

Foster 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

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Cover Photograph: Foster Park pedestrian path and woodland canopy, 2006. Heritage Landscapes
Inside Cover Photograph: St. Mary's River from Foster Park, 1912. Fort Wayne Parks and
Recreation.
Logo Image on each Chapter: Woodland picnic grove, 1914. Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

Foster Park Cultural Landscape Report

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ANPN Foster Park North Analysis Plan
ANPS Foster Park South Analysis Plan

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PTPS Foster Park South Projects Treatment Plan

CTPN Foster Park North Circulation Treatment Plan
CTPS Foster Park South Circulation Treatment Plan

ITPN Foster Park North Illustrative Treatment Plan
ITPS Foster Park South Illustrative Treatment Plan

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Chapter I: Introduction, Scope of Work & Methodology

A. INTRODUCTION, CONTEXT & PROPERTY BOUNDARY

Introduction

The *Foster Park Cultural Landscape Report* (CLR) is one of five reports addressing selected historic parks and a boulevard in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The others are Weisser, Shoaff, and McMillen Parks and Rudisill Boulevard. Fort Wayne has a rich system of parks, many of which were donated by local philanthropists, which provide beauty, open space, and recreational opportunities for the citizens. Through a competitive process Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation selected Heritage Landscapes to work with the Fort Wayne community as project consultants to develop the cultural landscape reports. These reports are thorough planning documents that investigate and gather data on the history, evolution, existing conditions, use, maintenance and ecology of the landscapes, and context of the surrounding city and direct community input. Building on this broad foundation, recommendations are brought forward, tested and refined utilizing preservation approaches that respect the heritage of parks and boulevards, accommodate current needs, and envision a vibrant future for the park.

Fort Wayne & Park Context

Fort Wayne, located in Allen County in northeastern Indiana, boasts a diverse park system that includes 84 parks totaling 2,805 acres.¹ In the early developmental years of the park system, city officials' interest in improving Fort Wayne's park system flourished, and several professionals were hired to aid in planning during the early and mid 20th century. In 1910, city planner Charles Mulford Robinson developed *The Robinson Plan*, Fort Wayne's first comprehensive plan addressing parks and boulevards.² The following year, in 1911, the City hired city planner and landscape architect George E. Kessler to create a master plan for Fort Wayne's park and boulevard system.³ While each plan differed, both made recommendations for the expansion of the existing park system. Specifically, both plans referenced the importance of including playgrounds in the public parks. The inclusion of playgrounds illustrated an important shift in the perceived role of public parks that emerged in the early 20th century. Parks were no longer meant to be used a pleasure grounds solely for passive recreation; now there was an emphasis not only on the importance of active recreation, but on the ability to incorporate recreation into one's daily life.

Foster Park is a 254.9-acre park in the southwest quadrant of Fort Wayne along the east edge of the St. Mary's River. For the purposes of this CLR, investigation and documentation of the Foster Park landscape will include the 22-acre Foster Park West and the 10.5-acre Indian Village Park. With the inclusion of these two parks located along the western bank of the St. Mary's River, the total study

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area encompasses 287.4 acres. Situated along the curving banks of the St. Mary's River, residential neighborhoods lie to the east and west. The north and west park boundaries are formed by Bluffton Road, while the southern edge is formed by Winchester Road and the river. The east boundary of the park is delineated by Hartman Road and Broadway Street. Foster Park is located near several other green spaces and golf courses in the area: East Swinney Park is 3.4 miles north and the Donald Ross Golf Club and Tillman Park are 2.7 miles south. In relationship to the other studied parks and boulevard for this series of CLRs, Foster Park is situated at the west end of Rudisill Boulevard approximately 2.1 miles west of Weisser Park, 3 miles west McMillen Park and 7.6 miles southwest of Shoaff Park.

Because Foster Park is sited along the St. Mary's River, the ground plane is relatively low-lying with some steeper slopes along the river banks. The most prominent feature of the park is the golf course with trees scattered over an open turf ground plane. Other park features include gardens, tennis courts, volleyball courts, playgrounds, soccer fields, baseball and softball fields, a pavilion, Lincoln Cabin, and Pawster Park.

B. SCOPE OF WORK & CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT METHODOLOGY

Scope of Work & Methodology

The Scope of Work for the *Foster Park Cultural Landscape Report* specifies that the report will include historical research, field documentation and existing conditions mapping, use and maintenance investigation, and public meetings. The methodology is then used to develop illustrated narrative text and plans. Further, the scope specifies that the CLR will include analysis of the landscape integrity of the site and an exploration of potential treatment approaches and objectives for the park.

The process of creating the *Foster Park Cultural Landscape Report* is sequential and comprehensive. Heritage Landscapes performed archival research, consulting a number of repositories for primary sources. Repositories consulted include: ARCH, Allen County Public Library, the History Center at the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation Files & Archives, Taylor University Alumni Records Archives, and Fort Wayne City Utilities Aerial Photograph Archive. A wide variety of materials including published and unpublished documents, photographs, aerial photographs, plans, maps, and atlas images provided evidence of physical conditions, property character, and land uses over time. The chronology, compiled from these historic documents, included as Appendix A, forms the basis of a narrative history. Study of these materials revealed the early character of Foster Park and its evolution.

Heritage Landscapes performed detailed reconnaissance of the existing physical conditions at Foster Park, locating and assessing each free-standing tree and all built elements. From the fieldwork and recent aerial photographs an AutoCAD base map was developed to create an existing conditions plan. Utilizing the existing conditions plan, historic aerial photographs, images, and other documents, a period plan was created for 1949.

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Based on the existing conditions plan, Heritage Landscapes delineated a series of landscape areas within Foster Park to communicate the character of the property through time. Boundaries of landscape areas may be loosely delineated by vegetation or 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. The character of each landscape area is part of the character of Foster Park as a whole. Identifying and defining these areas clarifies the spatial organization of the property and facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the park.

Review of chronological mapping, aerial photographs and site investigation of Foster Park yielded six definable landscape areas, or component landscapes, that were mapped in the landscape. The boundaries of the landscape areas are defined during the period of time when Foster Park is in its as-built condition, which is 1949. The defined boundaries of these component landscapes may or may not remain consistent through time and aspects of the individual areas may change. The six landscape areas for Foster Park are:

- *Landscape Area 1: Indian Village* – The Indian Village area encompasses a small portion of the Foster Park landscape and sits at the northern edge of the park. The St. Mary’s River separates this area from the central park landscape. The curving river defines its edges to the south and east with Bluffton Road bordering it to the north. The area narrows at its western corner, where it meets Landscape Area 5. It includes an open expanse of mown turf with a narrow woodland lining its southern border, separating it from the riverbank. The Sears Pavilion sits near the southern edge of the area with a parking lot and entry drive providing access from Bluffton Road.
- *Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens* – The Front Yard & Gardens area is located at the northeast corner of Foster Park. The Golf Course area borders Landscape Area 2 to the south and its western edge abuts the River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area. To the north, the St. Mary’s River defines a curving edge for the area. The southern end of Broadway Street and the northern end of Old Mill Road define the east edge. The main park entry drive is included in this area, and is the first area most visitors see upon entering the park.
- *Landscape Area 3: Golf Course* – The Golf Course area is the largest landscape area and encompasses much of the central park landscape. Landscape Area 2 sits at the northern and northeastern edges of the Golf Course with Landscape Area 4 to the west, separating the Golf Course from the riverbank. Hartman Road creates a linear eastern edge to the area and separates the Golf Course from Landscape Area 6, located at its southeastern corner. Characterized by a mown turf ground plane interspersed with mature and young trees, this area contains the first golf course in Fort Wayne.
- *Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive* – The River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area is a long, linear area that separates much of the Foster Park landscape from the St. Mary’s River. The river borders Landscape Area 4 to the north, west, and south. This area reaches to the southernmost tip of the park, where it meets Fairfield Avenue. To the east lies the Golf Course area. The Front Yard & Garden area sits at the northeast corner. This area includes the woodlands that remain from a larger natural forest that spanned a ridge line

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between Foster and McMillen Parks. Tucked under the shady canopy of the woodlands are a section of the Rivergreenway trail and the third park pavilion.

- *Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields*– The West Foster Fields area is also a largely linear area of Foster Park and is located on the opposite bank of the St. Mary’s River from the central park landscape. Bluffton Road / State Road 1 defines the north and west boundaries of the area although privately owned buildings cut into the western edge. Winchester Road creates the southwest edge, and to the east is the St. Mary’s River. The southeastern corner of this area abuts private residential land. This area includes the Foster Park community gardens and several active sports fields, including three soccer fields and a softball diamond. Pawster Park, a popular dog park, is also in the area.
- *Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields* – The East Foster Ball Fields area is one of the smaller landscape areas within Foster Park. Located at the southeast corner of the Golf Course, much of this area abuts private lands. Its western edge is defined by Hartman Road and Landscape Area 4 lies to the south. This area is comprised of three baseball fields surrounded by a mown turf ground plane.

In addition to landscape areas, cultural landscapes can be subdivided into character-defining features. Federal guidance including the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* refer to and define the character-defining features of a landscape.⁴ Character-defining features are identified and enumerated in the CLR as a series of interrelated, specific aspects of the cultural landscape. They include:

- *Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Land Use & Visual Relationships* – These features address the three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in the landscape, land uses, and visual relationships, shaped by both cultural and natural features; the uses of the land and the views and visual relationships that organize the landscape as defined by topography, vegetation, circulation, built elements, and often a combination of these character-defining features to create the overall patterns of the landscape. At Foster Park, the golf course with scattered trees in the open lawn and the bordering woodlands are dominant features. Other distinctive features include the riverbank and active sports fields.
- *Topography & Natural Systems* – Topography is the shape of the ground plane and its height or depth. Topography occurs in relation to natural systems and as a result of human manipulation. Natural systems include landforms, watershed systems, climate, water bodies, surface and underground flows, and their effects. The topography of Foster Park gently slopes toward the river, exhibiting approximately 25 feet of elevation change across the property. Low points are along the river edge and high points are to the east. The shape of the land has been modified over time with construction of buildings, playing fields, and the golf course. The St. Mary’s River is a natural system within Foster Park.
- *Vegetation* – Vegetation can include groups of plants, individual plants, agricultural fields, planting beds, formal or informal tree groves, woodland, meadow, or turf. The Foster Park

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landscape is dominated by the mown turf golf course with individually scattered trees. Natural woodlands line riverfront and extend into park landscape. Manicured turf grass is also present in each of the six landscape areas though in varying degrees.

- *Circulation* – Circulation features may include roads, drives, trails, paths, and parking areas individually sited or linked to form a network or system. Alignment, width, surface and edge treatment, and materials contribute to the character of circulation features. Vehicular circulation at Foster Park today originates from Old Mill Road to the east. Other park drives are located along Bluffton and Winchester Roads to the north and southwest, respectively. Parking is available in a number of lots located near the vehicular entrances. Paths are somewhat limited in Foster Park, although the former park drive is today part of the Rivergreenway trail that connects several recreation areas through the city.
- *Hydrology & Water Features* – Features of water systems may be aesthetic as well as functional components of the landscape. Water features may include fountains, pools, cascades, irrigation systems, streams, ponds, lakes, and aqueducts. No water features are present in Foster Park.
- *Structures* – Landscape structures are non-habitable constructed features such as pavilions or features such as walls, bridges, arbors, gazebos, terraces, steps, and fences. Structures at Foster Park include the three main park pavilions, the Sears Pavilion, golf course clubhouse and barn, the Bridal Glen gazebo, and restrooms. Fencing around the tennis courts, baseball fields, and Pawster Park is also considered a landscape structure.
- *Site Furnishings & Objects* – Site furnishings such as picnic tables, signage, lamp poles, and play equipment are generally considered small-scale elements in the landscape while items such as garbage cans and benches are considered landscape objects. Foster Park incorporates numerous site furnishings and objects such as those listed above.

These landscape character-defining features are used throughout the report to focus on the definition and details of the Foster Park cultural landscape as it has evolved through time to the present. The same vocabulary is used in developing the analysis narrative and is consulted in testing alternatives and selecting the treatment and renewal recommendations presented.

Community Engagement

Heritage Landscapes collaborated with Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation, members of the Parks Legacy Committee, and interested park users through a user survey, public meetings, public website, and other interactions. The community engagement process focused on the long-term value of this CLR by relying on a collaborative effort of communication and participation among those who steward, appreciate, and use Foster Park.

In order to understand park users, current use, perceptions, and desires for the park, Heritage Landscapes developed a user survey, providing a tool to generate public input and assessment of the park landscape and facilities. Survey questions elicited citizen input on current types of park use, condition of the park landscape and facilities, perception of safety, desired improvements, and user

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demographics. The user surveys were distributed through a series of community meetings, community groups, and on the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation website. Survey results are discussed in Chapter V and presented fully in Appendix C.

Four public meetings held in the parks aided the CLR process. Addressing project introduction, history and existing conditions, analysis and treatment recommendations, and phasing and implementation, the meetings consisted of an approximately 40 minute PowerPoint presentation by Heritage Landscapes, followed by approximately 40 to 80 minutes of audience discussion, questions, and comments. Public input was recorded and incorporated into the analysis and treatment recommendations.

Heritage Landscape also sought community engagement through the City of Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation website. A “Cultural Landscape Reports” heading on the website provided information about the planning process and was updated on a regular basis. The user surveys and user survey results were made available through the website, along with rendered plans and brief narratives of park history, existing conditions, analysis, and treatment alternatives. The website also provided an opportunity for comments through an interactive feedback form.

Cultural Landscape Report Organization

Heritage Landscapes approached the *Foster Park Cultural Landscape Report* in accordance with federal guidance for cultural landscape preservation. This CLR conforms to Parts 1 and 2 of a CLR. Relevant professional guidance includes the following: *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, *National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline 28*, *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*. This document is organized into eight chapters. Chapter I: Introduction, Scope of Work & Methodology offers an introduction to CLRs, the project scope, and methodology. Chapter II: Foster Park Landscape History details the landscape history of the park from its beginning through recent times. The landscape character of Foster Park from 1949 when all elements of the original park development remained intact is described in Chapter III: 1949 Landscape Character of Foster Park. The existing conditions are detailed in Chapter IV: Foster Park Landscape Existing Conditions and includes a detailed tree assessment. Chapter V: Foster Park Today explores current use of the park incorporating the user survey results and park use and maintenance observations. Chapter VI: Foster Park Landscape Analysis compares findings from the site history and existing conditions to identify and analyze change over time. An introduction to the four preservation treatment approaches and the implications on the Foster Park landscape are set forth in Chapter VII: Foster Park Landscape Treatment Exploration. The future management and treatment recommendations for Foster Park are set forth in Chapter VIII: Foster Park Renewal Recommendations. The Appendices provide reference materials for this CLR.

As Heritage Landscapes studied the four parks and boulevard, a framework for addressing the importance and the value of parks as city-wide resources and unique places of cultural and natural

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resources emerged. Working with the public, parks staff, and the legacy committee this listing and explanation was developed to encompass the multiple values of parks and their contribution to the quality of urban life. Together, seven categories were created and approved by the Fort Wayne Parks Legacy Committee.

The following 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.
- *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 City's communities.
- *Public-Private Partnerships.* This category addresses park advocacy and the partnership of the city and private groups and individuals needed for parks to thrive.

The remaining categories address qualities specific to each of Fort Wayne's parks:

- *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, and diverse uses in each park should include opportunities for passive, active, social and educational pursuits.
- *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.
- *Sustainability & Stewardship.* This category addresses resource conservation, ecological stewardship, habitat diversity and the application of green and sustainable practices and design of parks.
- *Functionality, Maintenance & Safety.* This category includes basic functionalities, park maintenance, needed services, public safety, and both real and perceived security.

This seven-part analysis forms the foundation for Chapter VI. Relevant issues were also highlighted by identifying staff and user issues and positive and negative aspects of the park. Development of the categories also contributed in the testing of options and approaches on preliminary sketch plans, draft

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and final recommendations plans. Utilizing the park analysis, Heritage Landscapes developed treatment options and recommendations for Foster Park, and refined them with public input. These treatment recommendations enhance recreation opportunities for the residents of Fort Wayne and steward the park into the future.

CHAPTER I: ENDNOTES

¹City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Parks & Recreation, "Fort Wayne Facts: How Much Do You Know About The Fort Wayne Parks And Recreation Department?" Copyright 2006:

http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=66.

²DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).

³"Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," *Seventh Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners*, 1911: 41, original HC.

⁴Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998.

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Chapter II: Foster Park Landscape History

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Foster Park was established as part of the early 20th century park and boulevard system improvements in Fort Wayne. Unlike many of the city parks that were established to serve an existing community, Foster Park was situated along the St. Mary's River, southwest from the core city and its dense population. In fact, the area surrounding Foster Park had been minimally developed before the inception of the park and it was the hope of the City that the presence of the scenic, riverfront park would help draw residents into this unpopulated section. Following recommendations set forth by landscape architect and planner George E. Kessler, Park Board President Colonel David N. Foster and his brother Samuel M. Foster secured approximately 67 acres and donated them as part of the growing city park and boulevard system.

The development of Foster Park from the initial land purchase in 1912, early construction and improvement projects through 1949, and evolution to the present is described in this chapter. The discussion is organized by historical periods, which describe 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 Foster Park and an understanding of the park within the context of the establishment of the Fort Wayne Parks Department.

Foster 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 of Foster Park are:

- *Landscape Area 1: Indian Village*
- *Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens*
- *Landscape Area 3: Golf Course*
- *Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive*
- *Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields*
- *Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields*

While the features included in each of the six landscape areas changed throughout the park history, overall the Park Board created and improved Foster Park as part of its continued efforts to provide all 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

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extensively develop its park system. Numerous parks were quickly created throughout Fort Wayne, including Foster Park.

The establishment of Foster Park is unique in that it was created in a relatively unpopulated section of Fort Wayne. It was the hope of city officials and the Board of Park Commissioners (Park Board) that the creation of a naturally beautiful, riverfront park would attract residents into this southwestern section of the city. As urban subdivisions of Fort Wayne proliferated, the area southwest of the city core remained unpopulated and undeveloped. Along the curving eastern bank of the St. Mary's River, a section of woodland remained from a former natural forest that stood atop a natural ridge line, spanning what would later become Foster and McMillen Parks. Through early park planning projects, the natural beauty of the river bank and bordering woodlands was recognized as an ideal location for a public park and, through a series of land purchases and donations, the open land was gradually transformed into Foster Park.

Before the inception of the park, the spatial relationship between the open fields, bordering woodlands and distinct curve of the river defined the landscape character, creating a striking discourse between the openness of the land and water and the verticality of the natural woodlands. As Foster Park was expanded and improved, park facilities were concentrated along the north and west park edges while the central park landscape was dedicated to the creation of the first public golf course in Fort Wayne. Overall, Foster Park is in a low-lying area with the elevation sloping gently toward the river. Views to the scenic river were revealed in segments as park users strolled along the curving bridle path while views into the expanding community to the east remained open.

The details of the park landscape evolution from its origin through 2007 are outlined in this chapter. 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 Foster Park. The second section describes the period during which the most significant historic development occurred at the park, from 1912 through 1949. This section provides a detailed narrative of the construction of the park features and their impact on the overall character of Foster Park. The third section outlines changes made to the park landscape from 1950 through 2007 that provides an understanding of the continued evolution of the park landscape, which sets the foundation for understanding the existing conditions. The motivation of the Park Board to provide accessible recreation facilities to all citizens forged the creation of a city-wide park system that continues to provide residents with ample opportunity for active engagement in the urban landscape.

B. BACKGROUND & PARK ORIGINS: BEGINNINGS TO 1911

While Fort Wayne established its first park, Old Fort Park in 1863, the land that would eventually become Foster Park remained in private ownership into the 1900s. The initial park area, approximately 67 acres in size, was located away from the city core. The future parkland was minimally developed with a modest grist mill operating along the northwest bank of the St. Mary's River.¹ The riverbank was lined with magnificent woodlands, remnant from a natural forest that once blanketed much of the southern portion of Fort Wayne. Adjacent to the woodlands were open fields, bounded on the east by Broadway Street and an informal roadway that would eventually be improved as Hartman Road. As seen in an 1898 Ogle Atlas, the future parkland was originally part

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of the Richardville Reserve. In the mid-19th century, this area was surveyed and divided into parcels encompassing a minimum of 40 acres each.² The 67 acres that would become the initial acreage of Foster Park comprised two tracts of land. Chris Baade was listed as the land owner of the northern section and Wm. Hartman was listed as the owner of the southern section. (See Figure II.1.) The southern addition of the future park included a narrow strip of land along the east bank of the St. Mary's River, encompassing small portions of several individual tracts, although these did not become incorporated into the park until the 1920s. Additional land along the western riverbank would also eventually be acquired for inclusion in Foster Park.

At the start of the 20th century, the city of Fort Wayne began to vigorously pursue the expansion 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 the establishment of parklands. By 1911, the Park Board expressed concern that the population of Fort Wayne was rapidly increasing and that the existing city parklands would not adequately accommodate the growing number of residents. Specifically, the board identified that four parks encompassing a minimum of 100 acres each needed to be established and that one should be located along the bank of the St. Mary's River.³

It was also during 1911 that the city of Fort Wayne employed landscape architect and planner George E. Kessler to develop a master plan for the city park and boulevard system. In his plan, Kessler emphasized the potential for parkland development along urban riverbanks. Kessler felt that locating city parks along the three rivers that flowed through the Fort Wayne landscape would create attractive parklands while preserving the natural beauty of the landscape for the enjoyment of all residents and providing connections between existing and new parks. Specifically, Kessler identified the land along both the east and west banks of the St. Mary's River between Swinney Park and the Stellhorn Bridge as an optimal location for a city park. (See Figure II.2.) He described this area that would become Foster Park as including many opportunities for drives through scenes of natural beauty. Further, he stated that the large tracts east of the river were particularly suitable for the establishment of a park because destructive development had not yet occurred along the riverbank and thus no corrective measures had to be taken prior to establishing new parkland.⁴

Early the following year, in March 1912, the Park Board began to pursue implementation of Kessler's plan by securing money to acquire open land for park use. Two weeks later, Park Board President Colonel David N. Foster and his brother Samuel M. Foster proposed to convey by deed lands south of the city limits along the east bank of the St. Mary's River to the city of Fort Wayne. The Foster brothers specified that the lands be used for park and recreation purposes and be subject to the rules and regulations in the other city parks.⁵ The proposal was passed and the brothers purchased and donated approximately 67 acres for use as a public park. To honor their generous contribution, the Park Board named the new parkland Foster Park.⁶

C. FOSTER PARK DEVELOPMENT: 1912 TO 1949

At the start of this historic period in 1912, preliminary planning for the development of Foster Park had begun. At the inception of the park, the 67 acres consisted of a narrow strip of natural woodlands varying in width from 1,000 to 2,000 feet that followed the east bank of the St. Mary's

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River for approximately two miles. Initial planning for the improvement of the land was based largely on a plan outlined by Kessler. The plan called for a network of curving pathways that would link park features along the riverbank. Proposed recreational facilities included six tennis courts located in the northern portion of the park and a playground and ball field located at the center of the riverfront landscape. An open-air shelter was sited just north of the ball field. South of the playground, Kessler proposed that a lagoon be sculpted into the landscape and encircled by pathways. The proposed park entrance was located at the northern park edge near Rudisill Boulevard. Here vehicles entered the park landscape and traveled south along a tree-lined drive that defined the eastern park edge, separating the park from the abutting private lands. Two secondary access drives into the park were also proposed—one located at the southern park edge and the other located east-west connecting the future expansion of Broadway Street with the proposed shelter. (See Figure II.3.)

Early in 1912, the Park Board announced the improvements that were being planned at Foster Park, several of which were adapted from Kessler's plan, included tennis courts, a ball field, and playground, shelter, network of pathways, and eastern drive to separate the public park from the private lands. The board also presented improvements that were not included in Kessler's recommendations. These included the construction of a small dam near the existing Broadway Street pumping station near the northern park edge; a designated boating area encompassing approximately 3-½ miles of the St. Mary's River; a boathouse located near the dam to accommodate boaters in the summer and skaters in the winter; and a pavilion located at the northern park edge approximately 1,500 feet west of the entry drive.⁷

The dedication ceremony for the official opening of Foster Park was scheduled for July 4, 1912. Work to improve the park landscape before the dedication began that spring with initial clearing through the woodlands to layout a 2-mile pathway along the riverbank. Two temporary footbridges were constructed to allow access from the western bank of the St. Mary's River, and a comfort station was also constructed. The appearance and locations of the temporary bridges and the comfort station have not been documented. Swings were donated for a playground area that was located in the northernmost section of the park. A total of 24 rustic wooden benches and picnic tables were placed throughout the park, providing places for park users to rest and socialize under the shady canopy. (See Figure II.4 and Figure II.5.) Proposed plans called for a white wire fence with two-inch, painted iron posts to divide the park from adjacent private property. However, evidence of such a feature has not been discovered. A temporary podium was constructed to be used during the dedication ceremony.⁸ Although active recreational features at Foster Park were limited, the modest features at the newly dedicated park were immediately popular, particularly with local children.⁹

Soon after the park dedication, the Foster brothers expanded the park acreage with a number of small additions. Initially, this included a six-acre portion of a tract known as Marshall Manor that the brothers purchased and donated for park use.¹⁰ The following year, in April 1913, the Park Board acquired another one acre of land located at the northeastern edge of the park between Broadway Street and the St. Mary's River in an effort to widen the approach to the park and improve the entrance.¹¹ The park approach was altered again in 1914 as improvements to the southern end of Broadway Street continued and the same one acre parcel was filled and graded.¹² This project opened up the park approach, making it more visually accessible from nearby streets, including Broadway Street and the Bluffton Road bridge, which crossed the St. Mary's River north of the park. The park entrance was further enhanced in 1915 when the ground around a grand elm (*Ulmus* species) tree at

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the entrance was sodded and encircled with posts between which chains were loosely suspended and park benches were placed around the base of the tree.¹³

The Park Board continued to make improvements to the Foster Park landscape. The projects included the installation of modest site structures and furnishings as well as the construction of active recreation facilities. New recreational facilities placed in the park included an American coaster slide, donated by Mrs. Fred T. Tresselt in 1913.¹⁴ As depicted in historical images, the slide was located in a small clearing in the woodlands. Simple wooden benches were placed near the slides, providing places to sit and socialize, overlooking the children's play area. (See Figure II.6.) For the next two years, the park playground remained relatively small, with only the slide and a few swings. However, a demand for quality playgrounds throughout the City emerged and in 1915, the playground at Foster Park was expanded with the installation of new play equipment, including an "ocean wave" and several sets of swings.¹⁵ Additional swings were interspersed throughout the park landscape the following year, with picnic tables placed alongside.¹⁶ As the playground area expanded, the Park Board constructed tennis courts in the northern portion of the park.¹⁷ From 1915-1916, a regulation baseball field was constructed and subsequently improved with a wooden post and rope barricade erected to keep spectators off the field, benches for the players, and canvas bases. The field was considered one of the best in the City and was used for local league tournaments.¹⁸

Recognizing the importance of providing both active and passive recreational opportunities, Foster Park offered park users not only new sports fields, but a network of pedestrian paths as well. When the park initially opened for public use the pedestrian path system had been minimally developed. During the first few years following the inception of the park, paths were improved with grading and gravel surfacing as funds became available. In 1915, the main path, known as Honeymoon Trail, was extended to the southern edge of the woodland. Upon completion of this extension, the Park Board boasted that the scenic path was "undoubtedly the most picturesque walk in this section of Indiana."¹⁹ (See Figure II.7.) Passive use of the park was further improved in 1916, when the ground plane under much of the southern section of woodlands was mown during the summer months to accommodate informal gatherings and picnics.²⁰

A few rustic style structures were also constructed within the early development of Foster Park. Among the first structures placed in the park landscape was a small wading pool, constructed in 1914, set between two park buildings. The water measured between 10 inches and 20 inches deep and was fed from overflow water from park drinking fountains to keep the water fresh.²¹ Simple wooden benches were placed at either end of the pool. (See Figure II.8.) A small well was constructed in the woodlands and several American elm trees (*Ulmus americana*) were planted around it, enhancing its setting within the woodland.²² While the specific use of the well is unknown, it may have supported the wading pool. A small tool house that had been specified in original park planning was also constructed around this time, circa 1916.²³ The residential community surrounding the park influenced the construction of another modest park structure; as the neighborhood expanded and the population grew, community residents began to use the park to access the St. Mary's River, particularly during the hot summer months. (See Figure II.9.) In response to this new use, the Park Board constructed a temporary building to house changing rooms available to park users swimming in the river.²⁴

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Another feature unique to Foster Park that was constructed in the early years of park improvements included the first replica of the log cabin in which President Abraham Lincoln was born. Initial planning for the building began in 1916, when the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company announced plans to fund the construction.²⁵ That same year, the Park Board hired an architectural firm from Louisville to prepare the building plans and construction specifications. Construction was completed in 1917, and the cabin quickly became a popular attraction. The Park Board felt that not only was the cabin of “the greatest interest to all visitors at the park, both old and young,” but that it also taught a valuable lesson of patriotism.²⁶ In 1920, the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company wanted to enhance the setting of the cabin within Foster Park and donated a twelve-foot cedar tree (*Juniperus* species) that was planted nearby. The cabin measured 17 feet by 13 feet and had a single door, measuring five feet, eight inches tall. As documented in historical images, a small plaque was also erected next to the cabin. (See Figure II.10.) The interior of the cabin was decorated with period furniture and artifacts obtained from areas near Lincoln’s birthplace, donated by a local doctor.²⁷ While the cabin was constructed from 1916-1917, an official dedication ceremony was held on August 22, 1920.²⁸ The ceremony drew a considerable crowd from the community, further increasing awareness of the park. Originally, the log cabin was erected within the woodland; however, in 1936, it was moved to site near the park entrance to make it more accessible to the public. The period furnishings were also removed from the cabin at this time due to vandalism.²⁹ For the next 70 years, the Lincoln log cabin remained untouched within the park landscape until it was renovated in 2006. The Lincoln Financial Group donated \$5,000 of the \$11,065 cost to replace the roof with waterproof shake shingles, replace deteriorated logs and chinking, add a support beam for the extra weight of the roof, and coat the interior and exterior with waterproof and bug-proof materials.³⁰

As the residential population of southwestern Fort Wayne grew, Foster Park developed an interesting relationship with the surrounding community; the presence of the park drew residents and extensive development into the previously open surrounding lands. As the adjacent residential neighborhoods grew, subsequent construction and development led to improvements in the park landscape, specifically with regard to expanding overall park acreage. By 1917, the once undeveloped fields in southwestern Fort Wayne had been extensively developed for residential communities. In order to accommodate the growing neighborhood, road improvements and construction continued to influence the character of and accessibility to the park. Broadway Street was extended approximately one mile south, where it met the St. Mary’s River. (Today much of this section of Broadway Street is Hartman Road and the northern portion is part of Old Mill Road.) A bridge was constructed across the river to provide a connection point between the neighborhoods. Because the bridge was constructed at the southern edge of Foster Park, it increased accessibility and promoted use of the park.³¹ During the process of extending Broadway Street south to meet the river, the Park Board suggested expanding Foster Park to the east for use as a golf course, encompassing the open land between the existing park boundary and the forthcoming Broadway Street extension.³² However, action was not immediately taken to obtain the lands for park use and they remained open fields.

Expansion of the residential communities of Fort Wayne continued and in 1918, the Southwood Park neighborhood was developed to the east of Foster Park.³³ The presence of this new community increased the demand for the Broadway Street extension, which had not yet been completed. The following year, the Park Board announced that a new amusement park was to be constructed on the lands directly south of Foster Park and would be opened to the public in 1920. This project was closely tied with the Broadway Street expansion; access to the amusement park would be provided via

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a street car line that was to run along the center of the roadway.³⁴ The new transportation route in combination with the amusement park would also enhance accessibility to Foster Park and draw a new user base into the area. As the Broadway Street expansion plan progressed, the Park Board made repeated suggestions that the lands east of Foster Park be acquired. Through the road improvement, the City determined that the lands west of the street and east of Foster Park were too low for City building purposes. The Park Board feared that if they did not expand the park to include this land, it would be “divided up and sold to a class of people willing to live upon these low lands, where cellars and sewerage [could not] be had, resulting in the building up of a most undesirable environment for the city’s largest and most popular park.”³⁵

Serving as further incentive to acquire the land, David N. and Samuel M. Foster announced that if the City Council agreed to issue bonds to purchase the 120 acres of low-lying land, they would purchase an additional 15-acre grove located at the southeast corner of the park, extending the park farther along the St. Mary’s River.³⁶ Although the impact this proposed expansion would have on the quality of both Foster Park and the surrounding residential neighborhoods was undeniable, the Park Board did not immediately acquire the adjacent lands, most likely due to a lack of funds.

As the Park Board pursued the possibility of the park expansion, improvements to the park landscape and its recreation facilities continued. In 1920, the Park Board recognized a growing demand for additional tennis courts citywide. In response, new tennis courts were constructed in several public parks, including two at Foster Park.³⁷ The tennis facilities at Foster Park became widely used and were continuously maintained by the Park Board. They were expanded again in 1927 with the construction of new courts.³⁸ Other active recreation facilities included in the Foster Park landscape included an informal football field, which became a popular park feature in 1921, when local groups held games at both Foster and nearby Weisser Parks.³⁹ Foster Park was also popular for passive recreational uses, particularly its picnic groves, tucked under the shady, riverfront tree canopy. The park picnic facilities were improved in 1920 when Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rahe donated an outdoor cooking range for public use. It was placed near existing picnic areas and was widely used well into the fall season.⁴⁰

The popularity of Foster Park continued to grow and by 1920, the park had been improved to include several additional structures and recreational opportunities. The first of these was a grand pavilion designed by J.M.E. Reidel. The plan was submitted to the Park Board in 1915 and built with some modifications about one year later. Reidel’s original pavilion design was to be enclosed and used for public comfort stations, a “restaurant” or kitchen facility, women’s restroom.⁴¹ Four years later in 1920, an open-air pavilion was constructed to provide shelter and shade for park users as well as dances in conjunction with a nearby bandstand. It was constructed near the northern park edge and was surrounded by open turf interspersed with mature trees. (See Figure II.11.) The small pavilion could accommodate over 100 people; however, it was a widely used park feature and thus became overcrowded. In 1921, the Park Board visited Foster Park to select a location for another pavilion and began the bidding process to select a contractor.⁴² Work on the second wood-frame, open-air pavilion continued through 1921 and was completed in 1922. Once the building was complete, the disturbed grounds around the structure were sown with grass, and all surrounding drives and paths were repaired before opening the new building for public use. (See Figure II.12.)

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As work was finalized on the pavilion, the Park Board constructed a concession booth and installed new play equipment.⁴³ Also, the plan to dam a portion of the St. Mary's River that had been proposed in 1912 was carried through in 1921, flooding a small area of the park and creating a natural swimming pool that measured 125 feet wide by 250 long. The bottom of the pool was graded, and depth ranged from three to nine feet.⁴⁴

In addition to recreational features, ornamental flower gardens became popular features at public parks, such as the Sunken Garden and Rose Garden at Fort Wayne's Lakeside Park.⁴⁵ The rise in popularity of public flower gardens at other city parks may have been the impetus for the extensive flower garden planted at Foster Park. In 1918, the Park Board announced a plan to install a water garden with a superior collection of water lilies and an iris garden at the pond edge. Nearly 300 varieties of iris were bought in the fall of 1918, and the water lily seeds were purchased from a specialist and then grown during 1918 in greenhouse tubs.⁴⁶ It is unknown where the water lily and iris garden was established, although it may have been in close proximity to a peony garden which was located in the southwest corner of the park and established around the same time.⁴⁷ The peony garden was established through funds from David N. Foster and cuttings taken from the Weisser Park peony display garden. The Foster Park peony garden quickly grew to include 300 varieties.⁴⁸

While extensive improvements to the existing park landscape and the proposed plans to obtain the lands east of Foster Park were underway, in 1922 the Park Board obtained a small area called Indian Village, located across the St. Mary's River from the northern park edge. This new parkland encompassed approximately sixteen acres and included a pavilion, known as the Sears Pavilion. Through the 1940s, the Sears Pavilion was the only park structure in Fort Wayne that was enclosed and heated, making it a valuable addition to Foster Park.⁴⁹ The Park Board initially used the new land as an automobile campground and later transitioned it to general park use. The campground was immediately popular, drawing visitors from throughout the country to the scenic riverfront park.⁵⁰ Two years later, the park expanded again with conveyance of the approximately 120 acres of open land east of the existing park boundaries and west of the recently constructed Broadway Street expansion.⁵¹

The Indian Village acquisition and eastern park expansion prompted David N. Foster to recommend several projects for the improvement of the newly expanded Foster Park landscape. He noted that the existing drive winding through Foster Park was makeshift and informal and must be made more permanent. He further suggested that the park drive be constructed to the south of the existing park structures and along the St. Mary's River such that it would not interfere with the future 9-hole golf course, which was designed to be expanded at a later date. It was also at this time that Foster announced that he and his brother, Samuel M. Foster, were negotiating to obtain land south of the existing park terminus, to bring Foster Park to Stelhorn Bridge, which crossed the St. Mary's River at the present-day intersection of Lower Huntington Road, Fairfield Avenue and West Tillman Road.⁵²

Foster Park was established incrementally through several individual land purchases by both the Foster brothers and the Park Board. While initially, the park included less than 100 acres that followed the east bank of the St. Mary's River, much of the present-day parkland was acquired in 1924 for the purpose of establishing Fort Wayne's first golf course. A number of additional, smaller tracts of land were also obtained to expand the impressive riverfront park. Following the planned construction of the 9-hole golf course in the eastern expansion lands in 1926, a tract encompassing

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approximately 13 acres between the St. Mary's River and Tillman Road and Fairfield Avenue was offered to the city as a gift and accepted as an addition to Foster Park.⁵³ At the same time, David N. and Samuel M. Foster donated another 30 acres for Foster Park.⁵⁴ This effectively brought the southern park edge to the St. Mary's Bridge, an objective that had been identified by Kessler in his 1912 master plan. By the end of 1926, Foster Park had grown to encompass 245 acres, making it the largest park in the Fort Wayne park and boulevard system. In addition, many considered it one of the most beautiful parks in the state of Indiana. Of this total acreage, over half had been donated to the Park Board, primarily by the Foster brothers while 120 acres had been purchased directly.⁵⁵

Once the eastern park expansion was finalized in 1924, plans were developed for the construction of a 9-hole golf course, which would later be expanded to a full 18-hole course. Construction of the golf course began in 1926 with initial plans to open the course to the public in 1927. However, poor weather conditions slowed the progress of the course and by the close of 1926, only the greens had been sodded.⁵⁶ Work commenced in the spring of 1927, completing the 9 holes by the end of the year. The course, which was the first public golf course in Fort Wayne, opened the following season on August 1, 1928. Upon its opening, the golf course was widely used and drew a new, large user base into the park. Several expert golfers considered the new course among the finest in the state.⁵⁷ Attendance at the course during its first season averaged between 200 and 300 players per day with the highest recorded attendance reaching 411 people per day.⁵⁸ In fact, the new course was so popular and well attended that during the first season, that some players had to wait for hours while others were turned away.⁵⁹

In response to the immediate success of the course, the Park Board began planning the expansion of the course with the construction of the next 9 holes. However, 17 acres of the Marshall Manor parcel, located near the center of the expanded parkland, remained in private ownership. Strained negotiations between landowners and the Park Board slowed progress of the golf course improvement.⁶⁰ Discussions continued and a solution was reached whereas several of the private landowners allowed the golf fairways to cross their lands. Only two of the landowners did not permit this; the ultimate solution was that one lot was avoided entirely and the Park Board paid the second landowners an undisclosed amount for access to the land.⁶¹ With the Marshall Manor issue resolved, the 9-hole expansion was completed and the full 18-hole golf course was opened to the public on July 4, 1929.⁶²

As use of the new golf course grew, demand for additional and improved recreational facilities increased as well. In 1926, the Park Board sought the advice of Arthur Shurcliff, renowned landscape architect, for the improvement of Foster Park. Shurcliff sent a series of plans for the park to Park Board member, Frederick B. Shoaff that included designs for a plaza at the entrance to the park and recommendations for the placement of recreation facilities.⁶³ In particular, Shurcliff recommended that the park tennis courts be located in an inconspicuous location. Shurcliff's reasoning for this recommendation is unclear, although he may have been trying to preserve the naturalistic park quality by locating built features out of prominent views. David N. Foster, however, opposed this recommendation, instead identifying that a section of flat ground at the north end of the park be used for the tennis courts. This location was close to the entrance, making it highly visible to park users and prominent in the park landscape. Further, Foster argued that this location gave ample room for future expansion of the tennis courts. It would not restrict golf course improvements, and it was close to other popular park features and city resources, including the picnic grounds and the

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city street-car line that ran along the Broadway Street expansion. He felt the setting was also conducive for locating active sports facilities because existing trees would provide shade for the players.⁶⁴ Ultimately, the new tennis courts were constructed in 1927 as Foster recommended, near the northern park edge. Plans were also approved to construct new courts and a new baseball diamond the following year.⁶⁵

The improvement of the northern portion of Foster Park with new tennis court facilities drew more users into the park. In addition, the Indian Village park area attracted park users from the opposite bank of the St. Mary's River. However, the only access across the river was the vehicular bridge at the northern park edge. In order to provide a safer and more park-like access route, David N. Foster suggested that a footbridge be constructed across the river in the same vicinity.⁶⁶ Plans for the bridge progressed and by the end of 1927, the Park Board has announced plans to construct a substantial pedestrian bridge the following year.⁶⁷ The bridge was actually constructed in 1929, following plans submitted by A. K. Hofer.⁶⁸ The new footbridge was constructed of concrete and steel and crossed the St. Mary's River in the northern portion of the park, west of Indian Village park. On each end, the bridge was nestled under the canopy of the natural woodlands conveying a sense of the naturalistic, scenic character of the riverfront park as users walked across the bridge under the dappled sunlight. A narrow, winding compacted earth path led visitors from the bridge through the woodland. (See Figure II.13.)

As the footbridge attracted more city residents into Foster Park, it became necessary to improve the existing park drives and paths. General drive improvements took place in 1928 and a bridle path was laid out. Completion of the 4-mile path took nearly two years to complete. When it opened for public use in 1930, it had become a much anticipated park feature and the Park Board described the simple, naturalistic path as a "grand addition to the already beloved park in our city."⁶⁹ The new path extended from the Foster Park entrance at the end of Broadway Street along the St. Mary's River to the Stellhorn Bridge at the southern park edge. The Park Board hoped to eventually extend the path over the bridge and along the western riverbank.⁷⁰ Picnic groves were interspersed along the gently curving path, inviting visitors to socialize and enjoy the scenic, riverfront setting. Additional new picnic grounds were placed in the center of the woodlands and were surrounded by shrubs and flowering wild plants in 1933 to augment the existing picnic grounds, which had become overcrowded.⁷¹

A second, more modest, rustic style footbridge bridge was constructed in 1932. This second pedestrian bridge was erected in response to the proximity of a nearby Riding Academy to Foster Park and the bridle path within the park. Horseback riders enjoyed riding along the riverfront park path. However, the nearest crossing was a vehicular roadway, which created unsafe conditions.⁷² To provide safe and easy access to the park landscape, a small wooden bridge was constructed across a narrow section of the St. Mary's River. The footbridge led park users to the new bridle path that wound through the park landscape along the east riverbank. (See Figure II.14.)

The final expansion of Foster Park during this period occurred in 1929, which included the purchase of 12.16 acres adjoining Southwood Park at the southeast park edge for a cost of \$750 per acre, bringing the total park acreage to approximately 274 acres. This most recent addition was improved for tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a football field, and a running track.⁷³ One additional

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expansion occurred after the close of this period. A small section of land along the west bank of the St. Mary's River was included in Foster Park and used for active sports fields.

Once Foster Park was expanded to include an impressive 274 acres, park facilities were improved and new features added, enhancing the overall user experience. In 1930, another open air pavilion was constructed near the picnic grounds in a woodland clearing in response to the increasingly high demand for additional park facilities for the entertainment of large reunions and picnic gatherings.⁷⁴ (See Figure II.15.) The new stone facility could accommodate groups of up to 100 people and was divided into two sections to accommodate multiple parties at once.⁷⁵ It is believed that construction of the stone pavilion may have been performed by a Depression-era work crew, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) or the Works Progress Administration (WPA), although documentation supporting this notion has not been discovered.

During the late 1920s and into the early 1930s, vegetation improvements at Foster Park focused on tree planting and removal. In the spring of 1928, 100 flowering trees were planted throughout the park landscape with plans to plant between 100 and 150 Japanese cherry (*Prunus serrulata*), crabapple (*Malus* species), peach (*Prunus persica*), and hawthorn (*Crataegus* species) trees the following year.⁷⁶ A park lilac (*Syringa* species) collection was started in 1929; taking four years to complete, it eventually became a valued park attraction.⁷⁷ By 1931, the Foster Park landscape had been extensively planted with over 1,000 Japanese cherry, plum, and crabapple trees.⁷⁸ Adding to this impressive number, 100 pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) were planted in 1931 with another 100 expected for the following year, forming a formal row along the main park drive. Several rows of trees were also planted throughout the golf course. In addition, shrubs were planted although the species have not been documented.⁷⁹ In order to better accommodate new park features, the Park Board removed a number of trees in 1933 that had become decayed or that were considered dangerous, such as thorny honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*).⁸⁰

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, improvements to city parks slowed because of budgetary limitations stemming from the Great Depression and nationwide strain of World War II. However, some facilities expanded throughout the parks in Fort Wayne during this period due to WPA funds. Between 1935 and 1941 government funds were used to fund picnic shelters, pavilions, and other park improvements.⁸¹ Also by the 1940s, the Park Board contributed to the war efforts by allowing the creation of 50 victory gardens at Foster Park.⁸² The exact location and the use of the garden plots following the war have not been uncovered. Following the end of World War II, the horticultural display gardens were improved. In 1946, Mr. Franklin B. Meade, Sr. donated his world flower collection to the City of Fort Wayne, and it was planted and dedicated at the entrance to Foster Park.⁸³ The collection offered thousands of specimen plants including iris, daffodils, and lilacs.⁸⁴ In the years following, the Meade Garden was enlarged with thousands of additional peony and tulip bulbs.⁸⁵ The expanding flower gardens became popular park features, attracting large numbers of visitors throughout the 1940s. (See Figure II.16.)

Perhaps because the Meade Garden at the park entrance attracted such a large number of visitors, entrance was improved with an expanded garden area. By the end of the 1940s, much of the southwestern peony beds had been transplanted near the entrance.⁸⁶ Additional flower beds were also planted with thousands of Dutch tulip and daffodil bulbs.⁸⁷ During the 1950s, the Foster Park flower gardens were extensively improved, primarily with thousands of tulip bulbs donated from

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Sassenheim, Holland in appreciation for the annual Holland Tulip Festival held in Fort Wayne.⁸⁸ While improvements to the flower gardens continued after the close of this period, by 1949, the overall layout and design of the Foster Park garden area was in place. The changes that took place into the 1950s enhanced the overall character and quality of the displays as they existed in 1949. (See Figure II.17.)

Throughout the 1940s, modest improvements were continually made to the park sports fields and courts. A number of smaller recreational facilities were also constructed during the latter half of the period. This included a croquet field, horseshoe courts, and an archery range.⁸⁹ Improvements to the golf course were also undertaken towards the end of this period of extensive park expansion projects. A driving range was put into operation in 1947 and over 12,000 people used the new park facility during the first season.⁹⁰ Two years later, general improvements were made course holes. Also around 1949, a clubhouse was constructed at the northern edge of the golf course.

During this nearly forty year period, the landscape of Foster Park evolved from an undeveloped, unpopulated area away from the city core into a 276-acre riverfront park in the midst of a thriving community. The spatial relationship created between the open expanses of lawn used for the golf course, the natural woodlands enclosing small picnic areas and modest park structures, and the St. Mary's River marking the park edge to the north and west, defined the overall park landscape character. Rustic style park structures and site furnishings were scattered throughout the landscape, set against the open golf course and woodlands within a scenic designed landscape. Sports fields, playgrounds, bridle path, and the golf course gave visitors a range of opportunities for engagement in the serene landscape. By 1949 the improvement and uses of Foster Park conceived from its 1912 inception were fully in place, and the park was heavily used by the surrounding community. (See Figure II.18.)

The creation and development of Foster Park would not have been possible without the generous contributions of David N. and Samuel M. Foster. Further, David N. Foster is considered the "Father of the Park System" in Fort Wayne not only because of his philanthropic donations, but because he helped frame the act that organized the Parks Department at the turn of the 19th century. Foster was the first President of the Park Board and served for two separate terms; the first was from 1905-1922 and the second from 1926 until his death in 1934.⁹¹ At the end of his first term in 1922, the Park Board erected a statue of Foster in East Swinney Park, north of Foster Park.⁹² Foster's memory is honored by the statue, and he and his brother are remembered by visitors who enjoy the striking park landscape that the Fosters worked so hard to create.

D. FOSTER PARK CHANGE: 1950 TO 2007

By 1949, Foster Park had been developed with a variety of active and passive recreational facilities. Shaded picnic areas were nestled within the riverside woodlands alongside the gently curving bridle path. Tennis courts, a ball field, and golf course provided outlets for active recreation. Though the recreational foundation of the park was fully developed, changes to existing park facilities, particularly park vegetation, sports fields, and circulation features, were carried out in the 1950s. In 1955, entirely new tulip beds were created at the park entrance while the original beds continued to be planted with a mix of tulips and peonies. Flowers were arranged with sensitivity to optimize display

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and minimize crowding.⁹³ In addition to providing thousands of tulip bulbs, in 1956, residents of Sassenheim, Holland donated 1,000 bulbs of a new strain of tulips called “The City of Fort Wayne.” The new strain was developed in Holland by crossing a Darwin tulip and a Fosteriana hybrid.⁹⁴ The fact that an entirely new strain of tulip was created for inclusion in Foster Park, one of Fort Wayne’s most valued city parks, illustrates the important contribution the public parks, particularly the showy flower displays, made to the city and to the overall quality of life for city residents.

Improvements that considerably altered the Foster Park flower garden began in 1957, when the Park Board added a border of shrubs and flowering trees to the garden area to serve as a windbreak. That same year, Broadway Street was widened, requiring the removal and replanting of four large lilacs and four magnolias from the Foster Park garden area.⁹⁵ New bulbs continued to be added to the garden through the remainder of the 1950s and into the 1960s. However, in 1958, the arrangement of the plants in the Meade Garden section was almost completely changed.⁹⁶ The following year, four of the large beds were removed and replaced with turf. The remaining flowers were replanted closer together to create a stronger massing of color and a more showy display and new tree peonies were introduced.⁹⁷ In spite of the changes to the valued flower garden, the display continued to include over 85 different varieties into the early 1970s.⁹⁸ In 1975, the entire garden area was redesigned with a more informal layout. The reason for this change is unknown, although there may have been decreased interest in the formerly grand flower displays.⁹⁹ In addition to changes made at the Foster Park garden, a considerable amount of trees were removed during this period as well. Between 1961 and 1962, over 1,000 elm trees were removed from the park, most likely due to Dutch elm disease or natural decline.¹⁰⁰

Throughout this most recent period in the history of Foster Park, greater attention was given to the improvement and expansion of active recreational opportunities. Early on, this included the inclusion of a new, widely popular dance floor. In 1950, the Pi Chapter of Psi Iota Xi sorority and the Mayor funded the surfacing of a 110-foot by 112-foot area of Foster Park used for square dancing.¹⁰¹ The Park Board began to hold weekly dances at the park, which became popular citywide events, attended by approximately 3,000 to 4,000 adults as active participants and spectators. The high attendance of the dances stimulated interest in square dancing in other sections throughout the city and prompted the creation of additional dance floors.¹⁰²

Many of the projects undertaken at Foster Park during these later years focused on the installation of park furnishings that supported use of the existing facilities. Several drinking fountains were constructed of cut stone salvaged from old city sidewalks and curbing.¹⁰³ Chain-link fencing was also erected around a number of park features, including the croquet field, ball field, and square dancing area.¹⁰⁴ A few furnishings unique to Foster Park were also installed, including a stone and bronze plaque marking the historic site of a boat landing used by Buel Roebuck, Grandfather of Wesley S. Roebuck when he transported cargo by keelboat between St. Mary’s, Ohio and Fort Wayne, Indiana during the early part of the 19th century.¹⁰⁵ The plaque was erected at the intersection of Rudisill Boulevard and Broadway Street.

Into the 1960s, improvements were made to active sports fields. The demand for baseball fields temporarily grew as football became less popular at Foster Park.¹⁰⁶ This was a result of newer football fields that were established in other city parks. General improvements were made to existing baseball fields.¹⁰⁷ At least two additional fields were constructed during this period.¹⁰⁸ The tennis courts were

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also improved with the installation of a practice board.¹⁰⁹ Tennis became increasingly popular during the 1970s and in 1976, four new courts were constructed and lighted for nighttime use.¹¹⁰

The earlier projects at Foster Park emphasized the need to accommodate the golf course, which, as the first public golf course in the city, was highly valued. A number of modest projects were undertaken throughout this later period to improve the golf facilities. This included the construction and subsequent expansion of a parking lot at the northern edge of the course.¹¹¹ The perimeter of the parking lot was lined with trees, to enhance its setting within the park landscape. In 1955, a new clubhouse was constructed alongside the parking lot.¹¹² Six years later, the clubhouse burned to the ground and was later rebuilt.¹¹³ Two support structures were built in association with the golf course in 1964, including a shed and a general workshop.¹¹⁴ In 1967, golf course improvements included thinning of the southern portion of woodlands in an effort to aid air circulation through the park.¹¹⁵

The first shift in park circulation occurred in 1961, when the park entrance was redesigned to incorporate a portion of a former streetcar turnaround. The new entrance from Broadway Street included a single lane, one-way drive with four flower beds planted in the center.¹¹⁶ Another change to the park circulation occurred in 1967, when a network of asphalt paths was constructed through the golf course to provide access routes for golfers and golf carts.¹¹⁷ More substantial shifts in park circulation took place during the 1970s. On April 4, 1971, in what has been referred to as the “defining event” in the history of counterculture and protests in Fort Wayne, police cracked down on more than 1,000 young people in Foster Park after the tires of two police ambulances and a wrecker were slashed in confrontation over traffic jams. Police attempted to drive students, guests of adjacent homeowners, and other park visitors out of the park with teargas and clubs.¹¹⁸ Days later, the Board of Park Commissioners announced changes to the park traffic patterns would include one-way traffic flows through the park.¹¹⁹ Three years later, the main park drive was closed to all vehicular traffic each Saturday and Sunday as part of a bikeway, the first phase in the Department of Parks and Recreation’s bike trails programs. Motor vehicles were only allowed into the park as far as the tennis courts, Pavilion #1, #2, and #3, and the golf course parking lot. Because the public response to this system was positive, it was reinstated again in 1975.¹²⁰ The limited weekend traffic through Foster Park resulted in increased traffic and parking in adjacent neighborhoods.¹²¹

The alleviated traffic issue in the park was only temporary and by 1976, traffic and crowd control had become increasing problems in Foster Park.¹²² The Park Board hired a team to evaluate the issues observed in several Fort Wayne parks, focusing particular attention on both Foster and Shoaff Parks. The evaluation concluded that physical changes to the park landscape, specifically circulation patterns, were needed to address social issues of youth cruising, speeding, and associated illegal behaviors.¹²³ In response, a section of the Foster Park drive was closed to all vehicular traffic, limiting use to pedestrians and bicyclists. While this resolved many of the issues within the park, the problems were displaced to other areas. Traffic became a growing problem along Hartman Road (formerly referred to as the Broadway Street extension) and created disturbances through the neighborhood.¹²⁴ Also, the individuals causing the problems abandoned Foster Park and instead concentrated their illegal and antisocial behavior in Shoaff Park, thus adding to the already existing social and traffic issues at Shoaff Park.¹²⁵

During the 1980s, Foster Park improvements were undertaken that illustrated a renewed interest in passive recreation. In 1981, development of the Rivergreenway, a 20 mile bicycle and pedestrian trail

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that winds along the banks of the St. Mary's, St. Joseph and Maumee Rivers was begun. Initially, the trail terminated north of Foster Park; however, in 1988, it was extended south into the park landscape, following the existing park drive.¹²⁶ Additional projects planned in 1988 focused on enhancing the area surrounding the park entrance. A Bridal Glen was planned south of the entrance, where the former extensive flower display garden was located. As documented in a 1996 developed site plan, the Bridal Glen included a curving brick path with small perennials beds to either side. As park visitors walked along the path, they passed under two trellises before reaching a small gazebo. Evergreen trees were planted around the Bridal Glen, partially enclosing the new feature. (See Figure II.19.) The former garden area was further improved in 1997, when a new walkway was completed, making the gardens more accessible to all visitors.¹²⁷

In the past decade, a number of changes were made to park features. Use of the baseball fields had begun to decline and by 2000 the baseball fields located on the west bank of the St. Mary's River were seldom used. A local citizen group proposed that one of the ball fields be converted for use as a dog park. The following year the baseball field was removed and the area planted with turf. A fence was installed around the perimeter and the area dedicated as Pawster Park.¹²⁸ Also during that time, use of Foster Park, particularly the golf course was temporarily restricted because of damage sustained from a major flood in 2003. The golf course did not reopen until the following summer.¹²⁹

During this last historical period, much of the Foster Park landscape remained largely as it did at the end of the earlier period in 1949. However the use and management of the park experienced a shift. Particularly during the 1970s, traditional park use dropped drastically and users participating in undesirable activities had a strong presence throughout the park. By the end of this period, the Parks Department had once again gained control of Foster Park and both active and passive recreational opportunities had been renewed. In spite of the shifting uses of the park, the landscape retained its overall character, defined by the spatial relationship between the open grassy golf course, rustic style buildings, and bordering woodlands.

E. CONCLUSION TO LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Fort Wayne's Parks Department and the Park Board have a long history of providing its citizens with ample, accessible park grounds. The Department's goal was not merely to create parks available for active recreation, but specifically to establish parklands that could enhance the scenic quality of Fort Wayne's developing urban landscape. Some of the most picturesque natural features in Fort Wayne were the three rivers that sinuously curved through the city, a fact that did not escape landscape architect and planner George E. Kessler. When the City hired Kessler in 1911 to create a master plan for the city park and boulevard system, Kessler highlighted the potential to create naturally beautiful parklands along the banks of the St. Mary's River.

It was perhaps from Kessler's inspiration that the Park Board sought to establish not merely a chain of parks to provide its citizens with an outlet for recreation, but rather the Park Board recognized the importance of providing parks that would allow active engagement in its urban landscape as well as foster appreciation for the natural beauty of Fort Wayne. Many of the public parks in Fort Wayne were established in already developed neighborhoods to benefit thriving populations. Foster Park was different in this regard; it was created out of undeveloped riverfront lands southwest of the city core.

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The growing population had not yet reached this corner of the city and as part of his master plan, Kessler suggested that a park along the river in this section of the city would “immediately attract itself a residential section.”¹³⁰ The Park Board followed Kessler’s recommendation and created Foster Park. By 1917, the Park Board reported on the success of the park, noting that when David N. and Samuel M. Foster donated the parkland to the city, “many people said that the city would not grow up to its most distant end for at least a period of fifty years, yet in this short time of six years, one of the most rapidly selling and most beautiful additions to the city immediately abuts that most distant point.”¹³¹ Thus, Kessler’s notion that the scenic, naturalistic riverfront park would entice the development of a strong residential population was correct and the once open, undervalued land became the largest, most popular park in Fort Wayne.

What started out as series of open fields gradually evolved into a scenically designed urban park enhanced by its relationship to the St. Mary’s River. Foster Park accommodated visitors seeking both passive and active recreation and its design created a network of well-defined spaces that separated the various uses. The park was a popular venue for its social gathering spaces, which included open-air and enclosed pavilions, and picnic areas protected by the woodlands, with the active recreation areas extensively utilized as well. Throughout the history of Foster Park, the Park Board struggled to obtain the funds necessary to expand the park. It was through the generous donations of David N. and Samuel M. Foster that the park was ultimately created and continually expanded. Despite the problems the park experienced during the latter half of the 20th century, the Park Board continually sought ways to improve it. This fact illustrates the important role Foster Park played within the city park system. Between the golf course, active sports fields and playground, the shaded picnic areas and rustic social gathering spaces, and the idyllic backdrop provided by the St. Mary’s River, Foster Park welcomed an expansive community to experience its beauty.

Foster Park was initially created in part to attract a residential population into an outlying section of the city. 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 golf course, the woodlands that shaded the scenic bridle path, and the sinuous riverbank provided the surrounding community with an unparalleled experience. (See Figure II.20.) The improvements made to the park helped transform the landscape into one of the most valued parks in the city. Not only did Foster Park become the largest in the city park system, it also boasted the first public golf course. While the urban subdivisions spread, the location of Foster Park along the St. Mary’s River preserved the natural landscape of this section of the city, allowing residents to actively benefit from the inherent beauty and serenity of Fort Wayne.

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CHAPTER II: ENDNOTES

- ¹ Angus C. McCoy, "The Streets of Fort Wayne," *Old Fort News*, 4 December 1945.
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Figure II.1 1898 map from Ogle Atlas highlighting the area of the future Foster Park, which consisted primarily of open fields located along the eastern bank of the St. Mary's River, southwest of the city core. The approximate original boundaries of the future park are outlined in blue and the current boundaries are in red. Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division. (R- FWP-ACPL-Ogle-Atlas-61-1898-detail.jpg)

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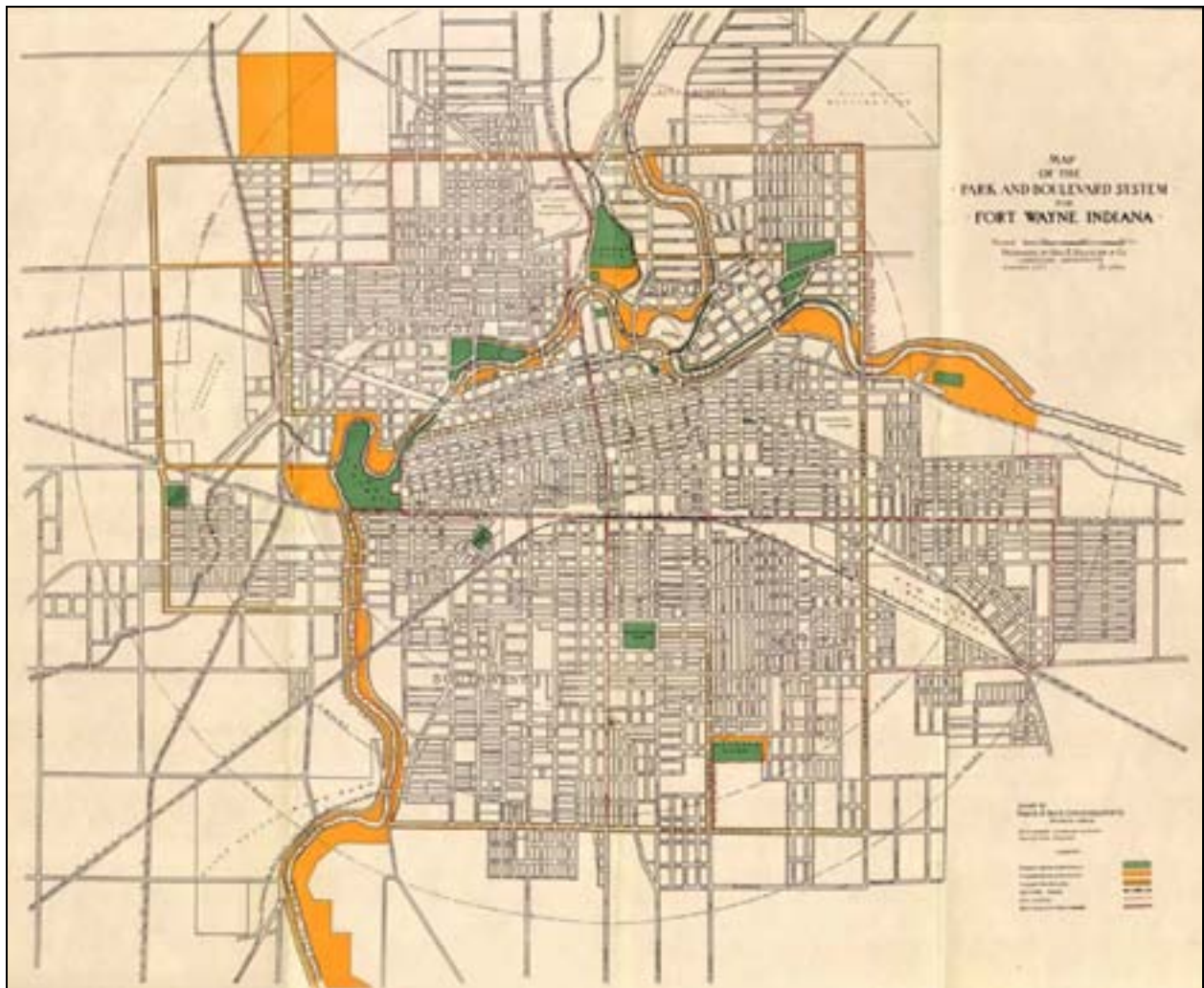


Figure II.2 1912 *Map of the Park and Boulevard System for Fort Wayne, Indiana* from Kessler's master plan. Existing parks and boulevards are highlighted in green and proposed park expansions are in orange. On the east bank of the St. Mary's River, toward the lower portion of the image, a large tract for future park expansion is noted. This riverfront land would become Foster Park later that same year. Courtesy ARCH, Architecture & Community Heritage. (R- FWP-CMC-NRHP-Kessler-1912.jpg)

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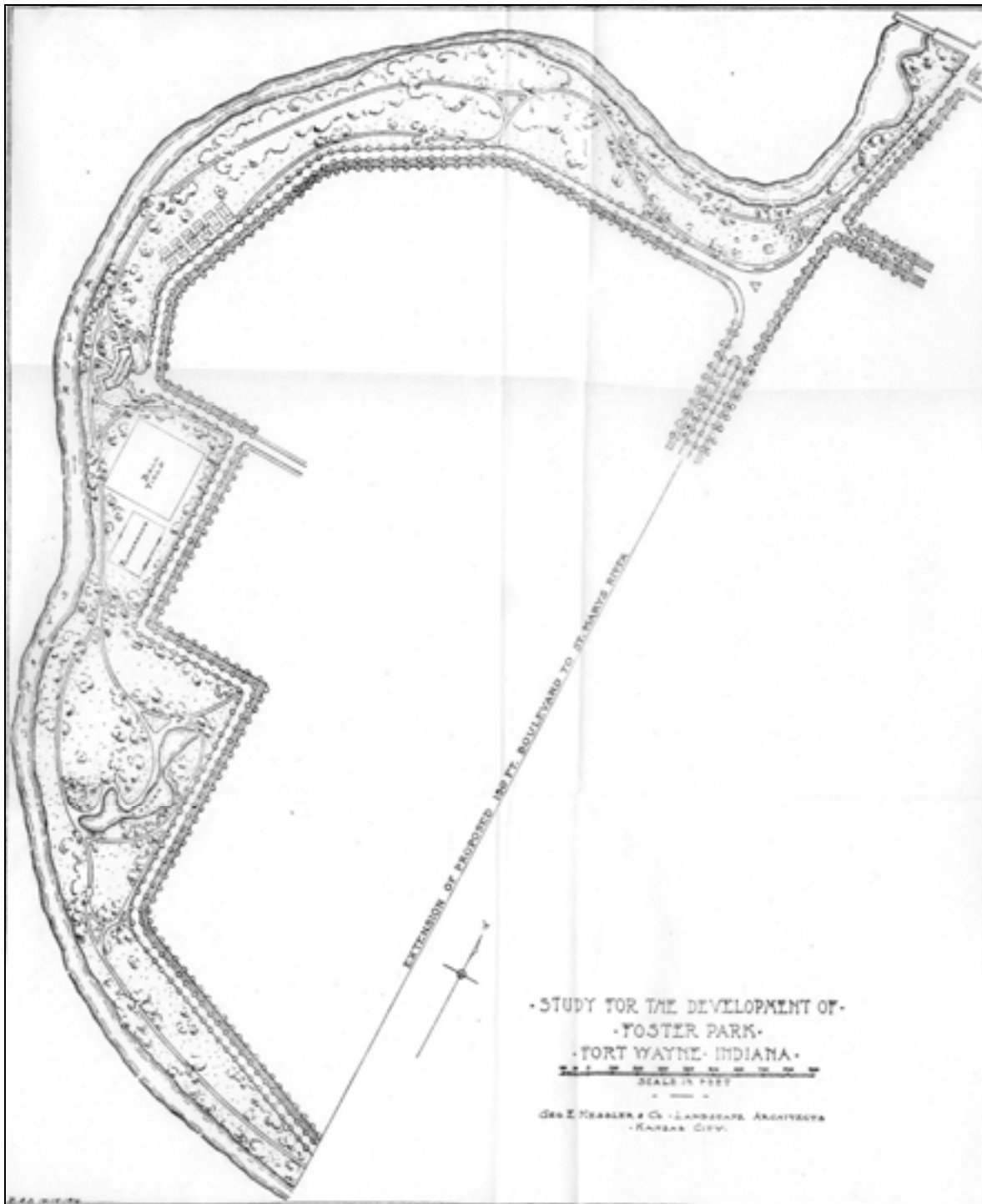


Figure II.3 1912 *Study for the Development of Foster Park, Fort Wayne, Indiana* depicting Kessler's design for various recreational facilities within Foster Park. His plan calls for sports fields, an open-air shelter, a manmade lagoon located along the riverbank connected by a network of curving pedestrian paths and a vehicular drive along the eastern park edge. The drive also served to separate the park from the largely undeveloped private lands to the east. Courtesy History Center at the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society. (R- FWP-FOS-HC-Brd-Rpt-Kessler-1912-whole.jpg)

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Figure II.4 View looking south along the river edge. Upon the inception of Foster Park, the woodland understory became a popular picnic grove with picnic tables scattered under the canopy. Park visitors used the facilities and enjoyed scenic views of the St. Mary's River. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R-FTW-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-Picnic-1914.jpg)

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Figure II.5 View looking south along the bank of the St. Mary's River. In addition to picnic tables, the Park Board installed simple wooden benches along the river edge. Note also the earth or gravel path between the rustic benches. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-RvierWoods-1925-16.jpg)

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Figure II.6 View of the playground area located in the northern section of Foster Park with an American coaster slide that was donated by Mrs. Fred T. Tresselt. The playground was located within an open lawn with a scenic woodland backdrop. Also noted in the view are picnic tables and benches. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Slide-Rpt-1913-10.jpg)

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Figure II.7 View of a portion of the 2-mile Honeymoon Trail along the west edge of Foster Park that curves along the riverfront. The path was a compacted earth trail amidst the natural woodlands and shrubby understory. The path was a valued and popular park feature—one that the Park Board believed made Foster Park one of the most naturally beautiful parks in the state. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R-FTW-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-Honeymoon-1914.jpg)

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Figure II.8 View of the Foster Park wading pool constructed as part of a summer “Kiddie Camp” exhibiting a modest, simple, and rustic style. Its exact location in the park has not been discovered, although as documented in this photograph, it was placed between two wood-frame buildings that may have been temporary structures. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-WadingPool-1925-18.jpg)

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Figure II.9 View along the bank of the St. Mary's River at Foster Park. The relationship between the park and the scenic St. Mary's River contributed to the overall value and use of the new city park. The park became a popular spot to access the water, particularly during the hot summer months. Here local boys canoe, fish, and swim in the river. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-Canoe-1922-pg31.jpg)

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Figure II.10 View of the replica Lincoln log cabin in its original location in Foster Park. The structure was constructed as the country's first replica of the log cabin in which President Abraham Lincoln was born. Landscape features around the cabin include a plaque, bench, compacted earth path, and small trees. The tree at the center of the photo was donated by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, which also donated funds to construct the cabin. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-LincolnCabin-1920-pg17.jpg)

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Figure II.11 View of the first open-air pavilion constructed in Foster Park that was used for shelter, seating, and dances. Constructed before 1920, it was a popular park feature that was often overcrowded, prompting the Park Board to build a second pavilion nearby. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-Pavilion-1950-pg14.jpg)

