CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

the RICHARDSON OLMSTED COMPLEX *Buffalo, NY*

October 2008

Prepared for

Richardson Center Corporation

Prepared By

Goody Clancy — Architecture Planning Preservation

Heritage Landscapes
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Cover Photograph: View of Richardson Olmsted Complex and surrounding landscape from Forest Avenue. Image courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center.

Inside Cover Photograph: 1927 Aerial showing former Buffalo State Insane Asylum. Image courtesy University of Buffalo Library.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The landscape of the former Buffalo State Insane Asylum, which today is the Richardson Olmsted Center and the Buffalo Psychiatric Center in Buffalo, New York, is a significant as a surviving example of a 19th century designed, therapeutic landscape by landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and Calvert Vaux. Olmsted, Vaux & Company worked in collaboration with the design of the Asylum structure by Henry Hobson Richardson. The association of this asylum with the redirection of care for the insane toward therapy is of import. The design of the landscape by recognized masters of landscape architecture, Olmsted and Vaux is significant.

Beginning in 1869 Olmsted, Vaux & Company shaped the civic design of the thriving City of Buffalo through site selection, layout and design of three parks and connecting parkways. Directly following this city shaping of parks and parkways, They were commissioned to work with architect H. H. Richardson at the Buffalo State Insane Asylum. This self-supporting mental health institution with park-like grounds for patient enjoyment and therapy and cultivated acreage for crop production was sited in 1870 to the north of the city center adjacent to the grounds laid out for "The Park," now Delaware Park and Forest Lawn Cemetery. The Asylum landscape and buildings were designed as an integrated complex. Olmsted and Vaux contributed to the orientation and siting of Richardson's Kirkbride-style asylum building responding to the land and the future visual and spatial organization. Sited at an angle, the stepping wings of the asylum building framed a more public area to the south along Forest Avenue. The stepping wings also separated the northern acreage to define a more private therapeutic, service, and agrarian landscape that stretched to the Scajaquada Creek. The relationship between the landscape and building complex was integral to the overall character of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum and to defining a therapeutic setting for patient care.

The design of the therapeutic landscape at the Buffalo State Insane Asylum was rooted in the concept that a one's physical and social environment could cause or cure mental illness. Therefore, calm, peaceful safe surroundings designed for these progressive mental institutions were believed to be curative and therapeutic for patients. Thomas S. Kirkbride was a leading figure in progressive mental health organization that promoted these concepts in the second half of the 19th century. The pastoral or park landscape design style of that day and these landscape architects fashioned a therapeutic landscape of gentle topography, curvilinear drives, open lawns, informal trees and shrubs that was choreographed as a sequence of spatial and visual relationships.

Laid out in 1872, the grounds of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum developed and evolved over time to the present through distinct time periods Limited improvements were made in the 1870s and early 1880s with the entry drive, walks, and perimeter fences. Circulation routes and vegetation patterns were improved from 1881 to 1899 in addition to the construction of a railroad line and multiple service buildings.

By 1927, continual improvements had lead to the full development of the campus landscape with numerous character-defining features. However, that same year, the northern agricultural lands were conveyed to the City of Buffalo for the development of an educational institution, Buffalo State College, now known as SUNY College at Buffalo. Between 1927 and 1949 the landscape character of the asylum began to shift with the loss of the northern lands. By the 1950s, emerging medical technologies for the care of mental health patients moved in new directions, away from the therapeutic landscape model. This resulted in degradation and disuse of the landscape, as new buildings were erected in areas of the therapeutic landscape which altered the original spatial organization and views. Other additions, buildings, and alterations to the landscape were undertaken without regard to the historic landscape character, leaving the campus today with no clear unity with the style of historic features.

Today, the landscape of the site retains remnants of the original Olmsted and Vaux therapeutic design with segments of curving drives, open lawns and vegetative scenery that date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Larger patterns of the historic landscape remain discernible to the trained eye. Some historic trees remain with segments of historic drives and walks, including the curved entry drive, that form a skeleton of the former design.

Distinct zones are evident that indicate former and existing land uses and hold variable levels of historic, character-defining landscape features. As outlined on the *2008 Landscape Zones Plan*, areas of the site contain varying levels of remaining historic landscape features. Zones are ranked accordingly based on overall integrity and the density of remaining historic features. Zone A, shown in blue, encompasses the most intact portion of the original Olmsted Vaux landscape design, spanning the area between the Richardson asylum building and Forest Avenue. Zone B outlines the area in which modest remnants of the therapeutic landscape are located, while Zone C contains a few features of the historic service and therapeutic landscape. Zone D, outlined in orange, is a large area where virtually no remnants of the historic asylum landscape are found today. This delineation of zones aids in understanding the overall low landscape integrity, and the enduring patterns of selected historic features that form a basis for preservation guidance.

The landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex is significant as an example of the humane treatment of the mentally ill that signaled a medical advance toward the use and incorporation of therapeutic landscapes for patient treatment. Additionally, the landscape is recognized as a master work of Olmsted and Vaux, and a collaboration with Richardson. The former asylum landscape is also a contributing resource to the larger context of Buffalo park and parkway system.

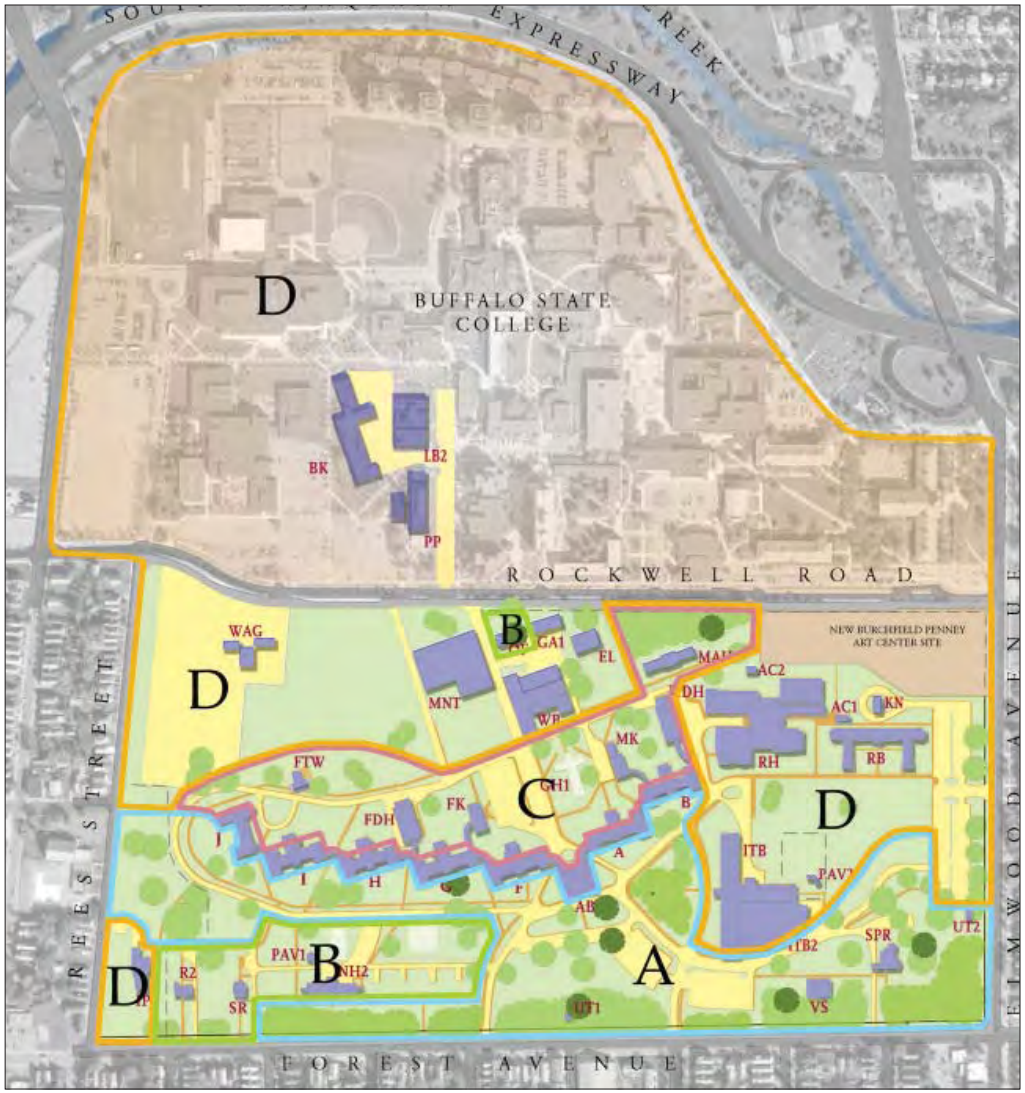
The period of significance for the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape spans from 1870 when the site was first selected to 1927 when the northern agricultural lands were divided off for the development of the Buffalo State College. Throughout this document, multiple references are made to 1926, which is the last year the northern lands were part of the asylum, and 1927, when they were ceded to the college. The 1926 date is important to understand the complete development of the asylum landscape; however, the end of the period of significance is 1927, when the lands were sold. The period of significance is based on the span of time during which the property attained the significance and retained its historic landscape character.

The Richardson Olmsted Complex Cultural Landscape Report provides guidance for future landscape treatment in harmony with the past as part of the ongoing stewardship of this historically important property. Specifically, the one area of discernible Olmsted Vaux design is highlighted for sensitive treatment, a collection of historic trees is noted and the intact historic perimeter fence and post are indicated, along with remnants of drives, curbs and specific details. Using the information gathered, recommendations are provided for the overall landscape character and the remaining character-defining features, organized as a series of charts. As new uses for the property are determined, an array of future needs can be addressed considering historic landscape character.

The landscape preservation treatment recommendations outlined for the Richardson Olmsted Complex focus on bolstering historic landscape character and protecting historic trees while accommodating current and new future use through changes in built elements, vegetation, and furnishings, among others. In general, recommendations focus on:

- Respecting remaining historic features through sound stewardship
- Enhancing limited historic character through replacement or recapture of character-defining features as possible within the reuse program
- Considering appropriate new development that reflects historic landscape character

Implementation of the recommendations will provide an appropriate setting for the Richardson building and a unique, engaging and sustainable place for the enjoyment patients, visitors, and Buffalo residents while fulfilling the mission and goals of the Richardson Center Corporation.



2008 Landscape Zones Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

A. Cultural Landscape Report Introduction

The Richardson Olmsted Complex is the site of the former Buffalo State Insane Asylum, now known as the Buffalo Psychiatric Center in Buffalo, New York. In 1870, 203 acres of open land in northern Buffalo were selected as the site for an insane asylum to serve the population of Western New York. The development of the Richardson Olmsted Complex was linked to the creation of the Buffalo park and parkways system that was shaped by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and Calvert Vaux of Olmsted, Vaux & Company during this same time.[1] Olmsted's and Vaux's integrated park and parkway plan for Buffalo yielded a series of public parks and connecting parkways that were created according to the master plan for the area surrounding the future site of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum. The future asylum grounds were open and undeveloped with a gently rolling ground plane bordered to the north by the scenic Scajaquada Creek. The natural character of the site, combined with the nearby parklands and Olmsted's and Vaux's vision for Buffalo, influenced the park-like character and layout of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum.

The Richardson Olmsted Complex is located at the west edge of an area known as the Olmsted Crescent. Several of Buffalo's historical and cultural attractions are located within this crescent-shaped area, including a number of landscapes designed by Olmsted and Vaux, such as Delaware Park and Forest Lawn Cemetery. (See Figure I.1). The asylum grounds, together with the adjacent park lands, created a green swath of open spaces north of the city center.

Figure I.1. **A 2008 aerial photograph shows the former boundary of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum.** The asylum is sited along the west edge of the Olmsted Crescent and is one of many Olmsted Vaux and Company designed landscapes in Buffalo. Image Courtesy Microsoft LiveMap. (R-BRO-MicrosoftAerial-2008.jpg)

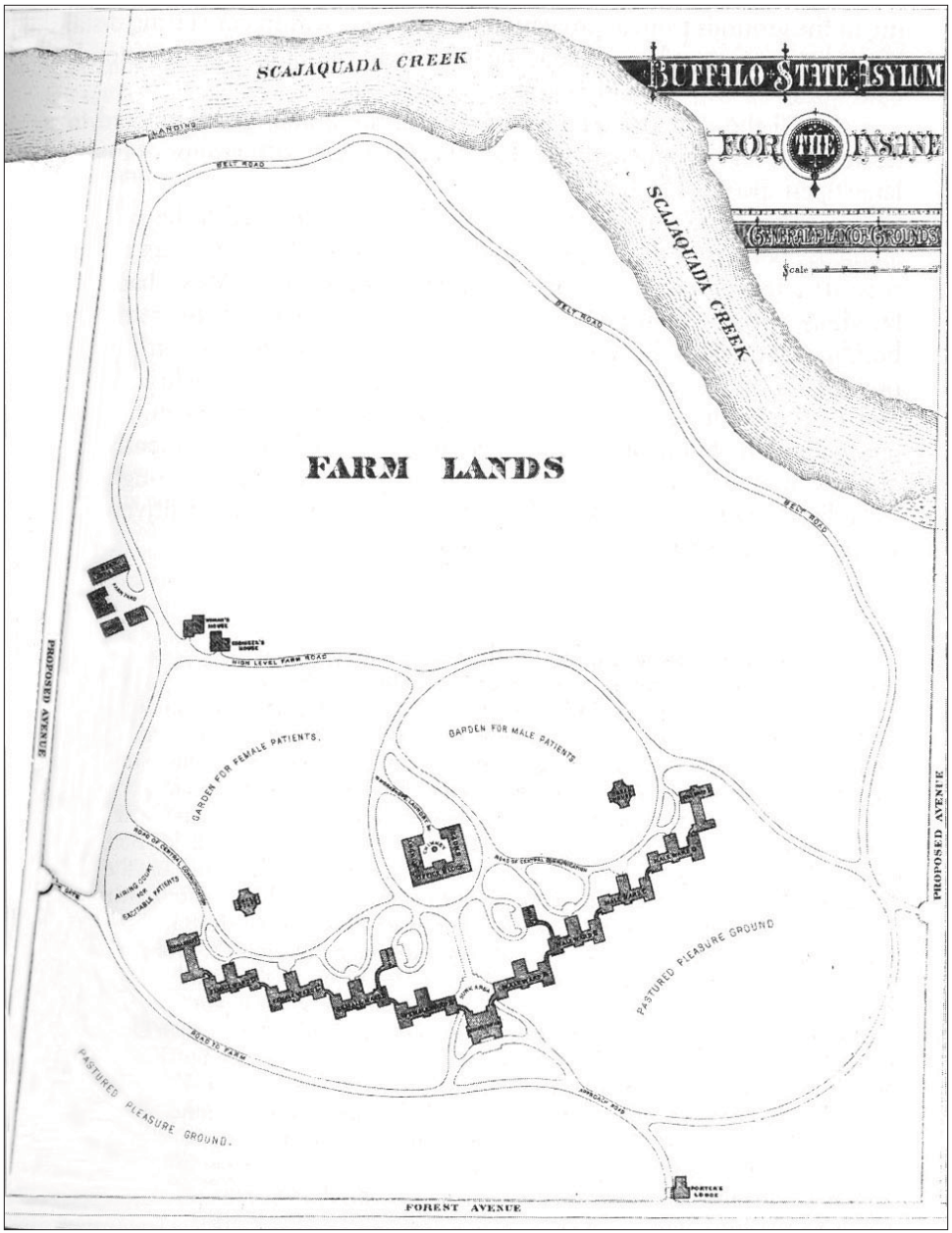


Figure I.2. **"Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, General Plan of Grounds, 1871."** Olmsted and Vaux laid out the general spatial organization of the asylum grounds. Image reproduced courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted Papers, Vol VI, pg 453. (R-BRO-FLOPapersVI-453.jpg)

Working together with H. H. Richardson, Olmsted and Vaux sited the main asylum complex buildings near the south edge of the site and placed them on a diagonal with Forest Avenue, optimizing views and sunlight for the massive building complex. Much of the remaining acreage was left open for use as productive farmland for the asylum, which also provided outdoor recreational opportunities for the patients. Curvilinear drives and walks were laid out to access the grounds and frame outdoor recreational spaces. (See Figure I.2).

The Olmsted and Vaux plan developed the asylum grounds to integrate the landscape with the medical treatment of patients. This was a remarkable innovation in this type of institution, marking a shift away from incarceration treatment and toward active therapeutic treatment of mental illness. Few of these therapeutic asylum landscapes exist today, and because of this, the historical significance of the Richardson Olmsted Complex is nationally recognized. The campus was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1973 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1983.

Today, the site remains in active use as a mental health facility by the Buffalo Psychiatric Center. Changes have occurred in both building form and landscape spatial organization. The main building complex remains mostly intact, though the easternmost wings of the men's wards of the building have been removed. Other buildings have also been removed, and newer mental health facilities such as the Strozzi Building have been added.

Similarly, the Olmsted and Vaux designed landscape has also changed over time. The overall size of the property

has decreased through the loss of agricultural lands for the development of the adjacent Buffalo State College to the north. (See Figure I.3). Today the property is bounded by Rockwell Road to the north, Elmwood Avenue to the east, Forest Avenue to the south, and Rees Street to the west. The remaining grounds exhibit remnants of the historical Olmsted and Vaux landscape, but exhibit change through the addition of new buildings, construction of parking lots, and decline and removal of vegetation. As planning and projects proceed for the continued use of the property, the value of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape should be respected and preserved.

Figure I.3. **A detailed aerial view of the former Buffalo State Insane Asylum, now known as the Buffalo Psychiatric Center.** The property continues to serve as a mental health facility, though the context and surroundings have changed. Courtesy Microsoft LiveMap. (R-BRO-MicrosoftAerial-zoom-2008.jpg)

B. Scope of Work & Methodology

The Scope of Work for the Richardson Olmsted Complex Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) specifies that the report includes historical research, field documentation and existing conditions mapping, and the landscape integrity in terms of the seven aspects of integrity included in the National Register of Historic Places. The level of change that has occurred in the landscape from 1870 to today is documented as part of the history and integrity discussions, which lay the groundwork for understanding the similarities and differences between the historic and the existing character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. From this multi-value foundation, guidelines for landscape treatment are presented that respect the historic character and unique identity of the former Buffalo State Insane Asylum, address current issues and needs, and envision a dynamic future for the complex.

The process of creating the CLR is sequential and comprehensive and parallels efforts undertaken to develop a corollary report addressing the historic architecture of the complex, the Richardson Olmsted Complex Historic Structures Report (HSR). At the outset of the project, Goody Clancy and Associates provided Heritage Landscapes with documents located in the research process for the development of the HSR. Heritage Landscapes studied these materials and conducted additional archival research, consulting repositories for primary source documentation and reviewing published sources. Repositories consulted include:

- Olmsted Archives at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site
- Buffalo & Erie County Public Library, Central Library
- Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society
- Heritage Landscapes library and project archives

A variety of relevant materials, including annual reports, published and unpublished documents, photographs, aerial photographs, plans, and maps, provided evidence of physical conditions, property character, and land uses over time. The chronology compiled from these historic documents is included as Appendix A, and forms the basis of a narrative history. Study of these materials revealed the early character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex and its continued evolution. While the focus of the CLR is the landscape bounded by Elmwood Avenue, Forest Avenue, Rees Street, and Rockwell Road, the character and evolution of the entire 203-acre property is discussed, giving context to the existing site as part of a broader designed landscape.

Heritage Landscapes performed detailed reconnaissance of the existing physical conditions at the Richardson Olmsted Complex, locating and recording free-standing trees and all built elements. From the fieldwork, recent aerial photographs, and existing mapping, an AutoCAD base map was developed to create an existing conditions plan. Period plans developed

by Goody Clancy and Associates for the HSR were utilized and augmented to present details of the evolving landscape character through the history of the asylum.

Based on the existing conditions plan, Heritage Landscapes delineated a series of landscape areas or zones within the landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex 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.

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.[2] 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, as 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. In the cultural landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex, the organization of the impressive asylum buildings, the surrounding open turf, clusters of vegetation, and curvilinear drives are dominant features that define its spatial and visual relationships.

- *Topography* – 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. The topography of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape gently slopes toward the north. Drainage is an important issue related to topography and natural systems. At the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape, surface drainage historically traveled over the sloping site toward the Scajaquada Creek.

- *Vegetation* – Vegetation can include groups of plants, individual plants, agricultural fields, planting beds, formal or informal tree groves, woodland, meadow, or turf. Vegetation at the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape is dominated by open turf and masses of planted trees and shrubs.

- *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. Within the cultural landscape at the Richardson Olmsted Complex, vehicular

circulation is comprised of curving asphalt drives that provide access to the main administration building, former patient wards, parking lots, and the Buffalo Psychiatric Center. Several pedestrian paths traverse the landscape, allowing visitors to travel through each of the landscape areas.

• *Constructed 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. Historically, the natural corridor of Scajaquada Creek once defined the northern boundary of the asylum complex, and a small pond was located along the east edge of the site south of the former Elmwood Building. Today, no water features are located within the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape.

• *Structures* – Landscape structures are non-habitable constructed features, such as pavilions, or features such as walls, bridges, arbors, terraces, steps, and fences. Structures at the Richardson Olmsted Complex include the complex buildings, several outbuildings, iron and chain-link fencing, and retaining walls.

• *Site Furnishings & Objects* – Site furnishings such as signage and light fixtures are generally considered small-scale elements in the landscape while items such as garbage cans and benches are considered landscape objects. The Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape incorporates numerous site furnishings and objects.

These landscape character-defining features are used throughout this report to focus on the definition and details of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape as it has evolved through time to the present. The same vocabulary is used throughout the landscape analysis and treatment guidelines.

Heritage Landscapes approached the Richardson Olmsted Complex Cultural Landscape Report in accordance with federal guidance for cultural landscape preservation. 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 six chapters. Chapter I: Cultural Landscape Report Introduction offers an introduction to CLRs, the project scope, and methodology. Chapter II: Therapeutic Landscape & Asylum Landscape Context places the Buffalo State Insane Asylum within the context of American asylum design and development during the late 19th century as well as within the design style of Olmsted and Vaux. Chapter III: Buffalo Asylum Olmsted Vaux Landscape History & Evolution details the history of the asylum complex from its

beginning through recent times and describes the character of the landscape as designed by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and Calvert Vaux. The existing conditions are detailed in Chapter IV: Richardson Olmsted Complex Landscape Existing Conditions. Chapter V: Analysis of Richardson Olmsted Complex Landscape Integrity, Continuity & Significance compares findings from the site history with existing conditions to analyze change and continuity through time. Chapter V also includes a discussion of the landscape integrity of the Richardson Olmsted Complex, following National Register of Historic Places guidance for the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. Recommendations to guide the future of the Richardson Olmsted Complex are presented in Chapter VI: Landscape Preservation Guidelines. The Appendices provide reference materials for the CLR.

CHAPTER I: ENDNOTES

[1] Patricia M. O'Donnell, *Survey of Buffalo's Olmsted Parks for National Register of Historic Places Nomination,* 1979; Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness: Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 129.

[2] Robert 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.

A. Nature and Purpose of the Therapeutic Landscape

As treatment of the mentally ill evolved during the 19th century, it gave greater and greater importance to the interaction between biology and environment.[1] Thus, the asylum landscape became the ideal setting in which to implement a therapeutic landscape. It was believed that both the cause and cure for mental illness was directly related one's surroundings. Asylum grounds were designed to provide calming surroundings that could restore one's mental health.[2] The idea that environment can impact mental well-being is still a topic of interest today. Prominent environmental psychologists Rachel and Stephen Kaplan have found that a key component of a restorative or therapeutic landscape includes the ability to go from one's everyday environment to one that conveys a sense of being in another world.[3] This process of removal from one context, typically a fast-paced urban setting, and placement in a different setting, focusing on elements such as views of the surrounding landscape and scenery, embodies the basic purpose of the therapeutic landscape. (See Figure II.1).

Figure II.1. **Therapeutic landscape at the Buffalo State Asylum.** Such landscapes were incorporated into designs for mental institutions in the late 19th century to provide patients with peaceful and calm scenery. Image courtesy of Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA-websiteimages-views028a.jpg)

B. The Curative Asylum Landscape

Important people and ideas in the evolution of asylum landscapes during the 19th century are highlighted in this contextual investigation. The overall asylum landscape as a therapeutic element of treatment is addressed, as is the creation of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane and its place within the context of Buffalo. Prominent figures include Dorothea Dix, Thomas Story Kirkbride, Andrew Jackson Downing, Calvert Vaux, and Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. Related shapers of the asylum landscape were medical experts, superintendents and leaders of mental health institutions who directly and indirectly shaped the development of the historic New York State Insane Asylum at Buffalo.

During the mid-19th century in the United States, treatment of the mentally ill underwent a considerable transformation as methods of treatment were improved. Prior to insane asylums, mentally ill persons were often incarcerated in prison-like settings with poor environmental conditions and in some cases inhumane treatment. Asylums were formed during the antebellum years as a new type of institution where the mentally ill could receive humane treatment that was curative. These institutions were a result of advocacy efforts spearheaded, in part, by social reformer Dorothea Dix, an American activist who advocated for humane treatment and the development of model institutions for the mentally ill in the mid 19th century. Beginning her social reform career as a teacher, she traveled to Europe where she met influential thinkers who helped to shape her belief that government should participate actively in the social welfare of people, specifically the mentally ill.

