	C	2	U	1	1411	Ornamental Tree
Mg1A2R0660	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	1	A	2	R	1	0660	Coniferous Tree
Mg1B2U0641	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0641	Coniferous Tree
Mg1B2U1100	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1100	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0204	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0204	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0205	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0205	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0206	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0206	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0207	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0207	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0208	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0208	Coniferous Tree
Pa1B1U0536	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0536	Coniferous Tree
Pa1D1U0203	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	D	1	U	1	0203	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0262	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0262	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0266	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0266	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0342	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0342	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0376	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0376	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0750	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0750	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0760	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0760	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0761	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0761	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0953	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0953	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0991	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0991	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U0992	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0992	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U1114	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1114	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U1230	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1230	Coniferous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pg1B1U1013	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1013	Coniferous Tree
Pg1B1U1258	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1258	Coniferous Tree
Pg1B1U1259	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1259	Coniferous Tree
Pg1B1U1260	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1260	Coniferous Tree
Pg1B2U0315	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0315	Coniferous Tree
Pg1B2U0879	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0879	Coniferous Tree
Pg1C2U0949	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0949	Coniferous Tree
Pm1B2U1135	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1135	Coniferous Tree
Qa1B2U00970	<i>Quercus alba</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0970	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2R0756	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	R	1	0756	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U0642	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0642	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U0828	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0828	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U0877	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0877	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U0878	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0878	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U0952	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0952	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U0954	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0954	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U1130	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1130	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U1161	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1161	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U1163	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1163	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U1166	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1166	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U1171	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1171	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U1237	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1237	Deciduous Tree
Qi?1B2U1387	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1387	Deciduous Tree
Qi?1C2U1384	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1384	Deciduous Tree
Qi?1D2U1385	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	D	2	U	1	1385	Deciduous Tree
Qi?1D2U1386	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	D	2	U	1	1386	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qi1B2U0884	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0884	Deciduous Tree
Qi1B2U1042	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1042	Deciduous Tree
Qi1B2U1172	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1172	Deciduous Tree
Qi1B2U1173	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1173	Deciduous Tree
Qi1B2U1389	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1389	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0135	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0135	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0210	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0210	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0215	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0215	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0216	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0216	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0740	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0740	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0741	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0741	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0742	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0742	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0746	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0746	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0217	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0217	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0271	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0271	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0294	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0294	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0346	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0346	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0361	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0361	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0393	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0393	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0415	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0415	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0424	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0424	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0776	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0776	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qm1B1U1116	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1116	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U1164	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1164	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2R0661	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	R	1	0661	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2R0662	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	R	1	0662	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U00957	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0957	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0299	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0299	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0311	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0311	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0316	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0316	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0317	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0317	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0318	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0318	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0319	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0319	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0320	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0320	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0321	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0321	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0328	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0328	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0329	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0329	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0341	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0341	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0349	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0349	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0350	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0350	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0352	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0352	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0354	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0354	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0356	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0356	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0357	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0357	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0358	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0358	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qm1B2U0359	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0359	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0442	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0442	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0443	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0443	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0448	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0448	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0449	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0449	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0486	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0486	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0491	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0491	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0643	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0643	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0644	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0644	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0775	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0775	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0836	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0836	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0875	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0875	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0928	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0928	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0993	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0993	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0997	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0997	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1111	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1111	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1113	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	?	2	U	1	1113	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1131	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	?	2	U	1	1131	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1132	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1132	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1138	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1138	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1165	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1165	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1226	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1226	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1240	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1240	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qm1B2U1241	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1241	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1250	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1250	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1252	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1252	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1253	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1253	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1255	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1255	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C1U0272	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	1	U	1	0272	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C1U0288	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	1	U	1	0288	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C1U0290	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	1	U	1	0290	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C1U1467	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	1	U	1	1467	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U0324	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0324	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U0343	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0343	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U0344	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0344	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U0347	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0347	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U1137	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1137	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U1206	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1206	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U1264	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1264	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U1458	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1458	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U1466	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1466	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D1U0138	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	1	U	1	0138	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D1U0139	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	1	U	1	0139	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D1U0221	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	1	U	1	0221	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D1U0222	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	1	U	1	0222	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D1U0237	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	1	U	1	0237	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qm1D2U0218	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	2	U	1	0218	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D2U0392	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	2	U	1	0392	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D2U1202	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	2	U	1	1202	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D2U1267	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	D	2	U	1	1267	Deciduous Tree
Qp1C2R0813	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	1	C	2	R	1	0813	Deciduous Tree
Qpr1B2U1205	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1205	Deciduous Tree
Qr1C2U1383	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1383	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0085	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0085	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0285	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0285	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0368	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0368	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0423	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0423	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0839	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0839	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1047	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1047	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1050	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1050	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A2U0937	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	2	U	1	0937	Deciduous Tree
Qr1AU2835	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	2	U	1	2835	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B1R0664	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	1	R	1	0664	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B1U0084	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0084	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B1U0273	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0273	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B1U0279	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0279	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B1U0874	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0874	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2R0665	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	R	1	0665	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U0463	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0463	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U0647	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0647	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U0666	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0666	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U0684	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0684	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U0815	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0815	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U0818	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0818	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U1049	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1049	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U1174	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1174	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U1229	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1229	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U1234	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1234	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U1243	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1243	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U1276	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1276	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qr1B2U1388	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1388	Deciduous Tree
Qr1C1U0283	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	C	1	U	1	0283	Deciduous Tree
Qr1C1U0289	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	C	1	U	1	0289	Deciduous Tree
Qr1C2U0489	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0489	Deciduous Tree
Qr1C2U0646	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0646	Deciduous Tree
Qr1C2U0829	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0829	Deciduous Tree
Qr1D2R0102	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	D	2	R	1	0102	Deciduous Tree
Qr1D2U0298	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	D	2	U	1	0298	Deciduous Tree
Qr1D2U0485	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	D	2	U	1	0485	Deciduous Tree
Qr1D2U0663	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	D	2	U	1	0663	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1B1R1058	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	B	1	R	1	1058	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1B1U0067	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0067	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1B2R0079	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	B	2	R	1	0079	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1B2U1059	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1059	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1C1U0103	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	C	1	U	1	0103	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1C2R0072	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	C	2	R	1	0072	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1C2R0105	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	C	2	R	1	0105	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1C2R0106	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	C	2	R	1	0106	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1C2R1059	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	C	2	R	1	1059	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1C2U1053	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1053	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1C2U1056	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1056	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1D1U0223	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	D	1	U	1	0223	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1D2U0214	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	D	2	U	1	0214	Deciduous Tree
Tca1B1U1218	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1218	Coniferous Tree
Ua18B2UT0823	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1	B	1	U	2	0823	Deciduous Tree
Ua1B2U0972	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0972	Deciduous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
16 Cp-var-B2U1051	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	var	B	2	U	1	1051	Ornamental Tree
?????0457	?	?	?	?	?	?	0457	?
?????0574	?	?	?	?	?	?	0574	?
?????0575	?	?	?	?	?	?	0575	?
?????0576	?	?	?	?	?	?	0576	?
?????0715	?	?	?	?	?	?	0715	?
?????0719	?	?	?	?	?	?	0719	?
?????0955	?	?	?	?	?	?	0955	?
?????0956	?	?	?	?	?	?	0956	?
?????0958	?	?	?	?	?	?	0958	?
?????0959	?	?	?	?	?	?	0959	?
?????0960	?	?	?	?	?	?	0960	?
?????0961	?	?	?	?	?	?	0961	?
?????0962	?	?	?	?	?	?	0962	?
?????0963	?	?	?	?	?	?	0963	?
?????0964	?	?	?	?	?	?	0964	?
?????0965	?	?	?	?	?	?	0965	?
?????0966	?	?	?	?	?	?	0966	?
?????0967	?	?	?	?	?	?	0967	?
?????0968	?	?	?	?	?	?	0968	?
?????1142	?	?	?	?	?	?	1142	?
?????1143	?	?	?	?	?	?	1143	?
?????1144	?	?	?	?	?	?	1144	?
?????1145	?	?	?	?	?	?	1145	?
?????1146	?	?	?	?	?	?	1146	?
?????1147	?	?	?	?	?	?	1147	?
?????1149	?	?	?	?	?	?	1149	?
?????1150	?	?	?	?	?	?	1150	?
?????1151	?	?	?	?	?	?	1151	?
?????1152	?	?	?	?	?	?	1152	?
?????1167	?	?	?	?	?	?	1167	?
?????1168	?	?	?	?	?	?	1168	?
?????1175	?	?	?	?	?	?	1175	?
?????1176	?	?	?	?	?	?	1176	?
?????1177	?	?	?	?	?	?	1177	?
?????1178	?	?	?	?	?	?	1178	?