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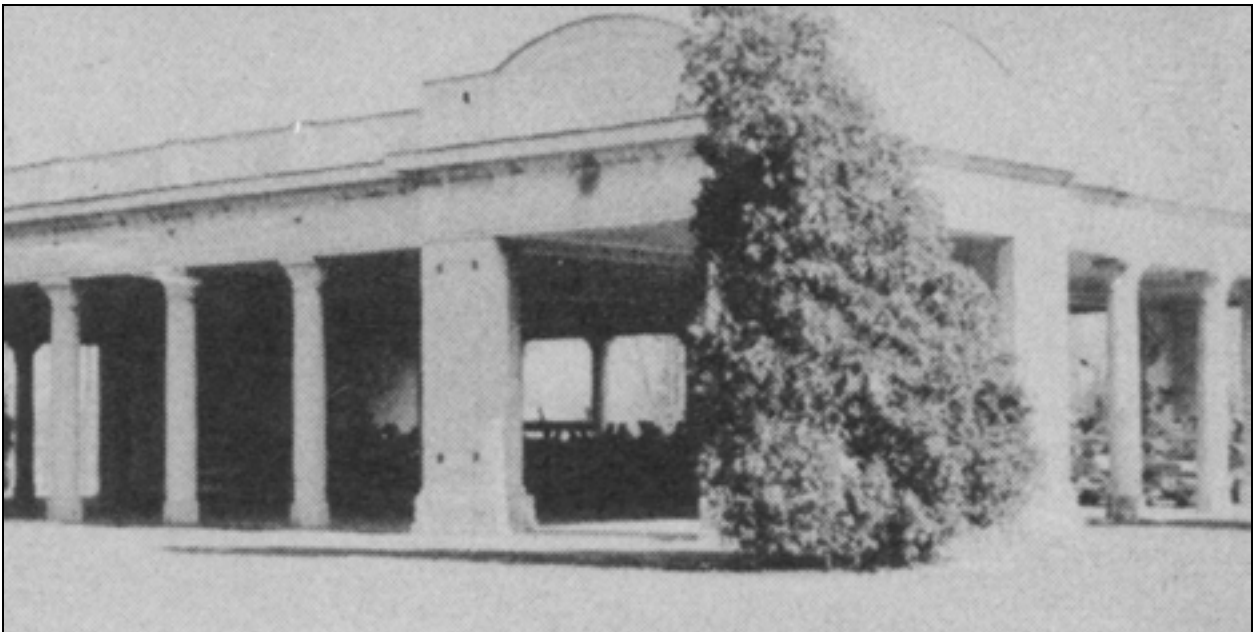


Figure II.12 View of the second pavilion constructed in Foster Park and used primarily as a lunch and picnic area. Constructed from 1921-1922 in the northern section of the park, this building could shelter over 300 people. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-Pavilion-1950-pg15.jpg)

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Figure II.13 View of the concrete and steel footbridge constructed across the St. Mary's River to connect Foster Park with the Indian Village, located north of Foster Park on the opposite river bank. Note also the narrow compacted earth path leading to the bridge and the surrounding vegetation along the river bank. Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division. (R- FWP-ALCA-Foster-Footer-Bridge-ND.jpg)

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Figure II.14 View of the second footbridge constructed across the St. Mary's River. This footbridge was constructed to accommodate horseback riders from the nearby Riding Academy and provide access to the bridle path in Foster Park. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-BridlePath-1933-pg13.jpg)

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Figure II.15 View of the third pavilion under construction in Foster Park. Constructed in 1930, this pavilion was located in the southern portion of the park and set within a small woodland clearing to accommodate a growing demand for additional picnic facilities throughout Fort Wayne. Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division. (R- FWP-ALCA-Foster-Pavilion-ND.jpg)

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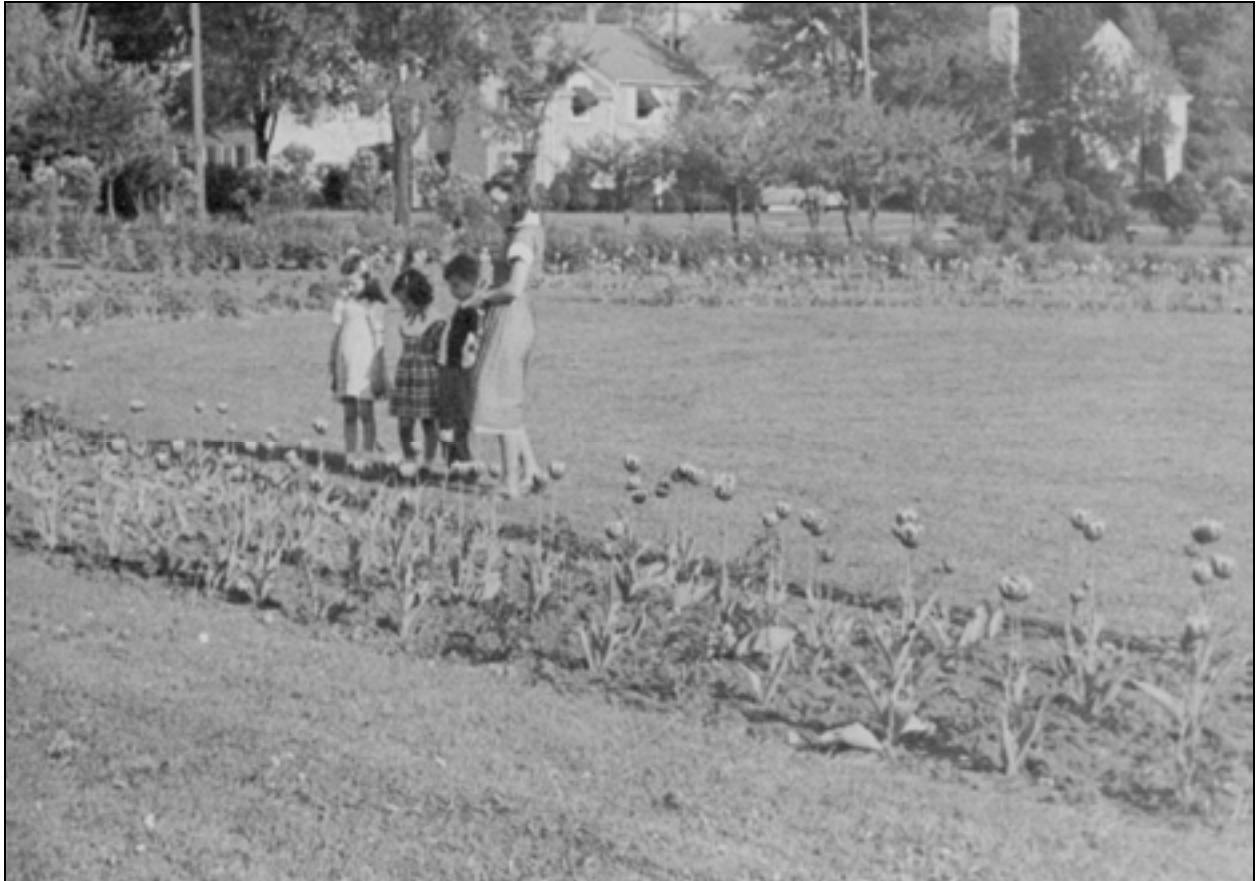


Figure II.16 View of the Foster Park garden, located near the park entrance. Originally, garden beds were planted near the southwest corner of the park and in 1946, extensive beds were planted at the park entrance through the generous contributions of Franklin B. Meade. The Meade Garden was planted with thousands of flowers and drew large crowds to the already popular city park. Here a mother and her children enjoy the tulip display. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-PD-Brd-Rpt-tulips-1952-pg18.jpg)

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Figure II.17 View of the expanded Foster Park garden with thousands of tulips in expanded and enhanced planting beds. The Foster Park gardens were a popular park feature through the 1950s and 1960s. Several flowering trees planted nearby form a pleasant backdrop and setting for the gardens. Courtesy History Center at the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society. (R- FWP-FOS-HC-PC-1968.jpg)

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Figure II.18 A circa 1956 oblique aerial looking north across the Foster Park landscape shows dense natural woodlands and active recreation areas. Formerly open fields have been transformed into Fort Wayne's first golf course with an open turf ground plane interspersed with trees and a bordering woodland edge that creates a designed naturalistic park quality. Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division. (R-FWP-ALCA-Foster-Obl-Aerial-ND.jpg)

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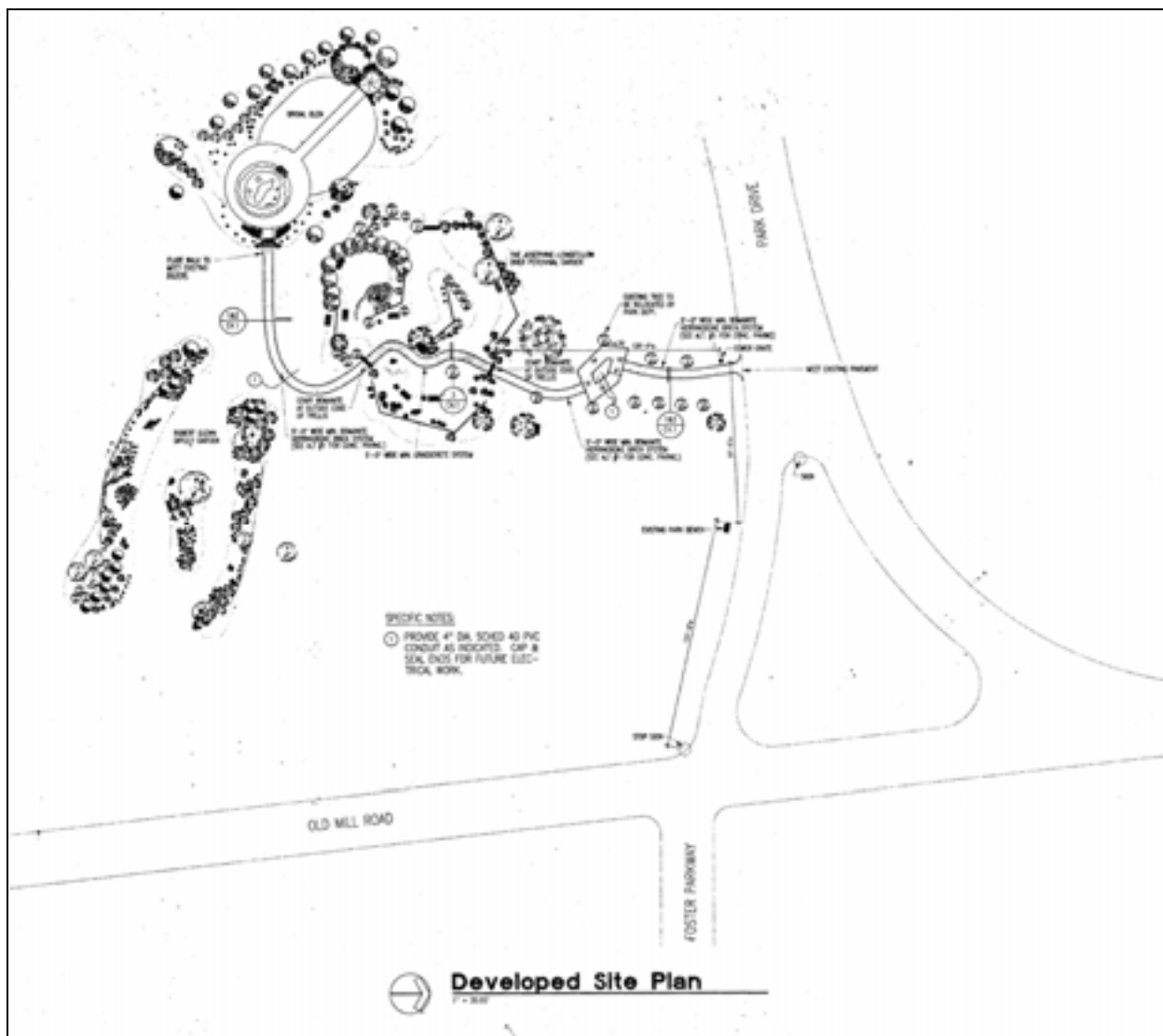


Figure II.19 1996 *Developed Site Plan* of the Bridal Glen constructed in Foster Park from 1988-1990. This new park feature included flower beds and a curving brick pathway visually prominent from the park entrance. Today, the area remains a well-used park feature. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R-bridal glen - developed site plan-cropped.jpg)

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Figure II.20 View looking south along the park edge and the St. Mary's River. Despite changes made to the Foster Park landscape after 1949, the overall spatial organization and relationship between the natural woodlands, simple park features such as the meandering bridle path, and the serpentine riverbank continued to define the overall park character. Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation. (R- FWP-FOS-Mol-PC-Entrance.jpg)

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Chapter III: 1949 Landscape Character of Foster Park

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Foster Park was established in 1912 through the philanthropic donations of Park Board President, David N. Foster and his brother Samuel M. Foster. When the City first acquired the land, it was characterized by the spatial relationship between the open fields, natural woodlands, and the curving bank of the St. Mary's River. Between 1912 and 1949, the Foster Park landscape was extensively improved based partially on plans designed by landscape architect and planner, George E. Kessler. By 1949, the park had reached the height of its development as envisioned from the original inception of the park in 1912.

This chapter provides a detailed description of the Foster Park landscape in its as-built condition circa 1949. 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 Foster 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 character and park features in each of the landscape areas using the *Foster Park North 1949 Period Plan, PPN-1949* and *Foster Park South 1949 Period Plan, PPS-1949* as primary graphic references. 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*

Foster Park was created as part of the ceaseless combined efforts of the Fort Wayne Parks Department and the Park Board to create a network of public parks throughout the city. Initially, the parkland was comprised of open fields bordered to the west by a dense grove of natural woodlands; beyond that, the St. Mary's River helped shape the park edge. The park was located in an unpopulated and undeveloped section of Fort Wayne, southwest of the city core. For this reason, only a few residences

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were scattered through the area surrounding the park. The open fields and bordering woodlands and riverbank defined the overall naturalistic character of the early landscape. Located in a relatively low-lying section of Fort Wayne, the future parkland gently sloped to the west toward the river, the curve of which defined the north and west edges of the park. With ensuing residential development throughout the central and northern sections of the city, landscape architect and planner George E. Kessler noted that by establishing scenic parkland that highlighted the natural beauty of the St. Mary's River, a residential population was likely to develop in the surrounding area. Heeding this suggestion, Park Board President David N. Foster and his brother Samuel M. Foster purchased and donated 67 acres along the eastern riverbank for use as a park. Within six years, a thriving residential neighborhood had grown up around the park. By 1930, through a series of land purchases and donations, Foster Park had grown to encompass approximately 274 acres, making it the largest park in Fort Wayne.

Foster Park became central to the neighborhood and took on characteristic park functions and elements typical of other parks in similar urban environments during the early 20th century. In addition to providing passive uses like walking and picnicking, active recreational elements were constructed along with social gathering facilities such as the pavilions. A main park drive and the woodland bridle path linked the various use areas while two footbridges connected the park with the surrounding community to the west, across the St. Mary's River. The Park Board achieved these various projects while preserving the natural features that defined the character of the park. By 1949 the improvement and uses of the park conceived from the original 1912 inception were fully in place and the park was heavily used by the surrounding populace.

The 1949 period was selected to represent the historic character of the park after an in-depth study of the evolution of the park landscape history. The 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 Foster Park, the first considerable change occurred in the 1950s with the reconfiguration and removal of much of the Foster Park garden.

More substantial changes occurred in the 1970s that reflected changes in use, rather than physical park landscape changes. A drastic drop in park use resulted in increasing concerns regarding park safety issues; high-speed traffic, drug and alcohol use, and vandalism were among the primary concerns. In an effort to eliminate these undesirable behaviors, the primary circulation route through the park was closed to vehicular traffic. While this resolved many of the issues within the park, the problems were displaced to other areas. Traffic became a growing problem along Hartman Road (formerly referred to as the Broadway Street extension) and created disturbances through the neighborhood, altering the relationship between the park and the community. While this change in the circulation patterns of Foster Park did not encompass a physical alteration of the landscape, it greatly altered the way users experienced the park. It also signified a shift in overall park use and management.

Other changes that occurred to the park since the end of the historic period in 1949 were primarily general improvements to existing park facilities. It was also during this later period that the final piece of park acreage came under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department. A section of land along

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the western bank of the St. Mary's River was acquired and used for active sports fields. In spite of the changes that occurred after 1949, the Foster Park landscape retained its overall character defined by the spatial relationship between the open grassy golf course, rustic style pavilions, and bordering woodland. The shifts in the historic condition of the park particularly with regard to the highly valued flower garden, and changes in park circulation, serve as the basis for identifying the period of significance for Foster Park as circa 1949.

Heritage Landscapes has prepared a period plan to accompany the text in this chapter. The *Foster Park North 1949 Period Plan, PPN-1949* and *Foster Park South 1949 Period Plan, PPS-1949*, show the principal park organization, vegetation, structures, playing fields and drive and walks that are known to have existed up to 1949. Landscape areas are also delineated on the plans, which are provided at the end of this chapter as 11-inch by 17-inch fold-outs at a scale of 1 inch equal to 400 feet. The period plans have 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. The existing conditions base map has been altered to illustrate the character defining features of the Foster 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. FOSTER PARK LANDSCAPE AREAS

Within park landscapes there are often distinct areas of the park in which the landscape character and uses differ from other areas. These are areas within the natural, constructed, and legal boundaries 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 pattern and use; views and visual relationships; topography and natural systems; vegetation; circulation; and structures and site furnishings. 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 *Foster Park North 1949 Period Plan, PPN-1949* and *Foster Park South 1949 Period Plan, PPS-1949*. The landscape area boundaries may or may not remain consistent through time and aspects of the individual areas may change. The boundaries shown on *PPN-1949* and *PPS-1949* are the same as on *ECN-2007* and *ECS-2007*. The six Foster Park landscape areas are:

- *Landscape Area 1: Indian Village* – The Indian Village area encompasses a small portion of the Foster Park landscape at the northern edge of the park across the St. Mary's River. As it is separated from the central park landscape, the curving river defines its edges to the south and

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east with Bluffton Road bordering it to the north. The area narrows at its western corner, where it meets Landscape Area 5. Landscape features include an open expanse of mown turf, narrow woodland, steep riverbanks, and the Sears Pavilion with an adjacent parking lot and entry drive providing access from Bluffton Road.

- *Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens* – The Front Yard & Gardens area is located at the northeast corner of Foster Park. The Golf Course area borders Landscape Area 2 to the south and its western edge abuts the River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area. To the north, the St. Mary’s River defines a curving edge for the area. The southern end of Broadway Street and the northern end of Old Mill Road define the east edge. The main park entry drive is included in this area, making Landscape Area 2 the most visible area of the park.
- *Landscape Area 3: Golf Course* – The Golf Course area is the largest landscape area and encompasses much of the central park landscape. Landscape Area 2 sits at the northern and northeastern edges of the Golf Course with Landscape Area 4 to the west, separating the Golf Course from the riverbank. Hartman Road creates a linear eastern edge to the area and separates the Golf Course from Landscape Area 6, located at its southeastern corner. Characterized by a mown turf ground plane interspersed with mature and young trees, this area contains the first golf course in Fort Wayne.
- *Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive* – The River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area is a long, linear area that separates much of the Foster Park landscape from the St. Mary’s River. The river borders Landscape Area 4 to the north, west, and south. This area extends to the southernmost tip of the park, where it meets Fairfield Avenue. To the east lies the Golf Course area. The Front Yard & Garden area is located to the northeast corner. This area includes the woodlands that remain from a larger natural forest that spanned a ridge line between Foster and McMillen Parks. Tucked under the shady canopy of the woodlands are the bridle path, picnic groves and a park pavilion.
- *Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields*– The West Foster Fields area is also a largely linear area of Foster Park and is located on the west bank of the St. Mary’s River, away from the central park landscape. Bluffton Road/State Road 1 defines the north and west boundaries of the area although privately owned parcels cut into the western edge. Winchester Road creates the southwest edge, while the St. Mary’s River forms the east edge and the southeastern corner of the area abuts private residential land. In 1949, this area had not yet been included in Foster Park and functioned primarily as an agricultural field until its later purchase.
- *Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields* – The East Foster Ball Fields area is one of the smaller landscape areas within Foster Park. Located at the southeast corner of the Golf Course, much of this area abuts private lands. Its western edge is defined by Hartman Road and Landscape Area 4 lies to the south. This area is comprised of some active sports fields, including a baseball diamond and two play fields that are likely used for football. The formal sports fields are surrounded by open play fields of mown turf. The driving range may also be located in this area.

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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, 1949

The land for Foster Park was obtained through a series of land purchases made by the Foster brothers and the Park Board. The first 67 acres of Foster Park were purchased and donated by the Foster brothers in 1912 and all but one of the subsequent purchases occurred by 1929. Over the following years the park was improved extensively as a neighborhood recreation space with a baseball field, seven tennis courts, a restroom, playground and three open-air pavilions. Picnic groves were set within the scenic, riverfront understory along a winding bridle path and an impressive flower garden exhibited a showy display at the park entrance. In 1949 the golf course was built in the center of the park. The areas to the north and west were improved for park use with a flower garden, tennis courts, baseball diamond, pavilions, and picnic groves. The garden consisted of curved beds cut into the surrounding lawn in the northeast corner of the park. The original pavilions, restrooms, picnic groves, and sports courts were park features that were inserted into woodland clearings, as shown on *PPN-1949*. A curving bridle path meandered along the St. Mary's River edge, under the woodland canopy. The woodlands along the north and west edge of the park created a green frame, partially enclosing the parkland and separating it from the east bank of the St. Mary's River.

Capturing the time that the original park design and layout remained in place, the *PPN-1949* and *PPS-1949* were created using a 1949 aerial photograph as the primary source. An overlay of landscape areas on *PPN-1949* and *PPS-1949* shows the organization of the park with the Indian Village in blue, the Front Yard & Gardens in magenta, the Golf Course in orange, the River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive in yellow, the West Foster Fields in red, and the East Foster Ball Fields in brown.

Landscape Area 1: Indian Village

Landscape Area 1: Indian Village is one of the smaller landscape areas in Foster Park. Located at the northernmost park edge, it is positioned on the north and west banks of the St. Mary's River, separated from much of the park landscape. Along the river edge, a narrow tree grove provides a buffer between the open play field and the adjacent river. Originally, the Park Board operated this area as an automobile campground, but today it is used for informal recreation. The Sears Pavilion and two smaller structures, likely a maintenance building and storage shed, sit alongside a gravel parking area.

Landscape Area 1 makes up a small portion of the 274-acre Foster Park, inclusive of the northern park edge along Bluffton Road and extending south to the St. Mary's River. Circa 1949, the area includes a stand of mature trees—a significant number of which pre-existed the creation of the park in 1912. These trees are the most visually dominant elements of this area that provide a clear border between the generally open area and the river. Other vertical elements in Landscape Area 1 include three structures, which are located along the eastern and southern edges of a gravel parking lot.

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The topography of Landscape Area 1 is relatively flat with steeper slopes along the river. The ground plane exhibits approximately 10 feet of grade change with 6 feet of the overall change concentrated along the river edge. The topography of this area remains largely unchanged from the original land purchase in 1912 with the exception of grading associated with the construction of the Sears Pavilion and other park features. It is likely that the embankment along the river has eroded over time, making it steeper than it had been at the turn of the century.

Mature trees along the riverbank make up most of the vegetation in Landscape Area 1. The trees found in the area are comprised of a mixture of deciduous specimens, including black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). In review of historic photographs and examining contemporary sizes, it is believed that the composition of trees is consistent with the composition of the existing trees. Most of the trees seen on *PPN-1949* remain from the original land purchase with the addition of like species over the subsequent 40 years. Riparian vegetation makes up the shrubby understory of the woodland. The ground plane of the area outside the woodlands is turf.

Circulation routes within Landscape Area 1 are comprised of vehicular drives and parking areas with limited pedestrian circulation. Two gravel drives enter the area from Bluffton Road and link to a small gravel parking area, located near the center of the area. Pedestrian circulation in Indian Village is limited to one concrete sidewalk at the northeast corner along Bluffton Road. A strip of mown turf separates the walk from Bluffton Road.

Structures include the Sears Pavilion, which is located in the central portion of Landscape Area 1. The one-story wood structure is set at the southeast edge of the parking lot and is surrounded by mown turf with a few trees scattered nearby. The eastern façade faces an open turf area, likely used for informal recreation. Constructed in the early 20th century, the Sears Pavilion is used primarily as a social gathering space. This pavilion was unique among others constructed in the Fort Wayne parks; other pavilions were open-air structures and used throughout warm seasons for informal gatherings. The Sears Pavilion, however, was the only enclosed and heated pavilion in a city park through the 1940s. This made it a highly used pavilion year round and thus increased winter use of Foster Park.

In addition to the Sears Pavilion, two brick structures are located in Landscape Area 1. Sited along the southern edge of the parking lot, the small structures may have served as a maintenance building and storage shed, although specific uses of these buildings is not known. The smaller of the two structures, the storage building, is located at the southeast corner of the parking lot and is surrounded by mown turf. West of the storage building is the larger, one-story maintenance building with a vaulted roof. An overhead sliding door is located on the northern façade and is likely used to accommodate large equipment. In addition to the buildings, it is likely that a few site furnishings existed during 1949. Furnishings may have included signs to mark camp sites for the automobile camp.

Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens

Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens is an irregularly shaped area, located at the northeast corner of the park, extending east to Broadway Street and Old Mill Road. The primary park entrance for both vehicles and pedestrians is located in this area. As a result, the area largely defines

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the overall park character and quality as perceived by park visitors and passers-by. Much of the ground plane of this area is mown turf interspersed with deciduous trees. The showy flower display gardens are also located in this area, north and south of the entry drive. For the most part, the entry drive defines the southern edge of this area, providing a visual separation between the area and the adjacent Golf Course area. The overall character of the area is largely defined by a relatively even ground plane and small groupings of trees, flower beds, active recreational facilities, and a woodland edge.

The topography of Landscape Area 2 is relatively flat with gentle slopes to the north and steeper slopes directly along the riverbank. This area exhibits approximately 16 feet of overall grade change, concentrated in the area north of the entrance and along the riverbank. The low point lies at the north edge, along the St. Mary's River. The grade slopes upward from the river to the south and east, reaching the high point south of the entrance drive, near the intersection of Old Mill Road and Foster Parkway.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 2 is largely characterized by a mown turf ground plane interspersed with mature trees that provide a visual transition between the nearby woodlands in Landscape Area 4 and the open golf course in Landscape Area 3. Large deciduous trees are scattered throughout the area, particularly north of the entry drive and west of the tennis courts, with understory ornamental trees to the east of the tennis courts. The exact tree species present have not been thoroughly documented, although it is known that an elm (*Ulmus* species) is located in the circle area at the park entrance. Other vegetation in this area includes thousands of flowers displayed in the garden beds. Most prolific are tulips and peonies, although iris and daffodils are also present. A collection of lilac shrubs are also located in this area, near the garden beds. The open turf area south and west of the flower beds was most likely the location of a public croquet court.

Circulation in Landscape Area 2 includes the primary park drive, entering from Old Mill Road to the east. At Old Mill Road, two branches of the drive create a rough circle, joining approximately 125 feet west of the city road. From there, the approximately 20 feet wide drive continues west, along the southern edge of the Front Yard & Gardens area before continuing into Landscape Area 4. A gravel loop branches from the main drive west of the tennis courts. Another vehicular drive surfaced with gravel enters Landscape Area 2 from Old Mill Road to the southeast. The narrow drive, an extension of Hartman Road, curves southward along the eastern edge of the Golf Course area. Several pedestrian paths are also located in Landscape Area 2. Originating at the northernmost edge of the area, near the intersection of Bluffton Road and Broadway Street, the gravel path runs south, alongside the woodland. The path follows the curve of the river, heading west through the landscape area. Northwest of the tennis courts, the single path transitions into a network of connected paths, curving through the landscape and linking use areas.

In terms of structures, the first two open-air pavilions constructed in Foster Park are located in Landscape Area 2. The smaller of the pavilions is centrally located and set within a mown turf area surrounded by several deciduous trees that help frame the structure. (See Figure II.11.) Considerably larger than the first pavilion, the second open-air pavilion is east of the tennis courts on a diagonal alignment. Tall, simplistic columns support the roof of the wood-frame structure and allow for open views into and out of the pavilion. Also set within a mown turf area, a number of trees were planted around the building, emphasizing the vertical quality of the columns. (See Figure II.12.) Between

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the two pavilions are a small restroom and a storage building, which support use of the nearby facilities.

Additional structures in Landscape Area 2 include the Lincoln log cabin, multiple sports facilities, and a retaining wall. Constructed in circa 1916, the log cabin was originally located within the woodland along the riverfront, but was moved in 1936 to its location near the park entrance and east of the flower beds as shown on *PPN-1949*. Seven clay-surface tennis courts are also shown on the plan with chain-link fences. Other site furnishings that support use of the tennis courts include nets and possibly water fountains. A stone and mortar retaining wall lines the south and east riverbanks in Landscape Area 2. The wall runs along the river edge and stabilizes the bank, preventing erosion along the park edge. It is unknown when this wall was constructed, though it was likely built during the early years of park improvements. Some historical evidence exists that suggests the wall was constructed a Depression-era work crew, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). A playground is also located in Landscape Area 2. Although its exact location has not been documented, it may have been located west of the western tennis courts and pavilion. As evident in historical images, the playground was located within an area of turf with a woodland backdrop behind. (See Figure II.6.) Structures at the playground included the American coaster slide, swings, and benches.

It is likely that Landscape Area 2 contained many site furnishings, though the presence and location of which has not been documented. Small-scale features likely extant in the area include signs about various park features, such as plant species within the gardens. The plaque alongside the Lincoln log cabin may have also been located within the area.

Landscape Area 3: Golf Course

Landscape Area 3: Golf Course is the largest landscape area in Foster Park, encompassing the central park landscape, between Hartman Road and the park drive. The area is characterized by a gently rolling ground plane, large expanses of mown turf and scattered deciduous and ornamental trees throughout the course. A portion of the woodland in Landscape Area 4 extends east into the southern half of the Golf Course area, creating visual interest in the generally open landscape. The woodland and park drive in Landscape Area 4 define the north, west, and south borders to the Golf Course area. The woodland to the west and south of this area provides a dramatic background for the central park landscape.

The topography of Landscape Area 3 is relatively flat with gentle slopes to the west and south. This area exhibits approximately 9 feet of overall grade change. The low point lies at the southern edge, as the landscape slopes toward the riverbank. The high point is near the center of the eastern edge, along Hartman Road.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 3 is largely characterized by a mown turf ground plane interspersed with trees. Trees are scattered throughout the area, mostly between the golf course holes providing breaks in the otherwise open character of the golf course. (See Figure II.18.) A row of street trees marks the southeast edge of Landscape Area 3 and separates the Golf Course edge from Hartman Road and the adjacent sports fields in Landscape Area 6. Another row of trees encircles the golf course parking lot along its east, south, and west edges. This green frame around the parking lot

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screens the area from view and likely protects parked cars from golf balls. More dense woodland vegetation is shown within the southern half of the landscape area, separating the Golf Course landscape into two distinct halves, partially enclosing the four southernmost course holes. This woodland is a portion of the river edge woodland that extends east into the Golf Course area. Overall species of the golf course area are not known; however, it is known that Japanese cherry (*Prunus serrulata*), crabapple (*Malus* species), peach (*Prunus persica*), and hawthorn (*Crataegus* species) trees were planted in the park in the late 1920s. These plantings were most likely concentrated on the Golf Course landscape because the outlying parkland was heavily vegetated with woodland.

Circulation in Landscape Area 3 is limited to a small gravel parking lot and a gravel drive. The parking lot is located at the northern edge of the Golf Course area and connects with the main park drive. The gravel drive originates in Landscape Area 2, near its southeastern corner. The drive runs south along the east edge of the Golf Course area, forming the northern half of Hartman Road. Near the eastern central edge, a gravel access drive enters the park and leads west into the course. Shorter drive segments connect the main access drive with one of the two remaining private residences located in the former Marshall Manor tract. The drive continues westward for approximately 850 feet until it curves south. Here the drive branches in two directions, leading to the four southernmost course holes or toward the woodland picnic grove located in the adjacent Landscape Area 4. No formal pedestrian paths are located in Landscape Area 3. However, compacted earth paths are likely present between course holes since the area operated as a popular golf course.

Structures in Landscape Area 3 are minimal. A one-story, wood-frame clubhouse, constructed in circa 1949, is located to the northwest of the gravel parking lot. The clubhouse is oriented north-south, with a covered porch and entry extending off the western façade. Another structure, a small restroom, is located in the southern portion of the course to the south of the woodland extension. Though documentation has not been discovered regarding the appearance or character of the facility, it was likely a simple, rustic wood-frame building with little embellishment or ornamentation. The remaining structures within Landscape Area 3 are privately owned inholdings part of the Marshall Manor tract. These include two private residences and two associated outbuildings at the eastern edge of the Golf Course area, along Hartman Road. One of the residences fronts directly on the public road while the second is set farther into the parkland.

The location and appearance of site furnishings in Landscape Area 3 remains unknown. However, it is likely that several furnishings were erected to support use of the golf course. Specifically, signs and benches were probably common site furnishings.

Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive

Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive is a linear landscape area in Foster Park, encompassing much of the park river frontage. This landscape area extends from the western edge of Landscape Area 2 and continues south along the curving riverbank to the intersection of the St. Mary's River and Fairfield Avenue. Landscape Area 4 includes much of the original 67-acre Foster Park and thus the scenic, naturalistic character of this area greatly defines the overall park character and identity. Nearly the entire 4-mile bridle path is included in this area, curving gently under the shady woodland canopy. A row of trees lines either side of the park drive in the southern portion, creating a clearly defined park edge. The dense woodland provides a green background for much of

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the other park landscape areas and blocks clear views to the St. Mary's River. Within the woodland, views of the river become more open.

The topography of Landscape Area 4 includes the steepest slopes in Foster Park. Much of the grade change is concentrated along the river edge, with gentle slopes to the east. Along the riverbank, the grade drops, exhibiting up to 8 feet of grade change in the northern portion and 7 feet to the south. The lowest elevation in the area is directly along the St. Mary's River. The highest elevation is east of the stone pavilion and picnic grove, within the woodland.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 4 is largely characterized by the natural woodland, a remnant from the upland forest of southern Fort Wayne. Mature oak and maple make up the majority of trees in Landscape Area 4. In review of historic photographs and looking at contemporary tree sizes it is believed that the historic composition of trees is consistent with the existing trees of the park today. Oak specimens present in 1949 include white oak (*Quercus alba*), bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*). Maple specimens include sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*). Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) are also present throughout. Most of the trees seen on the 1949 period plans, PPN-1949 and PPS-1949, remain from the original land purchase with the addition of like species over the subsequent 40 years. Trees planted along the southern portion of the entry drive are pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) and were planted at the same time to establish a formal tree border along the scenic park drive. The ground plane in Landscape Area 4 is a mix between mown turf and shrubby understory. In particular, the picnic grove around the stone pavilion and the areas surrounding the park drive are maintained as mown turf.

Circulation routes within Landscape Area 4 consist of the primary vehicular and pedestrian circulation routes through Foster Park. The entry drive that originates in Landscape Area 2 continues south, along the eastern edge of the River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area to Fairfield Avenue. The drive is located to the east of the woodland and creates a physical separation between the woodland and adjacent landscape areas. Measuring approximately 20 feet wide, the paved drive accommodates two-way traffic through the park. North of the stone pavilion and picnic grove, a gravel drive and parking area diverge from the main park drive. A small turnaround allows vehicles to easily exit the picnic area and a pedestrian walk links the drive with the pavilion. The main park pedestrian path also meanders through Landscape Area 4, spanning four miles along the river. While one primary path winds along the riverbank, a network of paths loop through the woodland, providing trails for leisurely strolling and socializing.

Structures in Landscape Area 4 are minimal and primarily associated with passive recreational pursuits. The stone pavilion is located in a woodland clearing and is surrounded by the riverfront woodland, creating a pleasant, shaded picnic and social gathering area. (See Figure II.15) South of the pavilion, a small restroom supports use of the picnic grove. The two park footbridges are also located in this landscape area. The western end of the first footbridge, constructed in 1929, is sited in Landscape Area 5 and the eastern end in Landscape Area 4, connecting with the woodland bridle path. (See Figure II.13.)

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The exact locations of site furnishings in Landscape Area 4 remain unknown. Swings are interspersed between picnic areas to enhance the largely passive use of the woodland. Rustic wooden benches and picnic tables are also located throughout the area. Several benches are placed along the riverbank in the woodland understory. (See Figure II.4 and Figure II.5.)

Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields

Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields is located at the western edge of Foster Park, along the west bank of the St. Mary's River. This area was not included in the park property until 1982, when the Parks Department began leasing the riverfront area. The approximately 22-acre tract fronts on Bluffton Road / State Road 1 with the St. Mary's River as its eastern defining edge. Other edges are defined by Winchester Road to the southeast, Indian Village to the northeast and private residential lands to the south. A cluster of private development extends into Landscape Area 5, decreasing its street frontage. Spatially, Landscape Area 5 is an open field with a narrow strip of riverfront woodland along the adjacent river. A linear woodland extension extends west, following the banks of a long, narrow tributary known as Fairfield Ditch.

The topography of this landscape area is comparable with the rest of the Foster Park landscape. Gradually sloping from the west, the grade drops off as it approaches the east edge of the area at the St. Mary's River. Overall, Landscape Area 5 exhibits approximately 9 feet of grade change, concentrated along the river edge. Low points are along the river and the tributary and high points are along the street frontage.

Landscape Area 5 vegetation is comprised of open fields and woodland. The vegetation types that are within the field are unknown. However, the northern and eastern sections of this area contain dense woodlands, extending into the area from the adjacent Landscape Area 1 to the northeast. While the plant species are not known for this period, the species make-up most likely matches the species found throughout Landscape Area 1. These include primarily black cherry, slippery elm, eastern white pine, sycamore, and red maple. It is assumed that riparian vegetation makes up the understory of this section of woodland as well.

No formal circulation exists in Landscape Area 5. Public streets define the north, west, and southeast edges of this area, creating a considerable amount of street frontage for the parkland. There may be informal dirt roads leading from the buildings south of this area to the fields, although evidence of this has not been discovered.

The only known structure that exists in Landscape Area 5 is the western end of the footbridge that spans the St. Mary's River to Landscape Area 4. A number of private residences and associated outbuildings are located along the south edge of the area and commercial buildings separate a portion of the West Foster Fields area from Bluffton Road / State Road 1. Fences may separate and define the fields, although evidence of this has not been documented.

Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields

Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields is one of the smaller landscape areas in Foster Park. Located at the southeast corner of Landscape Area 3, this area fronts Hartman Road to the west and

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the park drive to the south. To the north are private residential lots and to the east are open agricultural fields. Spatially Landscape Area 6 is open with a few active sports fields and a driving range. The park drive to the south is lined with pin oak trees along either side, providing a clear visual edge. A small wooded grove extends into the southeast corner from adjacent private lands, reinforcing the park edge. Two football fields overlap the baseball outfield. An open, mown turf ground plane, likely used as an open play area, surrounds the sports fields.

The topography of this landscape area is virtually flat, exhibiting less grade change than the rest of the Foster Park landscape. Overall, the area includes 3 feet of elevation change. The low point is at the southeast corner of the area, and the high point encompasses much of the central fields.

Landscape Area 6 vegetation is comprised of mown turf fields and a small section of woodland. A row of pin oak lines the southern edge of the area, marking the park drive in Landscape Area 4 and providing a scenic, park-like edge to the sports fields. The species present in the southeast woodland have not been documented, although the make-up most likely matches the species found throughout Landscape Area 4. These include primarily a range of oak and maple trees as well as black cherry and common hackberry.

No formal circulation exists within Landscape Area 5. Hartman Road defines the west boundary, separating the area from the golf course and the central park landscape. The park drive marks the southern boundary. A compacted earth desire path originates at the northwest corner, leads across the baseball field and continues southeast until it meets the park drive. This path was most likely formed by park users accessing not only the ball field but the nearby golf course.

Minimal structures exist in Landscape Area 6. A small building associated with the driving range is located at the western edge. Its exact use is unknown, although it may house restrooms or storage facilities. The only other documented structure in this area is a fence located at the southern edge. The fence serves as a backstop for the ball field and prevents balls from being batted into the adjacent park drive.

LANDSCAPE AREAS KEY

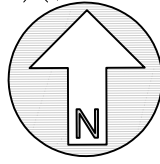
- █ Landscape Area 1: Indian Village
- █ Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens
- █ Landscape Area 3: Golf Course
- █ Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive
- █ Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields
- █ Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields



SYMBOL KEY

- Building/Structure
- Asphalt Pavement
- Gravel
- Concrete Pavement
- Playground or Ball Field
- Chain Link Fence
- Wood Fence
- Stream or River
- Play Equipment
- Exercise Trail and Station
- 1' Contour
- Mown Turf
- Fairway or Playing Field
- Golf Green or Tee
- Community Gardens
- Woodland or Tree Mass
- Deciduous Tree
- Ornamental Tree
- Evergreen Tree

Source:
1949, 2005 Aerial Photographs from Fort Wayne Public Works and Utilities.
Base map: City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



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Drawing Title:
Foster Park North
1949 Period Plan

Date:
2007

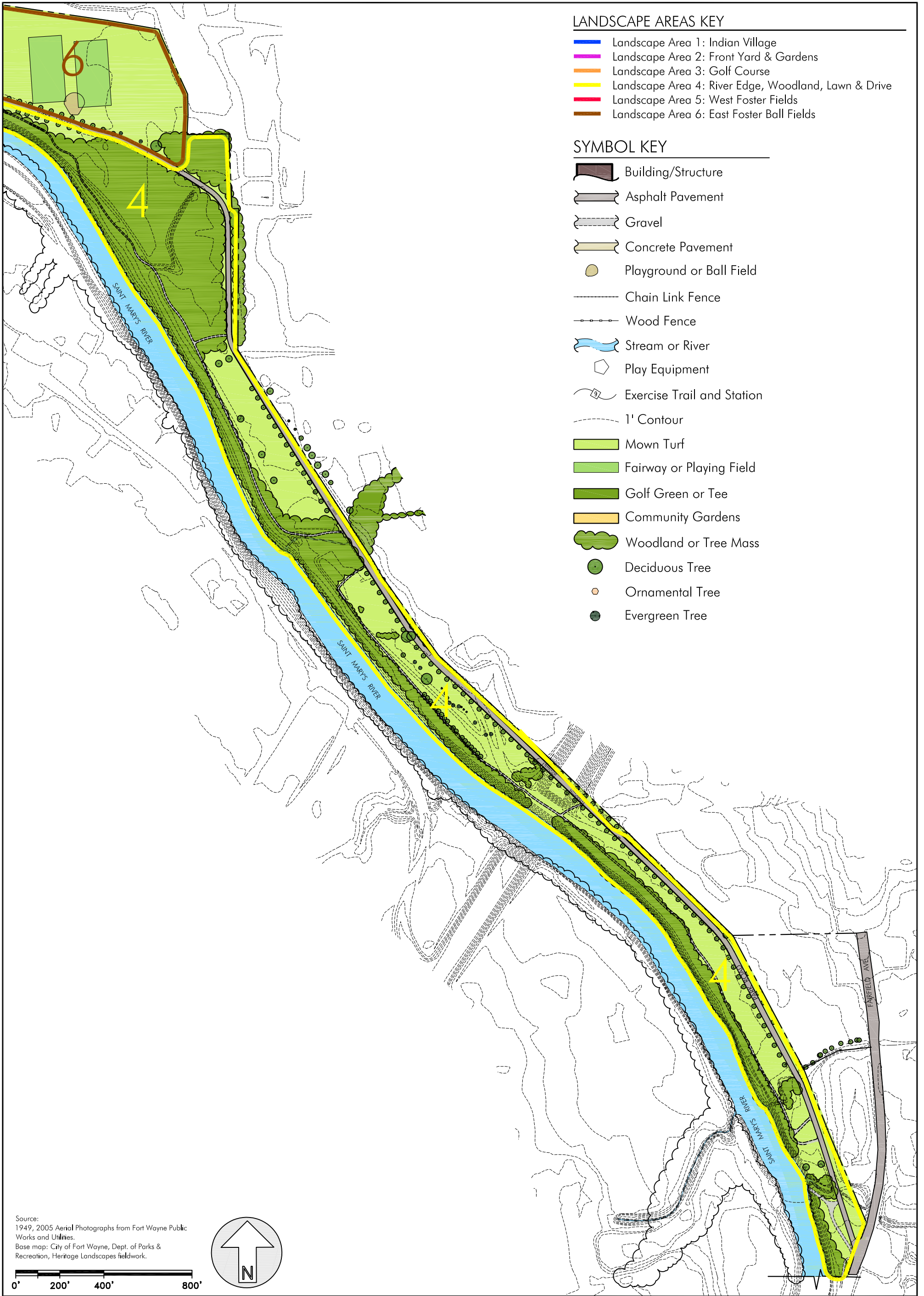
Drawing Number:
PPN-1949

FOSTER PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana





Drawing Title:
Foster Park South
1949 Period Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
PPS-1949

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FOSTER PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



Chapter IV: Foster Park Landscape Existing Conditions

A. INTRODUCTION TO PARK LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS

The relatively low-lying land on which Foster Park was established was chosen to become the primary park in southwestern Fort Wayne because of the natural beauty it would afford visitors. The spatial relationship between the natural woodland, views to the St. Mary's River, and the open golf course are the features that once defined the overall character of Foster Park. Today, Foster Park is located in a primarily residential neighborhood area along the east bank of the St. Mary's River. The park is sited at the western terminus of Rudisill Boulevard, a main thoroughfare connecting the southern neighborhoods of Fort Wayne. The historic spatial organization remains and park facilities offer a range of recreational opportunities that are used by residents throughout the city. Perceptions of the park are varied, though it seems that most residents of Fort Wayne associate the park with its golf facilities. Natural resources, including the century-old wooded groves and the St. Mary's River, are other valued park features. Overall, the identity of the park has been altered through changes in park circulation, access, and lack of adequate connections between use areas.

While the overall spatial organization of Foster Park remains intact from the end of the historic period, today the identity of the park is most strongly associated with the golf course, which creates an altered park identity. The park today does not strongly state "public park" to the surrounding community. Furthermore, the absence of an integrated system of park circulation for a range of users makes access to and within the park difficult. This lack of a complete park circulation system creates limited connections to the surrounding neighborhood and to the broader park system of Fort Wayne, somewhat isolating the park. Although Foster Park is in close proximity to other city parks and pathways, including Weisser and McMillen Parks and Rudisill Boulevard, connections to these resources are not obvious. While Foster Park is a part of a broader city-wide system of parks and boulevards, it has not been effectively integrated into that system.

The existing character and condition of Foster 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. These include:

- *Spatial Organization, Land Patterns & Land Use*
- *Visual Relationships*
- *Topography & Natural Systems*
- *Vegetation*
- *Circulation*

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- *Hydrology & Water Features*
- *Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects*

The following narrative and accompanying plans and images serve to identify, delineate and describe the existing character and features of the Foster Park landscape and place the park in the urban context of its surrounds. First, landscape areas are addressed. These are followed by a discussion of the conditions by areas using a variety of graphic materials, including plans, aerial photographs, and current photographs. References made to the aerial photographs and plans for this chapter include:

- *Foster Park North 2005 Aerial Photograph, APN-2005*
- *Foster Park South 2005 Aerial Photograph, APS-2005*
- *Foster Park North 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, ECN-2007*
- *Foster Park South 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, ECS-2007*
- *Foster Park North 2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TAN-2007*
- *Foster Park South 2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TAS-2007*

All plans are provided at the end of this chapter as 11-inch by 17-inch fold-outs at a scale of 1 inch equal to 400 feet. Illustrative plans *ECN-2007* and *ECS-2007* record the existing Foster 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 a contemporary aerial photograph, 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 prior to this report. Field notes combined with historic mapping and aerial photographs all served as data for the creation of the AutoCAD plans included in this chapter.

Additionally, field work sessions focused on a detailed tree inventory and assessment of existing trees in the Foster 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 Foster 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 *TAN-2007* and *TAS-2007*. The results from the tree inventory are discussed in summary form at the end of this chapter. A detailed narrative accompanied by tree charts is presented in Appendix B. The Foster Park tree assessment quantifies and tallies the conditions of all the existing trees within Foster Park.

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 taken during the 2006 on-site field reconnaissance. Pertinent information about each figure, including the digital image file number, is included in each caption.

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B. FOSTER PARK LANDSCAPE AREAS

Review of chronological mapping, aerial photographs and site investigation of Foster Park yielded six definable landscape areas, or component landscapes, that can be mapped in the overall landscape. The landscape area boundaries for Foster Park were defined for the year 1949, when the park was in its as-built condition. The defined boundaries of these component landscapes may or may not remain consistent through time, and aspects of the individual areas may change. The six landscape areas for Foster Park are:

- *Landscape Area 1: Indian Village* – The Indian Village area encompasses a small portion of the Foster Park landscape and is located at the northern edge of the park across the St. Mary’s River. Boundaries include the river to the south and east and Bluffton Road to the north. The area narrows at its western corner, where it adjoins Landscape Area 5. It includes an open expanse of mown turf, narrow woodland edge, Sears Pavilion, a parking lot and entry drive providing access from Bluffton Road.
- *Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens* – The Front Yard & Gardens area is located at the northeast corner of Foster Park. Landscape Area 3 borders the area to the south and Landscape Area 4 abuts the western edge. To the north, is the curving St. Mary’s River, while the east is defined by Broadway Street and the northern end of Old Mill Road. This area includes the main park entrance drive, gardens, and active recreational sports facilities.
- *Landscape Area 3: Golf Course* – The Golf Course area is the largest landscape area and encompasses much of the central park landscape. Characterized by a mown turf ground plane interspersed with mature and young trees, this area contains the first golf course in Fort Wayne. Boundaries are Landscape Area 2 to the north and northeast, the woodland of Landscape Area 4 to the west, Hartman Road to the east, and Landscape Area 6 to the southeast.
- *Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive* – The River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area is a long, linear area that separates much of the Foster Park landscape from the St. Mary’s River. This area includes the remaining woodland along the river edge that was part of an impressive upland forest. The boundaries of the area include the river to the north, west, and south, and Golf Course area to the east. Landscape features include the shady woodland canopy, a section of the Rivergreenway trail, and a park pavilion. This area reaches to the southernmost tip of the park, where it meets Fairfield Avenue.
- *Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields*– The West Foster Fields area is also a largely linear area of Foster Park and is located on the west bank of the St. Mary’s River. Bluffton Road / State Road 1 defines the north and west boundaries of the area although privately owned parcels cut into the western edge. Winchester Road creates the southwest edge and the St. Mary’s River is to the east. The southeastern corner of this area abuts private residential land. This area includes the Foster Park community gardens, Pawster Park, and several active sports fields, including three soccer fields and a softball diamond.

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- *Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields* – The East Foster Ball Fields area is one of the smaller landscape areas within Foster Park. This area is comprised of three baseball fields surrounded by a mown turf ground plane. Located at the southeast corner of the Golf Course, much of this area abuts private lands. Its western edge is defined by Hartman Road and Landscape Area 4 lies to the south.

Each of these areas is represented by color unit lines and numbers on the *Foster Park North 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, ECN-2007* and *Foster Park South 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, ECS-2007*. The six distinct landscape areas are shown in blue, magenta, orange, yellow, red, and brown.

C. 2007 EXISTING CONDITIONS, CHARACTER & PLAN

The accumulated results of park improvement from 1912 to today are illustrated on the *ECN-2007* and *ECS-2007*. The spatial relationship between the natural woodlands, the distinct curve of the river, and the rolling open lawn of the golf course define the overall character of Foster Park. Park facilities are concentrated along the north, west, and south edges while the golf course dominates the central park landscape. Active sports facilities, including tennis courts, baseball fields, a softball field, volleyball courts, and soccer fields are spread throughout the park at the north, west, and southeast edges. Other landscape features present are a playground, gardens, pavilions and picnic areas. The location of features near the woodlands provides shaded areas for park users. In addition, a portion of the Rivergreenway trails winds along the former park drive. A large portion of the landscape is dedicated to the golf course, which comprises the central park landscape east of the St. Mary's River. Riverine woodland lines the banks of the St. Mary's River to create a physical separation between the park landscape and the water edge. The historic pavilions are located near active recreation fields, providing places to picnic and relax. The main entrance to the park, near the intersection of Broadway Street and Rudisill Boulevard, includes highly valued garden beds and the Bridal Glen. Tree plantings along the eastern golf course edge emphasize the street frontage of the park along Old Mill Road. Overall, the circulation system in Foster Park is dominated by wide asphalt drives used primarily by pedestrians. Vehicular circulation is limited to the park entrances and nearby parking lots.

Landscape Area 1: Indian Village

Landscape Area 1: Indian Village is one of the smaller landscape areas in Foster Park. Located at the northernmost park edge, it sits on the north and west banks of the St. Mary's River, separated from the central park landscape. The area remains largely as it did during the historic period. Park buildings are arrayed around a small parking area that is partially encircled by deciduous trees. Along the river edge, woodlands provide a buffer between the open lawn and pavilion and the adjacent river. In addition to the dense woodland growing along the riverfront, small massings of trees are located to the north, along Bluffton Road, and west of the parking lot. The area is more enclosed than it was previously; maturing vegetation has created a more dense canopy that obscures park views throughout the area. In particular, the woodland blocks views and access to the St. Mary's River. Other prominent features include an informal double row of trees planted along Bluffton Road that creates a clear park edge, and an open mown turf field that characterizes the eastern portion of the

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area. The relationship between the open, mown turf ground plane and the woodland defines the overall character of Landscape Area 1. (See Figure IV.1.)

The topography of the park is relatively flat with gentle slopes toward the river. In Landscape Area 1, the ground plane exhibits approximately 10 feet of grade change with 6 feet of the overall change concentrated along the river edge. The topography along the north edge of Landscape Area 1 is relatively flat. Toward the western edge, the topography begins to rise dramatically, creating a steep barrier between the parkland river edge and the adjacent roadway. (See Figure IV.2.) The topography of this area remains largely unchanged from the end of the historic period in 1949 with the exception of grading associated with the construction of park features, such as the playground. It is likely that the embankment along the river has eroded over time, making it steeper than it was historically.

Mature trees along the riverbank make up most of the vegetation in Landscape Area 1. The trees found in the woodland are comprised of a mixture of deciduous specimens, including black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). The section of woodland east of the pavilion contains exotic specimens, including white mulberry (*Morus alba*), corneliancherry dogwood (*Cornus mas*), Tatarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), and wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*). Native boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*), swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), riverbank grape (*Vitis riparia*), hackberry, and catalpa also grow here.

Other vegetation in Landscape Area 1 includes mature trees along Bluffton Road and grouped in the area west of the parking lot. On the west side of the parking lot, a small cluster of trees consists primarily of silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) and catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*). Several younger littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*) and thornless honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*) also grow in this western area. The central lawn area encircled by the two entry drives contains a combination of silver maple and catalpa. Lining the eastern edge of the entry drive is a row of littleleaf linden. East of the parking lot, a double staggered row of thornless honeylocust has been planted parallel to the sidewalk along Bluffton Road. A few gaps in the northern row indicate that some of the trees have been removed. A small grouping of crabapple trees (*Malus* species) is located between the entry drive and the double row of honeylocust. Two eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) are located south of the crabapple planting. Planted around the semi-circular sidewalk at the northeast corner of Landscape Area 1 is a grouping of 10 Kwanzan cherry (*Prunus serullata* 'Kwanzan'). A large Siberian (*Ulmus pumila*) and regenerating saplings from stumps are growing on a slope covered with wood chips on the west side of the sidewalk. Near the west and south perimeter of the open lawn, large shade trees predate the inception of the park. These include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Plantings around the pavilion include Washington hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*) and doublefile viburnum (*Viburnum plicatum* var. *tomentosum*). In addition, a small sycamore and shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) have been planted near the large lawn trees. The Sears Pavilion is surrounded by small shrubs planted in a mulched bed.

Circulation in Landscape Area 1 includes both vehicular drives and pedestrian sidewalks. Vehicular access is gained via two gravel drives that enter from Bluffton Road. The drives connect to a small gravel parking area, located near the center of the area. Simple concrete wheel stops line the edge of

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the parking lot, demarking spaces and restricting vehicular access to adjacent turf. The curve of the drives and parking area defines a small front lawn for Landscape Area 1. Pedestrian circulation in the Indian Village area includes a modest network of concrete sidewalks. (See Figure IV.3.) The primary walk measures approximately four feet wide and runs parallel to Bluffton Road with a five feet grass strip planted between the walk and the public roadway. Secondary walks connect with the main sidewalk and lead into the Indian Village landscape. Near the northeast corner of Landscape Area 1, a secondary walk loops into the park from a sidewalk from under the Bluffton Road bridge. The looped walk follows a semicircular path before reconnecting with the sidewalk. East of the entry drive, the walk bends south and runs parallel with the drive. It leads park users to the Sears Pavilion and loops around the building. Two short paths at the west façade connect the parking lot with the pavilion. Additionally, a compacted earth path connects the playground with the concrete pavilion path.

The Sears Pavilion is the primary structure in Landscape Area 1. Constructed in the early 20th century, the Sears Pavilion continues to be used as a social gathering space supported by the nearby playground and open play field. The one-story wood structure is diagonally oriented at the southeast edge of the parking lot. In addition to the Sears Pavilion, two brick structures are located in Landscape Area 1. Sited along the southern edge of the parking lot, both structures are smaller than the pavilion. The uses of these buildings are not known, although they likely serve as a maintenance building and storage shed. The small storage building is located at the southeast corner of the parking lot and the larger maintenance building is to the west. The maintenance building has a tall, vaulted roof and an overhead sliding door on the northern façade, likely used to accommodate large equipment.

Site furnishings in Landscape Area 1 are limited. To the east of the Sears Pavilion is a playground that features multicolored plastic and metal play equipment, including slides and swings. Simple benches sit alongside the playground, providing parents with a place to sit and socialize while watching the children play. The playground is set on purple rubber mulch surrounded by open lawn. (See Figure IV.4.) A small number of shoebox style lights are placed around the parking lot and pavilion. Additionally, cobra-head style lights line the park edge along Bluffton Road.

Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens

Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens is located at the northeast edge of Foster Park, extending east to Broadway Street and Old Mill Road, encompassing approximately 25 acres, 4 of which is largely unused. Its primary features are the main park entrance, Bridal Glen and garden planting beds, pavilions, and active recreational facilities. Historically, this area was comprised of an extensive flower display that boasted thousands of tulips and peonies. These large, valued beds were removed following the end of the historic period in 1949 and later replaced with mown turf and smaller planting beds. Many historic features remain in this area, including the first two Foster Park pavilions and the Lincoln log cabin. The four tennis courts continue to be popular park features and three volleyball courts and a new playground enhance the active use of this area. Much of the vehicular circulation in Foster Park is limited to the entry drive and parking lots found in this northeastern area. Overall, open turf with recreational features tucked into areas between mature tree masses and the park entrance drive define the character of this area. (See Figure IV.5.) Because the park entrance is located in this area, the character of Landscape Area 2 largely defines the overall

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identity and perception of Foster Park, particularly for first time users and passers-by. (See Figure IV.6.)

The topography of Landscape Area 2 is relatively flat with gentle slopes to the north and steeper slopes directly along the riverbank. This area exhibits approximately 16 feet of overall grade change, concentrated in the area north of the entrance and along the riverbank. The low point lies at the north edge, along the St. Mary's River, and the high point is south of the entry drive, near the intersection of Old Mill Road and Foster Parkway. A natural drainage swale is present between the tennis courts and playground. In general, surface drainage is directed north, toward the river.

The vegetation in Landscape Area 2 is primarily mown turf interspersed with mature trees. Mulched beds of herbaceous plantings are located near the park entrance. The traffic island at the park entrance presents several showy, ornamental trees, enhancing the park frontage. These plantings include crabapple (*Malus* species) of various sizes, eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), star magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*) and flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Additional crabapple, star magnolia and flowering dogwood are also planted south of the entrance drive in garden vignettes that frequently display other woody specimens. (See Figure IV.7.) Several evergreen trees are also located in this landscape area, east of the tennis courts. Numerous species have been planted, including Eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), White spruce (*Picea glauca*), Colorado spruce (*Picea pungens*), Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), Red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), and Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*). South of the entry drive, a planting of healthy, maturing shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) form a parallelogram around open turf. Previously, showy flower beds were encircled by the oak trees.

In addition to the ornamental plantings, native and indigenous vegetation also grows in Landscape Area 2. The majority of these plantings are within a half-acre of woodland along the banks of the St. Mary's River. Species include regenerating ash (*Fraxinus* species), elm (*Ulmus* species), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), cherry (*Prunus* species), hawthorn (*Crataegus* species), white mulberry (*Morus alba*), bigtooth aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), with an understory of Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*). In addition, a few large white oak (*Quercus alba*), ash and elm are located near the entrance drive. The display gardens north of the entrance drive feature white oak, bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) along with many of the same ornamental species as those found south of the entry drive. Farther west, the woodland is primarily green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), hackberry, red and white oak, sycamore, and common horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastum*) supplemented with planted hawthorn and maple with a mown turf understory. Nearby, the parking lot is planted with thornless honeylocust, green ash and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*).

Circulation in Landscape Area 2 includes the main park drive, entering from Old Mill Road to the east. The drive is approximately 35 feet wide, including sections of gravel strips along either side. The entrance includes two connections to Old Mill Road that adjoin approximately 150 feet west of the city road. The angle of the two entry drives forms a triangular space that has been planted with mown turf and trees. At the intersection of the two entrance drive segments, the drive continues west along the southern edge of the Front Yard & Gardens area. At its western end, the drive curves north into a rectangular nose-in parking lot that can accommodate approximately 60 vehicles. Concrete

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wheel stops mark the parking spaces and restrict vehicular access to adjacent areas. The eastern edge of the parking lot is parallel to the adjacent volleyball courts, with a narrow strip of grass separating the two features. A small handicapped parking lot is also located in Landscape Area 2, north of the entry drive, opposite the golf course parking lot. (See Figure IV.8.)

Other circulation routes provide pedestrian access to park features. Asphalt walkways connect the parking lot with the adjacent pavilions and playground. An additional asphalt path is located north of the recreational facilities and garden beds in this area. The path originates near the intersection of Bluffton Road and Broadway Street and runs south and then west, following the riverbank toward the tennis courts. At the tennis courts, the path splits. The northern branch continues to follow the curve of the St. Mary's River with a wide, open lawn and woodland separating the path from the water, while the southern branch connects to the northern edge of the parking lot and to the park drive. Several connector paths link the northern asphalt path with use areas and the park drive. Brick pedestrian paths are a prominent feature of the Bridal Glen, located south of the entry drive. These paths wind through the glen, and link formal planting beds, simple trellises, and a small wooden gazebo. (See Figure IV.7.)

Landscape Area 2 contains many structures for recreational use. These include two open-air pavilions, a small restroom, and tennis courts. The smaller, centrally located pavilion is set within a mown turf area with several deciduous trees. The second pavilion is near the southern edge of Landscape Area 2, west of the playground and adjacent to the volleyball courts. This second open-air, wood-frame structure is considerably larger than the first pavilion with tall, simplistic columns that allow for open views into and out of the pavilion. (See Figure IV.8.) Between the two pavilions is a restroom facility that is situated at the northeast edge of the handicapped parking lot. North of the restroom and parking lot, a playground is available to park users. The playground includes swings, slides, and an open mulch area for free play. East of the playground, four tennis courts are enclosed by tall chain-link fencing. (See Figure IV.9.)

Additional structures are located in the eastern half of Landscape Area 2. One prominent feature is the Lincoln log cabin that dates to the early years of park improvements. Moved to its current location in 1936, the cabin is sited approximately 275 feet west of the park entrance. Other structures in Landscape Area 2 include sports facilities, fences, and walls. Four hard surface tennis courts and three volleyball courts are located in this landscape area, both surrounded by chain-link fencing. A stone and mortar retaining wall lines the south and east riverbanks in Landscape Area 2. The wall runs along the river edge and stabilizes the bank, preventing erosion along the park edge. (See Figure IV.10.)

Small-scale structures and objects are numerous in Landscape Area 2. These character-defining features include exterior lights, court nets, water fountains, and a white post and rail fencing along the southern edge of the park drive. Within the Bridal Glen, a number of additional features contribute to its character. A fence begins west of the Bridal Glen and garden area and terminates at the northwest corner of the main parking lot. Wooden picket fences mark the edges of flower beds. Stone walls curve along the edge of the Bridal Glen, while two simple wooden trellises and a more elaborate trellis with a heart-shaped frame further characterize the area. (See Figure IV.7.) A simple wooden gazebo is also located at the western edge of the Bridal Glen.

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Site furnishings in Landscape Area 2 support other park features. Park benches are scattered throughout the area, alongside active sports facilities and passive recreational areas. The wood benches have slatted seats and backs with simple curved tops. Other furnishings traffic signs at the park entrance. (See Figure IV.6.)

Landscape Area 3: Golf Course

Landscape Area 3: Golf Course is the largest landscape area in Foster Park, encompassing the central park landscape, extending east to Hartman Road. Overall, the Golf Course area encompasses approximately 126 acres of the total 287-acre park. Much of the ground plane of this area is covered with mown turf. Informal rows of deciduous and ornamental trees are planted between the course holes and at the southeast corner of the area, along Hartman Road. Additional trees are grouped at the western edge of the area. A portion of the woodland in Landscape Area 4 extends east into the southern half of the Golf Course area, screening views in the generally open landscape. The woodland and park drive in Landscape Area 4 define the north, west, and south borders to the Golf Course area. The overall character and spatial organization of this area remains as it did historically and is largely defined by a gently rolling ground plane and scattered trees. (See Figure IV.11.) The woodland to the west and south of this area provides a dramatic background all areas throughout the park landscape.

The topography of Landscape Area 3 is relatively flat with gentle slopes to the west and south. This area exhibits approximately 9 feet of overall grade change. The low point lies at the southern edge, as the landscape slopes toward the riverbank. The grade slopes upward to the east and north, to the high point near the center of the eastern edge, along Hartman Road. Gentle knolls rise out of the generally even golf course landscape, particularly through the center of the area and near the eastern edge.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 3 is largely characterized by a mown turf ground plane interspersed with mature trees. Trees are scattered throughout the area, providing breaks in the otherwise open character of the golf course. The rows of trees between course holes that existed historically are no longer recognizable linear forms. Plantings on the golf course feature a wide variety of ornamental, deciduous, and evergreen trees. Ornamental specimens include Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), hawthorn, golden raintree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), crabapple, and dogwood. Deciduous trees include sugar maple, pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), ash, ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), thornless honeylocust, linden, bald cypress, and callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*). Of the evergreen trees found in the golf course, species present were predominantly spruce and pine. Spruce specimens include Norway spruce, white spruce, Colorado spruce, and Colorado blue spruce. Two pine specimens are present, including red pine, and Eastern white pine. Several large trees are also present in Landscape Area 3 and may predate the golf course. These include specimens such as sycamore, red oak, white oak, shingle oak, red maple black cherry, cottonwood and American linden (*Tilia americana*). Informal street frontage plantings of various sizes and ages mark the eastern edge of the golf course along Hartman Road.

Small groves remain from the historically larger woodland extension, located in the southern half of Landscape Area 3. The groves include areas of woodland regeneration with swamp white oak, white mulberry, Tatarian honeysuckle, black cherry, elm, red maple, ash and hackberry. Remnant trees of

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the former forest include white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), red oak, hackberry, shingle oak, swamp white oak, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, and Ohio buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*). The understory of these woodland trees has been cleared and the ground place is maintained as mown turf, which limits woodland regeneration. Surrounding the golf clubhouse, ornamental plantings grow in mulched beds.

Circulation in Landscape Area 3 supports the golf course and is limited to a parking lot, a small paved maintenance parking area, and golf cart paths. Hartman Road lines nearly the entire eastern edge of the Golf Course area. (See Figure IV.12.) This city street makes up a large portion of the Foster Park street frontage. Because of this, the character of Landscape Area 3 influences the perceived identity of Foster Park from the adjacent street, particularly that of passers-by who have never used the scenic, riverfront parkland. At the central northern edge of the golf course an asphalt parking area connects to the park drive via a short access drive. The parking lot has increased in size since the original course development. Today, the parking lot has space to accommodate approximately 120 vehicles, including four handicapped accessible spaces. Concrete wheel stops demark parking spaces and prevent vehicular access onto adjacent turf. At the northwest edge of the parking lot, an asphalt path wide enough to accommodate golf cart parking, leads to the clubhouse entrance. The path continues around the clubhouse and connects to a network of golf cart paths. An additional path runs from the south façade of the clubhouse to the parking lot. In the southern portion of the Golf Course area, an asphalt drive provides access to the golf barn, which functions as a maintenance area. The drive connects to the park drive at the eastern edge of Landscape Area 4 and heads east into the golf course before curving south toward the golf barn. In this location, the asphalt drive ends and meets a compacted earth parking area that lines the southern façade of the building and extends east.

The Golf Course area circulation is dominated by a series of asphalt golf cart paths that weave through the open landscape. The path system originates at the northern edge of Landscape Area 3 and branches to the east and west of the parking lot. The curving paths provide access to the golf course holes, winding around existing trees in the central park landscape to accommodate golf tees and greens. (See Figure IV.13.)

Structures in Landscape Area 3 support use of the golf course. A clubhouse, constructed in circa 1961 to replace the original clubhouse, is positioned at the northwest corner of the parking lot. The one-story clubhouse is oriented north-south, with a covered entry extending off the eastern façade. (See Figure IV.14.) Two other structures are located near the parking lot. Sited along the southern parking lot edge, a shed and general maintenance workshop accommodate storage and maintenance equipment for the upkeep of the course. The shed cuts into the parking lot surface and is screened by a row of deciduous trees. The maintenance workshop is set farther away from the parking lot, with a curved asphalt path connecting the southeast edge of the lot with the building. Two additional structures are located in the southern half of the Golf Course area. A golf barn used for maintenance and equipment storage is accessed via the asphalt drive that connects with the park drive. East of the barn, a small restroom is available for golfers using the course. The restroom facility is partially surrounded by the remnant wooded grove, enclosing it within the park landscape.

Site furnishings in Landscape Area 3 also support the golf course. A white post and rail fence located in Landscape Area 2 marks the separation between the broader public park and the golf course landscape. The eastern edge of the course is lined with wooden bollards that serve multiple purposes.

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In addition to marking the golf course edge, the bollards mark the park edge, and prevent vehicles from Hartman Road from parking on the turf. Additional site furnishings in the Golf Course area include small signs that mark course holes, trash receptacles, ball cleaners, benches, and a painted metal flagpole located between the clubhouse and the parking lot.

Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive

Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive is a linear landscape area in Foster Park, encompassing most of the park river frontage. This landscape area extends from the western edge of Landscape Area 2, extending south along the curving riverbank to the intersection of the St. Mary's River and Fairfield Avenue at the Stellhorn Bridge. The park drive defines the eastern edge of this area. Nearly the entire 4-mile bridle path is included in this area, curving gently under the shady woodland canopy. The southern section of Landscape Area 4 is characterized by a strip of narrow woodland with a mown turf understory that adjoins the park drive. In terms of vegetation, the dense woodland provides a green background for much of the park landscape and blocks clear views to the St. Mary's River. (See Figure IV.15.) However, within the woodland, views of the river become more open. Other vegetation includes only a few remaining trees of the former pin oak planting that lined both sides of the southern park drive. Overall, the scenic and naturalistic character of this area is largely associated with the overall park character and identity.

The topography of Landscape Area 4 includes the steepest slopes in Foster Park. Along the riverbank within Landscape Area 4, the grade drops, exhibiting up to 8 feet of grade change in the northern portion and 7 feet to the south. Much of the elevation change is concentrated along the river edge, with gentle slopes to the east. The lowest elevation in the area is directly along the St. Mary's River. The highest elevation is east of the stone pavilion and picnic grove, along the park drive. Because the park is in a low-lying area of the city, it is susceptible to flooding, particularly in Landscape Area 4, directly along the river edge and around the stone pavilion. (See Figure IV.16.)