Dix advocated for reform and specialized institutions where people with mental illness would be housed in a comfortable setting, have access to therapy, and be encouraged to lead an enriched life. Her lobbying, combined with personal connections, succeeded in securing the finances to construct and expand a number of state mental hospitals and a national hospital in Washington DC. She visited and campaigned for mental institutions in nearly every state east of the Mississippi River, advocating the latest architectural designs and therapeutic settings for asylums, including the Kirkbride Plan. Predicated at least in part on the belief that the relentless pace and stress of urban life precipitated a deterioration in mental capabilities, these new curative institutions were located on large tracts of land outside city cores, physically removed from the environment considered to be the foremost cause of insanity.[4]

Kirkbride's Propositions for Curative Landscapes

With the new understanding that landscape character could positively impact mental health, a formulated approach to asylum design emerged from a premier medical practitioner and a national association. Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, noted doctor, founder of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane (AMSAII), and spokesperson for moral treatment in mental illness institutions, believed that appropriate design was essential for the proper

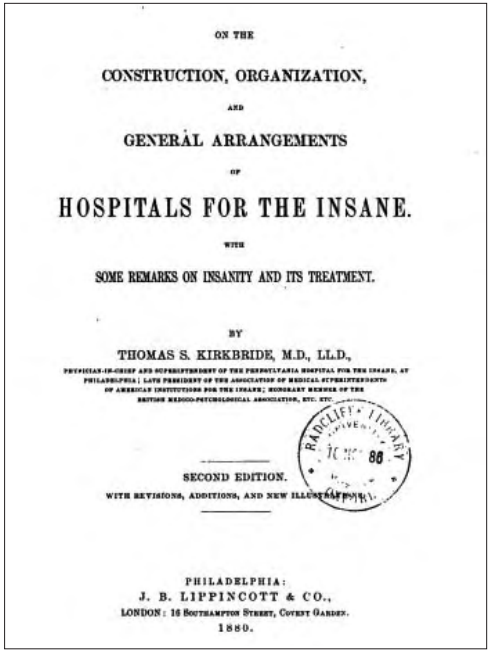
treatment of the mentally ill.[5] Kirkbride devoted his career to establishing a model for the design of asylums. His work was later written, published, and adopted by multiple mental health societies of the era. In 1851, Kirkbride's work was published by AMSAII as 26 propositions for establishing asylums.[6] Four of these propositions referred to selection of a suitable site for such institutions:

> "1st. That every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within two miles of a large town, and accessible at all seasons.
>
> "2nd. That no public institution should possess less than one hundred acres of land.
>
> "3rd. That there should be an abundant supply of water convenient to the asylum.
>
> "4th. That a location should be selected which would admit of underground drainage, convenient pleasure-grounds, and an agreeable prospect."[7]

Kirkbride later expanded the 26 propositions for establishing asylums in his publication, *On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane* in 1854. (See Figure II.2). Working firsthand as the superintendent of the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, Kirkbride further outlined design and construction guidelines for the grounds and buildings of asylum institutions. The guidelines set forth in the document were widely read and influenced the design of many mental institutions designed by various architects. Known as the Kirkbride Plan, his principles integrated building and landscape to create a healthy setting that would serve as an active participant in therapy and treatment of patients. Kirkbride focused on landscape elements such as views, scenery, and land cover in his recommendations:

> The building should be in a healthful, pleasant, and fertile district of the country; the land chosen should be of good quality and easily tilled; the surrounding scenery should be varied and attractive, and the neighborhood should possess numerous objects of an agreeable and interesting character. While the hospital itself should be retired, and its privacy fully secured, the views from it if possible, should exhibit life in its active forms, and on this account stirring objects at a little distance are desirable. Reference should also be made to the amount of wood and tillable land that may be obtained, to the supply of water, and to the facilities for drainage, for enclosing the pleasure-grounds, and also for future extensions of the building.[8]

Building plans were centralized around a main building with stepped and sprawling wings to provide maximum amounts of light, air, and privacy for patients and views to the surrounding landscape. An extensive landscape setting, both pleasure grounds and agricultural farmland were to surround the buildings, to calm and stimulate patients' minds with the beauty of nature. (See Figures II.3 and II.4). This integration is an important concept that was thought to improve patients' lives, the quality of society, and ultimately cure mental disorders. The siting of asylums was directed to the urban fringe where expansive landscapes served a therapeutic purpose as well as supporting the institution through agriculture. In selecting the proper site for a mental asylum, Kirkbride provided the following specific guidance:


ON THE

CONSTRUCTION, ORGANIZATION,

AND

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

OF

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

WITH

SOME REMARKS ON INSANITY AND ITS TREATMENT.

BY

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D., LL.D.,

SECOND EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
LONDON: 16 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
1880.

Figure II.2. ***On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane*, by Kirkbride.** Image courtesy of Google. (R-BRO-Kirkbride-Book-Cover.jpg)

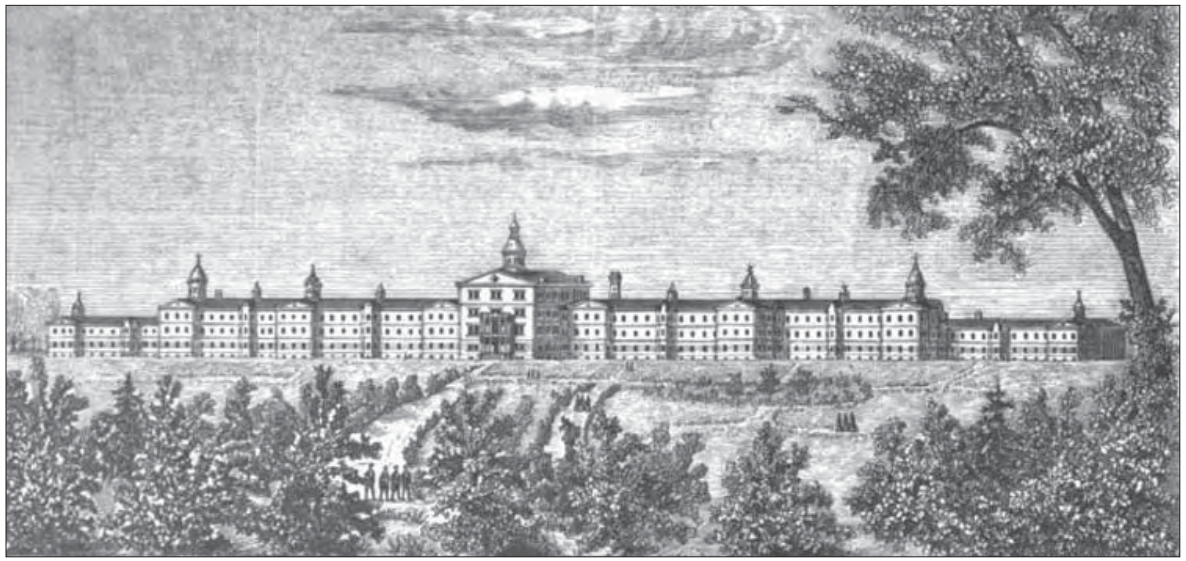


Figure II.3. "**Plate VIII: Elevation of a Hospital on the Improved Linear Plan" from Kirkbride's book.** Image courtesy of Google. (R-BRO-Kirkbride-Book-Engraving.jpg)

Figure II.4. "**Plate III: Elevation of a Hospital on the Linear Plan" from Kirkbride's book.** Image courtesy of Google. (R-BRO-Kirkbride-Book-Engraving-2.jpg)

Every hospital for the insane should possess at least one hundred acres of land, to enable it to have the proper amount for farming and gardening purposes, to give the desired degree of privacy, and to secure adequate and appropriate means of exercise, labor, and occupation for the patients, for all these are now recognized as among the most valuable means of treatment. Of the total amount, as much as fifty acres immediately around the buildings, should be appropriated as pleasure-grounds, and should be so arranged and enclosed as to give the patients the full benefit of them, without being annoyed by the presence of visitors or other strangers, who should never be allowed to pass through them unaccompanied. It is desirable that several acres of this tract should be in groves or woodland, to furnish shade in summer, and its general character should be such as will admit of tasteful and agreeable improvements. To enable the patients generally to have the greatest possible amount of benefit from their pleasure-grounds,—where both sexes are treated in one building,—those appropriated to the men and women should be entirely distinct; and one of the best means of separating them, will be found to be the appropriation of a strip of neutral ground, between their separate limits, properly enclosed by an open palisade, as a park for various kinds of animals, or otherwise handsomely cultivated. While less than one hundred acres should be deemed too little for any institution, State hospitals having a large number of farmers or working men, will find it useful to possess at least double that amount; and extensive walks and drives on the hospital premises

> offer so many advantages, that the possession of a large tract for this purpose alone, is often desirable. It is hardly possible under any circumstances, for such an institution to control too much land immediately around it.[9]

Kirkbride's plan focused on both the character and quality of asylum architecture and the integrated relationship between building and landscape. Because of this important relationship between the asylum buildings and the landscape, greater emphasis began to be placed on creating a landscape of calmness that would aid in the recovery of mental health. The first Kirkbride-inspired asylum was the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. Located on a pastoral site, with a simple round pool on axis with the main building, the open landscape of simple, gently rolling lawns and clusters of plantings embodied the propositions of curative settings and healing landscapes. (See Figure II.5).

Kirkbride's publication and the AMSAII 26 propositions propelled insane asylums across the nation to adopt and apply these rules in mental health care facilities. The New York State Commissioners were one such group to embrace these rules in the construction of the New York State Insane Asylum at Buffalo. The facility in Buffalo was built within two miles of the city, but placed in a rural context with large landscape tracts of park and cemetery adjoining. With the exception of being located too close to the city, the AMSAII guidelines for establishing the buildings and landscape of the asylum were implemented, making the Buffalo State Insane Asylum a model institution of its time period.

Figure II.5. **"Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Isaac Holden, Architect"** was the first insane asylum building to exemplify Kirkbride's theories. Image reproduced from Yanni, 2007, 39. (R-BRO-PennHospital-Yanni.jpg)

C. Early Curative Asylum Landscapes

Figure II.6. **Portrait of Landscape Gardener Andrew Jackson Downing.** Image reproduced from Schuyler, 1996, iv. (R-BRO-Downing-Portrait.jpg)

Figure II.7. **Landscape of New York State Asylum in Utica, New York, designed by Andrew Jackson Downing, 1842.** Image reproduced from Schuyler, 1996, 79. (R-BRO-NYSInsane-Utica-Downing.jpg)

Large therapeutic settings outside the built-up areas of a city were preferred for the mental institutions developed in the mid to late 19th century. These rural settings were perceived as an antidote to the chaos of urban environments that contributed to mental illness. As leading reformers and mental health professionals influenced the need for therapeutic mental health institutions, leading landscape gardeners and landscape architects shaped the curative landscapes of insane asylums. In general, a beautiful or pastoral style that emphasized simplicity of forms and broad views was applied to the designed asylum landscapes around the buildings. Acres of agricultural land were located at some distance from the buildings, and areas of native woodlands and meadows comprised additional acreage. Andrew Jackson Downing, a famous landscape gardener, promoted these design styles in his asylum work. (See Figure II.6).

The New York State Asylum in Utica, New York was one of the earlier therapeutic designs to be implemented. Landscape gardener Andrew Jackson Downing was approached by the Board of Directors at the asylum in Utica in 1842 to design the grounds of the property "as beautiful as the most cultivated and refined taste could desire."[10] Downing, a proponent of "rural" landscapes, "sympathized with the plight of the insane, assuming that the pressures of capitalism led to the demise of the afflicted." Regarding the mentally ill and asylum landscapes, Downing wrote, "Many a fine intellect, overtasked and wrecked in the too ardent pursuit of power or wealth, is fondly courted back to reason, and more quiet joys, by

the dusky, cool walks of the asylum, where peace and rural beauty do not refuse to dwell."[11] At Utica, Downing employed landscape beauty in a graceful setting with a large open lawn in front of the building, clusters of plantings along curving walks and dense perimeter plantings.[12] (See Figure II.7). Relatively flat topography that met grades at the street and the siting of the building parallel to the street were other characteristics of the landscape design.[13] Interestingly, Downing provided two alternatives for the entrance drive designs. One option was his signature drive that curved and meandered through the landscape punctuated with masses of plantings, while the other was a straight drive lined with evenly spaced elms.[14] The implemented design chosen by the Board of Directors was the straight entry drive. (See Figure II.8).

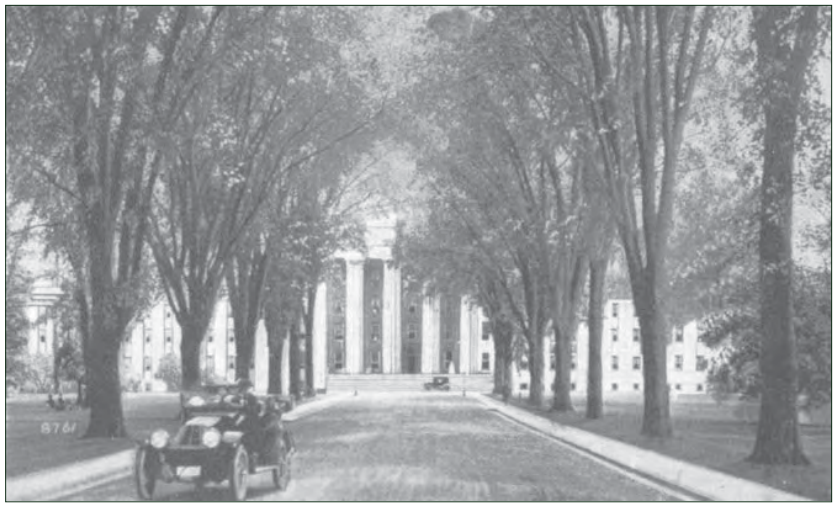


Figure II.8. **Elm-lined entry drive at New York State Asylum in Utica, designed by A.J... Downing.** Image reproduced from Yanni, 2007, 44. (R-BRO-NYSInsane-Utica-EntryDrive-Downing.jpg)

At the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in Trenton, New Jersey, advocated by Dix, Downing also designed the grounds. The buildings were designed by John Notman in conjunction with Superintendent Horace Buttolph. Buttolph was familiar with Downing's style and work having been previously employed as the assistant physician at the New York State Asylum in Utica. By 1848, Downing's landscape plans were underway. Historic images depict a controlled landscape of simplicity with "curving drives, an undulating lawn, and masses of deciduous and evergreen trees" on the Trenton site.[15] (See Figure II.9). Together these design elements "created the visual impression of boundlessness to counteract the confinement of institutionalization" in an ordered, tranquil landscape.[16]

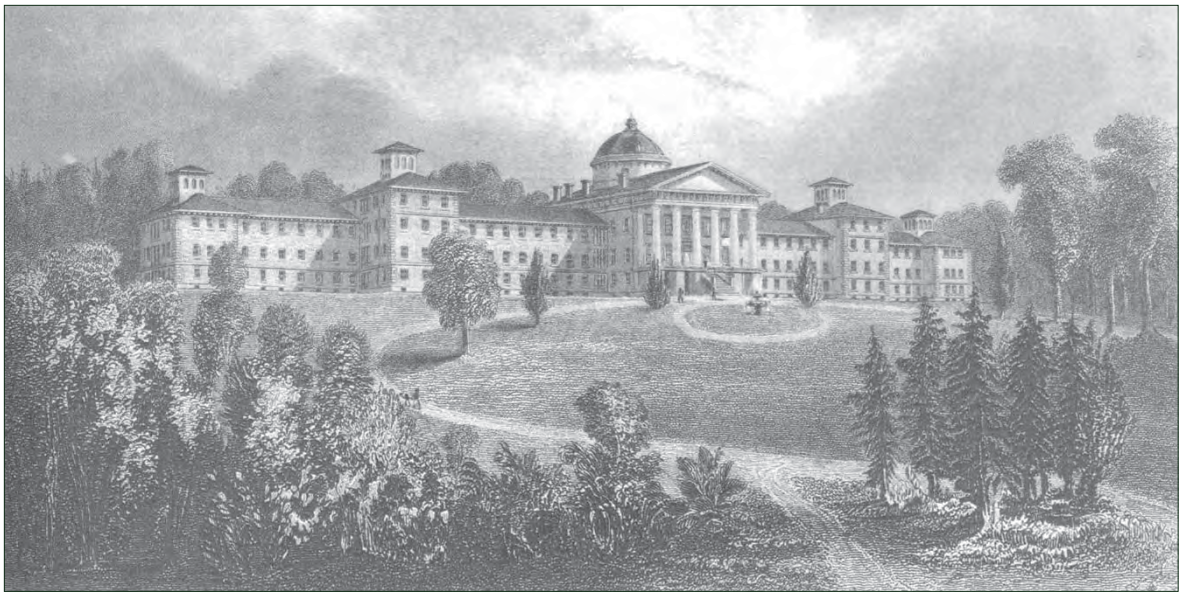


Figure II.9. **Landscape and buildings of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in Trenton, New Jersey, designed by Andrew Jackson Downing, 1848.** Image reproduced from Schuyler, 1996, 81. (R-BRO-NJInsane-Downing.jpg)

Following in the same traditions, St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, DC, also successfully advocated by Dix, was planned in 1852 as the first national insane asylum. Dr. Charles H. Nichols, superintendent, chose the open farmland

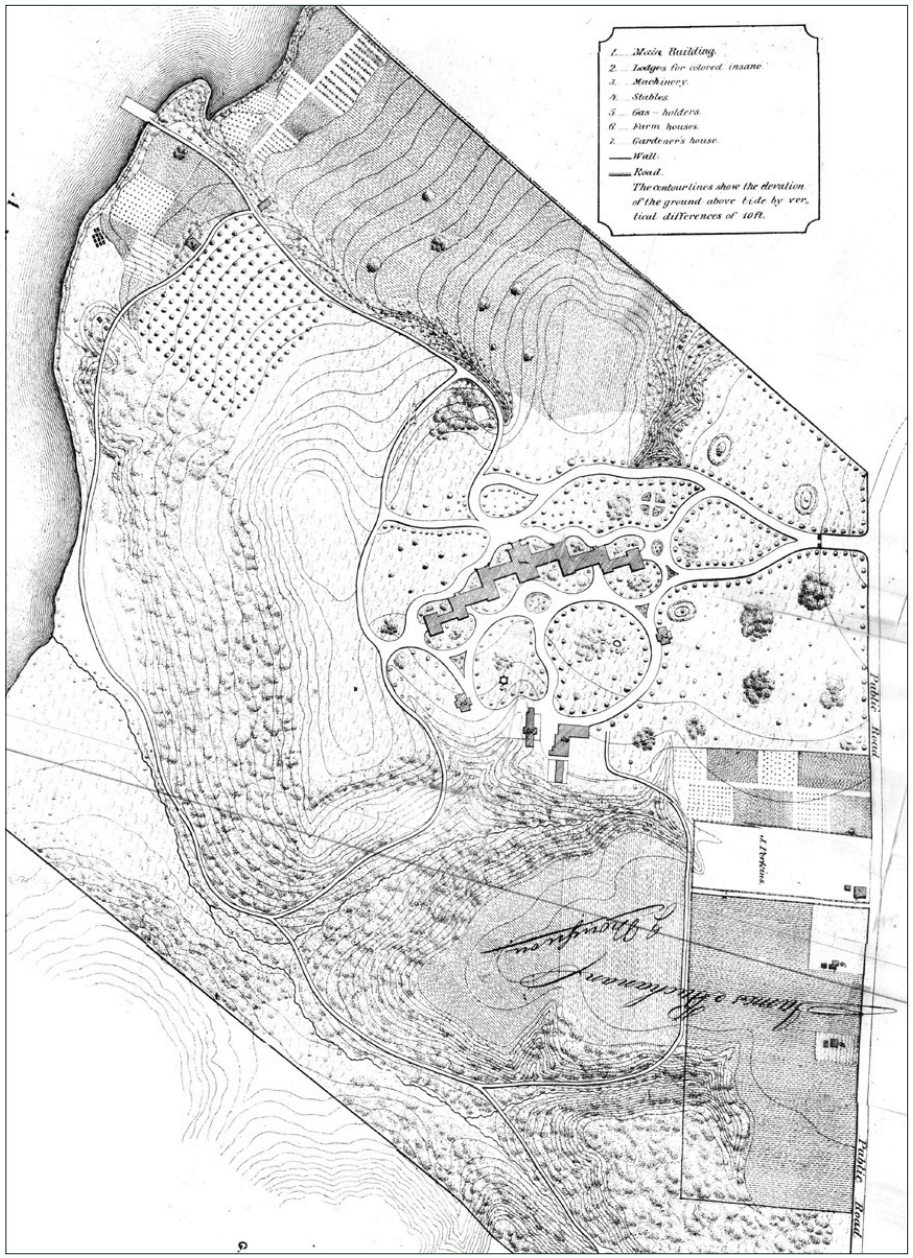


Figure II.10. **"Topographical Plan of the Grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane," St. Elizabeth's West Campus, 1860.** Image courtesy of the Library of Congress. (R-BRO-StElizabeths-Hunter-1860 Nichols.jpg)

Figure II.11. **Grounds of the St. Elizabeth's West Campus landscape in Washington DC, developed 1850s.** Image courtesy of Robinson & Associates. (R-BRO-StElizabeths-MainBldg-Paint-P8250242.jpg)

for the hospital on a high bluff overlooking both the Anacostia River and Potomac River with impressive panoramic views of the cities of Washington DC to the north and Alexandria, Virginia to the west. Nichols prepared the initial plans of the Kirkbride style asylum set in a scenic and therapeutic landscape designed in the Downing rural or Pastoral style (Downing died in an 1852 Hudson River steamboat accident). (See Figure II.10). This landscape is characterized by open lawns, water features, grand trees, curvilinear walks and carriage drives near the center building, a panoramic overlook, and sloping agricultural acreage. (See Figure II.11).

Like other asylums, the St. Elizabeths landscape was designed in the informal pastoral style derived from English. Though the design of St. Elizabeths is attributed to Dr. Nichols, other designers may have influenced the development of the landscape. Plans and correspondence in the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site archives may indicate a contribution to the landscape of St. Elizabeths. Olmsted's design principles frequently incorporated informal, pastoral elements in asylum landscapes in the latter half of the 19th century.

D. Olmsted Vaux & Company Curative Asylum Landscapes

During the 19th century, landscape character was developed in three design styles: the Pastoral or Beautiful, the Picturesque and the Gardenesque. These in turn were grouped into two larger categories called the Informal and Formal. Formal styles exhibited symmetry with strong geometric and axial arrangements, while Informal styles were more variable with curvilinear and asymmetric forms. The Pastoral and Picturesque styles were more Informal while the Gardenesque encompassed components that were more Formal in nature. Developed in England and in France, the design styles of the Informal and Formal, including the Beautiful, the Picturesque and the Gardenesque, were interpreted for the American landscape by Andrew Jackson Downing, and also by Calvert Vaux who was employed in Downing's office in 1850. Vaux later partnered with Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. to form the landscape architecture firm of Olmsted, Vaux and Company. (See Figures II.12 and II.13).

The Pastoral style as codified by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux of Olmsted, Vaux and Company was the park-like landscape of many public pleasure grounds and private estates. The Pastoral or Park landscape was characterized by open views across the landscape, gentle topography, round headed trees, broad lawns, reflective water surfaces, gracefully curving drives and walks and broad patterns of sunlight with welcome shade cast by large deciduous trees. To the person moving through this type of landscape, the Park style was soothing. This Park style was informal, asymmetrical, and naturalistic rather than formal and geometric.

In contrast to the Pastoral or Park landscape, the Picturesque style employed restricted view lines that evoked mystery and led a person to discover the landscape. This picturesque landscape was characterized by steep topography, green lush vegetation, upright tree forms in groups and mixed groves including dark conical evergreen trees, winding and steep drives and walks and a chiaroscuro of changing density with areas of shade contrasting with areas of open light. Prominently curving drives and walks created a sense of mystery, revealing the landscape sequentially as one moved through it. In contrast to the Pastoral, these qualities are not placid. A scenic landscape of enclosed views, shade and mystery, the picturesque style did not foster the tranquility and predictability of a therapeutic setting. The uncertainty and intrigue could cause patients to become excited, fearful or distressed, therefore the picturesque landscape style was not employed in asylum landscapes.

The Gardenesque style focused on the display of specimen plantings, gardens and decorative bedding. Though infrequently employed by Olmsted and Vaux in their works, this style was popular. Downing used the Gardenesque style in designed landscapes to present rare specimen trees and shrubs. At St. Elizabeths an arboretum of native and exotic trees was developed as an educational and scenic element of the landscape. Flower beds and exotic plants were used in asylum landscapes. Flowering annuals, palms, ferns and other tropical plants were raised in greenhouses and set out in the landscape for seasonal display. Greenhouse plant culture

Figure II.12. **Portrait of Calvert Vaux.** Image reproduced from Bimbaum & Karson, 2000, 405. (R-BRO-Vaux-Portrait.jpg)

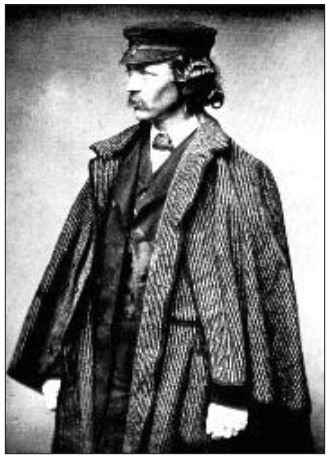


Figure II.13. **Portrait of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.** Image courtesy of FLONHS. (R-BRO-Olmsted-Pic.jpg)

activities were viewed as patient therapy. Tropical foliage plants and flowers may also have been positioned in asylum interiors. Formal elements such as matched tree allées can be considered a component of this style displaying a mono-cultural stand of grand trees. Aspects of this garden and plant-based style are noted and depicted in the annual reports for the Buffalo State Asylum, particularly in the Floriculture Department reports and related plant lists.[17]

The Pastoral or Park landscape combined with a modest degree of the Gardenesque style was used effectively by Olmsted and Vaux in asylum commissions. The simple, predictable, visually restful Park style grounds of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum focused the benefit of therapeutic landscape on mental illness. The asylum also related to the system of public space design that Olmsted and Vaux were undertaking throughout Buffalo in the parks and parkways system.