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
?????1179	?	?	?	?	?	?	1179	?
?????1180	?	?	?	?	?	?	1180	?
?????1181	?	?	?	?	?	?	1181	?
?????1182	?	?	?	?	?	?	1182	?
?????1183	?	?	?	?	?	?	1183	?
?????1184	?	?	?	?	?	?	1184	?
?????1185	?	?	?	?	?	?	1185	?
?????1213	?	?	?	?	?	?	1213	?
?????1214	?	?	?	?	?	?	1214	?
?????1215	?	?	?	?	?	?	1215	?
?????1216	?	?	?	?	?	?	1216	?
Asa?B2U0720	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	?	B	2	U	1	0720	Deciduous Tree
Cm????0501	<i>Cornus mas</i>	?	?	?	?	1	0501	Ornamental Tree
Cm????0502	<i>Cornus mas</i>	?	?	?	?	1	0502	Ornamental Tree
Cm????0503	<i>Cornus mas</i>	?	?	?	?	1	0503	Ornamental Tree
Fa?C2U0849	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	?	C	2	U	1	0849	Deciduous Tree
10 MasB2U0280	<i>Malus pumila</i> varieties	?	B	2	U	1	0280	Ornamental Tree
Mas????0556	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	?	?	?	?	1	0556	Ornamental Tree
Mas????0557	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	?	?	?	?	1	0557	Ornamental Tree
2Pg????0430	<i>Picea glauca</i>	?	?	?	?	1	0430	Coniferous Tree
Qm?B1U0842	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	?	B	1	U	1	0842	Deciduous Tree
Qm?B2U1207	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	?	B	2	U	1	1207	Deciduous Tree
Sys????1440	<i>Syringa</i> species	?	?	?	U	1	1440	Ornamental Tree
Tca????0389	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	?	?	?	U	1	0389	Coniferous Tree
14To????0429	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	?	?	1	U	1	0429	Coniferous Tree

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

APPENDIX B: ENDNOTES

ⁱ Ellen Jacquart, Mike Homoya, and Lee Casebere, “Natural Communities of Indiana: 7/1/02 Working Draft” p. 5:
<http://www.in.gov/dnr/invasivespecies/innatcom03.pdf>.

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



Appendix C: User Survey Form & Results

Total Surveys Collected	22
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What is your age range?

	Count	%
A. 10-16	3	13.6%
B. 17-24	1	4.5%
C. 25-35	1	4.5%
D. 36-45	2	9.1%
E. 46-64	6	27.3%
F. 65+	7	31.8%

What is your gender?

	Count	%
A. Male	13	59.1%
B. Female	6	27.3%

Do you have children aged 18 or under?

	Count	%
A. No	15	68.2%
B. Yes	4	18.2%
If so, are they? What ages?		
A. Male children, Ages: 10, 15	2	9.1%
B. Female children, Ages: 3, 6, 15, 10	4	18.2%

What is your highest level of education completed?

	Count	%
A. Primary/Middle School	1	4.5%
B. High School/GED	2	9.1%
C. Some College	8	36.4%
D. College Graduate	3	13.6%
E. Post College/Graduate School	6	27.3%

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX C: USER SURVEY FORM & RESULTS

What is your ethnic background?

	Count	%
A. Black	2	9.1%
B. White	16	72.7%
C. Asian	0	0.0%
D. Latino	1	4.5%
E. Native American	1	4.5%
F. Other	0	0.0%

I am a McMillen Park user in:

	Count	%
A. Summer	17	77.3%
B. Fall	14	63.6%
C. Winter	10	45.5%
D. Spring	13	59.1%
E. Never	0	0.0%

In the season of your heaviest use, do you come to McMillen Park:

	Count	%
A. Daily	5	22.7%
B. More than once a week	10	45.5%
C. A few times a month	6	27.3%
D. A few times a year	2	9.1%
E. Never	0	0.0%

How long do you usually stay in McMillen Park when visiting?

	Count	%
A. 1 hour or less	3	13.6%
B. 1-3 hours	3	13.6%
C. More than 3 hours	0	0.0%

How do you get to the park?

	Count	%
A. Car	18	81.8%
B. Public Transportation	0	0.0%
C. Walk	0	0.0%
D. Bike	3	13.6%
E. Other (work truck)	1	4.5%

McMILLEN PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
APPENDIX C: USER SURVEY FORM & RESULTS

How close do you live to McMillen Park?

	Count	%
A. Right next to the park	0	0.0%
B. Less than a 5 minute walk	1	4.5%
C. 5-15 minute walk	6	27.3%
D. Not within easy walking distance	16	72.7%

When you come to the park, do you come:

	Count	%
A. Alone	14	63.6%
B. With a friend	9	40.9%
C. With a family member	14	63.6%
D. With a team	2	9.1%
E. With a group (not a team)	3	13.6%

What do you do when visiting the park?

Note: Recreation Type code is P= Passive, S/E= Social & Educational, S= Social, A=Active.

	Count	%	Rank	Type
Golfing	11	50.0%	1	A
Watching a Sporting Event	10	45.5%	2	P/S
Attending Organized Activities	9	40.9%	3	S/E
Attending Lifetime Sports Academy	7	31.8%	4	A
Ice Skating or Playing Ice Hockey	6	27.3%	5	A
Leisure Walking	4	18.2%	6	P/S
Bicycling	4	18.2%	6	A
Enjoying Nature	4	18.2%	6	S/E
Playing Tennis	4	18.2%	6	A
Relaxation/Socialization	4	18.2%	6	P/S
Using a Pavilion	4	18.2%	6	P/S
Picnicking	3	13.6%	7	S
Jogging/Running	2	9.1%	8	A
Playing Basketball	2	9.1%	8	A
Playing Baseball/Softball	2	9.1%	8	A
Using the Playground	2	9.1%	8	A/S
Other: Swimming	2	9.1%	8	A
Dog Walking	1	4.5%	9	S
Sunbathing	1	4.5%	9	P/S
Attending Weddings or other Ceremonies	0	0.0%	NA	S
Cross Country Skiing	0	0.0%	NA	A
Playing Soccer	0	0.0%	NA	A

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APPENDIX C: USER SURVEY FORM & RESULTS

Please rate the following areas of McMillen Park:

Survey Responses Count

22

	Excellent		Good		Average		Fair		Poor	
Condition of Golf Course	6	27%	7	32%	5	23%	0	0%	0	0%
General Appearance	4	18%	9	41%	5	23%	2	9%	1	5%
Condition of Tennis Courts	4	18%	8	36%	3	14%	1	5%	0	0%
Cleanliness/Litter Pick-up	3	14%	10	45%	3	14%	4	18%	2	9%
Safety/Security	3	14%	8	36%	7	32%	1	5%	2	9%
Condition of Plants (Grass, Shrubs, Gardens)	3	14%	10	45%	1	5%	2	9%	4	18%
Condition of Park Walks	3	14%	5	23%	4	18%	3	14%	0	0%
Condition of Trees	2	9%	13	59%	1	5%	3	14%	1	5%
Condition of Soccer Fields	2	9%	4	18%	4	18%	2	9%	0	0%
Condition of Basketball Court	2	9%	5	23%	5	23%	0	0%	0	0%
Condition of Drives & Parking	2	9%	6	27%	8	36%	4	18%	0	0%
Condition of Pavilions	2	9%	6	27%	5	23%	3	14%	0	0%
Condition of Restrooms	2	9%	7	32%	3	14%	3	14%	3	14%
Park Access	1	5%	10	45%	5	23%	2	9%	4	18%
Condition of Baseball/Softball Diamonds	1	5%	4	18%	3	14%	1	5%	2	9%
Adequacy of Park Signage	1	5%	6	27%	8	36%	3	14%	2	9%

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Park Condition Range (highest & lowest %)	27%	5%	59%	18%	36%	5%	18%	0%	18%	0%
Park Condition Averages		12%		33%		20%		10%		6%

Notes: Percentages have been rounded in this chart.

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McMillen Park User Comments

Are there additional activities you would like to see in McMillen Park?

- Return of youth baseball.
- More attractive areas for the casual user, walker, picnickers
- A bicycle trail would be nice.

Are there activities you would like to see eliminated from McMillen Park?

- None. All the activities are needed. This park is a great asset to this city.

What do you like best about McMillen Park?

- The ice arena is in very nice condition and has good staff.
- Ice arena. (x2)
- Driving range.
- Diversity of population coexisting in a friendly and stimulating atmosphere—lots of activities.
- Golf course (x5)
- Playing golf and walking.
- The location, basketball court and football field.
- The golf course staff and people are caring and very fun and professional. I have grown up in the area of McMillen Park since 10 years old.
- Lifetime Sports Academy program. (x3)
- A spacious park in the midst of the city.
- Groves of oak trees. (x2)
- The accessibility of the park, and the bike trails.
- The area by the playground that has a lot of trees is nice, but it gets very swampy and muddy in spring. The pavilions are ok. The swimming pool is okay, but tends to get dirty.
- It's close to my house.
- Variety of activities.

What do you like least about McMillen Park?

- Feeling of insecurity, I'm not allowed to walk outside of the ice rink. I don't feel safe.
- Security and smoking allowed at the entrance to the arena.
- Entering the park from Oxford.
- Oxford is the WRONG access street, especially as it requires driving past basketball courts!
- Golf.
- Can't enter or park from Rudisill Blvd.
- I wish skating facility were located downtown. The landscape has been scarred by construction/development.
- Poor entry ways. Streets bordering park need to be as beautiful as the park.

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- Bad entrance, confused layout, lack of park like spaces, in general poor planning. “Stop” sign at entrance is deplorable. Vinyl siding on stone pavilion!
- Focus on concrete.
- Ice skating rink. (x2)
- Few trees and no flowers; condition of entrance on Oxford Street.
- The open grassy areas without any shade trees. It gets very hot in the summer when you have to walk from the playground area over to the pavilions/swimming pool area since there are not enough shade trees.
- The pool water is dirty.
- Condition of trees; general condition of entire landscape; poor access for pedestrian traffic.

What ideas would you suggest to improve McMillen Park?

- Smokers should be told they can't smoke at the door—smoking benches should be moved.
- Lifetime sports academy has outgrown the four tennis courts.
- To make the golf course regulation par; change the entrance to the park.
- Improve public perception that the neighborhood resembles a war zone, which is simply not true.
- Allow access from Rudisill Blvd.
- Excellent plan that creates attractive entrance and entry road, tree groves and landscaped picnic areas, restored main stone pavilion, planning that makes major facilities attractive defines of public spaces rather than ugly unattractive intruders, less parking acreage.
- Improve landscaping with trees and plantings, especially along the northern edge (Oxford Street).
- Change Oxford & McKinnie Streets to 2-lane with center turn lanes. Put a sidewalk along McKinnie on the south side of the park. Put yellow flashing lights along Oxford where kids tend to cross the street to get to the park.
- Plantings, signage.
- More parking for ice hockey rink
- Parking.
- More flowers at entrance.
- Put in more large shade trees, maples, oaks, elms, etc. Also, the cleanliness of the park—especially the swimming pool should be improved.
- Golf course improvements; clean up waste areas around maintenance facility; improve pedestrian access.

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Appendix D: Landscape Renewal Guidelines for Sustainability

A. INTRODUCTION TO RENEWAL GUIDELINES

As cultural landscapes are renewed, there are a number of factors to consider in terms of implementation approach. There is, for example, a concern for limitation of adjacent damage within the landscape as work proceeds. While in many cases degraded aspects of the landscape are replaced in-kind with historic materials, there is also the opportunity to apply new technologies and consider green design and construction approaches. In response to the needs of cultural landscapes for thoughtful implementation through contractor, staff and volunteer project initiatives, Heritage Landscapes has developed useful protocols to address the construction of stabilized aggregate trails, soil management, exotic species suppression, meadow establishment and tree planting.

As preservation landscape architects our overall objective is to ensure a vibrant future for valued heritage landscapes. An increasingly important component of preserving and sustaining heritage places is the application of green principles and decreasing project carbon footprints. In principle, as a baseline preservation seeks to safeguard a valued place and limits site disturbance in any undertaking. In assessing sustainability, the effective transformation of an historic landscape into a more useful, safe, aesthetically pleasing place is a more sustainable and green practice than building anew. Conceptually, the reuse of a heritage place yields a smaller carbon footprint than shaping an entirely new landscape. As the practice of carbon footprinting progresses, Heritage Landscapes will be testing the application of this concept to historic landscape preservation and reporting on project impacts.

These Landscape Renewal Guidelines developed by our office are included here for reference. They are office protocols and are constantly updated as techniques are tested and results gathered.ⁱ All are relevant to the planned work in the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards.

B. TRAIL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

The walking trails in the Fort Wayne Parks are intended for strolling, walking, jogging and dog walking, use by pedestrians, and access on a hard packed surface for the handicapped and for child strollers. They are not intended for mountain biking or any motorized scooters or all terrain vehicles. Trails also provide service access to care for the landscape, preferably using lightweight golf carts with pneumatic tires. Recognizing these clear purposes, paths within the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards landscapes do not need to be very wide. In general park trails are proposed for a 54-inch to 60-inch width which is sufficient for single file passing. Path layout is an important task. In many areas of the parks gently curving, graceful alignments are seen in historic images, and other

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types of deeply curving or straight layouts are characteristic of specific parks. All paths, rebuilt historic ones and new segments, should be laid out with care to achieve alignments in character with the specific park.

A 54-inch to 60-inch path width is also a good for relatively low impact construction. Using small machinery and extreme care, former paths can be constructed along historic alignments with a few stockpiling locations for excavated soil and gravel fill materials. Construction with limited adjacent impact is desired. Layout is field staked using offset stakes that can remain in place and be outside of the construction zone but still highly visible. A small backhoe with a 48 inch bucket can excavate the path base into the soil about 8 inches in depth. This type of machinery can work essentially within the proposed path cutting, placing gravel fill and then driving on the base course to cut the next portion.