Landscape Area 4 is mostly characterized by riparian and woodland vegetation. Typical species found throughout the woodland include hackberry, black cherry, amur honeysuckle, boxelder, Norway maple, White mulberry, ash, bur oak, and American linden. In the woodland located west of the stone pavilion, common specimens include silver maple, Norway maple, Ohio buckeye, common horsechestnut, shagbark hickory, hackberry, American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), sycamore, bur oak, pin oak, American linden, and elm. In the southernmost woodland area, additional specimens include black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), American hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), greenbriar (*Smilax species*), viburnum, and grape. Throughout the woodland, several mature trees exist that predate the inception of the park in 1912. Particularly striking are two white oak measuring 47 inches at diameter breast height. The oak trees are located west of the park drive, along the riverfront slope. The easternmost white oak overhangs the park drive, creating a sense of enclosure for park users strolling through the park landscape. (See Figure IV.17.) Plantings along the southern portion of the park drive include crabapple, honeylocust, silver maple, and Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*). Much of the woodland exhibits a riparian understory; however some portions are managed as mown turf. Specifically, the area surrounding the stone pavilion and along the southern portion of the park drive is maintained in mown turf.

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Landscape Area 4 includes the main pedestrian circulation routes through Foster Park. Historically, the park vehicular entrance drive continued south, along the eastern edge of the River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area. While the drive remains today, vehicular access was restricted in the 1970s in response to growing illegal and antisocial behavior in the park. Additionally, a portion of the drive was removed at the northeast edge of Landscape Area 4, where it meets Landscape Area 2. Today this section of the former drive is planted in mown turf. The remaining park drive comprises a section of the Rivergreenway trail, a 20 mile pedestrian and bicyclist trail that winds through Fort Wayne. The northern end of the former drive terminates before connecting with the entry drive in Landscape Area 2. An asphalt pedestrian path from the northeast meets the end of the former drive, continuing the Rivergreenway through the north edge of Foster Park. A series of fitness stops have been placed alongside the former drive, detailing instructions on simple exercises park users can do as they move through the park and enhancing active use of this park feature. (See Figure IV.18.) North of the stone pavilion and picnic grove, an asphalt drive diverges from the former park drive. Vehicular traffic has also been restricted along this secondary drive. As park users move along the secondary drive, it curves south toward the picnic grove before reaching a turnaround. At the western edge of the turnaround, a gravel path leads west to a footbridge, providing access across the St. Mary's River and to Landscape Area 5.

The bridle path remains in Landscape Area 4 and continues to provide access to the riverfront woodland. The path appears to have less clearly defined edges than it did historically. (See Figure IV.19.) This may be a result of the former park drive that has become a popular pedestrian feature in Foster Park. In spite of the decrease in maintenance, the compacted earth path continues to provide valuable access to the St. Mary's River and the two woodland footbridges.

Structures in Landscape Area 4 are minimal and primarily associated with passive recreational pursuits. A one-story open-air pavilion is located in a woodland clearing surrounded by the riverfront woodland, creating a pleasant, shaded picnic and social gathering area. (See Figure IV.20.) The interior space can accommodate up to 100 people. The pavilion was constructed on a slightly raised stone pad, most likely to limit impacts from frequent flood events. Two park footbridges are also located in this landscape area. The first footbridge was constructed to provide safe and easy access between Indian Village and Foster Park. The western end of the steel and concrete bridge is sited in Landscape Area 5 and the eastern end is in Landscape Area 4, connecting to the bridle path. (See Figure IV.21.) The second footbridge is located west of the stone pavilion, connecting Landscape Area 5 with the central park landscape, east of the St. Mary's River. The bridge is concrete with painted black metal railings.

Few site furnishings are located in Landscape Area 4. These include signs marking the entrance to the former drive and connections to additional pedestrian paths. Large metal signs are placed alongside the drive and used as part of an active fitness trail program. (See Figure IV.18.) A metal gate is located at the park drive near the southeast and southwest corners of Landscape Areas 3 and 6, respectively. The gate restricts vehicular access onto the park drive but can be opened for emergency and maintenance vehicles.

Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields

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Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields is located at the western edge of Foster Park, along the west bank of the St. Mary's River. The approximately 22-acre tract fronts on Bluffton Road / State Road 1 with the St. Mary's River as its eastern defining edge. Other edges are defined by Winchester Road to the southeast, Indian Village to the northeast and private residential lands to the south. A cluster of private development extends into Landscape Area 5, decreasing the park street frontage to the west. Spatially, the area is open, supporting active play fields with woodland marking the river edge. The woodland extends west into the area, surrounding the community garden and separating the softball field and Pawster Park from the northern fields. (See Figure IV.22.) These linear woodland groves delineate smaller areas within the broader landscape, creating a sense of enclosure. The community garden area evokes a sense of the formerly open fields that were incorporated into the parkland. Natural features in the landscape area limit connections to the community garden.

The topography of this landscape gradually slopes toward the St. Mary's River, with steeper areas along the eastern riverbank. Overall, Landscape Area 5 exhibits approximately 9 feet of grade change, concentrated along the river edge. Low points are along the river and the adjacent tributary and high points are along the street frontage.

Vegetation found in Landscape Area 5 is characterized by woodland along the river edge and west between the sports fields. The woodland is dominated by deciduous growth and includes a range of species, particularly ash, oak, and elm trees. Ash specimens include green ash and white ash; oak trees present include white oak and red oak. In addition, elm trees found throughout include American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and slippery elm. Other specimens growing in the woodland include hackberry, American beech, sycamore, cottonwood, black cherry, and honeysuckle. The westward extension of the woodland exhibits similar species with the addition of multiflora rose and black locust. Outside the woodland, Landscape Area 5 is managed as mown turf to accommodate the sports fields. Volunteer trees grow in small groupings near the western park edge, along Bluffton Road / State Road 1 and Winchester Road. Species within these groups are generally similar to those in the woodland. A number of young trees have been planted in Landscape Area 5. Along the north and south edges of the main parking lot are 16 London planetree (*Platanus x acerifolia* 'Bloodgood') specimens measuring 1 inch in diameter. A row of deciduous trees also grows within a central median in the parking lot. A single row of red maple was planted along Winchester Road, marking the edge of the southernmost soccer field. Included within the perimeter fence of Pawster Park are seven thornless honeylocust.

West Foster Fields is bounded on the west and southwest by city streets Bluffton Road / State Road 1 and Winchester Road, respectively. Within the landscape area, circulation includes two parking lots that enter from Winchester Road. The main asphalt parking lot is centrally located with soccer fields to the north and south. The rectangular lot has space for approximately 140 vehicles. A second parking lot is south of the first and is primarily used in association with Pawster Park. This smaller lot can accommodate approximately 70 vehicles. Simple concrete wheel stops are used in both lots to demark parking spaces and prevent vehicles from driving on adjacent turf. It appears that two vehicular drives have been removed from Landscape Area 5. At the northwest corner, near the community gardens, remnants of a drive remain, entering from Bluffton Road / State Road 1 and curving south alongside the garden plots. A second drive may have been located south of the Fairfield Ditch. A remnant of this drive is evident alongside the tributary, extending east, connecting with the public road. Pedestrian circulation is limited in Landscape Area 5. At the eastern edge of

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the main parking lot, an asphalt path connects to the footbridge that crosses the St. Mary's River into Landscape Area 4. A short concrete path provides a connection between the Pawster Park parking lot and entrance. No paths link to the sports fields, Pawster Park, or the community gardens; park users likely cross the open turf or use the public sidewalk to access the various facilities.

Structures and site furnishings in the West Foster Fields area support the active sports fields and dog park. A restroom is situated at the northwest corner of the main parking lot. Next to the restroom, a picnic table is placed on an open concrete pad with trash receptacles nearby. At the entrance to Pawster Park, a covered concrete pad provides shelter for park users. It is included within the chain-link fence that encloses Pawster Park. Additional fencing in this area is located at the edge of the southernmost soccer field, separating the field from Winchester Road and preventing balls from rolling into the roadway. (See Figure IV.22.) The softball field backstop is also chain-link fencing. Other furnishings in this area include soccer goals, benches, and signs. Contemporary cobra-head lights line the street frontage. A billboard is also located in Landscape Area 5, sited at the southwest edge of the community garden area, north of the Fairfield Ditch.

Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields

Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields is located at the southeast corner of Landscape Area 3, adjacent to Hartman Road to the west and the park drive to the south. To the north, a strip of narrow woodland separates the parkland from private residential lots and additional residences are to the east. The spatial organization of Landscape Area 6 consists of an open ground plane for active sports fields with a partial tree border along its perimeter. The park drive to the south is bordered by the woodland, providing a clear edge. (See Figure IV.23.) A small wooded grove extends into the southeast corner of Landscape Area 6 from adjacent private lands, reinforcing the park edge. Structures associated with the fields, such as dugouts and backstops, interrupt the open ground plane and obscure views through the East Foster Ball Fields area. (See Figure IV.24.)

The topography of this landscape area is virtually flat, exhibiting less grade change than the rest of the Foster Park landscape. Overall, the area includes three feet of change in elevation. The low point is at the southeast corner of the area. The high point encompasses much of the central fields.

Landscape Area 6 vegetation is comprised of open mown turf fields and a small section of woodland. Much of the pin oak row that historically lined the park drive and the southern edge of this area has been removed. Few shade trees are present between the ball fields and the park drive. Although not planted in a distinct row, these trees may remain from the earlier pin oak plantings. (See Figure IV.23.) A portion of woodland extends into the southeast corner from the adjacent private lot. The species present have not been documented, although the make-up most likely matches the species found throughout Landscape Area 4. Overall, the vegetation of Landscape Area 6 is dominated by mown turf.

Circulation in Landscape Area 6 includes four small gravel parking areas—two located along the north edge of the park drive and two along the east edge of Hartman Road. Each parking area has a single row of nose-in parking spaces and is lined with concrete wheel stops, preventing vehicles from driving across the open turf. At Hartman Road, the wheel stops in the northernmost parking area also restrict access to a compacted earth and gravel flood access road that lines the north and east

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edges of the area. (See Figure IV.24.) Compacted earth and gravel areas surround the backstops of the three main ball fields and connect with adjacent parking areas. In terms of pedestrian circulation, park users likely use the open turf to access the ball fields from parking areas.

Minimal structures exist in Landscape Area 6. A restroom is located near the central southern edge and is available to all park users. Other structures include dugouts for each of the ball fields, bleachers for spectators, and rectangular enclosures constructed of metal fencing, which may serve as batting and pitching cages. Chain-link fencing lines the perimeter of the three large ball fields. Scoreboards stand at the outer edges of the three large fields. (See Figure IV.23 and Figure IV.24.)

D. 2007 TREE ASSESSMENT

Trees in the Foster Park landscape serve as remnants symbols of the upland forest history of the southern section of Fort Wayne. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, before Fort Wayne was prolifically developed, an impressive forest spanned a natural ridge line from the banks of the St. Mary's River in the future Foster Park to eastern lands that were eventually improved for McMillen Park. Given this historic context, assessing and mapping the trees within the park serves as a reliable baseline for understanding the composition and condition of vegetation within Foster Park today. Doing so, aids in the development of treatment recommendations for tree canopy renewal and overall park management.

Heritage Landscapes identified the Foster Park trees by genus and species from field observation and keyed tree species 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 on the *Foster Park North 2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TAN- 2007* and the *Foster Park South 2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TAS-2007*. This AutoCAD mapping with tree condition layer is a valuable secondary product of this report. It serves to document the existing trees within the park landscape, as no previous tree inventory existed. A complete list and discussion of tree and shrub species at Foster Park is found in Appendix B.

In summary, the tree inventory results led to some overall observations. A total of 1,715 trees, stumps, and depressions from former trees were recorded, located, and assessed in Foster Park, including a total of 46 different genera and 99 different species. Of these 99 species, 47 are native to the Fort Wayne area. An additional 41 species are cultivars or non-native species that were planted in the park to increase species variety and visual appeal of the park. The native trees are likely remnants of the wooded legacy of the scenic parkland. In particular, the largest trees suggest the historic forest makeup of this part of Fort Wayne and Foster Park. Today the park is dominated by oak, with the largest number of trees consisting of red oak, sycamore, and hackberry. This tree makeup suggests a riparian forest community at the time of the inception of Foster Park in 1912 and, more specifically, a dry-mesic upland forest dominated by white oak, black oak, and red oak with shagbark hickory as characteristic trees.

Overall, the trees at Foster Park are in fair to good condition. More than three-quarters of the park trees require little or no canopy maintenance to ensure their continued health. Of the existing trees,

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17% were coded C, requiring significant tree canopy work and 3% were coded D, indicating that removal may be needed. The trunks of the trees are also in good condition at Foster Park; nearly three-quarters (74%) of the trees exhibit no trunk damage or have healed minor trunk damage sustained in the past. The vast majority (91%) of the trees grow unrestricted without any obstacles within 8 feet of their trunks.

A few shrubs and vines were noted during the Foster Park tree assessment. Of the shrubs and vines present in the park landscape, 16 types were noted: Tatarian honeysuckle, Amur honeysuckle, doublefile viburnum, burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*), wintercreeper euonymus, border forsythia (*Forsythia x intermedia*), American elder (*Sambucus canadensis*), falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis* species), gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), common witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Anglojap yew (*Taxus x media*), multiflora rose, greenbriar, and grape species. The honeysuckle, dogwood, witchhazel, elder, grape, multiflora rose, greenbriar, wintercreeper euonymus and burning bush grow in the woodland understory. The lilac and privet are located near the intersection of Bluffton Road and Broadway Street in the northeast corner of the park. The falsecypress, forsythia, yew and additional burning bush are on the golf course, and the viburnum grows around the Sears Pavilion in Landscape Area 1: Indian Village.

E. 2007 EXISTING CONDITIONS LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

The overall condition of Foster Park is fair to good. The sports fields, Pawster Park, tennis and volleyball courts, golf course, and Rivergreenway are well-used and show signs of wear. The three open-air pavilions located in the eastern half of Foster Park and the Sears Pavilion to the north provides space for social gatherings. The entry to the park from Old Mill Road is clear although it exhibits some congestion and conflicts between user groups. Secondary entrances into Landscape Areas 1 and 5 and the pedestrian entrance along the former drive in Landscape Area 4 also provide access the various use areas of Foster Park. The lack of defined pedestrian connections between park features limits exploration of the park landscape beyond a specific intended use or destination. Parking areas are in variable condition, some paved with asphalt and others in gravel. Limited pedestrian walkways provide access through the central park landscape, which is dedicated to the golf course. The former drive and section of the Rivergreenway is a popular park feature, valued for its scenic quality. Access to the St. Mary's River is also an important element in Foster Park, although it is currently limited. While the existing conditions of individual features and use areas of Foster Park is fair to good, the overall character of the park is not as clearly defined. The garden area near the park entrance embodies a designed landscape quality, while the riverfront woodland and recreation areas exhibit a pleasant, naturalistic character. Additionally, the golf course conveys a pastoral park identity. (See Figures IV.7, IV.9, and IV.13.) Because the various areas of Foster Park have been created and improved individually, the resulting park character is fragmented. In spite of the altered landscape character, the overall quality and identity of Foster Park can be greatly enhanced through an analysis of the level of change that has occurred and the careful planning for and implementation of future treatment of this historic park landscape.

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Figure IV.1 View looking south along the Indian Village entry drive into Landscape Area 1. The spatial relationship between the open lawn areas, tree groupings, and park structures define the overall character of this northernmost park edge. The natural woodland along the St. Mary's River provides a scenic backdrop for this small area of parkland. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-IND-CT- (30).jpg)

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Figure IV.2 View looking north toward the western edge of Landscape Area 1. The topography along the riverbank is steep, creating a physical barrier between the St. Mary's River and the adjacent park areas. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-VT-0002.jpg)

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Figure IV.3 View looking east along Bluffton Road, which defines the northern edge of Landscape Area 1. Circulation in the Indian Village area includes two entry drives and a gravel parking lot. The western drive is visible in the foreground. A concrete sidewalk runs parallel to Bluffton Road and provides pedestrian access into the parkland. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-IND-CT- (29).jpg)

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Figure IV.4 View looking northwest toward the Sears Pavilion and playground. Both park features are set on a mown turf ground plane with an open play field to the west, visible in the foreground. Trees of various sizes grow throughout much of the area, concentrated around built park features. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-IND-CT- (9).jpg)

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Figure IV.5 View looking west into Landscape Area 2. The gently curving park entrance drive with bordering gravel parking areas defines a portion of the southern edge of the area. Park features in this area include sports courts, a playground, and the garden which are set within open turf under tree canopies. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-VT-0024.jpg)

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Figure IV.6 View looking west along the entrance drive into Foster Park from Old Mill Road. This drive serves as the main entrance into the park for all vehicles and many pedestrians. As a result, the area is the first impression of Foster Park for first-time visitors and passers-by. Because of this, the character and quality of the park entrance is important to the overall perceived identity of Foster Park. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-FWP-FOS-CT- (83).jpg)

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Figure IV.7 View looking south toward the Bridal Glen and associated garden area. The plantings focus on ornamental trees and showy displays, attracting visitors to stroll along the brick paths. Several structures enhance the character of the Bridal Glen, including trellises and simple wooden fencing. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-VT-0027.jpg)

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Figure IV.8 View looking northwest from the park drive at the small handicapped parking area, restroom, and a pavilion. Pedestrian paths connect the parking area with these features and the sports courts and playground. Also note the small-scale elements such as utility poles and signs. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-VT-0005.jpg)

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Figure IV.9 View looking east toward the tennis courts. Mature trees line the north and west edges of the tennis courts, creating a naturalistic quality in this park area. The open lawn area in the foreground is framed by trees to the north, east, and west, creating a pleasant, informal play field. Note the chain link fence around the tennis courts. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-VT-0006.jpg)

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Figure IV.10 View looking east along the St. Mary's River. A simple stone and mortar retaining wall lines the eastern river edge, stabilizing the bank and preventing erosion. An asphalt pedestrian path is visible in the background, framed by two park trees. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-VT-0014.jpg)

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Figure IV.11 View looking into Landscape Area 3: Golf Course. Deciduous and ornamental trees were planted throughout the golf course during early improvements to the course landscape. Today, the maturing trees set within a gently rolling turf ground plane define the character of the golf course. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT- (301).jpg)

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Figure IV.12 View looking south along Hartman Road, which defines the eastern edge of the Golf Course area. A considerable amount of the Foster Park street frontage includes the golf course edge along Hartman Road. For this reason, the character of the golf course landscape plays an important role in the overall identity of Foster Park. Also note the wood bollards that prevent parking on the open turf, signs and overhead utility lines. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS_20061206_0196.jpg)

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Figure IV.13 View looking into Landscape Area 3: Golf Course. A network of asphalt paths weaves through the golf course landscape. The paths curve around existing trees and course tees and greens to provide golf cart access throughout the course. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-VT-0067.jpg)

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Figure IV.14 View looking at the east façade of the golf clubhouse. The clubhouse is situated at the northwest edge of the golf course parking lot. An asphalt path links the parking area with the covered entry. Other landscape features shows include mulched planting beds, ornamental plantings, and a flagpole. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT- (345).jpg)

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



Figure IV.15 View looking west toward the St. Mary's River from Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive. The natural woodland creates a striking, scenic character in this landscape area. From the eastern edge of the woodland, views of the adjacent river are obscured. Here, the water is barely visible through the shrubby understory. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT- (268).jpg)

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



Figure IV.16 View looking north toward the stone pavilion in Landscape Area 4. This low-lying area of the park is directly along the edge of the St. Mary's River, making it particularly susceptible to flooding. Here the water has risen several feet and surrounds the pavilion to the north, east, and west. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-FWP-FOS-01-15-07-0006.jpg)

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



Figure IV.17 View looking southwest along the park drive. Some large, mature trees remain as remnants of the former native forest that spanned across much of southern Fort Wayne. This 47-inch white oak overhangs the former park drive, while a second white oak grows beyond, further into the woodland. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT- (194).jpg)

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



Figure IV.18 View looking southwest along the park drive. While historically, this drive served as the primary vehicular route through the park, today it accommodates only pedestrian and bicycle traffic. It has become a popular park feature and fitness stops have been installed along the scenic path. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT- (156).jpg)

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



Figure IV.19 View looking south along the former Bridle Path. The woodland path remains a valued park feature today. However, it appears to be less maintained with little edge definition. This may be a result in the increasing popularity of the park drive for pedestrian movement and the creation of the Rivergreenway along the former park drive. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT- (256).jpg)

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



Figure IV.20 View looking toward the eastern façade of the stone pavilion. This rustic, open-air pavilion was once a popular picnic and social gathering spot within Landscape Area 4. In spite of its idyllic setting with a woodland clearing, the pavilion receives little use today. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT-(251).jpg)

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



Figure IV.21 View looking toward the steel and concrete park footbridge. The bridge crosses the St. Mary's River in the northern section of Landscape Area 4. Originally constructed to provide safe crossing between Indian Village and Foster Park, the footbridge continues to be widely used for safe and easy park access. The bridge connects to the meandering woodland path in Landscape Area 4. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT- (166).jpg)

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



Figure IV.22 View looking southeast along Winchester Road and the edge of Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields. The spatial relationship between the open turf and vertical woodland define the overall character of this area. The woodland primarily lines the east edge of the sports fields, separating the active recreation area from the St. Mary's River. Here the woodland separates the southern soccer field from Pawster Park and the softball field. Note also the small-scale features such as goal structures, fences, and signs. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-FWP-FOS-CT- (248).jpg)

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



Figure IV.23 View looking west along the southern edge of Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields. The park drive and bordering woodland create a clearly defined edge to this park area. A number of large trees grow along the north edge of the park drive that may remain from the historic pin oak plantings. To the right are one large ball field, two smaller fields, and one practice field. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- FWP-FOS-CT- (153).jpg)

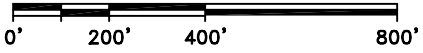
FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER IV: FOSTER PARK LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS



Figure IV.24 View looking east into Landscape Area 6 from Hartman Road. The woodland at the left creates a distinct border between the park edge and the abutting residential properties. The flat, open ground plane is interrupted by the structures and furnishings constructed for use with the ball fields, most notably chain-link fencing. A compacted earth and gravel drive lines the northern and eastern edges of this area and is used as a flood access road. Concrete wheel stops in the adjacent parking area prevent public vehicular access to the drive. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-FWP-FOS_20061206_0200.jpg)



Sources
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation aerial photograph.



FOSTER PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architects:
 Heritage Landscapes
 Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

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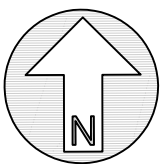
Drawing Title:

Foster Park North
2005 Aerial
Photograph

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:

APN-2005



Sources
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation aerial photograph.

0' 200' 400' 800'

FOSTER PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



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 Board of Park Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

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Drawing Title:

Foster Park South
 2005 Aerial
 Photograph

Date:

2007

Drawing Number:

APS-2005

LANDSCAPE AREAS KEY

- █ Landscape Area 1: Indian Village
- █ Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens
- █ Landscape Area 3: Golf Course
- █ Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive
- █ Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields
- █ Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields

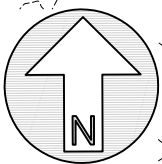


SYMBOL KEY

- Building/Structure
- Asphalt Pavement
- Gravel
- Concrete Pavement
- Playground or Ball Field
- Chain Link Fence
- Wood Fence
- Stream or River
- Play Equipment
- Exercise Trail and Station
- 1' Contour
- Mown Turf
- Fairway or Playing Field
- Golf Green or Tee
- Community Gardens
- Woodland or Tree Mass
- Deciduous Tree
- Ornamental Tree
- Evergreen Tree

Sources
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation
 "drivesurvey.dwg", "FSTRSU-1.dwg", and "Foster2.dwg"
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

0' 200' 400' 800'



Drawing Title:
 Foster Park North
 2007 Existing
 Conditions Plan
 with Landscape
 Areas
Date:
 2007
Drawing Number:
 FCN-2007

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Client:
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 Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

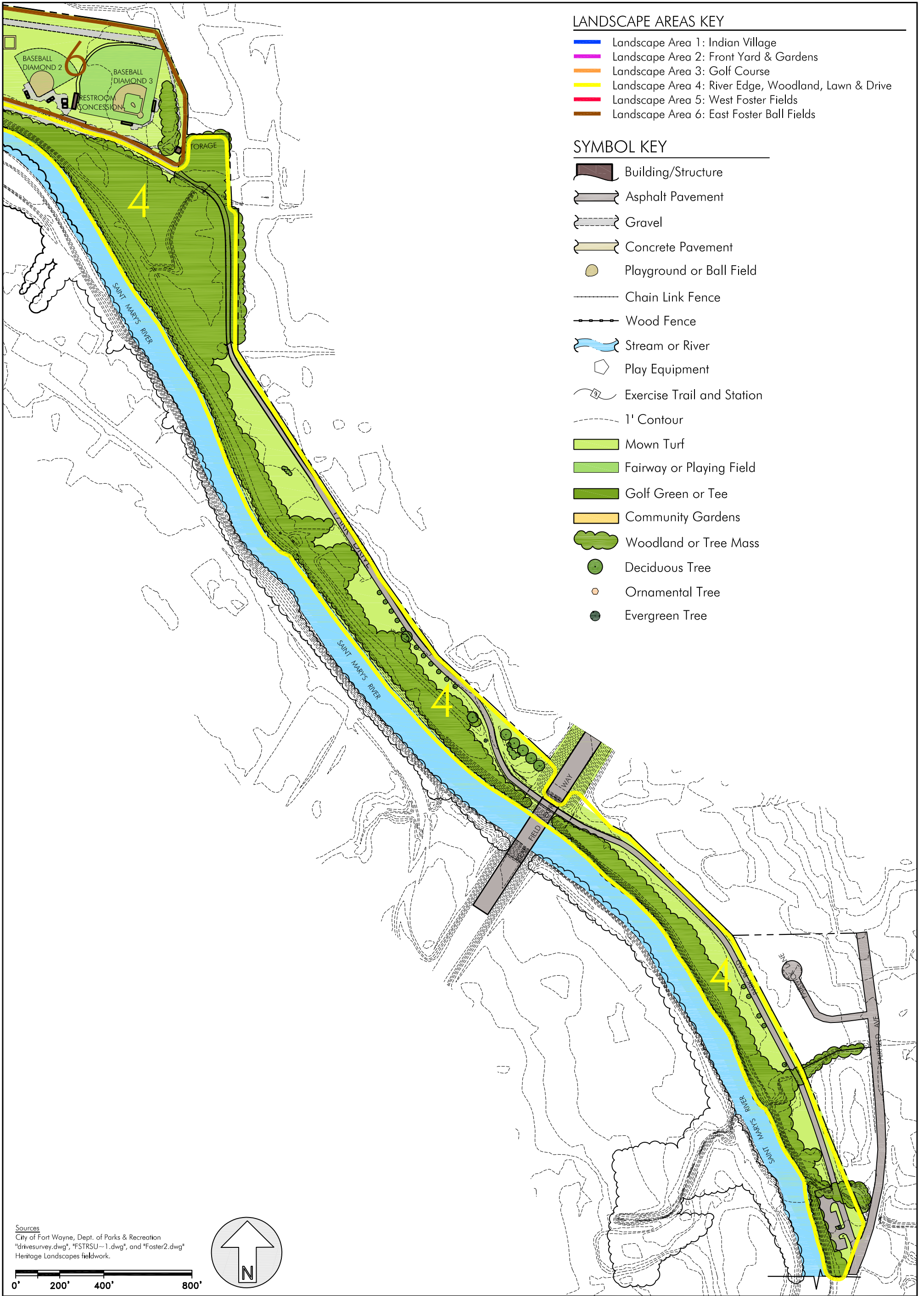
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Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana





Foster Park South
2007 Existing
Conditions Plan
with Landscape
Areas
 Date: **2007**
 Drawing Number: **ECS-2007**

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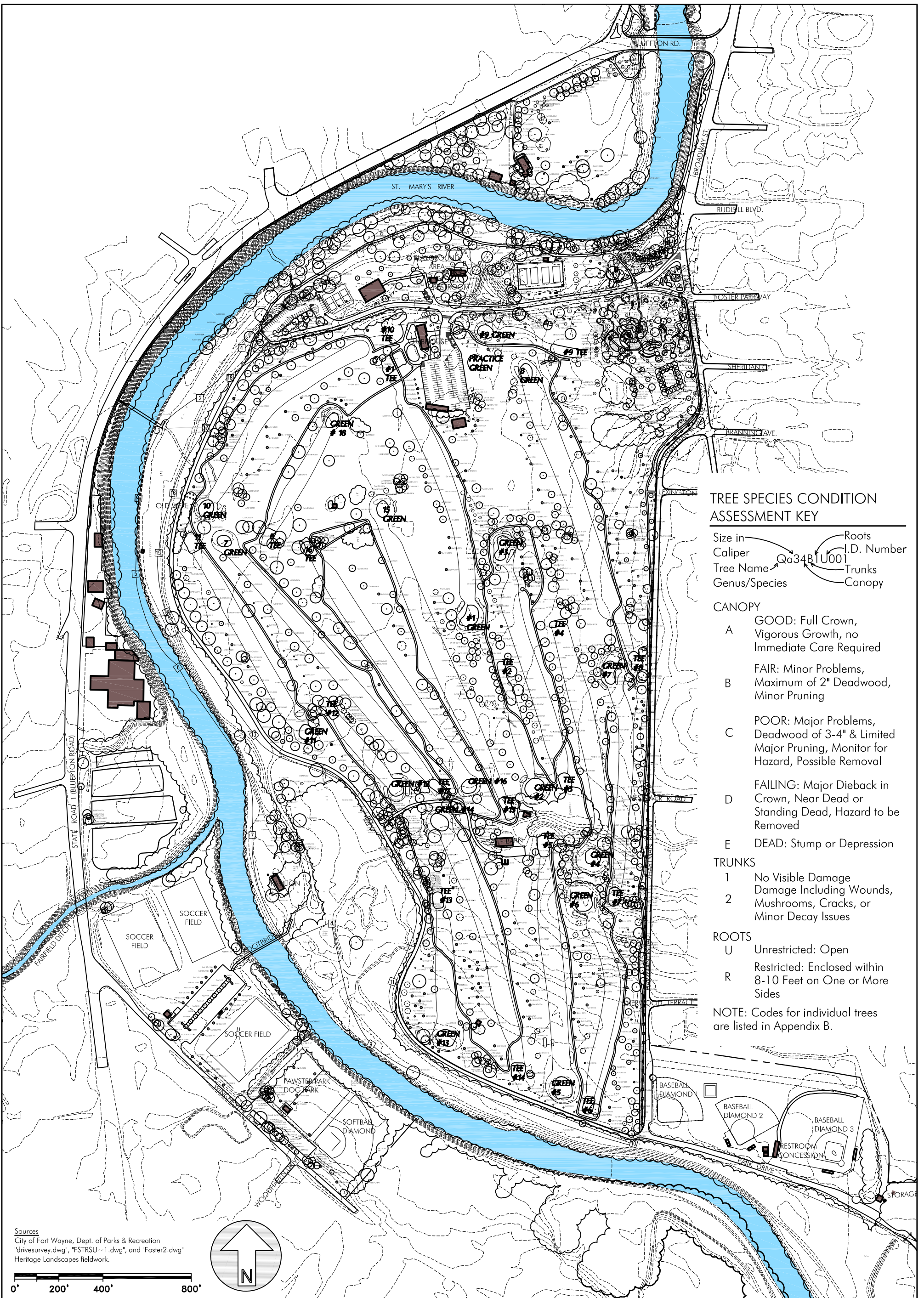
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Board of Park Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

FOSTER PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



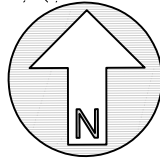


TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY

Size in Caliper → Roots I.D. Number
 Tree Name → Qa34B1U001 → Trunks Canopy
 Genus/Species

- 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
 - D FAILING: Major Dieback in Crown, Near Dead or Standing Dead, Hazard to be Removed
 - E DEAD: Stump or Depression
- TRUNKS**
- 1 No Visible Damage
 - 2 Damage Including Wounds, Mushrooms, Cracks, or Minor Decay Issues
- ROOTS**
- 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
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation
 "drivesurvey.dwg", "FSTRSU-1.dwg", and "Foster2.dwg"
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



Foster Park North
2007 Tree
Condition
Assessment Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
TAN-2007

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Board of Park Commissioners
 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

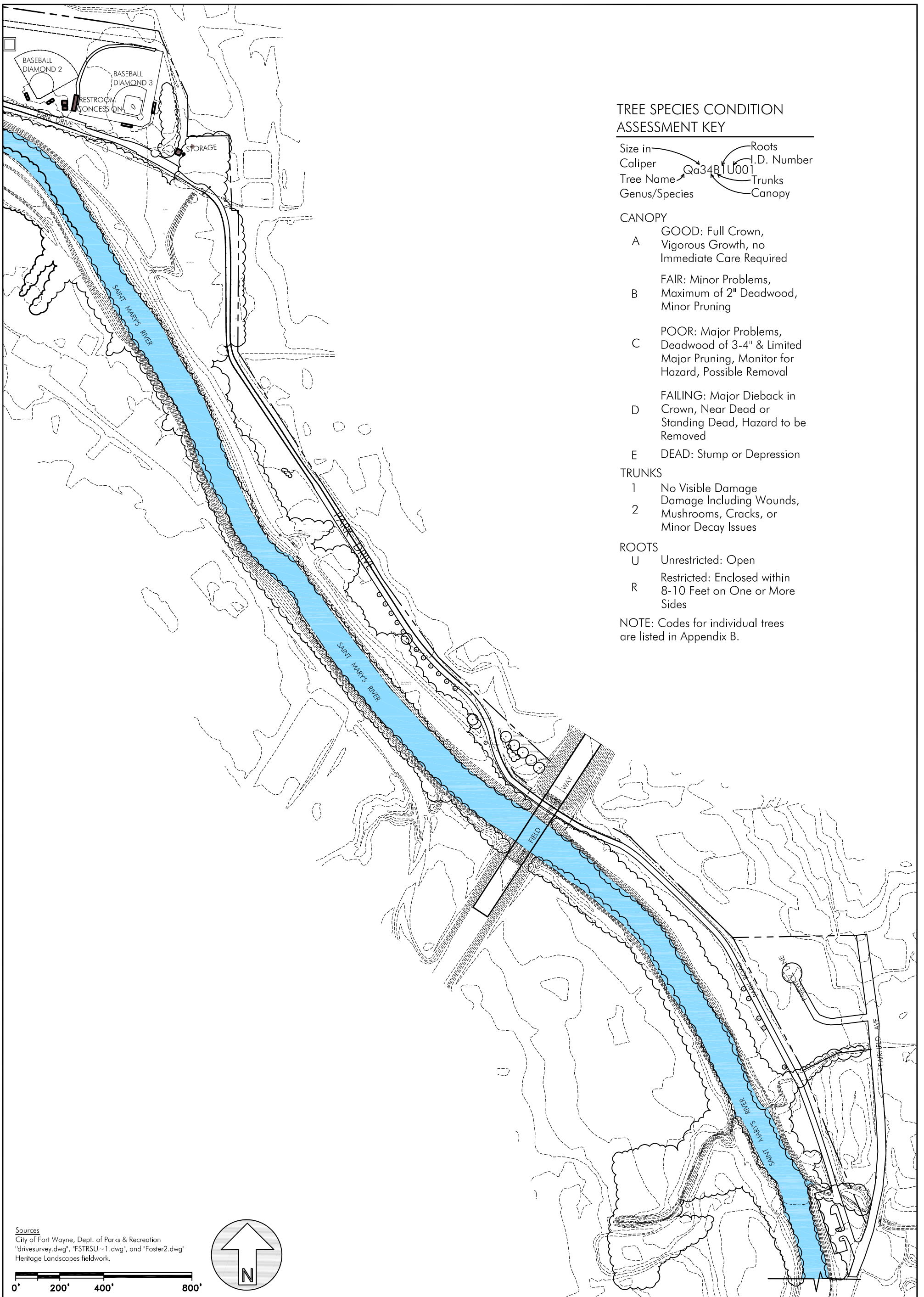
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FOSTER PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana





TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY

Size in Caliper → Qa34B1U001
 Tree Name → Qa34B1U001
 Genus/Species → Qa34B1U001

Roots I.D. Number → Qa34B1U001
 Trunks → Qa34B1U001
 Canopy → Qa34B1U001

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
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TRUNKS

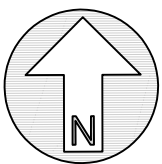
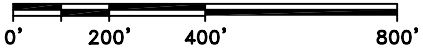
- 1 No Visible Damage
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ROOTS

- 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.

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 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation
 "drivesurvey.dwg", "FSTRSU-1.dwg", and "Foster2.dwg"
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



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**Foster Park South
 2007 Tree Condition
 Assessment Plan**

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
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 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

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Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



Chapter V: Foster 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 Foster Park today. Elements of landscape use, maintenance and management are explored. Today Foster Park affords a range of recreational opportunities within the park landscape and is principally used for its sports facilities, golf course, and walking trails. The use areas and park features accommodate active and educational uses with popular passive and social focus areas as well. 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. The aim of this chapter is to provide a relatively clear picture describing how effectively Foster Park functions, is cared for, and fulfills user needs and where the park may be falling short. Addressing the results of the Foster Park user survey, visual observations of park use, and an overview of current maintenance practices, this discussion contributes to subsequent analysis of the park landscape and treatment recommendations.

B. 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 Foster Park. The results were an important tool in learning about the park from the user's point of view. The Foster 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 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 Foster Park. A copy of the survey form and a tally of the findings are included as Appendix C. Coupled with the West Rudisill Boulevard survey, the Foster Park survey received a diverse group of responses. 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.

The survey was divided into four parts. First, demographic data was 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 comprised the final part of the survey about favorite areas of the park and suggestions for improvement. Heritage Landscapes used

FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

CHAPTER V: FOSTER PARK TODAY

four categories of recreation—active, passive, social, and educational—which organize the survey results and use observations.

A total of 98 people completed and returned the Foster Park survey and only 1 respondent reported never visiting Foster Park. Of the responses, 20 people (20%) said they use the park daily, 47 people (48%) use the park more than once a week, 20 people (20%) use the park a few times a month, and 9 people (9%) indicated that they use the park a few times a year. Park use is steady throughout all seasons, though winter months have the lowest use with only 59 users (60%). Use is higher in summer, fall and spring months with survey responses from 97 users (99%), 89 users (91%), and 93 users (95%), respectively.

The survey indicated that 57 users (58%) spend one to three hours at the park while 37 users (38%) stay in the park for one hour or less. Only one person (1%) responded that he or she spends more than three hours at Foster Park. A variety of transportation modes are utilized by park users to arrive at Foster Park. Seventy users (71%) said they walk, 58 respondents (59%) drive, and 53 users (54%) bike to the park. Another 14 people (14%) access the park via the Rivergreenway trail. The majority of Foster Park users live within walking distance of the park, which corresponds with the high percentage of park users walk or bike to the park. Thirteen park users (13%) live adjacent to the park, 34 users (35%) live within a five minute walk to the park, and 33 people (34%) live within a five to fifteen minute walk to the park. Only 20 users (20%) responded that they live outside of easy walking distance to Foster Park.

The highest percentage (74 people, 76%) of users comes to the park with a family member. Another 60 respondents (61%) indicated they come to the park alone, and 60 respondents (61%) also said they come to the park with a friend. People coming to Foster Park with a group accounted for only 10 respondents (10%) and those with a team included 8 respondents (8%).

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. Foster Park active recreational facilities include tennis and volleyball courts, a golf course, a playground, baseball diamonds, and running paths. The top active recreational activity enjoyed by survey respondents was bicycling with 48 reported users (49%). Other popular activities include golf (24 users, 25%), accessing the St. Mary's River (21 users, 21%), jogging/running (20 users, 20%), and using the playground (15 users, 15%). Other active recreational activities mentioned with fewer users were cross-country skiing (9 users, 9%), playing tennis (8 users 8%), playing soccer (6 users, 6%), and playing baseball/softball (6 users, 6%). In the open-ended section of the questionnaire, the lack of certain active recreation areas, such as basketball courts, were listed as suggested improvements.

FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

CHAPTER V: FOSTER PARK TODAY

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 enjoy 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. Gardens, pedestrian paths, open lawn areas, and the vegetated river edge provide areas for passive recreation in Foster Park. Judging from the survey responses, passive recreational activities are utilized by a large percentage of park users. The top three overall uses of the park as listed by survey respondents were leisure walking (70 users 71%), enjoying the gardens (68 users, 69%), and enjoying nature (66 users, 67%), which are all considered passive recreational activities. Other reported passive recreational pursuits included relaxation/socialization (40 users, 41%), dog walking (33 users, 34%), picnicking (27 users, 28%), and using a pavilion (26 users, 27%). Less popular passive activities and fewer survey responses were attending organized activities (17 users, 17%), visiting Lincoln log cabin (15 users, 15%), attending weddings or other ceremonies (12 users, 12%), watching sporting events (11 users, 11%), and using the dog park (8 users, 8%). Several park users noted the garden area as a valued park feature in addition to river access and the scenic woodland.

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 recreation, social recreation can take place within the broader landscape through friendly and polite contact with people of all classes as according to 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 soccer, participating in an educational program, or walking with a group of friends can be considered inclusive to several forms of recreation. Both passive and social recreational activities were cross-listed on the Foster 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 leisure walking (70 users 71%) and relaxation/socialization (40 users, 41%). Other social recreational pursuits include attending organized activities (17 users, 17%), attending weddings or other ceremonies (12 users, 12%), watching sporting events (11 users, 11%), and using the dog park (8 users, 8%).

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. Limited opportunities are available for

FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

CHAPTER V: FOSTER PARK TODAY

educational recreation at Foster Park. On the survey, attending organized activities may account for some educational recreation with 17 users (17%) participating.

Perceived User Conditional Assessments

As part of the survey, Foster 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, drives, parking lots, pedestrian walks, pavilions, restrooms, and signage. Users rated the overall condition of Foster Park as good. Additionally, 21% and 14% of survey respondents ranked the park as average and excellent, respectively. Those areas with the highest numbers of consistent rankings were the condition of plants (45 users, excellent), cleanliness/litter pick-up (57 users, good), condition of trees (50 users, good), general appearance (49 users, good), and condition of park walks (39 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. Foster Park contains four pavilions that are available to park users. As listed on the Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation website, Pavilion #1 is an open-air pavilion located east of the volleyball courts in the northern section of the park. This pavilion accommodates groups of over 300 and must be reserved prior to use. Pavilion #2 is another open-air pavilion that must be reserved to ensure availability. It is centrally located in the northern section of Foster Park, west of the tennis courts and east of the playground. Considerably smaller than Pavilion #1, this pavilion can accommodate up to 128 people at one. Both Pavilion #1 and #2 are available to rent May through October. The stone pavilion located in the riverfront woodland is not as widely used as Pavilions #1 and #2. It is available on a first come, first serve basis and can accommodate groups up to 100. The fourth pavilion in Foster Park is the Sears Pavilion, located in the northern park section in Indian Village. This pavilion is enclosed and heated, meeting a range of uses. The Sears Pavilion is available to rent year-round and must be reserved prior to use.

Park Programming

Although Foster Park does not offer formal park programs, several local groups and organizations host events in the park. Golf tournaments are held at golf courses throughout Fort Wayne, including at Foster Park. Tours that have been held at the park include the Pee Wee and the Junior Golf Tours. Local schools and recreation groups use the park landscape for cross-country meets. Organized volleyball and tennis events are also held in the park. In general, organized activities and park programming are limited at Foster Park. In the user survey, park users noted that more organized group activities should be established, such as neighborhood walking groups. Additional suggestions included offering summer youth programs and local festival events. The Foster Park Neighborhood Association is a valuable resource that may be able to promote park programming in the future.

FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER V: FOSTER PARK TODAY

C. FOSTER PARK VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Heritage Landscapes observed Foster Park from October 2006 through May 2007 in conjunction with documentation of existing park conditions and development of treatment proposals. 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 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 within the park, current uses strongly favor specific park facilities. While there are several user groups present, each utilizes a separate area of Foster Park. One of the most popular and valued park features is the former park drive, which is now used as a pedestrian and bicycle path, incorporating a section of the citywide Rivergreenway trail. Various users, including pedestrians, runners, bicyclists and roller-bladers use the 4-mile asphalt path, located along the eastern bank of the St. Mary's River. The Bridal Glen and garden area near the park entrance on Old Mill Road attract a distinct user group that enjoys the beautiful flower displays. Another popular park feature is the 18-hole golf course, which encompasses much of the central park landscape. Users of this facility concentrate within the course and make little use of other park features. The various sports field and courts are also heavily used by a range of people, including the general public, city recreational programs, and school teams.

During fieldwork Heritage Landscapes observed limited overlap among user groups and their recreational use areas. In spite of the fact that parking areas are located along park edges and pedestrian paths travel through or near several use areas, few shared spaces exist in Foster Park with each facility functioning independently. The varying conditions of parking areas and pedestrian paths entering the park from adjacent streets, and unclear connections between the eastern and western sections of Foster Park make connection to the park from nearby areas challenging. Foster Park is a popular destination for leisurely and fitness walking. Users who enjoy walking or jogging can use the Rivergreenway trail along the former park drive or the compacted earth trail through the woodland. Much of the woodland trail is in the St. Mary's River floodplain and is often inaccessible because of standing water. While some bicycling was observed using park drives the lack of marked bike lanes creates potential bike-vehicle conflicts, particularly at the park entrance and along the northern section of the park drive. Furthermore, links between the various use areas are limited, failing to provide opportunities for walking, biking, or exploration of different areas of the park. The informal parking organization and lack of clear pedestrian connections between use areas and facilities limits the overall functionality of Foster Park. The park currently has a strong neighborhood user base. The overall visitor experience at Foster Park could be enhanced by addressing current circulation issues.

Also observed was the existing character of the park landscape, particularly the woodland and St. Mary's River. Respondents to the user survey noted that the natural scenery of the park was an important asset. However, the relationship between the scenic, riverfront woodland and the broader park landscape has not been clearly defined. Additionally, because Foster Park functions as a series of separately used facilities, a unified park character has not emerged. The principal natural features of this section of Fort Wayne, its woodlands and St. Mary's River, influenced the original inception and

FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

CHAPTER V: FOSTER PARK TODAY

design of Foster Park. Today these features are highly valued and appreciated but are currently managed as secondary resources. Overall, the facilities at Foster Park are used by a range of Fort Wayne residents. 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.

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 Foster Park Golf Course and a horticulture crew staffs the garden area, the remainder of the park landscape is maintained by roving city 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 serves that facility and provides a friendly presence in the park, they do not have the resources to regularly maintain the entire park landscape. The available resources of the department limit the Foster Park maintenance efforts.

E. SUMMARY ISSUES, FOSTER PARK TODAY

The Foster Park user survey helped to identify how park visitors use and perceive the park. Observations and public comments aided in understanding park issues that can be summarized in four general categories—opportunities for recreation, improved circulation, condition of the woodland and other park vegetation, and maintenance.

Foster Park currently accommodates a broad range of recreational activities focused on the current landscape and facilities of the park. Primary uses are directed to individual facilities with few connections between park areas. The Rivergreenway trail that runs along the pedestrian park drive is a popular and valuable park feature. The linear path follows the eastern bank of the St. Mary's River and passes several active recreational facilities, including the tennis and volleyball courts and the baseball fields located at the southeast edge of the golf course. However, limited paths exist that provide users opportunities to explore the broader park landscape from the Rivergreenway trail. The park areas outside the central landscape are also not integrated into the overall park experience, specifically Indian Village, West Foster Fields, and East Foster Ball Fields. Improved pedestrian connections and clear vehicular access is needed to address this issue. Although park users noted that the overall appearance and condition of Foster Park is good, they also noted that there is 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 connections between use areas and improved river access. These issues were reiterated in park meetings.

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Overall improvements can enhance the range of park uses at Foster 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 basketball court. Park users would also like to see additional pedestrian paths at the park entrance. Currently, both vehicles and pedestrians enter the park near the northeast corner of the park on a shared drive. Informal gravel parking areas along the sides of the drive create potentially unsafe user conflicts between the vehicles and pedestrians/bicyclists. The circulation issues relate 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 woodland and user experience could be enhanced through better connections between the woodland trail, Rivergreenway trail and the active recreation areas along pedestrian only paths. Additional paths would also link active and passive use areas and create enhanced opportunities to integrate the various park features into a cohesive park experience. 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 park facilities largely function independently. Opportunities for enhanced recreation and better linkages are needed.

Educational uses could also be enhanced within Foster Park by interpreting park history, ecology and use through time as well as other themes. Currently, no interpretation or educational programs highlight the park landscape and its evolution. 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 Foster Park. The current primary entry drive, located along Old Mill Road does not exhibit a park-like character to visitors and passers-by. Further, the combined street frontages of Foster Park do not convey a unified park identity. Much of the street frontage is along Hartman Road, where a line of wooden bollards marks the park border and the golf course defines the eastern park edge. Upon entering the park, there is no clear sense of arrival. Informal secondary park entrances are located in Indian Village, at the West Foster Fields, East Foster Fields, and at the southern edge of the park at Fairfield Avenue. These entry points and parking areas discourage exploration of the park landscape as they primarily support use of directly adjacent park facilities. 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 should be actively discouraged.

Vegetation, park trees, and the condition of the woodland are important issues to address. The park was created in part because of the natural woodland and riverfront scenic quality. Park users identified the woodland as an important naturalistic feature of the park. While the overall grove remains, a plan to ensure the continued health and success of the woodland needs to be put in place. Much of the woodland understory is comprised of invasive species. Though efforts have begun to clear this unwanted vegetation, these efforts should continue into the future. Other park vegetation includes the garden area and the Bridal Glen, which are also a highly valued park features that attract many visitors. The more formal character of this area contrasts with the generally scenic and naturalistic park quality. Overall, both the woodland and the setting of the garden within the broader park landscape could be enhanced.

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Issues concerning Foster 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 reduced the amount of work carried out in park landscapes. 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. Additionally, the entrance garden area is staffed by a small horticulture crew, and a resident crew maintains the Foster Park Golf Course. No dedicated staff is available to maintain the rest of the Foster 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 Foster 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 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 Foster Park. Opportunities for enhanced use and maintenance of Foster 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, Foster Park serves as public space for city recreation and a scenic landscape valued for its natural resources and relationship to the winding St. Mary's River. It is a living reminder of the former upland forest 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: Foster Park Landscape Analysis

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Improvement of the Foster Park landscape began in 1912 and continued through the 1940s. The inception of the park in the early 20th century was encouraged by landscape architect and planner, George E. Kessler, who highlighted the potential for parkland along the open riverbanks throughout the city. Specifically, Kessler noted that creation of a park along the St. Mary's River southwest of the city core would likely spur residential development. Originally, the park encompassed 67 acres, defined by the curving riverbank and a scenic century-old woodland, bordered by undeveloped fields to the east. The park was expanded through sequential purchases and donations of adjacent land. Much of the new parkland was donated to the Park Board by Park Board President David N. Foster and his brother Samuel M. Foster. By the 1930s, the Foster Park landscape had grown to include 274 acres, encompassing the eastern banks of the St. Mary's River, the bordering woodland, and a large swath of open fields. Prior to improvement, the open character of the former fields made the creation of the first golf course in Fort Wayne easily achievable. By 1949, Foster Park included a range of active, passive and social recreation opportunities for neighborhood and city uses. In the subsequent years, the overall spatial organization remained intact while individual park features changed, principally through the reorganization of park circulation, the acquirement of additional lands, and the construction of new facilities. This descriptive narrative analyzes the level of continuity and change that has occurred in the Foster Park landscape since the end of the historic period in 1949 and enumerates the issues arising from both historic and current conditions.

Continuity, change, and contemporary issues are addressed in two parallel analysis processes. First overlay line drawings place the *Foster Park North 1949 Period Plan, PPN-1949* under the *Foster Park North 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, ECN-2007* and the *Foster Park South 1949 Period Plan, PPS-1949* under the *Foster Park South 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, ECS-2007* to create the *Foster Park North 1949-2007 Overlay Plan, OVPN* and the *Foster Park South 1949-2007 Overlay Plan, OVPS*, respectively. These plans highlight similarities and differences in the park and are used as graphic references for a discussion of continuity and change. Secondly, an analysis of park issues is presented, addressing the array of roles this park plays in the City of Fort Wayne and its neighborhoods. For this section, it is important to understand the park landscape evolution. Both continuity and change over time have shaped Foster Park since its purchase in 1912. A considerable degree of landscape character integrity is observed, particularly in the retention of the general spatial organization and individual features of the original park design, the substantial portion of the bordering woodland and open golf course and the continued presence of the park pavilions and tennis courts. However, changes have occurred particularly in the organization and function of the park drive. 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

VI.1

Heritage Landscapes

Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

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the *Foster Park North 1949-2007 Overlay Plan, OVPN* and the *Foster Park South 1949-2007 Overlay Plan, OVPS* as references, 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 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 references the analysis plans, *Foster Park North Analysis Plan, ANPN* and *Foster Park South Analysis Plan, ANPS*.

B. FOSTER PARK LANDSCAPE CONTINUITY & CHANGE

Comparison of the historic period, as-built park in 1949 and the existing park is shown on the *Foster Park North 1949-2007 Overlay Plan, OVPN* and the *Foster Park South 1949-2007 Overlay Plan, OVPS*. These drawings show a two-color line overlay of the previously presented plans (*PPN-1949, PPS-1949* and *ECN-2007, ECS-2007*) with black lines showing the existing condition and green lines showing the 1949 as-built park landscape. This overlay visually highlights which of the park features remain intact, are missing, or have been added since 1949. 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 six decades. Aspects of the existing park character remain intact and are altered from the 1949 character and features.

Park Spatial Definition & Access Analysis

Historically, the spatial relationship between the natural resources of the landscape defined the overall character and identity of Foster Park, specifically the St. Mary's River, the natural woodlands, and the open fields developed on the gently rolling landscape. The St. Mary's River sculpted a circuitous route through the southwestern neighborhoods of Fort Wayne. Located at a distinct curve along the riverbank, the Foster Park landscape was greatly influenced by the adjacent river. Historically, a natural upland forest lined the ridge line between the future Foster and McMillen Parks. By the early 20th century, only remnant woodland groves remained of the former forest. One such grove bordered the sinuous banks of the St. Mary's River within the grounds of Foster Park. Once the park was established, managed trails through the woodland provided access to the scenic river. The development of a scenic park drive, formal sports fields and picnic groves tucked within woodland clearings, a rolling golf course, and modest, rustic style structures further defined and augmented the designed naturalistic landscape character.

Today, the overall character of the park is altered from the 1949 character. Previously, Foster Park was defined by a cohesive, scenic park quality. The current character of the park landscape has become fragmented with each of the six Foster Park landscape areas conveying their own individual character and visual quality. Access to the St. Mary's River is difficult, both physically and visually; woodland vegetation growing on the river edge has become denser with invasive vegetation, obscuring views of the river. However, the two footbridges provide open views of the river. No clear access point remains to launch small boats, canoes, and kayaks into the river. The informal open

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fields along the western banks of the St. Mary's River have also been altered through the transition from open multi-use fields to smaller, separately defined single-use areas.

In addition to overall spatial definition, park perception and edge definition are also issues. The golf course landscape makes up the greatest amount of park frontage along Hartman Road. Users and passers-by associate the character of this area with that of the overall park character and identity. Compounding the issue of perception and edge definition are the limited connections between the east and west park areas across the St. Mary's River. While the parkland along the north and west river edge is included in Foster Park, it is difficult to move between these areas. The contrasting characters of each area do not convey a clear park edge or a unified park landscape. Furthermore, a portion of the westernmost park edge in Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields abuts commercial lots that front on Bluffton Road/State Road 1. 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.

Circulation through the park has also been altered. Access into the park remains as it did historically, via a drive entering from the northeast edge of park, along Old Mill Road. At this location, no readily visible sign marks the park entrance, nor does a unified system of signage aid in visitor wayfinding once inside the park. The entry drive runs east-west, separating the golf course from the river edge park landscape. The drive leads to a main parking lot, although informal gravel parking areas have developed along the edge of the drive. Historically, the drive continued south, following the eastern edge of the woodland and ultimately connecting with Hartman Road and Fairfield Avenue. In an effort to eliminate speeding and drug and alcohol abuse, the Parks Department removed a small section of the drive, terminating vehicular access west of the volleyball courts. The remaining park drive to the south is a popular park feature for walking, jogging, and biking that has been incorporated as part of the citywide Rivergreenway trail. Through pedestrian-only routes are extant within the interior of the park, the park entrance provides shared access to the park for cars, bicycles and pedestrians, which has the potential for hazardous conflicts between users.

In summary, changes in park character and interior circulation require consideration, guided by the historic character and features of Foster Park. The objectives of additional changes within Foster Park are to bolster historic character, promote better function, diversify park use, improve park perception, and enhance sustainability.

Landscape Area 1: Indian Village Analysis

Indian Village was first an independent park that served as a city campground and later open play fields. Users entered the Indian Village area along one of two short entry drives that converged at a small gravel parking lot off of Bluffton Road. Park structures were sited alongside the parking lot with an open field to the east. Woodland separated the northern parkland from the curving bank of the St. Mary's River. Today, the overall spatial arrangement remains intact, although has changed through the addition of a new playground, pedestrian paths, and street frontage tree plantings.

The adjacency of the Indian Village area to the central Foster Park landscape drew new users to the popular city park. Today, Indian Village has become more integrated into the Foster Park landscape

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as users utilize this northern park edge in addition to the central park landscape. Although a pedestrian footbridge connects the two areas, the connection is not clear as the bridge is located west of the main Indian Village use area, within a narrow strip of woodland.

In 1949, the park edge along Bluffton Road was primarily open with minimal trees between the two entry drives and in the area to the east. Today, the trees have matured, defining smaller shaded spaces at the park entrance. Rows of deciduous trees have been added to the east of the entry and along the drive. Ornamental trees have been planted in small groupings as well. Along either side of the short, looped pedestrian path, Kwanzan cherry trees enhance the park edge.

The areas that were used for the development of the pavilion and support buildings remain along the edges of the parking lot. Use of the area has been enhanced with the inclusion of a playground, located east of the Sears Pavilion. The pavilion remains as it did historically although the setting of this park feature has changed with the growth of surrounding trees.

This analysis of the Landscape Area 1: Indian Village indicates that overall current uses are based in both historic use and current community needs. Further, the original spatial organization remains evident today. The street frontage character has been altered through the growth and planting of deciduous and ornamental trees. Also, a public sidewalk provides a connection between the parkland and the neighborhood community to the north. Pedestrian access between Landscape Area 1 and the central park landscape, located across the St. Mary's River is an important issue to address. Viewsheds and visual relationships to the river are also important to address as views are blocked and limited to the naturalistic feature and to the rest of the park.

Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens Analysis

The Front Yard & Gardens area, located at the northeast park edge, largely retains its historic spatial organization. The river edge woodland continues to provide a scenic backdrop to the area and defines its northern edge. The park drive lines much of the southern boundary of the area, separating the park entrance from the golf course. The two entry drives that converge to form the main park drive have been realigned, creating a straighter alignment. The addition of two parking lots along the entry drive has altered the spatial arrangement around park facilities, decreasing the tree canopy at the western edge of the area. Historically, the park drive continued west and south, curving along the eastern edge of the woodland in Landscape Area 4. In an effort to assuage illegal and antisocial behavior in the park, much of the park drive has been limited to pedestrian use. A small portion of the drive was removed at the western edge of Landscape Area 2 to create a drive terminus at a parking lot. Other changes noted include the construction of a small handicapped accessible parking lot, hard-surfaced paths, and erection of a white post and rail fence along the southern edge of the park drive and the west edge of the new parking lot.

This area continues to function as the primary park entrance, particularly for vehicles with some pedestrian and bicycle traffic. This entrance also provides access to the Foster Park golf course and parking lot. The former, compacted earth trails along the northern edge of the area have largely been surfaced with asphalt, improving their functionality. Pedestrian and bicycle access has increased along the main park drive, though pedestrians and vehicles share the entry drive, creating a potentially hazardous conflict between user groups. Compounding this conflict are informal gravel

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parking areas along either side of the park drive. Park attendance is highest on the weekends, creating intense congestion for both vehicles and pedestrians at the park entrance.

North and south of the park entry drive, the formal garden beds have been altered since 1949. Many of the flower beds have been removed and the garden redesigned with more informal display beds. South of the park drive, the Bridal Glen was constructed in 1988. This park feature includes a winding brick path surrounded by mulched beds planted with a variety of showy, ornamental vegetation. The openness of this southern edge of Landscape Area 2 has decreased with maturing trees, scattered tree plantings and two small wooded groves that create a barrier between the public gardens and the golf course landscape. In spite of changes that have occurred, the Foster Park gardens remain one of the most valued and popular park features.

Landscape Area 2 also hosts diverse recreational opportunities as it did historically. In 1949, the area included tennis courts, walking trails, two pavilions, and open lawn areas used for informal play fields. Recreational use in this area has been improved and expanded over time. The three western tennis courts now function as volleyball courts and a playground is centrally located, between the tennis courts and western pavilion. Accessibility of the walking trails has been improved with asphalt surfacing. Also, the northern trail provides a connection north with the neighboring community. Farther into the park landscape, the trail connects with the Rivergreenway trail, which runs along the former park drive in Landscape Area 4. Passive and social recreational use in Landscape Area 2 could be improved with new picnic groves.

This analysis of Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens reveals that in spite of change to park features, the overall character and spatial organization remains somewhat intact. The woodland follows the curve of the St. Mary's River and remains in overall good health. To prevent future canopy loss and ensure its continued health, planning for tree renewal, care, and implementation is required. Park elements are set back from the park drive on the open, mown turf interspersed with striking deciduous trees. Use of the area has expanded with new recreation facilities. Changes to the park circulation patterns have resulted in congestion and user conflicts along the park drive. Informal gravel parking areas further complicate the issue.

Landscape Area 3: Golf Course Analysis

The Golf Course area, located through the central park landscape, encompasses a large portion of the Foster Park landscape. Hartman Road defines its entire eastern boundary. Wooden bollards delineate the east edge of the park, obstructing vehicular access to the golf course turf. Overall, the spatial organization of this area remains as it did historically, defined by the mown turf ground plane and gently undulating terrain scattered with trees. However, maturing trees have naturally enclosed the area, affecting the overall spatial definition.

The primary use as the golf course remains as it did historically while course facilities have expanded since 1949. The 18-hole golf course remains in its historic location, while the golf clubhouse was altered in 1955 and rebuilt in the early 1960s after it burned. The existing clubhouse is sited in the same location as the original golf clubhouse. Three additional structures have been added to the Golf Course landscape as well. Located along the southern edge of the parking lot, a shed and general maintenance workshop support the popular golf course. The maintenance shop is a concrete block

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structure that is visually prominent from other areas of the park. A second maintenance building is located in the southern portion of the golf course, near a restroom dating to the 1940s. The private residences and associated outbuildings that remained on the eastern edge of the golf course in 1949 have since been removed, eliminating the last privately owned lands within Foster Park.

Circulation in this landscape area has been altered to accommodate more vehicles and golf carts. The parking lot at the northern edge of the golf course has been expanded and paved. In order to construct the new lot, the trees that lined the east, south, and west edges of the parking lot were removed. A small grove of black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and American elm (*Ulmus americana*) lines the southern parking lot edge. A row of recently planted cypress (*Chamaecyparis* species) borders the lot to the west. The gravel drive that linked the private residences from Hartman Road with the main park drive has been removed with the exception of the southern portion. Today, this paved drive provides park staff access to the southern maintenance building and parking area.

While the overall spatial organization of Landscape Area 3 remains largely as it did during the historic period, changes have occurred that alter the character of the area. Recent changes primarily include the addition of plantings, which will affect the spatial organization as plants mature. The distinct rows of trees that grew alongside course holes have also been altered. Trees within the rows have naturally declined and new trees were planted in a randomly dispersed pattern. The character of the trees throughout the Golf Course area include a range of canopy and flowering trees typical of those planted throughout the primary period of park improvements.

In summary, the changes in circulation and vegetation have altered the historic use and spatial definition of Landscape Area 3. Opportunities to develop the golf course landscape in a character more comparable with the scenic designed quality of the greater Foster Park landscape should be explored. The character of the Golf Course area is particularly important because it encompasses a large portion of the park street frontage. Thus, the character and identity of this area affects perceived character and identity of the broader park landscape. Furthermore, 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 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive Analysis

The impressive natural landscape features that typify the character of Foster Park are largely included in the River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area. The area follows the east bank of the river, defining the north and west boundaries to the park along the St. Mary's River, extending east to include the woodland, park drive, walking trails, and stone pavilion. With the natural woodland canopy and the sinuous riverbank, Landscape Area 4 provides the most visually striking landscape area in Foster Park. Overall, the extent of the woodland remains as it did historically and the general health of the trees is good. Today, this area retains a high degree of historic character although altered over time by the continued growth of vegetation in some areas, including surrounding the stone pavilion and picnic grove. This vegetative growth diminishes the presence of the river, blocking it from view.

The shift in use of the main park drive has also impacted the character of Landscape Area 4. Historically, vehicles could enter Foster Park via the main northeast entrance at Old Mill Road or

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through a secondary entrance at the southern end of Hartman Road. In the 1970s, park traffic patterns were altered when illegal and antisocial behavior, particularly cruising and speeding, became increasing park problems. Nearly the entire park drive was restricted from vehicular use, allowing pedestrian and bicycle access only. The exception was the northern portion of drive located in Landscape Area 2. A small portion of the park drive was removed between the two landscape areas, disconnecting the former continuous drive. Today, the park drive continues to line the eastern edge of the woodlands, mimicking the curving path of the St. Mary's River. The drive has been incorporated into the southern section of the Rivergreenway, a 20-mile recreation trail that runs through Fort Wayne. Fitness stops have been placed alongside the trail, encouraging engagement in the landscape. The park drive, which was once valued as a scenic vehicular route, now functions as a popular feature for pedestrian users.

The southern end of Landscape Area 4 historically included minimal park features. The park drive continued through this portion of Foster Park, providing vehicular access from the southern neighborhoods. The woodland varied in width along the western edge of the drive, but created a continuous green border between the drive and the St. Mary's River. A row of pin oak was planted along either side of the drive, enhancing the scenic park-like quality of the drive and the southern park entrance. Today, the woodland and the drive remain, although vehicles are restricted from this section of the drive. A few trees from the pin oak plantings remain, although it no longer reads as a cohesive, street edge planting. The Rivergreenway trail enters Foster Park from this southernmost point.

The woodland clearing around the stone pavilion is extant today, though use of this naturalistic park area has changed. The nearby picnic grove has become a seldom used feature, and most of the small, informal picnic groves have been removed. Frequent flooding throughout the grove and around the building is another factor limiting use. Instead, this area acts as a back door to the Foster Park landscape to access the sports facilities in Landscape Area 5 and use the small footbridge. Additionally, the deteriorated condition of the stone pavilion and the limited use it receives creates a perceived park safety issue.

Many of the original park features that were temporary in nature have also been removed from Landscape Area 4. This includes most prominently, the picnic areas scattered throughout the woodland, the small playground area, and a number of wood-frame structures, including the wading pool and bathhouse. The original locations of these features remain unknown. However, the natural features in Landscape Area 4 continue to embody the overall scenic quality of Foster Park even though a number of recreational facilities in the area did not endure over time.

In summary, the analysis of change in Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive area indicates that use of the park has evolved over time with a greater contemporary demand for walking and biking facilities. Landscape Area 4 includes a well-used and highly valued community resource: a connection to the Rivergreenway trail. This trail accommodates walking, running, bicycling, and many other non-vehicular pursuits. To enhance the user experience of Landscape Area 4, clear connections to other park areas need to be addressed. Neither the original park design nor subsequent changes to the circulation routes have addressed this issue. The relationship between the active use areas, the woodland, and the St. Mary's River are issues that need to be addressed through appropriate planning and stewardship measures that will guide future management of the area.

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Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields Analysis

The West Foster Fields area is one of the two landscape areas located on the western bank of the St. Mary's River, separated from the central park landscape. This area was not part of Foster Park during the historic period and is the most recent addition to the park landscape, acquired in 1982. Up until its inclusion in the park boundaries, this 22-acre tract was characterized by open fields with a woodland border along the river edge that was likely operated as part of a nearby farm. Much of the area was a field characterized by the cropland and gentle slopes comparable in topographic quality to the character of the open golf course within the park landscape. The property primarily fronts Bluffton Road / State Road 1 with its southwestern edge along on Winchester Road. The southern edge abuts private residential lands. A cluster of commercial development limits the park frontage on Bluffton Road / State Road 1.

Since acquisition of this area 25 years ago, it has been improved largely to accommodate sports fields, which historically have been located along the park fringes. Spatially, this landscape area is divided into small, more defined areas by narrow woodland, extending west from the river edge. A softball field is located at the southern edge of the area. A narrow extension of the woodland creates a natural barrier between the public parkland and the neighboring residences. North of the softball field is Pawster Park, a popular dog park used by city residents. Another section of woodland north of the dog park creates a sense of enclosure for these southern facilities. North of this are three soccer fields that are used by sports teams and groups throughout Fort Wayne. A parking lot is sited between the fields and provides access to the adjacent recreation fields and a footbridge, which brings park users across the river into Landscape Area 4.

North of the soccer fields, Fairfield Ditch runs east-west and creates a physical barrier, making connections in Landscape Area 5 challenging. The community gardens are located north of Fairfield Ditch and are bordered to the north by commercial development. Overall, the community gardens do not evoke a character comparable with the rest of Foster Park. Because of its adjacency to the commercial strip and the physical separation from the sports fields, the community gardens are not integrated with the surrounding parkland. Further, access to the community gardens from other park areas is limited. Landscape Area 5 continues north along the St. Mary's River and includes a stretch of woodland along a steep embankment that separates the river edge from the adjacent city street. A pedestrian path through the woodland provides access to the northern footbridge.

Because Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields was not included in the park boundaries in 1949, the change that has occurred within the area since 1949 cannot be thoroughly analyzed. Planning for future improvements to this area is important. Currently, this area does not present a character comparable with the overall character and quality of Foster Park. Because this area makes up a portion of the park frontage on Bluffton Road, its overall appearance and quality is important to the continued use of Foster Park. Inclusion of more scenic park features, such as expanded woodland and street tree plantings, is needed.

Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields Analysis

The East Foster Ball Fields area is one of the smallest landscape areas, located at the southeast corner of the Golf Course area. Hartman Road defines the western border of this area while private

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residences lie to the north and east. Narrow woodlands separate the parkland from the private yards. To the south, the area is bounded by Landscape Area 4 and the park drive. A compacted earth and gravel flood access road runs along the northern and eastern edges. Today, Landscape Area 6 continues to provide active recreational opportunities in Foster Park. The overall spatial character of the area is defined by open lawn and active sports facilities. The spatial definition has been somewhat altered through the installation of tall, chain-link fencing and small support structures alongside the ball fields.

Active recreational facilities have been located in Landscape Area 6 since 1949. Originally, the area included two informal football fields that overlapped a small ball field. A driving range used in association with the golf course was located at the western edge of the area and included a small shelter. None of these sports facilities remain today, but instead, the area encompasses baseball fields. A large field includes much of the eastern half of the area while two smaller fields are to the west. A smaller field, likely a practice field, is located north of the two western fields. Over time, enhancements to the recreational fields have created formalized ball fields, with few fields for casual play. Open views through the area are partially obscured by fencing that lines the perimeter of the three primary fields. Support structures include dugouts, a restroom and chain-link enclosure that are likely used as batting and pitching practice cages.

The main park drive continues to define the southern edge of Landscape Area 6. Historically, a row of pin oak trees along the park drive extended into the area. Since 1949, many of these trees have been removed, altering the spatial relationship between this area and the adjacent Landscape Area 6. The bordering woodland to the north and east, however, defines a character in this area comparable to that found throughout Foster Park, where the riverfront woodland creates a dramatic, natural backdrop for the various park features and use areas. Circulation in Landscape Area 6 is limited. Small gravel parking areas have been laid out along the northern edge of the park drive and the eastern edge of Hartman Road. No pedestrian paths exist in this area, although the Rivergreenway runs along the park drive south of the ball fields.

The analysis of Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields area outlines several individual changes that have taken place over time. Overall, these changes enhanced the use and quality of the active recreation facilities at the park. Improvements to park facilities illustrate that the overall demand for recreational facilities, particularly active sports fields, has increased as the Foster Park neighborhood continues to grow. Because Landscape Area 6 is located at the edge of Foster Park and Hartman Road separates this area from much of the park landscape, it is important to provide clear connections to this area. Further, integrating this area into the overall park identity will help convey a clear park character to park users and passers-by.