The Buffalo Asylum was not the only hospital landscape designed by the firm. Olmsted and Vaux teamed together on several designs for therapeutic grounds for asylum landscapes and hospitals across the nation starting in 1860. (See Figure II.14). The following commissions are listed according to type in approximate chronological order based on available dates and Olmsted archives job number.[19]

Asylum Landscapes

Hartford Retreat for the Insane, now Institute for Living, Hartford, CT, 1860-1874, Olmsted, Vaux and Company, superintended by Jacob Weidenmann, Olmsted Job #12015, 1 plan in Olmsted archives, Dr. John S. Butler, Superintendent

Bloomingdale Asylum, White Plains, NY, 1860 and 1892-1894, Olmsted Job # 00612, 27 plans in archives, also listed as Job # 01323, 28 plans in Olmsted archives (some with possible MA address, listing is unclear)

Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Sheppard Asylum, Baltimore, MD, "...for exercise and employment of the patients in such occupations and amusements as may be conducive to their benefit." 1861-1895, Calvert Vaux, architect and landscape architect, Dr. D. Tilden Brown, Superintendent, designated a National Historic Site

New York State Insane Asylum, Poughkeepsie, NY, 1867-1868, Olmsted Job # 12065, no plans

New York State Asylum for Insane, Buffalo, NY, 1872, Olmsted Job #12035 and #003/5, 25 plans in Olmsted archives

Government Hospital for Insane, also known as St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington DC, 1901, Olmsted Job # 02825, 2 plans in Olmsted archives

Hospital and Other Institutional Landscapes

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington DC, 1866, Olmsted Job #00290, Olmsted, Vaux & Company, F.L. Olmsted Sr.

McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, 1872-1875, Olmsted Job # 00098, 1 plan in archives

Orleans County Poorhouse, Orleans County, NY, 1878, Olmsted Job #005/5, no plans

Sacred Heart Convent, Providence, RI, 1881, Olmsted Job #007/5, no plans

Newport Hospital, Newport, RI 1886-1900, Olmsted Job #01039, 41 plans in archives

Sanitarium, Adirondacks, NY, 1887, Olmsted Job #12025, no plans

Leake & Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, NY, 1889-1893, Olmsted Job #01160, 116 plans in archives

Newton Poor Farm, Waban, MA 1891-1897, Olmsted Job #01062, 3 plans in archives

Free Hospital for Women, Brookline, MA, 1893-1895, Olmsted Job #01342, 12 plans in archives

Louisville Hospital Grounds, Louisville, KY, 1894, Olmsted Job # 00089, 3 plans in archives

Curtis Home, Meriden, CT, 1894-1903, Olmsted Job # 01429, 3 plans in archives

Craig Colony, Sonyea, NY, 1895-1898, Olmsted Job #00190, 23 plans in archives

Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada, 1895-1912, Olmsted Job # 01777, 5 plans in Olmsted archives

Butler Hospital, Providence RI, 1895, 1903, 1912, Olmsted Job #00336, 17 plans in archives

Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, 1897, Olmsted Job #01898, 6 plans

Holy Ghost Hospital, Cambridge, MA 1899-1911, Olmsted Job #02952, 10 plans in archives

Figure II.14. **The Buffalo State Insane Asylum is one of six asylum landscapes designed by Olmsted and Vaux.** Image courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-admin 03.jpg)

Figure II.13. **Olmsted and Vaux plan for the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, now known as the Institute of Living, 1861.** Image reproduced from Favretti, 2007, 57. (R-BRO-Olmsted-Vaux-HartfordRetreat-1861.jpg)

The Hartford Retreat for the Insane was an early Olmsted, Vaux & Company insane asylum commissioned in 1860. The Retreat was founded in 1822 with a complex of buildings set on a 37-acre expanse of rough, low-lying wetland with overcrowded trees and plantings.[20] Olmsted and Vaux were hired to create a "therapeutic Arcadia" with "embellished grounds" under the direction of Dr. John Simpkins Butler, Superintendent.[21] The resulting plan was Pastoral in character with an open interior graced with curving walks and drives, clustered plantings, large expanses of lawn, and a circular garden. Screens of naturalistic plantings were used around the property perimeter to define the edge. (See Figure II.13).

In summary, the historical context of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape at Buffalo elucidates its importance as an early asylum in the United States that included the development of a designed landscape into the therapeutic program of the institution. Therapeutic landscapes were first advised by medical professionals to improve mental health facilities. Though some examples of designed asylum landscapes predate the Richardson Olmsted Complex, the importance of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum cultural landscape is underscored by its place within the context of the evolving city, by its historical setting, and its association with Olmsted and Vaux, recognized master landscape architects.

CHAPTER II: ENDNOTES

[1] Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness, Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 3.
[2] Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness, Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 8.
[3] Rachel Kaplan & Stephen Kaplan, *The Experience of Nature, A Psychological Perspective*, Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, 1995: 183-185.
[4] David Schuyler, *Apostle of Taste Andrew Jackson Downing 1815-1852*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1996: 78.
[5] Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness, Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 14.
[6] Devrouax & Purnell, *St. Elizabeths Hospital Historic Resources Management Plan,* prepared for the District of Columbia Office of Business and Economic Development, September 1993, 2:7-8.
[7] S. doc. 11, 2.
[8] Thomas S[tory] Kirkbride, *On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane*, Second Edition with Revisions, Additions, and New Illustrations, Philadelphia/London: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1880: Chapter 1. First edition published as *On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane*, Philadelphia: [no publisher], 1854.
[9] Kirkbride, Chapter 14.
[10] Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness, Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 43.
[11] Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness, Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 58.
[12] David Schuyler, *Apostle of Taste Andrew Jackson Downing 1815-1852*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1996: 79.
[13] Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness, Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 42-43.
[14] David Schuyler, *Apostle of Taste Andrew Jackson Downing 1815-1852*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1996: 79.
[15] David Schuyler, *Apostle of Taste Andrew Jackson Downing 1815-1852*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1996: 80.
[16] David Schuyler, *Apostle of Taste Andrew Jackson Downing 1815-1852*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1996: 80.
[17] *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Buffalo State Hospital For the Year 1896*, Albany and New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford, Co, State Printers, 1897: 33; *Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Buffalo State Hospital to the State Commission in Lunacy*, Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1903: 25-26.
[18] Patricia M. O'Donnell, *Survey of Buffalo's Olmsted Parks for National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1979*; Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness: Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 129.
[19] Listings from on-line Olmsted research guide at: http://www.rediscov.com/olmsted, correspondence with Charles Birnbaum, NPS Historic Landscape Initiative, and review of books on Downing and Vaux in Heritage Landscapes office library.
[20] Rudy J. Favretti, *Jacob Weidenmann: Pioneer Landscape Architect*, Hartford: Wesleyan University Press, 2007: 54.
[21] Rudy J. Favretti, *Jacob Weidenmann: Pioneer Landscape Architect*, Hartford: Wesleyan University Press, 2007: 54.

A. Design and Evolution of the Olmsted-Vaux Landscape

Prior to the design and construction of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and Calvert Vaux of Olmsted, Vaux & Company had begun designing an integrated park and parkway system for the city of Buffalo.[1] The plan for Buffalo defined a series of public parks and connecting parkways created in the area near the future site of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, north of the city core. The new park system created a continuous green swath through the future urban fringe landscape. (See Figures III.1 and III.2.) This work gave Olmsted and Vaux an intimate familiarity with the character of Buffalo, and provided them the opportunity to create park-like settings with distinct landscape characters.

Olmsted and Vaux began their relationship with Buffalo in late 1868, when William Dorsheimer, prominent Buffalo resident and future Lieutenant Governor of New York, invited them to identify suitable locations for public parks in the City.[2] During this visit, Olmsted examined three potential sites for a Buffalo park and recommended one to the north of the city adjacent to Forest Lawn Cemetery. Olmsted also recommended acquiring the other two sites for public recreation grounds, which became the Front and the Parade. These spaces connected with the Park (now Delaware Park), parkways, tree-lined avenues, and the central city. Together the parks and parkways became part of a larger scheme that influenced the development of the City as Olmsted and Vaux had envisioned.[3] Directly west of the Park and Forest Lawn Cemetery lay approximately 200 acres of open, naturally undulating land that would soon be chosen as the site for the Buffalo State Insane Asylum.

Figure III.1. **"Sketch Map of Buffalo" by Olmsted, circa 1881.** The plan illustrates the grounds of the future Buffalo State Insane Asylum in context with the Buffalo park and parkway system, including The Park and Forest Lawn Cemetery. Together, they form a continuous park-like swatch north of the city core. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. (R-BRO-BEC-FLOSketchMap-c1881-crop-1869.jpg)

Figure III.2. **"The Park & Approaches" by Olmsted, Vaux & Company, 1869.** The plan illustrates the grounds of the future Buffalo State Insane Asylum in context with the Buffalo park and parkway system. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. (R- BRO-BEC-ParkApproachesPlan-whole-1869.jpg)

The work of Olmsted and Vaux on the Buffalo park and parkway system was not only linked with their design of the grounds for the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, but it also likely influenced the selection of a project architect. While H. H. Richardson would eventually become a nationally renowned architect, in the late 1860s and early 1870s, he remained fairly unknown. However, Olmsted and Richardson had developed a friendship while both living and working in Staten Island, New York, and they came to collaborate on several projects. In 1868, Richardson was selected to design houses for Dorsheimer and another prominent citizen of Buffalo, Asher P. Nichols, likely a result of Olmsted's professional relationship with Dorsheimer. By 1870, Richardson had prepared plans for several churches, and his reputation was beginning to grow. The following year, Olmsted, Vaux & Company was selected to design and lay out the grounds for the Buffalo State Insane Asylum and Richardson was secured as the architect for the asylum building.[4] Olmsted, Vaux and Richardson worked together to create an impressive landscape that would not only contribute to the treatment of mentally ill, but also would serve as an iconic landscape for the city.

Under the influence of Olmsted and Vaux, the landscape at the Buffalo State Insane Asylum was designed in a Beautiful and Pastoral design style with some Gardenesque components to create an overall park-like landscape and that had become popular during the 19th century.

The Buffalo State Insane Asylum landscape plan framed views of the dramatic Richardson building complex from Forest Avenue. Otherwise, thousands of trees and shrubs created a secluded landscape that defined a serene, therapeutic setting for patient care. While the natural character of the open land chosen for the construction of the Richardson

Olmsted Complex was rugged and undulating, Olmsted and Vaux carefully shaped the landscape with its primary frontage along Forest Avenue to the south. The framed view made the Buffalo State Insane Asylum an architectural icon in the burgeoning city. (See Figure III.3.) Placement of the main asylum complex on an axis diagonal to Forest Avenue provided greater amounts of air and sunlight within the patient wards and set the massive building within the scenic landscape.

The simple park-like style, adopted by Olmsted and Vaux, became integral to mental health care during the late 19th century. The graceful elements of the park-like style defined landscapes of calmness, which were meant to help soothe patients. Gently curving carriage drives and walkways defined smaller spaces within the open landscape and traversed the open landscape for patient recreation. The other half of the over 200-acre asylum grounds was farmland. Patients worked on the farm to raise crops, livestock, and flowers, thereby actively engaging in the therapeutic landscape.

As the mental health profession changed with the advent of new technologies, the buildings and landscape at the Buffalo State Insane Asylum changed as well. Throughout the mid 20th century, the landscape became less integral to the treatment of patients. Though the landscape retained its scenic park-like and therapeutic qualities, the importance of the therapeutic landscape for patient health diminished as the medical community experimented with new treatments. An ever-increasing patient population also demanded new facilities. As the structure of mental health care changed, the landscape became the setting for new buildings and parking lots, decreasing recreational grounds and farmlands. A more detailed evolution of the Olmsted and Vaux designed landscape is explored further in the following sections.

Figure III.3. **Buffalo State Insane Asylum, circa 1888.** The Olmsted and Vaux landscape design used the character of the land and the impressive architectural style to define an iconic, park-like landscape in northern Buffalo. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society. (R-BRO-BHS01a.jpg)

B. Initial Landscape Design & Construction: 1872-1881

The origins of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum date to 1864 when Dr. James P. White asked the New York State Legislature to provide an asylum for the mentally ill in Western New York. Five years later, the Governor appointed five commissioners to select an appropriate site for the state asylum. After visiting several potential sites throughout the region, the commissioners identified five Western New York towns to choose from: Lockport, Batavia, Warsaw, Westfield, Mayville, and Buffalo. In efforts to secure the state asylum, each community offered various incentives. Buffalo was ultimately selected largely because the city agreed to donate the needed land and a permanent water supply from the city waterworks on the Niagara River.[5] The city also agreed to lay the underground pipes for the water system once the building foundations were constructed.[6] The state legislature officially approved Buffalo as the site for the future state asylum of Western New York in April 1870.[7]

The 203-acre Buffalo site met the four basic criteria for selecting asylum grounds, as defined in the 1851 Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane (AMSAII) publication.[8] These criteria stipulated that the hospital be located on a minimum of 100 acres, be at least two miles outside the city core; have a convenient water supply; and afford underground drainage and pleasure grounds.[9] Although it remains unclear how the City of Buffalo selected the exact location to offer for the asylum grounds, it is likely that Olmsted and Vaux aided in this decision. The site selected was directly west of the 300-acre Park (now Delaware Park), 1870-1876, and Forest Lawn Cemetery, laid out in 1849. The contiguous open space of cemetery, park, and asylum grounds totaled over 500 acres, which were connected to the city by the parkway system. Because the asylum grounds would be designed in a park-like manner, the asylum added to the overall pastoral, scenic quality of this large, northern greenbelt. Construction and operation of the asylum would be aided by nearby railroads and water transport along Scajaquada Creek. "The beauty and natural advantages of the location, in its diversified scenery, ease of drainage, readiness of obtaining material and supplies, and of access from all directions" highly recommended the site and its placement within the city limits.[10]

The asylum grounds were surveyed by Olmsted, Vaux & Company in 1870. The future asylum grounds were bounded on the north by the gently curving Scajaquada Creek, a tributary of the Niagara River; on the south by Forest Avenue; on the east by the line of the proposed Elmwood Avenue extension, and on the west by the proposed Rees Street. The primary frontage was sited on Forest Avenue, with a length of over 3,000 feet. During the initial asylum design, Olmsted and Vaux considered the broader placement of the asylum within its surrounding context. The hospital would overlook the city and the Niagara River, and, from within the upper levels of building complex, a distant view of Lake Erie would be gained, creating a dramatic architectural perspective. Prior to planting efforts, the siting of the building complex by Olmsted and Vaux on uneven ground near the south edge of the grounds

provided impressive views of the new complex and grounds from the avenues and approaches of the newly designed park and parkway system. From the Park and Soldier's Place, an important gateway in the new park and parkway system, the entire complex would be visible at an oblique angle, its massive size diminished by the angle and the scale of the surrounding landscape.[11]

The character of the site had several features that easily lent themselves to establishing a therapeutic landscape. The ground plane naturally undulated with several ravines traversing the site from east to west. Thick bedrock was present beneath much of the site, and natural groves of oak and maple trees defined the southwest corner of the grounds.[12] (See Figure III.4.) Additional information regarding existing vegetation is limited; however, it is known that the general character of the site was an open field or meadow with groves of young trees and a few larger shade trees. A few trees remain that predate the construction of the asylum, giving clues to the character of the vegetation in the 1870s. A large swamp white oak south of the Administration Building is one of these trees that predates the construction of the asylum. Other vegetation likely consisted of native deciduous trees, such as ash and cottonwood, with some shrubs and herbaceous grasses.

Initial sketches and drawings for the asylum buildings show that the main asylum building was designed using a general Kirkbride Plan, arranged in a shallow V shape. The standard plan was somewhat altered, separating the buildings with curved connector corridors, allowing for a stronger sense of architectural hierarchy. An 1870 drawing entitled "*Plan of the Principal Floor*" reveals that the buildings were originally planned on a linear east-west axis. Initial concepts for the

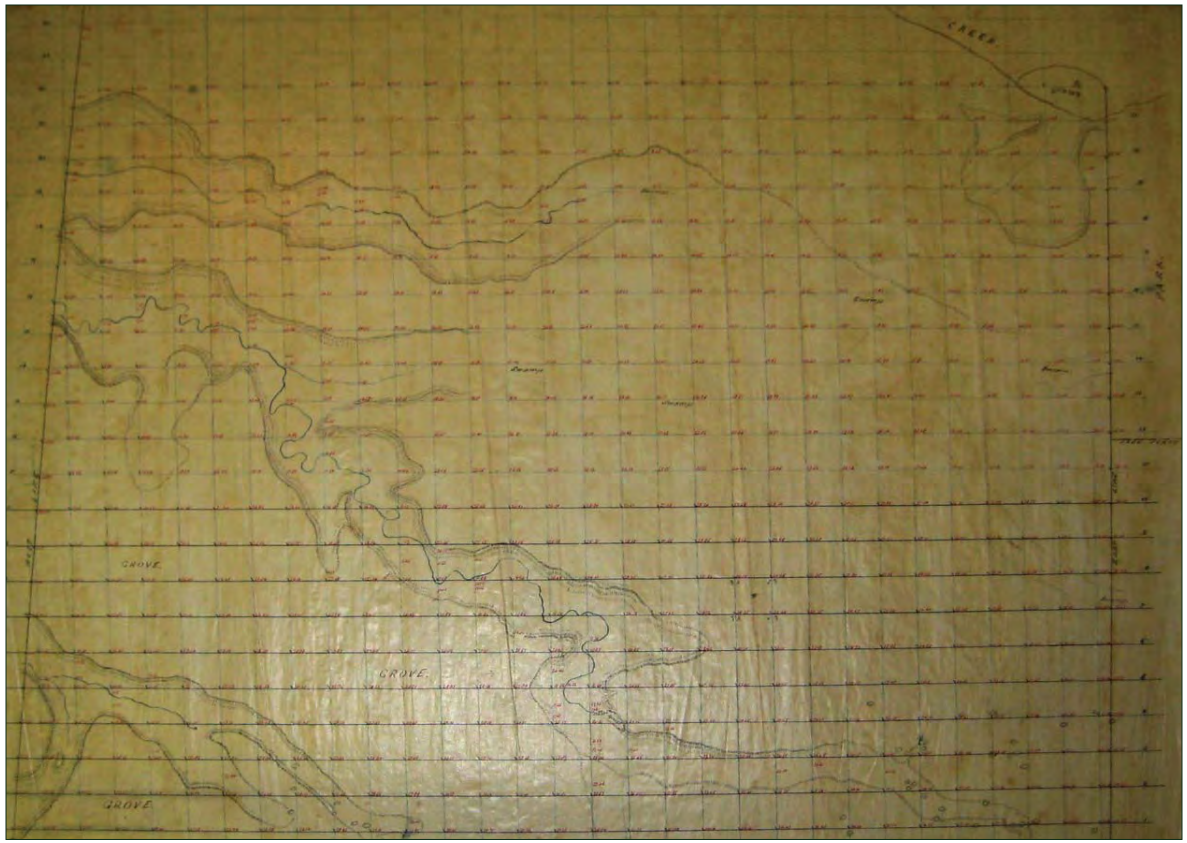


Figure III.4. **Untitled topographic survey, Olmsted, Vaux & Company, c.1871.** The natural condition of the future asylum grounds included several streams, ravines, and three tree groves in the southwest property corner. Image courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. (R- BRO-FLO-1872-612-4-adj.jpg)

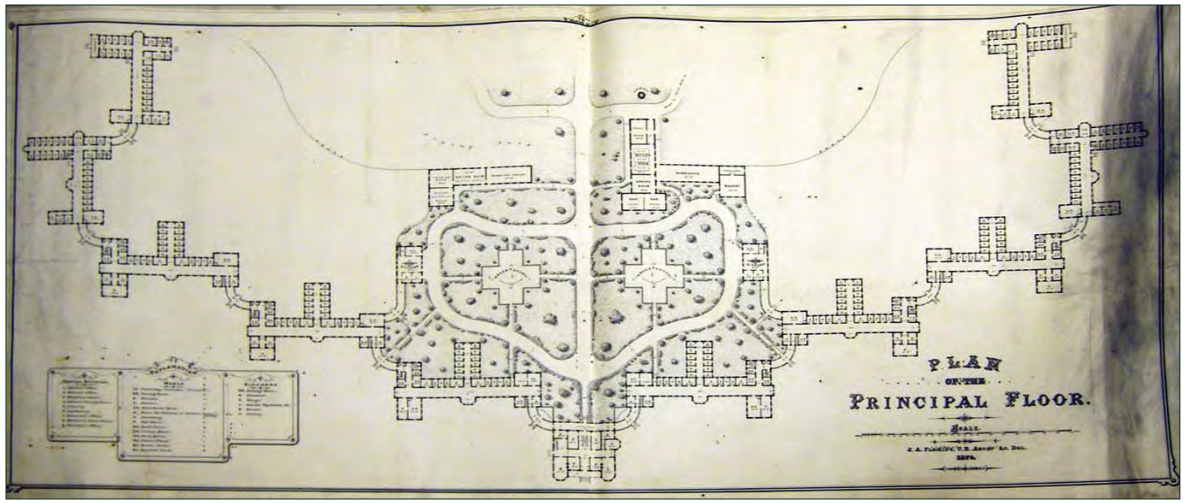


Figure III.5. **"Plan of the Principal Floor," 1870.** The plan depicts the Richardson building complex with a stepped layout and distinct spatial organization in the landscape, framing smaller spaces within the asylum grounds. Image courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R- BRO-BPC-1870-Building-Layout-356.jpg)

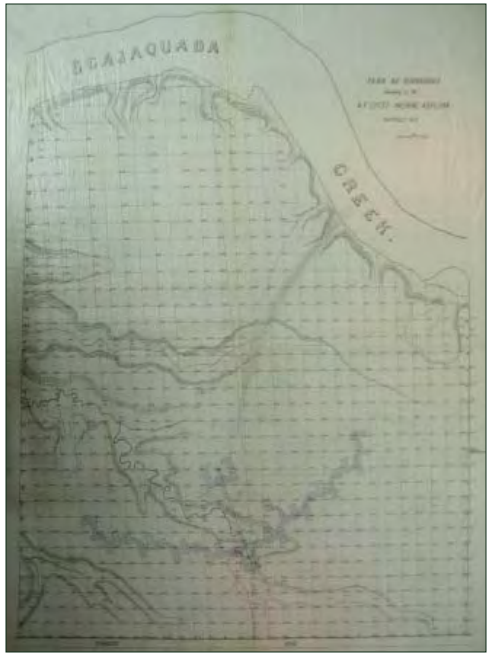


Figure III.6. **"Plan of Grounds Belonging to the N.Y. State Insane Asylum, Buffalo, NY," c. 1870.** Note the angled alignment of the asylum building positioned over a ravine. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-FLO-1872-612-20)

Figure III.7. **Untitled sketch, Olmsted, Vaux & Company, circa 1870.** The sketch shows preliminary concepts for the grounds with carriage drives, parks, an orchard, paddock and airing courts. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-FLO-1872-612-28F2.jpg)

asylum landscape are also shown on the plan with a series of paths and steps leading from the main building to wider carriage drives. One drive is on axis with the Administration Building, while the other encircles two cross-shaped greenhouses. Opposite the drive to the east and west of the greenhouses are two kitchens, and additional service buildings are located to the north amidst open lawns with scattered trees and shrub masses. The axial drive continues to the north leading to the farm fields. Fences and a "Drying Yard" for laundry are also noted on the plan. (See Figure III.5).

Discussions between Richardson, Olmsted, and Vaux ultimately changed the asylum building orientation. The landscape architects suggested that the main building complex be set on a diagonal axis with Forest Avenue, maximizing sunlight and ventilation for the benefit of the patients. This alteration by Olmsted and Vaux rotated the building slightly so it was positioned directly over the ravine falling to the north to provide clear delineation between the north and south areas of the grounds. (See Figure III.6). The placement of the building also utilized the natural topography of the site, with the south façade constructed at a higher elevation than the north. This provided an opportunity to build sunken carriage drives to the sides of the Administration Building, creating convenient routes between the front and back of the extended building complex. Because of the shifting topography, with changes in elevation measuring as much as 16 feet, the foundation of the asylum building and its sunken drives could be constructed without the expense of blasting rock.[13]

As the orientation of the asylum building shifted, Olmsted and Vaux experimented with various layouts and designs of the asylum grounds. Multiple concept sketches depicting drives, walks, support buildings, and use areas illustrate the evolution

of the design. One early sketch shows the angled building arrangement with the two sunken carriage drives, along with two "Park" spaces, a paddock, and an orchard area defined by multiple curvilinear carriage drives. Airing courts south of the main building complex are also shown, defined by additional walls or enclosures. (See Figure III.7).

The *"Diagram Suggesting Outlines of a Plan for Laying Out the Grounds of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane"* shows further refinement of the design of the grounds by Olmsted and Vaux. (See Figure III.8). Though similar to the untitled sketch in Figure III.6, the diagram clearly indicates landscape spaces and building locations. "Pastured Pleasure Grounds" have replaced the parks in the earlier scheme in the southwest and southeast corners. A series of curvilinear drives meander throughout the landscape, defining spaces for orchards, paddocks and fields. Pencil sketches on the diagram indicate additional design ideas and concepts the designers considered.