Heritage Landscapes prefers to use gravel and bound aggregate paths whenever appropriate. They are less costly to construct and are often more in keeping with the historic character of the property. The additional impetus to use a gravel and stabilized aggregate path construction is carbon footprint and fossil fuel use. Concrete has a high carbon footprint from the preparation of Portland cement at high temperatures using fossil fuels. Asphalt products are also fossil fuel intensive. Gravel and aggregate paths have a considerably lower carbon footprint and are therefore more sustainable.

After approval of the excavated path layout, the base is cut and a 4-inch gravel base should be compacted in the excavated portion of the path alignment. On top of the gravel, a 4 inch layer of decomposed granite or crushed 3/8 inch or 1/4 inch aggregate with StaLok should comprise the path surface. StaLok is a patented, non-toxic, colorless and odorless organic binder that comes in concentrated powder form that binds stone dust and fines to form a durable low maintenance path. StaLok® Paving Material for aggregate path surfacing is obtained from Stabilizer Solutions, Inc. 33 South 28th St., Phoenix, AZ 85034; phone (602) 225-5900, (800) 336-2468; fax (602) 225-5902; website www.stabilizersolutions.com; email info@stabilizersolutions.com. Mixing of the patented binder with the gravel is a specified technique that can be carried out at the gravel supply location and brought to the site. Once at the site, the approved aggregate and StaLok mixture is placed on the compacted gravel subgrade, raked smooth, wet down, allowed to stand and compacted to provide the desired 4 to 5 inch depth. This gravel bound path hardens and resists erosion as it dries.

Where the path gradient exceeds 5% and where paths intersect, water bars should be placed at not more than 15 foot intervals to shunt surface water flows to the side of the path. Doing so redirects surface water flows and limits the amount of path erosion over time. Water bars are constructed of cobblestone, “V” or “U” shaped formed steel or other durable materials. They are placed at an angle with one end farther downhill creating a break in the path that catches moving water and shunts it to the side.

C. SOIL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

During any future undertaking in the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards, management of soils is imperative to controlling soil quality and limiting negative impacts from projects such as compaction from heavy machinery. If projects require special machinery, maximum sizes and weights should be

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specified to limit soil disturbance. Heritage Landscapes has specified pneumatic tires or wide track light weight machinery on previous projects to limit soil compaction. Post-construction deep tilling and addition of appropriate soil amendments, such as sands, small gravels and compost, can also aid in increasing soil fertility after construction.

Native soil is a combination of sand and gravels, clay silt and organic matter. When excavation is required separation of topsoil and subsoil is specified. The principal difference between topsoil and subsoil is the percent of organic matter although subsoils may contain different percentages of the mineral soil components: sand and gravel; clay; and silt. With the scarcity of native soils and the impacts on other landscapes of soil stripping for construction projects, Heritage Landscapes has developed specifications for testing excavated and on-site soil stockpiles and amending these soils for reuse at the construction site. This is a sustainable construction practice that again limits carbon footprint by reducing transportation costs and not requiring the degradation of another site to remove the topsoil. What is more readily available today is compost. While garden guidance touts the annual addition of compost to garden soils, recent studies indicate that composted material in excess of 20% by volume of soil reduces plant growth rates. It is thought that this is due to the decomposition process that is continuing to a degree to breakdown the humic material in the compost and that process robs nutrients from the plants. Excavated soils can be effectively reused on site with appropriate amendments. Often an increase in sand and small gravel can aid in soil percolation and enhance aerobic conditions. Compost is generally added to enhance plant nutrient availability. The key elements to successful reuse of onsite soil is careful construction practices, controlled stockpiling, thorough testing for all soil factors, addition of appropriate amendments, thorough mixing and proper placement of subgrade soil fills and finely graded surface topsoil.

Soil erosion is also a factor to consider and limit within the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards. Steeply sloping topography with limited ground plane vegetation covers makes soils susceptible to erosion during even light rainfall events. Slopes beyond the mowable limits of 1:3 or 33% should be stabilized with densely rooted meadow grasses or woodland understory plantings, not maintained in frequently mown turf. Improved stormwater management will also aid in soil stability. High velocity water scours the edges of the ravines, removing topsoil and exposing tree roots. Stormwater, soil management and erosion control should be considered together in landscape renewal implementation in the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards.

D. EXOTIC INVASIVE SPECIES SUPPRESSION GUIDELINES

Colonization of invasive exotic species from both historic and contemporary sources is noted on the properties. Exotic invasive plants are aggressive, tending to increase in number while effectively competing against native plants while limiting native plant growth and reproduction and degrading the habitat value of the area. Exotic, fast growing species are considered bully plants, offering no positive benefits that limit growth of plants that do offer positive environmental benefits. In a designed landscape, historic exotic plants that are well-behaved, staying where planted, have a place in the overall composition. In contrast invasive non-native plants that migrate and proliferate throughout the landscape are not welcome as their growth tactics out-compete other plants and alter the landscape character. In recent years active suppression of invasive plants has been undertaken in

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many public landscapes and considerable technical literature addressing testing, tools, techniques, safety issues and effective control has been developed.

Invasive species suppression will be an ongoing effort throughout the landscapes of the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards. With a planned suppression program, colonized areas of invasive plants can be removed although seed sources will remain in adjacent areas. Inspection and removals should be an annual effort that will suppress dense patches of undesirable plants within a few years of intensive effort. Planning the program of invasive species suppression is an initial step. One approach to the effort is targeting species suppression by applying tested protocols. An effective strategy for control of invasive plants is the Bradley Method, a perimeter approach that sequentially moves from landscape edges to center. Locations of infestations are identified and plants are eradicated at the perimeter and removal continues working toward the densely populated areas. The Bradley Method “has great promise on nature reserves with low budgets and with sensitive plant populations” as noted in a useful overview publication.ⁱⁱ

Exotic, invasive trees and shrubs, vines and groundcovers each have effective means of control. In order to completely suppress undesirable woody and herbaceous plants, manual removal, targeted burning, mowing, herbicide and biological controls may all be potentially effective control means. Manual removal is a tried and true method of suppression. Plants and roots are removed by hand without toxins. This technique is often used for vines and groundcovers and is more successful with some species than others. Some plants can be suppressed through mowing at target times, like early spring when top growth absorbs most of the plant nutrients. Repeating mowing is an effective control in areas where the ground plane is readily mown and woody plants are not in the way of mowing activity. Plants with brittle roots and vigorous re-growth, like garlic mustard, require a variety of techniques and a degree of persistence with hand pulling, herbicide treatments, and propane torch burning.

Young woody plants of ½-inch to 1 ½-inch caliper can be removed with Weed Wrench or Talon tools made for this purpose. These tools allow manual removal of plant and root mass while limiting disturbance to the root zones of the nearby plants. An effective protocol for invasive exotic tree and shrub suppression for plants larger than Weed Wrench size is a double cutting method, where the plant is cut with the second cut as close to grade as possible, followed by painting herbicide, typically Glyphosphate or Triclopyr, directly on the cut trunks. Stems wet from cutting absorb the herbicide as they dry out, effectively killing the plant. Without herbicide, trees will continue to resprout vigorously. Coordination between tree cutting crews and licensed pesticide/herbicide applicator should be scheduled for best results. Herbicide should be applied to the cut trunks within six hours. This cut and paint method limits herbicide migration into other areas of the landscape and is safer and more effective because it focuses only on undesirable plants, kills roots through absorption into plant tissue.