C. FOSTER PARK LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF ISSUES

As Heritage Landscapes studied Foster 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 Foster Park, Heritage Landscapes found it useful to develop a larger context of park

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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 *ANPN* and *ANPS* plans, 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. The relationship between Foster Park and the St. Mary's River creates an intimate link between the park and other resources throughout Fort Wayne. The park forms the western edge of the core urban park system. Today the highly-used Rivergreenway Trail connects areas north and south of the park. Two footbridges lead from the trail and link eastern and western portions of Foster Park. Although much of the park linkages are appreciated by visitors, the sidewalk along Bluffton Road from West Foster Park north to Indian Village Park can be improved.
- *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. Foster Park is important as an asset to the broader Fort Wayne recreational community, drawing visitors from the greater Fort Wayne metropolitan area as well as from the surrounding neighborhoods. Foster Park offers city linkages; access to the scenic St. Mary's River; a large urban green space; unique gardens; and a range of recreational opportunities. These appreciated features contribute to the overall civic and community value of Foster Park.
- *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 Foster Park landscape will require strong partnerships. An example of a current citizen effort includes the young tree plantings by the Great Tree Canopy Comeback. The current community support for Foster Park, primarily represented by the Foster Park Neighborhood Association, makes the park an ideal place to launch public-private partnership initiatives. 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. The range of facilities and unique layout of Foster Park allow for diverse uses and memorable user experiences. While many features of the park provide high quality facilities, others are in poor condition. For example, the pedestrian path system is in generally good condition and

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well used, but it is also incomplete particularly around West Foster Fields. Also, while active recreational facilities such as Pawster Park and the Golf Course are very popular, other recreational opportunities are less pronounced such as picnicking in groves. The river is a signature feature of Foster Park and additional river views and access could be enhanced. A wide range of uses are concentrated near the park entrance. Because most of the park is devoted to active recreation, passive activities such as enjoying nature and picnicking, and park interpretation have not been addressed.

- *Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation.* This category considers the legacy of parks inherited from previous generations, 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. The most distinct and notable features of Foster Park are its relationship to the St. Mary's River, the elaborate flower gardens, the arrangement of woodland areas, the managed aesthetic of the golf course, and constructed features. Particular trees of interest include the grand old sycamore trees along the river and the oak grove near the deteriorating stone pavilion (Pavilion #3). In addition to the historic pavilion, other structures of note include the historic suspension bridge and the Lincoln log cabin. Opportunities exist throughout the park to preserve and interpret these unique features.
- *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 Foster Park to implement such practices into the overall maintenance and future development of the park. Several sustainability and stewardship issues are present at the park today. Foster Park is a designed scenic landscape with a golf course of rolling hills and a narrow riparian woodland along the St. Mary's River. The woodland is in mixed condition with some good quality native communities and other areas of scoured soils and invasive vegetation. In the southern areas of the park along the Rivergreenway, several acres of mown turf have the potential to be transformed into wildflower plantings and meadow to reduce maintenance demands.
- *Functionality, Maintenance & Safety.* This category includes basic functionalities, park maintenance, needed services, public safety, and security and perceived security. The intense concentration of users at the Foster Park entrance creates user conflicts and issues to improve optimum functionality. The main entrance from Old Mill Road creates a situation where golfers, garden enthusiasts, children on bicycles, and pedestrians vie for space on the entrance drive and in the parking lots. Existing trails are not adequate to accommodate the demand for pedestrian passage through the area. While the majority of the park is well maintained, certain woodland trails and the area near the suspension bridge convey feelings of neglect and elicit safety concerns from visitors.

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 the *Foster Park North Analysis Plan, ANPN* and the *Foster Park South Analysis Plan, ANPS* and are described in

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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

Foster Park has a number of issues related to linkages and integration with city streets and walks. The Rivergreenway is a 20-mile recreational trail that follows the banks of the St. Mary's, St. Joseph, and Maumee Rivers. The Rivergreenway not only provides an outlet for active recreation throughout the city, but it also provides an important connection and route between neighborhoods and other city resources, particularly public parks. Foster Park is located along the St. Mary's River Pathway, a southern section of the Rivergreenway. The trail continues north and south of Foster Park, linking the outlying neighborhoods. Foster Park provides a popular embarkation point for Rivergreenway users. At the southern edge of Foster Park, a small parking lot serves as an informal starting point for pedestrians and bicyclists traveling north along the trail.

Foster Park is located in close proximity to a number of other city parks and resources including Weisser and McMillen Parks and Rudisill Boulevard. However, no clear connections exist between Foster Park and these nearby resources. The western terminus of Rudisill Boulevard is located near the park entrance, at the northeast edge of Foster Park. 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. The park entrance itself does not include designated pedestrian or bicycle paths forcing all users share the busy entry drive. Many park users noted that they live within easy walking distance of Foster Park and enjoy being able to access such a beautiful parkland from their homes. However, the limited safe connections provided between the park and busy roadways, such as Rudisill Boulevard, limit pedestrian access to the park. The park landscape is not currently integrated into the existing city system of parks and boulevards. These connections as well as pedestrian circulation within the park can be improved for better access and visitor experience.

Circulation within the park is an issue as well. The Rivergreenway is a popular pedestrian and bicycle path through Foster Park. However, connections between park use areas have not been as well defined. The limited circulation does not adequately provide connections between various use areas, discouraging visitors from exploring new areas of the park landscape. Furthermore, specific use areas also lack formal paths, notably including the West Foster Fields area, which has no pathways to access the sports fields or the community garden plots. In addition, the connection between park areas located on opposite banks of the St. Mary's River is an important issue to address. While two footbridges allow park users to cross the river to enter various areas of Foster Park, access to these bridges is obscured by the adjacent woodland and frequent flooding. In particular, the northern footbridge was constructed to provide access between Indian Village and the central park landscape. However, the footbridge is not evident from Indian Village. Park users must walk along a narrow path parallel to Bluffton Road and through the river edge woodland to reach the steel and concrete bridge. This path provides an important connection within the park landscape; however, it does not convey a welcoming park-like character and does not adequately accommodate several pedestrians.

Aside from the physical connectivity concerns facing Foster Park, the park frontages do not display a unified park-like character. The issue of park frontage and edge definition is particularly important on Hartman and Bluffton Roads, which are main thoroughfares through the neighborhood. Each of

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the six landscape areas that define Foster Park fronts a public street and each conveys a different park character and identity. Overall, Foster Park is perceived as a scenic park embodying the natural beauty of Fort Wayne. However, this scenic landscape quality is not readily evident from the street frontages surrounding the park. With few connections to pedestrian or shared bicycle pathways within the broader neighborhood and no street tree edge definition, the overall character of Foster Park is not strongly conveyed along its various street frontages. Signs located along the perimeter of the park are limited and primarily call attention to the golf course. While the golf course is a widely used, valuable city resource, its dominating character has an impact on overall park identity and use.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANPN* and *ANPS*:

- A1. Rivergreenway trail connects park to city neighborhoods
- A2. South parking lot provides access point for Rivergreenway trail
- A3. Two bridges connect east and west park areas
- A4. Bluffton Road path is narrow and unattractive
- A5. Pedestrian connections to Rudisill Boulevard are not clear

Foster 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 and bicycle pathways. Additionally, the park relationship to the Rivergreenway trail should be enhanced to serve as a valuable access point for the park. Access to the park is difficult for non-vehicular movement and park frontage does not create a unified park-like character, particularly along the golf course edge on Hartman Road. In order for Foster Park to provide optimal recreational opportunities for its user base, better access and connections with other city resources are 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

Foster Park offers abundant and diverse recreational opportunities. Visitors engage in golf, tennis, baseball, soccer, volleyball, walking, dog walking, biking, and picnicking. Passive and active recreation activities are popular pursuits along the Rivergreenway trail; the inclusion of distance markers along the trail would enhance visitor experience. The Rivergreenway also offers views and access to the St. Mary's River. The relationship between the parkland and the river is an important asset for Foster Park. Active engagement with the river should be included in park activities. Currently, a small boat launch is provided along the river edge, although access and connections to the launch are not clear.

The four historic and contemporary types of recreation that occur within Foster Park include active or exertive, passive, social or gregarious, and educational or interpretive. As discussed previously, modes of recreation can overlap with each other. For example, an activity such as picnicking is both social and passive. While the existing park facilities can accommodate picnicking and other passive uses, few instances of such use were observed.

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Limited connections between use areas in Foster Park fail to create an integrated park experience. Although the Rivergreenway is a popular park feature for walking, running, and bicycling, the overall pedestrian network through Foster Park is incomplete. In spite of the popularity of the western park features, such as the sports fields, Pawster Park, and the community gardens, virtually no pedestrian paths are located in the West Foster Fields area. Further, because of the location of the community garden plots tucked between Fairfield Ditch and the commercial development, it is unclear to passers-by that this feature is part of Foster Park. Connections to this western parkland are important because it is already separated from the central park landscape by the St. Mary's River. By providing clear pedestrian routes that present a park-like quality, a more comprehensive, unified park character can be created.

Facility-based use is a prime motivating factor for park use, specifically with the popular golf course, Rivergreenway trail, sports fields, and formal gardens. The golf course is one of the most-widely used park features, drawing a specific user base to the sprawling parkland. Although the golf course is a popular park feature, in general golfers do not utilize other features of the riverfront park. In spite of the individual user groups, no physical separation of groups has been addressed at the park entrance. Congestion at the park entry drive is an issue that concerns many park users, particularly pedestrians entering the park from adjacent roads. The location of the golf course parking lot along the southern edge of the drive increases traffic and user conflicts along this northern park edge. In addition to golf course access, the fact that much of the Foster Park landscape is composed of the course is another issue. This means that the character of the golf course plays an important role in the perceived character of the broader park landscape.

Social or gregarious recreation opportunities in Foster Park include watching sporting events, picnicking, and gathering at the pavilions. The three open-air pavilions and the enclosed Sears Pavilion at Indian Village are utilized to varying degrees, and their general conditions and settings within the park vary as well. In particular, the stone pavilion today appears neglected and abandoned, discouraging social use of the rustic style building. The setting of the stone pavilion historically included a popular picnic grove. In addition, informal picnic areas were interspersed throughout the woodland, providing scenic areas for park users to rest, socialize, and picnic along the river edge. Today, many of these picnic groves have been removed and the area is frequently flooded by the adjacent river, limiting this historic passive park activity. Educational and interpretive activities or programs that use the history and natural ecology of Foster Park as the subject are also limited. Educational and passive recreational opportunities could be greatly enhanced.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANPN* and *ANPS*:

- B1. Diverse active, passive, and social recreation opportunities
- B2. Rivergreenway is well-used for walking, running, biking; Distance markers are missing
- B3. Rivergreenway provides some river views/access
- B4. Foster front yard area has intense, conflicting uses, parking throughout; Lacks scenic character
- B5. Picnic areas and groves are limited
- B6. Golf course is well-used and dominates landscape
- B7. Diverse active sports fields and courts include soccer, softball, baseball, tennis, and volleyball

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- B8. Historic pavilions provide social gathering space
- B9. Pawster Park is a successful dog park
- B10. Pedestrian path system incomplete and degrades user experience
- B11. West Foster pedestrian connections are lacking
- B12. Community garden area is unattractive and disconnected, lacks paths and amenities
- B13. Small boat launch location along river is unclear

Foster 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 currently exist for passive and educational recreation. The Rivergreenway is a valued park feature that accommodates both active pursuits, such as running and biking, and passive activities like leisure walking. Other popular facilities include the 18-hole golf course and the Bridal Glen and garden area. These park features draw a unique user base to the park, although overall passive use and neighborhood access is lacking. While the Rivergreenway is popular for walking and running, current circulation does not adequately support non-vehicular movement throughout the park. The golf course encompasses the majority 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. User conflicts at Foster Park, specifically along the park entry drive, are important issues to resolve not just to enhance user experience, but to address safety as well. Improved circulation and pedestrian paths are needed. Providing a golf course entrance that is separated from the main park entrance may help alleviate some of the congestion and user conflicts along the park drive.

C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation

The original layout of Foster Park utilized the scenic natural landscape, respecting the spatial relationships between the curving riverbank, the wooded groves, and the gently rolling slopes and open fields, creating a scenic, neighborhood park character. Over the past six decades, Foster Park has been incrementally improved without a clear vision of overall park character. While the park landscape once conveyed a scenic, naturalistic character throughout the landscape with a strong relationship to the adjacent river, today each area of the park reflects its own character. The woodland and river edge area remains scenic with its views of the river and shaded walking trails shaded by striking, old trees. However, views to the river and between the east and west halves of the park are limited, mostly blocked by self-sown riparian vegetation. In contrast, the floral gardens at the park entrance embody a formal, designed landscape quality. The golf course includes a number of original trees while flowering trees provide additional character. Although the pastoral quality of the golf course nicely compliments the scenic river edge, this central portion of Foster Park is restricted to golfers, limiting use and appreciation of this section of parkland.

The character of those sections of Foster Park located along the opposite bank of the St. Mary's River is particularly important. The river creates a physical barrier between the east and west sections of Foster Park, thus definition of a unified park character throughout would enhance park edge definition and awareness of the park landscape. Furthermore, vegetation along the river bank diminishes the quality of the visual relationship, blocking views to the scenic river and east and west sections of the park. The Indian Village area conveys a distinct park character with street edge tree plantings, clusters of flowering trees, and open play field. However, a visually cohesive character

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between this northern park edge and the rest of Foster Park has not been achieved. Limited views between the east and west parklands also impact understanding of the Foster Park landscape as a whole. If park users can readily see additional parkland across the river, it encourages diverse use of Foster Park and further exploration of the park landscape.

Foster Park is a unique and valued park in Fort Wayne. Several of the original park features that contributed to the scenic quality of Foster Park remain in the landscape today. The stone pavilion was once a popular picnic spot. Today, striking natural woodlands continue to create a scenic setting for the pavilion while the building itself is deteriorated. Access to this unique park feature is difficult and its use has been impacted by the removal of the nearby picnic grove. Another original park feature important to the continued success of the park is the stone and concrete footbridge, constructed to provide pedestrian connections between Indian Village and Foster Park. Today, the bridge has become degraded. Access to the bridge is unclear as it is located in a narrow strip of woodland, west of Indian Village. The Lincoln log cabin also remains as an original Foster Park feature. The cabin was relocated to its current location near the park entrance in 1936 to improve accessibility to the popular park attraction. Today, the log cabin is not as widely used. These original park features offer valuable insight into the former character of Foster Park as experienced by visitors during the early and mid-20th century. Interpretation of these unique park features has not been undertaken.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANPN* and *ANPS*:

- C1. St. Mary's River provides a scenic park setting
- C2. Gardens at north entrance provide floral beauty
- C3. Grand old sycamores grow along river
- C4. Impressive oak grove and rich woodland around stone pavilion
- C5. Indian Village Park includes rows of linden, honeylocust, and clusters of flowering trees
- C6. Stone Pavilion is unique, but deteriorated, underutilized, and hard to access
- C7. Pastoral, rolling landscape restricted to golfers
- C8. Views lacking between east and west Foster Park
- C9. Historical suspension bridge is degraded
- C10. Lincoln cabin offers interpretive opportunities
- C11. Tree groves on golf course provide character
- C12. Some grand old trees remain on golf course

Over the course of the last six decades, Foster Park has been incrementally developed with new recreational facilities. The various recreation features have created a strong draw to the park, making Foster Park a valuable element in the Fort Wayne park system. The incremental improvement of the park has resulted in an altered park character with little integration of new park features into the existing park character, particularly the sports fields located at the park edges. Each area of Foster Park offers important recreational opportunities. However, a unified park character has not been carried through the park landscape. Because the St. Mary's River physically divides Foster Park, clear definition of a scenic park character must be a fundamental part of park renewal. In order to recapture and augment the important park character, a comprehensive vision for the future of the park is essential. It is important that this vision for future improvement protects, enhances, and interprets the features unique to Foster Park.

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D. Sustainability & Stewardship

In Foster Park, the St. Mary's River and the remnant woodland that lines the river edge are valuable and scenic natural resources. Although the woodland appears to be in generally good health, over time the quality of the natural woodland has changed. The woodland is particularly narrow along the riverbank and frequent flooding impacts the understory soil. Further, regeneration is limited. Currently, significant acreage of the park is managed as mown turf. Portions of the woodland understory are 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. Areas of the woodland not managed with a mown turf understory exhibit invasive vegetation growth.

New park facilities have been developed and older park features improved in recent years. While they have become popular and valuable park assets, they do not incorporate sustainable design practices. Several of facilities ultimately increase the pollution levels produced within the park landscape as green practices have not been considered in new and rehabilitated park structures. However, Foster Park is not completely devoid of sustainable practices. Typical golf course maintenance often includes application of fertilizers and other environmentally hazardous materials. At Foster Park however, maintenance of the golf course include Integrate Pest Management, which limits the negative impacts on the surrounding environment.

Compounding issues of sustainability and stewardship is the lack of on-site stormwater management. 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. Currently, stormwater flows over the gently sloping park topography and runs into the St. Mary's River. This impacts the condition and quality of the water and riverbank. Erosion along the river edge is evident. This includes the portions of the river edge lined with the CCC-era stone and mortar retaining walls that provide visual interest along the riverbank. Currently, the walls are in relatively poor condition and are deteriorating.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANPN* and *ANPS*:

- D1. Narrow riparian woodland along river
- D2. Riparian woodland floods and scours soils; debris present along river
- D3. Some invasive vegetation
- D4. CCC-Era river edge walls are deteriorated
- D5. Riverbank erosion is occurring
- D6. Pavilion woods provide habitat for native wildflowers and wildlife
- D7. Golf course maintenance utilizes Integrated Pest Management/Best Practices
- D8. Acres of closely mown turf have potential for meadow
- D9. Green, sustainable design not considered in new and rehabilitated buildings
- D10. No on-site stormwater management

The formal recreational facilities of Foster Park are highly valued by park users. However, to ensure the continued success of Foster Park into the future, sustainable practices need to be implemented.

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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 natural resources found within the park, such as the woodland and St. Mary's River, need to be identified in a way that is understandable and accessible to the public. Regeneration of the woodland as well as managed care of the existing trees needs to be fully addressed. Areas of the woodland, particularly around the stone pavilion, provide habitat for wildlife and native wildflowers. This valuable habitat can be increased and enhanced by converting park acreage managed as mown turf into native grass meadows. Upgrading associated park features, such as picnic areas, will foster further appreciation for these impressive natural features.

E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety

In spite of the widespread use of Foster Park, functionality issues persist. A prominent issue is the condition of the park entrance from Old Mill Road. This main park entry drive provides access for all park users, including vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians. Because vehicular traffic is restricted from other park areas and the main parking lots are located along this northern park edge, the drive accommodates a large volume of traffic. The park lacks pedestrian entrances, instead focusing primarily on vehicular movement. This has resulted in a user conflict between vehicles and pedestrians along the northern park drive. The informal arrangement of gravel parking areas long the drive further compounds the issue. Adding to the congested entry conditions are golfers using the Foster Park golf course. Golfers enter from the main park entry drive and park in a large, asphalt parking lot located south of the drive.

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. Although the Rivergreenway is a well-used park feature, pedestrian connections between use areas have not been provided. Another conflict occurs along the golf course edge, which abuts the park drive that functions as a section of the Rivergreenway. Without a clear delineation of this western golf course edge, park users on the Rivergreenway trail may inadvertently enter the golf course landscape.

Many of the park features outside the central park landscape exhibit issues limiting optimal park functionality. Physical and visual connections between the east and west portions of Foster Park are obscure. Two footbridges cross the St. Mary's River, providing access between the two sections of parkland. However, the bridges themselves are not readily apparent in the landscape. Views of the bridges and into the park landscape from the bridges needs to be improved. Another area of Foster Park that displays functionality issues is the community garden area, which does not appear as a cohesive part of the overall park landscape. It is physically separated not only by the St. Mary's River but by the Fairfield Ditch as well. The garden area itself has no formal definition of space and the lack of amenities limits community use. In addition, the community garden area has no associated parking area. Combined with the lack of pedestrian paths, limited parking makes accessing the community gardens difficult.

Maintenance for the park facilities, including the grounds, is the responsibility of the city of Fort Wayne. Although the Foster Park golf course has a resident maintenance staff and the garden area has a small horticulture staff, currently no dedicated crew maintains the larger park landscape.

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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 Foster Park are located within the golf course landscape and are in need of an upgrade.

Frequent flooding is an important concern at Foster Park. Park areas along the river edge are susceptible to standing water and flooding, which degrades the natural woodland and limits use of the pedestrian trails. Currently, plans exist to create a flood wall along the Rivergreenway and an additional flood berm north of the ball fields. Methods for adequate flood control and implementation of maintenance following flood events should be fully investigated.

Safety issues at Foster Park include both real and perceived safety for park users. In general, park users noted that using the park after dark is uncomfortable and does not feel safe. Because vehicles are restricted from such a large portion of the Foster Park landscape, sections of the park are little used, particularly through the woodland and in the area surrounding the stone pavilion. Several park users mentioned feeling unsafe when walking alone through the woodland and alongside the pavilion. Another specific area noted as having perceived safety issues is the south end of the park, where many pedestrians enter to use the Rivergreenway. It is common to find people living in cars parked in the southern parking lot, which makes accessing the Rivergreenway difficult and uncomfortable, particularly for those arriving on foot.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANPN* and *ANPS*:

- E1. Foster front yard exhibits congestion and pedestrian/vehicular/bike conflicts
- E2. Golfers and other park users enter through same park drive
- E3. Community gardens have limited parking
- E4. Community gardens have large undefined area and few amenities
- E5. Rivergreenway south end has perceived safety issues
- E6. West Foster bridge needs improved views and signs
- E7. West Foster drive closed in 1970s to limit antisocial activities
- E8. Maintenance yard needs improvement
- E9. Concrete block maintenance building unsightly and prominently located
- E10. Flood control wall planned along Rivergreenway
- E11. Flood control berm planned north of ball fields
- E12. Undefined parking along drive
- E13. Golf course edge needs clear delineation for park users
- E14. Using the park after dark has perceived safety issues

Many features and facilities at Foster 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, particularly vehicles, is not just a functionality issue but a safety issue as well. Without formal pedestrian paths at the park entrance, users attempting to walk along the park drive may not be visible to vehicles on the drive or in the gravel parking areas. An improved circulation system is needed to address these issues. Maintenance at Foster Park is limited by the existing resources of the

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city. However, some of the prevalent maintenance issues could be resolved through an upgraded maintenance yard and program. Future treatment of the Foster Park landscape needs to consider integrating park features into the existing park environment and character and providing adequate connections between use areas.

F. Civic & Community Value

Foster Park contributes to the value of community life in Fort Wayne. The park is an important neighborhood green space that also provides recreational facilities for the neighboring community, various sport teams from throughout the City, and for the broader region. A number of groups host events at the park, including golf course tournaments. Local sports teams also hold meets and tournaments at the park. These community groups and the Foster Park Neighborhood Association both enhance awareness of the value of the park. However, no group exists that focuses on highlighting and interpreting the park resources. The park landscape provides valuable community access to natural features and recreational opportunities. Creation of a dedicated community group offering educational programs about the natural features of Foster Park and organized recreation events could further add to the civic and community value and improve visitor experiences.

The park is an important community asset because it provides city residents with an open space and river access in the midst of a dense, residential neighborhood. It also provides access to the Rivergreenway. In addition to offering a diverse range of recreational opportunities, Foster Park includes several unique park features, such as the popular flower gardens. The overall civic and community value of the park could be improved, however. The natural landscape features help define the character of Foster Park. Implementation of educational programs about these features would add to the park value. The location of the park along the St. Mary's River is a unique feature of the Foster Park landscape, though few park users know it's there. As a historic feature that spurred the development of the park, physical and visual access to the river could be enhanced to draw more users from the surrounding region.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANPN* and *ANPS*:

- F1. Park provides river and Rivergreenway access
- F2. Park provides urban green space and beauty
- F3. Park provides numerous recreational opportunities
- F4. Foster gardens are widely valued

Foster 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 offer users an inimitable park experience. In order to further improve the overall civic and community value of Foster Park, access to and interpretation of its unique features, such as the St. Mary's River and natural woodland, need to be enhanced.

G. Public-Private Partnerships

Foster Park has a well established user base. Regular users often become strong advocates for various park facilities. Further, the Foster Park Neighborhood Association provides a strong voice for the

FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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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. 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.

The following analysis of issues is shown on the *ANPN* and *ANPS*:

- G1. Park renewal needs strong partnerships
- G2. Small trees planted by Great Tree Canopy Comeback volunteers
- G3. Park users, neighbors are advocates for park

Currently, the Foster Park Neighborhood Association promotes the continued success and renewal of Foster Park. While several community groups hold popular events at the park, it is important to establish formal partnerships that would enhance park promotion. More advocates are needed to establish strong partnerships. An active public-private partnership could greatly enhance park renewal efforts.

D. SUMMARY LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Overall, Foster Park retains its historic spatial arrangement although it exhibits changes in park identity. Foster Park is one of the largest public parks in Fort Wayne, encompassing nearly 300 acres. The shift in character comes in part from the fragmented development of new recreation facilities and the alteration of park circulation. Each landscape area and its street frontage convey an individual park character. The most prominent park frontage is the eastern edge of the golf course, which borders Hartman Road. Here a line of wooden bollards delineates the park edge. While historically, the scenic, naturalistic quality of the river front and woodland defined the overall park character, today no unified park character exists. Although many park users arrive at the park on foot or bicycle, no sidewalks or shared pathways link the park entrance with the surrounding community.

Changes to the vehicular circulation system also impact visitor experience. Historically, visitors entered the park via a main park drive from Old Mill Road. Park users could continue south along the woodland edge. Today, the park drive retains its original layout and alignment; however, use of the park drive was altered in the 1970s in response to undesired and illegal activities taking place in the park. Vehicular access was restricted to the northernmost section of drive. West of the volleyball courts, the drive enters a parking lot. A small section of the drive was removed to prohibit access to the western portion. The entire park drive remains available for pedestrian access. The portion of drive retained for vehicular movement near the park entrance has become an area of intense congestion and user conflicts. No designated pedestrian or shared bicycle and pedestrian paths exist along this northern section of park drive. The undefined gravel parking areas along the edge of the drive further compound the issue. In spite of the popular section of the Rivergreenway trail that runs along the pedestrian-only park drive, pedestrian connections between use areas remain limited.

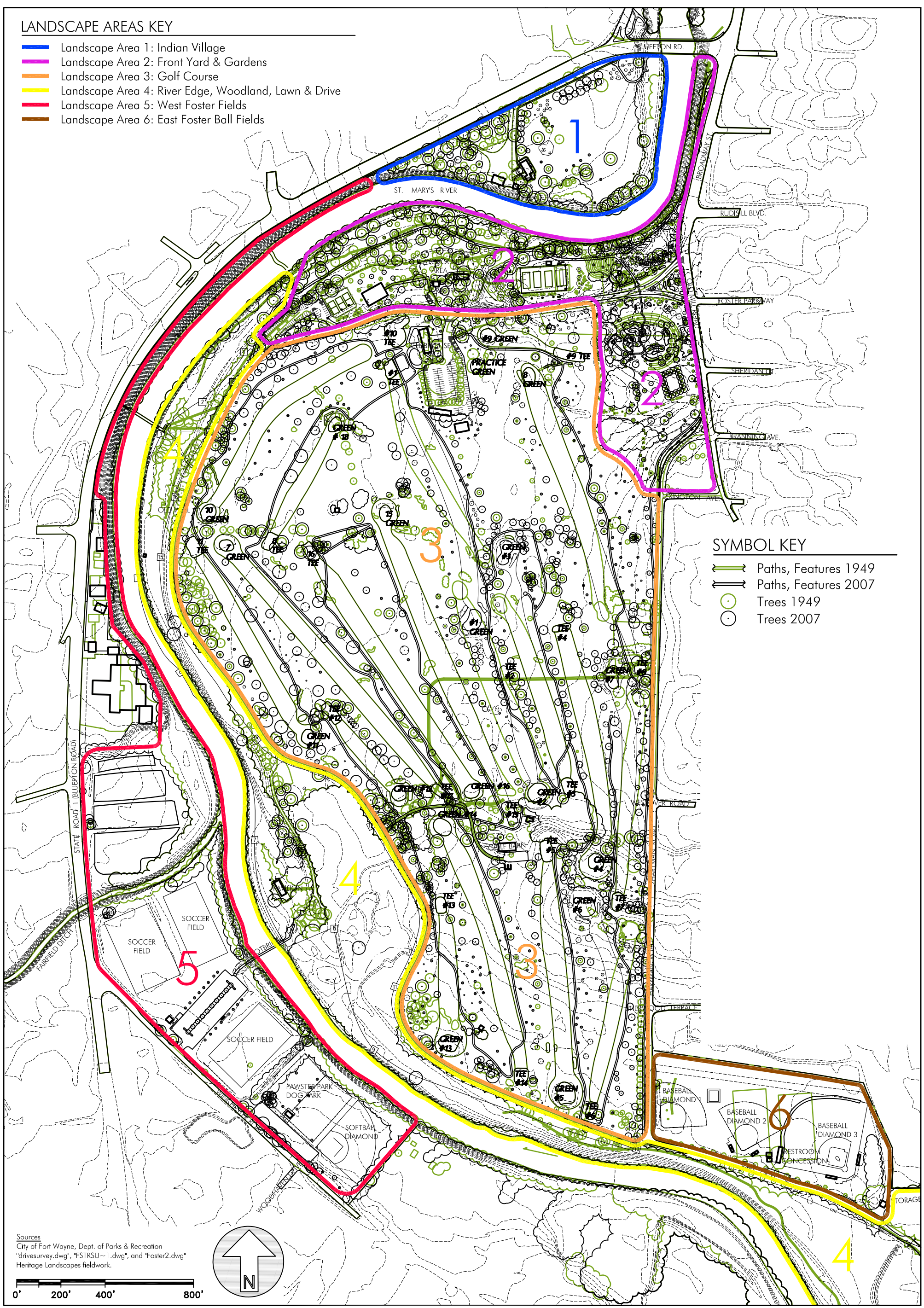
FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER VI: FOSTER PARK LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Specific use areas have also been altered. The informal baseball diamond and overlapping football fields in Landscape Area 6 have been transformed into single-use park features with the construction of the three baseball diamonds and a practice field. The open, undeveloped fields of Landscape Area 5 have undergone similar changes. This western park edge has been improved to include three soccer fields, a softball diamond, community gardens, and Pawster Park. The woodland extensions westward into Landscape Area 5 serve as natural barriers, creating definition within the area, altering the historically open spatial arrangement. While these outlying park areas provide important opportunities for active recreation, the former scenic, park-like quality has not been incorporated throughout the park landscape. Park users generally visit Foster Park to use a specific facility or feature; the limited pedestrian connections between use areas further reinforces the individual park identities conveyed by each distinct area of Foster Park.

The two-part structure of this analysis chapter, addressing change and continuity from 1949 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

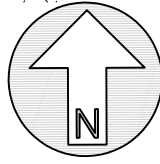
- █ Landscape Area 1: Indian Village
- █ Landscape Area 2: Front Yard & Gardens
- █ Landscape Area 3: Golf Course
- █ Landscape Area 4: River Edge, Woodland, Lawn & Drive
- █ Landscape Area 5: West Foster Fields
- █ Landscape Area 6: East Foster Ball Fields



SYMBOL KEY

- Paths, Features 1949
- Paths, Features 2007
- Trees 1949
- Trees 2007

Sources
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation
 "drivesurvey.dwg", "FSTRSU-1.dwg", and "Foster2.dwg"
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



Drawing Title:
 Foster Park North
 1949-2007 Overlay
 Plan

Date:
 2007

Drawing Number:
 OVPN

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Client:
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 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

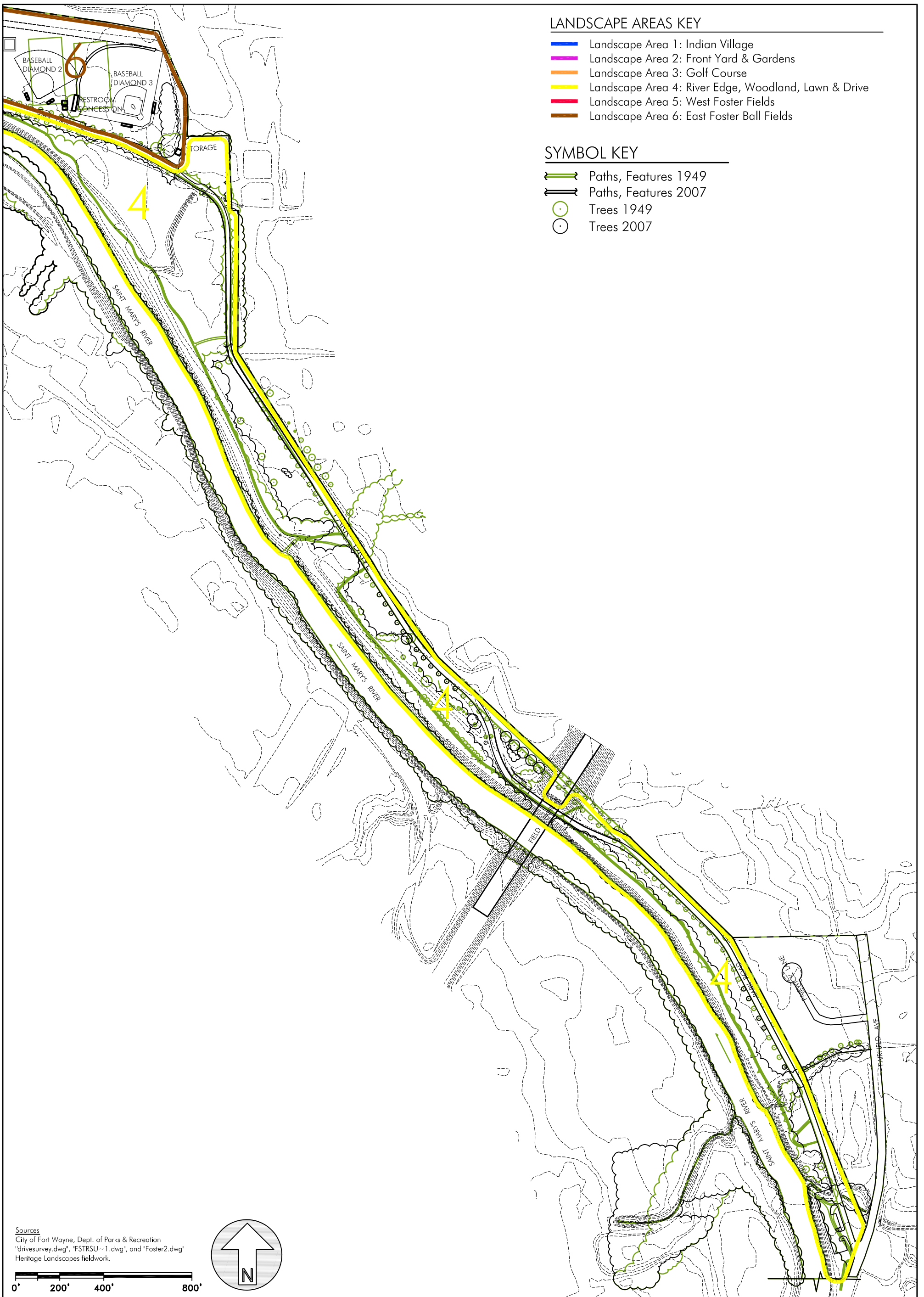
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Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana





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Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



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

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Drawing Title:

Foster Park South
 1949-2007 Overlay
 Plan

Date:
 2007

Drawing Number:
 OVPS

Overall Park:
 B1, D9, D10,
 E14, F2, F3, G1,
 G2, G3



Sources
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation
 "drivesurvey.dwg", "FSTRSU-1.dwg", and "Foster2.dwg"
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



0' 200' 400' 800'

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Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



Client:
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 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

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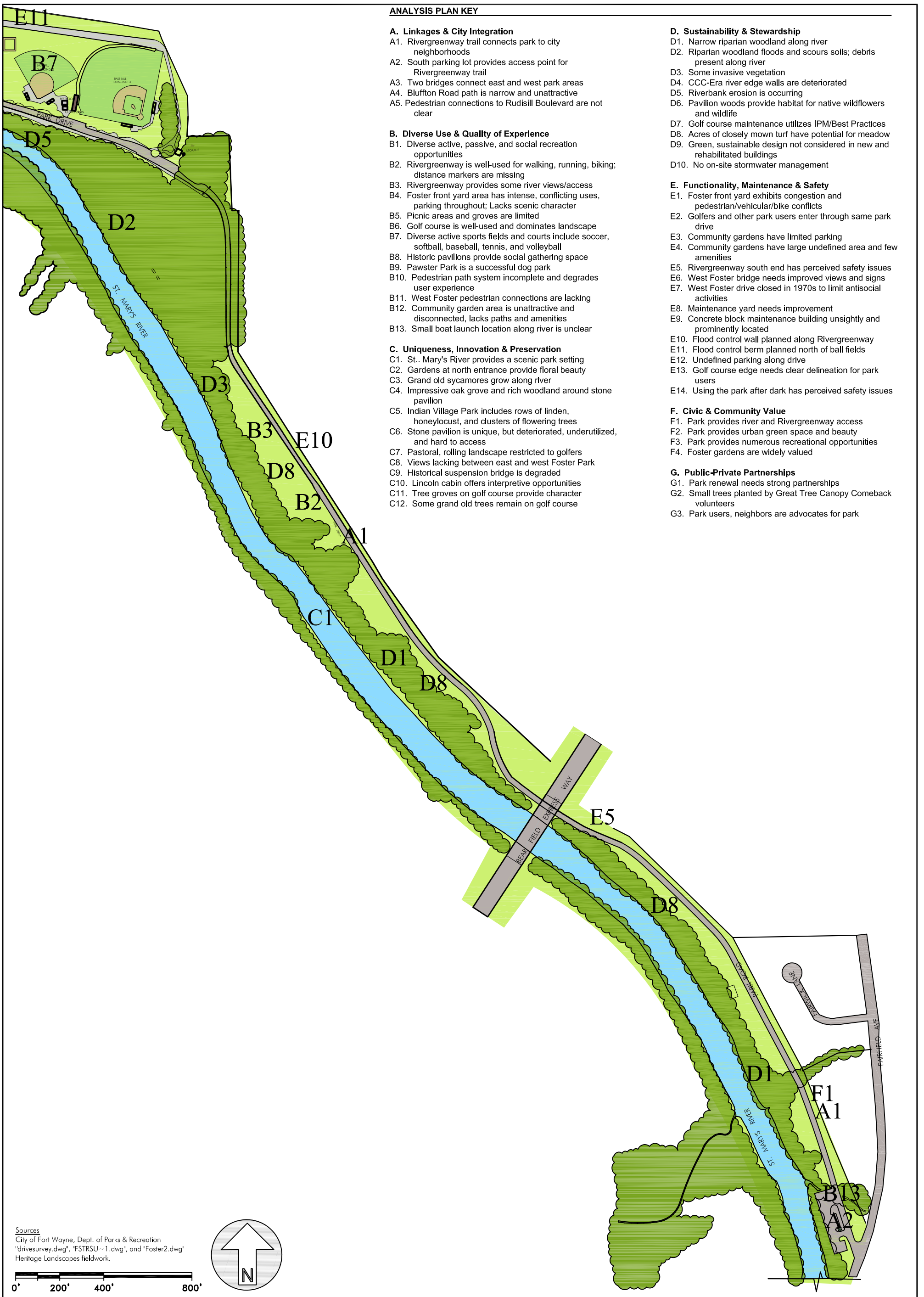
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Drawing Title:
 Foster Park North
 Analysis Plan

Date:
 2007

Drawing Number:
 ANPN



**Foster Park South
 Analysis Plan**

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
ANPS

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 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

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Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



Chapter VII: Landscape Treatment Exploration

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE TREATMENT EXPLORATION

Given the history, existing conditions, and analysis of continuity and change of Foster 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 Foster Park. Once selected, the formulated approach to treatment for the Foster Park landscape is presented in detail in the following chapter.

At Foster Park, the incremental development of the parkland has altered the scenic, park-like character of the landscape. 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, has shifted the role the park plays in the Fort Wayne parks system. Foster Park is one of the largest public parks in Fort Wayne and each of its six landscape areas embodies and conveys a different character to park users. The overall contribution of Foster Park to the Fort Wayne park and boulevard system and to its local surrounding neighborhood can be enhanced through a thoughtful park renewal process.

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 Foster Park landscape is addressed below in terms of alternatives and a selected approach.

B. LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

In order to meet preservation objectives for the Foster 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 range of interventions from preservation,

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which is a baseline in stewardship for any intervention, to more intensive restoration, reconstruction or rehabilitation. The proposed renewal of the historically significant Foster 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*.¹ 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 Foster Park landscape, the amount and detail of available documentation, the understanding of the evolution of the property from the purchase and park development through 1949, the understanding of the historic and current landscape use, and the 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 application to the Foster Park landscape in the following sections.

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.*²

A preservation approach focuses on stabilization and repair within a landscape 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

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Foster Park landscape is 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.³

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 historic trees in the original locations.

The Foster Park landscape today includes remaining historic elements in terms of undisturbed topography, original trees and structures, 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 associated 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.⁴

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.

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The rehabilitation philosophy combines respect for the historic resources with integration of contemporary uses, maintenance, code compliance, security, and other relevant concerns. An overall rehabilitation approach for the Foster 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 a 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.*⁵

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 of the lost feature with limited speculation. However, partial reconstruction can occur to recapture a documented feature or character. In the case of Foster 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 Foster 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 Foster 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. FOSTER PARK REHABILITATION TREATMENT

The exploration of preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction treatments each address different levels of potential intervention for Foster Park. All treatments respond to 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 aspects of the tangible and intangible values of the park need to be considered.

For the Foster 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 a unified, scenic landscape character within and at the perimeter of the park
- Provide pedestrian access and connections into and within the park landscape
- Enhance neighborhood access and diversity of uses

In terms of scenic quality and park-like character from the street and within the park, Foster Park can be improved. From the street frontages, a clear perception of the overall park character cannot be gained. Each area of Foster Park defines a different park identity. The condition of park edges, lack of sidewalks, limited edge plantings, and congested park entrance shape a park landscape that is not scenic as an overall expression. Although certain areas do afford pleasing landscape and river views, the experience of the park is a non-integrated patchwork of landscape segments rather than a unified park. Neighborhood park access, quality of experience, and diversity of use are all compromised in the current conditions. While the park provides numerous important recreational destinations, users generally limit their use of the park to one specific facility or feature. Foster Park offers users a unique park experience, incorporating a wide range of recreational opportunities and access to the St. Mary's River. The landscape of Foster Park should be treated in such a way to help create memorable user experiences.

A rehabilitation treatment is the most appropriate preservation approach to achieve these interrelated objectives and renew this valued community and regional park landscape. The selection of a rehabilitation treatment for Foster Park includes preservation as an underlying treatment using cues from the fragmented but partially remaining historic landscape character of woodland riverfront trails, open golf course, small recreational facilities scattered along the park edge, and signature garden area. 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 should be accommodated for sustainable preservation treatments. A rehabilitation and landscape renewal approach for Foster Park is explored in detail in the following chapter.

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CHAPTER VII: ENDNOTES

¹ 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).

² Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 18.

³ Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 48.

⁴ Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 90.

⁵ Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 128.

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Chapter VIII: Foster Park Renewal Recommendations

A. INTRODUCTION TO RENEWAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Foster Park is a unique public park with an important legacy of scenic open space and river access and strong neighborhood connections as well as city-wide draw. From its inception, the character of the park was defined by the spatial relationship of the curving St. Mary's River, the open, gently rolling topography of fields and the river edge and upland woodlands remaining from the historic south Fort Wayne landscape. The riverside site for Foster Park was chosen and developed for its scenic value. Because the Park Board incrementally gained ownership of the land for Foster Park conservation and recreational development, a focused vision for the design of the park landscape did not come together at a single point in time. Rather, the park developed incrementally, area by area. Early park activities were diverse favoring social, passive and active recreation to include strolling under the woodland canopy, picnicking, playing ball and spectating, and viewing the flower gardens. Recent park improvements have focused on improving specific areas and facilities within the park landscape with limited attention to overall park character and diversity of recreation. While these actions have upgraded aspects of the park they have also added parking, paving and facilities and the overall park landscape is less scenic and park-like than optimal and expected.

Foster Park draws users from throughout the city as well as the immediate neighborhood. The gardens that are focused along the Broadway park frontage covering an area of nearly 5 acres are a particularly popular destination for casual use by strolling visitors and for events. For example weekend summer season wedding ceremonies are scheduled hourly and fill the long sunlit days with some overlap conflicts, issues of parking availability and limited space. There is a relatively unused space to the south of the current garden areas that includes the Hartman road triangle and covers about 4 acres. There are no event facilities such as restrooms or covered space and food support elements for receptions or other community events. In general, park use focuses on individual features within the park landscape with overlap between user groups related to proximity and shared access. Drawn by the extensive Rivergreenway route, golf course, gardens, picnic pavilion and also by other users, park visitors converge on the "front yard" area along the St. Mary's River creating crowding, conflicts and safety issues. The "front yard" of the park is a modest area of about 16 acres measuring from the golf course fence to the river from Broadway to the west parking lot, receives the highest volume of park use. By contrast the golf course covers about 126 acres and while popular receives a much lower use volume. Indian village, across the river to the north measures just over 12 acres, a similar size to the crowded front yard area. While today it receives a fraction of the visitation of the front yard it could take some pressure off that area if it has improved connections. The southern Foster Park extension, a narrow area bounded by residences to the east and the river to the west runs south from the baseball fields, covering nearly 43 acres. The west Foster Park playing fields, Pawster Park and community gardens area includes just over 28 acres. While the narrow area

VIII.1

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along Bluffton Road running northeast that serves as the suspension bridge access is about 3.7 acres of steep river banks.

Opportunities for a quality park experience are hampered by functional challenges, to include crowding, insufficient separation of user groups and destinations and incomplete pedestrian and bicycle connections through and between use areas. Today conflicts and limitations of use occur in Foster Park. As a result congestion in the front yard area between golfers, garden viewers, picnickers, tennis players, walkers and bicyclists all converge on the same park space and police direction and crowd control is required to prevent chaos and altercations. One objective of these recommendations is to alleviate these congestion conflicts by functionally separating user groups to reduce conflicts, and while doing so, enhance both the quality of experience and the scenic value and appreciation of a more unified park landscape.

Park character, definition and access at edges are all variable. Foster Park lands are on both sides of the St. Mary's River with Bluffton Road/State Road 1 and Winchester Road to the west, Broadway, Old Mill Road and Hartman Road to the east and Fairfield Avenue to the southeast. The park edge along each street conveys a park landscape character that reflects the adjacent, diverse park uses, yielding a somewhat disjointed park identity as the character varies widely. Specific issues arise. Bluffton Road and Winchester road to the west are both wide with fast moving traffic and limited pedestrian crossings. This condition makes park access across the roads from neighborhoods and from the park to adjacent businesses a challenge. Users note that difficult crossings result in parents driving children in cars to the nearby park when distances and safer crossings would work for pedestrian and bicycle movements instead. Much of the park acreage fronts on surrounding city streets while some sections abut the private property of neighborhoods and commercial parcels. One portion of the West Foster Fields area fronts on private commercial lands along the river. These private properties create a gap in park access between the fields area and the Indian Village area. Public parks are most successful and contribute to the surrounding community character best when the public landscape is clearly defined. Acquiring these private lots that create the gap between park lands along the river to add to the park land is a long-term consideration.

As individual park facilities have been developed, each one functions as a draw and a distinct destination. As destination parking lots and parking along drives were developed, the scenic park character has been degraded by facilities and parking. The park landscape serves users drawn to these individual features with the exception of the extensive Rivergreenway path that provides a pedestrian and bicycle route through the park landscape.

In addition to integrating facilities within the park landscape, the park itself can be better integrated and linked with existing city resources. Multi-departmental planning and implementation can extend the Rivergreenway and the park circulation system to provide bicycle and pedestrian access from the surrounding neighborhoods. Effective linkages to the east along Rudisill Boulevard have the potential to provide park and Rivergreenway access to the Weisser and McMillen Park neighborhoods that do not have effective links to this city-wide resource today. Rudisill Boulevard is a valuable and highly-traveled street that terminates near the main entrance to Foster Park. Current pedestrian access between the boulevard and parkland requires clarification with crossings and sidewalks. Improvement in scenery and function of the Broadway park frontage would enhance access and overall park character. The terminus of Rudisill Boulevard in a sloping area of Foster Park

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with river overlook potential should be studied for an improved view into the park over rolling green turf to the St. Mary's River. Also the Old Mill Road entrance across from Foster Parkway should have obvious crossings, sidewalks or multi-use paths for bicycles and pedestrians for improved function, scenic quality and thereby an improved visitor experience of park entry. The ecological value of the park can be upgraded through woodland management with invasive species suppression, enhanced plant diversity and substituting wildflower and native grass meadow for selected area of mown turf.

It is also important to recognize and consider in all recommendation that much of the park acreage, except for a few high knolls, is within the floodplain. Floods of various types affect the park landscape with some covering river edge woodland margins while extreme events have inundated nearly the entire park. One response to this issue is a project currently in design at Fort Wayne Public Works that will add a flood barrier along the east side of the Rivergreenway route in South Foster Park north of the baseball area and along extending southward. This effort is needed to increase flood protection for adjacent residential properties. However, the impacts to the park landscape and user access need to be carefully monitored. Access is potentially improved by the linkage of west and east sides of the park by bridges over the river at two points, with a historic suspension bridge that connects the narrow frontage path and steep steps along Bluffton Road to a section of woodland along the east bank and an arched pedestrian bridge that links the west playing fields with the picnic grove and the Depression recovery era stone shelter. Neither of these bridges is heavily used today for a variety of reasons.

Although a number of issues currently hinder optimal functionality, use, sustainability and maintainability of Foster Park, several opportunities exist that can support and guide the renewal of this public park landscape. Today Foster Park maintenance levels operate at a sound baseline with particular attention to the Gardens and the golf course. Overall park levels are not intensive and some more remote areas receive little attention. While golf course trees receive a moderate level of care, park woodland management work receives little attention. An overall increase in landscape maintainability and the application of sustainable practices would be a benefit park-wide.

The renewal of Foster Park should address the full range of issues brought forward in this planning process with respect to all park values. The Foster Park landscape is a legacy handed down to the city of Fort Wayne through the philanthropic ventures of Park Board President David N. Foster and his brother Samuel M. Foster. This park renewal is based on the history and evolution of Foster Park, which spans a continuum from privately owned, undeveloped lands with striking natural features, to the early park development, the 1949 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. Rehabilitation is the preferred approach that respects the historic origins and evolution while suiting contemporary values and future needs. In order for the renewal plan to be successfully implemented, support and advocacy from community partners is essential. Foster Park renewal will achieve more optimal park appearance, connections, aesthetics, ecological health, use, maintenance and sustainability.

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Spilt into north and south segments, three pairs of plans provide the graphic references for this discussion. These include the *Foster Park North Circulation Treatment Plan, CTPN*, *Foster Park South Circulation Treatment Plan, CTPS*, *Foster Park North Projects Treatment Plan, PTPN*, *Foster Park South Projects Treatment Plan, PTPS*, *Foster Park North Illustrative Treatment Plan, ITPN* and *Foster Park South Illustrative Treatment Plan, ITPS*. The clearly diagrammed circulation plans *CTPN* and *CTPS* are discussed first followed by the project plans, *PTPN* and *PTPS*, which use letter codes that correspond to those presented 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 *PTPN* and *PTPS* organized in the seven categories of park values. The narrative parallels the *PTPN* and *PTPS* by presenting the project recommendations discussion, highlighting a wide range of initiatives. The final *ITPN* and *ITPS* drawings are illustrative images of the recommendations with a symbol key for the graphic elements. These serve as useful companions to the other four 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 six 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. FOSTER PARK CIRCULATION REHABILITATION

Foster Park users identified circulation, specifically the limited opportunity for bicycle and pedestrian movement both from the surrounding city streets, in the front yard area of the park and connecting across the river on the two existing bridges as a primary concern. Responses to the park user survey made it clear that park users want to explore the park landscape in a leisurely manner as pedestrians and on bicycles using a complete system of park paths. Adjacent to the entry a mixture of park path segments, garden paths, turf, entry drive and parking lots are confusing. The Rivergreenway path enters from the north along the river after passing under the Bluffton Road bridge. This eight-foot wide multi-use path is aligned near the river winding through east Foster Park and linking to a sidewalk at the Rudisill and Broadway intersection. It extends westward to meet the former park drive that continues to the south as the Rivergreenway. This path system along Fort Wayne's rivers links Foster Park to an extensive river frontage to the north that will shortly include the Johnny Appleseed trail segment to Shoaff Park. Pedestrian or bicycle paths in other areas of Foster Park are limited which isolates individual use areas. In particular the two bridges that cross the river linking the east and west Foster Park are important but underutilized.

In the late 1970s the long park drive to the east of the river was closed to private cars to halt teen cruising and hanging. Now a important 11,800 foot long section of the Rivergreenway, many people walk, and bike ride along this former road that extends from the gated closing at the west parking lot through north and south a distance of about 1.9 miles Forster Park, crossing under the Baer Field Expressway to terminate in a small parking lot off Fairfield Avenue.

Pedestrian and bicycle access into the park from the surrounding community is limited by the lack of designated bike lanes or multiple-use paths along city streets that border the park. Better neighborhood linkages are also needed. Users also report that some of the user conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians stem from the variety of user groups and individuals and the somewhat

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informal arrangement of parking areas along the park entry drive. In order to address these issues, circulation is proposed to occur as three well conceived systems of that accommodate pedestrians, bicycles and vehicles and parking. The *Foster Park North Circulation Treatment Plan, CTPN* and *Foster Park South Circulation Treatment Plan, CTPS* have been developed to increase user access to the park in various areas by adding pedestrian control to signals, extending walks into neighborhoods and generally making connections more intuitive and simple. An increase in multiple-use paths that front the park to the west and connect with the surrounding city are also proposed.

Overall the proposed upgrading of the circulation system of Foster Park includes more traffic on two pedestrian bridges spanning the river, a connected and interrelated pedestrian and bike path system, vehicular access separation of distinct user groups and upgraded parking area with more park-like design. Shared bicycle and pedestrian access is shown on the *CTPN* in blue. This system includes the two bridges with the historic suspension bridge shown as relocated to link Indian Village and the front yard area. The second bridge, linking the West Foster Park fields area and the picnic grove and stone CCC-era pavilion is initially proposed for better signage and view management so that the pavilion is more visible from the west playing fields. These changes are intended to increase pedestrian and bicycle traffic over the bridge. Also to the west side a complete system of pedestrian and multiple use paths is proposed so that park users can move through the landscape rather than simply using a single purpose facility. Though some of these segments are extant today, the goal is to create a continuous trail system throughout the park on the west side.

The Rivergreenway trail currently runs through Foster Park primarily along the park drive. This popular trail accommodates shared bicycle and pedestrian circulation, limiting the need for an extensive network of additional shared paths. A designated shared bicycle and pedestrian path is located along the northern edge of the park entry drive. This path increases bicycle and pedestrian accessibility at the park entrance. Further, it limits non-vehicular movement on the park entry drive, resolving the user conflict and creating safer conditions for pedestrians and bicyclists. The Rivergreenway, labeled on the *CTPN* and *CTPS*, continues to use the park drive with restricted vehicular access, entering the park from its southern edge at Fairfield Avenue. At the north edge of the drive, the Rivergreenway continues north of the parking lot and tennis courts, curving along the edge of the northern woodland and into the adjacent neighborhood.

Addressing the issue of pedestrian circulation and integrated links, comments from park users indicated that connections between use areas are unclear and that pedestrian movement beyond the Rivergreenway is limited. 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 along Bluffton Road allows people to move along park edges, increasing awareness of the western areas of Foster Park and second, internal spur paths provide access to all areas and park features. Pedestrian paths, shown in purple on the *CTPN*, are located through the interior of the park landscape. Recommended paths will form loops connecting with the Rivergreenway, city sidewalks, and the proposed shared bicycle/pedestrian path. This new network of pedestrian paths will give better access to park features, particularly the flower gardens, stone pavilion, and West Foster Fields. A simple grid of pedestrian paths through the community garden will help give the area spatial definition. And a more park-like character. Additionally, the pedestrian path system enhances access from surrounding city streets, including Bluffton, Hartman, and Old Mill Roads, Broadway, and Rudisill Boulevard. A new pedestrian entrance to the park is shown along the south edge of the front lawn

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area park entry drive that serves the nose-in parking collecting people from the parked cars and providing access east to the garden area and west to the Rivergreenway trail. Pedestrians can meander through either north or south flower garden areas or connect with the shared pathway along the north side of the entry drive, follow a walk that links to the relocated suspension bridge or move downslope to the Rivergreenway. This integrated system of multi-use and pedestrian paths will improve park circulation and exploration of the park as an improved quality of use and experience.

Vehicle access at several points aids user in reaching specific destinations. Parking lots are varied in both size and design. Today vehicular circulation is principally placed at the park perimeter leading to short drives and/or parking lots. There is limited private vehicle traffic within Foster Park. The existing vehicle access for east Foster Park is

- Entry at former Old Mill Road to nose-in parking along road, Golf parking lot and west end parking lot, drive ends at blocked former Park Road now Rivergreenway trail
- Along Hartman Road to the baseball fields with nose-in parking
- From Fairfield Avenue to reach the southern end of the park road and a small parking lot

The existing west side of Foster Park is accessed by vehicles at

- Indian Village drive and nose-in parking
- Bluffton Road at infrequent pedestrian crossings
- Bluffton Road at a degraded drive and curb cut at the community gardens
- Winchester Road at the playing fields parking lot
- Winchester Road at the Pawster Park and softball field parking lot

Vehicular circulation is principally placed at the park perimeter and remains there in the proposed reorganization to a great degree. As shown on *Foster Park North Circulation Treatment Plan, CTPN*, *Foster Park South Circulation Treatment Plan, CTPS*, the proposed access for Foster Park is as listed. For the east side of the park for vehicles is recommended as:

- Entry for front yard park users at former Old Mill Road with future parking only in a reorganization of the former golf parking lot, or for the short term, reorganize parking only along south side of drive providing wheelstops to define spaces removing the gravel area and spaces to the north side, with the exception of a few ADA compliant spaces for handicapped park visitors
- Entry for garden visitors and garden events, off Hartman Road at triangle with Lexington avenue to access a garden area parking loop
- Entry for Golf Course users along Hartman Road to Park Road and a new road oriented northward to the proposed new Golf Center site at current maintenance area, which would be reorganized with about 150 nose-in parking spaces
- Retain and clarify nose-in parking along Hartman Road for the baseball fields
- From Fairfield Avenue the southern end of the park road is accessed by a small parking lot that is proposed for a modest upgrade to accommodate car-top canoes, kayaks and other lightweight boats for a small craft river launch point.

The west side of Foster Park is recommended largely to remain with several upgrades to vehicle access and parking, as:

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- Indian Village drive, reorganize and augment parking lots to accommodate higher counts and nose-in parking
- Bluffton Road upgrade pedestrian on demand signals and possible pedestrian center island safe havens to improve 2 pedestrian crossings, study traffic volumes and speeds and consider road width and traffic volumes with an intent in the long-term to narrow road to add several feet to park frontage if possible
- Bluffton Road reconstruct the drive and parking area for the community gardens, nose-in parking spaces along the eastern edge of the drive could accommodate 26 vehicles the final design should consider access points for entry and departure in relation to sightlines and traffic patterns configuring for best access and egress
- Winchester Road at the playing fields parking lot with planting median definition and edge tree plantings and an upgraded pedestrian on demand signal crossing at the stoplight with Bluffton Road
- Winchester Road retain recently constructed Pawster Park and softball field parking lot and add connecting pedestrian paths

As itemized, these proposed changes to vehicular circulation at Foster Park focus primarily on improved access, more park-like parking and changes to separate user groups for west Foster Park. Overall drives should be single loaded to one side to retain park character along one side and have the non-parking side of the drive to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle use. As an overall principle parking lots should be limited. Developing parking lots in parks should have a limit of paving width of no more than 60 feet, which is a double loaded with a center drive and nose-in parking on both sides. If adjacent parking is needed separate the two 60-foot parking bays by no less than 2-feet for a heavily planted median or a rain garden concave shape and plantings for stormwater infiltration. Parking lots in park should never extend so that they have a character like a shopping mall with continuous expanses of paving. Specific changes to the Foster Park parking lots may require coordination and open communication with the surrounding residents. In particular, the proposed parking area located within the traffic island at the convergence of Hartman and Old Mil Roads and Lexington Avenue extends beyond the formal boundaries of the park. However, attempts should be made to screen parked vehicles from view of adjacent properties to maintain the green park-like edge. It is important to effectively communicate with adjacent residents that the character of this parking area will be created as a green, park-like space.

The proposed changes to the vehicular circulation are shown on the *CTPN* as orange lines. Changes to parking lots are depicted in yellow on the *CTP*. All parking lots at Foster Park should incorporate best management practices to reduce stormwater runoff.

The current circulation patterns for pedestrians, bicycles and vehicles can be improved. Park users comments regarding safe and convenient pedestrians and bicyclists access and movements patterns have been addressed in these recommendations. The *Foster Park North Circulation Treatment Plan, CTPN* and *Foster Park South Circulation Treatment Plan, CTPS* illustrate recommendations for vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle circulation at Foster Park.

The proposed circulation changes improve access to and within the park, accommodating vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian movement and alleviate the conflict between bicyclists, pedestrians, and

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vehicles by providing designated paths for each user group. Implementation of these recommendations will facilitate increased enjoyment of the park and more dispersal of users so that the quality of the experience is enhanced. Clear connections and links between use areas will support greater park exploration and more walking and biking. When completed and in place, park users are able to explore the park more widely with fewer user conflicts.

C. RECOMMENDED FOSTER PARK PROJECTS

Foster Park is a community treasure. It can serve Fort Wayne citizens better and be more sustainable and maintainable. These recommendations target a holistic approach to the park renewal, neighborhood context and city connections framing a series of landscape and facility initiatives in addition to the circulation recommendations set forth above. Using the seven categories of park values and building on the *Foster Park North Analysis Plan, ANPN* and *Foster Park South Analysis Plan, ANPS*, Heritage Landscapes presents recommendations for the park on the *Foster Park North Projects Treatment Plan, PTPN* and *Foster Park South Projects Treatment Plan, PTPS* and shows the recommendations with a symbol key on the *Foster Park North Illustrative Treatment Plan, ITPN* and *Foster Park South Illustrative Treatment Plan, ITPS*. The *PTPN* and *PTPS* use the same number and letter codes to provide short summary text of proposed initiatives to address the previously identified issues.

An overriding goal of the Foster Park treatment is to enhance scenic, park-like character. One way to achieve this is to reduce clutter where concentrations exist and another is to help facilities fit more appropriately into their surroundings by enhancing the grading, meadow establishment to replace selected lawns, tree plantings and woodland management and extension. On the *PTPN*, *PTPS*, *ITPN* and *ITPS* these recommendations are depicted. Dark green bubbles represent recommended tree groves. Additional groves are shown throughout the golf course, to the north of the park entry drive, within Indian Village and West Foster Fields parking areas, near the flower gardens, and near the Hartman Road parking area. A formal row of street trees is proposed for the West Foster Fields fronting on both Bluffton Road and Winchester Road. This treatment will enhance the park character and edge definition presenting a more park-like landscape. Also, the existing woodlands are to be managed for native species with invasive species suppressed and augmented with new plantings of native trees. In addition, meadows are also proposed to enhance the character and habitat value of Foster Park. Seed-eating birds, butterflies and insects will all thrive in meadow environments. Lime green is shown for meadow areas. The meadow areas will replace mown turf to reduce the amount of maintenance required for these areas and to encourage natural woodland regeneration as well as habitat diversity. Areas to be converted to meadow include much of the woodland understory through the narrow, southern section of Foster Park, a clearing north of the stone pavilion, along the eastern and southern edges of the southernmost soccer field in the West Foster Fields area, and surrounding the reorganized community garden.

Both new facilities and changes to existing recreational facilities are recommended. On the plans, red dots represent recommended upgraded facilities, while red dashed lines indicate improvements to use areas. A major undertaking proposed for consideration is a new golf clubhouse and golf course and park maintenance building and yard are proposed for the current high ground where the existing maintenance facility is located. This facility would separate golf traffic and provide a higher quality

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golf experience, without the front yard area crowding issues. The golf course would require some redesign to accommodate the new golf clubhouse location. This would be a major capital project investment and a feasibility study and costing exercise should be undertaken in the near term. If this project proceeds, the current golf clubhouse can be rehabilitated for a new use.

The park entry experience can be enhanced by addressing use of existing facilities. In order to define uses zones more specifically and limit use conflicts the existing golf clubhouse is proposed for outfitting as a rental pavilion with adjacent improved parking and path connections. This building can also accommodate a space for garden staff use and for garden tools and supplies. As a new golf clubhouse becomes a reality the current facility along the entry drive should shift focus to community use, with a structure for gardeners and a rental pavilion.

In addition the popularity of the gardens and the reservation of the gardens for wedding uses and family celebrations and the related parking demand that is often unmet, suggests the improvement of separate garden area parking and the potential for a garden picnic/event shelter that can be reserved. The Hartman Road and Lexington intersection at the green island appears to be an ideal location for a parking loop and garden pavilion. Dense plantings between the parking and Hartman Road should be developed to screen the parking from the neighborhood. Careful grading at both sides of the parking can also aid in decreasing the visual presence of the lot. In several projects Heritage Landscapes is working with only paved aisles with parking stalls in gravel top-dressed with soil and seeded to low growing legumes, like birdsfoot trefoil and white clover. This may be an appropriate location for that type of treatment that would look green and with less paving and would decrease storm water runoff. to be located along the northwest edge of the proposed looped parking area.

Repair, stabilization, and preservation efforts are proposed for all pavilions, especially the well-crafted and attractive late 1930s stone pavilion, to remove the air of dereliction and vandalism. As a first effort, the paths and bridge to access the stone pavilion are proposed for information and identification signage so that park users know that the pavilion exists and is open for casual use. The woodland between the pavilion and river should be managed for at least partial views of the pavilion from West Foster Park. The challenge is that since the closing of the park road this pavilion cannot be rented as there is no vehicular access allowed. The feasibility of controlled vehicular access from the south should be explored for limited private access. Additional pedestrian access should also be provided by improving a woodland path to the southeast that connects to the Rivergreenway. The surrounding mature oak trees in an open grove are highly attractive as a setting for a pavilion picnic. If casual use does not increase and/or vandalism continues, the pavilion should be considered for relocation to the west Foster playing fields area. There is a considerable family and youth usership for this area and a picnic pavilion would be a welcome and highly used facility. This should probably be an open pavilion for regular use rather than a rental pavilion.

Additional picnic groves are proposed for placement in opportune locations throughout the Foster Park landscape as noted with red bubbles and notes. The tennis courts add to the use demand and create clutter in the front yard area as does the small garden staff concrete block building. River views, trees and a picnic grove are proposed to replace these tennis courts and the small garden staff building. In addition, tennis use is in decline and there are courts nearby in other parks. If tennis courts are desired in Foster Park a better location would be near the community garden, to add field play uses to this field area. Another ideal location for picnicking is the area south of the park entry

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and flower garden where a few tables could be set out for summer use by small groups. A garden area building, shown as a red rectangle,

Upgrading the West Foster Fields area focuses on enhancing the community garden space and incorporating a more park-like character. Use of the community gardens can be improved by providing a perimeter control fence, a soil and compost area and water supply. The front area of the gardens could be a group flower garden that would provide a pleasing appearance. A formal organization is shown so that an orderly appearance is created. A central entry double gate could have a trellis overhead element planted to perennial vines. The addition of new tennis courts here aids in limiting the isolated feeling of the community gardens by drawing users into this outlying section of parkland.

Another area of Foster Park that can be improved is the southern edge, where many pedestrian park users access the Rivergreenway. At this distant park edge, a more appealing entrance for the Rivergreenway should be designated to create a definite park edge. Currently, this area of the park provides trail access only. However, it is an ideal location for a modest boat launch for light craft. A small boat launch trail leading from the edge of the parking lot into the St. Mary's River is proposed.

Other recommendations at Foster Park include preserving the natural and cultural park resources; enhancing access to the park from surrounding neighborhoods with welcoming edges, more paths, and improved signage; augmenting volunteer opportunities; and increasing park interpretation. These recommendations will help improve the aesthetics and functionality of Foster Park, renewing its viability and unique character and making it a more vital part of the 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 *CTPN*, *CTPS*, *PTPN*, *PTPS*, *IITPN* and *IITPS* depict the information using related graphic standards to aid in overall understanding of the recommendations.

A. Linkages & City Integration

Foster Park, like many neighborhood parks developed in the early 20th century, served as a place for diverse passive, active, and social recreational activities. Historically, the park was primarily accessed by pedestrians from nearby residences with limited need to accommodate vehicular movements. As illustrated on *PP-1949*, the *1949 Period Plan* for Foster Park, a single entry drive was provided for access between the north and south park boundaries. Today, although rooted strongly in the neighborhood, Foster Park is used by park-goers from beyond the quarter-mile neighborhood and therefore, the need for vehicular access and parking is greater than that of the 1949 park. While recommended changes and additions to circulation in Foster Park are discussed in greater detail in following sections, it is important to note that park users today access these public landscapes in a variety of ways. While the circulation plans *CTPN* and *CTPS* illustrate the recommended circulation system of multiple-use bicycle and pedestrian walks, drives and parking areas for the park, these features are illustrated with their associative park elements on the *PTPN*, *PTPS*, *IITPN* and *IITPS*. Projects arising from the issues identified for park linkage and citywide integration are:

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- A1. Enhance Rivergreenway connection between park and adjacent neighborhoods
- A2. Designate Rivergreenway access point at south parking lot
- A3. Consider moving northern suspension bridge to connect Indian Village to north Foster Park
- A4. Consider narrowing Bluffton Road, widening path and removing barrier
- A5. Provide clear pedestrian connections to Rudisill Boulevard

Connectivity to the urban fabric is an important factor when considering a park landscape. The relationship between the Rivergreenway and Foster Park provides important connections between the park and the surrounding neighborhood. Access to the Rivergreenway should be enhanced, particularly at the southern park edge. The Rivergreenway is the primary feature through the southern section of the park. Several users noted that this area of Foster Park does not feel secure; some users avoid use of this area after dark or when they are visiting the park alone. Creating a formal, recognizable southern park edge that promotes access to the Rivergreenway will better connect Foster Park with the southernmost neighborhoods of Fort Wayne.

Another factor limiting the integration of Foster Park with the surrounding neighborhood is its lack of adequate access from the surrounding city streets. Several users like to walk, jog, run, and bike through the Foster Park landscape; however, shared pedestrian and bike trails are limited along perimeter streets. A pedestrian path is currently located along Bluffton Road. However, the path is narrow and does not provide adequate space for shared use. Furthermore, the character of the path does not convey a welcoming, park-like character, discouraging connections with the park. Projects to improve the condition of this important path should be considered. These include improvements such as narrowing Bluffton Road and widening the adjacent path. Also, the jersey barriers should be removed to help extend the character of the park along the street edge and to further integrate the public park into the surrounding community. Another important connection between Foster Park and the broader neighborhood is the proximity of the park to Rudisill Boulevard, a highly traveled and valued city boulevard. As pedestrian and bicycle access at the main park entrance is improved, pedestrian connections to Rudisill Boulevard should also be addressed. By providing a pedestrian crosswalk across Broadway into the park landscape, a safe access route to the boulevard is created.

In addition to issues limiting the integration of Foster Park with the surrounding neighborhood, the park landscape also requires strong linkages between use areas. Because the St. Mary's River divides the park landscape into an eastern and western section, it is essential not only to create a unified, scenic park character throughout the park, but also to provide clear access across the river. While two footbridges currently provide routes across the river, the northernmost bridge is obscured by the surrounding woodland. Relocating the bridge farther east, linking Indian Village with the park entrance area should be considered. This alteration would enhance accessibility to the bridge both physically and visually, reinforcing the connection between Indian Village and the eastern portion of Foster Park.