Olmsted and Vaux continued to alter the design of the grounds by shifting out building locations and moving curvilinear drives and walks. The *"Water Plan of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane"* shows similarities to Richardson's design of the grounds with a more axial arrangement of spaces. (See Figure III.9) The support buildings and drives are reorganized in a more symmetrical arrangement along the main axis of the Administration Building. A large U-shaped building is placed on axis to the north of the main building complex and flanked by two smaller cross-shaped structures. The smaller cross-shaped structures are likely greenhouses, as seen in early design schemes. The drives throughout the grounds have shifted and realigned to create a series of loops north of the ward buildings. Additional support buildings are depicted

Figure III.8. **"Diagram Suggesting Outlines of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane," Olmsted, Vaux & Company, circa 1870.** An informal pattern of drives and buildings are sited throughout the asylum landscape. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA-HHR-13_BLA_F3.jpg)

Figure III.9. **"Water Plan of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane," c.1870.** The plan shows a more symmetrical organization of buildings and drives on axis with the main building complex. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA-HHR-14_BLA_F4.jpg)

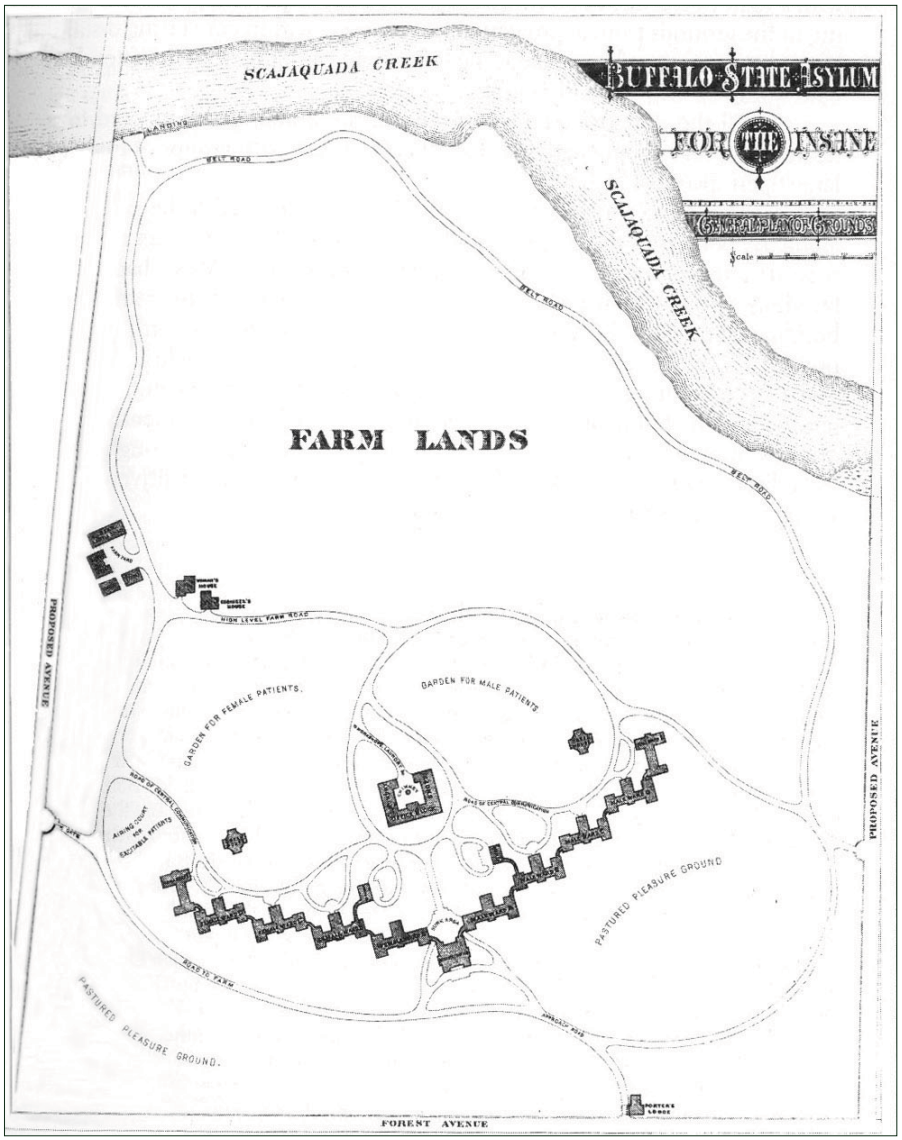


Figure III.10. **"Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, General Plan of Grounds, 1871," Olmsted, Vaux & Company.** The main building complex divides the pleasure grounds to the south from the northern farmlands and support buildings. Curved drives and walks provide scenic routes through the park-like landscape. Image reproduced courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted Papers. (R-BRO-FLO-PapersVI-pg453.jpg)

along the west edge of the property.

The 1871 *"Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, General Plan of Grounds"* reveals what is likely the final overall landscape plan as designed by Olmsted and Vaux. (See Figure III.10). As seen in earlier schemes, the U-shaped powerplant building with open central courtyard remains positioned on axis with the main building and drives become tighter and more symmetrical north of the asylum building. A network of curved drives connects the site with Forest Avenue to the south and proposed public avenues to the east and west. The drives frame smaller spaces within the grounds, labeled "Pastured Pleasure Grounds," "Garden for Female Patients," "Garden for Male Patients," and "Airing Court for Excitable Patients." The main "Belt Road" loops around open farmlands located north of the main building with a barn, stable, and farm house to the west. Near the center of the site, the drives enclose separate garden spaces for male and female patients each with cross-shaped greenhouses. Gardens and farmlands were laid out at the Buffalo State Insane Asylum partially in hopes that the asylum could be self supporting, providing food for the patients as well as opportunities for therapeutic outdoor work. Other notable features on the plan include a drive and landing at Scajaquada Creek for what was likely a boat landing for delivery of materials and supplies. A gate house is also shown, sited at the entrance along Forest Avenue.

The noted "Pastured Pleasure Grounds" to the south of the building complex, between the wards and Forest Avenue are of particular interest in regard to proposed planting style and vegetation on the asylum grounds. Although these areas are not further described on the plan, Olmsted wrote to Dr. White that the ground "south of the building is proposed to be treated in a very simple park like way, that is, to say, with groups of trees and large open spaces of turf."[14] Early sketches of these park-like lawns show Olmsted's and Vaux's ideas for vegetation masses, open lawn areas, and pedestrian walks throughout. They also reveal similar treatment to areas north of the building complex. (See Figure III.11). Though the Buffalo State Insane Asylum was not constructed as indicated on the Olmsted and Vaux plan and sketches, it followed their general layout, with the diagonal siting of the building, network of curvilinear drives, open turf ground plane, massings of trees and shrubs, and northern farmlands.

Upon approval of the Olmsted and Vaux plan, an engineer and a superintendent of construction were contracted to implement the adopted plan, excavate building foundations, and develop the grounds. Construction of large buildings on the site presented considerable challenges. A stratum of solid rock was found beneath the area where the building was to be constructed. Instead of blasting the bedrock, the building foundations were pinned to the rock due to site topography. Numerous underground springs and surface drainage were redirected away from the building excavations and into underground pipes. Among the benefits of the site, the natural drainage corridors along the ravines and the springs were adapted for use in the asylum sewer system. One spring near the Administration Building was walled and covered to form a reservoir that connected to the main sewer, which extended approximately 125 feet north from the central building along the ravine toward Scajaquada Creek.[15] Because the natural site topography included several ravines and changes in grade, construction required a great deal of excavation and soil movement. The simultaneous grading of Forest Avenue provided a great deal of fill material that was used primarily to fill ravines around the first constructed buildings.

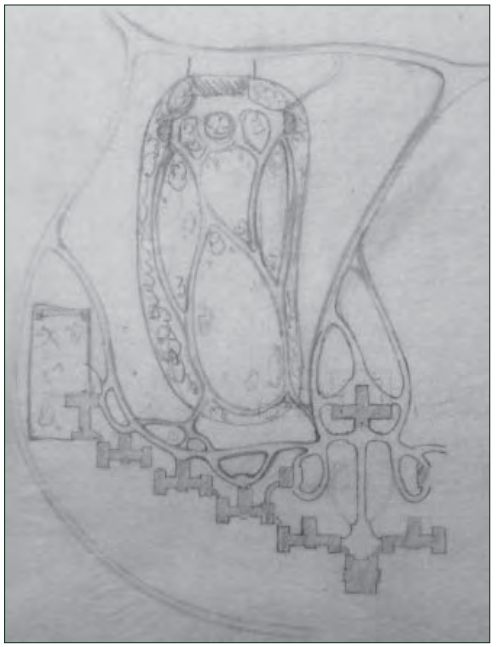


Figure III.11. **Untitled sketch, Olmsted, Vaux & Company, circa 1871.** Early sketches illustrate the intended planting style with vegetation masses and open lawns. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-FLO-1872-612-14.jpg)

KEY

- = RAVINE/DRAINAGE WAY
- = BUILDING
- = GREENHOUSE FOUNDATION
- = SPORTS FIELDS
- = ELMWOOD POND
- = POOL
- = OLD TREE, OVER 45" LIKELY PRESENT IN 1870
- = TREES
- = WALK
- = DRIVE
- = RAILROAD SPUR
- = WOOD FENCE
- = IRON FENCE
- = CHAIN LINK FENCE

N

Circa 1874 Period Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

During the initial construction phase, the asylum grounds were enclosed with picket fences. Along the east, west and north boundaries, seven-foot wooden fences were carefully designed and constructed for strength and security. Installation of the fence required additional fill operations to cross the deep ravines and smooth uneven ground. A temporary six-foot high tight board fence was constructed along Forest Avenue and included five entrance gates.[16]

By 1872 most excavation and grading in the vicinity of buildings was complete. Construction progressed, and in 1874, the Administration Building and Male Wards A and B were completed.[17] The appearance of the landscape during this time is shown in *Circa 1874 Period Plan*.

Over the next several years construction at the Buffalo State Insane Asylum focused on the completion of the east wing of Male Wards C, D, and E in brick to limit the growing cost of constructing the massive building.[18] By 1877, construction of this portion of the main building complex was near completion and the workshop and boiler building had also been constructed north of the main building complex.

As construction of the Male Wards drew to an end by 1880, construction of other landscape features progressed. In 1877, the main carriage drive was constructed. As laid out by Olmsted and Vaux, it entered the site from Forest Avenue.[19] The 25-foot wide drive was laid out in a semi-circle, gracefully curving through the landscape, providing approaching visitors with dramatic angled views of the Administration Building. As the main entry drive approached the asylum building, it branched to the north to connect to a sunken carriage drive and a smaller curvilinear drive that looped south of the Administration Building. (See Figure III.12). Only one of the sunken drives was constructed as this time, as the western Female Wards were not yet built.

To the rear or north of the Administration Building, drives accessed the support buildings of the asylum. As the sunken carriage drive passed under the Administration Building, it joined a diagonally-aligned road extending on axis to the northwest from the building. Along the drive were many support buildings, including the cow barn, constructed in 1879. The L-shaped building included "a stable to accommodate eight horses, and stalls for twenty cows, two feed rooms, farm implement room, box stalls, harness room, wagon house, and wagon shed; also, hay lofts overhead, and cellars underneath connected with an outside stone stairway."[20] Other later improvements in the northern area included construction of a laundry building, ice house, and carriage stables. Wooden fences were also erected to enclose the farmlands, delineate smaller spaces within the agricultural fields, enclose areas for livestock, and separate the patient exercise area from the farm and garden.[21]

Additional grounds improvements were carried out during the late 1870s and early 1880s in accordance with the Olmsted and Vaux design. At the direction of Dr. James P. White, Asylum Superintendent, Olmsted provided more detailed plans for the design and layout of additional landscape features, including walks and vegetation.[22] The planting plan submitted by Olmsted, *"Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, Planting Map for Southeast Section of Grounds,"* refines the earlier preliminary sketches and shows a network of walks and masses of vegetation located in the southeast corner of the asylum property. (See Figure III.13). The walks parallel and cross the entry drive and curve through the open space. Walks are framed by vegetation and two drive segments -- the entry

Figure III.12. **Detail of 'Map of the Grounds of the State Asylum for the Insane.'** Drives were constructed according to the Olmsted and Vaux design. Image courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-BPC-1887-Utility-Layout-Annotated-390.jpg)

Figure III.13. **'Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, Planting Map for Southeast Section of Grounds' from Olmsted, Vaux & Company.** Tree and shrub massings interspersed through open lawn and bordering curvilinear drives and walks define a park-like character and frame views of the Richardson building complex. Image courtesy Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. (R-BRO-FLO-1872-612-24.jpg)

drive and another drive that curves to the east and north.

Vegetation masses on the plan show deciduous trees and shrubs interspersed throughout the landscape. Emphasis for plantings is primarily placed in close proximity to drives, walks, and the wards of the asylum building with clusters of trees and shrubs scattered throughout. Individual evergreen trees are also shown, though they are concentrated east of the building and along Elmwood Avenue. Dense plantings are located along Elmwood Avenue and Forest Avenue for screening purposes; however, a gap directly south of the main building provides open views into the site, highlighting the central Administration Building and its soaring towers. As the tree plantings matured, views were gained under the canopy. More geometric planting beds are also located south of the main building along the main drive. While each vegetation mass is keyed and labeled with a distinct group number, a corresponding plant list has not been discovered.[23]

The proposed Olmsted planting plan was accepted, walks were constructed, and groupings of trees and shrubs were planted together with open turf, creating a park-like character for the asylum grounds. Vegetation was concentrated in the area south of the main building complex while the northern area extending to the creek was left open for agricultural lands. The plant massings in the southern area defined a pastoral landscape like that of Olmsted's parks. Plantings provided a screen between the asylum grounds and the surrounding public roadways. By 1879, over 2,000 trees and shrubs had been planted south of the main building complex.[21] (See Figures III.14 and III.15).

By 1880, a substantial number of improvements were completed at the Buffalo State Insane Asylum. On November

15, 1880, nearly ten years after construction began, the asylum was ready to open and the first patients were admitted.[24] Both men and women were admitted, but because only the male ward buildings, constructed east of the central Administration Building, were complete, the sexes were divided into separate wards.[25]

At the close of the initial landscape construction period in 1881, the asylum grounds had begun to be transformed from an open, undeveloped field traversed by ravines into a therapeutic hospital landscape as shown on the *Circa 1881 Period Plan*. The spatial organization of the main building complex defined a distinct separation between the entry landscape to the south, the patient recreation areas to the north and south, and agricultural fields to the north. Drives, walks, and prolific tree and shrub massings contributed to the spatial and visual definition, framing views of the central towers and providing a scenic setting for patient care. Although a considerable amount of work was yet to be undertaken, the overall park-like quality originally envisioned by Olmsted and Vaux characterized the as-built landscape.

Figure III.14. **View of the initial tree and shrub plantings and open lawn.** Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society. (R- BRO-BHS-3a.jpg)

Figure III.15. **"Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane," circa 1874. Published in the early annual reports, t**he image shows an early view of the idealized asylum building and landscape, though it would take many years for both building and landscape to be completed. Image courtesy Buffalo and Erie County Public Library. (R-BRO-BSAI-AR-SouthFacade-Alt-1874.jpg)

KEY

- = RAVINE/DRAINAGE WAY
- = BUILDING
- = GREENHOUSE FOUNDATION
- = SPORTS FIELDS
- = ELMWOOD POND
- = POOL
- = OLD TREE, OVER 45" LIKELY PRESENT IN 1870
- = TREES
- = WALK
- = DRIVE
- = RAILROAD SPUR
- = WOOD FENCE
- = IRON FENCE
- = CHAIN LINK FENCE

N

Circa 1881 Period Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

C. Continued Landscape Construction: 1882-1899

With the Buffalo State Insane Asylum open for patient care, more substantial facility improvements continued throughout the 1880s and 1890s. In 1883, the asylum infrastructure was largely finished with the completion of the sewer. Later that year, additional service and farm buildings and agricultural fences were built. (See Figure III.16). Brick barns were constructed for horses and cows, and the following year hen and hog houses were erected along with fenced paddock areas adjacent to the new farm buildings.[26] (See Figure III.17). These new support buildings were constructed north of the main building complex, along the northwest axial drive, to create a clustered building arrangement in the approximate center of the 203-acre asylum grounds.

Additions to the service and support area continued into the late 1880s with the construction of drive and walk extensions in the service area. Walks connected the support buildings, while an access drive connected the cow barn and stables to the main entry drive. Convenient access and transportation routes continued to develop in 1887, when funds were requested to construct a railroad switch that would extend onto the asylum grounds.[27] The railroad spur was later built along the west edge of the service area, paralleling the northwest axial drive. (See Figures III.16 and III.18.)

Other improvements during this period included replacing the wood perimeter fence erected during initial construction efforts. As early as 1879 funds were requested to replace a portion of the wooden picket fence with a permanent iron perimeter fence. Following the initial request, funds were

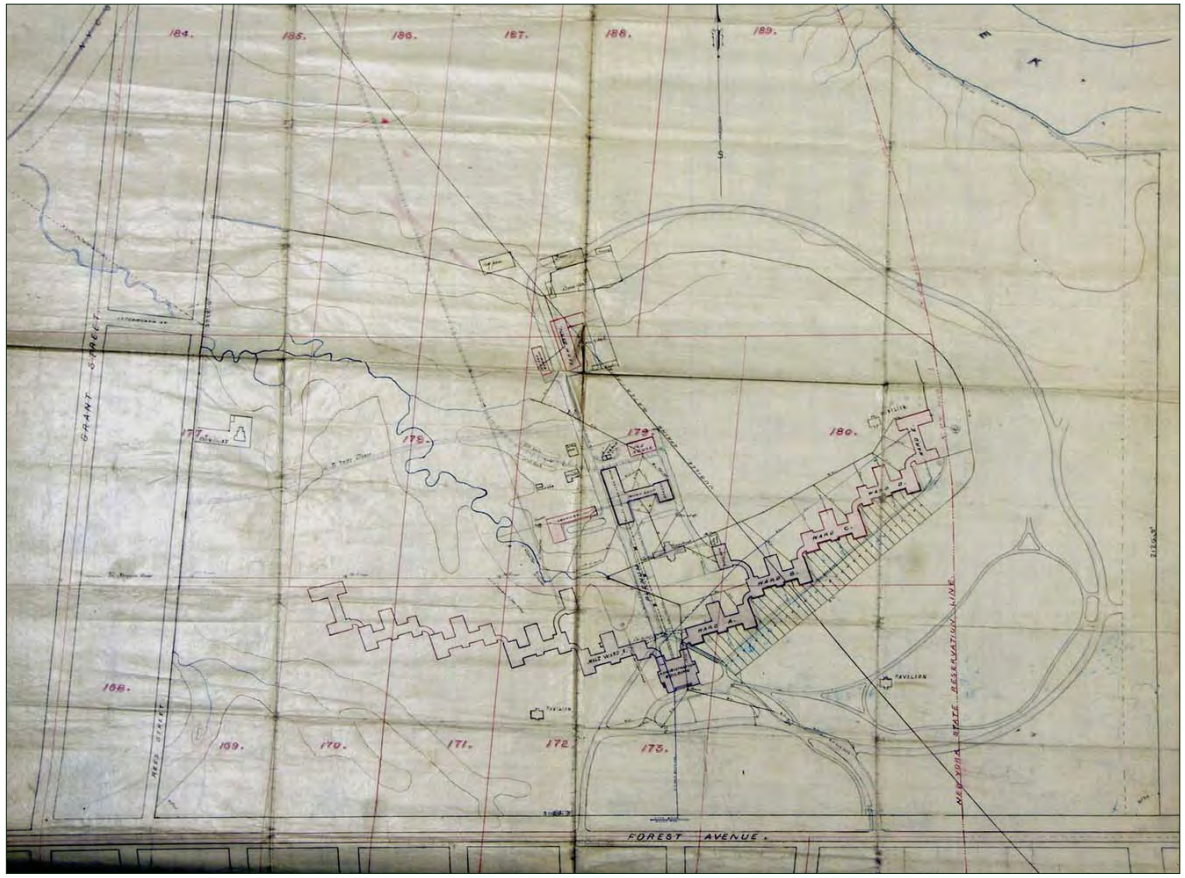


Figure III.16. **"Plan of Grounds Belonging to the State Asylum for the Insane, Buffalo."** The plan depicts drives, walks, and the continued development of the service area. Image courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R- BRO-BPC-1879to1891-SiteLayout-Bldgs-MW378-adj.jpg)

Figure III.17. **View of the hog house and wood board fence that enclosed areas for livestock.** Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-barn-pigs.jpg)

Figure III.18. **"Map of the Grounds of the State Asylum for the Insane," 1887. The plan shows the expanded farm and support buildings and parallel railroad switch.** Image courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-BPC-1887-Utility-Layout-Annotated-390.jpg)

Figure III.19. **Image of the grounds of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, circa 1886.** The image shows an iron picket fence, sidewalk and small trees lining Forest Avenue. Shrub masses are also seen on the asylum grounds. Also note the brownstone curb sections lining the unpaved street. Image courtesy Francis Kowsky. (R-BRO-FrancisKowsky-Admin-MensWard-1880.jpg)

not immediately available and the request was repeated for several years. In 1884, after a drop in the price of iron, an iron perimeter fence was constructed. The fence was constructed of wrought iron pickets with cast iron finials atop each picket. Over 3,000 feet of fencing were erected to line the property boundary along Forest Avenue. (See Figure III.19). Substantial bracketed iron footings were constructed and set in concrete underground. Medina brownstone piers were also constructed at this time to mark openings in the fence; two large and one small pier were constructed at the main entry drive along Forest Avenue.[28] (See Figure III.20). Funds were also requested for a six-foot wide Hudson River bluestone sidewalk along the entire Forest Avenue frontage; however, due to lack of funds the sidewalk was not constructed until 1886.[29]

Improvements to site vegetation were also undertaken during the mid to late 1880s. Though initial plantings were carried out in 1879, the trees and shrubs had not progressed as quickly as the development of the built features. The Managers' Report in the 14th Annual Report (1884) notes that "the grounds of the asylum have received but little care and no outlay since the opening of the institution. They were never completed as laid out in the original plan and are now in great need of attention. Additional trees should be planted, new roadways laid out and others continued..."[30] The report describes the condition of the south lawn and its need for improvement so that it could be utilized for patient recreation. Additionally, the report states that vegetation could be used to further enhance the setting of the main building complex.[31] Soon after, over 200 maple and elm trees were planted to enhance the grounds and provide shade, along with several shrubs and dwarf trees. Ornamental plants and flowers enhanced the scenic quality of the therapeutic landscape.[32] A double staggered row of street trees was also planted at on either side of the pedestrian

sidewalk along the southern property boundary at the street frontage of Forest Avenue.[33] Over the course of the next several years, improvements were continually undertaken to enhance the park-like quality of the landscape according to the Olmsted-Vaux design. (See Figures III.21 and III.22.)

Improvements to the grounds and the site vegetation continued into 1889, as many new support buildings were constructed and several hundred trees and shrubs planted. However, the Board of Managers felt that the therapeutic landscape still needed considerable improvement. As a result, the board repeated its formal request that the Olmsted-Vaux plan be fully implemented:

> When the institution was built, a plan for laying out the grounds was prepared by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape artist. This has never been carried out though from time to time, especially during the past year, much work has been done in putting out trees and shrubs. The drives and walks are, however, still to be made and several groups of shrubbery to be filled. The board believes that the time has arrived when the original design should be carried forward to completion.[34]

With continual improvements to the landscape, the setting of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum became an important tool in treating the mentally ill. Patient health and the daily functions of the asylum were interdependent, as the landscape was used to relieve patients of their illnesses, while the work performed by patients contributed to the developing landscape character. Patients spent a great deal of time outdoors, focusing energy on productive activities related to asylum operations.[35] Patients who were too disturbed or weak to work were

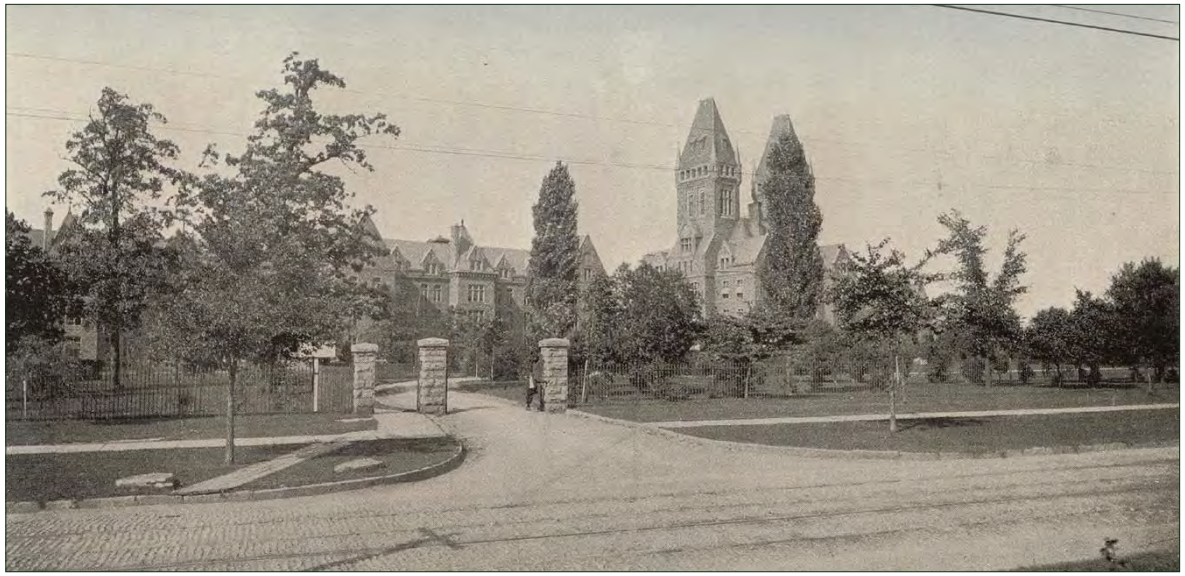


Figure III.20. **View looking toward the asylum entrance drive from Forest Avenue, c.1897.** An iron fence and brownstone piers were constructed along this primary frontage along with a pedestrian sidewalk. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. (R-BRO-BSAI-AR-ForestAve-1897.jpg)

Figure III.21. **View looking toward the central Administration Building, c.1895.** Improvements to vegetation enhanced the park-like landscape character. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society. (R-BRO-BHS-2a.jpg)

Figure III.22. **View looking into the asylum grounds from Forest Avenue.** A double row of street tree plantings and the iron perimeter fence define the property edge. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-admin 10.jpg)

Figure III.23. **View of the northern farmlands.** Despite the decrease in production, the pastoral quality of the hospital agricultural fields continued to characterize this area of the landscape. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-farming 05 horses & hay. jpg)

Figure III.24. **View looking east toward the greenhouse with the male ward buildings in the background.** Nearby drives and walks provided access to the patient recreational facility. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. (R-BRO-BSAI-AR-Greenhouse-Drive-1897.jpg)

allowed to stroll through the calming, therapeutic landscape. Many of the patients, particularly able-bodied men, often worked with livestock or in the agricultural fields. (See Figure III.23.) Although numerous crops were planted, the asylum farm was initially unsuccessful due to the natural condition of the poorly drained, clay soils. Patients assisted in amending the soils by plowing sand and ashes into the clay. These efforts succeeded in improving the farm conditions and the asylum farm soon yielded higher amounts of produce.[36]

Additional patient opportunities and activities were introduced to the therapeutic landscape with the construction of a greenhouse in 1888. The new structure, located north of Male Ward A and aligned with the axial drive, provided therapeutic horticultural activities for the patients. (See Figure III.24.) Interestingly, the structure exhibited a cross-shaped floorplan like that of the greenhouses in the early Richardson and Olmsted and Vaux drawings. Greenhouse plants were tended to by patients and the plants grown provided ornamentation for the asylum lawn in summer and in the wards in the winter.[37] A second greenhouse was constructed several years later, in 1892, located northeast of the first.[38] Presumably, one greenhouse was for male patients and the other for female patients.