Selection of an invasive species removal technique is dependent on available personnel, funding, and proximity of non-target species. The control of specific target species needs to be carried out by researching best practices to obtain data on successful control, planning the effort and persisting with the suppression until the species is under control. Invasive species control should address target species and rely on best practices and field tests to refine the most suitable approach. Hand removal of target plants using teams of people on volunteer work days has been effective in public parks and

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preserves. The Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards could establish a “Weed Team” that works on suppression efforts several times a year. Within five years, control of target species should be well along and ongoing efforts will require a lesser level of effort.

E. MEADOW ESTABLISHMENT GUIDELINES

The mown turf and recreational turf areas in the Fort Wayne parks are all in herbaceous cover managed with a frequent mowing regime. Meadows are proposed for some areas of parks to decrease mowing, which is a carbon output intensive activity, and also to increase habitat value. These proposed meadow areas are placed at the edges of woodlands. Annual or bi-annual mowing will suppress woody and invasive species in the meadows while allowing overwintering and hatching of butterfly species on 2-year-old stalks. The intersection of different turn management types also requires careful consideration. In terms of landscape management the establishment of mowing along woodland edges and the reinforcement of positive, sustainable woodland edge plantings beyond that mowing line is a process that will take time to initialize and will require conscious management over time.

Seeding or planting desired meadow areas can begin with planting plugs of preferred grasses and wildflowers. By choosing and establishing the right plants, meadow areas will contribute to habitat value drawing field and woodland edge birds and butterflies. Initial meadow inspection and care will involve suppressing undesirable weed species for a period of three years. Meadow care, once established will be light with inspection and species control as needed and mowing once every two years. Mowing is used to suppress woody species which sprout from seed annually. Recent research indicates that to support butterflies biannual mowing is preferred so that cocoons remain on standing stems overwintering and opening the following spring. The final meadow management inspection and care will be determined by the target species and habitat conditions desired. The proposed meadow grasses and wildflower species are recommended as a mixture.

Native Grass Seed: Fresh, clean, dry, new seed, mixed species potentially the following list:

- 50 percent *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Little Bluestem)
- 30 percent *Sorghastrum nutans* (Indiangrass)
- 20 percent *Panicum virgatum* (Switchgrass)
- Use 60 percent Native Grass Seed

A typical listing of native wildflowers of the mid-Atlantic region is noted here. This list, or one more fine-tuned to the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards soil and climatic conditions, can be developed. Obtaining seed from local and regional sources is desired. The objective is to mix native grasses and wildflowers for the meadows in the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards. All listed wildflowers are perennials, though often annuals are used in the initial seeding and over-seeded for the first few years to provide bloom and more importantly to fill gaps in bare soil that could be targets for undesirable species.

Wildflower Seed: clean, dry, new seed, mixed species potentially the following list:

- 20 percent *Asclepias tuberosa* (Butterfly weed)
- 15 percent *Aster laevis* (Smooth Blue Aster)

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- 15 percent *Echinacea purpurea* (Purple coneflower)
- 15 percent *Eupatorium coelestinum* (Mist Flower)
- 15 percent *Monarda fistulosa* (Wild Bergamont)
- 10 percent *Rudbeckia hirta* (Black Eyed Susan)
- 10 percent *Solidago nemoralis* (Gray Goldenrod)
- Use 40 percent Wildflower Seed

As planting projects are scoped, scheduled seed availability needs to be arranged. A good source for seeds and plant plugs for meadow areas is Ernst Conservation Seeds, LLP, 9006 Mercer Pike, Meadville, PA 16335; phone 800-873-3321 or 814-336-2404; fax 814-336-5191, website <http://www.ernstseed.com>. If areas to be planted need a quick cover, it may be desirable to substitute seeds for some native grass plugs. Plugs have an advantage in quicker growth, but are more costly and require hand planting. There are several sources that could supply the needed seed or young plugs of preferred meadow plant materials. Plants can be contract grown in three to four months. If the use of plugs is chosen contract growing can be arranged with a conservation plant grower to ensure plant availability when the project goes forward.

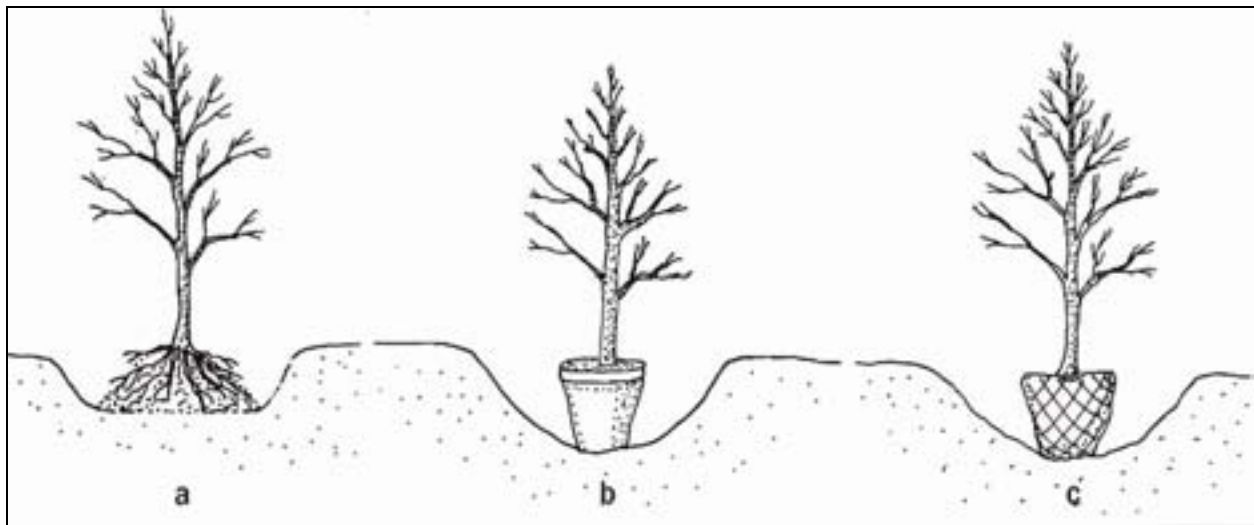
F. TREE PLANTING GUIDELINES

The Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards woodlands contain many mature trees with limited regeneration. Additionally, recent planting efforts have had variable success. This means that intensive tree planting will need to take place in the future to renew woodland and tree grove character. To ensure that the newly planted trees thrive and that the desired effect is achieved, it is essential that trees are chosen carefully. Trees should be selected according to woodland area, species type, and soil type. Trees should also be obtained in full health, planted appropriately and be provided care for the first three years. This tree planting guidance spells out the preferred protocols for tree planting. Observance of the recommended guidelines during selection, installation, and maintenance will aid in tree planting success.

Trees should be chosen for specific projects by contractors, staff, or volunteers to meet the project objectives. The species chosen for planting in each public landscape should conform to the list of existing trees inventoried and the soils and conditions where they are to be planted. Tree size for a park planting should be fairly substantial; 1 inch to 3 inches in caliper is a good range for public landscape use. Very small trees are more vulnerable to mowing, vandalism, weed growth, improper depth of planting and other potential failure causes. Although larger trees tend to cost more initially, they offer advantages in a public setting. While a smaller-sized tree may be desirable in home setting, a public setting calls for a tree with more presence. If a tree is staked and mulched appropriately, it is less likely to be stepped on or knocked down. Maintenance staff will have an easier time recognizing the trees while mowing, and they will be less likely to unintentionally damage the tree. Additionally, the slightly larger trees will more quickly become a noticeable and valued part of the improved landscape.