B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience

Foster Park currently supports a range of active recreation facilities. The volleyball and tennis courts, baseball diamonds, soccer fields, playground, and Rivergreenway trail are all utilized to varying degrees. The golf course and flower display garden have become important recreation facilities

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drawing users from the broader region. 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 social and educational use opportunities; provide group use spaces, facilities; interpret park history and ecology
- B2. Provide distance markers for Rivergreenway trail in park
- B3. Create more river overlooks, manage river edge woodlands, suppress invasive species
- B4. Remove golf traffic from main entrance; rehabilitate clubhouse as gardener's space and rental pavilion; enhance front yard scenic qualities and views to river; organize parking
- B5. Move tennis court to west Foster; create picnic grove
- B6. Reinforce golf use with new facilities and entrance; test entry and facility at east or south
- B7. Establish picnic groves, and integrated pedestrian and bike path system
- B8. Rehabilitate and preserve historic pavilions, especially stone pavilion
- B9. Enhance access to Pawster Park
- B10. Establish continuous pedestrian and bike system throughout park
- B11. Establish west Foster trails connecting community gardens to playing fields, Pawster Park, and Indian Village
- B12. Add paths, front beds for flower garden, vine trellis/arbor for community gardens
- B13. Designate small boat launch location along river

To address the current demand for desired uses, improvements to existing active recreation facilities is recommended. The limited passive recreational opportunities should be improved. This can be accomplished by establishing non-vehicular paths and creating connections between use areas and to the Rivergreenway from adjacent facilities, encouraging park users to enjoy and explore more of the park landscape. The creation of pedestrian, bicycle and shared paths will also help provide safe access to the park from the surrounding neighborhood. Active use of the Rivergreenway can be supported through the simple addition of distance markers.

Enhancing park character along its main entrance will further improve park access and strengthen overall park character. This, in turn, will draw more users into the park and help create a positive user experience. The main park entrance on Old Mill Road is a highly visible park edge. However, the current condition and character of the entrance does not create an inviting or memorable entry experience. Furthermore, the character of the park entrance should readily convey the overall identity and character of Foster Park. Current user conflicts and issues of access detract from the character of this important space. Community use of the entry area should be enhanced. This can be accomplished by providing a separate golf course entrance and using new and existing park facilities to house park staff, gardeners, and community events. By planting additional tree groves, providing picnic areas, adding pedestrian and shared paths, and reorganizing parking areas, not only will park access improve, but park character and perception will be enhanced.

In addition to the park entrance, the character and access to the West Foster Fields area is important to the overall success of Foster Park. Because this western area is physically separated from the central park landscape, visual connectivity is essential, particularly with regard to creating a recognizable scenic park character throughout all areas of Foster Park. Use of the West Foster Fields area is

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primarily limited to local teams and sports groups that hold events at the soccer and softball fields. Pawster Park is also a popular park feature, although park visitors using Pawster Park generally do not explore the broader park landscape. By providing pedestrian paths linking the sports fields, community garden, and Pawster Park with the northern and eastern sections of parkland, diverse park use is encouraged. It is also important to better incorporate the community garden with the park landscape. This area of the park is isolated because of its location. Tucked between the St. Mary's River, Fairfield Ditch, and a cluster of commercial buildings, the community gardens do not appear to be part of the park landscape. The addition of pedestrian paths around the community gardens combined with planting street trees and meadow will extend the park character into this area. Additional features, such as a vine trellis or arbor could augment park character. New tennis courts alongside the community garden will draw more users into this area, diversifying use of the area and user experience of the park landscape.

While many park users noted that the natural resources of Foster Park, including the remnant woodland and St. Mary's River, were valued ecological elements and held recreation opportunities, these are little used resources. The relationship between the parkland and the river is enhanced through scenic overlooks from the woodland and the designation of a small boat launch into the river. Additional management of important ecological resources includes treatment of the woodland and suppression of invasive species throughout the understory. Park users also noted that the history of Foster Park adds to the overall park value and user experience. Educational and interpretive activities or programs that use the Foster 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. Original park features and structures that highlight the former character of the scenic parkland should be preserved and rehabilitated to support renewed use, particularly the three open-air pavilions and other existing buildings. Improvements to the original park pavilions not only foster educational opportunities, but enhance social gathering space as well.

C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation

When Foster Park was first established, the relationship between the vertical woodland, the curving river edge, and the open fields defined the overall, scenic park character. Today, the spatial arrangement set forth from the inception of the park remains intact although the incremental development of new park features has resulted in a fragmented park character. Many of the new features have not been adequately integrated into the existing park landscape. However, the former quality and current diverse range of recreational features the park offers makes Foster Park unique from other city parks. Its landscape, features, and character need to be protected and enhanced for future generations to enjoy. Recommended projects to address issues of uniqueness, preservation, and innovation at Foster Park include:

- C1. Enhance access to St. Mary's River
- C2. Integrate park pedestrian circulation through gardens
- C3. Preserve sycamores and other large trees along river
- C4. Preserve oak grove around stone pavilion
- C5. Augment Indian Village Park plantings
- C6. Rehabilitate stone pavilion and enhance pedestrian access. Test feasibility of controlled

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- vehicular access from south; alternately move the pavilion to West Foster Fields for community use
- C7. Consider relocating golf clubhouse and parking; establish community facilities and general parking along north edge of golf course
 - C8. Manage river views between east and west Foster Park
 - C9. Rehabilitate historical suspension bridge
 - C10. Preserve and interpret Lincoln cabin
 - C11. Augment tree groves on golf course with new plantings
 - C12. Maintain grand old trees on golf course

The park woodland should be enhanced. Mature trees should be cared for to ensure their continued health and new trees matching existing specimens and a woodland understory should be planted throughout. Specifically, the oak grove surrounding the stone pavilion warrants preservation efforts. In addition to enhancing existing woodlands, small groves are to be planted throughout the golf course, along the park entry drive, Indian Village, and at the West Foster Fields, as noted on the proposed treatment plans. Remnant mature trees that exist in the golf course landscape are to be preserved. By using trees that match specimens found in the existing park woodlands, other areas of the park will better match the scenic character of the river edge and the overall park identity will be strengthened.

The relationship between the interior park landscape and the adjacent St. Mary's River has influenced the character of Foster Park since its inception. Access to the St. Mary's River can be enhanced both physically and visually. Today, no easily accessible boat ramp exists. A simple boat ramp can be constructed at the southern park edge, near Fairfield Avenue, to accommodate small boats such as canoes and kayaks. This improvement would extend park use into the river and reinforce the important role the river has played on the overall park landscape. However, steep embankments and scrubby understory woodland growth has obscured views of the water, altering the historic relationship between the park and the river. Since the early 20th century, park users have enjoyed the serene quality of the water and enjoyed picnicking and strolling along the river edge. It is recommended that visual access to the river be managed to recapture the visual and physical presence of the river within the park.

The character of the park entrance area can be improved to recapture the former scenic quality of Foster Park. Today, the entrance is dominated by user conflict and access issues that limit opportunities for active engagement in the landscape. Community use of this area can be encouraged by separating golf course access and providing community facilities available for garden crews and social gatherings. Although the Bridal Glen and flower garden area include a winding brick path, the character of this area can be better integrated with overall park character through the proposed park-wide network of pedestrian paths.

Foster Park boasts several character-defining features dating from the historic period that warrant improvements. The three open-air pavilions continue to provide important social gathering spaces. The stone pavilion, however, has become deteriorated and underused. Rehabilitation of the building and the possibility of controlled vehicular access would greatly improve use of the pavilion as well as enhance its character in the woodland. Additionally the improved park circulation system should provide clear pedestrian access to the pavilion. In the event that use of the stone pavilion remains low

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after rehabilitation efforts, the possibility of relocating the pavilion to the West Foster Fields area could be explored. Another original park feature that requires rehabilitation is the northern footbridge, constructed in 1929 to connect Indian Village and Foster Park. Today, the bridge exhibits areas of deterioration with missing planks and destabilized concrete reinforced embankments. The Lincoln log cabin also dates from the early park history. Constructed from 1916 to 1917, the cabin was the first replica of President Abraham Lincoln's birthplace in the country. The cabin remains in good condition since stabilization efforts were undertaken in 2006. While historically, the cabin was one of the most popular park features, today use has dropped dramatically. Interpretation of the cabin and the role it played in the early use of Foster Park will cultivate understanding of the cabin itself and the former character and use of the park. Preserving other existing park buildings and structures, such as Foster Pavilion #1, is also paramount to the success of preserving and sustaining the uniqueness of the park.

D. Sustainability & Stewardship

The natural woodlands are unique assets of Foster 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. Much of the original woodland canopy remains today and continues to be in relatively good health. However, this resource is currently in a state where it is not being renewed. Natural regeneration requires a true forest environment that includes a forest floor where seedlings can take hold and repopulate the canopy cover. Much of this natural ground plane has been replaced with mown turf in Foster Park, 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. Additionally, frequent flood events that occur in the park limit optimal functionality of the park landscape. Specific sustainability and stewardship initiatives arising out of the identified park issues are:

- D1. Widen riparian woodland along river
- D2. Manage river banks and river edge walls for stability and functionality
- D3. Remove invasive vegetation from woodland edges
- D4. Rehabilitate river edge CCC stone walls
- D5. Stabilize eroded river banks
- D6. Manage woodlands to promote native vegetation and habitat
- D7. Use best management practices on golf course, including IPM, reducing fertilizer use, etc.
- D8. Reduce mowing, overseed meadow grasses and wildflowers in selected areas
- D9. Build new clubhouse and parking using sustainable design, green materials
- D10. Retrofit parking with best stormwater management practices

To prevent future loss of woodland 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 Inventory Results provides identification numbers shown on the *Foster Park North 2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TAN-2007* and *Foster Park South 2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan, TAS-2007*, and codes each tree in terms of overall diameter in inches,

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number of trunks, and condition of crown, trunk and roots. This tree inventory is the initial step in outlining a program for long-term stewardship of the natural woodland. 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 the 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 around the trunks and stakes. Upgrading and continued management of the woodland and park trees provides further opportunity for park users to enjoy these resources in the future.

To aid the future stewardship of the groves, a woodland understory should be established throughout. Current management strategies, such as mowing, inhibit natural woodland regeneration. As illustrated on the *PTPN*, *PTPS*, *ITPN* and *ITPS*, several areas that are currently managed as mown turf are transitioned to meadows to display native wildflowers while maintaining the historically open character of the mown turf. Other issues relating to continued health of the woodland include widening the narrow sections of woodland along the St. Mary's River and removing invasive vegetation from the woodland edges to better promote native species. Future management efforts should also support wildlife habitat.

Replacing selected mown turf areas with meadow aids in sustainability efforts by reducing stormwater runoff and mowing operations. In order to maintain the current diverse range of recreational opportunities at Foster Park, it is not feasible to replace all mown turf areas with meadow. However, it is possible to incorporate sustainable practices into the regular maintenance and renewal of Foster Park. Currently, the golf course is treated using Integrated Pest Management, reducing use of chemical application within the park. This practice should be maintained and use of fertilizers should be limited. Proposed new golf course facilities, including the new clubhouse, entry drive, and parking area should utilize sustainable design and green materials. Additionally, all parking areas should incorporate best stormwater management practices, such as providing adjacent vegetated areas to capture and infiltrate surface runoff.

The St. Mary's River is an important natural resource for Foster Park and contributes to the ecological value of the park landscape. As such, planning for future stewardship of the river is vital. Today the condition of the riverbank varies. In some areas erosion is an increasing issue and the riverbank needs to be stabilized. A CCC-era stone and mortar retaining wall lines portions of the river edge. Today, the wall is failing in some areas and is in need of repair. The wall is an interesting park feature in that it not only aids stewardship of the river edge, it also holds interpretive value.

E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety

Overall, the various activities in Foster Park have remained consistent over time, changing moderately as the population changes and recreational activities move in and out of popularity. 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 functionality, maintenance, and safety were identified and the projects and initiatives that follow from those issues are:

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- E1. Construct pedestrian and bike paths in front yard area and flower gardens
- E2. Create separate entry for golfers
- E3. Construct entry drive and parking lot for community garden and new tennis court
- E4. Construct compost area, water supply for community gardens
- E5. Enhance Rivergreenway south end with lighting, improved access
- E6. Improve west Foster bridge views and signs
- E7. Retain Rivergreenway along park drive; consider controlled vehicular access to stone pavilion from south
- E8. Improve maintenance yard
- E9. Remove concrete block building; move staff to clubhouse
- E10. Limit/control landscape impacts during flood wall construction
- E11. Integrate flood berm and wall with custom soils and vine planting
- E12. Remove drive-side parking; move public parking to existing golf lot; alternately organize nose-in parking on south only
- E13. Clearly delineate golf course edge for park users
- E14. Address night lighting for perceived safety

In Foster Park, a demand has grown for improved non-vehicular circulation, which remains limited both between park use areas and from bordering city streets. As discussed previously, 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. Additionally, it is important to provide safe entry points for pedestrians and bicyclists. It is recommended that designated pedestrian and shared pathways be provided into the park from Old Mill Road alongside the entry drive. Paths meander through use areas, including the flower garden and improved community space, and through West Foster Fields. The path system not only links use areas, it also provides connections between use areas and the Rivergreenway. The Rivergreenway can also be improved by providing lighting along the trail and at the southern end, where the trail enters the Foster Park landscape. While generally clear linkages between use areas are encouraged, it is also important to create definition within separate use areas. In particular, the western edge of the golf course needs to be clearly delineated so park users on the Rivergreenway are aware of the adjacent use and are adequately protected from golf balls and carts.

Vehicular circulation can also be improved at Foster Park to provide optimal functionality to park users. Reconfiguration of several parking lots is proposed; in particular, the golf course parking lot should be reconfigured to better convey a park-like character and should be used for general park use. It is recommended that the informal gravel parking areas along the park entry drive edges are removed. A separate golf course entry should be located on Hartman Road, creating a less concentrated flow of traffic along the northern park drive. Another entry drive and parking area is needed in the western portion of the park to provide access to the improved community garden and tennis courts. Additional amenities, such as a designated compost area and water supply will further enhance the community garden.

In addition to circulation improvements, park functionality can be enhanced by improving the appearance, setting, and access to existing park features. The golf course edges should be defined through masses of vegetation for screening. The stone pavilion is another character-defining park feature that hints at the former character of the park, particularly of the woodland picnic groves.

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Access to the pavilion is currently limited and routes between the building and other park features are unclear. By improving paths that lead to the pavilion, the City of Fort Wayne can enhance access to the area and likely see the increase of use of the structure. Testing the feasibility of allowing controlled vehicular movement to the pavilion from the south may also result in increased use. Connections between the east and west portion of Foster Park are also important. The southern footbridge provides a valuable route between West Foster Fields and the rest of the park landscape. However, views toward the bridge from the West Foster Fields parking lot do not convey an inviting park-like character. In turn, this does not encourage visitors and users of the western sports fields and facilities to explore the broader park landscape. Improving views to and from the bridge and providing signage that promotes use of other park areas would greatly enhance the functionality of this park feature.

The susceptibility of the Foster Park landscape to frequent flood events from the St. Mary's River is an important issue with regard to functionality and maintenance of park features and user safety. Plans are currently progressing to construct a flood wall along the Rivergreenway and a flood control berm north of the ball fields. In order to retain nearby park features, such as the scenic woodland and Rivergreenway trail, impacts on the landscape during construction should be carefully controlled and minimized. Further, the character of these new park features should be integrated into the overall park character. This can be achieved with custom soils and vine plantings.

Foster Park is part of the Fort Wayne parks system and is maintained generally by the golf course staff aided by roving city crews and a small garden staff is assigned to the Foster Park gardens. 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. This is true for Foster Park, although two resident crews maintain the golf course and flower gardens. Heritage Landscapes has found that 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 capitol 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 existing concrete block maintenance building should be removed. The overall appearance and organization of the existing maintenance area needs to be addressed and the possibility of moving the facilities should be explored.

F. Civic & Community Value

Foster 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 southwest area of the city accommodates a range of recreational activities. Local sports groups use the playing fields and

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golf course 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. While the Foster Park Neighborhood Association is an important advocate for the park, no group exists that focuses on highlighting and interpreting the park resources. Some of the most valuable features at Foster Park are its natural resources, including the woodland and St. Mary's River, and the interpretive opportunities inherent in the park landscape. Specific projects that can be undertaken to improve park civic and community value include:

- F1. Improve river access and views
- F2. Enhance park beauty in front yard area, reduce clutter
- F3. Enhance park picnicking, pavilions, garden event support
- F4. Continue care of gardens, enhance path access

The existing natural features of Foster Park offer unique a recreational experience to park users. Improved access to these features would enhance the inherent value of the park. The existing woodland offers limited views and access to the St. Mary's River. Views can be improved throughout the woodland and from the two footbridges. Access to the river can be enhanced by creating a designated boat launch at the southern edge of the park. Improvements to the natural assets of Foster Park can increase use and enjoyment of these features, but will also secure the biodiversity of the park by providing wildlife habitat. Creation of a dedicated community group offering educational programs about the natural features of Foster Park could further add to the civic and community value and improve visitor experience. The civic presence of the park can be improved by enhancing park character around the park entrance. The flower gardens are one of the most popular and valued park features. Care of the gardens should continue and the character of this area can be enhanced with improved pedestrian access. Foster Park can further contribute to its community by supporting events and social gatherings. Additional picnic groves, preserved and rehabilitated pavilions, and additional community space along the southern edge of the park entry drive will help reach this objective. Retaining the park features with strong regional draws, such as the flower gardens, and improving access to natural features while at the same time improving the overall appearance and character of the park will help create an appropriate balance between regional park use and preservation of a valued neighborhood green space.

G. Public-Private Partnerships

A successful renewal of Foster Park requires strong partnerships between public and private city entities. In turn, the renewal of the park will draw the attention of additional potential 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. Park renewal needs strong partnerships
- G2. Augment volunteer opportunities, tree care and planting
- G3. Increase neighborhood park advocacy

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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 bolster visitor experience at the park. Specific groups and institutions need to be sought for potential future partnerships with the park. Currently, the Foster Park Neighborhood Association generates strong advocacy for the park. While existing park users in addition to the neighborhood association provide important voices 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 Foster Park by planting trees in the park landscape. Additional volunteer groups, using the Great Tree Canopy Comeback approach or a potential array of new initiatives, such as a Weed Team for invasive plant suppression, can aid in vegetation management efforts.

D. FOSTER PARK RENEWAL PRIORITIES & INITIAL PHASING

Two broad issues limit optimal success of Foster 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 Foster Park while improving neighborhood access and establishing connections to other valued city resources. Initial Foster 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 woodland
- Implement sustainable practices

Defining a more scenic park character encompasses a number of priorities for Foster 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 Foster 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 connecting the park entrance to Rudisill Boulevard 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 *CTPN* and *CTPS*. In particular, the construction of a separate golf course entry drive and parking lot is important as it will help alleviate the high volume of traffic along the main entry drive, limiting user conflicts.

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To further enhance the overall character and quality of Foster Park, an additional priority is to improve park frontage and edge definition. To accomplish this, canopy trees should be planted near the park entrance, near the flower gardens and throughout the golf course. These plantings will increase the presence and character of Foster Park as a green space within the adjacent neighborhood. Such tree plantings should use species 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 establishment tree care protocols for the best results. A row of street trees should also be planted along Bluffton Road / State Road 1 and Winchester Road at the edge of West Foster Fields. A plan for the continued management of the existing woodland also needs to be carried out. The woodland is a highly valued park feature and continues to contribute greatly to the overall park character.

Woodland management and meadow creation should begin in selected areas to test and refine approaches and engage the public in volunteer park efforts. Renewing the woodland areas requires both invasive species suppression and new native tree plantings. Some invasive suppression has already been undertaken at Foster Park. These efforts should continue and may be additionally effective by drawing on the experience of Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne campus. Volunteers can be trained for “weed” tree and “bully” shrub removal by hand or through the use of a Weed Wrench. Volunteers can also assist in spring and fall woodland tree, acorn, nut and seed planting. However, supervision of the woodland management program by a knowledgeable professional is required. To establish meadow areas at the park, an initial test should begin with biotic release, by simply letting the existing mown turf grow for a period of time in a selected area. Observation of the unmown area to identify grasses and wildflowers already present would come next. If the species are desirable they should remain. If greater diversity is needed to improve meadow bird, butterfly and insect habitat, the area can be overseeded with selected seeds or planted with selected plugs. Controlled burning is also widely used as a meadow establishment and enrichment tool and may be undertaken by thoroughly trained fire fighting teams. Again, supervision by an experienced professional would be ideal. Several areas are noted on plans *PTPN*, *PTPS*, *ITPN* and *ITPS*. For the longer term increasing the woodland and meadow management areas would proceed in sequence to gradually expand until all proposed woodland management and meadow areas are addressed. Undertaking these priorities within Foster Park will improve habitat, increase sustainability and decrease mowing.

The implementation of sustainable practices, including developing green roofs, is not necessary feasible within the short-term priorities. However, it is important that these possibilities be further explored and best management practices should be integrated into general maintenance of the park as possible. Including sustainable practices in the maintenance and continued improvement of Foster Park will help to ensure a vibrant future for the valued landscape. As a baseline, preservation is inherently sustainable as it seeks to safeguard valued places and limit site disturbance in any undertaking. The evolution of an historic landscape into a more useful, safe, aesthetically pleasing place involves incorporating sustainability 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 Foster Park renewal. These actions are targeted as first phase efforts as minimal amounts

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of effort and resources are required for the largest beneficial impact to the park. Additional modest projects can be undertaken during first phase efforts as well, such as designating an official Rivergreenway access point with clear park edge delineation at the southern boundary of Foster Park and adding distance markers along the Rivergreenway trail. In the long term, the Fort Wayne Department of Parks and Recreation should explore the possibility of acquiring ownership of the adjacent commercial lots on Bluffton Road / State Road 1 to create a continuous park frontage along the bordering streets.

Development of public-private partnerships is an essential priority of the Foster Park renewal. Existing park advocates and the Foster Park Neighborhood Association 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 Foster 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.

Currently, significant acreages of the parks are managed as mown turf lawns that are mown to woodland and riparian edges. Depending on specific park uses, the understory of many woodland areas is also mown. As well as requiring significant staff time and equipment, mowing uses small combustion engines that contribute to pollution and poor air quality. The proposed renewal of Foster Park recommends transitioning mown turf grass areas into native grass meadows. With a decrease in turf area, less time and resources will be dedicated to mowing in the park, which will allow maintenance crews more time to address other park issues. Overall, meadows create fewer adverse environmental impacts compared to mown turf, thus increasing sustainability. Additional benefits of meadows include creating habitat areas for butterflies, insects, and birds, providing filtration areas for storm water runoff, and establishing more park-like, naturalistic character.

Establishment of meadows can be achieved through a variety of methods. It is recommended that the first implementation method be biotic release. With this method, the areas to become meadows are left to grow naturally. Once the natural vegetation grows, the Parks Department can assess the types and quality of the herbaceous grasses and forbs. The meadows can then be overseeded with desired plant materials that will increase species diversity and habitat value. Specifically, native species should be chosen that will attract butterflies and seed-eating birds.

The function and appearance of park maintenance yards was identified as another 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

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important to the overall perception of the park. It is also important that maintenance yards optimize functionality and space and are 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, 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 for such materials.

The siting, access and movement associated with maintenance yards is also an important consideration. Movement to and from the yards should be functional and avoid conflicts with other park uses. What was an ideal location for a maintenance area when the park was first established may not be an ideal location currently. Today, 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 secured 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 in Foster Park are 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 stabilized 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, which will determine appropriate paving solutions.

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 Foster 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 natural meadow areas, maintenance yards, park paving materials, and park furnishings creates a cohesive park system through Fort Wayne.

F. NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING FOR THE PARK SYSTEM

Through the CLR work, meetings with the Fort Wayne Parks Legacy Committee and the public led to an interesting issue of listing the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System on the National Register of Historic Places. Similar historic park systems in Buffalo, Rochester, Brooklyn, Denver, and Louisville 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 process seeks to determine if a federally funded project impacts historic properties, and if so, how impacts 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 provides access to funding sources for planning and implementation. The matter of defining the elements of the proposed system for listing 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 recent years, several cities have pursued and tested the concept of an Urban Park Ranger program. The key objective of this program is to provide a friendly informative presence within parks and 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. However, park police were eliminated in 1981 due to budget cuts. Currently, 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 resolving pavilion key problems, unlocking and locking facilities and gates for events, performing minor repairs, and answering park user questions. Utility staff responds to alarms, report vandalism, graffiti and break-ins, and also 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

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Wayne Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for 83 parks and the 20-mile Rivergreenway, the Mayor envisioned a participatory program with citizen volunteers actively 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 has 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 list can be implemented. Volunteers could lock/unlock restrooms, fill toilet paper/paper towels, and report park problems and security issues. Computer and technology options for locking and 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 to work closely with police department to patrol the parks and provide basic security. However, parks should also 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 park 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. FOSTER 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 construction document and bid process. The three strategies that serve park communities well and can be effective and economical are:

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CHAPTER VIII: FOSTER PARK RENEWAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- 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 woodland 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. In previous projects in Pittsburgh, Heritage Landscapes has found that successful park renewal projects 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. Typically, mowing and trash removal are considerable staffing efforts within city park systems that absorb a high percentage of field staff time. An approach implemented in past Heritage Landscapes work for 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 a similar project, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Parks and Department of Public Works staff members were trained in horticultural skills at Phipps Conservatory and are currently 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 within Fort Wayne parks, particularly in the Great Tree Canopy Comeback effort. Over the years, park tree plantings have been increased; however, the establishment and care of these trees needs to be documented. The Olmsted Parks Conservancy in Buffalo, New York undertook a significant volunteer effort to plant 1,000 trees on Arbor Day weekend in 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. A bare-root one-inch diameter tree weighs about twenty-five pounds, is 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 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.

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

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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. For example, 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, though 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 CLR project, a framework was developed 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 increasing gasoline prices and the growing recognition of climate change issues, city 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.

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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 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 the City of 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.

Another model, 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 the group has sequentially reinvented themselves to bring planning to implementation and continue 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 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

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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. FOSTER PARK RENEWAL SUMMARY

At Foster Park, the renewal recommendations seek to steward the rich history of the park while considering all the park values to today and into the future. This holistic approach to park care, enhancement, sustainability, community contributions led to a through set of park recommendations for rehabilitation and neighborhood integration. This approach is a broad philosophy which guides decisions about the preservation, stewardship, use, maintenance and future conservation and development of the park landscape. Ultimately, a rehabilitation-based treatment protects and enhances the historic character and features of the Foster Park landscape while incorporating the need for contemporary use and improvements. The overarching objective of the renewal is to recapture the valued scenic park character and integrate that character throughout all areas of Foster Park and enhance pedestrian access. Though extant historic features do not comprehensively convey the former naturalistic identity of Foster Park, the character and sense of place they defined should be used to guide future development.

The selected rehabilitation approach at Foster 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*
- *Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation*
- *Sustainability & Stewardship*
- *Functionality, Maintenance & Safety*
- *Civic & Community Value*
- *Public-Private Partnerships*

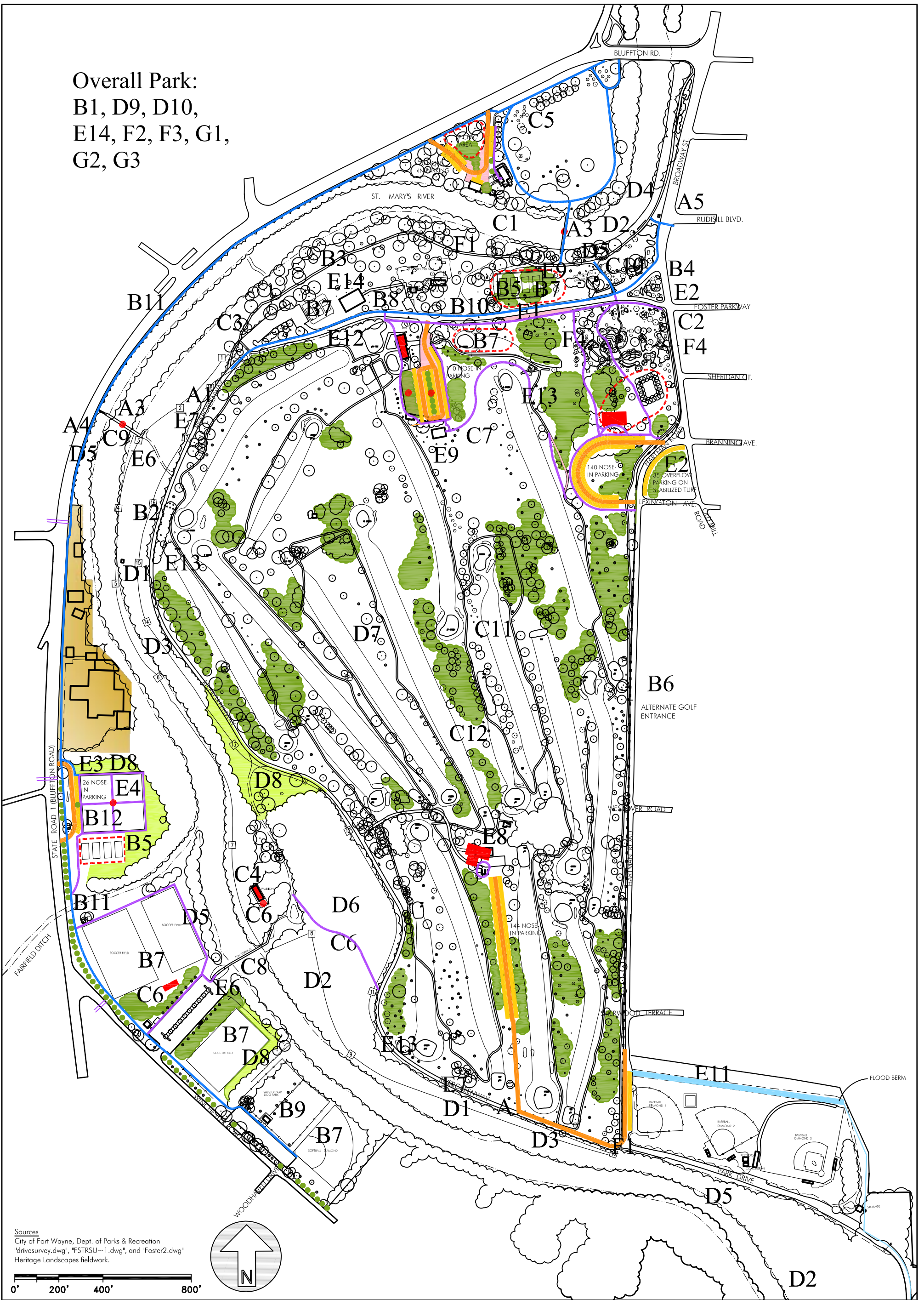
By using these values as a foundation for the treatment and renewal of the Foster Park landscape, a sensitivity for the natural and cultural park history and the demand for accessible public parklands has been set forth. The recommended rehabilitation approach for the treatment of Foster Park will

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

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 Foster 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 bicyclists is a needed component and a high priority to support diverse uses. The network of vehicular circulation and parking lots need to be addressed to function more effectively and reduce user conflicts 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 Foster Park. Addressing landscape maintenance levels and tasks in terms of park landscape sustainability is also needed. Targeted maintenance and increased citizen awareness of the park can combine to increase local, neighborhood use and to garner support for the park renewal. 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 Foster Park renewal with priority actions highlighted for early, recognizable results.

Overall Park:
 B1, D9, D10,
 E14, F2, F3, G1,
 G2, G3



Sources
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation
 "drivesurvey.dwg", "FSTRSU-1.dwg", and "Foster2.dwg"
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



0' 200' 400' 800'

**Foster Park North
 Projects Treatment
 Plan**

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
PTPN

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

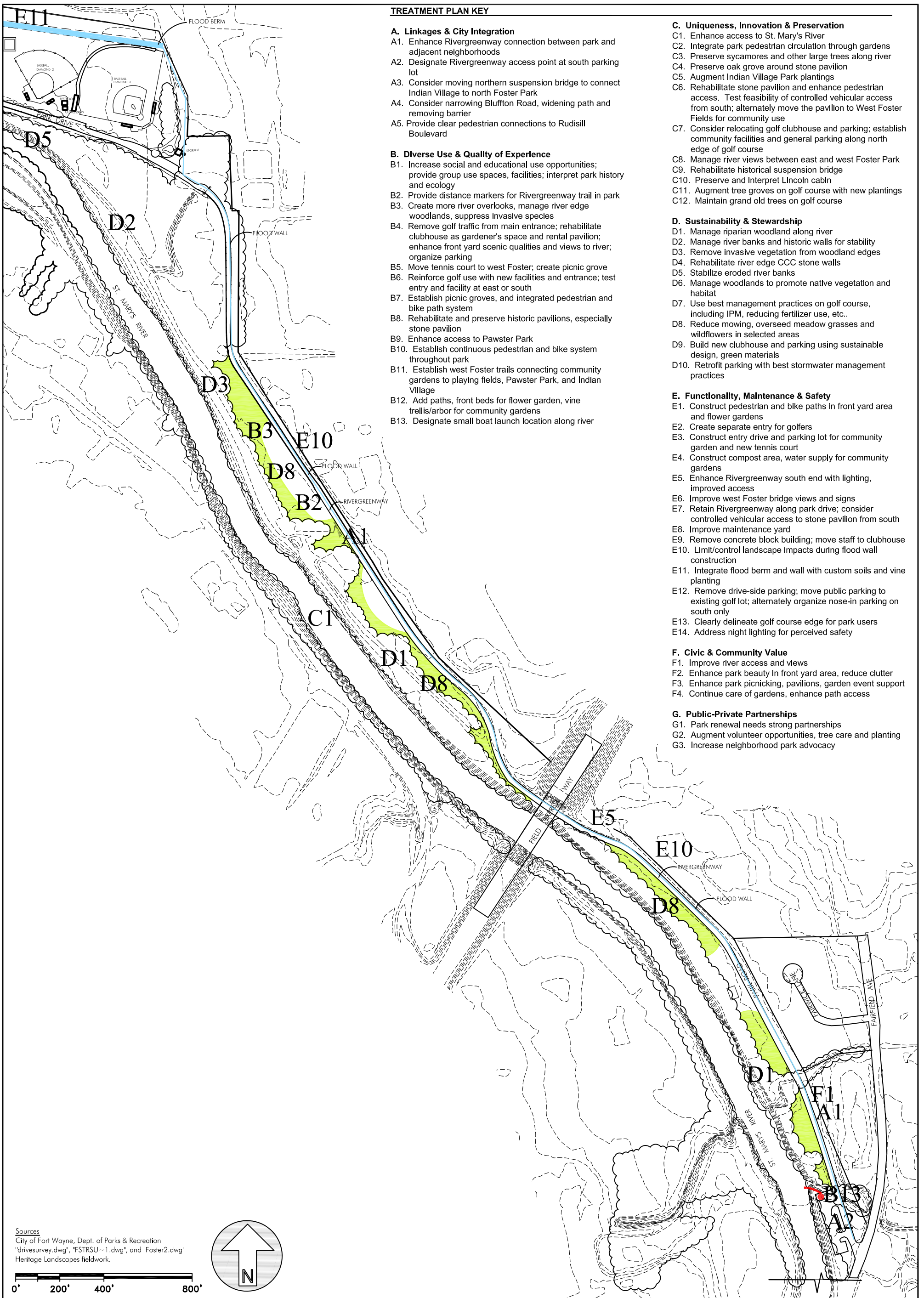
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FOSTER PARK Cultural Landscape Report Fort Wayne, Indiana





TREATMENT PLAN KEY

A. Linkages & City Integration

- A1. Enhance Rivergreenway connection between park and adjacent neighborhoods
- A2. Designate Rivergreenway access point at south parking lot
- A3. Consider moving northern suspension bridge to connect Indian Village to north Foster Park
- A4. Consider narrowing Bluffton Road, widening path and removing barrier
- A5. Provide clear pedestrian connections to Rudisill Boulevard

B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience

- B1. Increase social and educational use opportunities; provide group use spaces, facilities; interpret park history and ecology
- B2. Provide distance markers for Rivergreenway trail in park
- B3. Create more river overlooks, manage river edge woodlands, suppress invasive species
- B4. Remove golf traffic from main entrance; rehabilitate clubhouse as gardener's space and rental pavilion; enhance front yard scenic qualities and views to river; organize parking
- B5. Move tennis court to west Foster; create picnic grove
- B6. Reinforce golf use with new facilities and entrance; test entry and facility at east or south
- B7. Establish picnic groves, and integrated pedestrian and bike path system
- B8. Rehabilitate and preserve historic pavilions, especially stone pavilion
- B9. Enhance access to Pawster Park
- B10. Establish continuous pedestrian and bike system throughout park
- B11. Establish west Foster trails connecting community gardens to playing fields, Pawster Park, and Indian Village
- B12. Add paths, front beds for flower garden, vine trellis/arbor for community gardens
- B13. Designate small boat launch location along river

C. Uniqueness, Innovation & Preservation

- C1. Enhance access to St. Mary's River
- C2. Integrate park pedestrian circulation through gardens
- C3. Preserve sycamores and other large trees along river
- C4. Preserve oak grove around stone pavilion
- C5. Augment Indian Village Park plantings
- C6. Rehabilitate stone pavilion and enhance pedestrian access. Test feasibility of controlled vehicular access from south; alternately move the pavilion to West Foster Fields for community use
- C7. Consider relocating golf clubhouse and parking; establish community facilities and general parking along north edge of golf course
- C8. Manage river views between east and west Foster Park
- C9. Rehabilitate historical suspension bridge
- C10. Preserve and interpret Lincoln cabin
- C11. Augment tree groves on golf course with new plantings
- C12. Maintain grand old trees on golf course

D. Sustainability & Stewardship

- D1. Manage riparian woodland along river
- D2. Manage river banks and historic walls for stability
- D3. Remove invasive vegetation from woodland edges
- D4. Rehabilitate river edge CCC stone walls
- D5. Stabilize eroded river banks
- D6. Manage woodlands to promote native vegetation and habitat
- D7. Use best management practices on golf course, including IPM, reducing fertilizer use, etc..
- D8. Reduce mowing, overseed meadow grasses and wildflowers in selected areas
- D9. Build new clubhouse and parking using sustainable design, green materials
- D10. Retrofit parking with best stormwater management practices

E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety

- E1. Construct pedestrian and bike paths in front yard area and flower gardens
- E2. Create separate entry for golfers
- E3. Construct entry drive and parking lot for community garden and new tennis court
- E4. Construct compost area, water supply for community gardens
- E5. Enhance Rivergreenway south end with lighting, improved access
- E6. Improve west Foster bridge views and signs
- E7. Retain Rivergreenway along park drive; consider controlled vehicular access to stone pavilion from south
- E8. Improve maintenance yard
- E9. Remove concrete block building; move staff to clubhouse
- E10. Limit/control landscape impacts during flood wall construction
- E11. Integrate flood berm and wall with custom soils and vine planting
- E12. Remove drive-side parking; move public parking to existing golf lot; alternately organize nose-in parking on south only
- E13. Clearly delineate golf course edge for park users
- E14. Address night lighting for perceived safety

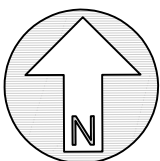
F. Civic & Community Value

- F1. Improve river access and views
- F2. Enhance park beauty in front yard area, reduce clutter
- F3. Enhance park picnicking, pavilions, garden event support
- F4. Continue care of gardens, enhance path access

G. Public-Private Partnerships

- G1. Park renewal needs strong partnerships
- G2. Augment volunteer opportunities, tree care and planting
- G3. Increase neighborhood park advocacy

Sources
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation
 "drivesurvey.dwg", "FSTRSU-1.dwg", and "Foster2.dwg"
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



0' 200' 400' 800'

Foster Park South Projects Treatment Plan

Date: 2007

Drawing Number: PTPS

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

Landscape Architect: Heritage Landscapes Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
 501 Lake Road
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 34 Wall Street
 Norwalk, CT 06850
 203.852.9986

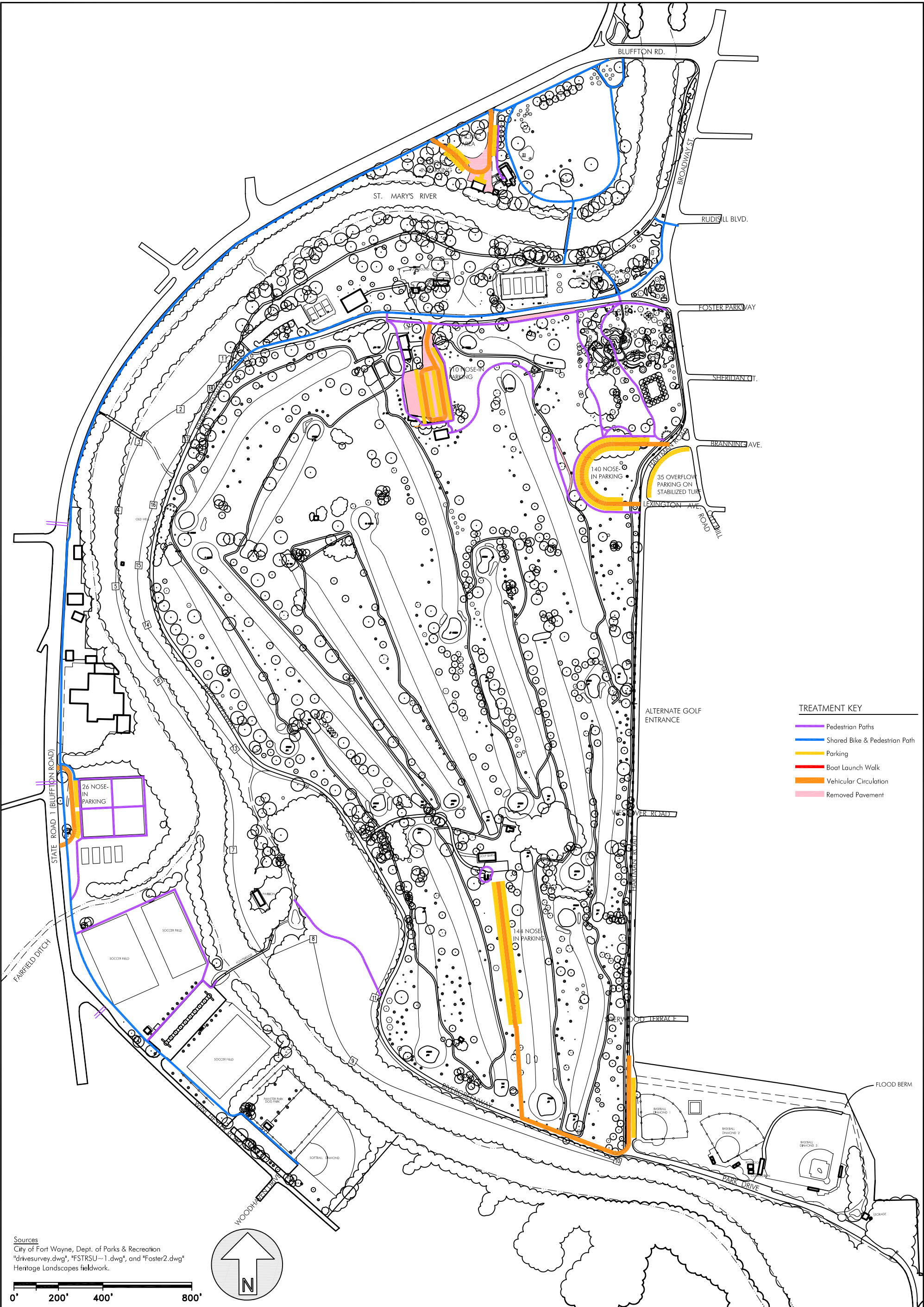
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FOSTER PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana

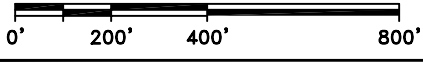
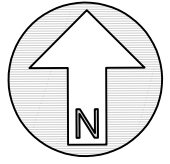




TREATMENT KEY

- Pedestrian Paths
- Shared Bike & Pedestrian Path
- Parking
- Boat Launch Walk
- Vehicular Circulation
- Removed Pavement

Sources
 City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation
 "drivesurvey.dwg", "FSTRSU-1.dwg", and "Foster2.dwg"
 Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.



FOSTER PARK

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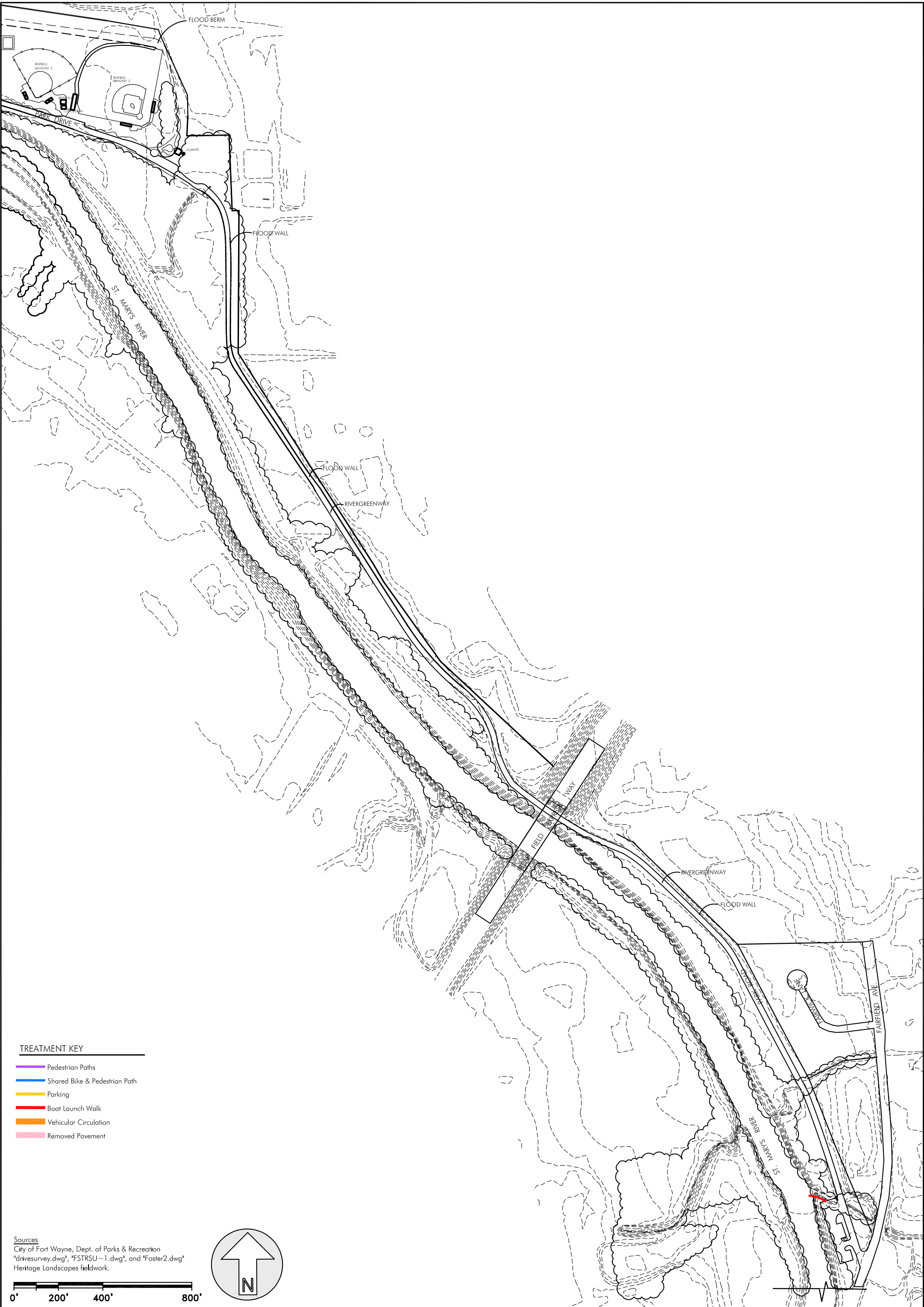
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Drawing Title:
 Foster Park North
 Circulation
 Treatment Plan

Date:
 2007

Drawing Number:
 CTPN

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Fort Wayne, Indiana



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 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Landscape Architect:
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 Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

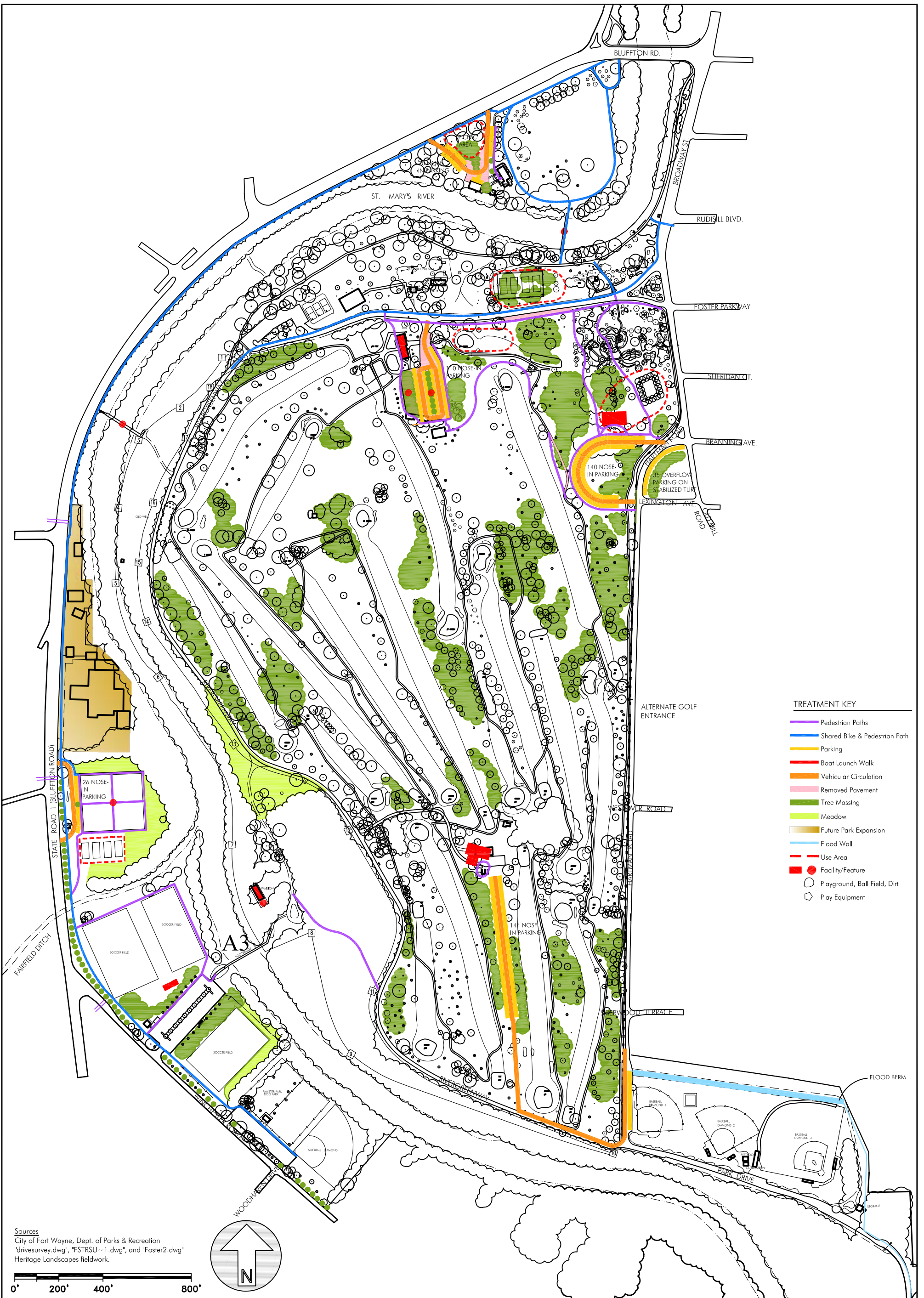
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Circulation
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CTPS



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Cultural Landscape Report

Fort Wayne, Indiana



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 City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

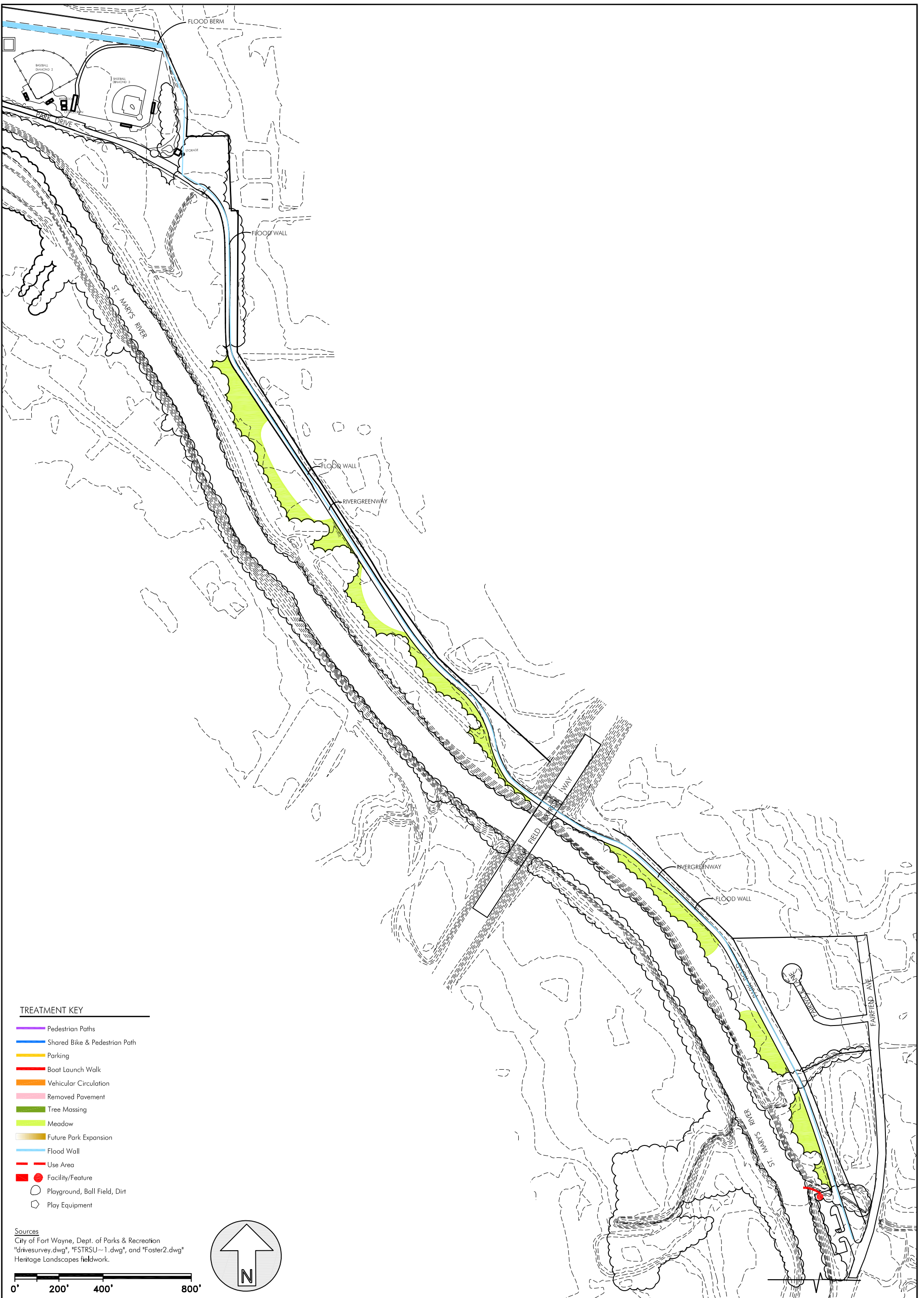
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Drawing Title:
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 Illustrative
 Treatment Plan

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FOSTER 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 Foster Park, the Park Board created the park in part to attract a residential population into the undeveloped southwestern section of Fort Wayne. Landscape architect and planner George E. Kessler identified the eastern banks of the St. Mary's River as an ideal location for a city park and Park Board President David N. Foster and his brother Samuel M. Foster generously donated lands for the establishment of a new public park. Through the combined efforts of the local government and individual community members, the riverfront woodlands and open fields gradually transformed into Foster 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 Foster 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

FOSTER 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
F – Foster Park
M – McMillen Park
S – Shoaff Park
W – Weisser 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
- F/R 1818 October 6. The Miami Nation of Indians and the U.S. Government sign a treaty at St. Mary's in the state of Ohio at which is conveyed "two sections upon the east side of the St. Mary's River, near Fort Wayne, running east one mile with the line of the Military Reservation, thence from that line and from the river for quantity" to Jean Baptiste Richardville, chief of the Miami Nation. One of many holdings of Richardville, this area contains the future Foster Park and the southern edge of West Rudisill Boulevard.³
- F 1825 Circa. A bridge is constructed over the St. Mary's River connecting State Road (now Broadway) and Bluffton.⁴
- F/R 1827 August. James Barnett and Samuel Hanna construct the first grist mill in Fort Wayne in the Indian Village Park vicinity.⁵ Hanna Street is later named for Judge Samuel Hanna who is a prominent figure in the early history of Fort Wayne.⁶
- A 1829 Fort Wayne is incorporated as a town with a population less than 500 people.⁷
- F/R 1835 October 21. Jean Baptiste Richardville sells 640 acres in the northern of the two sections to Samuel Hanna for \$1,920.⁸
- F 1835 Capt. Asa Fairfield purchases a large tract south of the city center extending from Hoagland Avenue west to Broadway and from Taylor Street past the Packard Factory.⁹
- A 1840 Fort Wayne is incorporated as a city with a population of 2,050 people.¹⁰

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- F/R 1845 September 10. Samuel and Eliza Hanna and Allen and Emerine J. Hamilton commission a plat and survey of the Richardville Reserve dividing it into lots, with a minimum lot size of 40 acres. These lots are gradually sold during the late 19th century.¹¹
- 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.¹²
- A 1866-1886 Several public parks are created in Fort Wayne including Northside, Swinney, Hayden, Reservoir, and McCulloch Park.¹³ Lawton Park, then called North Side Park, is purchased for establishment of the Indiana State Fair Grounds in 1866.¹⁴
- F/R 1876 The original Barnett and Hanna gristmill is sold under the name “Glenwood” by A.C. Beaver to George Esmond for \$24,000. Previous successive owners include Louis Davis, Capt. Asa Fairfield and Samuel Freeman.¹⁵
- F/R 1878 February 27. The gristmill in Indian Village Park burns down and is rebuilt by October 1 at a cost of \$20,000. At this time the mill is a 44-foot by 64-foot three-story brick building.¹⁶
- F/R 1880 April 26. The gristmill in Indian Village Park is partially destroyed by high water and is subsequently converted to steam power.¹⁷
- F/R 1888 May 15. The gristmill in Indian Village Park is destroyed by fire and is not rebuilt.¹⁸
- A 1894 The Parks Department (PD) forms under the aegis of the Board of Public Works.¹⁹
- 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.”²⁰
- 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 10 minute walk of every home.²¹
- A 1896 August W. Goers serves as the first Park Superintendent under the jurisdiction of the Board of Works. During his tenure, the Park Board is given, purchases, and develops Lawton, Swinney, Reservoir, McCulloch, Hayden, Weisser and Lakeside Parks at a low cost to taxpayers.²²
- F 1898 The area of land that later becomes Foster Park is two parcels owned by Chris Badde and Wm. Hartman.²³
- F 1900 Circa. The “chateausque” brick barn is constructed in Indian Village Park near the St. Mary’s River.²⁴

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- F/R 1905 February. The first building of the Fort Wayne Bible Training School is dedicated. Mary Garth Ramseyer describes the character of Rudisill Boulevard during the early 1900s, “Wild strawberries grow along that dusty road and wild grapevines climbed the rail fence that ran along the road to the river. A spring of water was in the Wiebke wood lot. A sunken barrel made a trough from which the cattle drank. Violets grew in profusion down by the river, and the old mill dam held the flood water back in those days. For years we had a baptismal service at the close of the school year. The baptismal pool was at the foot of what is now Rudisill Boulevard [at Old Mill Road]. We later changed to a place further down the river in Foster Park. This was a shady place and the river was quiet at this point. It seemed more sacred.”²⁵
- 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.²⁶ Park Commissioners are appointed to serve four year terms as a service to the community without compensation for efforts.²⁷ Colonel David N. Foster, Oscar W. Tresselt, Joseph M. Singmaster, and Ferdinand Meier comprise the first board.²⁸
- A 1905 In 1905 the park system consists of 8 parks totaling 110 acres.²⁹
- A 1906 The PD expresses a future need to provide more public parkland given foreseen population growth for 1910s.³⁰ The PD begins to secure land for a park in the Lakeside Park Addition.³¹
- 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.”³²
- A 1909 Annual appropriations for park purposes is \$26,500, out of which \$10,500 was paid for Weisser Park.³³
- 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.”³⁴
- A 1909 A campaign of civic improvement begins in Fort Wayne. Professor Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago delivers a series of lectures 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.³⁵
- A 1910 Charles Robinson develops the first comprehensive plan, *The Robinson Plan*, for parks and boulevards in Fort Wayne.^{36*}
- 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

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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."³⁷

- A 1910 Over 100,000 plants including “valuable and rare species” raised in the Department of Public Parks greenhouses and planted throughout the city parks.³⁸
- 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.³⁹
- 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."⁴⁰
- A 1910 Appropriations for the amount of \$18,791 are made for PD use during the year, including \$384.65 for a new boulevard along the St. Mary's River.⁴¹
- 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.⁴²
- 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.”⁴³
- 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 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 is paid from the special funds raised for the purpose of river and park improvement.⁴⁴

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- 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 riverfront improvements for a park system of nine miles in length and within easy walking distance of the majority of the population.⁴⁵
- 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 riverbanks and abutting property.⁴⁶
- 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.⁴⁷
- F 1911 Seventh Annual Report of Board of Park Commissioners states, "If Fort Wayne continues to grow as rapidly as she is now doing, it will not be many years before the health and comfort of her citizens and especially of her industrial population, will imperatively demand four additional large parks of at least 100 acres each and well supplied with large forest trees, affording abundant shade, without which park areas are of little use; one of these to be located... along the bank of the St. Mary's commencing just South of the Broadway pumping station."⁴⁸
- A/F 1911 Kessler notes that the riverbends along the St. Mary's 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.⁴⁹
- F/R 1911 Kessler proposes that the St. Mary's Parkway be an integral part of the Fort Wayne Parks System. His recommendations extend the proposed corridor along both sides of the St. Mary's River between Swinney Park and the Stellhorn Bridge, on property outside of the city boundaries. The land along this stretch of river contains many opportunities for drives through scenes of natural beauty. The right bank of the river above Rudisill Avenue contains several fine groves for park purposes and parkway drives. To the south are larger areas that are suitable for a park, without having to correct the destructive measures that occur along the riverbanks within downtown.⁵⁰
- F/R 1911 Kessler makes suggestions for acquiring land for the parks system. One recommended parcel of land is "on the left bank of the St. Mary's opposite Rudisill Avenue and extending north to the bridge of the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana

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Traction Company. The other is on the right bank of the river extending along the river about 2,000 feet to Ontario Street.”⁵¹

F/W/R 1911/2 *Map of the Park and Boulevard System for Fort Wayne, Indiana*, prepared by German planner George E. Kessler, depicts present and proposed parks and parkways. The western edge of Foster Park is slated for a proposed parkway linking it to Swinney Park further north. Weisser Park is shown with an expanded addition of land to the north and east. Rudisill Boulevard is shown as a proposed boulevard.⁵²

A/F/R 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. Mary’s River between Foster and Swinney Parks. Kessler also stresses the importance of a comprehensive scheme of children’s playgrounds.⁵³

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.⁵⁴

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.”⁵⁵

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.⁵⁶

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.”⁵⁷

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- 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 riverbanks. 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.⁵⁸
- F 1912 March 23. David N. and Samuel M. Foster propose to convey by deed to the City of Fort Wayne certain lands lying south of the city along the east bank of the St. Mary’s River, provided they be used for parks and recreation purposes and be subject to the rules and regulations in the city’s other parks. The park thus established would be known by the name of the donors, who wrote “We are impressed with the thought that this is about the only form in which we can erect a monument or memorial that the ravages of time will not injure or destroy, but which on the contrary will grow in beauty and usefulness so long as the world shall last.” The city accepted the gift “cheerfully and with deeply felt gratitude” and officially designated the land “The David N. and Samuel M. Foster Park”, or “The Foster Park”.⁵⁹ Col David N. Foster, Board of Park Commissioners, and his brother Samuel M. Foster purchase land and donate it to the city for the creation of Foster Park.⁶⁰
- F/W 1912 May 4. Superintendent Goers reports that men are clearing Foster Park, with work expected to be complete by mid-May. In addition, he orders swings to be erected in Foster and other parks, and several lunch tables and seats to be erected in Foster and Weisser Parks.⁶¹
- F 1912 May 11. A motion is approved to lay out a baseball diamond in Foster Park.⁶²
- F/W 1912 May 18. New benches are placed in Foster and Weisser Parks. Twenty-four benches are installed in Foster Park and twelve in Weisser Park.⁶³
- 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.⁶⁴
- A 1912 Because only eight of the city’s ten wards are along the riverbanks, the Park Board proposes that a portion of money derived from the sale of bonds for park and river

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improvements should be used for the purchase of a large park of 90 to 100 acres, to be located in the southeast park district.⁶⁵

- A 1912 Superintendent Goers reports that 2,500 shrubs were set out in the fall, in the city's various parks.⁶⁶ He also instructs to plant Mulberry trees in the parks.⁶⁷
- A/F 1912 Kessler warns the Fort Wayne Parks Commissioners to not rely too heavily on the kindness and generosity of the citizens of the city for the creation of the park system, like that of the Foster Brothers for the creation of Foster Park. Instead the city should start by leasing potential park properties and then purchase the properties.⁶⁸
- F 1912 Future planned improvements for Foster Park include "a low dam in the river near the pumping station, a boating stage of water of about three and a half miles in length, a boat house near the dam to accommodate boaters in the summer, and skaters in the winter; a Pavilion on the high ground just outside the wooded portion, about 1500 feet from the park entrance, which will be rented as a place for refreshments, but will also afford temporary shelter in case of a sudden shower; extensive tennis grounds and an athletic field farther to the South, with a shelter house between them; the construction of a roadway placed back against the private property, to be used as a street or parkway by abutting lot owners, and the laying out of the necessary walks."⁶⁹
- F 1912 Improvements to Foster Park by the Department of Public Works include clearing for a two-mile path along the St. Mary's River, constructing two temporary bridges, a tool house, a comfort station, and placing benches and tables for picnics, a large number of donated swings, and a wire fence with two-inch white iron posts, painted white, to divide the park from private property. In addition, the Wildwood Builders Company constructs and donates a speaker's stand for the dedication ceremony for use as a bandstand.⁷⁰
- F 1912 The Secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners makes arrangements for water in Foster Park on July 4th, and the Board decides to erect a tool house and a comfort station in Foster Park, to be completed by July 4th.⁷¹
- F 1912 July 4. Foster Park is dedicated with 25,000 visitors attending. Col. David N. Foster and brother Samuel M. Foster sponsor the park in response to a call for "wealthy citizens of Fort Wayne to immortalize their names" through park development. The park is described as, "a most beautiful strip of land bordering the bank of the St. Mary's, extending from the Broadway pumping station to a point about two miles distant, which is shortly to be extended by the same donors until the park shall reach the Stellhorn Bridge, a total distance of about four miles. The ground varies in width from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, is much of it heavily wooded, and particularly adapted for park purposes, and will contain about 110 acres. It will be legally known as 'The David N. and Samuel M. Foster Park,' but will be commonly designated as 'Foster Park.'⁷²

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- F 1912 The Foster Brothers make special mention of the generosity of Judge William J. Vesey, who deeded several acres without charge to the city for the creation of Foster Park.⁷³
- F 1912 Inexpensive ground improvements made to Foster Park are used by the general public and are “particularly popular with the children.”⁷⁴
- F 1912 July 20. The Park Board decides to have a watchman in Foster Park during the hours of 1:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Mr. Fred Kolkman of the park force is appointed for the position.⁷⁵
- F 1912 Kessler recommends that Foster Park be connected to Swinney Park by continuing the parkway along the St. Mary’s River. Doing so “would make a beginning toward the accomplishment of a really fine park system and beautiful setting for the whole city.” Kessler also recommends that Foster Park has a good setting for boating and a border boulevard. He suggests that the land between the river and border boulevard has enough space for athletic fields for all outdoor sports, and the wooded section of the property “presents an exceedingly attractive landscape picture.”⁷⁶
- F 1912 The Board of Park Commissioners thanks the Foster Brothers for their gift of Foster Park to the city. “Looking forward into the next fifty years everyone who is able to see, and who is filled with confidence in, the progress spirit of Fort Wayne will realize that the city is bound to grow southward until it reaches the St. Mary’s River and that this park is destined to become a great blessing to our citizens. Its owners have acted wisely in giving it while they live... It is not merely egotism, or the love of praise and fame, that prompts noble men and women to make sacrifices and to confer lasting benefits upon their fellow citizens. Such actions usually spring from the consciousness of a higher duty towards humanity and stand forth as brilliant beacon lights of disinterested patriotism.”⁷⁷
- F 1912 Six and a half acres of the “Marshall Manor Addition” owned by Fred Baade is sold to David N. and Samuel M. Foster at \$400 an acre to become part of Foster Park.⁷⁸
- F/R 1912 Kessler suggests that the creation of Foster Park and improvements to Rudisill Boulevard will establish a precedent for other neighborhoods within the city to make park and boulevard improvements.⁷⁹
- F 1912 Circa. The area that became Foster Park is originally noted for its large expanse of wooded grounds and the shaded two-mile track known as “Honeymoon Trail”.⁸⁰
- 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 riverfront property and adjacent vacant lands to the public in 1913. Rising property rates create a sense of urgency for land acquisition.⁸¹

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- A 1913 March. Extensive flooding in Fort Wayne focuses public attention on flood protection and leads to the creation of the River Improvement Association.⁸²
- 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.”⁸³
- 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, greater 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.”⁸⁴
- F 1913 April 17. One acre of land is acquired between Broadway Street and the St. Mary’s River for \$50 to widen the approach to Foster Park.⁸⁵
- F 1913 Improvements at Foster Park include sewer and water main work (\$500). General citywide park system improvements consist of repairs to tennis courts, baseball diamonds, drinking fountains, wading pools, and sandboxes.⁸⁶
- F 1913 Planned improvements to Foster Park include a low dam near the Broadway pumping station, a boathouse near the dam for boaters in the summer and skaters in the winter, and a pavilion on the high ground just outside the wooded portion, about 1,500 feet from the park entrance which will used as a place for refreshments and afford temporary shelter. Other improvement include extensive tennis grounds and an athletic field to the south with a shelter house between them, a roadway placed back against the private property owners to be used as a street or parkway by abutting lot owners, and several park walks.⁸⁷
- F/W 1913 American Coaster slides are placed in Foster Park and Weisser Park. Funds are donated by Mrs. Fred T. Tresselt for the slide in Foster Park and the Berghoff Brewing Association for the slide at Weisser Park.⁸⁸
- F/W 1913 Tennis courts are constructed at Foster and Weisser Parks.⁸⁹
- 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.⁹⁰

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- A 1914 The Park 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....”⁹¹
- 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.⁹²
- A 1914 Sanitary drinking fountains are placed in all parks.⁹³
- F 1914 Wading pools are constructed at Foster and Swinney Parks, at a cost of \$497.58 for both pools. Water depth is 10-20 inches, and both are fed from overflow water from drinking fountains to keep them fresh.⁹⁴
- 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 well distributed a system of public parks that one will be located within ten minutes’ walk of every resident of the city.”⁹⁵
- 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.⁹⁶
- A 1915 Fort Wayne’s population of 74,352 exceeds the population of Evansville to become “Indiana’s Second City.”⁹⁷
- A 1915 Circa. American Chestnut Blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) affects Indiana.
- 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.”⁹⁸ “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.”⁹⁹