Other recreational facilities were constructed throughout the landscape in the late 1880s, including a baseball field and summerhouses. The ball field was laid out south of Male Ward C., which allowed male patients to play ball in the evenings, while female patients walked the grounds and rested under the shade of the small tree groves.[39] Three summerhouses or pavilions were placed in various areas of the landscape in 1889, making them easily accessible to all patients.[40] One was constructed at the northwest corner of Male Ward E; the other

two were located south of the main building complex with one to the east of the main entry near the baseball field and one to the west. (See Figure III.16). The simple wood buildings were elevated off the ground with a flight of six steps leading into the pavilion. Paired columns supported the shingled roof above the clapboard base. (See Figures III.25 and III.26.)

By the close of the 1880s, patient crowding in the east wards led to the start of construction on the west wing of female wards. The construction of this wing further defined the spatial organization of the landscape and created a more distinct physical and visual separation between the south and north areas. Construction of the new wards limited access to the barns and rear farm cluster, requiring the construction of a new service drive. The drive entered the site from the west at Rees Street and ran east toward the farm buildings and workshop. Construction of the drive required further alterations to the ground plane; a culvert was built over an existing ravine and small stream. With the completion of the service drive, the sunken carriage drives flanking the Administration Building were used only for carriages and other light vehicles, eliminating all service vehicles from the entrance landscape.[41]

The year 1890 marked the 21st anniversary of the asylum whose origins dated to 1869. In 1890, the name of the asylum was officially changed to the Buffalo State Hospital, demonstrating that not only had treatment of the mentally ill changed, but that overall public perceptions of the mentally ill had changed as well.[42]

From 1890 to 1893, further grounds improvements aided in the development of the Buffalo State Hospital. Agricultural operations were expanded with construction of a silo. The

Figure III.25. **View of one of three open-air pavilions placed in the asylum landscape.** Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-pavilion 02.jpg)

Figure III.26. **View looking east toward the female ward buildings.** A summerhouse is visible near the center of the image. Nearby trees provided additional shade for the open-air structure. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. (R-BRO-BEC-FemaleWard-Pavilion-1895.jpg)

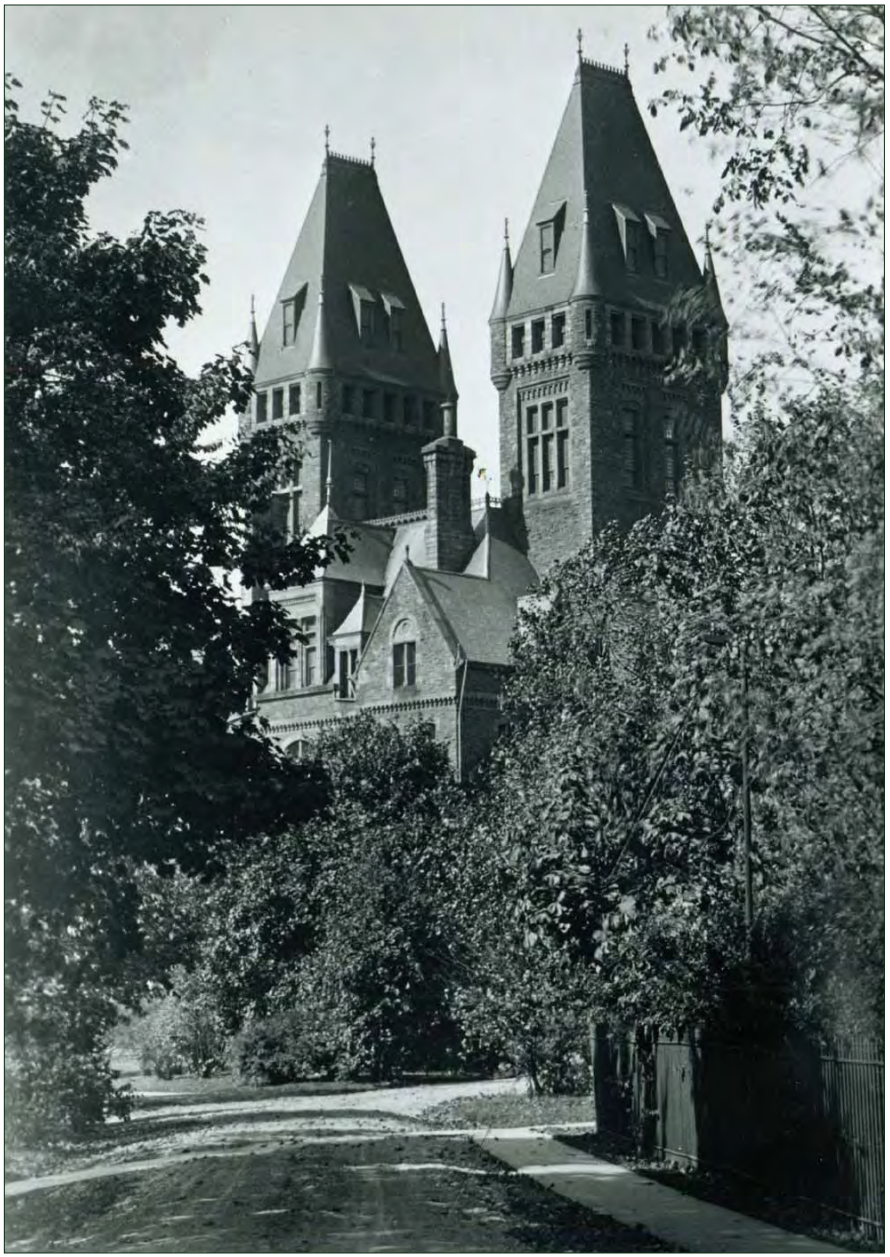


Figure III.27. **View looking northwest toward the central Administration Building and towers.** Iron fencing, visible at the right edge of the image, was erected, extending from the building to the primary site entrance on Forest Avenue. Image courtesy Francis Kowsky. (R-BRO-FrancisKowsky-FrontEntrance-nd.jpg)

lawn areas in front of the new female wards were graded and sodded, which "added much to the beauty of the surroundings of the hospital."[43] Additionally, a plant nursery for shrubs and trees was laid out on the hospital grounds, although the exact location is unknown. North of the female wards, a nurses' home was constructed, and several trees and open turf provided a pleasant setting for the residence. A stone walk was constructed alongside the Rees Street service drive, and repairs were made to hospital infrastructure.

A major site improvement was the definition of site boundaries through additional fencing. The completion of the northern extension of Elmwood Avenue in the early 1890s marked the east edge of the hospital landscape. With the new public roadway in place, plans were approved to grade the east edge of the site and erect an iron fence identical to that built along Forest Avenue. A single Medina brownstone pier was constructed in the fence line at the intersection of Elmwood and Forest Avenues. Sections of iron fencing were also erected along the main entrance drive, extending from the east and west edges of the Administration Building to the entrance gates on Forest Avenue.[44] (See Figure III.27.) Additional walks were constructed throughout the hospital landscape at this time that provided convenient access between buildings and pleasant paths through the grounds for patient recreation.

By the mid-1890s, the completion of the Elmwood Avenue extension and the expanding neighborhood surrounding the hospital posed a number of concerns, primarily that the privacy of the patients and peaceful setting of the hospital be maintained. In efforts to address these concerns, the Board of Managers declined the City's offer to construct a public sidewalk along the west edge of Elmwood Avenue. The Board thought the walk would draw public foot-traffic toward the

hospital grounds, and instead, opted to have streetcar tracks installed along this edge, which would move people past the hospital and to the nearby public park. (See Figure III.28). Additionally, the hospital shifted its fence line along Elmwood Avenue, creating a 22-foot wide buffer between the public street and the private hospital landscape.[45]

The completion of the Elmwood Avenue extension spurred further improvements and additions within the hospital grounds. In 1897, the Reception Hospital for Acute and Infirmary Cases, a 100 bed hospital building also known as the Elmwood Building, was constructed with its primary entrance on Elmwood Avenue. The new building and its associated support buildings were situated parallel to the new public street rather than diagonally aligned like the other hospital buildings. This orientation gave the hospital a public frontage along Elmwood Avenue and afforded views of nearby public landscape, the Park, and the recently completed Elmwood Avenue bridge. Existing brownstone gates on Elmwood Avenue were relocated to the entrance of the new building complex.[46]

A secondary means of access was provided to the property with a tree allée-lined drive that branched off the main hospital entrance drive at Forest Avenue and curved through the scenic landscape. The drive crossed over a low-lying area that was converted into an ornamental pond, which narrowed in the center with a small island. The island was planted with elm trees and was crossed by a carriage bridge and separate footbridge. Trees and shrubs were planted around the pond, enhancing its park-like setting. Concrete walks were also constructed to provide access to the new hospital facilities.[47] (See Figures III.28 and III.29.)

Figure III.28. **View looking toward the Elmwood Complex with Elmwood Avenue in the foreground.** Curving, tree-lined drive, ornamental pond, and stone bridge created a scenic buffer between the new facility, patient recreation area, and public street. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. (R-BRO-BSAI-AR-ElmwoodAve-1900.jpg)

To assure patient privacy at the new Elmwood Building, several hundred trees were planted, which not only augmented the landscape character, but also created a buffer for the new facilities. In addition, the pond created separation between the visitors to the new building complex and the male recreation area to the south.[48]

Additional tree plantings were carried out along Forest Avenue when Mr. B.C. Rumsey, a prominent Buffalo citizen, donated trees to plant five rows along the Forest Avenue street frontage. The Buffalo Park Commission also donated trees to be planted at the northern edge of the site, along the

Figure III.29. **View looking across the constructed pond to the Elmwood Complex.** Dense tree and shrub plantings surrounding the pond and the new patient facilities added to the overall scenic character of the Buffalo State Hospital landscape. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-bldg & pond.jpg)

Scajaquada Parkway, which had been constructed on former hospital lands adjacent to the creek in 1894.[49]

At the close of this period, substantial improvements following the design plan laid out by Olmsted and Vaux had been undertaken at the Buffalo State Hospital . Gracefully curving drives and walks provided paths through the landscape and shaped various spaces, as shown on the *Circa 1889 Period Plan*. The layout of the drives worked in conjunction with the dense massings of trees and shrubs to create a scenic setting for patients and to frame views of the impressive Richardson building complex. By 1900, all 10 patient wards were complete, forming a dramatic architectural hierarchy in the landscape. Development of the Elmwood Building complex added necessary facilities to the growing hospital and expanded the public frontage of the hospital to Elmwood Avenue. The curving entrance drive, ornamental pond, bridge crossings, and tree plantings at the Elmwood Building complex complemented the character of the broader therapeutic landscape.

KEY

- = RAVINE/DRAINAGE WAY
- = BUILDING
- = GREENHOUSE FOUNDATION
- = SPORTS FIELDS
- = ELMWOOD POND
- = POOL
- = OLD TREE, OVER 45" LIKELY PRESENT IN 1870
- = TREES
- = WALK
- = DRIVE
- = RAILROAD SPUR
- = WOOD FENCE
- = IRON FENCE
- = CHAIN LINK FENCE

N

Circa 1899 Period Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

D. Campus Landscape Improvements: 1900-1926

Figure III.30. **View of the "Insane Asylum" streetcar along Elmwood Avenue.** Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA2-Num26.jpg)

Figure III.31. **View of converted grounds for fruit orchards and berry patches, exact location unknown.** Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA2-Num36.jpg)

Figure III.32. **View of asylum grounds being hayed off for livestock.** Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-farming 01.jpg)

By the turn of the 20th century, the setting and surroundings of the Buffalo State Hospital were rapidly changing due to residential development along surrounding streets, an increasing hospital resident population, and development related to the upcoming Pan-American Exposition, which as located nearly adjacent to the grounds of the asylum.

In 1901, the Buffalo State Hospital made temporary changes to daily operations to accommodate the large number of visitors to Buffalo for the Pan-American Exposition. The year before its opening, Exposition planners had petitioned the hospital to burn anthracite coal instead of soft coal, to reduce the amount of soot and smoke, which was feared would stain the white marble of the Exposition buildings.[50] Once open, the Exposition drew hundreds of people from around the world. Visitors traveled to the Exposition via the streetcar line bordering the hospital to the east. (Figure III.30). Its proximity to the hospital invited trespassing onto the grounds, as it was the shortest route from the Exposition to the City center. The hospital hired extra police and watchmen to keep the public off the property and out of patient activities.[51]

Improvements were continually made on the grounds of the Buffalo State Hospital throughout the early 1900s. One of the more substantial of these was the conversion of "farm land in the rear of the main building into parks, groves, fruit orchards, berry patches, etc., for the benefit of the patients… and plants, trees, etc., purchased in large quantities."[52] (See Figure III.31). Also as part of the conversion, new walks were constructed throughout the northern part of the grounds.

Patients grew a variety of small fruits and vegetables on the newly cultivated areas of land into 1902. Specific garden produce included asparagus, string beans, beets and beet greens, cabbage, carrots, celery, corn, cucumbers, cauliflower, currants, grapes, ground cherries, gooseberries, lettuce, onions, potatoes, pieplant, peas, pears, parsnips, radishes, raspberries, peppers, spinach, turnips, tomatoes and vegetable oysters.[53] The hospital farm also produced hay, straw, oats, pork, eggs and poultry, and housed horses, swine and chickens.[54] (See Figure III.32). However, the herd of dairy cows was "disposed of" as patient health issues and tuberculosis became a concern.[55]

Horticultural activities expanded with enlarged greenhouse operations within the Floral Department. Flowers grown on record for 1902 included a mixture of hardy plants likely used outdoors and tender tropical plants that were probably used in patients' rooms and in the constructed greenhouses. Flowers listed in the 1902 Annual Report included anthurium, *Aspidistra variegata*, *Asparagus plumosus*, abutilon, mixed begonias, crotons, acalyphas, *Asparagus springeri*, adiantum, *Arancaria excelsa*, carnations in beds and pots, calladium [sic], cinneraria [sic], *Cyperus alternifolius*, clematis, *Dracena indivisa*, *Dracena fragrans*, ferns in beds and pots, *Ficus elastica*, *Ficus parcelia*, hibiscus, diffenbachia, chrysanthemums, geraniums, heliotropes, assorted myrtus, latana, orchids, pancreatin, philodendrum, roses, *Areca rubia*, ophihopogon, poinsettias,

primulus, *Semper vivum*, *Areca lutescens*, kentias, phoenix, pandanas, *Cycus revoluta*, and *Latana barbonica*.[56]

Between 1901 and 1908, grounds improvements included constructing sewers across the hospital grounds, installation of five fire hydrants to the south of the east wing of the Richardson Olmsted Complex, erecting a wooden fence along Scajaquada Boulevard near Elmwood Avenue, and rebedding the stone walks along Forest Avenue.[57] Requests were also made to construct cement walks, rebuild the greenhouse removed during construction of a new building, and erect a "new wire fence from Scajaquada Boulevard to Forest Avenue on Rees Street." [58] After multiple requests, the cement walks were completed in 1908, replacing the existing cinder paths that wound around the female wards.[59]

New facilities for hospital staff were also constructed. These included a general staff residence and the superintendent's residence, both of which were constructed in the southeast corner of the site, set on open turf, and screened from the public street frontage by dense vegetation. The superintendent's residence also included a pool enclosed by a hedge and a tennis court. A macadam drive provided direct access from Forest Avenue.[60] (See Figures III.33 and III.34).

By 1905, infrastructure issues affected the hospital through the continued growth of the city and the surrounding neighborhood. Though at the outset, the city promised to furnish a permanent water supply to the asylum, the Department of Public Works informed the hospital in 1905 that "the city would not be able to keep the hospital on high-pumping pressure." This notice caused the Board of Managers to seek an additional hospital water supply through the

Figure III.33. **View of the south facade of the Superintendent's Residence.** The macadam drive ran under the porte-cochere, visible at left. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-SuperintendentRes.jpg)

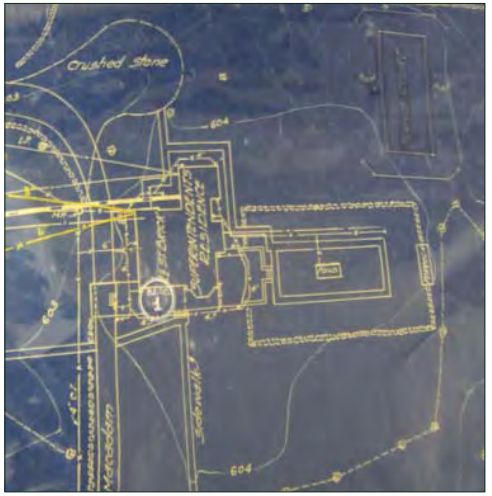


Figure III.34. **Detail of blueprint for construction of Superintendent's Residence.** Pool and tennis courts are positioned to the east of the house. Image courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. . (R-BRO-BPC-Southeast-w-pool-tennis-c1905-MW402.jpg)

Figure III.35. **View of the Chapel and Amusement Hall, located north of the male ward buildings.** Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. (R-BRO-BSAI-AR-Chapel-AmuseHall-1912.jpg)

Figure III.36. **View of the Female Tuberculosis Ward, located north of the female ward buildings.** Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. (R-BRO-BSAI-AR-FemaleTB-Veg-1916.jpg)

creation of a reservoir.[61] By 1906, the Legislature approved the needed funds and the work for a hospital reservoir began.[62]

In response to the growing population of the hospital on a decreasing amount of available land, and the newly constructed facilities and landscape improvements, the hospital sought additional off-site facilities, gardens, and land. In 1908, a summer cottage on a 36-acre farm with a 2-acre orchard was rented in Wilson, New York, for the use of patients. The property was located approximately 40 miles north of Buffalo on the south shore of Lake Ontario. With broad scenic views, the Wilson Cottage provided a means to employ patients in the gardens and fields, producing more vegetables than they could consume.[63] The success of Wilson Cottage pushed the Buffalo State Hospital to consider purchasing a farm to supplement the grounds in Buffalo "for the recreation of the patients, as a means of treatment, and as an economical method of relieving the excess population of the hospital, and last and least, for the raising of fruit and vegetables for the hospital."[64] By 1909, the Buffalo State Hospital grounds and buildings occupied 183 acres with 62.5 acres under cultivation.[65]

The Buffalo State Hospital continued to use the Wilson Cottage during the following years as both a summer and winter residence for patients. The gardens there were enlarged in 1910, increasing the number and value of garden products the patients produced.[66] Several attempts were made by the Buffalo State Hospital to purchase the Wilson Cottage; however, the Board of Managers decided not to purchase the property as development pressures and growth of the area eliminated the quiet charms of the place.[67] Eventually, the property was sold to another party in 1913.[68]

During this time, the grounds in Buffalo continued to develop with new facilities and ground improvements. A chapel and amusement hall were completed within walking distance of the wards, likely facilitating the construction of new walks; a residence was built for the steward along Forest Avenue; and the female tuberculosis pavilion was constructed.[69] (See Figures III.35 and III.36). Construction of these new facilities also required removal of the 1892 greenhouse. Additionally, electric pole lines were requested to connect the Engineer's cottage and Steward's Residence to an electric supply.[70] In 1912, repairs were made to existing lawn benches and iron braces were made for new lawn benches.[71] The following year, funds were provided for additional benches and a piggery for the farm swine.[72]

By 1912, the network of drives and walks as originally designed by Olmsted and Vaux had been largely implemented and expanded. (See Figure III.37). A portion of the drive that initially curved around the east wing of male wards to the northern farm cluster was realigned to accommodate the Elmwood Complex. The realigned drive curved around the north edge of the building and connected to the northern farm drives. Two additional looped drives were located at the west side of the Elmwood Building and connected to drives further west at the farm cluster and boiler. Pedestrian walks branched off the drives, providing convenient access routes to all structures. Longer, curving walks meandered through the landscape, creating scenic strolling paths for patients. Most notable are walks that surrounded the greenhouse and open-air pavilions, which likely featured showy, seasonal horticultural and floral displays for patient viewing.

Improvements along the Rees Street frontage in 1915 continued to shape the character and appearance of the

property. Rees Street residents petitioned the hospital "to cede a strip of land 8 feet in width" from Scajaquada Creek to Forest Avenue for the widening and paving of Rees Street, which "will be a great boon to the institution and to the people living on the westerly side of the street."[73] Upon this request, the Board of Managers agreed to the petition and requested funds for the installation of a new iron perimeter fence to be constructed with the paving work. The fence would replace the remnants of the previous wire fence, extending 3,280 feet along Rees Street to Scajaquada Boulevard.[74] The legislature appropriated funding for the iron fence, but it was vetoed by the Governor. New sewers were also built across the grounds at this time, and the State Agricultural College conducted a drainage survey on the grounds of the hospital farm.[75]

Funding attempts for the iron perimeter fence were repeated the following year. The hospital found the fence "very necessary to protect the hospital grounds on Rees Street, which has been newly paved, and which, in consequence of paving, lacks a fence."[76] The grounds along Rees Street continued to be fenced unsuitably until 1919, when plans were formed to relocate the fences lining the main entry drive to the Rees Street frontage.[77] However, it does not appear that the interior site fence was relocated along Rees Street, as funding requests for fencing along the street were repeated in 1920.[78]

From 1913 to 1916, the Elmwood Complex was expanded with new facilities and grounds improvements. First, a contagious diseases ward was constructed east of the main Elmwood Building and associated kitchen building. Three years later, a male tuberculosis ward was constructed to the west.[79] An access drive branched off the north side of the Elmwood Complex entry drive and curved around the north edge of the

Figure III.37. **"Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., Map of the Grounds," June 1912.** The plan depicts the network of implemented drives and walks according to the Olmsted and Vaux design. Image courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-BPC-1912-Plan-of-Grounds-MW359-BCS.jpg)

building, providing access to the rear support buildings and the northern farmlands.

The onset of World War I slowed hospital improvements and decreased the number of medical staff on site, though the number of patients continued to rise. Crowded conditions forced the Board of Managers to consider constructing additional buildings and facilities, though the grounds were already at capacity as it was important to preserve areas of open space for patient use.[80] In spite of the crowding, no request was made for additional lands. Because the neighborhood surrounding the hospital had developed into a thriving residential community, it was not possible to expand the landscape to include adjacent acreage.[81]

By 1919, the deferred improvements to walks and drives began to impact operations at the hospital. Funds were requested for the roads and grounds, noting that "the roads about the hospital are dirt surfaced with a small amount of gravel. During the summer, they are fairly satisfactory, though dusty, but in winter and spring they are bad. Gutters are rarely present and there is no drainage… some of the cement walks are broken and paths across the grounds indicate the need of additional walks."[82] In particular, the walk along Forest Avenue had sunk into the grade and was flooded with water during rain showers. Requests for funding for road and walk improvements were repeated in 1920. Additional desired improvements along the hospital perimeter included the need for street lights. The Board of Managers requested that the electrical wires be buried underground, to retain the dramatic views of the hospital from the surrounding area.[83]

Farm production dwindled during war-time. Though by 1920 approximately 71 acres of the total hospital landscape were under cultivation, the Steward's Report noted that particularly poor soil conditions would likely contribute to low productivity in both the farm and garden. In spite of the poor conditions, the hospital farm and garden continued to produce numerous crops, vegetables, and fruit from orchards, though most amounted to little value.[84] The productivity remained relatively low for several years throughout the 1920s.[85]

The grounds also continued to be improved throughout the 1920s. The majority of projects undertaken involved upgrading circulation systems. In 1922, concrete roadways replaced sunken carriage drives located to either side of the Administration Building. Originally, the drives were constructed of "rough cobblestones, which caused vehicles to lurch into the side walls."[86] The following year, the Board of Managers requested the reappropriation of funds to lay out 5,000 feet of new drives for fire access. Although funds had been made available for new outside fire lines, the Board felt that hydrants would be of little use because no drives existed that would provide access for fire engines.[87] In 1925, an outdoor fire line was constructed around the female wards and fire lines around the male wards and the Elmwood Complex were begun.[88] Additionally, a macadam drive was laid out circling the female wards to provide access to the new hydrants and the Board repeated requests for funding to continue the drive around the male wards.

The fire line and water main system was completed the following year and included thousands of feet of piping and 24 fire hydrants. Following the completion of this system, the drive was completed that allowed "the fire apparatus of the City of Buffalo" to approach all the buildings.[89] Following the completion of fire lines and the new access drive, the Board noted that the grounds required new walks, and existing

walks were in need of extensive repairs.[90] No action was immediately taken and in 1926, the Board again requested funds for "sidewalk repairs, extensions and improving roads and grounds."[91]

By the end of 1926, the Buffalo State Hospital had been improved with a number of infrastructure projects and the construction of new drives and numerous walks as shown on the *Circa 1926 Period Plan*. The construction of the Elmwood Complex provided additional space for patient care. The placement of the new complex to the northeast of the main building complex and its alignment with Elmwood Avenue created new public frontage for the hospital. Features such as the curving entry drive, ornamental pond with bridge crossings, and prolific maturing tree plantings further defined a park-like character at the hospital. (See Figure III.38.) Although World War I slowed improvements and limited available staffing, patient levels continued to increase, demanding additional improvements. Several support buildings were constructed, primarily to house hospital staff. Infrastructure improvements throughout the 1920s focused on providing fire lines and emergency access to all hospital buildings. Although the farmland productivity was diminishing, the open, pastoral quality of the landscape continued to define the character of the northern area.