Tree Types, Similarities & Differences

Trees can be purchased three different ways—bare root, container grown, or ball and burlap. Bare roots trees are shipped from the nursery with bare roots dipped in gel to retain root moisture during transport. As no earth ball encloses the roots, gel-dipping must be specified when ordering bare root trees or significant tree loss will occur. Typically, bare root trees are less expensive to purchase and ship, but demand greater planting care. Container grown trees are trees that have been grown in fabric or plastic containers that enclose the root mass. These trees are typically transplanted from container to container as the tree grows. However, containers can cause circling and limiting root systems as trees are not often upgraded to larger containers when their root systems need more space to grow. Ball and burlap trees (also known as B&B) are typically grown in the ground. When the tree is ready for sale, the root ball is dug and wrapped in burlap. Typically, these trees are the heaviest with a substantial earth ball surrounding the roots that requires substantial effort to plant. Each also requires slightly different planting techniques.



Trees can be purchased as (a) bare root, (b) container grown, and (c) ball and burlap for planting. All types require slightly different planting techniques, and each should be inspected for trunk and root damage upon planting. Courtesy The Cornell Guide for Planting and Maintaining Trees and Shrubs.

Though container grown and ball and burlap trees are prevalent throughout the nursery industry, planting bare root trees is becoming more common, as bare root trees have several advantages. A 1 ½-inch bare root tree is about 10 feet high and weighs about 30 pounds, which can be easily moved and carried by volunteers or staff for simple planting operations. Because of the reduced weight, reduced shipping charges and damages occurs, as damage to nursery growing stock nearly always happens during digging and transporting the trees. Once bare root trees arrive on site, trees are completely open to view and damage to trunks, branches and root masses can be readily seen. When planted, bare root trees adjust immediately to the planting soil rather than forming a root barrier at the edge of the container or ball and burlap soil. Additionally, trees have increasing availability at 1-inch to 1 ¾ inch caliper size for early spring planting before leaves break out.

Tree Inspection

Healthy trees should be obtained from reputable growers. Inspection of trees upon purchase should examine many factors including trunk form, branch patterns, root vigor and lack of damage. If the caliper of the tree is greater than 2 inches, the trunk should taper some as it extends upward.ⁱⁱⁱ The trunk should also flare as it reaches the soil indicating the presence of lateral roots. This area of the plant, referred to as the “root collar,” will be mentioned again in the section outlining good planting practices. It is imperative that soil not be piled on the trunk. Additionally, for grafted trees the notched section where the trees have been grafted together should not be included in the root section. This grafted area must remain above soil level. The visible union will disappear (or be significantly reduced) as the tree ages.

The branching patterns of the tree should have adequate spacing between the branch layers, allowing the limbs to grow without crowding. Generally, the tree should emerge from a single main trunk, although some trees have natural multiple trunk clump forms. For single trunk trees well spaced branching should develop high up the trunk. While young trees may branch at 3 to 4 feet above the root flares, most park trees should be trimmed up as they mature to allow people to walk underneath. Trunks that split into multiple trunks in a cluster near each other are more likely to be damaged by ice or high winds.^{iv}



Courtesy Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health.

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Depending on the type of tree, the root system may appear either coarse with few thick roots or fibrous with a dense root mass. The texture varies but the roots should be directed outward and slightly downward. Circling roots indicate that a plant has either been container-bound for too long or that it was planted too deeply. If a plant has too much soil above its top layer of roots, it will tend to send new roots in an upward, circling direction seeking oxygen and water. This “dysfunctional” root system can create serious problems for the tree as it disrupts the ability of the tree to send nutrients and water through the trunk to the branches and leaves. Circling roots should generally be avoided, or at the very least removed. Trees with evidence of trunk damage, insect and disease infestation, or poor root form with girdling or circling should be rejected.

General Planting Guidelines

Ideally, the planting site should be prepared prior to delivery. Preparation will allow the delivery driver or staff to place the trees as close to the planting location as possible and minimize machinery for transport. Each time machinery is used for transport, the plant is subject to mechanical and handling damage. Planning for the delivery ahead of time can help minimize these risks. Prepare the planting hole and soil for tree planting following these steps:

- In the selected locations, cut a circle six feet in diameter centered on the tree trunk position. Remove all sod and take to a compost location away from the planting site.
- Prepare a flat-bottomed hole for the trees about 3 to 3 ½-feet wide and 2 feet deep. Use a tarp for piling soil next to the hole for a cleaner planting operation.
- Use a soil probe to determine soil pH. Understand what pH levels the incoming trees prefer. This will vary according to species type. Adjust pH downward (increasing acidity) with aluminum or iron sulfate, or adjust it upward (decreasing acidity) with lime. Mix the chosen supplement into the soil that is waiting on the tarp next to the hole.
- If desired, use *Roots* fertilizer to ensure that the soil contains adequate trace minerals and microbial elements. An organic, slow-release granular fertilizer (i.e. 4-4-4 balanced formula) is also recommended. Quick-release fertilizer should be avoided, as it can burn the roots of the tree if it comes into direct contact with it. Add a pint of each fertilizer type to the soil (the same soil that is temporarily located on the tarp), and mix thoroughly into the pile. Be sure to break up any large clumps of soil so that fertilizer distribution is even. Nutrients may also be added once the plant is established. However, the process of being transplanted is highly stressful for trees and plants. Additional support is often beneficial, especially in areas with nutrient poor soils.

Once the planting holes are prepared, the trees may be delivered. While lightweight bare root and container grown trees can be hand carried with ease, ball and burlap trees of 1 ½ to 3-inch caliper are heavy. These heavy trees should be delivered on a small truck, unloaded on a ramp or lift and positioned near their planting locations. A ball cart can be used to move the trees without damaging root ball or trunk. Avoid carrying container grown and ball and burlap trees by the trunk as root breakage can occur and damage the trees.

Upon delivery, determine the root ball height and width. Locating the root flares, the location where the roots flare away from the trunk, helps establish the correct planting depth. If using ball and

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burlap trees, the burlap should be peeled back to locate the root flares. From the top of the root flare, go down about 2 inches and use this point as the top reference point for depth measurement. The tree will be planted 2 inches above the surrounding grade. Use this reference point to plant the tree at the correct depth. Do not plant the tree too deep with soil above root flares. The root flare will show above the soil when correctly planted. In contrast, a tree planted too high with too much of the root flares showing can survive although it may dry out. A tree planted too low will fail to thrive and may die.