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- 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.”¹⁰⁰
- F 1915 J.M.E. Reidel submits a plan to the Park Board for a grand pavilion. His plan calls for public comfort stations, a “restaurant” or kitchen facility, a women’s restroom, and for all four corners to be enclosed.¹⁰¹
- F 1915 The foot path is continued to the end of Hartman’s woods. It “is undoubtedly the most picturesque walk in this section of Indiana.” A large number of American elm trees are planted around the enclosure about the well (installed in the spring of 1914); a regulation base ball diamond is constructed and extensively used; the wooded area in the rear of the athletic field is cleared of dead and crowded trees; a kindergarten swing set and an ocean wave are added to the play apparatus; the space about the grand old elm at the entrance of Broadway parkway is sodded and encircled with posts between which chains are loosely suspended; park benches are placed around the base of the tree; and South Broadway fill is greatly augmented by ashes, dirt, etc. hauled in from the Rudisill Boulevard paving improvement.¹⁰²
- 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.¹⁰³
- A 1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners recommends that “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.”¹⁰⁴ The report also states the necessity for more base ball diamonds and tennis courts in the parks. Acquisition of sufficient 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 sandbox 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.”¹⁰⁵
- 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

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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.”¹⁰⁶

- F 1916 Plans are announced to build a replica of Lincoln's log cabin in Foster Park funded by Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.¹⁰⁷
- F 1916 The tool house is set up in Foster Park.¹⁰⁸
- F 1916 Board of Park Commissioners acquires a detailed plan and blue prints for the Log Cabin at Hodgenville, Kentucky in which Abraham Lincoln was born. “It has occurred to us that an exact reproduction of this Log Cabin in one of our parks would be a matter of much interest to us all, and more especially to the children of our community.” Lincoln National Life Insurance Company agrees to fund the project, and a site in Foster Park is chosen.¹⁰⁹
- F 1916 Foster Park is Fort Wayne’s “most picturesque and natural park.” Additional lunch tables are built and swings are placed at various intervals throughout the picnic grounds. The entire grass area extending from the Hartman woods, (beyond the baseball diamond) is mowed this summer, the winding walks are continued through Hartman woods and are graveled with material secured from the St. Mary’s River. A temporary dressing room is constructed for boys that enjoy bathing in the river south of the baseball diamond. South Broadway parkway is widened.¹¹⁰
- F 1916 Lincoln Log Cabin is erected in Foster Park. Replica of cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born in Hodgenville, Kentucky. A firm of Louisville architects prepare the plans and specifications, in minute detail. Reproduction costs \$463.83 and is paid for by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of the city. “The cabin is the source of the greatest interest to all visitors at the park, both old and young, and will stand to teach its lesson of patriotism for a century to come.”¹¹¹
- F/W 1916 The Park Board reports, “The base ball diamonds in Lawton, Weisser and Foster parks were placed in the pink of condition.” Posts are installed along the side lines through which a 5/8 inch rope was strung to keep crowds out of bounds. Two substantial player benches are made for each diamond, and regulation canvas bases and rubber home plates are purchased. These three diamonds are the scene of the Shop League Series. Additional tennis courts are planned and maintenance of those already constructed promised.¹¹²
- F/W 1916 While most of the early forests which covered Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana are gone, in Foster Park and Weisser Park, “a few of these century old trees have escaped the woodman’s axe, and still remain to furnish us with a suggestion of ‘God’s first temples.’”¹¹³
- F 1916/1917 J.M.E. Reidel’s pavilion is constructed with minor modifications.¹¹⁴

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- 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/F/W 1917 City Forester and Park Superintendent Carl Getz heads up the Weisser Park improvements. On July 1, 1917, Getz resigns as Park Superintendent and begins work for Hilgemann and Schaff, a local suburban developer and helps develop the Southwood Park neighborhood, near Foster Park.¹¹⁵
- A 1917 The state legislature passes a park law that enables cities to bond up to a percentage of the parklands' assessed value. This provides funding for city parks for the next several decades.¹¹⁶
- 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.¹¹⁷
- A 1917 An annual report inventory lists 14 tennis courts in the city.¹¹⁸
- A/F 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 one mile south to the St. Mary's 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. Mary's 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."¹¹⁹
- 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 different parks will be instructed to endeavor to break up this miss-use of our lawns the coming season."¹²⁰
- 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 Parks Department). The ordinance prohibiting the planting of trees other than those permitted by the present

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law should be strictly enforced. Another ordinance should be passed forbidding the planting of wild trees from the woods.¹²¹

- F 1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners states, “Take Foster Park as an illustration. When it was given to the city six years ago many people said that the city would not grow up to its most distant end for at least a period of fifty years, yet now in this short time of six years, one of the most rapidly selling and most beautiful additions to the city immediately abuts upon that most distant point.”¹²²
- F 1917 A contract is let to construct the balance of curbing on the east side of Broadway from the Bluffton Road south. Further filling is made in widening this Broadway approach to Foster Park. The footpath to the right of the pumping station is reconstructed.¹²³
- F 1917 It is suggested that grounds that lie to the east of Foster Park be secured for a public golf course and addition to the park. “Such a course could be constructed without heavy expense and would be immensely popular with our people. Through the opening of Broadway Boulevard, from the pumping station south to the St. Mary’s River, Foster Park will be more central and more accessible than ever.”¹²⁴
- A 1918 The first public swimming pool opens in Lawton Park.¹²⁵
- 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 to population average in the state of Indiana, following Indianapolis and South Bend.¹²⁶
- 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.”¹²⁷
- F 1918 Construction begins on the Southwood Park neighborhood east of Foster Park, designed by Hilgemann and Schaaf. Large estates and finely detailed Craftsman, Colonial and Tudor Revival homes are found along the curving streets in the wooded, rolling hills of the neighborhood. Development continues through 1940.¹²⁸
- F 1918 Foster Park Board President, Colonel David N. Foster, donates funds for a peony garden to be laid out in the southwestern part of the park.¹²⁹
- F 1918 The Board of Park Commissioners announces plans to install a water garden in Foster Park with a fine collection of water lilies and an iris garden at the pond’s edge. Nearly 300 varieties of iris were bought in the fall of 1918, and the water lilies were

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grown during 1918 in tubs in the greenhouse from seeds purchased from a water lily specialist.¹³⁰

- 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.¹³¹
- F 1919 Plans are announced for an amusement park to be established on the twenty acres of ground immediately adjoining Foster Park on the south in 1920. A double street car track extension will provide access to the grounds, thus enabling people from all parts of the city to reach the amusement park by the payment of a single street car fare. The authority given to the Board of Park Commissioners by the Park Board Law to abate any nuisance or harmful structure within five hundred feet of any park or boulevard line will guarantee that the amusement park “will be conducted in an orderly and unobjectionable manner”. In addition, the Board announces that once funds are in place to install a low dam in the river, an attractive five-mile boating course will be established.¹³²
- F 1919 The Board of Park Commissioners prepares plans for opening a boulevard south from the Broadway pumping station. The land west of the proposed boulevard and between it and the present line of Foster Park “is too low for City building purposes and ought to be acquired by the city and added to Foster Park.”¹³³ The addition would create a park of some 200 acres and provide ample space for a very much in demand golf course. The Board reports that the land is “in danger of being divided up and sold to a class of people willing to live upon these low lands, where cellars and sewerage cannot be had, resulting in the building up of a most undesirable environment for the city’s largest and most popular park.”¹³⁴
- F 1919 The Board of Park Commissioners has the option to purchase 101 acres of land to the west of a proposed new boulevard extending south from the Broadway pumping station for \$55,000. The land previously belonged to Fred Baade, Judge William J. Vesey, and William Hartman. Furthermore, the donors of Foster Park announce that if the City Council will issue bonds to buy this land, they will acquire a separate fifteen-acre grove just east of the present park terminus, continue Foster Park for another mile or so along the bank of the St. Mary’s River, and donate all the grounds to the city for park purposes. This will require an expenditure on the donors’ part of \$15,000 and will add fifty acres to the park.¹³⁵
- A/F/W 1920 214 dead trees are removed from parks and along city streets, nearly all of which were killed by the 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.”¹³⁶

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- F 1920 August 22. An exact reproduction of Lincoln's log cabin in Foster Park is built by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company based on plans and details by Dr. Louis A. Warren, head of the Lincoln Museum. The cabin is placed across from the entrance to the golf course. This is the first replica of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace in the country. The cabin measures 17 feet by 13 feet on the outside, with a door five feet eight inches by two feet eight inches. Dr. Warren furnishes the replica cabin with period furniture and other artifacts obtained from the vicinity of Lincoln's Kentucky birth site.¹³⁷
- F 1920 The Lincoln log cabin is initially furnished by Dr. Warren with period furniture including a corner cupboard, poster bed, drop-leaf table, and fireplace utensils obtained from the vicinity of Lincoln's birth site.¹³⁸
- F 1920 Foster Park now encompasses more than 150 acres that have been added to the original 67 acres. The park contains a permanent bandstand and a pavilion where private dances are often held, new playground equipment, and a baseball diamond. A natural swimming pool is also located within the park, created by damming the St. Mary's River.¹³⁹
- F 1920 An outside cooking range furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rahe is placed in the park and is used a great deal by picnic parties throughout the summer and fall.¹⁴⁰
- F 1920 Lincoln Life Insurance Company donates a twelve-foot cedar tree that is planted near the Lincoln Cabin in Foster Park.¹⁴¹
- F/W 1920 The Board of Park Commissioners reports that more drinking fountains are needed, especially near baseball diamonds and tennis courts. In addition, the Board recommended the installation of more baseball and tennis facilities, including three new tennis courts each in Lawton Park, Weisser Park, Pontiac Place, and Foster Park.¹⁴²
- F/W 1920 The Board of Park Commissioners recommends that trees should be planted in all the Fort Wayne parks, "especially Foster, West Swinney and Weisser Parks". In addition, the Board notes that playgrounds should be established in Foster Park in 1921.¹⁴³
- 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. Mary's 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.¹⁴⁴
- F 1921 The Park Board visits Foster Park to select a location for the new pavilion to be erected there. Bids for the pavilion at this time include J- M. Henry, \$17,474; E. W. Snouffer, \$16,660; Henry C. Hockemeyer, \$15,997; Max Irmischer & Sons,

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\$15,603; Buesching and Hagerman, \$15,553; Chas. Roden, \$15,513; Ernest H. Fuhrman, \$14,961; and Fred J. Rump & Son, \$14,937.¹⁴⁵

- F 1921 A new pavilion is constructed in Foster Park. There being no bathing facilities in the southern portion of the city, a dam is constructed across the St. Mary's River, creating a natural swimming pool, 125 feet wide by 250 long. The bottom of this pool is graded, and depth ranges from three to nine feet. "There is no question but that Foster Park is the most ideal picnic ground of all of our parks. The outdoor oven which was erected by Mr. Frank Rahe was almost in constant use. It was a great satisfaction to the Park Board to see these parties using Foster Park until the middle of November."¹⁴⁶
- 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."¹⁴⁷
- F/W 1921 Football games are held in Foster and Weisser Parks.¹⁴⁸
- 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. The Foster Park neighborhood is suggested as suitable.¹⁴⁹
- F 1921 The outdoor oven built in Foster Park by Frank Rahe continues to be used almost constantly by the throngs of summer picnickers.¹⁵⁰
- F 1922 A small area known as Indian Village and the Sears Pavilion is acquired as part of Foster Park. An automobile campground is also developed. In its first season, the facilities host more than 8,000 visitors from Maine to California.¹⁵¹
- A 1922 The Board of Park Commissioners notes the importance of parks stating, "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."¹⁵²
- F 1922 Improvements to Foster Park are made. The pavilion is finished, disturbed grounds around the pavilion are sown with grass, all roads are repaired, two new tennis courts are constructed, a concession booth is built, and new play devices are installed. The river swimming pool constructed a year ago is also improved and finished.¹⁵³
- A 1922 Frederick B. Shoaff is appointed to the Board of Park Commissioners.¹⁵⁴

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- F 1922 A statue of Colonel David N. Foster created by Frederick G. Hibbard, is dedicated in East Swinney Park with a plaque identifying him as the "Father of the Park System."¹⁵⁵
- A 1923 The Board of Park Commissioners assumes responsibility of all summer playgrounds from the school board as well as responsibility for community centers.¹⁵⁶
- F 1923 A tribute statue of David Foster is raised in Swinney Park, while he still served on the Park Board.¹⁵⁷
- F 1924 Board of Park Commissioners report states that David N. and Samuel M. Foster Park contains 120 acres and notes that 80 acres were obtained through donation and the balance through purchase.¹⁵⁸
- F 1924 120 acres are purchased by the city as an addition to Foster Park.¹⁵⁹
- F 1925 David Foster makes suggestions for improvements in Foster Park to the Board of Park Commissioners. He notes that the drive in Foster Park is makeshift and must be made more permanent when additional acreage is added to the park. Foster notes, "my brother and myself have already acquired the beautiful woods of 15 acres immediately east of the present terminus of the park and are negotiating for land which will take Foster park to the Stellhorn Bridge, which the intention of donating it all to the city." He suggests that the park drive should be constructed to the south of the pavilions and along the St. Mary's River such that it would not interfere with a future nine-hole golf course. The future golf course should be designed so that it can be expanded at any time. Broadway should be extended to the entrance of Foster Park and constructed as a 100-foot boulevard.¹⁶⁰
- F 1925 No new work is completed at Foster Park, but the Board of Park Commissioners reports that 1926 will bring great changes in size and beautification of the park.¹⁶¹
- F 1926 A tract of land of approximately 13 acres between the St. Mary's River and Tillman Road and Fairfield Avenue is offered to the city as a gift and accepted as an addition to Foster Park.¹⁶²
- F 1926 David N. and Samuel M. Foster donate another 30 acres for Foster Park.¹⁶³
- F 1926 Arthur A. Shurcliff, Landscape Architect, sends Frederick B. Shoaff, Esq. a series of plans for Foster Park including designs for a plaza at the entrance to the park, a photostat of a preliminary birds's-eye view of the plaza, revisions to the roadway, and elevations. Shurcliff reviews but does not adjust his plans based on Shoaff's comments to consider the existing trees where the plaza is sited. Shurcliff also specifies erosion control along the St. Mary's River, "The slope of the embankment near the edge of the river should be protected with riprap to take the wash of the stream. This riprap should be carried up to the flood level and should be covered

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above mean water with shrubbery and grass. This is a shore treatment which I frequently use under similar circumstances in parks of Boston and other cities.”¹⁶⁴

- F 1926 Construction of the Foster municipal golf course begins.¹⁶⁵
- F 1926 Foster Park is shown on a map of municipally owned riverbanks with a rectangular outparcel to the east.¹⁶⁶
- F 1926 Foster Park is the city’s largest, now consisting of 245 acres, and one of the most beautiful parks in the state of Indiana. Much work is done on the park in 1926: tennis courts are improved; facilities for swimming arranged; baseball diamonds put in good condition; and the city’s first municipal golf course laid out. The nine-hole course is expected to be ready for play in 1927. Due to a long rainy season the previous fall, the seed had been sown later than anticipated, but the greens are planted and grass will appear by the next season. The course comprises nine holes but, as the public demands it, will be expanded to eighteen.¹⁶⁷
- 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 1926.¹⁶⁸
- F 1926 Concern over the city’s riverbanks is growing in Fort Wayne. The Park Board believes that the once beautiful banks will be a “wonderful asset” to the city, and “should be made to share in the beauty of the stream which they embrace; they should consequently be improved and beautified as soon as possible”. The Board suggests that the city should own all the riverbanks, which would protect against encroachment and dumping. At this point, the city has acquired 15 ½ miles of river banks. In a 1926 Annual Report, the Park Board worries, “How easily could the beauty of Foster Park be marred, where we now own the east river bank nearly to the Stelhorn Bridge, but have no jurisdiction over the parallel west bank!”¹⁶⁹
- F 1926 Of the 237 acres of Foster Park, 125 had been donated, and 112 purchased.¹⁷⁰
- F 1927 Indian Village is platted in the place of the former Allen County Infirmary. Mrs. Adolph Oelke wins the newspaper contest to name the subdivision. The streets in Indian Village are named for Native American characters and themes in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow’s Indian epic *Hiawatha*.¹⁷¹
- A 1927 Fort Wayne issues the first bonds to raise capital funds for park improvements.¹⁷²
- F 1927 David N. Foster writes to Frederick B. Shoaff about the placement of tennis courts in Foster Park and Arthur Shurcliff’s opposition to a prominent location. Foster also mentions that the park strip on both Rudisill Boulevard and Broadway is 30 feet wide. Concerning the placement of tennis courts, Foster writes, “Now that the main driveway has been pushed over somewhat to the south it makes all the more desirable it seems to me that we should use that fine level ground just east of the Lincoln

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Cabin which extends some 300 feet and would give space enough for ten or more courts if we should ever need them. This location would seem to me to have these advantages. Out of the way of future golf holes. Close to the picnic grounds, so that large gatherings could use them. Close to the street-car line and the built-up part of the city-north and south of Rudisill, making unnecessary a longer walk in the hot season of the year. The grounds are shaded all afternoon by the trees on the river bank and are entirely shaded by 6 [f.m.?] making greatly to the comfort of the players. These courts would be near to the point where we contemplate a foot bridge from the other side of the river, making them convenient to the settlers on the old county farm ground, which is likely to build up rapidly. The courts will face north and south...I think we do not agree with Mr. Shurcliff that there is anything unattractive in nicely kept tennis courts, especially by themselves, as these would be. Our people do not all go to tennis courts in autos by any means as he suggested. The majority walk to the courts.... If we can agree on the location Mr. Jaenicke should be instructed to put in three or four courts at once as the residents in that part of the city have been expecting them for years and are growing somewhat [discontent].”¹⁷³

- F 1927 Through the generosity of David N. and Samuel M. Foster, several additions to the park are made, extending its boundaries to the St. Mary's River and creating a total of approximately 242 acres. The city's first municipal golf course is located in Foster Park. The citizens of Fort Wayne are especially enthusiastic about the new course and play will commence in 1928. Additional tennis courts are built in 1927, and both new courts and a new baseball diamond will be constructed in the coming year.¹⁷⁴
- F 1927 Fort Wayne sponsors a philanthropic camp for undernourished children in Foster Park. “When these poor kiddies enter the camp they are mostly skeletons, listless and without pep. They go out with renewed health and strength and full of life and vigor.”¹⁷⁵
- F 1927 Of the 237 acres of Foster Park, 125 had been donated, and 112 purchased.¹⁷⁶
- F 1927 The Park Board adds to Foster Park all the remaining ground west of Broadway extending south to the St. Mary's River, thereby acquiring the eleven acres of the unplatted ground of the Marshall Manor tract at a cost of about \$1000 per acre. The seventeen acres of Marshall Manor, as platted, are thus left entirely surrounded by Foster Park. Because the eleven-acre tract of land is not suitable for residential improvement, the Park Board decides to have it condemned and include it in parklands. The Real Estate Appraisal Board assesses the land and the Park Board pays homeowners a fee ten percent above the appraised value.¹⁷⁷
- F 1927 The City and Suburban Building Company agrees to deed the ground and buildings of the former County Orphans Home to the city for park purposes on the condition that during 1928 the Park Board will construct a substantial footbridge across the St. Mary's River connecting their Indian Village addition with Foster Park. The transaction will establish a nicely shaded, sixteen-acre neighborhood park on the

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south side of the Bluffton Road, commencing at the west end of the bridge over the St. Mary's River.¹⁷⁸

- F 1927 David N. and Samuel M. Foster purchase three additional pieces of land extending Foster Park to Fairfield Avenue and the Stellhorn Bridge, thereby giving the city ownership of about four additional miles of riverbank. Park Commissioners hope that the main driveway in Foster Park may remain as a park driveway after reaching the Stellhorn Bridge and continue along the west side of the St. Mary's River to Bluffton Road. "Such a west side parkway would give additional character to the neighborhood, make it desirable for residential development and add greatly to its value for subdivision purposes."¹⁷⁹
- F 1927 Work on the municipal golf course in Foster Park commences in the early spring and continues throughout the season, completing the first nine holes. It is later decided to go ahead with the additional nine holes, which are constructed later that year. The first nine holes will be ready for play about August 1, 1928, followed somewhat later in the year by the additional nine. "Golf experts have declared the course to be one of the finest in the state."¹⁸⁰
- F 1928 A check for \$2500 from the Foster brothers is received by the Park Board to reimburse the purchase of eight acres of land along the St. Mary's River to complete the acquisition of all the east riverbank property from Bluffton Road to the Stellhorn Bridge. Plans are made for the construction of a road along the riverbank to be supervised by Adolph Jaenicke, Superintendent of Parks.¹⁸¹
- F 1928 Fort Wayne's first public golf course opens in Foster Park with nine holes. Daily attendance at the links averages between 200 and 300 players with the highest recorded attendance reaching 411.¹⁸²
- F 1928 The Foster Park golf course is finished. The course displays the finest greens in this section of the country, but the fairways are not yet in top condition. When the course opened in August, such a crowd of people came that some players had to wait for hours and others were turned away.¹⁸³
- A 1928 Arthur Shurcliff, renowned landscape architect, is hired by the city to survey the existing park system.¹⁸⁴
- F 1928 No new additions are made to Foster Park during this year; the acquisition of seventeen acres, known as the Marshall Manor property, is still pending in the courts. This parcel of land, which lies in the center of the golf course, is the remaining territory which must be added to complete Foster Park.¹⁸⁵
- F 1928 A bridle path that extends from the Foster Park entrance at the end of Broadway along the St. Mary's River to the Stellhorn Bridge is installed. The path will hopefully extend over the bridge onto the western banks of the river within the next few years.¹⁸⁶

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- F 1928 Foster Park undergoes great improvements, including the construction of park drives and the planting of 100 flowering trees, planted throughout the park in the spring. In 1929, the city will plant 100-150 Japanese cherries, Japanese crabapples, peaches and hawthorns.¹⁸⁷
- A 1929 A 1911 amendment to the Indiana Cities and Towns Act of 1905 made it obligatory for 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.¹⁸⁸
- F 1929 Foster Park is extended from its former eastern terminus near the foot of Hartman Road to Fairfield Avenue and the Stellhorn Bridge along the banks of the St. Mary's River, thus adding 50 acres to the park. The addition comes as a donation from David N. and Samuel M. Foster.¹⁸⁹
- F 1929 The purchase of 12.16 acres adjoining Southwood Park at \$750 per acre increases the size of Foster Park in 1929. The addition houses tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a football field, and a running track.¹⁹⁰
- F 1929 A suspension bridge over the St. Mary's River is constructed at a cost of \$10,588.90 to create a neighborhood approach to Foster Park and the municipal golf course. The bridge is built in exchange for the Orphans' Home grounds, owned by the City and Suburban Building Company.¹⁹¹
- F 1929 The 9-hole expansion of the municipal golf course, initially built at an expense of \$40,000 and opened for play on August 1, 1928, is completed as an 18-hole course, earning \$17,395.50 in receipts during the 1929 season.¹⁹²
- F 1929 Foster Park is continued across Fairfield Avenue, at the Stellhorn Bridge, for quite a distance along the river bank. The extension is possible thanks to a donation of eight acres by Frederick E. Greiner and William F. and Emma Meyer.¹⁹³
- A 1929 The city 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.¹⁹⁴
- F 1929 May 16. The City and Suburban Building Company agrees to convey the deed of their property along the St. Mary's River to the city in order to establish Indian Village Park. The city agrees to immediately construct a bridge between Indian Village Park and Foster Park as per plans submitted by A.K. Hofer. The letter

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referring to this mentions additional conditions of the transfer "...[Parks and Recreation] will, when you come into possession of the two privately owned properties just North of the Old Orphans Home, remove all the buildings, except the Orphans' Home Building, which will be remodeled to be used as a Community Center and that you will build a Children's Playground, build a cinder walk along Bluffton Road from the location of the new Broadway bridge to Brooklyn Avenue and that the entire area will be maintained and beautified." The city also pays a squatter in the southern end of the property to remove his building from the tract.¹⁹⁵

- F 1929 July 4. The Foster Park golf course expansion to include 18 holes is complete.¹⁹⁶
- F 1930 Park Commissioners objected to the construction of an "ugly line" of city light poles across Foster Park and the municipal golf course. The lights were erected without the consent of the Park Board, who demands that they be removed and wires placed underground. The Commissioners noted that the poles are expressly forbidden by city law: "No franchise shall be granted by the city authorities for the construction or maintenance of any railway, of any class or character, or telephone, pipe or conduit line, upon, across, over or through any park under the control of the Board of Park commissioners, without consent of the Board of Park Commissioners."¹⁹⁷
- F 1930 The municipal golf course is open from April 17th to November 24th and enjoys a popular season. Counting 9 holes to a game, 67,000 games were played. The original 9-hole course avoids Marshall Manor lot, but 23 lots in the subsequent 9 are within the line of the course. Under an agreement between the Park Board and property owners that keeps the lots in question off the tax duplicate, the fairways are permitted to cross private lots with the exception of two lot owners. In one case, the lots are avoided, but in the other the Board paid the price demanded by the owners.¹⁹⁸
- F 1930 Golf is increasingly popular with men and women, as well as boys and girls of high school age. The municipal course is congested on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and a second course would be a great improvement, preferably located in Franke Park.¹⁹⁹
- F 1930 Plans are announced to build a lunch pavilion at Foster Park. It is expected to measure 60 feet by 20 feet and will be divided into two sections to accommodate multiple parties at once with a total capacity for 100 people. Cost is estimated at \$7,000.²⁰⁰
- F 1930 A lunch pavilion is erected on the picnic grounds at Foster Park in response to the high demand for additional facilities for the entertainment of reunions and picnic parties. The new facility can accommodate parties of up to 100 persons.²⁰¹
- 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

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existing conditions.” The very cold spring’s night frosts ruined the city’s tulip beds, and the spring show of plant bulb exhibits could not be enjoyed.²⁰²

- F 1930 The addition of 12.16 acres at the end of Hartman Road forms a perfect triangle and will be used in the future for a stadium ground in Foster Park. The land is already level and will be easily transformed into an ideal playing field.²⁰³
- F 1930 Over the past few years, several improvements have been made in Foster Park. Oak trees, over 1,000 Japanese cherries, plums and crabapple trees were planted along the main road. Lilacs planted two years prior will begin to bloom in 1931. In addition, the long-awaited bridle path has been completed and is a “grand addition to the already beloved park in our city.”²⁰⁴
- F/R 1930 Circa. Residents in the vicinity of Foster Park keep their horses in stables at the park and ride across the river to give lessons to neighborhood children.²⁰⁵
- A 1930 The Park Police are commissioned to patrol parks.²⁰⁶
- F 1931 January. In response to lot owner complaints, the Park Board and Col. David N. Foster issue a statement reviewing the history of the Marshall Manor lot, a subdivision adjacent to Foster Park and part of a long controversy.²⁰⁷
- F 1931 Foster Park’s golf course is hampered by legal action when a property owner objects to the fairways having been built over portions of his land, which had been condemned. The Park Board constructed the fairway in the expectation that the issue would soon be resolved. In the height of the season, an injunction is filed and play has to be confined to nine holes.²⁰⁸ This results in such great congestion and long lines that patronage immediately and dramatically falls off and remains low throughout the season.²⁰⁹ The property owner later accepts the price at which the lots were condemned.
- F 1931 About fifty acres of raw, undeveloped land are graded, plowed, harrowed, sown in grass, and planted with shrubs and trees in Foster Park. The Park Board reveals plans to build an avenue of pin oaks along the main park drive. One hundred pin oaks are planted, and one hundred more are expected to be planted in 1932. The Park Board’s second choice is the American white elm, which already lines many city streets. Foster Park has collections of hawthorns, Japanese cherries, and lilacs and plans to improve and extend the park continue.²¹⁰
- 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 at no cost to the Park Board or property owners.²¹¹

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- A 1931 The Department of Tree Preservation asserts that it cannot adequately serve the needs of the city's street trees and needs additional money for pruning and spraying.²¹²
- A 1931 The Superintendent of Parks reports that despite decreased funding, the city, with the aid of the Federated Relief Agency, is able to do more than expected.²¹³
- A 1931 The Park Commissioners report that 1931 is 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.²¹⁴
- 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.²¹⁵
- A 1931 Early in the year 21 horseshoe courts are established in 7 of the city's larger parks, including Foster, Franke, Lawton, Memorial, East Swinney, Lakeside, and Weisser.²¹⁶
- F 1932 Summer. A ford is constructed across the St. Mary's River from stables in "Indian River Park" on the north bank to the bridle path in Foster Park. The ford is 20 feet wide. In addition, a portion of the riverbank at the Indian Village Park tourist camp is cut to fill in basements in razed buildings formerly standing in the park.²¹⁷
- 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 that began in 1931 is resumed. In a short period of time, the project succeeds in blotting out approximately ten acres of "the most unsightly riverbank land to be found anywhere in our city and out of it [make] a river driveway and park of surpassing beauty." According to the Superintendent of Parks, the work opens the public's eyes to the potential of the riverbank as a community asset.²¹⁸
- F 1932 A footbridge is built across the St. Mary's River to connect Foster Park with a newly added area of the park.²¹⁹
- F 1932 A river ford is constructed near the Riding Academy to provide safe crossing for horseback riders who currently have to cross the Broadway bridge amid cars and streetcars to reach Foster Park. The ford provides safe and easy access to the park.²²⁰
- F 1932 In the sixteen years preceding 1932, Foster Park has doubled in size, but maintains its "natural aspect, its lovers' lanes, its giant trees, its walks and drives, its bridle bath, tennis courts, Lincoln Cabin, shelter houses and last but not least our first Municipal Gold [sic] Course."²²¹

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- F 1932 According to the Superintendent of Parks, “In ten years from now the trees, shrubs, peonies, evergreens, Japanese cherries, crab apples, lilacs and their collection” will have fully grown and developed in Foster Park, bringing the park out of its “infancy of development”.²²²
- F 1932 Foster Park is said to have more diversified soil conditions than any other municipal park: some acreage is light soil and some heavy, fertile clay. The clay is especially well suited for peonies, and cuttings were previously taken from the established peony garden in Weisser Park and planted in Foster Park. Foster Park has three hundred varieties of peony, and Weisser Park has four hundred.²²³
- F 1932 The city engineering department began to allow homeowners to tap into and make use of a storm sewer carrying water to the St. Mary’s River, resulting in an “insufferable nuisance”. The storm sewer carries sewage through the golf grounds in Foster Park and seriously damages neighborhood property. The Board of Park Commissioners takes steps to abate the nuisance by deepening the ditch into which the sewer emptied, but heavy rains still create problems and more work needs to be done.²²⁴
- 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.²²⁵
- F 1933 A section of Foster Park known as Hartman Woods contains a “sweeping and crooked” intermittent stream that is scheduled to be straightened and channelized.²²⁶
- A 1933 A debate emerges at the annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Parks 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 golf 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.”²²⁷ 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 out 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.”²²⁸
- A 1933 The issue of children on tennis courts is discussed at the annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Parks 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.²²⁹
- A 1933 Race is an issue in the parks. A delegate at the annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Parks Departments asks if rules concerning children on tennis courts

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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 if “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.”²³⁰

- 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.²³¹
- A 1933 The Board of Park Commissioners laments the great burden that is put upon them when the City Council requests that the Park 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.²³²
- 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.²³³
- F 1933 Spring. The PD finishes the transplanting of peonies from Weisser Park to the new peony garden in Foster Park. The work does not damage the gardens in Weisser as the work has to be done because the old plants are root bound and need to be divided. In addition, there is not adequate room in Weisser Park to beautify the area surrounding the peony garden. The Park Superintendent feels that although beautiful, the Weisser location is too far away from the main thoroughfare to be generally observed by park visitors.²³⁴
- F 1933 A lilac collection is finished in Foster Park, which is a great attraction in the park’s beautiful landscape.²³⁵
- F 1933 New picnic grounds in Foster Park are installed in the center of a natural wooded growth surrounded by shrubs and flowering wild plants. The grounds replace the previous picnic location, which has become overcrowded.²³⁶
- F 1933 In order to make room for improvements in Foster Park, the PD cuts down trees, but only where absolutely necessary because they are decayed or dangerous to the public, such as the thorny honey locust.²³⁷
- A 1934 Parks Commissioner Frederick B. Shoaff is elected president of the Park Board.²³⁸
- F 1934 Indian Village Park is noted on maps as “Municipal Tourist Camp.” It provides camping space for gatherings such as the Motor Transport School of Baltimore,

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Maryland. A letter by the President of the Board of Park Directors describes the park: "It is located on the St. Mary's River, has outside toilets, city water, space enough for tents, mess facilities and ground of a character that would not cause your vehicles to bog down in case of rains. This small park we formerly used as a Tourist Camp, but it is now not so used, so there would be no danger of your being crowded out."²³⁹

- F 1935-1941 City of Fort Wayne receives funds from the Works Progress Administration for a variety of projects. In 1940, over \$105,000 was spent on picnic shelters, pavilions, and other park improvements.²⁴⁰
- F 1936 The Lincoln log cabin in Foster Park is moved from the golf course entrance to a site at the park entrance to make it more accessible to the public. The period furnishings are no longer part of the replica due to vandalism.²⁴¹
- F c1937 A picnic shelter is built in Foster Park.²⁴²
- F 1940 December. The Sears Pavilion at Indian Village Park begins to host public groups.²⁴³
- A 1941 The first full-time recreation director is hired by the PD.²⁴⁴
- 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.²⁴⁵
- F 1941 The Indian Village Pavilion is reserved on 176 separate occasions throughout the year. The primary users are private parties, local youth organizations, and church groups. The pavilion is also reserved for sorority groups and reunions.²⁴⁶
- A/F 1944 An extensive redesign of the 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 as well as lands along the west bank of the St. Mary's River, opposite Foster Park.²⁴⁷
- A 1944 The National Recreation Association publishes the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana's *Fort Wayne 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 address topics such as the acquisition of additional acreage, expansion of playfields, playgrounds, and other outdoor recreation facilities, and the need for a stronger budget.²⁴⁸

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- F 1945 During WWII Foster Park annually provides fifty “Victory Gardens.”²⁴⁹
- F 1946 Mr. Franklin B. Meade, Sr.'s world flower collection is dedicated at Foster Park.²⁵⁰
- F 1946 Foster Park is home of the municipal 18-hole golf course. The park rambles along St. Mary’s River from the bridge at Oakdale Drive south for several miles. Games provided are tennis, softball, horseshoe, and croquet. The Park also offers extensive peony gardens. Numerous fireplaces attract hundreds of “Wiener Bake” groups during the fall. The Meade Garden located at the entrance to the park contains thousands of specimen plants including iris, daffodils, and lilacs. The Girl Scouts conduct a Day Camp at Foster Park from June 13 to July 23 with an attendance of 241.²⁵¹
- A 1946 Twenty-one weekly dances are conducted at Weisser, Forest, and Reservoir Parks, and McCormick and Memorial Playgrounds with an attendance of 1,098 teens.²⁵²
- F/M 1946 Practice archery ranges are provided at McMillen and Foster Parks.²⁵³
- A 1946 A 1944 *Fort Wayne Long Range Recreation Plan* is the basis for developments in the parks and general improvements to recreation opportunities in Fort Wayne. 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.”²⁵⁴
- F 1947 Complaints are filed with the city by residents of Old Mill Road for the visual nuisance of authorized vegetable garden plots in Foster Park between Rudisill Boulevard and Lexington Avenue.²⁵⁵
- F/M 1947 A golf driving range is put into operation at Foster Park and over 12,000 persons participate during the season. The McMillen Park baseball diamond is lighted for night play.²⁵⁶
- 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 aged 8-16 take part in two leagues, and 196 games are played besides 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).²⁵⁷
- A 1947 The public demand for and use of all city recreation facilities reaches its height 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 during the year and 50,000 tickets were issued to the municipal golf course.²⁵⁸

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- 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.”²⁵⁹
- F/W 1947 Drinking fountains of cut stone, salvaged from old city sidewalks and curbing are erected in Foster and Weisser Parks. A total of 12,100 bricks are used in construction of catch basins and fountains and fountain pits at Packard, Lawton, Frank, Foster, Sieling, Weisser and Memorial Parks. Four cut stone fireplaces are built at Lawton, Weisser and Rockhill Parks for picnicking, baking and outdoor cooking groups.²⁶⁰
- F/M/W 1947 Chain link fencing is installed at Foster Park Croquet Court (360 linear feet) and McMillen Park Airport (500 linear feet) and Weisser Park (75 linear feet). Merry-go-rounds are installed in Weisser Park.²⁶¹
- F 1948 281 groups representing a total of 14,241 people reserve the Indian Village Pavilion in Foster Park.²⁶²
- A 1948 The Board of Park Commissioners reported at the end of 1948 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.”²⁶³
- F 1948 One third of the peony beds from the Stellohorn Road extension of Foster Park are moved to the park entrance.²⁶⁴
- 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.²⁶⁵
- F 1948 It is estimated that 3,300 different persons use the facilities at the Foster Park municipal golf course during the annual season. Over 500 are enrolled at the City-Wide Golf School held at the driving range, and 500 spectators attended. An estimated 10,000 persons used the driving range during this year.²⁶⁶
- F 1948 During the spring, summer, and fall, park-goers use archery facilities at Franke and Foster Parks.²⁶⁷
- F 1949 September 15. The Board of Park Commissioners grants permission to the past Presidents of the Parent Teachers Association to erect a monument to Mrs. W. J. Hockett near an oak tree that the organization planted near the Sears Roebuck

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Pavilion. The memorial is to be a bronze plaque that will be “kept level with the grass of the surrounding area.”²⁶⁸

- F 1949 Thousands of Dutch tulip and daffodil bulbs are planted throughout the Foster Park gardens.²⁶⁹
- A 1949 Summer. A polio epidemic closes all city summer swimming facilities.²⁷⁰
- A 1949 The PD focuses on programming for senior citizens.²⁷¹ This is part of a larger trend in the augmentation of PD staff focused on recreation and programs after WWII.²⁷²
- F 1949 The Meade Garden at the entrance to Foster Park is enlarged by the addition of new peony and tulip beds: 4,000 tulips and 2,000 peony plants are planted in total.²⁷³
- A 1949 Only one case of Dutch 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.²⁷⁴ 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.”²⁷⁵
- A 1949 The Board of Park Commissioners notes in its Annual Report that “it is all important that only good varieties of trees are chosen and that they are properly spaces when planted” in order to ensure a healthy future for the city’s trees.²⁷⁶
- F 1949 The Meade Garden at the entrance to Foster Park is improved with 4,000 tulips, shipped directly from Holland, and 2,000 peonies.²⁷⁷
- 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.²⁷⁸
- F 1949 Improvements are made to the municipal golf course in Foster Park: holes 2, 4, 8, and 9 are lengthened and 7 shortened. The ninth green is completely altered and plans are in place to make a new tee for the tenth hole in the spring of 1950.²⁷⁹
- F 1950 Martin M. Nading, Jr., DPR Secretary and Director of Recreation, orders a plaque for Foster Park, “Near this site was the boat landing used by Buel Roebuck, Grandfather of Wesley S. Roebuck when he transported cargo by keelboat between St. Mary’s, Ohio and Fort Wayne Indiana during the early part of the 19th century.”²⁸⁰
- F 1950 Howard L. Von Gunten, DPR Superintendent and city Forester, writes to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley S. Roebuck, “Some 3,000 more tulips were planted at the Foster Park peony and tulip garden. This will make a total of more than 10,000 tulips in bloom next spring.”²⁸¹

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- 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.²⁸²
- 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.²⁸³
- F 1950 Five drinking fountains and fireplaces of cut stone, salvaged from old curb stones, are erected at several parks, including Foster.²⁸⁴
- F 1950 The archery range at Foster Park is relocated to an area along the river drive.²⁸⁵
- A 1950 The growth of Park and Recreational services increases the amount of painting necessary in Fort Wayne parks. The Weisser Park comfort station; McMillen swimming pool, park storage garage, bleachers; and Forest Park comfort stations are all painted or stained this year.²⁸⁶
- 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 truly intended to be used by entire families together whenever possible.²⁸⁷
- F 1950 A 110-foot by 112-foot area of Foster Park is hard-surfaced by the Pi Chapter of Psi Iota Xi sorority and the Mayor, and later used for square dancing.²⁸⁸
- F 1950 Of the many special events held in the parks, perhaps the most popular are the square dances held at Foster Park: approximately 3,000 to 4,000 young people and adults attend these dances every week as both active participants and spectators. This activity stimulates interest in square dancing in other sections throughout the city.²⁸⁹
- F/S 1952 The city realizes the need for a park to serve the Northeast quadrant of the city and an updated golf course club house facility in Foster Park. Funds are not available for either.²⁹⁰
- F 1952 Approximately 3,000 tulips bulbs are donated to the city of Fort Wayne from the burgomaster of Sassenheim, Holland in appreciation for the annual Holland Tulip Festival, sponsored by Wolf & Dessauer’s, a local department store. The bulbs are planted at Foster Park in special planting beds and tended by the city park gardeners.²⁹¹
- F 1952 October 3. A stone and bronze marker is dedicated at the intersection of Rudisill and Broadway Boulevards in Foster Park commemorating the historic keelboat landing in the area used during the early 19th century.²⁹²

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- F 1952 Gardens at the Foster Park entrance are enlarged with 6,000 additional tulips.²⁹³ The concrete road at the golf course clubhouse is widened by 10 additional feet.²⁹⁴
- F/M 1952 Parks are sprayed for flies and mosquitoes, which increases usage.²⁹⁵
- F/W 1953 The Foster and Weisser Park baseball diamonds are resurfaced with 400 yards of clay (200 yards each).²⁹⁶
- F 1953 Approximately 4,000 tulip bulbs are planted at Foster and Memorial Parks, and Indian Village.²⁹⁷
- F 1953 The Foster Park golf course parking lot is expanded to accommodate an additional 25 cars. Some tees are resodded and all tees and greens are aerated.²⁹⁸
- 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.²⁹⁹
- A 1954 Dutch Elm Disease becomes a major threat to elm trees in Fort Wayne. Twenty-three trees die from the disease.³⁰⁰
- A 1955 The Board of Park Commissioners adopts First Class City Park Law.³⁰¹
- F 1954 A record number of people utilize the golf course at Foster Park, totaling 47,054 receipts for 9-holes and 6,826 receipts for 18-holes played.³⁰²
- F 1954 Work at Foster Park includes a new slide platform, new sandboxes, and reconstructed fireplaces.³⁰³
- F 1954 Plans are complete for the construction of a new club house at the Foster Park golf course. Construction is scheduled to begin the following year.³⁰⁴
- F 1954 Residents of Sassenheim, Holland donate 3,000 tulips to the city of Fort Wayne as replacements for the original shipment two years earlier. The bulbs are planted at the east entrance to Foster Park.³⁰⁵
- F 1955 A new municipal club house known as Golf Club House #1 is constructed in Foster Park and opens to the public the following year.³⁰⁶
- F 1955 New tulips beds are created at Foster Park. Original beds were planted with both peonies and tulips. New beds separate tulips and peonies for optimal display and less crowding. Planting beds are also fertilized and 6,000 tulips are planted.³⁰⁷
- A 1955 Dutch Elm Disease increases throughout the city; 324 trees are infected and removed and city trees are sprayed with DDT.³⁰⁸
- A 1956 The Fort Wayne PD celebrates its 50th anniversary.³⁰⁹

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- 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 again 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.³¹⁰
- F 1956 January. The Foster Park Lions Club announces that it will raise \$25,000 for a new swimming pool for the park.
- F 1956 Residents of Sassenheim, Holland donate 1,000 tulip bulbs for the tulip garden at Foster Park. The new strain of tulips is called “The City of Fort Wayne” and are “developed by crossing an ordinary Darwin tulip with a Fosterian Hybrid.”³¹¹ Tulip beds are rearranged to not compete with the adjacent young peonies.³¹²
- F 1956 Improvements to Foster Park include installing new drinking fountains at the golf course, repairing fireplaces, and repairing bridges.
- F/M 1956 Citywide square dancing at Foster and McMillen Parks attracts 30,950 dancers on Tuesday and Thursday nights.³¹³
- F 1956 The Foster Park Lions Club advises the Board of Park Commissioners that it plans to raise \$150,000 for a new swimming pool in Foster Park.³¹⁴
- A 1957 DPR offices move from East Berry Street to Jefferson Center.³¹⁵
- 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.³¹⁶
- F 1957 May 21. A photograph in the Times-Gazette shows the Indiana Arborists Association planting of a 4-inch caliper “marine locust” tree, the first in a row of trees north of the number nine golf tee as part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the DPR.³¹⁷
- 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 DPR staff total 225.³¹⁸ The 1957 park board consists of Frederick B. Shoaff, Byron F. Novitsky, Helen W. Sweet, and A.W. Kettler Jr. DPR head staff includes Superintendent of Parks Howard Von Gunten and Superintendent of Recreation Marin M. Nading Jr.³¹⁹

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- F/W 1957 Miscellaneous flower beds are planted in Weisser and Foster Parks. Shrubbery and flowering trees are used in a border planting to serve as a windbreak for the tulip garden in Foster Park. A gift of 600 iris rhizomes from Mrs. Paul Haller is received. These are used to replace one bed and add another. Half the peonies in the Meade Garden are lifted, and divisions are taken and planted in a nursery to be used for replanting in the same garden. The widening of Broadway necessitates moving and replanting four large lilac shrubs and four magnolias.³²⁰
- 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.³²¹
- F/S/M 1958 December. 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. The McMillen Skating Pavilion and Conklin Pavilion in Shoaff Park are dedicated.³²²
- F 1958 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.³²³
- F/S/W 1958 A completely new planting of 11,000 tulip bulbs consisting of over 40 varieties is planted at Foster Park and is highly visited by the public. Over 700 iris in 57 different varieties are received as a gift from Mrs. Paul Haller. Arrangement of the plants in the Meade Garden section is almost completely changed. A specimen of nearly all varieties in the original collection is kept. Landscape planting is undertaken at the Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge in Shoaff Park and the tennis courts at Weisser Park.³²⁴
- A 1958 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.³²⁵
- F/M 1958 Public Square Dances at McMillen and Foster Parks show 25,450 participants during the year.³²⁶
- F 1959 Gardens at Foster Park attract thousands of people. The peony gardens alone have visitors from 25 states, 6 countries, and 48 towns in the tri-state area.³²⁷
- F/M 1959 Public Square dances at McMillen and Foster Park attract 24,425 participants.³²⁸
- F 1959 The golf course clubhouse parking lot is paved at Foster Park.³²⁹
- F 1959 Foster Park Gardens contain 3,400 bulbs in a new section of planting beds. Four large beds are grassed over and bulbs are planted closer together for a massing of color and showy display. A plaque is placed on the well in the Meade Garden section in memory of Franklin Meade. Tree peonies were also planted in the Meade section.³³⁰

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- F/S 1959 Upright grills and large signs are installed in Foster and Shoaff Parks.³³¹
- A 1959 Foster Park encompasses 251 acres, Shoaff Park 169 acres, McMillen Park 164 acres, and Weisser Park 20 acres.³³²
- A 1959 Use of park pavilions includes 22,789 people at McMillen Park, 20,118 people at the Shoaff Park Conklin Pavilion, 11,534 people at the Shoaff Park River Lodge, 9,285 people at Foster #1, 4,768 people at Foster #3, 3,522 people at Foster #2, and 2,613 at Weisser Park.³³³
- F 1960 A new entrance is proposed for Foster Park that utilizes a turn-around area formerly used by the Transit Company.³³⁴
- F 1960 Tulip and rose displays are popular among visitors to the Foster Park gardens.³³⁵
- A 1961 Park Commissioner president, Frederick B. Shoaff, dies.³³⁶
- 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 together in parks and playgrounds.³³⁷
- F 1961 Summer. The entrance to Foster Park is redesigned and incorporates a portion of the former “bus turnaround” into the new entrance. The new entrance from Broadway is a single one-way drive and exit. Four new planting beds are added in the center of the turn-around area.³³⁸
- F 1961 September 20. The Foster Park golf course clubhouse burns to the ground.³³⁹
- F 1961 New tulip beds are established in Foster Park.³⁴⁰
- F 1961 Two baseball diamonds are improved at Foster Park.³⁴¹
- 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.³⁴²
- F/M 1961 Fall. Organized football games switch from Foster Park to McMillen Park since McMillen Park has adequate parking and restroom facilities and the former site at Foster Park has neither. The Foster Park fields are to be used for practice.³⁴³
- F 1961 A total of 568 American elm trees are removed from Foster Park.³⁴⁴
- F 1961 A request by the Wildcat League for another baseball diamond at Foster Park involving the relocation of another diamond is approved.³⁴⁵

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- A 1961 The Kiwanis Club of Northwest Fort Wayne makes a donation of \$110 for tulips to be planted at the Shoaff Park entrance, fifteen memorial trees for Memorial Park by Post 47 and Auxiliary of American Legion, and 750 fingerling bluegill and bass fish for Shoaff Park Lagoon from the State Conservation Department. 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.³⁴⁶
- F/S/M 1962 Elm trees are removed throughout the Fort Wayne parks including 641 trees at Foster Park, 84 at McMillen Park, and 75 trees at Shoaff Park. An additional 70 trees are replanted at Shoaff Park and 45 at Foster Park.³⁴⁷
- F 1962 The Foster Park golf course clubhouse is rebuilt with insurance company funds. Baseball backstops are also installed at the park, and a third baseball field is proposed.³⁴⁸
- A 1963 DPR goals and objectives are revised.³⁴⁹
- F 1963 New ball diamond is built at Foster Park, and 32 trees are planted on the golf course.³⁵⁰
- F 1963 July. The Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution present a US flag to the Fort Wayne Park Board to be used in the Sears Pavilion in Foster Park. “The DAR chapter hopes that all who see the flag will become more conscious of their obligations to it and our country, of which the flag is an emblem.”³⁵¹
- F 1963 As per tradition, the municipal golf course at Foster Park closes for the season on the first Sunday in November.³⁵²
- F 1964 A shed and workshop are constructed for the golf course at Foster Park.³⁵³
- F/M/S 1964 Football fields at the parks are used for practice and games by local public and parochial schools.³⁵⁴
- F/M/S 1964 Total attendance at the public golf courses is 161,315, an increase over the 1963 attendance.³⁵⁵
- F 1964 Trees at the Foster Park golf course are altered when 24 large elms are removed and 20 2-inch caliper maple trees are planted.³⁵⁶
- F 1964 Shrubs are added to the tulip beds for visual interest, new planting beds are added, and the “vacated peony beds” are planted with annuals.³⁵⁷
- F 1965 Work at Foster Park includes constructing a crushed stone drive to the new maintenance building, removing undesirable trees, constructing a new practice green,

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and removing, grading, and seeding the crushed stone service drive through the golf course.³⁵⁸

- F 1965 Four archery stands are erected in Foster Park, and new handrails are installed on the swinging bridge. A restroom with a small sheltered area is also constructed on the golf course.³⁵⁹
- A 1966 A total of 5,865 elm trees remain in Fort Wayne after 1,275 were lost due to Dutch Elm Disease.³⁶⁰
- F 1966 Work at Foster Park includes installation of a practice tennis board and repair of Pavilion #1.³⁶¹
- A 1967 Total parkland acreage for the City of Fort Wayne reaches 1,640 acres.³⁶²
- A 1967 Approximately 2,000 American elm trees remain on city park property out of the nearly 25,000 that existed in 1958.³⁶³
- F 1967 Gardens at Foster Park are planted with over 36,000 bulbs and peonies in poor condition are removed.³⁶⁴
- F 1967 Improvements are made to the golf course at Foster Park including enlarging the greens, modernizing the course, and thinning the southern wooded area to aid in air circulation.³⁶⁵
- F/S/M 1967 Asphalt walkways are constructed at the golf courses at Foster, Shoaff, and McMillen Parks.³⁶⁶
- F 1967 Playground equipment and a ‘tot lot’ are built at Foster Park.³⁶⁷
- F 1969 An irrigation system is installed on the Foster Park golf course.³⁶⁸
- A 1970 The DPR participates in the federally-funded Recreation Support Program for Inner-City Youth.³⁶⁹
- A 1970 Several exterior lighting fixtures are installed in Weisser, McMillen, Foster and Shoaff Parks.³⁷⁰
- F 1970 Gardens at Foster Park contain over 26,000 bulbs and 8,500 annual flowers of over 85 different varieties.³⁷¹
- 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.”³⁷²

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- A 1971 Park Commissioners realize an overall park master plan is needed for the city to obtain federal funding for park projects.³⁷³
- A 1971 Fort Wayne supplies between 9 and 10 acres per 1,000 people of the city population. Ten acres per 1,000 people is the minimal requirement for city recreational areas, while 15 acres per 1,000 people is optimal.³⁷⁴
- 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.”³⁷⁵
- A 1971 An average of over 250 trees per year are removed from city parks and the city notes that with “the large open areas in the parks...a tree planting program with specific goals is almost mandatory.”³⁷⁶
- F/M/S 1971 The three golf courses within the parks system do not bring in expected fees. Total plays are down about 5%.³⁷⁷
- F 1971 April 4. In what has been referred to as the “defining event” in the history of counterculture and protests in Fort Wayne, police crack down on more than 1,000 young people in Foster Park. Police attempt to drive students, guests of adjacent homeowners, and other park visitors out of the park with teargas and clubs.³⁷⁸ Mayor Ivan A. Lebamoff recalls that “problems arose because Park Police created some difficulties themselves which they ultimately could not handle.”³⁷⁹ The use of force occurred after the tires of two police ambulances and a wrecker were slashed in confrontation over traffic jams. Days later, the Board of Park Commissioners announces one-way traffic flows through the park.³⁸⁰
- F 1971 May. Citizens to Preserve Foster Park Association, Inc. is formed to protect Foster Park from the adverse effects of “degradations throughout, highway, power lines, and other utilities or other projects which would tend to affect its present composition, area and –or quality; further, that the park can be retained.”³⁸¹
- F 1971 A sweet gum tree is dedicated at a planting ceremony at Foster Park held by the Girl Scouts.³⁸²
- F 1971 Foster Park golf course revenue declines about 10% from decreased usage.³⁸³
- F/M 1971 Night lighting is installed at Foster Pavilion #3 and the ice rink in McMillen Park.³⁸⁴
- 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.³⁸⁵

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- A 1972 The Park Foundation is established to provide funding for capital improvements for the DPR.³⁸⁶
- A 1972 DPR offices move to the City-County Building.³⁸⁷
- F 1972 Developers and the city government, with concurrence of the Board of Park Commissioners, bring about the construction of the Baer Field Freeway across the southern section of Foster Park and the St. Mary's River.³⁸⁸
- A 1973 Park maintenance methods and concepts are reorganized.³⁸⁹
- A 1973 A preliminary draft of the citywide Park Master Plan is complete. The plan directs toward an "orderly acquisition and development program."³⁹⁰
- F 1973 Fire causes \$100,000 damage to Foster Park golf course greens; the building, garage, and repair area remain intact.³⁹¹
- F 1973 Mayor Ivan A. Lebamoff writes a letter to DPR director Robert Arnold expressing his frustration with Park Police actions in Foster Park including the wearing of sidearms during the day and the use of sirens in parks.³⁹²
- F 1973 Free rock concerts and organized activities are provided on Sunday afternoons in Foster and Swinney Parks.³⁹³
- A 1974 The DPR adopts an Affirmative Action Policy.³⁹⁴
- A 1974 A Park Master Plan is presented to City Council.³⁹⁵
- F 1974 Foster Park Drive along the St. Mary's River is closed to all vehicular traffic each Saturday and Sunday. Motor vehicles are only allowed into the park as far as the tennis courts, Pavilion #1 and #2, and the golf course parking lot. Response to this system is "excellent" so it is reinstated again in 1975.³⁹⁶ A memorandum analyzing the effects of the road closure expresses concern about access to pavilions and parking in adjacent neighborhoods.³⁹⁷ The road closure is part of a bikeway, the first phase in the Department of Parks and Recreation's bike trails programs. This program is the result of a survey on origins and destinations of city bicyclists. Of some 2,000 people surveyed more than 500 want to ride in Foster Park and complain about the amount of traffic in the park.³⁹⁸
- F/S/M 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.³⁹⁹
- F 1975 Gardens at Foster Park are redesigned with a more informal layout. A second phase is scheduled for completion in 1976.⁴⁰⁰

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- A 1976 The DPR adopts changes in policy to emphasize fees and make services and programs more financially self-supporting.⁴⁰¹
- F 1976 Four lighted tennis courts are constructed at Foster Park.⁴⁰²
- F 1976 A section of road is closed to motor vehicles in Foster Park, restricting the road to bikes and pedestrians only. Traffic moves south along Hartman Road and creates disturbances within the neighborhood.⁴⁰³ In response a petition drive is held in May.⁴⁰⁴
- F/S 1976 A Park Study Team forms and evaluates social patterns and needs for physical changes to meet demands in Foster and Shoaff Parks.⁴⁰⁵
- F/S 1976 Work at Foster Park includes resurfacing club house walks, painting Conklin Pavilion at Shoaff Park, realigning Foster Park Drive, constructing new parking lots, and erecting a scoreboard.⁴⁰⁶
- F/S 1976 Traffic and crowd control are issues in Foster and Shoaff Parks.⁴⁰⁷
- 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.⁴⁰⁸
- F/S 1979 Shoaff Park is the center of youth cruising and associated illegal behaviors in Fort Wayne after having been displaced from Foster Park.⁴⁰⁹
- A 1979 The 1979-1983 Park Master Plan is completed and approved by the State Department of Natural Resources, Outdoor Recreation Division.⁴¹⁰ 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.⁴¹¹
- F 1979 The first Three Rivers Festival Junior Golf Tournament marks the beginning of an annual Junior Golf Program.⁴¹²
- A 1980 The primary office for the DPR relocates from the City-County Building to 705 E. State Blvd., the former site of State Hospital and Training Center.⁴¹³
- 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.⁴¹⁴
- A 1981 After 50 years of continuous service, the Park Police operation is disbanded due to budget cuts.⁴¹⁵

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- F/S 1981 \$100,000 is secured from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for development of the Rivergreenway and a \$25,000 appropriation is approved by the state of Indiana for related land acquisition.⁴¹⁶
- F 1981 Spring. The public reacts strongly against City proposals to move the location of the Bluffton/Oakdale bridge over the St. Mary's River to connect to Rudisill Boulevard, thereby redirecting Bluffton Road through Indian Village Park and a portion of Foster Park and the proposal is removed.⁴¹⁷
- A 1982 March. A massive flood requires the DPR to focus efforts on salvage and clean up.⁴¹⁸
- A 1982 Arsonists destroy 10 park structures at an estimated cost of \$269,486.⁴¹⁹
- F 1982 September. Vandals cause thousands of dollars of damage to the Foster Park golf course, digging hundreds of holes in 11 of its 18 greens. Department officials worry this vandalism is connected to the rash of arson which gutted eight parks buildings.⁴²⁰
- F 1982 In order to better secure the active gas main for the southwest part of Fort Wayne, Public Works moves a gas regulation station from the Bluffton Road bridge to Indian Village Park.⁴²¹
- A 1984 June. Rivergreenway is dedicated while improvements and expansion of this trail system continue through the present.⁴²²
- A1987-1988 Dr. Louis Moncrief completes a DPR study characterizing the organization as "park driven." Moncrief recommends that the DPR take steps to become more "market driven." Departmental reorganization and marketing training is completed by 1988. A new marketing philosophy and mission statement are adopted.⁴²³
- F 1988 A Rivergreenway link between West Swinney and Foster Parks is funded by a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant.⁴²⁴
- F/S 1988 Master plans are developed for Shoaff, Franke, Maumee and Buckner Parks as well as Foster park fardens, Johnny Appleseed Campground and the four city pools.⁴²⁵
- A 1989 A new logo is adopted by the DPR.⁴²⁶
- F 1989 Sunday evening free rock concerts at Foster Park are discontinued due to volume and traffic problems.⁴²⁷
- F 1990 The Bridal Glen planned in 1988 is constructed and dedicated in Foster Park gardens.⁴²⁸
- 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.⁴²⁹

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- A 1992 A new, system-wide park turf mowing operation is implemented.⁴³⁰
- F 1993 Foster #1 Pavilion is renovated.⁴³¹
- F 1994 New irrigation system is installed at Foster Park Golf Course.⁴³²
- A 1996 The DPR enters the information age with a new site on the World Wide Web.⁴³³
- A 1996 The DPR completes Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) survey of facilities and develops a basic transition plan to become more accessible.⁴³⁴
- F 1997 The new Foster Park garden walkway is completed, making the gardens more accessible to all visitors.⁴³⁵
- A 1999 Robert C. Arnold, DPR Director from 1954 to 1999, retires and is replaced by Greg Purcell.⁴³⁶
- 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.⁴³⁷ Founding members include Julie Donnell, Angela Quinn, David Lupke, Darrell Jagers, Don Cunningham, and Rebecca Pfeiffer.⁴³⁸
- A 1999 The supervised summer playground program is not conducted for the first time since its inception in circa 1930.⁴³⁹
- 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.⁴⁴⁰
- A 2000 The DPR joins efforts and funding with Allen County Parks develop a five-year master plan.⁴⁴¹
- F 2000 Interested citizens introduce the concept of a dog park at Foster Park.⁴⁴²
- 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 33½ years with the DPR.⁴⁴³
- F 2001 The seldom-used ball diamond in Foster Park West is removed and the area is dedicated for a dog park. The City revises a park ordinance to allow unleashed dogs inside the confines of the dog park.⁴⁴⁴

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- 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.⁴⁴⁵
- 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 Heritage Landscapes).
- 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.⁴⁴⁶
- F 2003 July. Foster Park sustains major damage in a flood, requiring the closure of the golf course. Lawton, Franke, Swinney, and Kreager Parks also sustain water damage from flood inundation.⁴⁴⁷
- A 2003 Fall. Second phase of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback is 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.⁴⁴⁸
- A 2004 The DPR completes a comprehensive strategic master plan, begun in 2002.⁴⁴⁹
- A 2004 Greenway/Community Trails Manager position is created to take responsibility for the Rivergreenway and coordinate with other area organizations in trail development.⁴⁵⁰
- A 2004 Fall. Third phase of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback implemented.
- F 2004 The Foster Park golf course celebrates a grand re-opening after extensive flooding in July 2003 closed the course for the season.⁴⁵¹
- A 2005 The 100th anniversary of the DPR is celebrated with special events and reduced \$1.00 admissions scheduled throughout the year.⁴⁵²
- 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.⁴⁵³
- 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.⁴⁵⁴

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- F 2006 June. The Lincoln log cabin is re-dedicated following renovations. The Lincoln Financial Group donated \$5,000 of the 11,065 cost to replace the roof with waterproof shake shingles, replace deteriorated logs and chinking, adding a support beam for the extra weight of the roof, and coating the interior and exterior with waterproof and bug-proof materials.⁴⁵⁵
- A 2006 The DPR seeks proposals and commissions Heritage Landscapes to produce Cultural Landscape Reports for Foster, Shoaff, McMillen and Weisser Parks and Rudisill Boulevard.
- A 2006 Much of the growth in Fort Wayne parks was due to David N. Foster, Foster Park's namesake along with his twin brother, Samuel M. Foster, who served as Parks Department President from 1905 to 1938 and came to be known as the "father of the Fort Wayne park system". During his tenure, nearly thirty new parks were created.⁴⁵⁶

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APPENDIX A: ENDNOTES

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

¹ “Historical,” *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*, 1913, original HC.

² “Historical,” *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*.

³ Abstract of Title, Lot Number 179 Fairfield Heights Addition to the City of Fort Wayne, Suzanne R. Kennedy to Lynette Getz, 20 August 1973.

⁴ M. Biesiada, *Old Fort News*, v.44 no.2, cover illustration, 1981.

⁵ Bert J. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, Chicago, Robert O. Law Co., 1917.

⁶ Angus C. McCoy, “The Streets of Fort Wayne,” *Old Fort News*, 4 December 1945.

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⁸ Abstract of Title, Lot Number 179 Fairfield Heights Addition to the City of Fort Wayne.

⁹ Bert J. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*.

¹⁰ “Historical,” *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*.

¹¹ Abstract of Title, Lot Number 179 Fairfield Heights Addition to the City of Fort Wayne.

¹² John Ankenbruck, *Twentieth Century History of Fort Wayne*, Fort Wayne: Twentieth Century Historical Fort Wayne, Inc., 1975: 471-478.

¹³ DPR, “Parks Department History,”

http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).

¹⁴ Ankenbruck, *Twentieth Century History of Fort Wayne*, 471-478.

¹⁵ Roy M. Bates, “the Water-Powered Mills of Allen County, Indiana,” *Old Fort News* 7.1, February 1942: 18-19.

¹⁶ Bates, “the Water-Powered Mills of Allen County, Indiana,” 18-19.

¹⁷ Bates, “the Water-Powered Mills of Allen County, Indiana,” 18-19.

¹⁸ Bates, “the Water-Powered Mills of Allen County, Indiana,” 18-19.

¹⁹ DPR, “Parks Department History,”

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²¹ DPR, “Parks Department History,”

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²² DPR, “Parks Department History,”

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²³ George A. Ogle & Co., *Standard Atlas of Allen County, Indiana*, 1898; Image FWP-ACPL-Ogle-Atlas-WaneTwp.1898.jpg; All Parks Files, ACPL.

²⁴ Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Fort Wayne, *Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1996: 33; structure 41028.

²⁵ Mary Garth Ramseyer, *Joseph E. Ramsyer... Yet Speaking*, 178-179, in Michael T. Biesiada, “Portrait of a Block: A South Wayne History (1818-1931),” *Old Fort Wayne News* 44.2, 1981: 1-19.

²⁶ DPR, “Parks Department History,”

http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).

²⁷ “Report of the Board of Park Commissioners,” *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912: 92; original FWPR; and William J. Hosey, “Mayor’s Message,” *Fourth Annual Message of Wm. J. Hosey Mayor of Fort Wayne, Indiana with Annual Reports of Heads of Departments of the City Government for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1908, 1909*: 24; original FWPR.

²⁸ “Report of the Board of Park Commissioners,” 92.

²⁹ Charles A. Keefer, “City Park System Marks 50 Years of Operation,” *News-Sentinel*, 18 May 1957.

³⁰ “Department of Public Parks,” *1906 Annual Report Fort Wayne City Government*. 1 Jan. 1906; original FWPR.

³¹ *1906 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1906: 154-155; original FWPR.

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- ³² August W. Goers, "Department of Public Parks," and *Fourth Annual Message of Wm. J. Hosey Mayor of Fort Wayne, Indiana with Annual Reports of Heads of Departments of the City Government for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1908*.
- ³³ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 24 July 1911.
- ³⁴ August W. Goers, "Superintendent of Parks Annual Report," *1909 Annual Report Fort Wayne City Government*, 1909; original FWPR.
- ³⁵ Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*: 546-548.
- ³⁶ DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
- ³⁷ Charles Mulford Robinson, *The Improvement of Fort Wayne, Indiana* (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1910): 68.
- ³⁸ August W. Goers, *Annual Report of Board of Public Parks of Fort Wayne, Indiana*, 1910: 13; original FWPR.
- ³⁹ Charles Mulford Robinson, *The Improvement of Fort Wayne, Indiana*: 88.
- ⁴⁰ Charles Mulford Robinson, *The Improvement of Fort Wayne, Indiana*: 94.
- ⁴¹ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, 1910: 62.
- ⁴² Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*: 546-548.
- ⁴³ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 26 December 1911: 116-117.
- ⁴⁴ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 25 April 1911: 80.
- ⁴⁵ "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," *Seventh Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners*, 1911: 41, original HC.
- ⁴⁶ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 24 July 1911.
- ⁴⁷ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 26 December 1911: 119.
- ⁴⁸ "Demands for More Parks," *Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1912: 13; original HC.
- ⁴⁹ "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," 43-44.
- ⁵⁰ "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," 44.
- ⁵¹ "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," 45.
- ⁵² George E. Kessler, *Map of the Park and Boulevard System for Fort Wayne Indiana*, 1912; Image ARD-CMC-NRHP-Kessler-1912; All Parks Files.
- ⁵³ George E. Kessler, "Report of the George Kessler, Landscape Architect," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912: 105-107; original FWPR.
- ⁵⁴ "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912: 92; original FWPR.
- ⁵⁵ Carl J. Getz, "Report of the City Forester for 1912," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912: 113, 116; original FWPR.
- ⁵⁶ David N. Foster, Louis Fox, Louis Dorn, and E.F. Yarnelle, "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912: 92-104; original FWPR.
- ⁵⁷ Foster et al, "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*: 96.
- ⁵⁸ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 9 March 1912: 145-146.
- ⁵⁹ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 23 March 1912: 155-157.
- ⁶⁰ "The David N. Foster and Samuel M. Foster Park," *Eighth Annual Report of Board of Park Commissioners*, 1912: 13; original HC.
- ⁶¹ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 4 May 1912: 171-172.
- ⁶² Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 11 May 1912: 173.
- ⁶³ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 18 May 1912: 176.
- ⁶⁴ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 12 July 1912: 198-201.
- ⁶⁵ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 9 March 1912: 147.
- ⁶⁶ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 16 November 1912: 19.
- ⁶⁷ Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 22 June 1912: 190.
- ⁶⁸ "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," 33.
- ⁶⁹ "Dedication," *Eighth Annual Report of Board of Park Commissioners*, 1912: 15; original HC.
- ⁷⁰ August W. Goers, "Report of Superintendent for 1912," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912: 107-112; original FWPR.

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Appendix B: Tree & Shrub Inventory Results

A. TREE & SHRUB ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

Within the Foster 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 Foster 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. A complete list and discussion of tree and shrub species at Foster 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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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 1879. 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 10-14 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 to 3 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 Ar17B1RT0098, 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 a

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restricted root zone, and T means the tree has two main trunks. The last four digits: 0098 make up the tree's ID number.

B. ASSESSMENT & INVENTORY RESULTS

A total of 1715 trees, stumps, and depressions were recorded, located, and assessed in Foster Park, including a total of 46 different genera and 99 different species. Of those recorded, 40 were assigned to the E category, meaning they were stumps or depressions that remain after a tree has been removed. The E category of stumps and depressions was removed from the percentage calculations for trunk condition, root space, diameter and species makeup below, leaving a total of 1675 standing trees. Oaks make up the majority of genera at Foster Park, with 255 specimens, followed by maples with 232 trees, and crabapples with 148 representatives.

In terms of park tree health, 35%, or 587 tree canopies were assessed an A rating for health, indicating no remedial work is needed, and little to no deadwood is present. 43%, or 710 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 280 trees which were given a C rating; these trees require significant tree work and maintenance. 55 trees, or 3% were rated D, meaning they are failing, or standing dead, and need to be checked by an arborist for possible removal. 40 stumps and depressions left where stumps were removed were observed in the park, and given an E rating. 42 trees, or 3%, 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. The majority of standing trees, 1236, or 74%, received a rating of 1. 24%, or 405 trees had visible damage, and received a 2-rating. 34 trees, or 3%, 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 1525 trees, or 91%. Throughout the park, 9%, or 150 trees, had roots restricted by buildings, roads, sidewalks, or other objects that limited the available growing space and soil for the trees' root zone.

Trees were sized by measuring the trunk's dbh. Of the 1675 standing trees, 473, or 28% had diameters of 6 inches or less. There are 652 trees, or 39%, sized between 7 and 16 inches. Trees sized between 17 and 26 inches make up the 18% of the park's trees, with 297 trees. 135 trees (8%) are between the diameters of 27-36 inches. 86 specimens, or 5% are in the oldest and largest group measuring over 36 inches in diameter. The largest trees in the park are a 126-inch American linden and a 122-inch Crimean linden. 38 trees were not measured for diameter. 40 stumps or depressions were recorded, and two of the stumps were measured at over 30 inches. Trees sized 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:

- 22 each red oak (*Quercus rubra*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
- 17 hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
- 14 white oak (*Quercus alba*)

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- 13 silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
- 8 each green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)
- other oak, maple, ash, common horsechestnut, northern catalpa, linden, elm, American beech, honeylocust, black spruce, red pine, black cherry, crabapple

16 types of shrubs and vines were noted during the Foster Park tree and shrub inventory: honeysuckle species including Tatarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*) and Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), doublefile viburnum (*Viburnum plicatum tomentosum*), burningbush (*Euonymus alata*), wintercreeper euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*), border forsythia (*Forsythia x intermedia*), American elder (*Sambucus canadensis*), falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis* species), gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), common witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Anglojap yew (*Taxus x media*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), greenbriar, (*Smilax* species), and grape species including (*Vitis riparia*). The honeysuckle, dogwood, witchhazel, elder, grape, multiflora rose, greenbriar, wintercreeper euonymus and burning bush are part of the woodland understory. The lilac and privet are located near Broadway in the northeast corner of the park. The falsecypress, forsythia, yew and burningbush are on the golf course, and the viburnum is near the building in Indian Village.