Figure III.38. **View looking west toward the Richardson building complex.** By 1926, the designed park-like character had become more prominent. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA4-Twin Towers side shrubs 2.jpg)

KEY

- = RAVINE/DRAINAGE WAY
- = BUILDING
- = GREENHOUSE FOUNDATION
- = SPORTS FIELDS
- = ELMWOOD POND
- = POOL
- = OLD TREE, OVER 45" LIKELY PRESENT IN 1870
- = TREES
- = WALK
- = DRIVE
- = RAILROAD SPUR
- = WOOD FENCE
- = IRON FENCE
- = CHAIN LINK FENCE

N

Circa 1926 Period Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

E. Circa 1926 Landscape Units

By the end of the 1920s, the full development of the historic campus was complete. Review of mapping, aerial photographs and site investigation of the Richardson Olmsted Complex yields six definable landscape units, or component areas of the larger landscape at this time. The boundaries of the landscape units are defined during the period of time when the Richardson Olmsted Complex is in its as-built condition, which is circa 1926-1927. Identifying and defining these units clarifies the spatial organization of the property and facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the asylum landscape. 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 units for the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape are outlined on the *Circa 1926 Landscape Units Diagram.* The units are as follows:

Landscape Unit 1: Elmwood & Forest Avenues Park Landscape- encompasses the southeast corner of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum. Existing trees were retained as the asylum grounds were constructed, giving the area a strong, park-like character. During the historic period, landscape features located here included the superintendent's and staff residences, a greenhouse used for patient therapy, and the ornamental pond constructed as part of the Elmwood Complex to the north. A secondary entrance drive that led to the Elmwood Complex and a number of pedestrian walkways curved through the mown turf, enhancing the park-like character.

Landscape Unit 2: Complex Entrance & Main Building Landscape- encompasses much of the central core of the asylum landscape. The sprawling Richardson building complex extended across the landscape, with the towers of the Administration Building creating a dramatic focal point. The primary entry drive was located in this area, entering the site from Forest Avenue. The semi-circular drive curved alongside a dense massing of trees and shrubs, framing views of the building complex and central Administration Building. A network of drives and pedestrian walks provided convenient access routes around the massive building and allowed patients to stroll through the therapeutic landscape.

Landscape Unit 3: Rees Street & Forest Avenue Park Landscape- located at the southwest corner of the site, at the intersection of Forest Avenue and Rees Street. This area presented a strong park-like character with prolific tree and shrub plantings augmenting the historic oak and maple groves to provide scenery and privacy for patients. A few support structures were constructed in this area, placed over the mown turf ground plane. These include the steward's residence and garage and a patient greenhouse.

Circa 1926 Landscape Units Diagram

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

Landscape Unit 4: Service Area- located north of the main building complex. Structures that support the daily operations of the asylum and the farmlands were placed within this unit. An axial access drive originated at the rear of the Administration Building and ran northwest to the cluster of buildings, which were aligned with the diagonal drive and adjacent railroad spur. Additional service drives provided access from Rees Street and the Elmwood Complex. Walkways connected the buildings. Unlike the walkways in other areas, these were used primarily as convenient routes between structures with less focus on recreational use.

Landscape Unit 5: Farmland- defines much of the western site boundary on Rees Street and extended north to the Scajaquada Creek and later the Scajaquada Parkway. This unit was characterized by open fields with limited trees interspersed. Simple wooden fences delineated smaller spaces within the unit, enclosing areas for patient farming and gardening and livestock.

Landscape Unit 6: Elmwood Complex Landscape- located along Elmwood Avenue, at the east edge of the asylum grounds and extending north to the Scajaquada Creek and later the Scajaquada Parkway. When the Elmwood Complex was constructed in 1897, the building was aligned with the bordering public street, giving the asylum additional public frontage. Landscape features were added to create a park-like landscape for the building complex. These included curving entrance drive, pedestrian walkways, and trees and shrubs planted along the public street and bordering the entry drive.

These landscape units are used in subsequent chapters to discuss the character and evolution of specific landscape features.

F. Campus Landscape Reduction: 1927-1949

Figure III.39. **Aerial of the Buffalo State Hospital, 1927.** Image courtesy University of Buffalo Library. (R-BRO-UBL-Aerial-1927-crop.jpg)

At the start of the 1927-1949 period, the Buffalo State Hospital was a predominantly open campus landscape covering approximately 183 acres. Although the northern half had few structures, it was an important element in the broader landscape that greatly contributed to the overall scenic and pastoral character of the hospital grounds, provided necessary produce, and engaged patients in the therapeutic landscape. The graceful angle of the main Richardson complex to the south and the Elmwood Complex to the east framed the open farmlands and defined prominent frontages along the public streets. (See Figure III.39.)

In 1927, the overall open character of the Buffalo State Hospital landscape shifted dramatically when 90 acres of the hospital grounds were conveyed from the State of New York to the City of Buffalo, New York, for use as an educational institution. The transfer of land empowered the city to "remove and relocate from said hospital lands...the reception building, store and industrial buildings, garage and green house onto adjacent lands owned by the State of New York, and used for hospital purposes."[92] The lands to be conveyed to the City of Buffalo encompassed virtually all hospital agricultural lands, many farm and support service buildings, and the Elmwood Building, entry landscape, and ornamental pond.

Given the crowded conditions throughout all the hospital facilities, the Board reported with concern that the conveyance of 90 acres to the city of Buffalo "will necessitate the crowding on 93 acres of land, all the buildings required to care for over 2,200 patients, and would seem to justify our uncertainty as

to the possibility of caring for all the patients in the most satisfactory manner."[93] However, the conveyance proceeded and was finalized in 1929.[94] The loss of acreage required the removal and relocation of several hospital facilities: the main Elmwood Building, its associated kitchen, and the contagious diseases ward were demolished, while the male tuberculosis ward was relocated closer to the male wards. Nearly all farm and garden buildings would eventually be demolished, leaving only the cow barn and carriage stable. The loss of grounds not only meant the loss of buildings and facilities, but also the loss of a substantial food supply for patients and staff, and an important component of patient care.

With hospital acreage reduced to 93 acres of the original 203 acres, several additions and improvements were needed to better accommodate patients and facilities within the grounds available. After the land conveyance, only four acres of land remained for cultivation; however, horticultural activities on site continued. In 1928, the Board of Managers noted that the oldest greenhouse on the hospital grounds had become dilapidated and unusable.[95] Because gardening activities were still used to promote patient health, the greenhouse was rebuilt in 1937 and expanded two years later.[96]

The demolition of the Elmwood Building meant the loss of vital hospital facilities, including a reception hospital for acute and infirmary cases. As a result, the Board of Managers requested the construction of a new "modern hospital building." [97] A new reception building with the capacity for 150 patients was constructed to the east of the male wards in 1930. Its primary frontage was set on an open lawn area, and a small kitchen building was constructed at its rear with a looped drive providing service access from the north. The curving drive of the former Elmwood Complex remained in place and traversed the landscape to the east of the new facility.

Figure III.40. **View of the nurses' home constructed along Forest Avenue, near the southwest corner of the hospital grounds.** Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-building 37 nurses home02.jpg)

Other new facilities constructed around this time included a female dining hall and kitchen to the rear of the female wards and a nurses' home located along Forest Avenue within the southwest quadrant of the hospital grounds.[98] (See Figure III.40.) New stables and storage sheds were constructed at the northwest corner of the truncated property.[99] The relocation of existing buildings and construction of new facilities required "a great deal of grading."[100] Following grading efforts at the new reception building and nurses' home, shrubs were planted around the buildings, screening them from the road frontage.[101]

Figure III.41. **View looking north toward the central Administration Building.** In 1930, a parking lot was constructed south of the building, realigning the curved entry drive. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-Admin, early 1960s18.jpg)

Improvements to site circulation were also undertaken. Around 1930, an access drive around the east wing of the male ward buildings was completed, providing needed access to fire hydrants.[102] An additional concrete drive was constructed at the new female dining hall and kitchen. Numerous sidewalks were also laid out and existing walks repaired.[103] The Board made several requests for further improvements, including the construction of walks and cement drives leading to the new reception building "similar in construction to the new road around the east end of the Main Building" and the installation of a wire fence to enclose the north edge of the hospital property. The wire fence was considered "essential for the proper protection of the hospital" as it would maintain a clear boundary between the hospital grounds and the new city-owned land to the north.[104] Around this same time, new concrete approaches were laid at all the entrances on Forest Avenue, and entranceways were widened to accommodate automobiles instead of horse-drawn vehicles. It was noted that the "two entrances on Rees Street should be paved and widened" as well.[105]

From 1929 through 1930, prolific tree plantings were undertaken. Initially, a number of large trees were transplanted to the site and old poplar and oak trees were removed and used for lumber. Lawns were graded and seeded as necessary.[106] Within the year, 5,000 small red pine trees and Norway spruce were donated by the Conservation Commission and planted throughout the southern half of the hospital landscape. It was anticipated that the trees would eventually be moved to other locations.[107] It is unknown to what extent this was carried out.

Further alterations to the entry landscape occurred in 1930 with the construction of a parking lot measuring approximately 500 feet in length directly south of the Administration Building. The parking lot required the removal of lawn space and trees, changing the entry experience and views from Forest Avenue. (See Figure III.41.) The curved entry drive from Forest Avenue was also realigned and the iron fencing that extended from the Administration Building to the entry drive was removed. Other projects undertaken at this time included repainting 279 lawn benches, repairing drives, and removing and resetting 600 feet of iron fence at the rear of the hospital property.[108]

Although the northern hospital farmlands had been conveyed to the city in 1929, a number of hospital facilities remained in place, but were not able to be used by the Buffalo State Hospital. The hospital made several requests that "the city should undertake to move these buildings onto hospital property or reconstruct others there to replace them." Furthermore, requests continued for a "fence at the rear of the hospital separating it from the city property."[109] Perhaps in response to the request for a division between the state and city owned lands, in 1933, the Highway Department began construction of Rockwell Road from Elmwood Avenue to Rees Street "just north of the hospital line." With the construction of the new street, the Board "again [urged] that the hospital buildings now on city property be moved to hospital property by the city of Buffalo" and a northern perimeter fence be built.[110] Though the City made no efforts to relocate the former hospital buildings, the requested wire fence was installed along the northern property edge in 1936.[111]

By 1934, the City had not yet moved to relocate hospital buildings located on their northern lands. The Board of Visitors (formerly known as the Board of Managers) requested again that if the hospital buildings could not be moved to hospital grounds, "a shop building, greenhouse and storeroom, all

modern in type, should be constructed to replace them."[112] The Board repeated this request through 1941; however, by this time the buildings had deteriorated and relocation was no longer possible. It seems that the City did not construct new facilities within the hospital grounds.[113]

Modest improvements to the grounds continued through the 1930s. In 1934, the sunken carriage drives were widened to 20 feet and parallel walks constructed. Additional minor improvements to other walks were also undertaken.[114] The following year, a stone vegetable storage room was constructed adjoining the original hospital kitchen.[115] Curbs were constructed on the road that extended around the west end of the main building complex and new walks were built that connected staff housing with the street frontage and with the Administration Building.[116] In 1936, concrete drives were laid to the west of the men's kitchen and curbs constructed throughout the site.[117] Additional curbs were constructed the following year. Curbs measuring six-inches across were laid out along the entry drives from Forest Avenue leading to the Administration Building.[118] As new facilities were added, walks were laid out to provide direct routes to the central Administration Building.[119] In 1939, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) began to undertake improvement projects at the Buffalo State Hospital, including installing lights along drives and constructing storm water drains.[120]

Few new buildings and structures were added during the late 1930s. In 1938, a residence was relocated from Rees Street to the southwest corner of the site and remodeled for staff housing.[121] Around this same time, approximately 1,500 feet of iron fencing at the eastern property edge along Elmwood Avenue was reset and repainted.[122] The following year, recreational facilities for patients were improved. Three existing tennis courts were resurfaced, and two new courts were constructed.[123] Access was improved to existing buildings when a new walk was laid out around the west wing of female wards and a concrete drive was constructed from the main building complex to the nurses' home to the southwest.[124]

In the years leading up to World War II, new construction was limited. The only considerable improvements in 1940 addressed site vegetation with the removal of overcrowded trees and grading and seeding of lawn areas.[125] The following year, a modest structure was erected to house two kilns to fire and glaze pottery that patients crafted from clay obtained from the soil on hospital grounds.[126] In 1942, the decision was made to suspend requests for new construction "for the duration of the war," although the Board suggested expanding the hospital to reduce overcrowding. A storehouse and shop building, and a "contagious building" were advocated for as favorable post-war projects.[127] WPA projects were discontinued "due to lack of men to complete the work."[128]

Nearing the end of World War II in 1945, plans progressed to construct a storehouse, shop building, laundry and powerplant during postwar construction efforts. The buildings were to be located on about six acres of land which was part of the 90 acres conveyed to the City in 1929. An agreement formed for the City to deed an unused portion of approximately 40 acres back to the State. However, the Buffalo State Hospital was only to use the proposed six acres for hospital facilities and the remaining land would be available for expansion of the State Teachers College. Locating the new maintenance buildings on the six acres and removing the existing buildings provided space for the development of recreational areas for patients."[129] New sidewalks and lawn furniture were also constructed during the postwar improvement period.[130]

Figure III.42. **Patient recreation following World War II remained focused on active engagement in the landscape.** Carnivals and picnics were held on the open turf. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA3-outdoor activity08.jpg)

Figure III.43. **View of ball field south of men's wards, mid 20th century.** Image courtesy Francis Kowsky. (R-BRO-FrancisKowsky-BallfieldsviewSouth-nd.jpg)

Patient activities following World War II continued to focus on the hospital landscape. (See Figures III.42 and III.43). The sports facilities, such as the baseball field and tennis courts provided opportunities for active recreation.[131] These patient recreation facilities were located primarily south of the building complex. Carnivals and weekly picnics were held and the vegetables produced from the limited hospital gardens provided food for patients and staff.[132] Treatment of female patients in particular focused on combining crafts with recreation: female patients planted seeds and transplanted bulbs and seedlings in the greenhouse, arranged flowers to decorate the wards, and dug up clay from the hospital grounds to craft pottery.[133] The small hospital farm continued to produce modest amounts of eggs, poultry, and hay, until by 1949, no acreage at the Buffalo State Hospital was under cultivation.[134]

At the close of the 1940s, the Buffalo State Hospital landscape had been further altered, largely as a result of the truncation of the site in 1929. About half of the hospital grounds were conveyed to the City of Buffalo for inclusion in the Buffalo State Teachers College. The farmlands that once contributed to the pastoral setting of the hospital were developed for the college campus. With less than 100 acres available for the hospital grounds, space was limited. The hospital garden gradually declined until all cultivation ceased. Although the amount of land available for the hospital had decreased, the number of patients remained high, requiring additional staff. New staff residences were placed primarily along the Forest Avenue frontage with a few buildings at Rees Street. New drives and walks were constructed in similar style to the existing circulation to provide access to new facilities via curvilinear, shaded strolling paths bordered by mown turf and tree and shrub massings.

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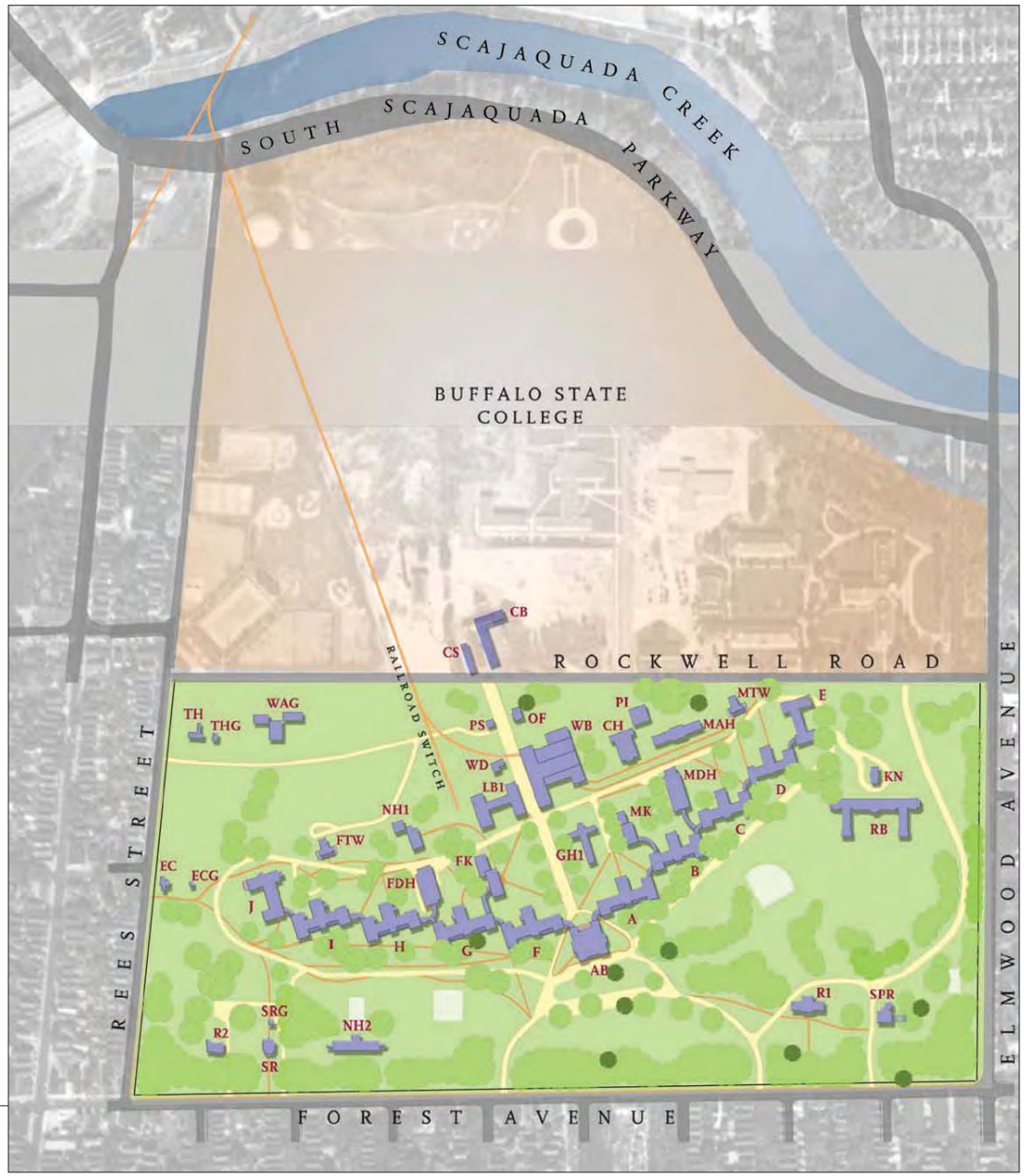


Circa 1949 Period Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

G. Circa 1949 Landscape Units

By the end of the 1940s, alterations to the as-built, circa 1926-1927 historic campus had begun, primarily through the loss of the northern farmlands. In spite of this shift from open, sprawling lands to a more contained hospital grounds, much of the southern lands retained the park-like therapeutic character. Review of the six landscape units, highlights both continuity and change in the landscape that occurred between 1927 and 1949. The six landscape units for the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape are outlined on the *Circa 1949 Landscape Units Diagram.* The units are as follows:

Landscape Unit 1: Elmwood & Forest Avenues Park Landscape- encompasses the southeast corner of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum. The strong, park-like character remained evident in this area. Following the removal of the Elmwood Complex to the north, additional support facilities were constructed, with curving drives providing access to the new patient reception building. Pedestrian walkways and open turf with massings of trees and shrubs continued to convey the park-like character and provide important outdoor space for patients.

Landscape Unit 2: Complex Entrance & Main Building Landscape- encompasses much of the central core of the asylum landscape. Limited changes occurred within the central space during this period, leaving the landscape character intact. The sprawling Richardson building complex extended across the landscape, with the towers of the Administration Building remaining a dramatic focal point framed by vegetation.

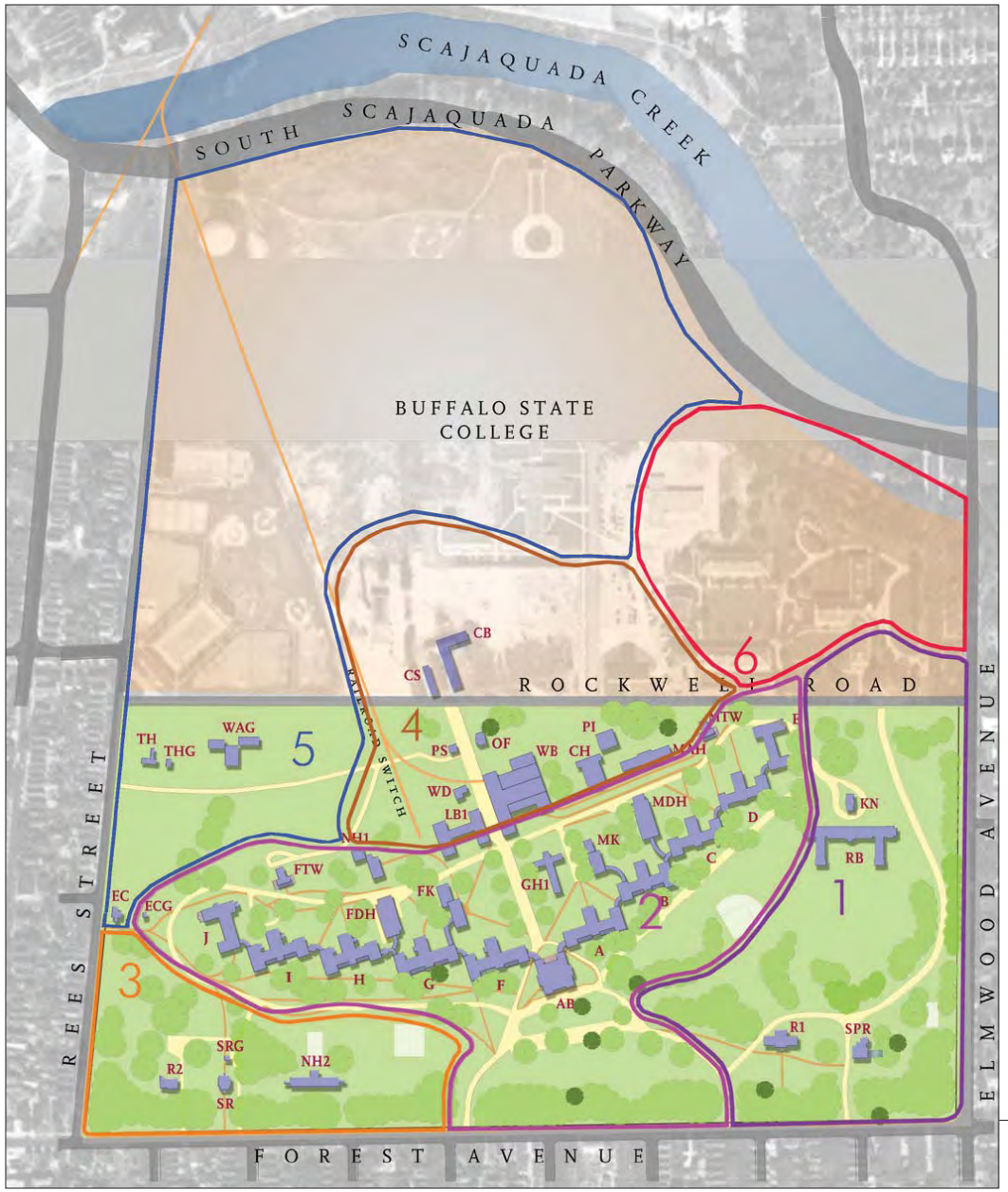
Landscape Unit 3: Rees Street & Forest Avenue Park Landscape- located at the southwest corner of the site, at the intersection of Forest Avenue and Rees Street. This area continued to present a strong park-like character with prolific tree and shrub plantings enhancing the historic tree groves. New support structures and recreation facilities were constructed in this area, placed over the mown turf ground plane. These include the nurses' home, staff residence, and tennis courts.

Landscape Unit 4: Service Area- located north of the main building complex. Many of the earlier structures were removed with the conveyance of land in 1926, primarily farm buildings and fence enclosures. The axial access drive was truncated and intersected by Rockwell Road, which divided the area.

Landscape Unit 5: Farmland- defines much of the western site boundary on Rees Street and extends north to the Scajaquada Parkway. This unit has undergone considerable alterations following the land transfer to the City. The open agricultural fields were densely developed for a college campus, impacting the character and setting of the hospital.

Landscape Unit 6: Elmwood Complex Landscape- located along Elmwood Avenue, at the east edge of the asylum grounds and extending north to the Scajaquada Parkway. With the land transfer to the City in 1927, the Elmwood Complex and its associated landscape was demolished and replaced with facilities for the Buffalo State Teachers College.

Review of the Circa 1949 Landscape Units indicate that substantial alterations occurred in the northern half of the hospital grounds, impacting the overall landscape character. The southern lands, including Landscape Units 1, 2, and 3, however, continued to convey a park-like character providing important patient recreation space. The sprawling Richardson building and its soaring towers remain prominent in the landscape. Curving drives and prolific tree and shrub massings continue to frame dramatic, shifting views of the central building complex.



Circa 1949 Landscape Units Diagram

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

H. Landscape Post World War II & Deinstitutionalization: 1950-1974

In 1950, improvements and new construction at the Buffalo State Hospital began with the construction of a medical-surgical building that was considerably larger in scale than other hospital buildings. (See Figure III.44.) The new five-story building was constructed in the open turf near the southeast corner of the site. Prior to construction, this area conveyed a strong park-like character with tree and shrub massings and a curving access drive. The placement of the new building required the removal of the patients' baseball field, decreasing opportunities for recreational activities. It also necessitated the second realignment of the original drive designed by Olmsted and Vaux that once curved from the main entrance drive at Forest Avenue north and east to the rear support cluster and later to the Elmwood Complex. A staff residence was also removed. Access drives and parking lots were constructed following the completion of the new building.[136] (See Figure III.45.)