Bare root trees weigh about 30 pounds per tree and are approximately 10-15 feet tall. Trees are lightweight, easy to handle, and can be moved by one person. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

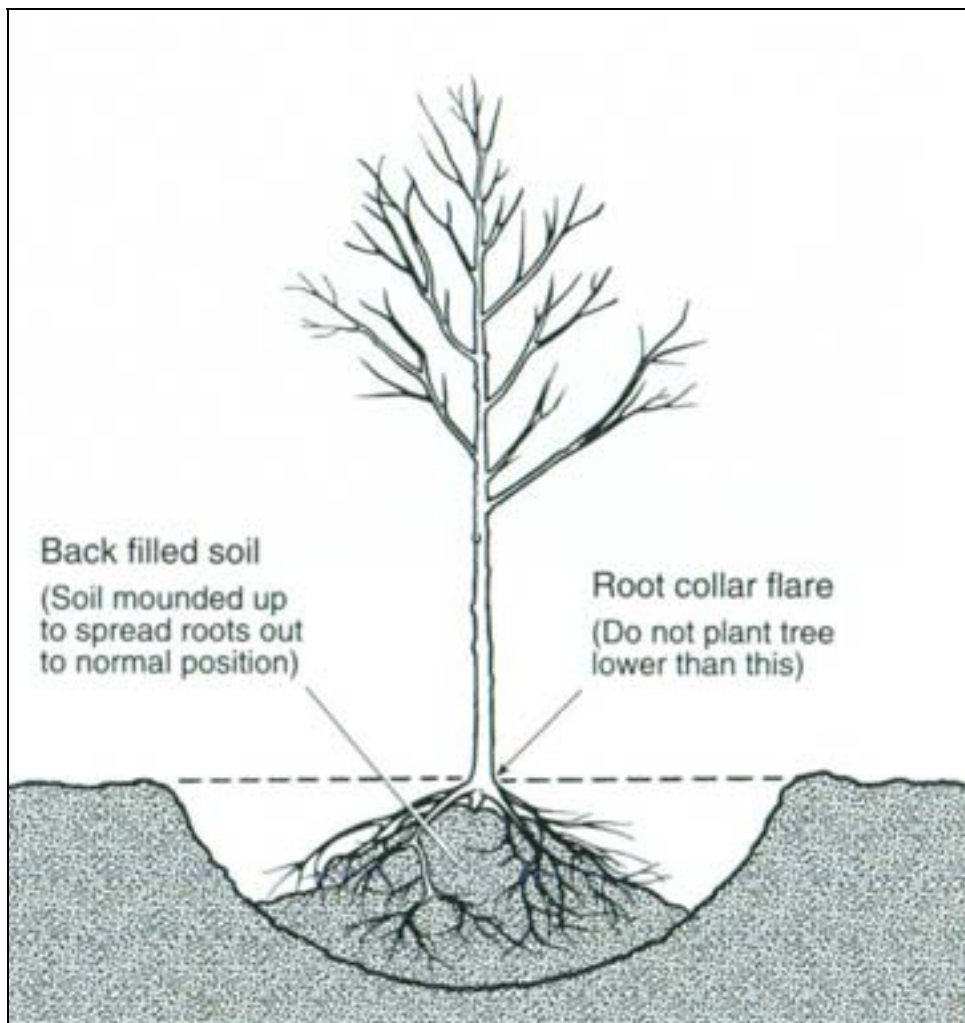
To insure correct soil depth:

- Dig hole to match root mass or soil ball size; adjust width of hole to allow a minimum of 6 inches around the tree on all sides.
- Check hole depth against the roots or soil ball and the dug hole for accuracy before placing plants
- If hole is too deep, replace soil and firmly tamp into bottom of hole to compact at proper depth to avoid tree sinking after planting.
- Place the tree in its prepared hole.

Planting should be carried out in teams of two so that one person mounds and packs the soil while checking tree planting depth and the other holds the tree upright. The backfill soil is placed and tamped halfway full. Fill the hole with water and allow it to be absorbed, then continue to fill and

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tamp again to reach final soil depth. This will help guarantee good root to soil connection and eliminate air pockets.



When planting bare root trees, the hole should be about 3 to 3 ½ feet wide and 2 feet deep, and the root collar should be located above the soil. Courtesy Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health.

When planting bare root trees, care should be taken to schedule planting promptly after tree delivery. Bare root trees cannot be held long but if necessary can be placed in a refrigerated space with the roots kept moist by packing into mulch material and wetting down with a fine mist. Upon arrival inspect and selectively prune damaged roots before planting. Any portion of the root mass showing evidence of disease, damage, or girdling should be removed.

If you receive bare root trees for spring planting, observe the trees in bud condition. Buds should be swollen and ready to break into leaf but not be leafed out. In the case of oaks, birch, and hawthorn, these species may require sweating, a special watering and heating treatment that helps tree growth buds to swell and break dormancy. The grower may carry out this process which requires that the trees be placed on layer of wood chips, burlap, or other material and doused with water. When ordering, check with the grower to see if this is the case. The wet saplings are then covered with

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moist burlap and a sheet of thick plastic to retain moisture. Placed in a warm location (45-70 degrees Fahrenheit) out of the direct sunlight, the tree buds will swell. When the buds swell but before the leaves open, carry out the planting.

For bare root trees fill the hole with a mound in the center that will accommodate the specific root mass of the actual tree to be planted. Tamp the soil mound lightly by hand so that it functions as a support for the loose roots. Position the roots around the tree, and ensure that the tree remains upright. Fill in around the tree using the soil on the tarp. Ensure that the trunk at the point of the root flares is positioned 2 inches above the surrounding soil height beyond the planting hole.



For container grown trees, carefully remove the tree from the container and loosen roots. If pot-bound slit all four sides and bottom of root ball. Courtesy Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health.

Planting container trees requires special attention to removing the container and opening the root ball. First, check if the trees arrive dry and water them before removing the containers. Trees may be removed from containers by gently pushing on the container and if needed pulling on the trunk. If there are roots coming out of the bottom loosen or trim these roots before attempting to remove the container. Once the root ball has been removed, inspect the root mass for encircling roots and tease them loose. If root circling is a problem, create 1 inch slits from top to bottom on each quarter of the container soil mass. These slits continue across the bottom of the soil and root mass, forming an X. This root and soil mass slitting will reopen the root mass so that it can grow more readily into

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the soil at the planting location. The tree may then be placed in a hole at the proper depth or adjusted to the root flare level on the trunk and then back-filled.

To plant a large, heavy ball and burlap tree, use a wire-cutter to clip away wire baskets or rope. Remove the entire top half of the basket. Cut away as much of the burlap or protective wrap as possible without damaging the root ball. If the tree is heavy and the burlap and wire portion under the tree is not removable, it may be trimmed and tucked down into the soil. Remove as much of the burlap and wire as possible without harming the tree. Material and wires left wrapped around the root ball may inhibit root growth and hinder tree performance. Backfill roughly half of the soil and tamp all the way around the root ball. Finish filling to grade and check that the soil meets the root flare of the trunk and slopes gently away from the tree.



For ball and burlap trees, move the tree using a tree cart, place in hole, and remove twine, burlap, and wire basket holding the root ball together. As much of the burlap and wire should be removed as possible. Courtesy Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health.

Once the bare root, container grown or ball and burlap tree is planted, form a five-inch high watering saucer at the outside diameter of the prepared hole using extra soil. Compact this watering saucer by hand tamping so that it will not break when water is added. Water each tree twice allowing the filled saucer to percolate down once between watering. Adjust soil as needed to address watering related settlement. Double-check that the tree is at the proper elevation with the flared root collar visible at soil surface.

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Place wood chip mulch to depth of 2 to 3 inches within the water saucer and firm into place by hand so that no soil is showing. Taper the mulch down to ½-inch depth at the tree trunk. The purposes of mulch are to retain soil moisture and suppress weed growth. If desired, distribute Treflan, a weed seed sprouting inhibitor, on the surface of the mulch and watering saucer so that the newly planted tree has limited weed competition.

In order to establish young replanted trees, a watering system will need to be devised. Watering of newly planted trees should take place on two week intervals during the first year and in dry conditions in the subsequent two years. After three years, young trees should be watered in drought conditions. This can be carried out using a mobile watering system with a water tank on a truck or a 55 gallon drum pulled behind a golf cart. This type of tank can be filled at a spigot and moved where needed. Initially, a hose connection to a street-front fire hydrant also may be used with permission of local authorities. Emergency watering may be necessary in times of drought. Volunteer labor can be effective for forming bucket brigades if the situation warrants this approach.