C. TREE ASSESSMENT OBSERVATIONS

The variety of tree types represented within the park includes 46 genera and 99 species. Of these 99 species, 47 are non-cultivars that are native to the Fort Wayne area. 41 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 the largest trees listed above, suggests the historic forest makeup of this part of Fort Wayne, and specifically Foster Park. The park is dominated today by oaks and the largest trees are red oak and sycamore. Hackberry are the next most abundant species. This tree makeup suggests a riparian forest community at the time of Foster Park's purchase in the 1940's, and also a dry-mesic upland forest which is dominated by white oak, black oak, and red oak, with shagbark hickory as a characteristic tree.

139 of the 274 of these dominant upland species individuals (51%) are under 7" caliper. (In fact 118 of these have calipers of 1".) 116 of 139 are in good condition, 18 are in fair condition, 4 are in poor condition and one is failing.

40 of 274 individuals (13%) have calipers between 6" and 17". 25 of these are in good condition, 11 are in fair condition, 2 are in poor condition, and 2 are failing.

31 of 274 individuals (11%) have calipers between 16" and 27". 2 of these are in good condition, 21 are in fair condition, 6 are in poor condition, and 2 are failing.

24 of 274 individuals (9%) have calipers between 26" and 37". One of these is in good condition; 14 are in fair condition, and 8 are in poor condition.

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36 of 274 individuals (13%) have calipers larger than 36". None of these are in good condition, 9 are in fair condition, 22 are in poor condition, and 4 are failing. One was not assessed for canopy condition.

144 of 274 of these dominant species individuals (53%) are in good condition. Most of these (112) are less than 3" in caliper. 74 of 274 individuals (27%) are in fair condition, 42 of 274 (15%) are in poor condition, and 9 (3%) are failing. 4 individuals were not assessed for canopy condition or caliper.

Overall, the trees at Foster Park are in fair to good condition. More than three-quarters of the park trees require little or no canopy maintenance to ensure their continued health. 17% of the trees are rated C for canopy health, meaning they require significant tree work, and 3%, are rated D, indicating that removal may be needed. 74% of the trees show no damage to trunk, or have healed minor trunk damage sustained in the past. The vast majority (91%) 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 Foster Park.

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

Codes for Trees & Shrubs According to Species

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Aa	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-Heaven	Deciduous Tree
Ab	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam fir	Coniferous Tree
Aco	<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir	Coniferous Tree
Ag	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio buckeye	Deciduous Tree
Ah	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	Common horsechestnut	Deciduous Tree
Agr	<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paper-bark maple	Ornamental Tree
An	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder	Deciduous Tree
Ani	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Black maple	Deciduous Tree
Apa	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	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
Asp	<i>Acer species</i>	Maple	Deciduous Tree
Amc	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Shadblow serviceberry	Ornamental Tree
Bpe	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	Deciduous Tree
Chs	<i>Chamaecyparis species</i>	Chamaecyparis, cypress	Coniferous Shrub
Cca	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam	Deciduous Tree
Csp	<i>Carpinus species</i>	Hornbeam species	Deciduous Tree
Cg	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut hickory	Deciduous Tree
Cov	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	Deciduous Tree
Cb	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian beantree	Deciduous Tree
Cs	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern catalpa	Deciduous Tree
Co	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common hackberry	Deciduous Tree
Cc	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	Ornamental Tree
Cf	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	Ornamental Tree
Ck	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa dogwood Corneliancherry	Ornamental Tree
Cm	<i>Cornus mas</i>	dogwood	Ornamental Tree
Cr	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood	Deciduous Shrub
Cp	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington hawthorn	Ornamental Tree
Crs	<i>Crataegus species</i>	Hawthorn species	Ornamental Tree
Cv	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> 'Winter King'	Winter King hawthorn	Ornamental Tree
Ea	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Burningbush	Deciduous Shrub
Ef	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper	Evergreen Vine
Fg	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	Deciduous Tree

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

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Fs	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	Deciduous Tree
Fi	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Border forsythia	Deciduous Shrub
Fp	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	Deciduous Tree
Fsp	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	Ash species	Deciduous Tree
Gb	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	Deciduous Tree
Gt	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	Deciduous Tree
Gti	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var 'inermis'	Thornless honeylocust	Deciduous Tree
Hv	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Common witchhazel	Deciduous Shrub
Jc	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	Deciduous Tree
Jn	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	Deciduous Tree
Jv	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	Eastern redcedar	Coniferous Tree
Kp	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden raintree	Deciduous Tree
Lv	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common privet	Deciduous Shrub
Ls	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Deciduous Tree
Lt	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree	Deciduous Tree
Lsp	<i>Lonicera species</i>	Honeysuckle species	Deciduous Shrub, Vine
Lm	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle	Deciduous Shrub
Lta	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle	Deciduous Shrub
Mc	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumbertree magnolia	Deciduous Tree
Mso	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia	Ornamental Tree
Mgs	<i>Magnolia species</i>	Magnolia species	Ornamental Tree
Ms	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star magnolia	Ornamental Tree
Mas	<i>Malus pumila</i> varieties	Crabapple varieties	Ornamental Tree
Mg	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	Deciduous Tree
Ma	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	Deciduous Tree
Ov	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American hophornbeam	Deciduous Tree
Pha	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur corktree	Deciduous Tree
Pa	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pg	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pp	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado spruce	Coniferous Tree
Ppg	<i>Picea pungens 'glauca'</i>	Colorado blue spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pom	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pn	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	Coniferous Tree
Pr	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red pine	Coniferous Tree
Ps	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	Coniferous Tree
Psy	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine	Coniferous Tree
Pd	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	Deciduous Tree
Pgr	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Big tooth aspen	Deciduous Tree

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

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Pt	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Wafer Ash	Deciduous Tree
Pab	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> 'Bloodgood'	London planetree	Deciduous Tree
Po	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	Deciduous Tree
Pav	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet cherry	Ornamental Tree
Pse	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	Deciduous Tree
Psg	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Sargent cherry	Ornamental Tree
Pk	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan cherry	Ornamental Tree
Psp	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Higan cherry	Ornamental Tree
Pm	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	Coniferous Tree
Pc	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	Callery pear	Ornamental Tree
Pco	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common pear	Ornamental 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
Qr	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	Deciduous Tree
Qs	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard oak	Deciduous Tree
Qsp	<i>Quercus</i> species	Oak species	Deciduous Tree
Qv	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black oak	Deciduous Tree
Rp	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	Deciduous Tree
Rmu	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	Deciduous Shrub
Sa	<i>Sassifras albidum</i>	Sassifras	Deciduous Tree
Sc	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American elder	Deciduous Shrub
Sm	<i>Smilax</i> species	Greenbriar species	Deciduous Vine
Sr	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese tree lilac	Ornamental Tree
Sb	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	Deciduous Tree
Ssp	<i>Salix</i> species	Willow species	Deciduous Tree
Sv	<i>Syringa vulgare</i>	Common lilac	Deciduous Shrub
Td	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	Deciduous Tree
Tcc	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Capitata'	Japanese yew	Coniferous Tree
Tm	<i>Taxus x media</i>	Anglojap yew	Coniferous Shrub
To	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar	Coniferous Tree
Ta	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American linden	Deciduous Tree
Tc	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf linden	Deciduous Tree
Te	<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>	Crimean linden	Deciduous Tree
Tsp	<i>Tilia</i> species	Tilia species	Deciduous Tree
Ua	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	Deciduous Tree

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Up	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	Deciduous Tree
Ur	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery elm	Deciduous Tree
Usp	<i>Ulmus</i> species	Elm species	Deciduous Tree
Uxa	<i>Ulmus</i> x 'Morton'	Accolade elm	Deciduous Tree
Vr	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank grape	Deciduous Vine
Vsp	<i>Vitis</i> species	Grape species	Deciduous Vine
Vpt	<i>Viburnum plicatum tomentosum</i>	Doublefile viburnum	Deciduous Shrub

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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
Ta126B1UM0572	<i>Tilia americana</i>	126	B	1	U	M	0572	Deciduous Tree
Te122B2UM0680	<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>	122	B	2	U	M	0680	Deciduous Tree
Qi76C2UM0646	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	76	C	2	U	M	0646	Deciduous Tree
Ar74B2UM0546	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	74	B	2	U	M	0546	Deciduous Tree
Pd72tB1U0049	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	72	B	1	U	1	0049	Deciduous Tree
Pd66C1U1137	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	66	C	1	U	1	1137	Deciduous Tree
Pd66C2U0058	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	66	C	2	U	1	0058	Deciduous Tree
Po64B1U0183	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	64	B	1	U	1	0183	Deciduous Tree
Qm61C2U0026	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	61	C	2	U	1	0026	Deciduous Tree
As56C2U0044	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	56	C	2	U	1	0044	Deciduous Tree
Mas55C2UM0683	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	55	C	2	U	M	0683	Ornamental Tree
Qa55C1U0982	<i>Quercus alba</i>	55	C	1	U	1	0982	Deciduous Tree
Qa55C2U0028	<i>Quercus alba</i>	55	C	2	U	1	0028	Deciduous Tree
Qr55C1U1842	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	55	C	1	U	1	1842	Deciduous Tree
Cs54B2R0102	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	54	B	2	R	1	0102	Deciduous Tree
Po54B1U0054	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	54	B	1	U	1	0054	Deciduous Tree
Pr54C1UM0675	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	54	C	1	U	M	0675	Coniferous Tree
Pse54??R0379	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	54	?	?	R	1	0379	Deciduous Tree
Pg53B1R0617	<i>Picea glauca</i>	53	B	1	R	1	0617	Coniferous Tree
Qa53B1U1448	<i>Quercus alba</i>	53	C	1	U	1	1448	Deciduous Tree
Qa53C1U0027	<i>Quercus alba</i>	53	B	1	U	1	0027	Deciduous Tree
Co50B2U0577	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	50	B	2	U	1	0577	Deciduous Tree
Qr50C1U0313	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	50	C	1	U	1	0313	Deciduous Tree
Qr50C2U0312	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	50	C	2	U	1	0312	Deciduous Tree
Qv50C2R0098	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	50	C	2	R	1	0098	Deciduous Tree
Po48B1U0208	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	48	B	1	U	1	0208	Deciduous Tree
Pse48C2UM0333	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	48	C	2	U	M	0333	Deciduous Tree
Qr48B1U0548	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	48	B	1	U	1	0548	Deciduous Tree
Ah47B1U0056	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	47	B	1	U	1	0056	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
Qa47??1898	<i>Quercus alba</i>	47	?	?	?	?	1898	Deciduous Tree
Qa47C1U1899	<i>Quercus alba</i>	47	C	1	U	1	1897	Deciduous Tree
Qr44D2U0686	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	47	D	2	U	1	0686	Deciduous Tree
Qr47C2R0228	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	47	C	2	R	1	0228	Deciduous Tree
As46C2U0073	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	46	C	2	U	1	0073	Deciduous Tree
Qm46C1U0204	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	46	C	1	U	1	0204	Deciduous Tree
Qp46C1U0676	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	46	C	1	U	1	0676	Deciduous Tree
As45B2U0066	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	45	B	2	U	1	0066	Deciduous Tree
As45D2R0087	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	45	D	2	R	1	0087	Deciduous Tree
Fp45C2U0293	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	45	D	1	U	1	0293	Deciduous Tree
Po45C1U0048	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	45	C	1	U	1	0048	Deciduous Tree
Co44B2U0076	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	44	B	2	U	1	0076	Deciduous Tree
Pd44C2U0050	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	44	C	2	U	1	0050	Deciduous Tree
Po44B1U0180	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	44	B	1	U	1	0180	Deciduous Tree
Qa44C1U0828	<i>Quercus alba</i>	44	C	1	U	1	0828	Deciduous Tree
Qm44B1U0192	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	44	B	1	U	1	0192	Deciduous Tree
Qm44D2U0203	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	44	D	2	U	1	0203	Deciduous Tree
Qr44C2U0687	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	44	C	2	U	1	0687	Deciduous Tree
Tc44B2U0529	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	44	B	2	U	1	0529	Deciduous Tree
Ua44B1U0678	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	44	B	1	U	1	0678	Deciduous Tree
Usp44B1UM1821	<i>Ulmus species</i>	44	B	1	U	M	1821	Deciduous Tree
Ar43C2R0093	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	43	C	2	R	1	0093	Deciduous Tree
As43B1U0077	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	43	B	1	U	1	0077	Deciduous Tree
Pd43B1U1360	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	43	B	1	U	1	1360	Deciduous Tree
Po43B1U1086	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	43	B	1	U	1	1086	Deciduous Tree
Ar42C2U0337	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	42	C	2	U	1	0337	Deciduous Tree
Pr42B1UM0852	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	42	B	1	U	M	0852	Coniferous Tree
Qm42B1U0209	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	42	B	1	U	1	0209	Deciduous Tree
As41B2U0088	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	41	B	2	U	1	0088	Deciduous Tree
Fg41B1U0095	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	41	B	1	U	1	0095	Deciduous Tree
Po41B1UM0402	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	41	B	1	U	1	0402	Deciduous Tree
Qr41C1U1362	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	41	C	1	U	1	1362	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
Cs40C2R0097	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	40	C	2	R	1	0097	Deciduous Tree
Fp40D2U0198	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	40	D	1	U	1	0198	Deciduous Tree
Mas40C2UM0682	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	40	C	2	U	M	0682	Ornamental Tree
Qa40B1U0067	<i>Quercus alba</i>	40	B	1	U	1	0067	Deciduous Tree
Qr40D1U1469	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	40	D	1	U	1	1469	Deciduous Tree
Fsp39B1UM1327	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	39	B	1	U	M	1327	Deciduous Tree
Qa39C1R1468	<i>Quercus alba</i>	39	C	1	R	1	1468	Deciduous Tree
Qa39C1U1315	<i>Quercus alba</i>	39	C	1	U	1	1315	Deciduous Tree
Qr39B2R0148	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	39	B	2	R	1	0148	Deciduous Tree
Co38B1R0078	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	38	B	1	R	1	0078	Deciduous Tree
Fp38C2R0130	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	38	C	1	R	1	0130	Deciduous Tree
Pd38B2U1101	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	38	B	2	U	1	1101	Deciduous Tree
Pse38B2UM0650	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	38	B	2	U	M	0650	Deciduous Tree
Pse38C2UM0647	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	38	B	2	U	M	0647	Deciduous Tree
Qi38C2R0824	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	38	C	2	R	1	0824	Deciduous Tree
Qm38B2U0175	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	38	B	2	U	1	0175	Deciduous Tree
Tc38B1UM0319	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	38	B	1	U	M	0319	Deciduous Tree
Co37C2U0075	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	37	C	2	U	1	0075	Deciduous Tree
Fsp37C1U1312	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	37	C	1	U	1	1312	Deciduous Tree
Qa37B1U0040	<i>Quercus alba</i>	37	B	1	U	1	0040	Deciduous Tree
Qa37B1U0074	<i>Quercus alba</i>	37	B	1	U	1	0074	Deciduous Tree
Qa37D1U1479	<i>Quercus alba</i>	37	D	1	U	1	1479	Deciduous Tree
Qr37C1U0850	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	37	C	1	U	1	0850	Deciduous Tree
Qr37C2R0178	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	37	C	2	R	1	0178	Deciduous Tree
Qr37C2U0531	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	37	C	2	U	1	0531	Deciduous Tree
Co36C2R0227	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	36	C	2	R	1	0227	Deciduous Tree
Cs36C2R0099	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	36	C	2	R	1	0099	Deciduous Tree
Fp36C1U0037	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	36	C	1	U	1	0037	Deciduous Tree
Po36 B1U0140	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	36	B	1	U	1	0140	Deciduous Tree
Qa36C1RT1873	<i>Quercus alba</i>	36	C	1	R	2	1873	Deciduous Tree
Qp36B1U1773	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	36	B	1	U	1	1773	Deciduous Tree
Qp36B1U0718	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	36	C	1	U	1	0718	Deciduous Tree
As35C2U0084	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	35	C	2	U	1	0084	Deciduous Tree
As35C2U0100	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	35	C	2	U	1	0100	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Asa35C1U0221	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	35	C	1	U	1	0221	Deciduous Tree
Co35B1U0944	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	35	B	1	U	1	0944	Deciduous Tree
Co35B2U0074	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	35	B	2	U	1	0074	Deciduous Tree
Gt35B2U0351	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	35	B	2	U	1	0351	Deciduous Tree
Po35B1U0051	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	35	B	1	U	1	0051	Deciduous Tree
Po35B1U0177	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	35	B	1	U	1	0177	Deciduous Tree
Qa35C1U0696	<i>Quercus alba</i>	35	C	1	U	1	0696	Deciduous Tree
Qr35B1U0057	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	35	B	1	U	1	0057	Deciduous Tree
Qr35B1U0077	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	35	B	1	U	1	0077	Deciduous Tree
Qr35C1U0463	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	35	C	1	U	1	0463	Deciduous Tree
Qr35C1U0520	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	35	C	1	U	1	0520	Deciduous Tree
As34B2U0101	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	34	B	2	U	1	0101	Deciduous Tree
As34C2R0042	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	34	C	2	R	1	0042	Deciduous Tree
Co34B1U0117	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	34	B	1	U	1	0117	Deciduous Tree
Co34B1U0118	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	34	B	1	U	1	0118	Deciduous Tree
Co34C1U0057	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	34	C	1	U	1	0057	Deciduous Tree
Fp34B1U0644	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	34	B	1	U	1	0644	Deciduous Tree
Pd34B1U1761	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	34	B	1	U	1	1761	Deciduous Tree
Pgr34C1UM0538	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	34	C	1	U	1	0538	Deciduous Tree
Po34 B1R0144	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	34	B	1	R	1	0144	Deciduous Tree
Po34B1U1778	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	34	B	1	U	1	1778	Deciduous Tree
Po34B1U0423	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	34	B	1	U	1	0423	Deciduous Tree
Pse34B2U0336	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	34	B	2	U	1	0336	Deciduous Tree
Qm34C1R0364	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	34	C	1	U	1	0364	Deciduous Tree
Qp34A2U0328	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	34	A	2	U	1	0328	Deciduous Tree
As33C2U0103	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	33	C	2	U	1	0103	Deciduous Tree
Co33B1U0190	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	33	B	1	U	1	0190	Deciduous Tree
Po33 B1U0142	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	33	B	1	U	1	0142	Deciduous Tree
Po33B1U0440	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	33	B	1	U	1	0440	Deciduous Tree
Po33C1U0052	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	33	C	1	U	1	0052	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
Qr33C1U0949	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	33	C	1	U	1	0949	Deciduous Tree
Ta33C2U0264	<i>Tilia americana</i>	33	C	2	U	1	0264	Deciduous Tree
32E		32	E					Stump
Co32 B1U0141	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	32	B	1	U	1	0141	Deciduous Tree
Co32B1R0109	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	32	B	1	R	1	0109	Deciduous Tree
Co32C2R0093	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	32	C	2	R	1	0093	Deciduous Tree
Co32C2U0579	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	32	C	2	U	1	0579	Deciduous Tree
Cs32B2R0096	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	32	B	2	R	1	0096	Deciduous Tree
Fp32B1U0672	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	32	B	1	U	1	0672	Deciduous Tree
Fp32B1UM0543	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	32	B	1	U	M	0543	Deciduous Tree
Fp32C2U0366	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	32	C	1	U	1	0366	Deciduous Tree
Fsp32C1U1477	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	32	C	1	U	1	1477	Deciduous Tree
Ma32B1RM1828	<i>Morus alba</i>	32	B	1	R	M	1828	Deciduous Tree
Pd32C1R0080	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	32	C	1	R	1	0080	Deciduous Tree
Po32???1776	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	32	?	1	U	1	1776	Deciduous Tree
Po32B1R0700	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	32	B	1	R	1	0700	Deciduous Tree
Po32B1U0205	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	32	B	1	U	1	0205	Deciduous Tree
Po32B1U0206	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	32	B	1	U	1	0206	Deciduous Tree
Po32C1U0191	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	32	C	1	U	1	0191	Deciduous Tree
Pse32C2UM0660	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	32	C	2	U	M	0660	Deciduous Tree
Qa32B2U0079	<i>Quercus alba</i>	32	B	2	U	1	0079	Deciduous Tree
Qm32B1U0223	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	32	B	1	U	1	0223	Deciduous Tree
Qp32B1R0642	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	32	B	1	R	1	0642	Deciduous Tree
Qr32B1U0072	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	32	B	1	U	1	0072	Deciduous Tree
Qr32B1U1027	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	32	B	1	U	1	1027	Deciduous Tree
Qsp32B1R0176	<i>Quercus</i> species	32	B	1	R	1	0176	Deciduous Tree
31E		31	E					Stump
As31C2U0083	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	31	?	2	U	1	0083	Deciduous Tree
As31C1U0361	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	31	C	1	U	1	0361	Deciduous Tree
Co31D2U0872	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	31	D	2	U	1	0872	Deciduous Tree
Ms31B1UM1528	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	31	B	1	U	M	1528	Ornamental Tree
Po31B1U0095	<i>Platanus</i>	31	B	1	U	1	0095	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	<i>occidentalis</i>							
Pse31D1U0872	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	31	D	1	U	1	0872	Deciduous Tree
Qr31C1R0830	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	31	C	1	U	1	0830	Deciduous Tree
Up31B2UM1750	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	31	B	2	U	M	1750	Deciduous Tree
Co30C1UT1077	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	30	C	1	U	2	1077	Deciduous Tree
Crs30B1U0425	<i>Crataegus species</i>	30	B	1	U	1	0425	Ornamental Tree
Ms30A1UM0002	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	30	A	1	U	M	0002	Ornamental Tree
Pd30ET	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	30	E	1	U	2	30ET	Stump
Po30B1U0195	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	30	B	1	U	1	0195	Deciduous Tree
Po30B2U0127	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	30	B	2	U	1	0127	Deciduous Tree
Pse30D1UT0874	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	30	D	1	U	2	0874	Deciduous Tree
Qa30B1U0078	<i>Quercus alba</i>	30	B	1	U	1	0078	Deciduous Tree
Qa30B1U0832	<i>Quercus alba</i>	30	B	1	U	1	0832	Deciduous Tree
Qp30B1R0643	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	B	1	R	1	0643	Deciduous Tree
Qp30B1U0817	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	30	B	1	U	1	0817	Deciduous Tree
Usp30B2RM1744	<i>Ulmus species</i>	30	B	2	R	M	1744	Deciduous Tree
Usp30C2UM0362	<i>Ulmus species</i>	30	C	2	U	M	0362	Deciduous Tree
Ah29C2R1276	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	29	C	2	R	1	1276	Deciduous Tree
Ap29C2U0056	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	29	C	2	U	1	0056	Deciduous Tree
Ap29C2U0243	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	29	C	2	U	1	0243	Deciduous Tree
As29B2R0043	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	29	B	2	R	1	0043	Deciduous Tree
As29D2R0086	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	29	D	2	R	1	0086	Deciduous Tree
Co29B1R1389	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	29	B	1	R	1	1389	Deciduous Tree
Co29B1U0300	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	29	B	1	U	1	0300	Deciduous Tree
Crs29B1RM0231	<i>Crataegus species</i>	29	B	1	R	M	0231	Ornamental Tree
Crs29C1U0922	<i>Crataegus species</i>	29	C	1	U	1	0922	Ornamental Tree
Lt29B1U0310	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	29	B	1	U	1	0310	Deciduous Tree
Lt29B1U0317	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	29	B	1	U	1	0317	Deciduous Tree
Po29B1U0053	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	29	B	1	U	1	0053	Deciduous Tree
Pse29C1U0765	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	29	C	1	U	1	0765	Deciduous Tree
Usp29C1R1820	<i>Ulmus species</i>	29	C	1	R	1	1820	Deciduous Tree
Ah28C1U0179	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	28	C	1	U	1	0179	Deciduous Tree
Ap28D1UT1345	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	28	D	1	U	2	1345	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
As28B2U00104	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	28	B	2	U	1	0104	Deciduous Tree
As28B2U00382	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	28	B	2	U	1	0382	Deciduous Tree
Co28B1U0188	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	28	B	1	U	1	0188	Deciduous Tree
Co28C1R0120	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	28	C	1	R	1	0120	Deciduous Tree
Co28C2R0189	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	28	C	2	R	1	0189	Deciduous Tree
Co28C2U0090	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	28	C	2	R	1	0090	Deciduous Tree
Cov28B1U0613	<i>Carya ovata</i>	28	B	1	U	1	0613	Deciduous Tree
Crs28C1UT1461	<i>Crataegus</i> species	28	C	1	U	2	1461	Ornamental Tree
Fp28C2U0885	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	28	C	1	U	1	0885	Deciduous Tree
Jn28C1U0124	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	28	C	1	U	1	0124	Deciduous Tree
Ma28B1UT1134	<i>Morus alba</i>	28	B	1	U	2	1134	Deciduous Tree
Po28B1U0055	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	28	B	1	U	1	0055	Deciduous Tree
Po28C1U0220	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	28	C	1	U	1	0220	Deciduous Tree
Qm28B2U1770	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	28	B	1	U	1	1770	Deciduous Tree
Ta28B2U1775	<i>Tilia americana</i>	28	B	2	U	1	1775	Deciduous Tree
Up28C2R0001	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	28	C	2	R	1	0001	Deciduous Tree
Ur28C1R0374	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	28	B	1	R	1	0374	Deciduous Tree
Usp28C2U0711	<i>Ulmus</i> species	28	C	2	U	1	0711	Deciduous Tree
Ah27C1U0181	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	27	C	1	U	1	0181	Deciduous Tree
An27C2U1871	<i>Acer negundo</i>	27	C	2	U	1	1871	Deciduous Tree
Asa27B1U0269	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	B	1	U	1	0269	Deciduous Tree
Asa27B1U0282	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	B	1	U	1	0282	Deciduous Tree
Asa27C2U0270	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	27	C	2	U	1	0270	Deciduous Tree
Cc27B2UM1539	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	27	B	2	U	M	1539	Ornamental Tree
Fp27B2R0377	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	27	B	1	R	1	0377	Deciduous Tree
Fsp27B2UM1010	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	27	B	2	U	M	1010	Deciduous Tree
Pd27B1UT1765	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	27	B	1	U	2	1765	Deciduous Tree
Po27D2U0825	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	27	D	2	U	1	0825	Deciduous Tree
Pse27C1U0856	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	27	C	1	U	1	0856	Deciduous Tree
Pse27D2U0584	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	27	D	2	U	1	0584	Deciduous Tree
Usp27B1RM1824	<i>Ulmus</i> species	27	B	1	R	1	1824	Deciduous Tree
Usp27C2U1819	<i>Ulmus</i> species	27	C	2	U	1	1819	Deciduous Tree
26E		26	E					Stump

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APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ar26C2U0210	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0210	Deciduous Tree
As26C2U0371	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0371	Deciduous Tree
Cg26C2U0128	<i>Carya glabra</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0128	Deciduous Tree
Co26C1R0121	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	26	C	1	R	1	0121	Deciduous Tree
Co26C2U0526	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0526	Deciduous Tree
Co26D2U1488	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	26	D	2	U	1	1488	Deciduous Tree
Cov26B1R0222	<i>Carya ovata</i>	26	B	1	R	1	0222	Deciduous Tree
Fp26B1R0106	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26	B	1	R	1	0106	Deciduous Tree
Fp26B1U0315	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26	B	1	U	1	0315	Deciduous Tree
Fp26B1U0542	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26	B	1	U	1	0542	Deciduous Tree
Fp26C1U0032	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	26	B	1	U	1	0032	Deciduous Tree
Gti26C1U1498	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	26	C	1	U	1	1498	Deciduous Tree
Mas26A1UM1579	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	26	A	1	U	M	1579	Ornamental Tree
Pd26B2R1872	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	26	B	2	R	1	1872	Deciduous Tree
Po26A1U0392	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	26	A	1	U	1	0392	Deciduous Tree
Po26B1U0145	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	26	B	1	U	1	0145	Deciduous Tree
Po26B1U0225	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	26	B	1	U	1	0225	Deciduous Tree
Pse26B2U0338	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	26	B	2	U	1	0338	Deciduous Tree
Pse26C1U0323	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	26	C	1	U	1	0323	Deciduous Tree
Pse26C2U0649	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0649	Deciduous Tree
Pse26D2R0661	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	26	D	2	R	1	0661	Deciduous Tree
Qm26C1U0031	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	26	C	1	U	1	0031	Deciduous Tree
Qr26B1U1144	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	26	B	1	U	1	1144	Deciduous Tree
Sb26C2U1112	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	26	C	2	U	1	1112	Deciduous Tree
Ta26C2U0147	<i>Tilia americana</i>	26	C	2	U	1	0147	Deciduous Tree
Usp26B2UT1794	<i>Ulmus</i> species	26	B	2	U	1	1794	Deciduous Tree
Ah25C2U0184	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	25	C	2	U	1	0184	Deciduous Tree
Ah25C2U0202	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	25	C	2	U	1	0202	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
As25B2U0085	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	25	B	2	U	1	0085	Deciduous Tree
As25C2U0386	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	25	C	2	U	1	0386	Deciduous Tree
Asa25C1U0272	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	25	C	1	U	1	0272	Deciduous Tree
Co25B1UT0821	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	25	B	1	U	5	0821	Deciduous Tree
Co25C1U0122	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	25	C	1	U	1	0122	Deciduous Tree
Fp25B1U0545	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	25	B	1	U	1	0545	Deciduous Tree
Fsp25A1UM0899	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	25	A	1	U	M	0899	Deciduous Tree
Fsp25A1UM0910	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	25	A	1	U	M	0910	Deciduous Tree
Jc25B1U0367	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	25	B	1	U	1	0367	Deciduous Tree
Mas25B2R0726	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	25	B	2	R	1	0726	Ornamental Tree
Mas25B2UT1564	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	25	B	2	U	2	1564	Ornamental Tree
Pg25D2R0540	<i>Picea glauca</i>	25	D	2	R	1	0540	Coniferous Tree
Pse25C1UM0881	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	25	C	1	U	M	0881	Deciduous Tree
Pse25C2R0229	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	25	C	2	R	1	0229	Deciduous Tree
Qr25D2U0041	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	25	D	2	U	1	0041	Deciduous Tree
Ta25C2U0521	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	C	2	U	1	0521	Deciduous Tree
Ta25D2U0522	<i>Tilia americana</i>	25	D	2	U	1	0522	Deciduous Tree
Tsp25A1U1417	<i>Tilia</i> species	25	A	1	U	1	1417	Deciduous Tree
Tsp25B1U1418	<i>Tilia</i> species	25	B	1	U	1	1418	Deciduous Tree
Usp25B1R1801	<i>Ulmus</i> species	25	B	1	R	1	1801	Deciduous Tree
Usp25B1U1480	<i>Ulmus</i> species	25	B	1	R	1	1480	Deciduous Tree
Usp25B1UT1344	<i>Ulmus</i> species	25	B	1	U	2	1344	Deciduous Tree
Ah24B1U0182	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0182	Deciduous Tree
Ah24B2U0143	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	24	B	2	U	1	0143	Deciduous Tree
Ap24B1U0200	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0200	Deciduous Tree
Ap24B1U1622	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	24	B	1	U	1	1622	Deciduous Tree
Ar24C2U0097	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	24	C	2	U	1	0097	Deciduous Tree
As24B1U0527	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0527	Deciduous Tree
As24B1U0559	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0559	Deciduous Tree
As24B2U0345	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	24	B	2	U	1	0345	Deciduous Tree
As24C1U0530	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	24	C	1	U	1	0530	Deciduous Tree
As24C2U0078	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	24	C	2	U	1	0078	Deciduous Tree
Asa24B1U1166	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	24	B	1	U	1	1166	Deciduous Tree
Cb24B1U0385	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0385	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Cc24B2UM1561	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	24	B	2	U	M	1561	Ornamental Tree
Co24B2U0334	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	24	B	2	U	1	0334	Deciduous Tree
Co24B2U0340	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	24	B	2	U	1	0340	Deciduous Tree
Co24C1U0126	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	24	C	1	U	1	0126	Deciduous Tree
Co24C2R0094	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	24	C	2	R	1	0094	Deciduous Tree
Fp24C2U0544	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	24	C	1	U	1	0544	Deciduous Tree
Fsp22B1U1430	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	24	B	1	U	1	1430	Deciduous Tree
Fsp24A1UM1150	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	24	A	1	U	M	1150	Deciduous Tree
Fsp24C2R1272	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	24	C	2	R	1	1272	Deciduous Tree
Gb24B1U0273	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0273	Deciduous Tree
Jn23C1U0450	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	24	C	1	U	1	0450	Deciduous Tree
Jn24B1U1767	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	24	B	1	U	1	1767	Deciduous Tree
Mas24B1RT0764	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	24	B	1	R	2	0764	Ornamental Tree
Mas24B1UM1614	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	24	B	1	U	M	1614	Ornamental Tree
Mas24B2U1512	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	24	B	2	U	1	1512	Ornamental Tree
Mas24C2UM0299	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	24	C	2	U	M	0299	Ornamental Tree
Ms24A1UM0045	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	24	A	1	U	M	0045	Ornamental Tree
Pd24B1U1874	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	24	B	1	U	1	1874	Deciduous Tree
Pd24B1U1782	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	24	B	1	U	1	1782	Deciduous Tree
Po24B1U0221	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0221	Deciduous Tree
Po24B1U0224	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0224	Deciduous Tree
Po24B1U0226	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0226	Deciduous Tree
Po24B1U0516	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0516	Deciduous Tree
Pr24B2U1426	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	24	B	2	U	1	1426	Coniferous Tree
Pse24C1U1234	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	24	C	1	U	1	1234	Deciduous Tree
Qb24D2U0871	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	24	D	2	U	1	0871	Deciduous Tree
Qi24B1U0197	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0197	Deciduous Tree
Qm24B1U1766	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	24	B	1	U	1	1766	Deciduous Tree
Qp24B1R0841	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	24	B	1	R	1	0841	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
Qp24B1U0614	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	24	B	1	U	1	0614	Deciduous Tree
Qr24B1R1589	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	24	B	1	R	1	1589	Deciduous Tree
Qr24C1U1138	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	24	C	1	U	1	1138	Deciduous Tree
Up24B1UM1746	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	24	B	1	U	M	1746	Deciduous Tree
Usp24D2U1120	<i>Ulmus</i> species	24	D	2	U	1	1120	Deciduous Tree
Ag23B1U1162	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	23	B	1	U	1	1162	Deciduous Tree
Ag23B1U1341	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	23	B	1	U	1	1341	Deciduous Tree
Asa23C1U0834	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	23	C	1	U	1	0834	Deciduous Tree
Co23B1U0582	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	23	B	1	U	1	0582	Deciduous Tree
Co23B2U0578	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	23	B	2	U	1	0578	Deciduous Tree
Cov23B1U0510	<i>Carya ovata</i>	23	B	1	U	1	0510	Deciduous Tree
Fp23A1U0326	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	23	A	1	U	1	0326	Deciduous Tree
Fp23B1U0240	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	23	B	1	U	1	0240	Deciduous Tree
Fp23B1U0882	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	23	B	1	U	1	0882	Deciduous Tree
Fp23B2U0149	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	23	B	1	U	1	0149	Deciduous Tree
Gti23C1U0515	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	23	C	1	U	1	0515	Deciduous Tree
Gti23C1U1634	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	23	C	1	U	1	1634	Deciduous Tree
Jn23B1R0098	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	23	B	1	U	1	0098	Deciduous Tree
Pd23B1U1843	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	23	B	1	U	1	1843	Deciduous Tree
Po23B1U1349	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	23	B	1	U	1	1349	Deciduous Tree
Pse23C1U1079	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	23	C	1	U	1	1079	Deciduous Tree
Pse23C1U1123	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	23	C	1	U	1	1123	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
Tc23B1U0285	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	23	B	1	U	1	0285	Deciduous Tree
Tsp23A1U1575	<i>Tilia</i> species	23	A	1	U	1	1575	Deciduous Tree
22E		22	E					Stump
Ag22C1U0833	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	22	C	1	U	1	0833	Deciduous Tree
Ah22B1U0043	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	22	B	1	U	1	0043	Deciduous Tree
Ar22B1U0268	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	22	B	1	U	1	0268	Deciduous Tree
Ar22C2U0335	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	22	C	2	U	1	0335	Deciduous Tree
As22B1U0547	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	22	B	1	U	1	0547	Deciduous Tree
As22B2U0674	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	22	B	2	U	1	0674	Deciduous Tree
Asa22A1U0619	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	22	A	1	U	1	0619	Deciduous Tree
Cg22B2U0100	<i>Carya glabra</i>	22	B	2	U	1	0100	Deciduous Tree
Co22C1U0583	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	22	C	1	U	1	0583	Deciduous Tree
Cov22C1R0034	<i>Carya ovata</i>	22	C	1	R	1	0034	Deciduous Tree
Crs22C1U0827	<i>Crataegus</i> species	22	C	1	U	1	0827	Ornamental Tree
Fp22C2U0677	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	22	C	1	U	1	0677	Deciduous Tree
Fsp22B1U1015	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	22	B	1	U	1	1015	Deciduous Tree
Pd22C1U1848	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	22	C	1	U	1	1848	Deciduous Tree
Pse22C2U0539	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	22	C	2	U	1	0539	Deciduous Tree
Pse22D2U0442	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	22	D	2	U	1	0442	Deciduous Tree
Qb22B1U1139	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	22	B	1	U	1	1139	Deciduous Tree
Ua22B1R1830	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	22	B	1	R	1	1830	Deciduous Tree
Usp22C1U0384	<i>Ulmus</i> species	22	C	1	U	1	0384	Deciduous Tree
21E		21	E					Stump
Ap21B1U0170	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0170	Deciduous Tree
Ar21C1U0332	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	21	C	1	U	1	0332	Deciduous Tree
Ar21C1U0388	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	21	C	1	U	1	0388	Deciduous Tree
As21B1U0372	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0372	Deciduous Tree
As21B1U0883	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0883	Deciduous Tree
As21B2U0370	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	21	B	2	U	1	0370	Deciduous Tree
As21C2R0066	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	21	C	2	R	1	0066	Deciduous Tree
Asa21B1U0692	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0692	Deciduous Tree
Ck21A1UM1600	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	21	A	1	U	M	1600	Ornamental Tree
Co21B2U1772	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	21	B	2	U	1	1772	Deciduous Tree
Cp21B1UM1526	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	21	B	1	U	M	1526	Ornamental Tree
Fp21B1U0035	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0035	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp21B1U0368	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0368	Deciduous Tree
Fp21B1U0571	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	21	B	1	U	1	0571	Deciduous Tree
Jv21B1U1277	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	21	B	1	U	1	1277	Coniferous Tree
Mas21A1U0009	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	21	A	1	U	1	0009	Ornamental Tree
Mas21A1U0011	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	21	A	1	U	1	0011	Ornamental Tree
Mas21B1UM1582	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	21	B	1	U	M	1582	Ornamental Tree
Mas21B2U1588	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	21	B	2	U	1	1588	Ornamental Tree
Mas21D2UM0430	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	21	D	2	U	M	0430	Ornamental Tree
Mas21B1RM0052	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	21	B	1	R	M	0052	Ornamental Tree
Mso21A2U1676	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	21	A	2	U	1	1676	Ornamental Tree
Pse21B1R1367	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	21	B	1	R	1	1367	Deciduous Tree
Pse21D1U1393	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	21	D	1	U	1	1393	Deciduous Tree
Ta21B1U1771	<i>Tilia americana</i>	21	B	1	U	1	1771	Deciduous Tree
Up21C1U0717	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	21	C	1	U	1	0717	Deciduous Tree
Usp21B1UM1110	<i>Ulmus</i> species	21	B	1	U	M	1110	Deciduous Tree
Ap20B1U0039	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0039	Deciduous Tree
Ap20B1U1283	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1283	Deciduous Tree
Ap20B2U1780	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	20	B	2	U	1	1780	Deciduous Tree
Ar20B1U0244	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0244	Deciduous Tree
Ar20B1U0329	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0329	Deciduous Tree
Ar20B2U0207	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	20	B	2	U	1	0207	Deciduous Tree
Ar20C1U0389	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	20	C	1	U	1	0389	Deciduous Tree
Ar20C2U0092	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	20	C	2	U	1	0092	Deciduous Tree
As20B1U0344	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0344	Deciduous Tree
As20B2U0640	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	20	B	2	U	1	0640	Deciduous Tree
Cg20B1U0112	<i>Carya glabra</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0112	Deciduous Tree
Cg20C1U0111	<i>Carya glabra</i>	20	C	1	U	1	0111	Deciduous Tree
Cm20A2UM1665	<i>Cornus mas</i>	20	A	2	U	M	1665	Ornamental Tree
Co20B1U1774	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1774	Deciduous Tree
Cov20B1U1170	<i>Carya ovata</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1170	Deciduous Tree
Fp20C2U0265	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	20	C	2	U	1	0265	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fsp20B1UM0913	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	20	B	1	U	M	0913	Deciduous Tree
Gb20B1U0277	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0277	Deciduous Tree
Gb20B1U0279	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0279	Deciduous Tree
Gb20C1U0281	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	20	C	1	U	1	0281	Deciduous Tree
Gti20B1U0021	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0021	Deciduous Tree
Jc20B1U0376	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0376	Deciduous Tree
Mas20B1U0065	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	20	B	1	U	1	0065	Ornamental Tree
Mas20D2UT0426	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	20	D	2	U	2	0426	Ornamental Tree
Pha20B1U1631	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1631	Deciduous Tree
Pn20B1UT1610	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	20	B	1	U	2	1610	Coniferous Tree
Pn20C2UM0886	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	20	C	2	U	M	0886	Coniferous Tree
Po20B1U0713	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0713	Deciduous Tree
Pse20C1U1365	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	20	C	1	U	1	1365	Deciduous Tree
Pse20C2RM1829	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	20	C	2	R	M	1829	Deciduous Tree
Qb20C1R0831	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	20	C	1	U	1	0831	Deciduous Tree
Qr20B1U1141	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1141	Deciduous Tree
Qr20B1U1364	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1364	Deciduous Tree
Qr20B1U1671	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	20	B	1	U	1	1671	Deciduous Tree
Ta20B2UT0779	<i>Tilia americana</i>	20	B	2	U	2	0779	Deciduous Tree
Tc20B1U0369	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	20	B	1	U	1	0369	Deciduous Tree
To20A1UM1531	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	20	A	1	U	M	1531	Deciduous Tree
Ani19A1U0967	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	19	A	1	U	1	0967	Deciduous Tree
Ar19B1U0246	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0246	Deciduous Tree
Ar19C2U0096	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	19	C	2	U	1	0096	Deciduous Tree
As19B2U0343	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	19	B	2	U	1	0343	Deciduous Tree
As19C1R0553	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	19	C	1	R	1	0553	Deciduous Tree
As19C1U0528	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	19	C	1	U	1	0528	Deciduous Tree
Asa19C1U0622	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	19	C	1	U	1	0622	Deciduous Tree
Asa19C2R0380	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	19	C	2	R	1	0380	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Co19A1UT1835	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	19	A	1	U	2	1835	Deciduous Tree
Crs19C1U0813	<i>Crataegus</i> species	19	C	1	U	1	0813	Ornamental Tree
Crs19C1U0814	<i>Crataegus</i> species	19	C	1	U	1	0814	Ornamental Tree
Crs19C1U0815	<i>Crataegus</i> species	19	C	1	U	1	0815	Ornamental Tree
Fsp19B1R1236	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	19	B	1	R	1	1236	Deciduous Tree
Fsp19B1U0524	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	19	B	1	U	1	0524	Deciduous Tree
Fsp19B1U1045	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	19	B	1	U	1	1045	Deciduous Tree
Gti19B1U0012	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0012	Deciduous Tree
Gti19B1U0017	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0017	Deciduous Tree
Gti19B1U0848	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0848	Deciduous Tree
Gti19B1U0925	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0925	Deciduous Tree
Mas19B1UT0199	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	19	B	1	U	2	0199	Ornamental Tree
Mas19B2UT0621	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	19	B	2	U	2	0621	Ornamental Tree
Mas19D2UT0433	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	19	B	2	U	2	0433	Ornamental Tree
Pom19A1UT1593	<i>Picea omorika</i>	19	A	1	U	2	1593	Coniferous Tree
Ps19A1U1043	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	19	A	1	U	1	1043	Coniferous Tree
Ps19A1U1044	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	19	A	1	U	1	1044	Coniferous Tree
Qp19B1U1266	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	19	B	1	U	1	1266	Deciduous Tree
Qr19B1U0030	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	19	B	1	U	1	0030	Deciduous Tree
Usp19C2UT1834	<i>Ulmus</i> species	19	C	2	U	2	1834	Deciduous Tree
Amc18A1UM1572	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	18	A	1	U	M	1572	Ornamental Tree
Amc18A1UM1573	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	18	A	1	U	M	1573	Ornamental Tree
Amc18A1UM1574	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	18	A	1	U	M	1574	Ornamental Tree
An18E	<i>Acer negundo</i>	18	E					Stump
Ar18B1UM1762	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	18	B	1	U	M	1762	Deciduous Tree
Ar18B2R0238	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	18	B	2	R	1	0238	Deciduous Tree
Ar18C2R0107	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	18	C	2	R	1	0107	Deciduous Tree
As18B1R0594	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	18	B	1	R	1	0594	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
As18B1U1777	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1777	Deciduous Tree
As18C1U0525	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	18	C	1	U	1	0525	Deciduous Tree
Asa18B1U0150	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0150	Deciduous Tree
Asa18B1U0732	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0732	Deciduous Tree
Asa18B1U1078	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1078	Deciduous Tree
Co18B1U0099	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0099	Deciduous Tree
Co18B1U0239	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0239	Deciduous Tree
Co18B1U0391	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0391	Deciduous Tree
Cov18B1U0070	<i>Carya ovata</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0070	Deciduous Tree
Cov18B1U0073	<i>Carya ovata</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0073	Deciduous Tree
Cov18C1U1299	<i>Carya ovata</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1299	Deciduous Tree
Fsp18B1U0517	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	18	B	1	U	1	0517	Deciduous Tree
Fsp18B1U0786	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	18	B	1	U	1	0786	Deciduous Tree
Fsp18B2UT0415	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	18	B	2	U	2	0415	Deciduous Tree
Gb18B1U0274	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0274	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U0013	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0013	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U0014	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0014	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U0015	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0015	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U0024	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0024	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U0263	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0263	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U1163	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1163	Deciduous Tree
Mas18B1U0064	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	18	B	1	U	1	0064	Ornamental Tree
Pa18B1U0712	<i>Picea abies</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0712	Coniferous Tree
Pd18B1R1871	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	18	B	1	R	1	1871	Deciduous Tree
Po18B1U0518	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0518	Deciduous Tree
Pom18B2UM1590	<i>Picea omorika</i>	18	B	2	U	M	1590	Coniferous Tree
Pse18C1U0324	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	18	C	1	U	1	0324	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pse18C2U0648	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	18	C	2	U	1	0648	Deciduous Tree
Qr18B1R1322	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	18	B	1	R	1	1322	Deciduous Tree
Sb18B1U1435	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	18	B	1	U	1	1435	Deciduous Tree
Tc18B1U0298	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	18	B	1	U	1	0298	Deciduous Tree
Tc18B2U00105	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	18	B	2	U	1	0105	Deciduous Tree
To18C2U0046	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	18	C	2	U	1	0046	Coniferous Tree
Usp18B1UM1100	<i>Ulmus</i> species	18	B	1	U	M	1100	Deciduous Tree
Ap17A1U0171	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	17	A	1	U	1	0171	Deciduous Tree
Ap17C2U0673	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	17	C	2	U	1	0673	Deciduous Tree
Ar17B1U0387	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0387	Deciduous Tree
Ar17B2U0065	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	17	B	2	U	1	0065	Deciduous Tree
Ar17C1U0597	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	17	C	1	U	1	0597	Deciduous Tree
Ar17C2U0260	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	17	C	2	U	1	0260	Deciduous Tree
As17B1U0552	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0552	Deciduous Tree
Asa17B1U0235	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0235	Deciduous Tree
Asa17B1U0698	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0698	Deciduous Tree
Asa17C1U0697	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	17	C	1	U	1	0697	Deciduous Tree
Cc17B2UT1560	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	17	B	2	U	2	1560	Ornamental Tree
Co17B2U1769	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	17	B	2	U	1	1769	Deciduous Tree
Fp17C1U0174	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	17	C	1	U	1	0174	Deciduous Tree
Fsp17B1U1179	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	17	B	1	U	1	1179	Deciduous Tree
Fsp17C1R0401	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	17	C	1	R	1	0401	Deciduous Tree
Gti117B1U0019	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0019	Deciduous Tree
Mas17A1U0010	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	17	A	1	U	1	0010	Ornamental Tree
Pg17B1U0537	<i>Picea glauca</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0537	Coniferous Tree
Pn17B1U0500	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0500	Coniferous Tree
Ps17A1U0741	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	17	A	1	U	1	0741	Coniferous Tree
Pse17B1R0393	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	17	B	1	R	1	0393	Deciduous Tree
Pse17B1R1080	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	17	B	1	R	1	1080	Deciduous Tree
Pse17C1UT0887	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	17	C	1	U	2	0887	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
Psy17B1U0791	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	17	B	1	U	1	0791	Coniferous Tree
Qp17A1U1516	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	17	A	1	U	1	1516	Deciduous Tree
Qp17A1U1517	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	17	A	1	U	1	1517	Deciduous Tree
Ta17D2U1781	<i>Tilia americana</i>	17	D	2	U	1	1781	Deciduous Tree
To17C2U0047	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	17	C	2	U	1	0047	Coniferous Tree
Ua17C2U1490	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	17	C	2	U	1	1490	Deciduous Tree
Usp17A1U1081	<i>Ulmus</i> species	17	A	1	U	1	1081	Deciduous Tree
Usp17A1U1114	<i>Ulmus</i> species	17	A	1	U	1	1114	Deciduous Tree
Ap16B1R1290	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	16	B	1	R	1	1290	Deciduous Tree
Ap16B1U1238	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	16	B	1	U	1	1238	Deciduous Tree
Ap16C2R0133	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	16	C	2	R	1	0133	Deciduous Tree
As16B1U0671	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0671	Deciduous Tree
As16B2U0669	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0669	Deciduous Tree
Asa16B1U0919	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0919	Deciduous Tree
Cm16A2UM1612	<i>Cornus mas</i>	16	A	2	U	M	1612	Ornamental Tree
Cov16B1U0076	<i>Carya ovata</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0076	Deciduous Tree
Cov16B1U0172	<i>Carya ovata</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0172	Deciduous Tree
Cp16B1RM0068	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	16	B	1	R	M	0068	Ornamental Tree
Fp16A1U0267	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	A	1	U	1	0267	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
Fp16B1R0079	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	B	1	R	1	0079	Deciduous Tree
Fp16B1U0556	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0556	Deciduous Tree
Fp16B2U0670	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0670	Deciduous Tree
Fsp16B1U0412	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	16	B	1	U	1	0412	Deciduous Tree
Fsp16B1U0947	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	16	B	1	U	1	0947	Deciduous Tree
Fsp16B1U0994	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	16	B	1	U	1	0994	Deciduous Tree
Fsp16B1U1050	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	16	B	1	U	1	1050	Deciduous Tree
Gb16B1U0278	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0278	Deciduous Tree
Gti16B1U0016	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0016	Deciduous Tree
Gti16B1U0018	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0018	Deciduous Tree
Gti16B1U1242	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	16	B	1	U	1	1242	Deciduous Tree
Gti16C1U0785	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	16	C	1	U	1	0785	Deciduous Tree
Mas16B1U0049	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	B	1	U	1	0049	Ornamental Tree
Mas16C1U1734	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	C	1	U	1	1734	Ornamental Tree
Mas16C2UM0311	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	16	C	2	U	M	0311	Ornamental Tree
Pd16B1U1326	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	16	B	1	U	1	1326	Deciduous Tree
Pd16B1U1361	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	16	B	1	U	1	1361	Deciduous Tree
Pg16B1U0534	<i>Picea glauca</i>	16	B	1	U	1	0534	Coniferous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ppg16C1UM1470	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	16	C	1	U	1	1470	Coniferous Tree
Pse16B1R0413	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	16	B	1	R	1	0413	Deciduous Tree
Pse16B1U1838	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	16	B	1	U	1	1838	Deciduous Tree
Qi16A1U1650	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	16	A	1	U	1	1650	Deciduous Tree
Qr16D2R1319	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	16	D	2	R	1	1319	Deciduous Tree
Tc16A1U0039	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	16	A	1	U	1	0039	Deciduous Tree
Tc16B2U0094	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	16	B	2	U	1	0094	Deciduous Tree
Td16A1U0023	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	16	A	1	U	1	0023	Coniferous Tree
Ua16B1RT1320	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	16	C	1	R	2	1320	Deciduous Tree
Ar15B2U0339	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0339	Deciduous Tree
As15C2U0373	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	15	C	2	U	1	0373	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B1U0233	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0233	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B1U0383	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0383	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B1U1075	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1075	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B1U1184	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1184	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B1U1185	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1185	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B1U1471	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1471	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B2U0151	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0151	Deciduous Tree
Asa15C2U0236	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	C	2	U	1	0236	Deciduous Tree
Asa15D2U0474	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	15	D	2	U	1	0474	Deciduous Tree
Cf15B1U0001	<i>Cornus florida</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0001	Ornamental Tree
Co15B1U0829	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0829	Deciduous Tree
Cov15B1U0173	<i>Carya ovata</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0173	Deciduous Tree
Cov15B1U1314	<i>Carya ovata</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1314	Deciduous Tree
Crs15B2U0684	<i>Crataegus species</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0684	Ornamental Tree
Fsp15B1U0943	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0943	Deciduous Tree
Fsp15B1U0945	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0945	Deciduous Tree
Fsp15B1U0946	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0946	Deciduous Tree
Fsp15B1U0948	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0948	Deciduous Tree
Fsp15C1U1188	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	15	C	1	U	1	1188	Deciduous Tree
Fsp15C2U0743	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	15	C	2	U	1	0743	Deciduous Tree
Gti15B1R0938	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0938	Deciduous Tree
Gti15B1U0022	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0022	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
Gti15B1U0023	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0023	Deciduous Tree
Gti15B1U0797	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0797	Deciduous Tree
Gti15B2U0812	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0812	Deciduous Tree
Jn15B1U0468	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0468	Deciduous Tree
Jn15C1U0710	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	15	C	1	U	1	0710	Deciduous Tree
Jv15B1UM1700	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	15	B	1	U	M	1700	Coniferous Tree
Ma15C1U1132	<i>Morus alba</i>	15	C	1	U	1	1132	Deciduous Tree
Mas?15E	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	E	1	U	1	?15E	Stump
Mas15B1U1738	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	B	1	U	1	1738	Ornamental Tree
Mas15B1U1741	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	B	1	U	1	1741	Ornamental Tree
Mas15B2U1739	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	B	2	U	1	1739	Ornamental Tree
Mas15B2UM1014	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	B	2	U	M	1014	Ornamental Tree
Mas15B2UT1161	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	B	2	U	2	1161	Ornamental Tree
Mas15B2UT1171	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	B	2	U	2	1171	Ornamental Tree
Mas15D2UM1160	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	15	D	2	U	M	1160	Ornamental Tree
Pd15B1R1860	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	15	B	2	R	1	1860	Deciduous Tree
Pd15B1R1861	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	15	B	2	R	1	1861	Deciduous Tree
Pd15C2R1844	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	15	C	2	R	1	1844	Deciduous Tree
Pg15B1U0532	<i>Picea glauca</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0532	Coniferous Tree
Pn15B1U1565	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1565	Coniferous Tree
Po15A1R1186	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	15	A	1	R	1	1186	Deciduous Tree
Po15B1U0194	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0194	Deciduous Tree
Pp15B1U0038	<i>Picea pungens</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0038	Coniferous Tree
Ppg15B1U0876	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0876	Coniferous Tree
Pr15B1R1083	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	15	B	1	R	1	1083	Coniferous Tree
Ps15A1U0792	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0792	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
Ps15A1U1442	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	15	A	1	U	1	1442	Coniferous Tree
Qi15A1U1636	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	15	A	1	U	1	1636	Deciduous Tree
Qi15A1U1641	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	15	A	1	U	1	1641	Deciduous Tree
Qi15A1U1644	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	15	A	1	U	1	1644	Deciduous Tree
Qi15A1U1649	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	15	A	1	U	1	1649	Deciduous Tree
Qp15B1U1268	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	15	B	1	U	1	1268	Deciduous Tree
Qr15D1U0462	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	15	D	1	U	1	0462	Deciduous Tree
Tc15A1U0034	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0034	Deciduous Tree
Tc15A1U0035	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0035	Deciduous Tree
Tc15A1U0036	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0036	Deciduous Tree
Tc15A1U0038	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0038	Deciduous Tree
Tc15A1U0040	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0040	Deciduous Tree
Tc15B1U0719	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0719	Deciduous Tree
Tc15B1U0721	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	15	B	1	U	1	0721	Deciduous Tree
Tc15B2U0089	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	15	B	2	U	1	0089	Deciduous Tree
Td15A1U0022	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	15	A	1	U	1	0022	Coniferous Tree
14E		14	E					Stump
Ag14C1R0693	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	14	C	1	R	1	0693	Deciduous Tree
Ag14C2U0523	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	14	C	2	U	1	0523	Deciduous Tree
Ah14B1U0185	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0185	Deciduous Tree
Ap14B1R0628	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	B	1	R	1	0628	Deciduous Tree
Ap14B1U0103	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0103	Deciduous Tree
Ap14B1U0714	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0714	Deciduous Tree
Ap14B1U0715	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0715	Deciduous Tree
Ap14B1U1164	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1164	Deciduous Tree
Ar14A1U0248	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0248	Deciduous Tree
Ar14B1R1192	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	14	B	1	R	1	1192	Deciduous Tree
Ar14B1U1176	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1176	Deciduous Tree
Ar14C2R0104	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	14	C	2	R	1	0104	Deciduous Tree
As14B2U0241	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	14	B	2	U	1	0241	Deciduous Tree
As14C1R0838	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	14	C	1	R	1	0838	Deciduous Tree
Asa14A1U0855	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0855	Deciduous Tree
Asa14A1U0890	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0890	Deciduous Tree
Asa14A1U1140	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1140	Deciduous Tree
Asa14B1U0627	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0627	Deciduous Tree
Asa14B1U0645	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0645	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Asa14B1U0837	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0837	Deciduous Tree
Asa14B1U0893	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0893	Deciduous Tree
Asa14B1U1066	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1066	Deciduous Tree
Asa14C1U0237	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	C	1	U	1	0237	Deciduous Tree
Asa14C1U0826	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	C	1	U	1	0826	Deciduous Tree
Asa14D1U0694	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14	D	1	U	1	0694	Deciduous Tree
Asp14B1U1730	<i>Acer species</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1730	Deciduous Tree
Bpe14A1UM1687	<i>Betula pendula</i>	14	A	1	U	M	1687	Deciduous Tree
Cm14A2UM1613	<i>Cornus mas</i>	14	A	2	U	M	1613	Ornamental Tree
Co14B1U1793	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1793	Deciduous Tree
Co14B1U0390	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0390	Deciduous Tree
Co14B1U0859	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0859	Deciduous Tree
Co14B1UT1278	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	14	B	1	U	2	1278	Deciduous Tree
Co14C2U0068	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	14	C	2	U	1	0068	Deciduous Tree
Cov14B1R1313	<i>Carya ovata</i>	14	B	1	R	1	1313	Deciduous Tree
Cov14B1U1300	<i>Carya ovata</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1300	Deciduous Tree
Crs14B1R0110	<i>Crataegus species</i>	14	B	1	R	1	0110	Ornamental Tree
Crs14B2U0101	<i>Crataegus species</i>	14	B	2	U	1	0101	Ornamental Tree
Fp14???0349	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	14	?	?	?	?	0349	Deciduous Tree
Fp14A1U0592	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0592	Deciduous Tree
Fp14C2U0284	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	14	C	2	U	1	0284	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14A1U1395	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1395	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14B1R1189	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	14	B	1	R	1	1189	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14B1R1191	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	14	B	1	R	1	1191	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14B1U0940	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0940	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fsp14B1U0941	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	14	B	1	U	1	0941	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14B1UT0932	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	14	B	1	U	2	0932	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14C1U0679	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	14	C	1	U	1	0679	Deciduous Tree
Gb14A1U1571	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1571	Deciduous Tree
Gb14A2U0242	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	14	A	2	U	1	0242	Deciduous Tree
Gb14A2U0275	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	14	A	2	U	1	0275	Deciduous Tree
Gti14A1U0162	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0162	Deciduous Tree
Gti14A1U0166	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0166	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B1R0981	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	14	B	1	R	1	0981	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B1U0020	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0020	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B1U0798	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0798	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B1U0990	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0990	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B1U1032	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1032	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
Gti14B1U1033	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1033	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B1U1034	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1034	Deciduous Tree
Gti14B1U1036	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1036	Deciduous Tree
Gti14C1U0987	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	14	C	1	U	1	0987	Deciduous Tree
Gti14D2U1635	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	14	D	2	U	1	1635	Deciduous Tree
Ma14C1U1127	<i>Morus alba</i>	14	C	1	U	1	1127	Deciduous Tree
Mas14B1U0063	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	B	1	U	1	0063	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B1U1740	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	B	1	U	1	1740	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B2U1742	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	B	2	U	1	1742	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B2UM0912	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	B	2	U	M	0912	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B2UM0978	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	B	2	U	M	0978	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B2UM0980	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	B	2	U	M	0980	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B2UM1013	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	B	2	U	M	1013	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
Mas14C1U1735	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	14	C	1	U	1	1735	Ornamental Tree
Pav14B1U1492	<i>Prunus avium</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1492	Ornamental Tree
Pd14B2R1845	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	14	B	2	R	1	1845	Deciduous Tree
Pg14B1U0535	<i>Picea glauca</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0535	Coniferous Tree
Pg14B2U0533	<i>Picea glauca</i>	14	B	2	U	1	0533	Coniferous Tree
Pn14B1U0513	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0513	Coniferous Tree
Pn14B1U1568	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1568	Coniferous Tree
Pn14B1U1577	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1577	Coniferous Tree
Po14B1U1175	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	14	B	1	U	1	1175	Deciduous Tree
Pr14A1U0898	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0898	Coniferous Tree
Ps14A1U0740	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0740	Coniferous Tree
Ps14A1U0742	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0742	Coniferous Tree
Ps14A1U1046	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1046	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
Pse14B1U0378	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	14	B	1	U	1	0378	Deciduous Tree
Psy14A1U0986	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0986	Coniferous Tree
Qi14A1U1642	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1642	Deciduous Tree
Qi14A1U1646	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1646	Deciduous Tree
Qi14A1U1661	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1661	Deciduous Tree
Qi14A1U1662	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1662	Deciduous Tree
Qr14A1U1525	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1525	Deciduous Tree
Qsp14B1R1084	<i>Quercus species</i>	14	B	1	R	1	1084	Deciduous Tree
Sr14A1U1663	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	14	A	1	U	1	1663	Ornamental Tree
Sr14C1U1664	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	14	C	1	U	1	1664	Ornamental Tree
Tc14A1U0041	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0041	Deciduous Tree
Tc14A1U0969	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	14	A	1	U	1	0969	Deciduous Tree
To14C2UM0008	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	14	C	2	U	M	0008	Coniferous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Tsp14A1U1683	<i>Tilia</i> species	14	A	1	U	1	1683	Deciduous Tree
Ua14C1U0823	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	14	C	1	U	1	ID Number	Deciduous Tree
Ua14C2U0668	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	14	C	2	U	1	0668	Deciduous Tree
Usp14B1R0036	<i>Ulmus</i> species	14	B	1	R	1	0036	Deciduous Tree
13E		13	E					Stump
Ap13B1U0499	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0499	Deciduous Tree
Ap13B1U1068	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1068	Deciduous Tree
Ap13B1U1070	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1070	Deciduous Tree
Ap13B1U1281	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1281	Deciduous Tree
Ap13B2U0175	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0175	Deciduous Tree
Ap13C1U1279	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	C	1	U	1	1279	Deciduous Tree
Ap13C1U1280	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	C	1	U	1	1280	Deciduous Tree
Ap13C1U1282	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	C	1	U	1	1282	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ap13C1U1284	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	C	1	U	1	1284	Deciduous Tree
Ap13C1U1285	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	C	1	U	1	1285	Deciduous Tree
Ar13B1R1235	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	13	B	1	R	1	1235	Deciduous Tree
Asa13A1U0891	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0891	Deciduous Tree
Asa13A1U0939	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0939	Deciduous Tree
Asa13A1U1414	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	A	1	U	1	1414	Deciduous Tree
Asa13A2U0728	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	A	2	U	1	0728	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U0471	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0471	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U0511	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0511	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U0595	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0595	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U0926	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0926	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U1167	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1167	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U1173	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1173	Deciduous Tree
Asa13C1R0695	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	C	1	R	1	0695	Deciduous Tree
Asa13C2U1768	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	C	2	U	1	1768	Deciduous Tree
Asa13C2U0615	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	13	C	2	U	1	0615	Deciduous Tree
Bpe13A1UM1689	<i>Betula pendula</i>	13	A	1	U	M	1689	Deciduous Tree
Co13B1R0662	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	13	B	1	R	1	0662	Deciduous Tree
Co13B1U0551	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0551	Deciduous Tree
Cov13B1U0075	<i>Carya ovata</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0075	Deciduous Tree
Crs13B1R0108	<i>Crataegus</i> species	13	B	1	R	1	0108	Ornamental Tree
Fp13B2U0360	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0360	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13A1R0870	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	A	1	R	1	0870	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13A1U1183	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	A	1	U	1	1183	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13A1U1450	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	A	1	U	1	1450	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13A2U1247	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	A	2	U	1	1247	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1R0857	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	R	1	0857	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U0688	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	U	1	0688	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U0942	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	U	1	0942	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U1072	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	U	1	1072	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U1074	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	U	1	1074	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U1089	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	U	1	1089	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U1092	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	U	1	1092	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fsp13B1U1094	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	U	1	1094	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U1270	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	1	U	1	1270	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B2U1273	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	2	U	1	1273	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B2U1274	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	2	U	1	1274	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B2U1275	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	B	2	U	1	1275	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13C1U1071	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	C	1	U	1	1071	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13C1U1073	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	C	1	U	1	1073	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13C1U1090	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	13	C	1	U	1	1090	Deciduous Tree
Gti13A1U1269	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	13	A	1	U	1	1269	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B1R0983	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0983	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B1U0811	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0811	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B1U0840	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0840	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B1U0985	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0985	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B1U0991	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	13	B	1	U	3	0991	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B2U0091	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	13	B	2	U	1	0091	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B2U1241	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	13	B	2	U	1	1241	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Jn13C1U0469	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	13	C	1	U	1	0469	Deciduous Tree
Ma13C1U1136	<i>Morus alba</i>	13	C	1	U	1	1136	Deciduous Tree
Ma13C2R1846	<i>Morus alba</i>	13	C	2	R	1	1846	Deciduous Tree
Mas13B1U0519	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	13	B	1	U	1	0519	Ornamental Tree
Mas13B1U1232	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	13	B	1	U	1	1232	Ornamental Tree
Mas13B1U1729	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	13	B	1	U	1	1729	Ornamental Tree
Mas13B2U1497	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	13	B	2	U	1	1497	Ornamental Tree
Mas13B2U1597	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	13	B	2	U	1	1597	Ornamental Tree
Mas13B2U1682	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	13	B	2	U	1	1682	Ornamental Tree
Pa13A1U0799	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0799	Coniferous Tree
Pa13A1U0800	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0800	Coniferous Tree
Pa13A1U1172	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	A	1	U	1	1172	Coniferous Tree
Pa13A1U1218	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	A	1	U	1	1218	Coniferous Tree
Pa13A1U1219	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	A	1	U	1	1219	Coniferous Tree
Pa13A1U1220	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	A	1	U	1	1220	Coniferous Tree
Pa13B1U1718	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1718	Coniferous Tree
Pa13B1U1719	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1719	Coniferous Tree
Pa13B1U1720	<i>Picea abies</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1720	Coniferous Tree
Pav13B1U1446	<i>Prunus avium</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1446	Ornamental Tree
Pc13A1U1181	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	13	A	1	U	1	1181	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pd13B2U1863	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	13	B	2	U	1	1863	Deciduous Tree
Pk13B1U0009	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>Kwanzan</i>	13	B	1	U	1	0009	Ornamental Tree
Pn13B1U1566	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1566	Coniferous Tree
Ppg13A1U0790	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>glauca</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0790	Coniferous Tree
Ppg13A1U0873	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>glauca</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0873	Coniferous Tree
Ppg13B1U1684	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>glauca</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1684	Coniferous Tree
Pr13B1U0927	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	13	BB	1	U	1	0927	Coniferous Tree
Ps13A1U0739	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0739	Coniferous Tree
Ps13B1U1441	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	13	B	1	U	1	1441	Coniferous Tree
Pse13C2U0365	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	13	C	2	U	1	0365	Deciduous Tree
Psy13B1R0984	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	13	B	1	R	1	0984	Coniferous Tree
Qi13A1U1637	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	13	A	1	U	1	1637	Deciduous Tree
Qp13C1R1321	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	13	C	1	R	1	1321	Deciduous Tree
Qr13C1U1666	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	13	C	1	U	1	1666	Deciduous Tree
Ta13D2U0069	<i>Tilia americana</i>	13	D	2	U	1	0069	Deciduous Tree
Tc13A1U0960	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0960	Deciduous Tree
Tc13A1U0961	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0961	Deciduous Tree
Tc13A1U0970	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	13	A	1	U	1	0970	Deciduous Tree
Tc13B1R1212	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	13	B	1	R	1	1212	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ua13B2U1214	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	13	B	2	U	1	1214	Deciduous Tree
Ua13C1U0664	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	13	C	1	U	1	0664	Deciduous Tree
Usp13B2R1745	<i>Ulmus</i> species	13	B	2	R	1	1745	Deciduous Tree
12E		12	E					Stump
Aa13B1U0875	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0875	Deciduous Tree
Aco12A1U1594	<i>Abies concolor</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1594	Coniferous Tree
Aco12A1U1697	<i>Abies concolor</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1697	Coniferous Tree
Ap12A1U1677	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1677	Deciduous Tree
Ap12B1U1011	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	B	1	U	1	1011	Deciduous Tree
Ap12B1U1174	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	B	1	U	1	1174	Deciduous Tree
Ar12A1U1177	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1177	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B2U1233	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	12	B	2	U	1	1233	Deciduous Tree
Asa12A1U0234	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0234	Deciduous Tree
Asa12A1U1049	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1049	Deciduous Tree
Asa12A1U1431	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1431	Deciduous Tree
Asa12B1U1020	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	B	1	U	1	1020	Deciduous Tree
Asa12B1U0892	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0892	Deciduous Tree
Asa12C1U0699	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	C	1	U	1	0699	Deciduous Tree
Asa12D1U0716	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	12	D	1	U	1	0716	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Co12B1U1444	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	1444	Deciduous Tree
Crs12B1U0119	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	0119	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U1518	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1518	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U1519	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1519	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U1520	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1520	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U1521	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1521	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U1522	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1522	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U1721	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1721	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U1722	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1722	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U1723	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1723	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B2U1779	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	B	2	U	1	1779	Ornamental Tree
Crs12C1U0186	<i>Crataegus</i> species	12	C	1	U	1	0186	Ornamental Tree
Fp12B1U0576	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0576	Deciduous Tree
Fp12B1U0611	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0611	Deciduous Tree
Fp12C2U0134	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	12	C	2	U	1	0134	Deciduous Tree
Fs12A1UM1692	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	A	1	U	M	1692	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12A1R1190	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	A	1	R	1	1190	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12A1U0842	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	A	1	U	1	0842	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12A1U1391	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	A	1	U	1	1391	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fsp12B1U1251	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1251	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12B1U0789	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	0789	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12B1U0923	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	0923	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12B1U1211	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1211	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12B1U1271	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	B	1	U	1	1271	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12B2R0689	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	12	B	2	R	1	0689	Deciduous Tree
Gti12A1U0163	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0163	Deciduous Tree
Gti12A1U0164	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0164	Deciduous Tree
Gti12A1U0165	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0165	Deciduous Tree
Gti12A1U0167	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0167	Deciduous Tree
Gti12A1U0989	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0989	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B1U0915	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0915	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B1U0916	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0916	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B1U0917	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0917	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B1U0918	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0918	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B1U0920	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0920	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Gti12B1U0921	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0921	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B1U0988	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0988	Deciduous Tree
Jn12B1U0819	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0819	Deciduous Tree
Jn12B1U0820	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0820	Deciduous Tree
Jv12B1U0071	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0071	Deciduous Tree
Jv12B1U0620	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0620	Coniferous Tree
Kp12C1U0783	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	12	C	1	U	1	0783	Ornamental Tree
Ma12C1U1133	<i>Morus alba</i>	12	C	1	U	1	1133	Deciduous Tree
Mas?12E	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	E	1	U	1	?12E	Stump
Mas12A1UT1546	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	A	1	U	2	1546	Ornamental Tree
Mas12B1U1012	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	B	1	U	1	1012	Ornamental Tree
Mas12B1U1515	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	B	1	U	1	1515	Ornamental Tree
Mas12B2U1733	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	B	2	U	1	1733	Ornamental Tree
Mas12C2U0972	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	C	2	U	1	0972	Ornamental Tree
Mas12C2U1736	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	C	2	U	1	1736	Ornamental Tree
Mas12D2U0835	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	C	2	U	1	0835	Ornamental Tree
Mas12D2U1680	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	12	D	2	U	1	1680	Ornamental Tree
Pa12A1U0964	<i>Picea abies</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0964	Coniferous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pa12A1U0965	<i>Picea abies</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0965	Coniferous Tree
Pa12A1U0966	<i>Picea abies</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0966	Coniferous Tree
Pa12A1U0971	<i>Picea abies</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0971	Coniferous Tree
Pa12A1U0992	<i>Picea abies</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0992	Coniferous Tree
Pa12A1U0993	<i>Picea abies</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0993	Coniferous Tree
Pa12A1U0995	<i>Picea abies</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0995	Coniferous Tree
Pa12A1U1342	<i>Picea abies</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1342	Coniferous Tree
Pg12B1U0536	<i>Picea glauca</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0536	Coniferous Tree
Pk12B1U0004	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>Kwanzan</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0004	Ornamental Tree
Pk12B1U0008	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>Kwanzan</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0008	Ornamental Tree
Pk12B1U0010	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>Kwanzan</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0010	Ornamental Tree
Pm12A1U1725	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> <i>menziesii</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1725	Coniferous Tree
Pn12A1U0734	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0734	Coniferous Tree
Pr12B2U0849	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	12	B	2	U	1	0849	Coniferous Tree
Pse12B1U0375	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0375	Deciduous Tree
Pse12B1U0449	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0449	Deciduous Tree
Pse12B1UT1363	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	12	B	1	U	2	1363	Deciduous Tree
Pse12C1U0325	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	12	C	1	U	1	0325	Deciduous Tree
Pse12C1U1383	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	12	C	1	U	1	1383	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pse12D1U0880	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	12	D	1	U	1	0880	Deciduous Tree
Psg12B2U1493	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	12	B	2	U	1	1493	Ornamental Tree
Psp12A1U1539	<i>Prunus subhirtella Pendula</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1539	Ornamental Tree
Psy12B1U1570	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	12	B	1	U	1	1570	Coniferous Tree
Qi12A1U0498	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0498	Deciduous Tree
Qi12A1U1639	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1639	Deciduous Tree
Qi12A1U1643	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1643	Deciduous Tree
Qi12A1U1648	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1648	Deciduous Tree
Qi12A1U1660	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1660	Deciduous Tree
Tc12A1U0037	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0037	Deciduous Tree
Tc12A1U0720	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0720	Deciduous Tree
Tc12A1U1096	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1096	Deciduous Tree
Tc12A1U1111	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1111	Deciduous Tree
Tc12A1U1199	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	A	1	U	1	1199	Deciduous Tree
Tc12A2U0090	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	12	A	1	U	1	0090	Deciduous Tree
Ua12B1U0879	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	12	B	1	U	1	0879	Deciduous Tree
Ua12C2U0581	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	12	C	2	U	1	0581	Deciduous Tree
Usp12C2U1763	<i>Ulmus species</i>	12	C	2	U	1	1763	Deciduous Tree
Aco11A1U1595	<i>Abies concolor</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1595	Coniferous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
An11B2U0416	<i>Acer negundo</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0416	Deciduous Tree
An11B2U0417	<i>Acer negundo</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0417	Deciduous Tree
Ap11A1U1333	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1333	Deciduous Tree
Asa11B1U0816	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	11	B	1	U	1	0816	Deciduous Tree
Asa11B2R0723	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	11	B	2	4	1	0723	Deciduous Tree
Ck11A1UM1540	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	11	A	1	U	M	1540	Ornamental Tree
Cm11A2UM1611	<i>Cornus mas</i>	11	A	2	U	M	1611	Ornamental Tree
Co11B1U0105	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	11	B	1	U	1	0105	Deciduous Tree
Crs11B1U1392	<i>Crataegus species</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1392	Ornamental Tree
Fsp11A1R1297	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	11	A	1	R	1	1297	Deciduous Tree
Fsp11A1U0424	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	11	A	1	U	1	0424	Deciduous Tree
Fsp11A1U1249	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1249	Deciduous Tree
Fsp11B1R0414	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	11	B	1	R	1	0414	Deciduous Tree
Fsp11B1U1224	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1224	Deciduous Tree
Gb11A1U1524	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1524	Deciduous Tree
Jn11A1U1792	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1792	Deciduous Tree
Jv11B1U1717	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1717	Coniferous Tree
Mas11A2U0784	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	11	A	2	U	1	0784	Ornamental Tree
Mas11A2U1542	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	11	B	2	U	1	1542	Ornamental Tree
Mas11B1U0003	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	11	B	1	U	1	0003	Ornamental Tree
Mas11B1U1587	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	11	B	1	U	1	1587	Ornamental Tree
Mas11B1U1737	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	11	B	1	U	1	1737	Ornamental Tree
Mas11B2U1514	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	11	B	2	U	1	1514	Ornamental Tree
Pa11A1U0793	<i>Picea abies</i>	11	A	1	U	1	0793	Coniferous Tree
Pa11A1U0795	<i>Picea abies</i>	11	A	1	U	1	0795	Coniferous Tree
Pa11A1U0796	<i>Picea abies</i>	11	A	1	U	1	0796	Coniferous Tree
Pa11B1U1260	<i>Picea abies</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1260	Coniferous Tree
Pco11B1U1693	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1693	Ornamental Tree
Pd11B2U1847	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	11	B	2	U	1	1847	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pk11B1U0006	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>Kwanzan</i>	11	B	1	U	1	0006	Ornamental Tree
Pn11B1U1061	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1061	Coniferous Tree
Pn11B1U1567	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1567	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1R0794	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>glauca</i>	11	A	1	U	1	0794	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1449	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>glauca</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1449	Coniferous Tree
Pr11A1R0937	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	11	A	1	R	1	0937	Coniferous Tree
Pr11B1R1187	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	11	B	1	R	1	1187	Coniferous Tree
Pse11B2U1862	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	11	B	2	U	1	1862	Deciduous Tree
Pse11B2U1837	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	11	C	2	U	1	1837	Deciduous Tree
Pse11C1U0411	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	11	C	1	U	1	0411	Deciduous Tree
Pse11C1U1126	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	11	C	1	U	1	1126	Deciduous Tree
Pse11C2U0465	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	11	C	2	U	1	0465	Deciduous Tree
Qb11B1R1267	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	11	A	1	R	1	1267	Deciduous Tree
Qi11A1U1645	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1645	Deciduous Tree
Qp11B1U1262	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1262	Deciduous Tree
Qp11B1U1264	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1264	Deciduous Tree
Sa11C1U1388	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	11	C	1	U	1	1388	Deciduous Tree
Sa11C2U1387	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	11	C	2	U	1	1387	Deciduous Tree
Tc11A1R0950	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	11	A	1	R	1	0950	Deciduous Tree
Tc11A1U1085	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1085	Deciduous Tree
Tc11A1U1143	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1143	Deciduous Tree
Tc11A1U1145	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1145	Deciduous Tree
Tc11A1U1149	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1149	Deciduous Tree
Tc11B1R0962	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	11	B	1	R	1	0962	Deciduous Tree
Tc11B1U1210	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	11	B	1	U	1	1210	Deciduous Tree
Ua11A1U1118	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	11	A	1	U	1	1118	Deciduous Tree
Ua11B2U0951	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	11	B	2	U	1	0951	Deciduous Tree
Ua11D2U0667	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	11	D	2	U	1	0667	Deciduous Tree
Ap10D2U1286	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	D	2	U	1	1286	Deciduous Tree
Ar10A1U0322	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0322	Deciduous Tree
Ar10B2U0072	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0072	Deciduous Tree
Asa10B1R1019	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	10	B	1	R	1	1019	Deciduous Tree
Asa10B1U0860	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0860	Deciduous Tree
Asa10C1U0818	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	10	C	1	U	1	0818	Deciduous Tree
Bpe10A1UT1688	<i>Betula pendula</i>	10	A	1	U	2	1688	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Co10A1U0681	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0681	Deciduous Tree
Co10B1U1836	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1836	Deciduous Tree
Co10C2R0618	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	10	C	2	R	1	0618	Deciduous Tree
Cp10B1R0071	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	10	B	1	R	1	0071	Ornamental Tree
Crs10B1U0193	<i>Crataegus</i> species	10	B	1	U	1	0193	Ornamental Tree
Crs10B2UT1667	<i>Crataegus</i> species	10	B	2	U	2	1667	Ornamental Tree
Fp10A1U0114	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0114	Deciduous Tree
Fp10A1U0115	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0115	Deciduous Tree
Fp10A1U0283	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0283	Deciduous Tree
Fs10A2UT1619	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	A	2	U	2	1619	Deciduous Tree
Fsp10A1U0853	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	10	A	1	U	1	0853	Deciduous Tree
Fsp10A1U1296	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	10	A	1	U	1	1296	Deciduous Tree
Fsp10A1U1330	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	10	A	1	U	1	1330	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Gb10A1U1584	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1584	Deciduous Tree
Gti10A1U0082	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0082	Deciduous Tree
Gti10A2U1246	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	10	A	2	U	1	1246	Deciduous Tree
Jv10B1U1710	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1710	Coniferous Tree
Jv10B1U1712	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1712	Coniferous Tree
Jv10B1U1713	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1713	Coniferous Tree
Mas10B1U0541	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	0541	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U0776	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	0776	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U0778	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	0778	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U0781	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	0781	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U0782	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	0782	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U0996	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	0996	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U0997	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	0997	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U0998	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	0998	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U1620	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	B	1	U	1	1620	Ornamental Tree
Mas10C2U0441	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	10	C	2	U	1	0441	Ornamental Tree
Mc10C2UM0006	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	10	C	2	U	M	0006	Ornamental Tree
Pk10B1U0007	<i>Prunus serrulata Kwanzan</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0007	Ornamental Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pk10B2U0005	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>Kwanzan</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0005	Ornamental Tree
Pk10B1U0011	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>Kwanzan</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0011	Ornamental Tree
Pm10A1U1724	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> <i>menziesii</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1724	Coniferous Tree
Pm10B1U1672	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> <i>menziesii</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1672	Coniferous Tree
Po10B1U0146	<i>Platanus</i> <i>occidentalis</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0146	Deciduous Tree
Ppg10A1U0769	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>glauca</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0769	Coniferous Tree
Ppg10A1U0771	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>glauca</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0771	Coniferous Tree
Pr10A1U1180	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1180	Coniferous Tree
Pse10B1U0616	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	10	B	1	U	1	0616	Deciduous Tree
Pse10C2U0472	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	10	C	2	U	1	0472	Deciduous Tree
Qi10A1U1638	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1638	Deciduous Tree
Qi10A1U1640	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1640	Deciduous Tree
Qm10A1U0341	<i>Quercus</i> <i>macrocarpa</i>	10	A	1	U	1	0341	Deciduous Tree
Qp10A1U1295	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1295	Deciduous Tree
Sa10B1U1386	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1386	Deciduous Tree
Tc10A1U1076	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1076	Deciduous Tree
Tc10A1U1146	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1146	Deciduous Tree
Tc10A1U1147	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	10	A	1	U	1	1147	Deciduous Tree
Tc10B1U1168	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1168	Deciduous Tree
Tc10B1U1169	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	10	B	1	U	1	1169	Deciduous Tree
Ua10B2U0666	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	10	B	2	U	1	0666	Deciduous Tree
Usp10B2RT1823	<i>Ulmus</i> species	10	B	2	R	2	1823	Deciduous Tree
Ap9B2U1678	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	B	2	U	1	1678	Deciduous Tree
Ar9A1U0296	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	9	A	1	U	1	0296	Deciduous Tree
Ar9B2U0135	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0135	Deciduous Tree
Bpe9A2UM1690	<i>Betula pendula</i>	9	A	2	U	M	1690	Deciduous Tree
Cc9B1U0295	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0295	Ornamental Tree
Cc9C2U0029	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	9	C	2	U	1	0029	Ornamental Tree
Ck9A1UM1694	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	9	A	1	U	M	1694	Ornamental Tree
Co9B1U0665	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0665	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
Co9B1U0877	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0877	Deciduous Tree
Cp9B1R0069	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	9	B	1	R	1	0069	Ornamental Tree
Cp9B1R0070	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	9	B	1	R	1	0070	Ornamental Tree
Crs9B2U1743	<i>Crataegus</i> species	9	B	2	U	1	1743	Ornamental Tree
Fsp9B2U1316	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	9	B	2	U	1	1316	Deciduous Tree
Gti9B2U0262	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	9	B	2	U	1	0262	Deciduous Tree
Jn9B2U1791	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	9	B	2	U	1	1791	Deciduous Tree
Jv9B1U1711	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	9	B	1	U	1	1711	Coniferous Tree
Jv9B1U1714	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	9	B	1	U	1	1714	Coniferous Tree
Jv9B1U1715	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	9	B	1	U	1	1715	Coniferous Tree
Mas9A1U1618	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	9	A	1	U	1	1618	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0935	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	9	B	1	U	1	0935	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0936	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	9	B	1	U	1	0936	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U1000	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	9	B	1	U	1	1000	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U1165	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	9	B	1	U	1	1165	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U1632	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	9	B	1	U	1	1632	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B2U1513	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	9	B	2	U	1	1513	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B2U1532	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	9	B	2	U	1	1532	Ornamental Tree
Pav9A1U1447	<i>Prunus avium</i>	9	A	1	U	1	1447	Ornamental Tree
Pc9B2U1239	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	9	B	2	U	1	1239	Deciduous Tree
Pc9B2U1240	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	9	B	2	U	1	1240	Deciduous Tree
Pk9B1U0002	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> Kwanzan	9	B	1	U	1	0002	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
Pom9A1U1727	<i>Picea omorika</i>	9	A	1	U	1	1727	Coniferous Tree
Pom9A1U1732	<i>Picea omorika</i>	9	A	1	U	1	1732	Coniferous Tree
Ppg9B1U1596	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	9	B	1	U	1	1596	Coniferous Tree
Pr9A1U0934	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	9	A	1	U	1	0934	Coniferous Tree
Pse9C1U0467	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	9	C	1	U	1	0467	Deciduous Tree
Qi19A1U1647	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	9	A	1	U	1	1647	Deciduous Tree
Tc9A1U1148	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	9	A	1	U	1	1148	Deciduous Tree
Ua9B1U0878	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	9	B	1	U	1	0878	Deciduous Tree
Usp9B2U1115	<i>Ulmus species</i>	9	B	2	U	1	1115	Deciduous Tree
Usp9C1UT1760	<i>Ulmus species</i>	9	C	1	U	2	1760	Deciduous Tree
8E		8	E					Stump
Ap8A2U1424	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	A	2	U	1	1424	Deciduous Tree
Ap8B2R1833	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	B	2	R	1	1833	Deciduous Tree
Ar8A1U0136	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	8	A	1	U	1	0136	Deciduous Tree
Ar8A1U1088	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1088	Deciduous Tree
Ar8A1U1091	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1091	Deciduous Tree
Ar8A1U1093	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1093	Deciduous Tree
Ar8B2U0129	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	8	A	2	U	1	0129	Deciduous Tree
Bpe8A1UT1686	<i>Betula pendula</i>	8	A	1	U	2	1686	Deciduous Tree
Cf8B2UT1548	<i>Cornus florida</i>	8	B	2	U	2	1548	Ornamental Tree
Co8A1U1121	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1121	Deciduous Tree
Co8B1U1119	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	8	B	1	U	1	1119	Deciduous Tree
Crs8B1R0187	<i>Crataegus species</i>	8	B	1	R	1	0187	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1R0196	<i>Crataegus species</i>	8	B	1	R	1	0196	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0091	<i>Crataegus species</i>	8	B	1	U	1	0091	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0201	<i>Crataegus species</i>	8	B	1	U	1	0201	Ornamental Tree
Fp8A1U0116	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	8	A	1	U	1	0116	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
Fs8A2U1621	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	A	2	U	1	1621	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8A1U1325	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	8	A	1	U	1	1325	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8A2U0839	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	8	A	2	U	1	0839	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8A2U1250	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	8	A	2	U	1	1250	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8A2U1298	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	8	A	2	U	1	1298	Deciduous Tree
Gb8A1U1585	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1585	Deciduous Tree
Jv8B1U1537	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	8	B	1	U	1	1537	Coniferous Tree
Jv8B1U1716	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	8	B	1	U	1	1716	Coniferous Tree
Ls8A1U1380	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1380	Deciduous Tree
Mas8A1U1616	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	A	1	U	1	1616	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0005	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	B	1	U	1	0005	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0025	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	B	1	U	1	0025	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0048	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	B	1	U	1	0048	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U1681	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	B	1	U	1	1681	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B2U0030	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	B	2	U	1	0030	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B2U0331	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	B	2	U	1	0331	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B2U0924	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	B	2	U	1	0924	Ornamental Tree
Mas8C2U0060	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	C	2	U	1	0060	Ornamental Tree
Mas8D2U1679	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	8	D	2	U	1	1679	Ornamental Tree
Mc8C2UM0007	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	8	C	2	U	M	0007	Ornamental Tree
Pc8A2U1728	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	8	A	2	U	1	1728	Deciduous Tree
Pc8E	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	8	E	1	U	1	Pc8E	Stump
Pk8B2U0003	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> Kwanzan	8	B	2	U	1	0003	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
Ppg8A1U1581	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1581	Coniferous Tree
Pse8A1U1082	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1082	Deciduous Tree
Pse8A1U1124	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1124	Deciduous Tree
Pse8B2UM0888	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	8	B	2	U	M	0888	Deciduous Tree
Qp8A1U1840	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	8	A	1	U	1	1840	Deciduous Tree
Qs8A1U0342	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	8	A	1	U	1	0342	Deciduous Tree
Rp8A1U0044	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8	A	1	U	1	0044	Deciduous Tree
Sa8B1U1384	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	8	B	1	U	1	1384	Deciduous Tree
Sa8B1U1385	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	8	B	1	U	1	1385	Deciduous Tree
Tc8A1R0963	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	8	A	1	R	1	0963	Deciduous Tree
Up8B1UT1748	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	8	C	1	U	2	1748	Deciduous Tree
Usp8B1U0822	<i>Ulmus species</i>	8	B	1	U	1	0822	Deciduous Tree
Ap7B1R1289	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	7	B	1	R	1	1289	Deciduous Tree
Ap7B2U1293	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	7	B	2	U	1	1293	Deciduous Tree
Ar7A2R0044	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	7	A	2	R	1	0044	Deciduous Tree
Asa7A1U1142	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1142	Deciduous Tree
Asa7A1U1400	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1400	Deciduous Tree
Cc7C2R1135	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	7	C	2	R	1	1135	Ornamental Tree
Crs7B1U1494	<i>Crataegus species</i>	7	B	1	U	1	1494	Ornamental Tree
Cv7A1U1592	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> Winter King	7	A	1	U	1	1592	Ornamental Tree
Fs7A1U1677	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1677	Deciduous Tree
Fsp7A1U1116	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1116	Deciduous Tree
Fsp7A1U1350	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1350	Deciduous Tree
Fsp7A1U1478	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1478	Deciduous Tree
Gti7B1U0137	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	7	B	1	U	1	0137	Deciduous Tree
Gti7B1U1245	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	7	B	1	U	1	1245	Deciduous Tree
Ls7A1U1510	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1510	Deciduous Tree
Mas7A1U1599	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	A	1	U	1	1599	Ornamental Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Mas7B1U0028	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	B	1	U	1	0028	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B1U0031	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	B	1	U	1	0031	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B2U0029	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	B	2	U	1	0029	Ornamental Tree
Mas7C2U0330	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	C	2	U	1	0330	Ornamental Tree
Mas7C2U0464	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	7	C	2	U	1	0464	Ornamental Tree
Ov7C1U0381	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	7	C	1	U	1	0381	Deciduous Tree
Pc7A2U1227	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	7	A	2	U	1	1227	Deciduous Tree
Pc7B1U1237	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	7	B	1	U	1	1237	Deciduous Tree
Pd7B1R1849	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	7	B	1	R	1	1849	Deciduous Tree
Pom7A1U1726	<i>Picea omorika</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1726	Coniferous Tree
Pp7A1U1615	<i>Picea pungens</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1615	Coniferous Tree
Ps7A1U1039	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1039	Coniferous Tree
Ps7A1U1040	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1040	Coniferous Tree
Ps7A1U1699	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1699	Coniferous Tree
Pse7B1R1827	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	7	B	1	R	1	1827	Deciduous Tree
Pse7D2R0663	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	7	D	2	R	1	0663	Deciduous Tree
Psp7A1U1674	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> <i>Pendula</i>	7	A	1	U	1	1674	Ornamental Tree
Usp7A1U0410	<i>Ulmus</i> species	7	A	1	U	1	0410	Deciduous Tree
Ap6B2R1225	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	6	B	2	R	1	1225	Deciduous Tree
Apa6A1U1576	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	6	A	1	U	1	1576	Ornamental Tree
Ar6A1U0113	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	6	A	1	U	1	0113	Deciduous Tree
As6A2U1412	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	6	A	2	U	1	1412	Deciduous Tree
Asa 6A2U0473	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	6	A	2	U	1	0473	Deciduous Tree
Asa6A2U1394	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	6	A	2	U	1	1394	Deciduous Tree
Cc6A1U0046	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	6	A	1	U	1	0046	Ornamental Tree
Cc6C2UM0292	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	6	C	2	U	M	0292	Ornamental Tree
Crs6A1U1668	<i>Crataegus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	1668	Ornamental Tree
Crs6A1U1669	<i>Crataegus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	1669	Ornamental Tree
Crs6B1R0230	<i>Crataegus</i> species	6	B	1	R	1	0230	Ornamental Tree
Crs6B1U1443	<i>Crataegus</i> species	6	B	1	U	1	1443	Ornamental Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Cv6A1U1591	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> Winter King	6	A	1	U	1	1591	Ornamental Tree
Fsp6A1U0394	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	0394	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A1U0395	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	0395	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A1U0396	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	0396	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A1U0397	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	0397	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A1U0398	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	0398	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A1U0399	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	0399	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A1U0400	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	6	A	1	U	1	0400	Deciduous Tree
Jn6B2R1213	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	6	B	2	R	1	1213	Deciduous Tree
Jv6B1U1535	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	6	B	1	U	1	1535	Coniferous Tree
Mas6A1U1527	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	A	1	U	1	1527	Ornamental Tree
Mas6A1U1541	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	A	1	U	1	1541	Ornamental Tree
Mas6A1U1617	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	A	1	U	1	1617	Ornamental Tree
Mas6B1U0004	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	B	1	U	1	0004	Ornamental Tree
Mas6B1U0026	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	B	1	U	1	0026	Ornamental Tree
Mas6B1U0027	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	B	1	U	1	0027	Ornamental Tree
Mas6B1U0054	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	B	1	U	1	0054	Ornamental Tree
Mas6B1U1534	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	B	1	U	1	1534	Ornamental Tree
Mas6B2U0032	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	B	2	U	1	0032	Ornamental Tree
Mas6B2U1117	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	6	B	2	U	1	1117	Ornamental Tree
Pav6A2U1035	<i>Prunus avium</i>	6	A	1	U	1	1035	Ornamental Tree
Pc3A1U1030	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	6	A	1	U	1	1030	Deciduous Tree
Pc6A1U1332	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	6	A	1	U	1	1332	Deciduous Tree
Pc6A2U1228	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	6	A	2	U	1	1228	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pc6A2U1376	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	6	A	2	U	1	1376	Deciduous Tree
Pc6B2U1229	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	6	B	2	U	1	1229	Deciduous Tree
Pom6A1U1696	<i>Picea omorika</i>	6	A	1	U	1	1696	Coniferous Tree
Pp6A1U1673	<i>Picea pungens</i>	6	A	1	U	1	1673	Coniferous Tree
Pse6B2U0460	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	6	B	2	U	1	0460	Deciduous Tree
Pse6C2U0461	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	6	C	2	U	1	0461	Deciduous Tree
Td6A1U0024	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	6	A	1	U	1	0024	Coniferous Tree
Up6B1U1749	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	6	B	1	U	1	1749	Deciduous Tree
Up6C2U1764	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	6	C	2	U	1	1764	Deciduous Tree
Ap5A1U1675	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1675	Deciduous Tree
Ar5A2U1691	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	5	A	2	U	1	1691	Deciduous Tree
As5C2U0081	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	5	C	2	U	1	0081	Deciduous Tree
Asa5B2U1398	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	5	B	2	U	1	1398	Deciduous Tree
Bpe5A1U1685	<i>Betula pendula</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1685	Deciduous Tree
Cc5B1U0314	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	5	B	1	U	1	0314	Ornamental Tree
Cc5B1UM0053	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	5	B	1	U	M	0053	Ornamental Tree
Cf5A1U0050	<i>Cornus florida</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0050	Ornamental Tree
Cf5A1U0051	<i>Cornus florida</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0051	Ornamental Tree
Cf5A1U0055	<i>Cornus florida</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0055	Ornamental Tree
Crs5A??1422	<i>Crataegus</i> species	5	A	?	?	?	1422	Ornamental Tree
Crs5B1U1445	<i>Crataegus</i> species	5	B	1	U	1	1445	Ornamental Tree
Crs5B2U0102	<i>Crataegus</i> species	5	B	2	U	1	0102	Ornamental Tree
Jv5B1U1536	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	5	B	1	U	1	1536	Coniferous Tree
Mas5A1U0059	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	0059	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0979	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	0979	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U1499	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	1499	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U1500	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	1500	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U1511	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	1511	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U1543	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	1543	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
Mas5A1U1545	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	1545	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U1583	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	1583	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U1670	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	A	1	U	1	1670	Ornamental Tree
Mas5B1U1487	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	B	1	U	1	1487	Ornamental Tree
Mas5B2U1565	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	5	B	2	U	1	1565	Ornamental Tree
Pav5A1U1037	<i>Prunus avium</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1037	Ornamental Tree
Pc5A2R1226	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	5	A	2	R	1	1226	Deciduous Tree
Pc5A2U1323	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	5	A	2	U	1	1323	Deciduous Tree
Pc5A2U1411	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> variety unknown	5	A	2	U	1	1411	Deciduous Tree
Pd5B1R1850	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	5	B	1	R	1	1850	Deciduous Tree
Pom5A1U1369	<i>Picea omorika</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1369	Coniferous Tree
Pom5A1U1372	<i>Picea omorika</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1372	Coniferous Tree
Pom5A1U1695	<i>Picea omorika</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1695	Coniferous Tree
Ppg5A1U0230	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0230	Coniferous Tree
Ppg5A1U0629	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0629	Coniferous Tree
Qa5B1U0297	<i>Quercus alba</i>	5	B	1	U	1	0297	Deciduous Tree
Qi5A1U0033	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0033	Deciduous Tree
Qm5A1U0123	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0123	Deciduous Tree
Qm5A1U0131	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0131	Deciduous Tree
Qm5A1U0138	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0138	Deciduous Tree
Qm5A1U0139	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0139	Deciduous Tree
Qm5A1U0318	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0318	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
Qm5B1U0347	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	5	B	1	U	1	0347	Deciduous Tree
Qr5A1U0042	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	5	A	1	U	1	0042	Deciduous Tree
Qr5A1U1339	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	5	A	1	U	1	1339	Deciduous Tree
Ua5B1U1491	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	5	B	1	U	1	1491	Deciduous Tree
Ap4A1U0125	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0125	Deciduous Tree
Ap4A2U1222	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	4	A	2	U	1	1222	Deciduous Tree
Ap4B2U1832	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	4	B	2	U	1	1832	Deciduous Tree
Ap4B2U1374	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	4	B	2	U	1	1374	Deciduous Tree
Ar4A2U1324	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	A	2	U	1	1324	Deciduous Tree
Cc4A1UM1464	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	4	A	1	U	M	1464	Ornamental Tree
Cc4A2UT1463	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	4	A	2	U	2	1463	Ornamental Tree
Cf4A2UT1550	<i>Cornus florida</i>	4	A	2	U	2	1550	Ornamental Tree
Cf4B2U1549	<i>Cornus florida</i>	4	B	2	U	1	1549	Ornamental Tree
Chs4A1UM0632	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	4	A	1	U	M	0632	Coniferous Tree
Chs4A1UM0633	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	4	A	1	U	M	0633	Coniferous Tree
Chs4A1UM0636	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	4	A	1	U	M	0636	Coniferous Tree
Chs4A1UM0637	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	4	A	1	U	M	0637	Coniferous Tree
Chs4A1UM0638	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	4	A	1	U	M	0638	Coniferous Tree
Chs4A1UM0639	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	4	A	1	U	M	0639	Coniferous Tree
Chs4B1UM0634	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	4	B	1	U	M	0634	Coniferous Tree
Chs4B2U0596	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	4	B	2	U	1	0596	Coniferous Tree
Ck4A1U1348	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	4	A	1	U	1	1348	Ornamental Tree
Ck4A2U1347	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	4	A	2	U	1	1347	Ornamental Tree
Crs4A1U1415	<i>Crataegus</i> species	4	A	1	U	1	1415	Ornamental Tree
Crs4A1U1420	<i>Crataegus</i> species	4	A	1	U	1	1420	Ornamental Tree
Crs4A1U1523	<i>Crataegus</i> species	4	A	1	U	1	1523	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
Fp4A1U0169	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0169	Deciduous Tree
Ls4A1U0422	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	4	A	1	U	1	0422	Deciduous Tree
Mas4A1U0058	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	A	1	U	1	0058	Ornamental Tree
Mas4A1U1486	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	A	1	U	1	1486	Ornamental Tree
Mas4A1U1547	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	A	1	U	1	1547	Ornamental Tree
Mas4A1U1598	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	A	1	U	1	1598	Ornamental Tree
Mas4A2U0232	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	A	1	U	1	0232	Ornamental Tree
Mas4A2U0750	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	A	2	U	1	0750	Ornamental Tree
Mas4B2U0033	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	0033	Ornamental Tree
Mas4B2U0132	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	0132	Ornamental Tree
Mas4B2U0974	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	0974	Ornamental Tree
Mas4B2U0975	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	0975	Ornamental Tree
Mas4B2U0976	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	0976	Ornamental Tree
Mas4B2U0977	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	0977	Ornamental Tree
Mas4B2U1529	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	B	2	U	1	1529	Ornamental Tree
Mas4C2U1038	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	C	2	U	1	1038	Ornamental Tree
Mas4C2U1041	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	C	2	U	1	1041	Ornamental Tree
Mas4C2U1042	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	C	2	U	1	1042	Ornamental Tree
Mas4D2U1410	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	4	D	2	U	1	1410	Ornamental Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ppg4A1R1580	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	4	A	1	U	1	1580	Coniferous Tree
Ppg4B1U1578	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	4	B	1	U	1	1578	Coniferous Tree
Amc3A1U1731	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	3	A	1	U	1	1731	Ornamental Tree
Asa3C2R0266	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	3	C	2	R	1	0266	Deciduous Tree
Cc3A1U0080	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	3	A	1	U	1	0080	Deciduous Tree
Cc3A1UM0476	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	3	A	1	U	M	0476	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1UM1433	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	3	A	1	U	M	1433	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A2UM0760	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	3	A	2	U	M	0760	Ornamental Tree
Cf3A1U1562	<i>Cornus florida</i>	3	A	1	U	1	1562	Ornamental Tree
Cf3A1U1586	<i>Cornus florida</i>	3	A	1	U	1	1586	Ornamental Tree
Ck3A1U1346	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	3	A	1	U	1	1346	Ornamental Tree
Fsp3A1U1318	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	3	A	1	U	1	1318	Deciduous Tree
Ls3A1U1028	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	3	A	1	U	1	1028	Deciduous Tree
Mas3A1U1485	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	3	A	1	U	1	1485	Ornamental Tree
Mas3A1U1530	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	3	A	1	U	1	1530	Ornamental Tree
Mas3A1U1533	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	3	A	1	U	1	1533	Ornamental Tree
Mas3A1U1563	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	3	A	1	U	1	1563	Ornamental Tree
Mas3C2R1025	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	3	C	2	R	1	1025	Ornamental Tree
Ppg3A1U1022	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	3	A	1	U	1	1022	Coniferous Tree
Qi3A1U1338	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	3	A	1	U	1	1338	Deciduous Tree
Qr3B2U1029	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	3	B	2	U	1	1029	Deciduous Tree
Ab2A1U1193	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1193	Coniferous Tree
Ab2B1U0724	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0724	Coniferous Tree
Aco2A1U0691	<i>Abies concolor</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0691	Coniferous Tree
Agr2A1U0067	<i>Acer griseum</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0067	Deciduous Tree
Agr2A1U1538	<i>Acer griseum</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1538	Ornamental Tree
Ap2A2U0624	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0624	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ar2A1U0061	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0061	Deciduous Tree
Ar2A1U1423	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1423	Deciduous Tree
Ar2C2U1816	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	2	C	2	U	1	1816	Deciduous Tree
Ar2D2U1815	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	2	D	2	U	1	1815	Deciduous Tree
Cc2A1U0294	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0294	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0348	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0348	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0350	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0350	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0363	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0363	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0551	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0551	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0554	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0554	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0560	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0560	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0570	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0570	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0573	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0573	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0574	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0574	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0631	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0631	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0763	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0763	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0767	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0767	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U1023	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1023	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U1024	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1024	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U1031	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1031	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1UM1467	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	M	1467	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1UT0478	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	2	0478	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1UT0482	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	2	0482	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1UT0748	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	2	0748	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1UT1462	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	1	U	2	1462	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A2U0745	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0745	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A2U1466	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	2	U	1	1466	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A2UT0749	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	A	2	U	2	0749	Ornamental Tree
Cc2B1U0557	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0557	Ornamental Tree
Cc2B1UM1432	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	B	1	U	M	1432	Ornamental Tree
Cc2B2U1021	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	B	2	U	1	1021	Ornamental Tree
Cc2C2U0761	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	C	2	U	1	0761	Ornamental Tree
Cc2C2UM1026	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	2	C	2	U	M	1026	Ornamental Tree
Cca2A1R1825	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	2	A	1	R	1	1825	Deciduous Tree
Cca2A2U1841	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	2	A	2	U	1	1841	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Chs2A1U1465	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	2	A	1	U	1	1465	Coniferous Tree
Crs3A1U0168	<i>Crataegus</i> species	2	A	1	U	1	0168	Ornamental Tree
Fs2C2U0047	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	2	C	2	U	1	0047	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1UT0727	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	2	A	1	U	2	0727	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1UT0729	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	2	A	1	U	2	0729	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A2U1317	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	2	A	2	U	1	1317	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B2U0092	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0092	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B2U0810	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0810	Deciduous Tree
Mas2A1U0060	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	0060	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U1624	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	1624	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U1625	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	1625	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U1626	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	1626	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U1627	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	1627	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U1628	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	1628	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U1629	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	1629	Ornamental Tree
Mas2A1U1630	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	2	A	1	U	1	1630	Ornamental Tree
Po2A1U0059	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0059	Deciduous Tree
Po2A1U0064	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0064	Deciduous Tree
Pom2B2U0434	<i>Picea omorika</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0434	Coniferous Tree
Ppg2A1U0623	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0623	Coniferous Tree
Ppg2B1U1194	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	2	B	1	U	1	1194	Coniferous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ppg2B1U1195	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	2	B	1	U	1	1195	Coniferous Tree
Psy2A1U0843	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0843	Coniferous Tree
Psy2A1U0844	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0844	Coniferous Tree
Psy2A1U0845	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0845	Coniferous Tree
Qb2A1U0780	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0780	Deciduous Tree
Qb2A1U1069	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1069	Deciduous Tree
Qb2A2U0858	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	2	A	2	U	1	0858	Deciduous Tree
Qm2A1U0062	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	2	A	1	U	1	0062	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A1U1569	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1569	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U1340	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	A	1	U	1	1340	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U0599	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0599	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B1U0600	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	1	U	1	0600	Deciduous Tree
Qr2B2U0610	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	2	B	2	U	1	0610	Deciduous Tree
An1C2U1328	<i>Acer negundo</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1328	Deciduous Tree
Ar1A1U0276	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0276	Deciduous Tree
Ar1C2U1814	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1814	Deciduous Tree
Ar1C2U1818	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	C	2	U	1	1818	Deciduous Tree
Ar1D2U1817	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1	D	2	U	1	1817	Deciduous Tree
Cc1A1U0316	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0316	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0419	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0419	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0420	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0420	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0421	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0421	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0549	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0549	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1UM1230	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	A	1	U	M	1230	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B2U0555	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0555	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B2U0558	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0558	Ornamental Tree
Cc1C1UM0762	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1	C	1	U	M	0762	Ornamental Tree
Cca1A2U1839	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	1	A	2	U	1	1839	Deciduous Tree
Cca1B1R1822	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	1	B	1	R	1	1822	Deciduous Tree
Cca1B1R1831	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	1	B	1	R	1	1831	Deciduous Tree
Cf1A1U0489	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0489	Ornamental Tree
Cf1A1UT0488	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	A	1	U	2	0488	Ornamental Tree
Cf1B2R0485	<i>Cornus florida</i>	1	B	2	R	1	0485	Ornamental Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Chs1A1U0626	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	1	A	1	U	1	0626	Coniferous Tree
Chs1A1U1472	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	1	A	1	U	1	1472	Coniferous Tree
Chs1A1U1474	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	1	A	1	U	1	1474	Coniferous Tree
Chs1A1U1475	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> species	1	A	1	U	1	1475	Coniferous Tree
Ck1A1U1698	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1698	Ornamental Tree
Cm1A1U1343	<i>Cornus mas</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1343	Ornamental Tree
Cm1A2U0625	<i>Cornus mas</i>	1	A	2	U	1	0625	Ornamental Tree
Crs1A1U1216	<i>Crataegus</i> species	1	A	1	U	1	1216	Ornamental Tree
Crs1A1U1217	<i>Crataegus</i> species	1	A	1	U	1	1217	Ornamental Tree
Fg1A1U0514	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0514	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U0722	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0722	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U0775	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0775	Deciduous Tree
Fg1B1U0497	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0497	Deciduous Tree
Fs1A1U1377	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1377	Deciduous Tree
Fsp1A2U0847	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	1	A	2	U	1	0847	Deciduous Tree
Gb1A1U0475	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0475	Deciduous Tree
Gb1A1U1231	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1231	Deciduous Tree
Gti1??U1865	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	1	?	?	U	1	1865	Deciduous Tree
Gti1??U1866	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	1	?	?	U	1	1866	Deciduous Tree
Gti1??U1867	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	1	?	?	U	1	1867	Deciduous Tree
Gti1??U1868	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	1	?	?	U	1	1868	Deciduous Tree
Gti1??U1869	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	1	?	?	U	1	1869	Deciduous Tree
Gti1??U1870	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>	1	?	?	U	1	1870	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Gti1??U1879	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	1	?	?	U	1	1879	Deciduous Tree
Gti1B1U1864	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1864	Deciduous Tree
Jn1D1U0470	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	1	D	1	U	1	0470	Deciduous Tree
Ls1A2UT1460	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	A	2	U	2	1460	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U0496	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0496	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U0854	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0854	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U1113	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1113	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U1248	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1248	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U1294	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1294	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U1427	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1427	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U1440	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1440	Deciduous Tree
Mg1A1U0591	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0591	Deciduous Tree
Pa1A1U0690	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0690	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0768	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0768	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0788	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0788	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0928	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0928	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0929	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0929	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0930	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0930	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1047	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1047	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1048	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1048	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1060	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1060	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1062	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1062	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1063	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1063	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1064	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1064	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1178	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1178	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1261	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1261	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1263	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1263	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1334	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1334	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1335	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1335	Coniferous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pa1A1U1371	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1371	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1373	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1373	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1436	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1436	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1437	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1437	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1438	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1438	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1476	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1476	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1481	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1481	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1482	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1482	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1483	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1483	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1484	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1484	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1489	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1489	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1490	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1490	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1495	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1495	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1496	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1496	Coniferous Tree
Pa1B1U0436	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0436	Coniferous Tree
Pa1B1U0725	<i>Picea abies</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0725	Coniferous Tree
Pab1C2R1800	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	R	1	1800	Deciduous Tree
Pab1C2U1788	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	U	1	1788	Deciduous Tree
Pab1C2U1790	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	U	1	1790	Deciduous Tree
Pab1C2U1784	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	U	1	1784	Deciduous Tree
Pab1C2U1798	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	U	1	1798	Deciduous Tree
Pab1C2U1810	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	U	1	1810	Deciduous Tree
Pab1C2U1811	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	U	1	1811	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pab1C2U1812	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	U	1	1812	Deciduous Tree
Pab1C2U1813	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	C	2	U	1	1813	Deciduous Tree
Pab1D2U1783	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	D	1	U	1	1783	Deciduous Tree
Pab1D2U1785	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	D	1	U	1	1785	Deciduous Tree
Pab1D2U1786	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	D	1	U	1	1786	Deciduous Tree
Pab1D2U1787	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	D	1	U	1	1787	Deciduous Tree
Pab1D2U1789	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	D	1	U	1	1789	Deciduous Tree
Pab1D2U1797	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	D	1	U	1	1797	Deciduous Tree
Pab1D2U1799	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Bloodgood	1	D	2	U	1	1799	Deciduous Tree
Pg1A1U0245	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0245	Coniferous Tree
Pg1A1U1288	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1288	Coniferous Tree
Pg1D?U1292	<i>Picea glauca</i>	1	D	1		1	1292	Coniferous Tree
Pom1A1U0437	<i>Picea omorika</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0437	Coniferous Tree
Pom1A1U1196	<i>Picea omorika</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1196	Coniferous Tree
Pp1A1U1243	<i>Picea pungens</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1243	Coniferous Tree
Pp1A1U1244	<i>Picea pungens</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1244	Coniferous Tree
Ppg1B1U1197	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1197	Coniferous Tree
Qa1A1U1291	<i>Quercus alba</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1291	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1R1223	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	R	1	1223	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1R1265	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	R	1	1265	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qb1A1U0428	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0428	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0429	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0429	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0431	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0431	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0432	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0432	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0435	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0435	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0444	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0444	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0447	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0447	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0448	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0448	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0466	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0466	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0486	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0486	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0512	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0512	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0550	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0550	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0673	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0673	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0744	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0744	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0746	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0746	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0766	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0766	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0774	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0774	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0836	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0836	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0851	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0851	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0889	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0889	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0914	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0914	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0931	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0931	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0933	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0933	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0973	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0973	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1016	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1016	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1065	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1065	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1067	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1067	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1087	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1087	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1122	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1122	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1125	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1125	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1128	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1128	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1129	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1129	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1130	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1130	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1131	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1131	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1390	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1390	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1182	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1182	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1221	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1221	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qb1A1U1329	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1329	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1331	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1331	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1336	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1336	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1337	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1337	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1368	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1368	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1370	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1370	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1375	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1375	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1378	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1378	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1379	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1379	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1381	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1381	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1382	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1382	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1396	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1396	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1397	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1397	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1399	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1399	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1413	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1413	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1416	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1416	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1419	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1419	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1420	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1420	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1425	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1425	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1428	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1428	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1429	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1429	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1434	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1434	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1439	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1439	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1UM0770	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0770	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A2U0480	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	A	2	U	1	0480	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B1U0787	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0787	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B2U1017	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1017	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0062	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0062	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0063	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0063	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U1421	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1421	Deciduous Tree
Qi1B1U0045	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0045	Deciduous Tree
Qi1B1U0061	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0061	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qi1B2U1018	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	1	B	2	U	1	1018	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0261	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0261	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0271	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0271	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0286	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0286	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0321	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0321	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0327	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0327	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0346	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0346	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0585	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0585	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0586	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0586	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0587	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0587	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0593	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0593	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0612	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0612	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0738	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0738	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0772	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0772	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0773	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0773	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A2U0731	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	2	U	1	0731	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A2U0736	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	A	2	U	1	0736	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0320	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0320	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0589	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0589	Deciduous Tree