Construction of a new powerplant began in 1950, at the same time as the medical-surgical building.[137] The powerplant was constructed north of Rockwell Road within the earlier agreed-upon six acres; it provided steam and hot water for both Buffalo State Hospital and Buffalo State Teachers College.[138] Following the completion of the powerplant, an access drive was constructed that connected with Rockwell Road.[139] The Board of Visitors continued to request that a new storehouse, shop building and laundry also be constructed in the northern six acres.[140] Six years later, in 1956, construction of the storehouse and laundry building began.[141]

Figure III.44. **Oblique aerial of the medical-surgical building under construction, circa 1950.** The new patient facility was constructed over much of the open space available for patient recreation. Image courtesy Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society. (R-BRO-BHS-6a.jpg)

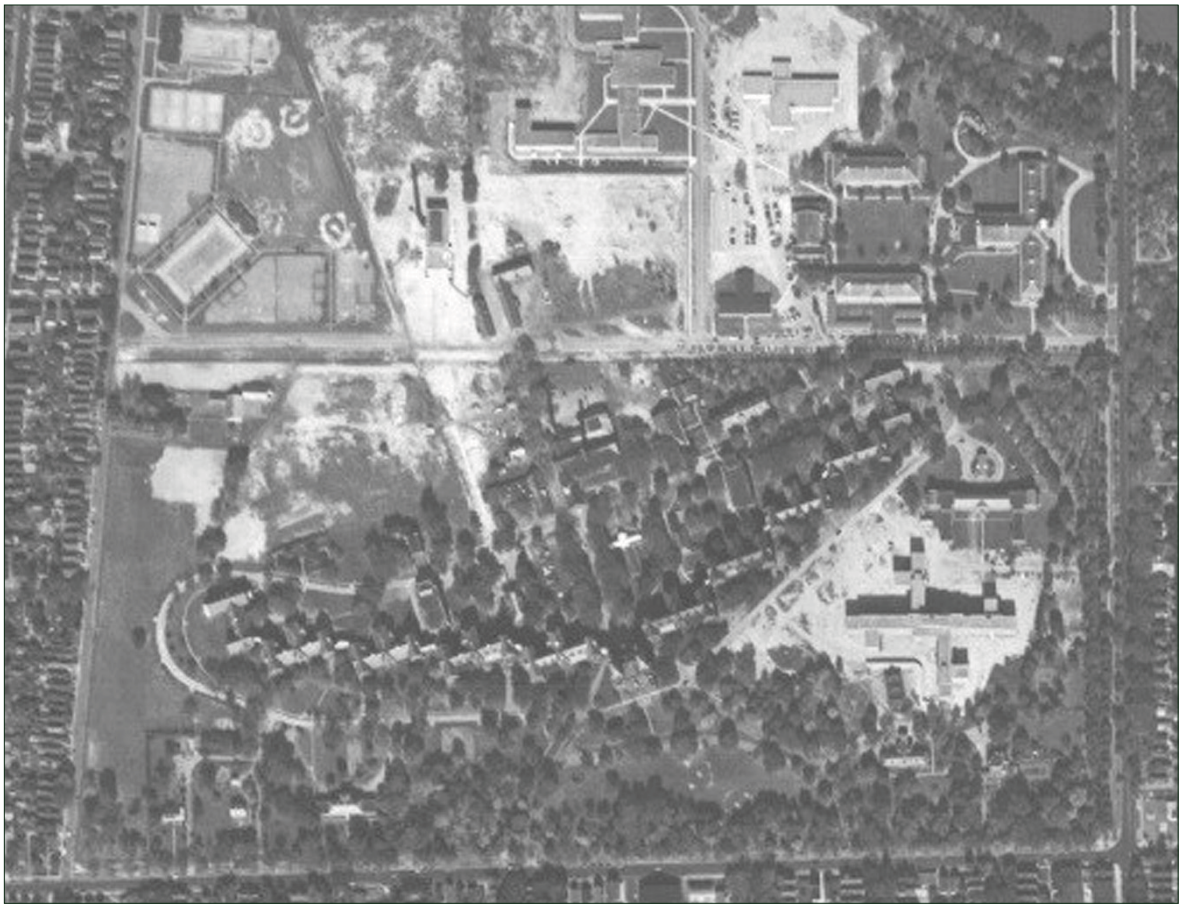


Figure III.45. **Aerial of the Buffalo State Hospital, 1951. Substantial landscape alterations were required with the medical-surgical building. Im**age courtesy Erie County Public Works. (R-BRO-EPW-Aerial-1951-crop.jpg)

Figure III.46. **View of one of five staff cottages constructed along Forest Avenue.** Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-building 59-staff housing02.jpg)

Site-wide changes to existing drives were undertaken in the early 1950s. The drive that encircled the main building complex and provided emergency access to fire hydrants was paved with concrete.[142] Within the next year, approaches to all buildings were "well-paved roads" and those leading to patient buildings were paved with concrete.[143] The railroad spur was also repaired at this time.[144]

Construction of new buildings continued in 1952 when five new staff cottages were erected in the southwest quadrant facing Forest Avenue.[145] The cottages were aligned with the existing staff housing, creating a distinct frontage along the public street and obscuring views into the patient areas. (See Figure III.46.) By 1955, construction again shifted to housing additional patients and planning was underway for a "new large patient building."[146] Initial plans called for a 940-bed patient building and a 150-bed addition to the reception building. However, these plans were altered to a 520-bed patient building.[147] The considerable reduction in beds may have resulted from growing concern about the limited space available for patient recreation. By 1959, the number of patients with "grounds privileges" had increased to about 800.[148] However, with the construction of the medical-surgical building in 1950, the majority of the open space dedicated to patient recreation was lost. Continued construction of new staff residences and patient facilities further limited the open, park-like setting.

In 1963, the new, large patient building was constructed to the west of the medical-surgical building, eliminating the limited recreational space that remained. The new facility, named the Strozzi Building, further altered site circulation and vegetation with the construction of asphalt parking lots and widened access drives. (See Figure III.47) This included

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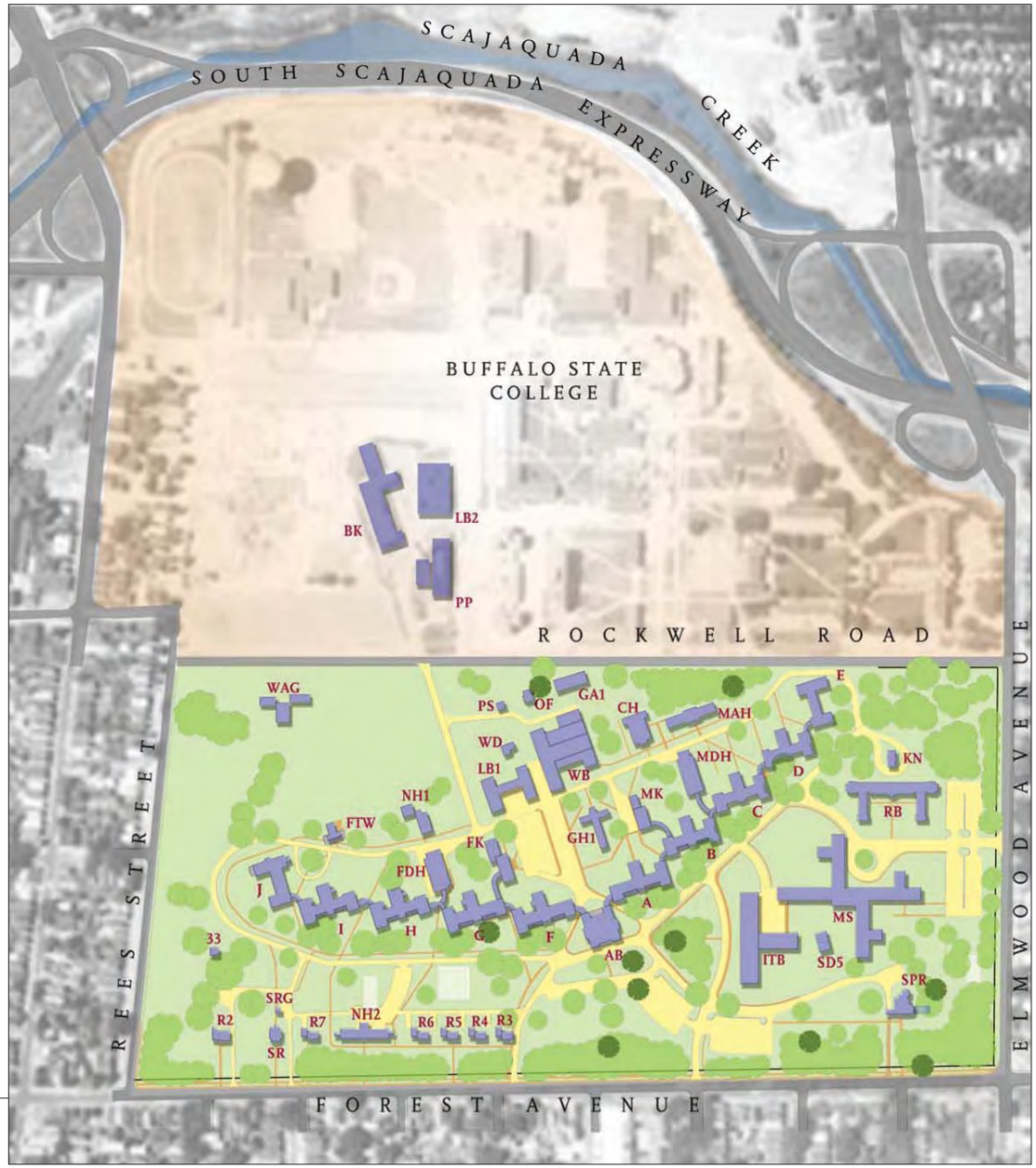

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Circa 1968 Period Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

Figure III.47. **View of the Richardson building complex and the Strozzi Building.** Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-admin & strozzi.jpg)

the realignment of the eastern half of the original entry drive from Forest Avenue. Here a large parking lot was constructed to either side of the drive, eliminating the carefully framed views of the Administration Building and the formerly green foreground.

In 1969, another large building was planned to accommodate an adolescent rehabilitation facility. The new building was sited north of the medical-surgical and Strozzi buildings and west of the reception building. In order to construct the building, the three easternmost male ward buildings were demolished.[149] Soon after the rehabilitation building was completed, the Buffalo State Hospital began moving patients from the Richardson Complex into the newer facilities. By 1974, the seven remaining patient wards of the Richardson buildings were no longer in use. That same year the Buffalo State Hospital changed its name to the Buffalo Psychiatric Center.[150]

In 1973, the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape was officially recognized as historically significant as it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register documentation identified the site as being significant for both its architecture and landscape architecture, and for its association with Richardson, Olmsted and Vaux. The National Register-listed boundary encompasses the area from the eastern half of the entry drive at Forest Avenue, extending north to Rockwell Road and west to Rees Street.

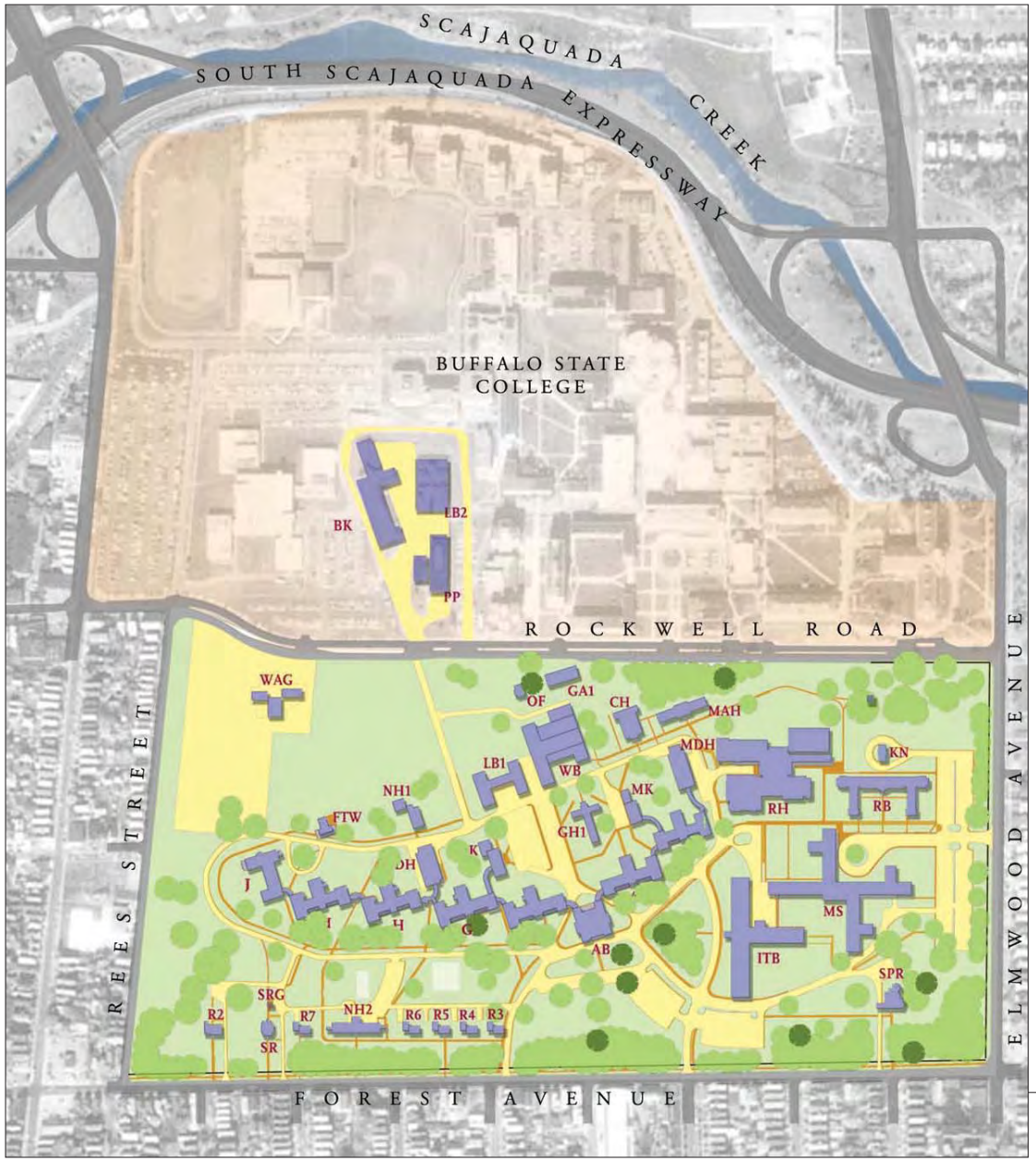
The close of this period marks substantial loss of the park-style landscape character of the Buffalo Psychiatric Center as originally designed by Olmsted and Vaux. Construction in the 1950s and 1960s altered the eastern half of the grounds. When first designed and laid out, the hospital grounds in this area conveyed a strong park-like setting. Existing trees were retained and augmented with additional plantings. However, large-scale construction efforts during the 1950s and 1960s developed this area as a more modern mental health facility, removing the therapeutic landscape that was once an integral aspect of patient care. Construction of the adolescent rehabilitation facility included demolition of three of the Richardson-designed patient ward buildings, altering the visual impact of the building complex within the broader landscape. Large asphalt parking lots were constructed across much of the southern grounds, replacing the mown turf areas

and plant massings. (See Figure III.48.) Additional parking was constructed surrounding the circa 1928 hospital wagon shed, at the northwest corner of the site, south of Rockwell Road.

In order to provide convenient access to the new facilities constructed during this period, new roadways and parking lots were laid out. A number of older drives and pedestrian paths were either altered or removed. Site vegetation was also altered in response to the new circulation features and the dense screening plantings at Forest Avenue were removed. This considerably altered the character of the landscape, particularly of the approach to the historic Administration Building.

In contrast to construction that occurred during earlier periods, the construction of the 1950s and 1960s did not emphasis the creation of settings for the new buildings that blended with the overall character of the 19th century therapeutic hospital grounds. Instead, construction focused on maximizing the amount of space utilized for housing patients. Overall, the Buffalo Psychiatric Center landscape became more built-up with fewer open spaces available for patient recreation, as shown on the *Circa 1974 Period Plan*. The northern agricultural area was also developed as an education institution, thus altering the surrounding context of the hospital to the north. Individual residences used for staff housing defined frontage along Forest Avenue and the cluster of large-scale patient care facilities encompassed much of the eastern half of the site.

Figure III.48. **View of the Strozzi Building.** The patient facilities constructed during this period decreased the open space available for patient recreation. Image Courtesy Buffalo Psychiatric Center. (R-BRO-GCA1-Strozzi c196421.jpg)



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N

Circa 1974 Period Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

I. Landscape Reduced Use, Additions & Reuse: 1975-2008

By 1975, many new facilities had been added to the grounds of the Buffalo Psychiatric Center. Likely due to limited funds, few additional large-scale projects have been undertaken in the past 30 years. Additionally, regular care and maintenance of the hospital landscape has declined partially as a result of the Supreme Court decision in *Souder v. Brennan* of 1973, which ended the common practice of using mentally ill patients as a source of unpaid labor.[151] For nearly a century, since its inception in the 1870s, patients at the Buffalo Psychiatric Center were employed in the general care of the landscape; however, during the mid 20th century maintenance decreased and many of the prolific plantings throughout the hospital landscape declined. Emphasis during these years was placed on strategic planning efforts with few large-scale grounds improvement projects.

Use of the original Richardson building complex during the latter half of the 20th century was minimal, though much effort focused on investigating potential reuse of the main building complex and the associated landscape. Studies began in 1975 when a preliminary survey was undertaken. It investigated the interior and exterior conditions of the building complex. Through the remainder of the 1970s, several additional studies were completed exploring the condition of the building complex and recommended that preservation efforts be initiated. While the feasibility of adaptive reuse of the hospital campus continued to be studied, the historic significance of the site was again recognized in 1978 when the site was approved for local landmark designation.

Study of the historic building and landscape continued through the 1980s. In 1986, an environmental assessment form was completed that addressed four unused, historic buildings - the greenhouse, chapel and amusement hall, nurses' home, and female kitchen. The study urged the Office of Mental Health and the New York State Facility Development Corporation, the two managing agencies, to retain the historic buildings whenever possible. Ultimately, the agencies' goal was to "make reasonable repairs and provide minimal maintenance until such a time as a use can be found."[152] The report further specified that if required repairs were found to be extensive, demolition was recommended. The specific recommendations of the report stated that the chapel and amusement hall and the nurses' home should both be repaired for future use; the greenhouse foundation should be retained; and the female kitchen should be demolished. These actions were partially carried out. The glass structure of the greenhouse was removed, and the foundation left in place. The chapel and amusement hall was demolished sometime after 1992. It is likely that preservation efforts were not undertaken and thus the building deteriorated beyond repair. The female kitchen remains in the landscape today. The nurses' home was also left intact, however a fire in 2005 destroyed the historic building.[153]

Through the remainder of the 1980s, several studies were performed that investigated the rehabilitation and reuse of the historic hospital buildings. In 1988, additional facilities were constructed for the Buffalo Psychiatric Center. A 24-bed

Figure III.49. **View of contemporary brick addition on one of the male ward buildings to house offices for the Buffalo Psychiatric Center.** Following the relocation of the offices, a chain-link fence was installed around the Richardson building complex. Image courtesy HL. (R-BRO-2008-04-16_0173.jpg)

residence, named the Olmsted Residence, was constructed at the southwest corner of the site, fronting on Rees Street. Construction of the building required removal of some historic trees. The removal of trees and the position of the new building reduced the overall park-like character of this area.

While alterations continued to be made to the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape, national recognition of the historic significance of the site grew. In June 1986, the Buffalo State Hospital was listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), the highest designation a historic site can receive.[154] The Statement of Significance in the NHL nomination specifies "begun in 1872, [the Buffalo State Hospital] is an important transitional building in the developing style of H. H. Richardson. It is the first major work on which he collaborated with Frederick Law Olmsted and his partner, Calvert Vaux, who sited and landscaped the property."[155]

Reports that investigated the feasibility of stabilizing the historic buildings were completed in the late 1980s. Renovation work was undertaken to convert a portion of one of the abandoned wards into office space for the Office of Mental Health. In spite of this partial reuse of the original building, the numerous studies completed did not provide a comprehensive vision for the reuse of the overall Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. In 1992, the Office of Mental Health hired Larsen Engineers to perform a survey of the hospital landscape. It is unclear if this was completed in preparation of anticipated site work. Two years after the survey was completed, the Office of Mental Health completely vacated the ward building and a chain-link fence was installed around the original Richardson building complex to restrict access. (See Figure III.49). This chainlink fence remains today as a temporary landscape feature, not included on the Circa 2008 Period Plan.

The Office of Mental Health continued to make changes to the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. In 1999, three buildings north of Rockwell Road, the storehouse, laundry, and powerplant constructed in the 1950s, were transferred to Buffalo State College.[156] Other changes made to the landscape during this period include the demolition of the 1950 medical-surgical building. The removal of this building in circa 2000 provided open lawn space, partially recapturing the park-like patient recreation space that was lost when the building was erected. (See Figure III.50). A number of other buildings were also constructed, including a large addition on the southeast side of the Strozzi building, and three small support buildings, located along the Forest Avenue and Elmwood Avenue frontages.

Changes in vegetation also occurred during this time. While most of the vegetative layers remained in the late 1970s and early 1980s, much of the tree and shrub layers were lost due to decreased maintenance, natural life cycles, construction activities, and winter storm damage. Through gradual decline, numerous trees and shrubs were eventually removed. The once robust plant masses that created a scenic, park-like setting and framed views through the landscape are no longer evident. (See Figures III.51, III.52, III.53, and III.54).

By the late 1990s, the Office of Mental Health and the Buffalo Psychiatric Center faced increasing pressure to sell hospital grounds for development by outside parties, such as the neighboring Buffalo State College who desired to expand the campus. The northeast corner of the hospital landscape, at the intersection of Elmwood Avenue and Rockwell Road was of particular interest, and the college eventually gained ownership of this highly visible parcel.[157] The Burchfield Penney Art Center is currently under construction on the site.

In spite of development pressure, the Office Mental Health and the State of New York continued to value the historic significance of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. The study of feasible reuse of the site continued and in 2006, then Governor of New York State, George Pataki, appointed a board to the newly formed Richardson Center Corporation (RCC). The not-for-profit organization's mission is to rehabilitate the hospital campus to create a mixed-use civic campus. Additionally, the RCC

> envisions the rehabilitation of the...Richardson Complex, comprised of the H. H. Richardson-designed buildings and Frederick Law Olmsted-designed grounds, to be the crowning jewel of a mixed-use, multi-purpose civic campus of public and private activities... [striving to] combine contemporary ideas with 19th century inheritance, to create to the highest standards a nationally significant, 21st century, economically self-sustaining and environmentally sound Richardson Complex as a place for architectural, educational, cultural, and recreational activities for the benefit of the residents of and visitors to the Richardson Community, the Museum District, the Elmwood Village, and the entire Buffalo Niagara Region.[158]

The directed focus of the RCC marks a shift in the years of studies that have explored reuse at the site. While the primary focus of previous studies has been rehabilitation and reuse of individual buildings, the RCC understands the importance of creating a vision for the landscape as a whole, aiming to rehabilitate the site into a multi-layered, functional property that contributes to the vibrancy of Buffalo while respecting and revealing its unique place in history.

Figure III.50. **View of area once occupied by the medical-surgical building.** Removal of the building regained open space in the hospital landscape. Image courtesy HL. (R-BRO-2008-04-17_0096.jpg)

Figure III.51. **View of sunken carriage drive, June 1979.** Image courtesy HL. (R-BRO-POD-CarriageDrive-1979.jpg)

Figure III.52. **View of a ward, June 1979.** Image courtesy HL. (R-BRO-POD-PatientWard-Veg-1979.jpg)

Figure III.53. **View of Administration Building and male ward building, June 1979.** Image courtesy HL. (R-BRO-POD-Towers-Drive-Veg-1979.jpg)

Figure III.54. **Contemporary view identical to Figure III.52, April 2008.** Image courtesy HL. (R-BRO-20080417_1551.jpg)

During this last historical period, the core hospital landscape was vacated, and use of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape as a mental health facility decreased. Physical changes have occurred throughout the site, including the removal and addition of buildings and the extensive removal of plant materials. These changes have altered the spatial and visual organization of the site, impacting the historic landscape character. A great deal of attention was given to the reuse of the site, with particular emphasis on the original Richardson Buildings.