The issue of tree staking has been under some scrutiny in recent years. While stakes can hold a tree level for the first year after growth, allowing trees to resist the wind has been shown to aid root development. The objective is to allow trees not more than ten degrees of movement from vertical as they begin to grow. After planting, place two 5-foot high hardwood stakes opposing the prevailing winds to either side, or place three stakes in a triangle. Position stakes upright and firm by sledging into the soil; place stakes just inside the watering saucer. To support trees at stakes use wire with wide hose or flat webbing fabric covering, never use bare wire that will damage tree trunks. The webbing or hose should be attached to the tree no higher than 1/3 of the way up the young tree trunk.

In high traffic areas wrap hardware cloth completely around the watering saucer and stakes to provide a movement barrier and an animal and mower guard. In areas where pedestrian traffic is not an issue, a hardware cloth trunk protector is wrapped about 2 feet high and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. This galvanized wire mesh material is preferred for tree guards because it allows light and air on the tree trunk not holding moisture as tree wraps do, and it does not provide space for pests to nest that plastic tree guards do. Secure the hardware cloth slightly into the grade. This hardware cloth barrier will safeguard the tree trunk against mower or weed whacker damage, winter cold and animals.

Tree Establishment Care

Trees require an intensive level of establishment care for the first three years after plantings. A program of inspection, watering, corrective pruning, fertilization, weeding and mulch renewal should be planned and carried out. There are several steps that can be taken to ensure tree health and longevity:

- Supplemental watering is needed at two week intervals for the full growing season after planting and in dry conditions thereafter
- Surface broadcast of fertilizer should be carried out each spring as mulch is renewed and weeds are removed

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- Weed tree mulch circle and renew mulch annually by removing old mulch, checking soil depth, exposing to bright sun for several hours to reduce mold and pathogens and replacing with fresh mulch. Too much or too little mulch is detrimental. With an overall depth of 2 to 3 inches, ensure that the mulch is light at the trunk reducing depth to ½ inch
- Stakes should be used for the first year and can be used as support for trees in windy areas for two additional years. When the new tree is stable, remove the stakes, wires and hose or webbing guards so that the tree will continue to develop strong anchoring roots.

For at least three years after planting, young trees should be inspected and evaluated twice each year, in early spring and mid-summer. If problems become apparent, corrective action should be taken. As additional guidance, a one page summary at the end of this document provides instructions for ball and burlap elm trees located at another historic property, Shelburne Farms.

Trees are one of the antidotes to global-warming. Planting trees is a visible effort to decrease carbon footprints that can be undertaken by staff and volunteers. Planting trees is a rewarding experience, and seeing planted trees thrive and mature is a joy. The meadows and woodlands in the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards deserve an ongoing and effective tree planting effort.

APPENDIX D: ENDNOTES

ⁱ Heritage Landscapes retains authorship and all rights of these guidelines as developed by our office from research and direct project experience.

ⁱⁱ *Weed Control Methods Handbook Tools and Techniques for Use in Natural Areas*, by authors Mandy Tu, Callie Hurd, and John M. Randall, April 2001, available on the web at tncweeds.ucdavis.edu.

ⁱⁱⁱ *The Cornell Guide for Planting and Maintaining Trees and Shrubs*, by authors George L. Good and Richard Weir III, Cornell University Cooperative Extension, n.d.

^{iv} *Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health*, by authors Rebecca Hargrave, Gary Johnson, Michael Zins, University of Minnesota Extension Service, 2002.

Elm Planting & Protection Guidelines

For establishing new elm trees, and other trees at Shelburne Farms, Heritage Landscapes suggests the following sequence and details:

1. In the selected locations, cut a circle six-feet in diameter centered on the tree trunk position. Remove all sod and take to a compost location, away from the planting site.
2. Use a soil probe to determine soil pH. Elms prefer a slightly acid soil say 6.5 pH, although they will tolerate both mildly acid and mildly alkaline pH levels of about 6.1 to 8.0. Adjust pH downward with aluminum or iron sulfate or upward with lime. Distribute on the planting soil surface and mix in.
3. Prepare a flat-bottomed hole for the elm trees about 3 to 3 1/2-feet wide and 2-feet deep. Use a tarp for piling soil next to the hole for a cleaner planting operation.
4. Have 2 to 2 1/2-inch caliper trees delivered and placed near their respective planting locations or use a ball cart to move them by hand without damage to the root ball.
5. Peel back burlap to see root flares for planting height. Check the ball depth and width with a tape measure and adjust holes. Tamp bottom of hole firm and adjust depth as needed to position root flares 2-inches above surrounding grades. Adjust width of hole as required to allow a minimum of 6-inches around the tree on all sides.
6. Get *Roots* fertilizer for trace minerals and microbial elements and an organic slow release granular fertilizer (i.e. 4-4-4 balanced formula). Use both mixed together at specified rates at the time of planting. Using about a pint of each fertilizer type, broadcast into soil pile and mix-in, breaking up soil to blend before filling planting hole.
7. Place each tree in its hole. With a wire cutter, clip away the wire basket and remove the entire top half of the basket and as much of balance as possible without breaking the root ball.
8. Peel back burlap on top of ball and cut away.
9. Position trunk upright with branching as desired.
10. Begin backfill of soil filling and tamp all the way around the ball. Fill to halfway, tamp and water in, filling hole with water. Allow water to seep in and complete filling to grade to meet root flare and slope gently away from tree.
11. Form 5-inch high watering saucer at about 36 to 42-inches in diameter. Use soil mix and tamp to firm up soil within saucer and around edge out to the six-foot diameter circle edge. Tamp edge of circle to be about 2-inches below grade at surrounding turf.
12. Place wood chip mulch to depth of 2 inches and tamp in place. Distribute weed seed inhibitor over mulch to discourage weed growth around new tree.
13. Water in again filling saucer and firming soil as needed to contain water.
14. Place four 5-foot high stakes around the tree 6-inches beyond the water saucer.
15. Wrap around all the stakes with chicken wire or hardware cloth about 2-feet high to provide a movement barrier in areas of heavy pedestrian traffic.
16. For winter protection from mice bark damage place a hardware cloth tube around the tree trunk with an overlapping joint bent together.

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Appendix E: Principal Sources

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society

Annual Reports, All years available
Historic postcard & photograph collections

Allen County Public Library

Annual Reports, All years available
City of Fort Wayne Park Master Plans
Historic maps, newspaper, postcard & photograph collections
Long Range Recreation Plan, City of Fort Wayne, prepared by National Recreation Association, 1944

City of Fort Wayne, Department of Public Works, City/County Building

Planimetric aerials: All years available
Allen County survey from planimetric aerials

Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation, Lawton Park Office & State Boulevard Office

Annual Reports, All years available
Current AutoCAD files
Historic newspaper clipping scrapbooks
Digital files of historic plans

Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation, Leadership, Staff & Contributing Community Members

Al Moll, Director of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Perry Ehresman, Superintendent of Leisure Services, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Jeff Baxter, Former Director of Maintenance, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Alec Johnson, Landscape Architect & CLR Project Manager, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Fort Wayne Parks & Boulevard Legacy Committee: Waymon and Synovia Brown, Julie Donnell, Janet Kelly, David Kohli, Jim Owen, Matt Wiedenhoef, Don Orban, Susan Mol, Jeanette Dillon, Angie Quinn
Councilman Glynn Hines
Councilman John Shoaff

Interested Fort Wayne Citizens Attending Public Work Sessions & Meetings

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APPENDIX E: PRINCIPAL SOURCES