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Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qm1B1U0590	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0590	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0730	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0730	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U0737	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0737	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C1U0588	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	1	U	1	0588	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U0247	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0247	Deciduous Tree
Qp1A1U1287	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1287	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1095	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1095	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1097	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1097	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1098	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1098	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1099	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1099	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1215	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1215	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1366	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1366	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A2UM0735	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	A	2	U	M	0735	Deciduous Tree
Qr1C2U0685	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1	C	2	U	1	0685	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0427	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0427	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0894	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0894	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0895	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0895	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0896	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0896	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0897	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0897	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0900	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0900	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0911	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0911	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U1623	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	1623	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A2U0479	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0479	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1B1U0786	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0786	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1B2U0487	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0487	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1B2U0777	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	D	2	U	1	0777	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1D1U1633	<i>Quercus species</i>	1	C	1	U	1	1633	Deciduous Tree
Tcc1A1U1473	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> Capitata'	1	A	1	U	1	1473	Coniferous Tree
Td1A1U0418	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0418	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0445	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0445	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0446	<i>Taxodium</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0446	Deciduous Tree

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

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	<i>distichum</i>							
Td1A1U0481	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0481	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0483	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0483	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0490	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0490	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0491	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0491	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0492	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0492	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0493	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0493	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0494	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0494	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0495	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	A	1	U	1	0495	Deciduous Tree
Td1B1U0443	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	B	1	U	1	0443	Deciduous Tree
Td1B2U0733	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	B	2	U	1	0733	Deciduous Tree
Uxa1B1U1796	<i>Ulmus x Morton</i>	1	B	1	U	1	1796	Deciduous Tree
?????1896	?	?	?	?	?	?	1896	Coniferous Tree
?????0250	?	?	?	?	?	?	0250	Deciduous Tree
?????0280	?	?	?	?	?	?	0280	Deciduous Tree
?????0635	?	?	?	?	?	?	0635	Deciduous Tree
??D??0598	?	?	D	?	?	?	0598	Deciduous Tree
An????1200	<i>Acer negundo</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1200	Deciduous Tree
Ar?B2U0575	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	?	B	2	U	1	0575	Deciduous Tree
Ar?C2U0249	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	?	C	2	U	1	0249	Deciduous Tree
As????1881	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1881	Deciduous Tree
As????1882	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1882	Deciduous Tree
As????1883	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1883	Deciduous Tree
As????1884	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1884	Deciduous Tree
As????1885	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1885	Deciduous Tree
Cm????0287	<i>Cornus mas</i>	?	?	?	?	?	0287	Ornamental Tree
Cm????0288	<i>Cornus mas</i>	?	?	?	?	?	0288	Ornamental Tree

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

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Cm????0289	<i>Cornus mas</i>	?	?	?	?	?	0289	Ornamental Tree
Cm????0290	<i>Cornus mas</i>	?	?	?	?	?	0290	Ornamental Tree
Cm????0291	<i>Cornus mas</i>	?	?	?	?	?	0291	Ornamental Tree
Csp????1877	<i>Carpinus species</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1877	Ornamental Tree
Csp????1878	<i>Carpinus species</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1878	Ornamental Tree
Fsp?B2U0846	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	?	B	2	U	1	0846	Deciduous Tree
Mas????1897	<i>Malus pumila</i> variety	?	?	?	?	?		
Pd?A1U0438	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	?	A	1	U	1	0438	Deciduous Tree
Pd?A1U0439	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	?	A	1	U	1	0439	Deciduous Tree
Pn???1880	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1880	Coniferous Tree
Po????1886	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1886	Deciduous Tree
Po????1887	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1887	Deciduous Tree
Po????1888	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1888	Deciduous Tree
Po????1889	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1889	Deciduous Tree
Po????1890	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1890	Deciduous Tree
Pse????1198	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	?	?	?	U	1	1198	Deciduous Tree
Qm????1891	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1891	Deciduous Tree
Qm????1892	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1892	Deciduous Tree
Qp????0641	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	?	?	?	?	1	0641	Deciduous Tree
Qr????1893	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1893	Deciduous Tree
Ssp????1894	<i>Salix species</i>	?	?	?	?	?	1894	Deciduous Tree
Ta?D??1895	<i>Tilia americana</i>	?	D	?	?	?	1895	Deciduous Tree
Ua?C1U0580	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	?	C	1	U	1	0580	Deciduous Tree
Dep			E					Depression
Dep			E					Depression

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

FOSTER PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



Appendix C: User Survey Form & Results

Total Surveys Collected	98
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What is your age range?

	Count	%
A. 10-16	4	4.1%
B. 17-24	1	1.0%
C. 25-35	16	16.3%
D. 36-45	16	16.3%
E. 46-64	51	52.0%
F. 65+	10	10.2%

What is your gender?

	Count	%
A. Male	51	52.0%
B. Female	48	49.0%

Do you have children aged 18 or under?

	Count	%
A. No	64	65.3%
B. Yes	26	26.5%
If so, are they? What ages?		
A. Male children, Ages: 10, 15	26	26.5%
B. Female children, Ages: 3, 6, 15, 10	22	22.4%

What is your highest level of education completed?

	Count	%
A. Primary/Middle School	3	3.1%
B. High School/GED	2	2.0%
C. Some College	17	17.3%
D. College Graduate	32	32.7%
E. Post College/Graduate School	41	41.8%

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

What is your ethnic background?

	Count	%
A. Black	2	2.0%
B. White	87	88.8%
C. Asian	2	2.0%
D. Latino	1	1.0%
E. Native American	1	1.0%
F. Other	0	0.0%

I am a Foster Park user in:

	Count	%
A. Summer	97	99.0%
B. Fall	89	90.8%
C. Winter	59	60.2%
D. Spring	93	94.9%
E. Never	0	0.0%

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

	Count	%
A. Daily	20	20.4%
B. More than once a week	47	48.0%
C. A few times a month	20	20.4%
D. A few times a year	9	9.2%
E. Never	1	1.0%

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

	Count	%
A. 1 hour or less	37	37.8%
B. 1-3 hours	57	58.2%
C. More than 3 hours	1	1.0%

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

How do you get to the park?

	Count	%
A. Car	58	59.2%
B. Public Transportation/Bus	0	0.0%
C. Walk	70	71.4%
D. Bike	53	54.1%
E. Via River Greenway	14	14.3%
F. Other (Ski, skate/rollerblade, truck)	3	3.1%

How close do you live to Foster Park?

	Count	%
A. Right next to the park	13	13.3%
B. Less than a 5 minute walk	34	34.7%
C. 5-15 minute walk	33	33.7%
D. Not within easy walking distance	20	20.4%

When you come to the park, do you come:

	Count	%
A. Alone	60	61.2%
B. With a friend	60	61.2%
C. With a family member	74	75.5%
D. With a team	8	8.2%
E. With a group (not a team)	10	10.2%

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

What do you do when visiting the park?

	Count	%	Rank	Type
Leisure Walking	70	71.4%	1	P/S
Enjoying Gardens	68	69.4%	2	P
Enjoying Nature	66	67.3%	3	P
Bicycling	48	49.0%	4	A
Relaxation/Socialization	40	40.8%	5	P/S
Dog Walking	33	33.7%	6	P
Picnicking	27	27.6%	7	P
Using a Pavilion	26	26.5%	8	P
Golfing	24	24.5%	9	A
Accessing the River	21	21.4%	10	A
Jogging/Running	20	20.4%	11	A
Attending Organized Activities	17	17.3%	12	P/S
Visiting Lincoln Log Cabin	15	15.3%	13	P
Using the Playground	15	15.3%	13	A
Attending Weddings or other Ceremonies	12	12.2%	14	P/S
Watching a Sporting Event	11	11.2%	15	P/S
Cross Country Skiing	9	9.2%	16	A
Playing Tennis	8	8.2%	17	A
Using Dog Park	8	8.2%	17	P/S
Other (studying, admiring pavilions, sledding, community gardening, stroller, training the dog, rollerblading, painting)	8	8.2%	17	A/P/S
Playing Soccer	6	6.1%	18	A
Playing Baseball/Softball	6	6.1%	18	A
Sunbathing	0	0.0%	19	P

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

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

Please rate the following area of Foster Park:

Survey Responses Count

98

	Excellent		Good		Average		Fair		Poor	
Condition of Plants (Grass, Shrubs, Gardens)	45	46%	39	40%	9	9%	2	2%	1	1%
General Appearance	34	35%	49	50%	8	8%	0	0%	0	0%
Condition of Park Walks	23	23%	39	40%	19	19%	7	7%	2	2%
Condition of Trees	20	20%	50	51%	18	18%	5	5%	1	1%
Cleanliness/Litter Pick-up	19	19%	57	58%	14	14%	5	5%	0	0%
Park Access	17	17%	45	46%	22	22%	7	7%	1	1%
Condition of Golf Course	15	15%	35	36%	15	15%	2	2%	1	1%
Condition of Drives & Parking	9	9%	33	34%	26	27%	17	17%	7	7%
Condition of Tennis Courts	8	8%	28	29%	25	26%	5	5%	4	4%
Condition of Soccer Fields	7	7%	33	34%	15	15%	2	2%	0	0%
Safety/Security	6	6%	46	47%	29	30%	10	10%	5	5%
Condition of River Edge	6	6%	25	26%	29	30%	21	21%	8	8%
Condition of Baseball/Softball Diamonds	4	4%	31	32%	22	22%	5	5%	0	0%
Adequacy of Park Signage	4	4%	39	40%	29	30%	9	9%	6	6%
Condition of Pavilions	3	3%	31	32%	29	30%	18	18%	6	6%
Condition of Restrooms	0	0%	19	19%	25	26%	16	16%	12	12%
	220		599		334		131		54	

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Park Condition Range (highest & lowest %)	46%	0%	58%	19%	30%	8%	21%	0%	12%	0%
Park Condition Averages		14%		38%		21%		8%		3%

Notes: Percentages have been rounded in this chart.

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

Foster Park User Comments

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

- An evident plan to what is there to use.
- More 5k run/walks that encourage strollers, diversity, and community on the South Side.
- River access improved; ability to canoe/kayak.
- Concerts return (x3); jazz/philharmonic concerts
- Turf maze or sculpture garden at Pavilion #3.
- More organized group activities – neighborhood walking club.
- Groomed cross country trails for skiing
- Public pool (x2)
- Basketball courts (x3)
- More use of the pavilion back by the soccer fields
- A separate bicycle path would be nice—safer for both walkers and bikers
- Volleyball court is used heavily by Hispanic population – it isn't mentioned here; Would like to see better parking for gardens/wedding area
- Better playground equipment (x2)
- More attention to the dog park—I would rather pay more money to use it so it would be of higher quality
- Organized naturalist activities, bird watching, hikes, etc.
- Fountain like in Three Rivers park
- More areas to walk near gardens and flowers; wider areas to walk when shared with bikers and runners
- Horseshoes
- More benches along walking path; more security
- Amphitheater
- Offer a summer program for kids – crafts, tennis lessons, gardening classes etc. Use park for some Three Rivers Festival activities
- Not that I can think of – there is a nice mix now. It's nice that the park is used for school and other organized events – I've seen race participants wearing numbers over their Jerseys etc.

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

- Unleashed dogs
- Cruising by people in automobiles – park it and walk!!
- More volleyball courts to West Foster
- The hundreds of weekend teens with blaring music, drag races etc.
- I wish there were more parking spaces for all who gather on the weekend in warm weather
- Installation of plastic fencing
- Golfing. Those balls are dangerous and the golfers are mean and stuck up
- Golf

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

- In general I love our park. I wish we could restrict some of the parking along main entrance to the park
- Mosquito bites; illegal suspicious activities
- Not that I can think of – everything seems ok!

What do you like best about Foster Park?

- The beautiful flower gardens (x59)
- The seasonal gardens are outstanding; placement of flowers, stalks, shrubs etc. along with the various flowering and/or ‘structural’ trees.
- Trees/woodland (x14)
- Natural beauty of seasonal colors (x2)
- Access to woods
- Woodland trail (x7)
- Rivergreenway (x10)
- Relationship/Access to St. Mary’s River (x8)
- No traffic on circumferential drive (x4)
- The tree lined riverscape
- Beautiful, natural setting (x7)
- The paved walking/biking paths (x19)
- It is a safe, beautiful place to walk and exercise (x7)
- Room to walk off roads; diversity of people
- New playground equipment and the trees by the playground
- Ease of use – accessibility (x3)
- Versatility, variety of activities (x4)
- The variety of areas (flowers, fields, trails, woods, sports, bridges etc); the abundance of large trees. The lack of lighting in selected areas.
- Good for South Side of Fort Wayne
- Pavilions (x4)
- Log cabin.
- Open spaces (x4)
- Landscaping/Plants (x3)
- Location/Close to home (x10)
- Its size (x2)
- The entrance
- The wide green grassy areas
- The path along the golf course
- The playgrounds for kids to play (x5)
- Resurfaced tennis courts (x2)
- Golf (x6)
- Skiing along river, wood ducks on river.

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

- Soccer (x2)
- Baseball
- Lilacs
- The dog park
- History
- The cleanliness
- The footbridge over the St. Mary's
- Swinging bridge, and its status where neighbors still come together to socialize
- It is well taken care of, access from east and west side
- Attractive 45 min. walk around golf course; woods and river on one side, golf course on the other; entrance road. Like the curbless 'country road' with gravel parallel parking
- It is a quiet, well used park. It is a safe area for runners. As I travel Hartman Rd. the walking path is protected (separated) from the road by the wooden posts
- I love that it is such a great public park! The life of it all is very enjoyable
- I like that it's used on warm weekends by families
- Quiet, family oriented

What do you like least about Foster Park?

- Congested traffic-parking-activity at park entrance, especially on weekends (x11)
- Walking on the road to enter the park (x9)
- It would be better if roads/paths were separated for walkers and runners from bicycles and rollerbladers. High speed uses do not mix well with slower activities
- Condition of riverfront (x4)
- Access to the St. Mary's River (x5)
- Playground too crowded some weekends
- Restrooms are closed 6 months/year. (x2) Drinking water is also off during that time.
- "Cruisers" on Sundays
- Unleashed dogs
- Not connected; cluttered; disorganized; only one entrance.
- Cannot drive south through the park to Fairfield Avenue – it is very important to be able to drive through the park from the north and south.
- Deterioration of old pavilion by footbridge to sport fields (x3)
- The old abandoned structure in the woods along the river is a great hiding place for muggers along path: suggest removing it.
- Weekend crowds (x3)
- The bathrooms at the playground: I won't go in there.
- Golf course uses too much of park, not enough room for walking, etc.
- Lack of parking (x4)
- No swimming pool
- Path on east side too close to road
- Loud music, drag racing

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

- Traffic by baseball fields
- The new playground equipment is not as nice as what it replaced; the lack of access to the back pavilion
- The river paths, too dank on the back side
- Can't do anything there in the winter
- I can't go through the golfing area
- Short driving area
- Lack of security (x2)
- Poor security on weekends. We are very blessed with Foster Park. I rarely use the park on the weekends because of the traffic. I am also concerned about gang activity
- Scary south of ball diamonds
- Safety in the back area by the water
- Some concern for my safety on the walking trails during the part of the year when other people are not around.
- Don't feel safe after dark
- People using the golf cart path for leisure walking and roller skating when golfers are on the course—a safety issue
- Insufficient, dangerous parking; loitering and other suspicious activities
- Loitering at cars on Sunday afternoons along the road by the large pavilion on into the parking lot. It gives myself and family an uncomfortable feeling.
- Large group gathering of groups who do not use park facilities (pavilions). Baseball field was denigrated with the addition of fencing etc. for High School use.
- Pavilion away from the mainstream of activities
- Secluded walkways along river
- Bathrooms. Some trees getting old. Glad to see tree planting efforts, however
- More grills, small picnic areas needed
- White plastic fence
- Would like for parking area to be more obscure; don't like the feeling of the front yard parking lot
- The golf course
- Haphazard siting of elements
- The conditions at the dog park are unacceptable! Water main was broken for days, signs stolen, mowing the grass while wet, overall maintenance has lacked in quality. Dead trees. People that do not have bags use it because sign has been stolen.
- Unleashed dogs and people who don't pick up after them especially on walk; speeding cars
- Any thought that flood control would remove trees or line banks with rocks; too many lights!
- Not so much the park – but the lack of adequate flood control – dikes or something needs to be constructed to prevent flooding.
- Flooding
- Not enough trash cans (especially when walking a dog)

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

- The playground is very poor, the park doesn't feel safe or secure—rarely see any patrols in the area
- Bathrooms: in early am hours are locked – no benefit for early riser walkers!

What ideas would you suggest to improve Foster Park?

- Pathway from Rivergreenway to playground; crosswalk at corner of Bluffton Road and Broadway Street
- Needs better access, visibility, promotion
- Continue your good work
- Remove the dirt pile brought in for the last flood.
- A return of more active playground equipment; an evident plan to what is there to use.
- Enforcement of leash lawn/improved signage re: leash laws; footbridge over Bluffton Road leading to footbridge in the park. Maintain naturalistic setting; limit “improvements”
- Divert overuse to Ed Rometry's land, 200 acre multi-use park.
- All year restrooms, coffee house.
- Restore, maintain and provide better access to stone pavilion (x7)
- Improve circulation
- Walkways (more)
- A sledding hill at the south end of the park. Please, no more structures at East/North end of park. Paved cart paths on golf course invite “strollers” – need signage or fencing to restrict. Improve access to south end.
- With all the problems with ash and elm trees, why not plant red oak, white oak, maple, butternut, hickory, black oak, basswood, etc.?
- No activity that would attract gangs and gang activity.
- Parking outside of park, improve/widen walk along Hartman and Old Mill Roads, pretty much leave it alone.
- Better access to park from the intersection of Lexington and Old Mill and Southwood Park access; trim/cut trees to provide view between #3 and the soccer fields, promote its use for soccer events – a beautiful setting; access from Indian Village!; is it possible to create a walking trail through the golf course?; reopen the drive, but control, the activity of teenagers is not the same as c. 1978 – they will not come back today in the same numbers because they have more to do; parking lot on land between Old Mill, Hartman Rd., near (west of) Lexington.
- Encouraging more community activities through scheduled walks/runs. Also, starting walking/running groups. More security on bikes. Start cleaning up the rivers!
- More spring flowering trees and bushes.
- More native trees/need water source for community gardens/paved ramp from Unitarian Church to river greenway.
- New flood wall.
- Stop cutting the undergrowth in the woods.
- Traffic control through “front entrance” of park, w/ improved vehicle parking (x2)
- Connect main part of park with sections near Sears Pavilion.

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

- Additional lighting on West side of park
- Move suspension bridge – link playground with Sears Pavilion and put larger parking lot there; better riverside paths!
- Alternative uses for golf course
- Please modify the entrance of the park so that people walking, especially with children, do not have to share the road with cars coming in and out of the park; please add sidewalks connecting the park entrance to the pathways in the park.
- Remodel the large pavilion, soften the look of the area around the tennis courts and shrubs and other plantings.
- Keep up maintenance. 2 years ago it was really looking shabby.
- Add a public swimming pool (x2)
- Add a driving range for golf;
- Add lighting to west side path for night runners (x2)
- River cleaned up to be able to use
- Doggy bags available for people to pick up after their pets; clean up and make more paths through wooded areas;
- More trash cans placed around the park (x3)
- More community activities
- NOT doing the clearing and RIP Rock to the river banks
- More security on weekend nights—you are not safe and feel very uncomfortable. The path along the old mill is too close to the street. People who do not clean up after their dogs.
- Separate bicycle/walking paths; move benches; DO NOT add pool etc. PRESEVE, DON'T CHANGE; protect any ash trees
- More restrooms
- Add sidewalks along roadway in the park, one side only would be adequate.
- Better walking space, connecting garden area with the greenway near the volleyball courts
- Move golf pavilion/clubhouse to Hartman Rd area to open up more area for general use at main entrance.
- Make it possible to use more of it—especially along river. Better access
- More flowering crabs. Better weed control in gardens. If an issue, do they need citizen volunteers?
- Better playground, more equipment and no dirty sand; more grills and small picnic areas; clean up the river.
- More care for dog park and diligence with paid members versus non-paid
- Better access to community garden
- Address park entrance congestion, including ways to ensure pedestrian and bike safety; nature paths in wooded areas (safe, clear); old, distressed and dying lilacs need attention; path access to park from Hartman Rd.
- Making golfing only on the weekends.
- At least one lighted soccer field till 10:00pm in spring and fall
- More shade trees in field #2; lights in order to play into the evening.

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APPENDIX C: USER SURVEY FORM & RESULTS

- Improve appearance of entrance to park. There are currently too many unattractive street signs cluttering the entrance. Consider adding a walkway from garden areas to playground so people don't have to walk on street; install speed bumps
- Careful treatment of natural character of entry road and parking. Conversion of gaudy playground equipment with something more harmonious to the surroundings
- Improve entrance; fewer cars in park; additional walks
- I would like to see more attention put toward the pavilions, especially by the river and soccer fields. I'm sad to see its poor state, and I believe it could be used more than it is, i.e. weddings receptions.
- Parking farther along walkway; lights
- Monument/statue for linkage to heritage; general modernization of pavilions, playground etc.
- Better and more playground equipment; additional police presence on weekends; additional parking
- Pave parking area
- Summer activities provided by Park Dept. for kids; more security; improved or additional playground equipment; more access or additional restrooms
- Signs for golfers to replace divots and repair ball marks on green
- Putting park benches in large grassy area south of the flower gardens
- Just keep up the good work! I feel the parking is adequate and centralized. Possibly black topping etc. any stoned areas to keep down the dust
- Rollerblade rental, ice skating rink (outdoor) or pond.
- Better control of car traffic and parking
- Make bags available for doggie doo.
- A couple of posts with bags for dog walking, with a trash can next to them
- Water park/pool, horse riding, ice skating, skate park, disc golf better playground & restrooms, entertainment amphitheater
- Garden area moved inward for entrance improvements; parking off Hartman Rd. for hikers, etc. to relieve congestion on entrance road.; garden area entrance to the Bluffton Rd. Bridge is a disgrace – need access to rivers also

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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.¹ 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.

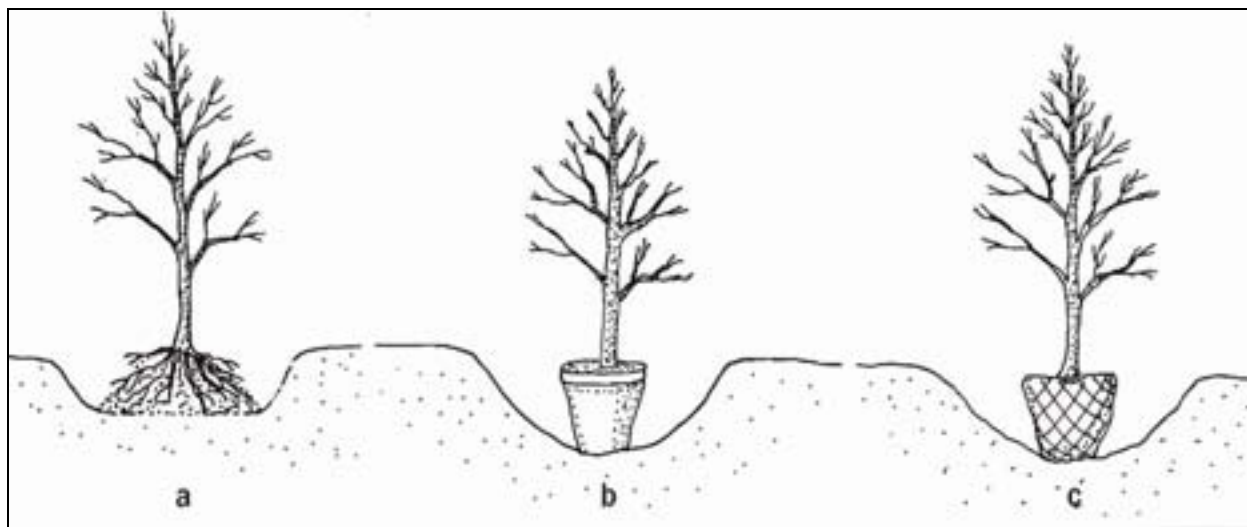
F. TREE PLANTING GUIDELINES

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.

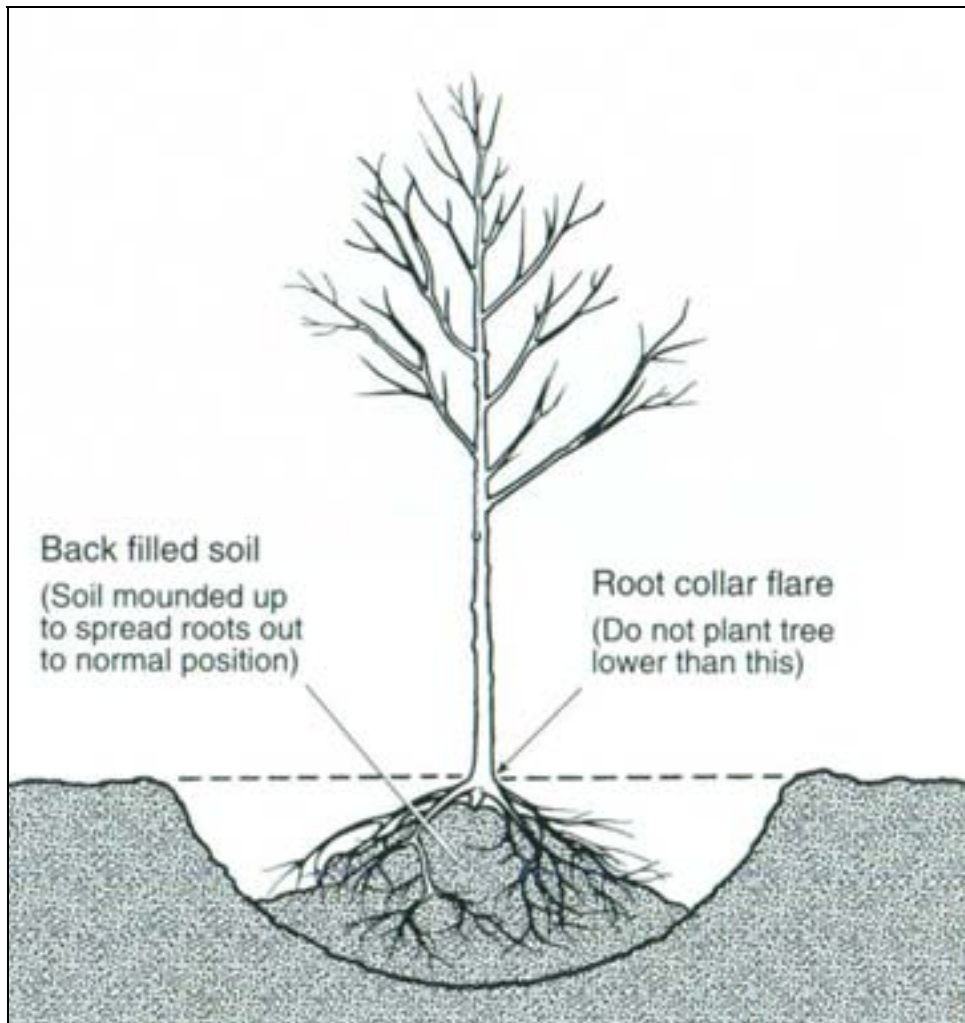
To insure correct soil depth:

- 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.

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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