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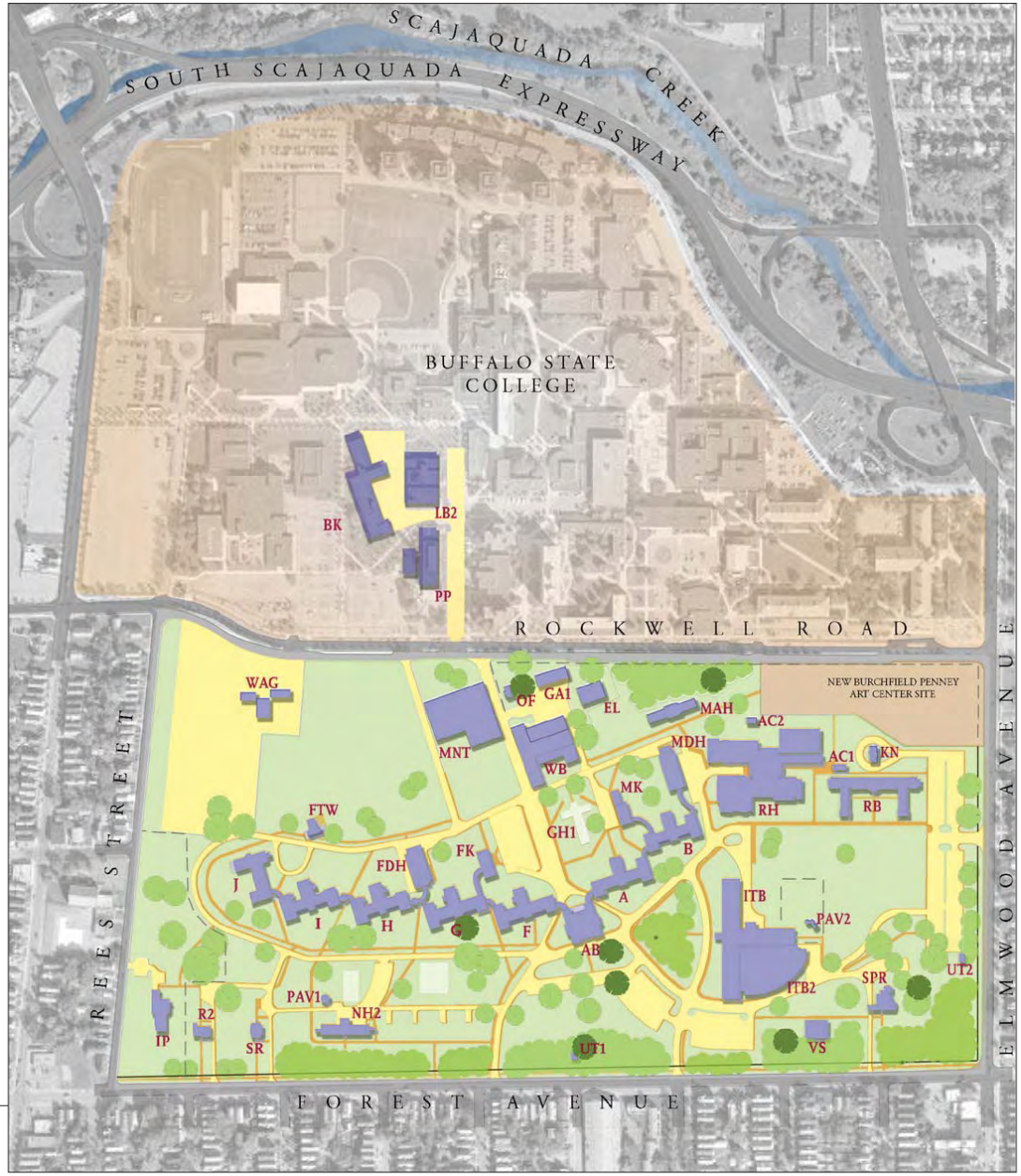

N

Circa 2008 Period Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

J. Landscape History Conclusion

Figure III.55. **Circa mid-1990s oblique aerial of the Richardson Olmsted Complex.** The original building complex is sited near the center of the remaining hospital grounds and the eastern portion of the landscape has been substantially developed since the end of the historic period in 1927. New patient facilities have decreased the open, recreation space, which was integral to the character and function of the therapeutic landscape. The entire northern area, which was historically open farmlands, has been extensively developed for the Buffalo State College. Note the reception building visible in this image has since been demolished. Image reproduced courtesy Urban Land Institute Briefing Book. (R-BRO-ULIReport-2007-pg25.jpg)

The origins of the Buffalo State Hospital, formerly known as the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, date from the 1860s, when a need arose for the State of New York to provide mental health facilities in Western New York. The design of the site was created through a collaboration between H. H. Richardson, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, each of whom is a significant figure in the history of American architecture and landscape architecture. Later development of the original landscape plan was carried out by Olmsted after the dissolution of his partnership with Vaux. The design of the hospital grounds evoked a park-like setting that played an important role in the treatment of mental illness. The creation of "therapeutic landscapes" provided pleasant pastoral settings in which patients could rest and stroll and farmland on which they could work. These activities were thought to ease the minds of troubled patients.

The asylum landscape and its character-defining features played a vital role in patient care. Patients were actively encouraged to stroll about the grounds, use recreational facilities, and work outdoors in the agricultural fields and greenhouses. The grounds continually evolved but retained much of the original Olmsted-Vaux design through the end of the 1940s, particularly along the southern property edge.

In 1950, patient care shifted from active engagement with the landscape to medical and pharmaceutical treatments. Farmland was lost to Buffalo State College in the late 1920s. New structures were built in the landscape, decreasing the open space and fragmenting the historic, park-like landscape

character. Three of the men's wards were demolished to make room for new facilities, thus impacting the spatial organization of the historic building complex and of the broader landscape. (See Figure III.55.)

As the historic buildings of the Richardson Olmsted Complex were vacated, landscape maintenance also decreased, resulting in the further decline and removal of vegetation. Potential reuse of the site and its buildings was studied throughout the 1980s and 1990s. In recent years, the formation of the Richardson Center Corporation has focused on the rehabilitation of not only the original Richardson buildings, but also of the entire Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. This type of comprehensive planning is integral to the future of the historic landscape. A clear vision for the desired landscape character and use is required to serve as a guide so that the hospital grounds can better contribute to the quality of cultural resources in Buffalo.

CHAPTER III: ENDNOTES

[1] Patricia M. O'Donnell, *Survey of Buffalo's Olmsted Parks for National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1979*; Carla Yanni, T*he Architecture of Madness: Insane Asylums in the United States*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007: 129.

[2] Letter, William Dorsheimer to Frederick Law Olmsted, 12 August 1868, as cited in *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted Volume VI*, *The Years of Olmsted, Vaux & Co., 1865–1874*, David Schuyler and Jane Turner Censer, eds. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1992: 268.

[3] Article, Buffalo Courier News, 26 November 1869, as cited in *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted Volume VI, The Years of Olmsted, Vaux & Co., 1865–1874*, David Schuyler and Jane Turner Censer, eds. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1992: 268.

[4] David Schuyler and Jane Turner Censer, eds., *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted Volume VI, The Years of Olmsted, Vaux & Co., 1865–1874*, Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1992: 391.

[5] "Proceedings in Connection with the Ceremony of Laying the Corner Stone of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane in the City of Buffalo," September 18, 1872, Buffalo: White & Brayley, 1872: 20.

[6] "State Provisions for the Insane, Buffalo State Asylum – Its History and Description," *American Journal of Insanity*, vol. 29, no. 1, July 1872: 4.

[7] *First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, January 1872,* Buffalo: White & Brayley, 1872: 5-6.

[8] It should be noted that while several sources describe the site as encompassing 203 acres, the Annual Reports from 1897 on state the site is only 183 acres. No land transfers took place during this early period, thus it remains unclear if the original asylum grounds totaled 203 or 183 acres.

[9] Henry M. Hurd, *The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada, Volume 3*, Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1916: 180-181.

[10] *Forty-Third Annual Report of the Buffalo State Hospital to the State Hospital Commission*, Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1914: 16.

[11] *First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, January 1872*, Buffalo: White & Brayley, 1872: 21.

[12] *Forty-Third Annual Report of the Buffalo State Hospital to the State Hospital Commission*, Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1914: 16.
[13] *Forty-Third Annual Report of the Buffalo State Hospital to the State Hospital Commission*, Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1914: 16.
[14] David Schuyler and Jane Turner Censer, eds., *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted Volume VI, The Years of Olmsted, Vaux & Co., 1865–1874*, Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1992: 452-455.
[15] Marsden Davey, "Engineer's Report to the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane," *First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, January 1872*, Buffalo: White & Brayley, 1872: 19-26.
[16] Marsden Davey, "Engineer's Report to the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane," *First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, January 1872*, Buffalo: White & Brayley, 1872: 19-26.
[17] *Third Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, January 1874,* Buffalo: White & Brayley, 1874: 5-6; *Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, January 1875*, Buffalo: White & Brayley, 1875: 5-6.
[18] *Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, January 1877*, Buffalo: The Courier Company Printers, 1877: 11-21.
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A. Landscape Existing Conditions Overview

The land on which the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape was established was chosen as the site of the state mental hospital because of its naturally scenic character, availability of land, its proximity to the city, and the opportunity it afforded for the creation of a therapeutic landscape. Spatially, the landscape is organized with the main complex of buildings set on a diagonal axis and additional buildings clustered to the east and north. Views into the landscape from the surrounding streets call attention to the soaring towers of the central Administration Building. Asphalt parking lots and open turf interspersed with trees define the foreground to the historic buildings. (See Figure IV.1). Visual relationships through the landscape are further defined by the generally flat ground plane. While historically massings of trees and shrubs framed scenic vistas, today, the landscape is more open. Because of the natural qualities of the site, which was once traversed by a series of ravines leading to the Scajaquada Creek, the ground plane has several areas of saturation. Traces can still be seen of the scenic, park-like character of the former asylum landscape.

Figure IV.1. **View looking toward the south façade of the visually dominant main complex of asylum buildings.** The entrance landscape is defined largely by asphalt parking lots and open lawn interspersed with trees. Image courtesy of HL. (R-BRO_20080416_1357.jpg)

Today, the complex remains characterized as an institutional landscape with remnant traces of the original Olmsted and Vaux plan. The existing landscape is fragmented with clusters of recent development that generally occur within areas defined by the six landscape units. In particular, clusters are located to the east and north of the main complex with additional structures at the southwest corner. The areas to the northwest and directly south of the main complex, at the

Figure IV.2. **View looking north toward the service area and former farmlands.** Much of this area was once open with minimal landscape features, but has been developed as part of Buffalo State College. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO_20080417_1434.jpg)

Figure IV.3. **View looking toward the main building complex with remnant curvilinear drives.** Much of this area has changed with alterations in circulation routes and loss of vegetation. Courtesy HL. (R-BRO_20080416_1363.jpg)

main site entrance, remain relatively open. The agricultural fields no longer exist. Former open fields north of Rockwell Road have been transformed into the campus of Buffalo State College. (See Figure IV.2). Expansive surface parking has become a prominent landscape feature throughout the site.

Today the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape lacks architectural and spatial cohesion. Construction and additions in the landscape that have occurred during the latter half of the 20th century do not evoke the distinct character created by the original Buffalo State Insane Asylum landscape. However, remnant landscape features remain visually dominant today, particularly the main complex of buildings and segments of curving drives. (See Figure IV.3).

Existing Conditions & Character Organization

The existing condition and character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape at the Buffalo Asylum are presented according to landscape units with an overview of the prominent character-defining features found in each unit. The features that define the landscape character are:

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

The narrative and accompanying plan and images serve to identify, delineate and describe the existing character and

features of the landscape with accompanying diagrams and images for graphic reference. The supporting graphics record the existing Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape as studied and photographed during field visits. The base drawing for the diagrams was obtained from a survey completed by Larsen Engineers for the Buffalo Psychiatric Center in 1992. Using the plan and recent aerial photography, Heritage Landscapes mapped, assessed, and recorded the overall conditions of the hospital landscape through a series of detailed field notes and digital photographs. Field notes combined with historic mapping and aerial photographs all served as data for the creation of the AutoCAD mapping included in this chapter.

Existing Conditions & Character Methodology

Careful field work sessions observed all aspects of the existing character and condition of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. Field work included land still owned by the Office of Mental Health as well as property under the control of the Richardson Center Corporation. Focus was placed on detailed tree and built element inventories and assessments of existing trees and built elements in the former asylum landscape. The overall goal was to gain a thorough understanding of existing landscape character and details. This understanding not only forms the basis of the condition assessment, but it serves to place the extant landscape features within the context of the general evolution of the cultural landscape.

The Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape tree assessment quantifies and tallies the conditions of all the existing trees within the landscape and along the street fronts lining the complex. Understanding the composition and condition of the existing trees in the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape 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. Detailed charts organizing the tree and shrub inventory results are presented in Appendix C.

The built elements assessment is important for understanding the existing condition of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. Additionally, it helps determine the level of repair or maintenance that is currently needed. Built elements, including walks, steps, drives and parking areas, curbs, walls and fences, were identified and coded according to the feature type, material, and condition level, noting the repair or maintenance required.

The tree and built elements inventories are important for future planning efforts for the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. They provide a detailed understanding of the existing conditions, revealing the landscape character. From this understanding, target projects can be defined that aim to renew the landscape, recapture the former park-like therapeutic landscape, and transform this unique cultural landscape into a vibrant city resource.

B. Landscape Existing Conditions and Character, 2008

The accumulated results of the continued evolution of the asylum landscape from 1871 to today are summarized in this section. The existing condition and character of each landscape unit is presented with the discussion, framed by an overview of its character-defining features. Landscape units are defined based on land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, structures, spatial organization, and views and visual relationships. Unlike the property boundaries, landscape unit edges may or may not be clearly defined. Topographic changes and vegetation may delineate loosely defined landscape units, whereas a drive or walk may clearly define a boundary to a landscape unit. Landscape units may also be defined based upon landscape use. The invisible legal boundaries and the physical features that exhibit these boundaries can help define the spatial limits of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape.

The landscape unit boundaries are defined during the period of time when the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape was in its as-built condition in the early 20th century. Each of these areas is represented by color unit lines and numbers on the *Landscape Units Diagram*. The six landscape units for the Richardson Olmsted Complex are:

- **Landscape Unit 1: Elmwood & Forest Avenues Park Landscape** - encompasses the areas along the southeast corner and east edge of the property at the intersection of Elmwood and Forest Avenues. This unit is defined by property boundaries along adjacent street edges to the south and east and a former drive to the west.

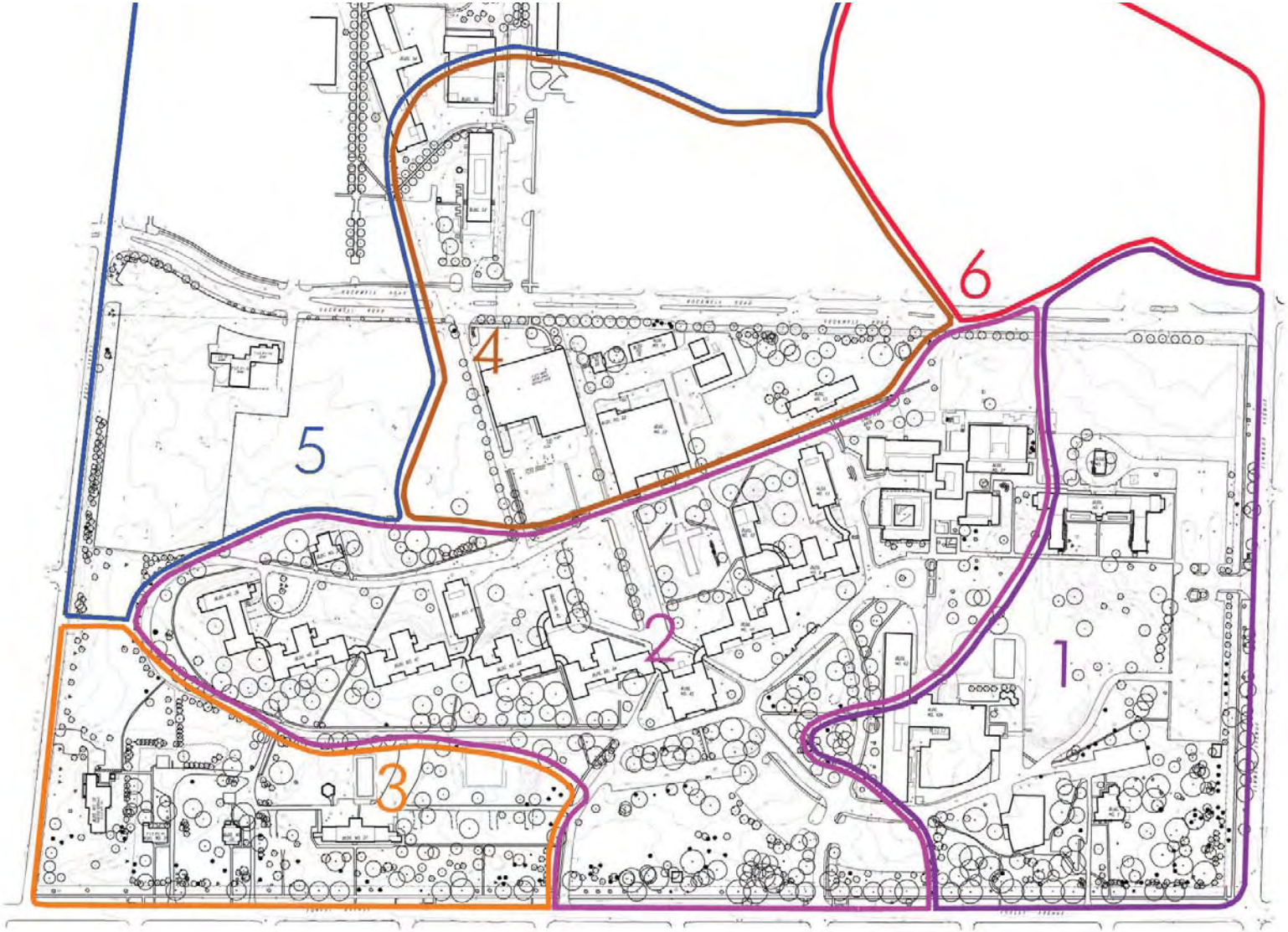
- **Landscape Unit 2: Complex Entrance and Main Building Landscape** - includes the core of the property roughly defined by drives encircling the main building complex and Forest Avenue to the south.

- **Landscape Unit 3: Rees Street & Forest Avenue Park Landscape** - envelops the southwest corner of the site at the intersection of Forest Avenue and Rees Street.

- **Landscape Unit 4: Service Area** - includes the historic service area of the asylum defined by the former railroad alignment, circulation routes, and field patterns. Only a portion of Unit 4 is a part of the existing property today.

- **Landscape Unit 5: Former Farmland** - encompasses the north and west portions of the site, though the majority of the area is now part of the college.

- **Landscape Unit 6: Former Elmwood Complex Landscape** - defines the former landscape surrounding the Elmwood Building that was removed. The land is no longer part of the current asylum property and is owned by the adjacent Buffalo State College.



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Landscape Units Diagram

Image Courtesy HL

Landscape Unit 1: Elmwood & Forest Avenues Park Landscape

The Elmwood & Forest Avenue Park Landscape encompasses the southeast corner and the eastern edge of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. The edges of this landscape unit are visually defined by a combination of structures, site furnishings, and circulation features. Elmwood and Forest Avenues define the east and south boundaries, respectively.

Figure IV.4. **View of the southeast corner of the Richardson Olmsted Complex.** A group of mature trees remain in this area, revealing the former park-like landscape character. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO_20080417_1445.jpg)

Iron fencing along the street frontage dates from the late 19th century and reinforces the delineation between the public streets and the private hospital landscape. The western boundary is marked by the Strozzi Building, which houses the Buffalo Psychiatric Center and continues the use of the site as a mental health facility and reception building, part of the Buffalo Psychiatric Center. The new Burchfield Penney Art Center marks the north edge. A secondary entrance drive from Elmwood Avenue is also located in the area. A long, rectangular parking lot defines the character of much of the eastern street frontage, although a row of evergreen trees provides a screen, partially obscuring direct views of the expansive asphalt area.

The relationship between the mown turf ground plane, the asphalt circulation routes, the scattered mature trees, and the Buffalo Psychiatric Center facilities characterizes this unit of the landscape. Spatially this unit is generally open with cluster patterns defining the overall organization and visual relationships. The ground plane is defined largely by mown turf interspersed with individual and small groupings of trees and shrubs. Near the center of the landscape unit, the ground plane gently slopes to the north, creating a park-like character in the midst of the hospital facilities with expansive open lawn and few trees. A grouping of mature evergreen and deciduous trees at the southeast corner retains the former park-like quality that once defined the overall character of the site. Within this grouping, a structure is surrounded by open turf and framed by shrub masses. (See Figure IV.4.) This building dates from the historic period and initially served as housing for the superintendent of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum. Today this building is used by the Buffalo Federation of Neighborhood Centers. Remaining street trees lining Elmwood Avenue and

Forest Avenue frontages were likely once part of a staggered, formal double row of street tree plantings. During the historic period, these trees, donated by Mr. B.C. Rumsey, extended along the full length of Elmwood Avenue and continued west along Forest Avenue arranged in double staggered rows. Today this distinct pattern is only partially evident. A diagonal row of four deciduous trees is located to the west of the large parking lot at Elmwood Avenue. These trees may remain from the formal tree allée that lined the curving drive that led to the Elmwood Complex.

A distinct character-defining feature is the iron fence that encloses the site along Elmwood and Forest Avenues. A single brownstone pier marks the fence line intersection at the two public avenues and remains from the historic period. Three openings in the fence along Forest Avenue provide access to two pedestrian walkways and one former carriage entrance, another opening along Elmwood Avenue served as a former carriage drive entrance. The original gates remain in place and pickets arranged in an ornamental circular pattern remain to either side of both pedestrian gates. These circular markers are missing from the carriage path gates, indicating that the current gates may not match the precise historic alignment of former gates and drives. While overall the fence remains in fair condition, considerable amounts of erosion have occurred on the ground plane along the fence line, exposing the footings of the fence.

Landscape Unit 2: Complex Entrance & Main Building Landscape

The Complex Entrance & Main Building Landscape spans the center of the landscape, extending south to Forest Avenue to include the main site entrance. The partially remnant original entry drive defines the southwestern edge of the area with a new parking lot at the southeast edge. Historic iron fencing lines the Forest Avenue frontage of the landscape and three brownstone piers mark the entry drive and adjacent pedestrian walkway. (See Figure IV.5.) The curvilinear drive that wraps around the west and north edges of the main building complex provides visual definition between this landscape unit and adjacent areas. A cluster of buildings, walks, and drives that have been added and realigned since the end of the historic period define the east portion of the landscape unit, beyond the main building complex.

Figure IV.5. **View from Forest Avenue looking toward the historic entry drive, iron fence, and brownstone piers of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape.** Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-2008-04-16_0134.jpg)

Figure IV.6. **The spatial relationship between the main building complex, open turf, and trees contribute to the character of Unit 2.** The temporary gravel drive has created additional stress for declining trees. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-Panorama4-04-03-08.jpg)

Figure IV.7. **Graceful drives curve around the main building complex.** Today, some drive segments are remnants of historic drives and contribute to the landscape character. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO_20080417_1572.jpg)

The relationship between the original building complex, the surrounding mown turf ground plane, tree plantings, gracefully curving drives and cluster of additional buildings characterize this unit. (See Figures IV.6, IV.7 and IV.8.) Spatially this area is defined by the sprawling historic building complex that extends on a diagonal axis across the center of the landscape. The building complex remains the visually dominant feature not only in this unit, but in the overall landscape. The soaring twin towers draw views toward the central landscape, highlighting the former character of the landscape. (See Figure IV.9.)

The natural topography of the site was an important factor in siting the main building complex. The ground plane is generally flat with subtle slopes falling away from the building foundation. Because of the sloping ground plane, the north side of the building was constructed at a lower elevation than the south side. The two diagonal carriage drives that were constructed to each side of the central Administration Building provided important access routes through the landscape. These drives and associated features, including simple retaining walls, remain in the landscape today, and provide cues to the historic circulation patterns and movement through the central landscape. Erosion has occurred at the building foundation exposing the foundation materials. Other topographical features include a few constructed berms at the north façade of the building, likely remaining from past surface excavation in the area.

Tree plantings throughout the unit greatly contribute to the landscape character. The majority of trees in this area are located to the south of the main building complex, although overall the vegetation in this area is considerably less prolific than during the historic period. This is likely due to a

combination of natural decline, construction of new parking lots and drives, and damage sustained during winter storms. A temporary gravel drive has been laid out around much of the main building complex as part of building stabilization efforts. This has created additional stress to the trees, many of which are already in decline. (See Figures IV.6 and IV.10.) The street trees planted along the frontage of Forest Avenue also exhibit signs of decline with several missing from the once continuous, double staggered row. A number of young trees have recently been planted in an effort to recapture the former landscape character along the street front.

Additional circulation routes include two entrance drives at Forest Avenue, a network of curvilinear drives with some segments on historic alignments, and an abundance of parking to the south of the Richardson Olmsted Complex. The two historic sunken carriage drives, as widened and paved in 1934, and adjacent pedestrian walks remain. Other pedestrian paths are limited with portions removed over the years and more recently during building stabilization efforts.

Landscape structures include the relocated female tuberculosis ward to the north of the main building complex and a few traces of the nurses' home, which was located directly to the east. The large, cross-shaped greenhouse foundation remains to the north of the Administration Building. Large trees surrounding the remaining female tuberculosis ward, the site of the removed nurses' home, and the greenhouse foundation serve as remnants and clues to the former landscape character.

Figure IV.8. **A cluster of newer buildings and reconfigured drives and walks located at the east end of the main building.** These affect the overall existing character of the landscape. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-2008-04-17-0018.jpg)

Figure IV.9. **View of the towers of the Administration Building.** The towers remain visually dominant in the currently fragmented historic landscape. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-2008-04-16_0122.jpg)

Figure IV.10. **Many existing trees exhibit damage**, likely as result of both compaction from the gravel construction drive and winter storm events. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO_20080403_0973.jpg)

Figure IV.11. This view along Rees Street illustrates **the open relationship in the southwest corner of the site created by the few buildings and structures, open turf, and scattered trees, defining the general spatial character of Landscape Unit 3.** Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-2008-04-16_0060.jpg)

Landscape Unit 3: Rees Street & Forest Avenue Park Landscape

The Rees Street & Forest Avenue Park Landscape is situated at the southwest corner of the site and extends east along Forest Avenue to the main entry drive. Rees Street and Forest Avenue define the west and south unit boundaries, respectively. The iron fence that lines Forest Avenue extends to the intersection with Rees Street, creating a clear visual edge to the unit. The Rees Street frontage is open, though a chain-link fence to the east spatially divides the unit into two smaller areas. The curvilinear drive that wraps around the west and north edges of the main building complex defines the northern edge and creates visual separation between this landscape unit and the adjacent area. The northwestern edge of this unit is defined by open turf which transitions into the adjacent Landscape Unit 5.

The open spatial and visual relationship between the few buildings, surrounding mown turf ground plane, scattered tree plantings, dense evergreen grove, and adjacent drives characterizes this area of the landscape, although the evergreen grove creates a more sheltered, enclosed space within the unit. (See Figures IV.11 and IV.12.) Few buildings and structures are located in this area and remnant drive segments indicate the locations of buildings that have been removed. A few recreational features are located in this area, including two asphalt tennis courts, basketball hoops, and a covered pavilion. The mown turf ground plane is flat and open with trees and shrubs interspersed throughout. In particular, a row of evergreen trees lines a portion of the chain link fence, reinforcing the separation between this unit and adjacent areas. The ground plane is also defined by the presence of asphalt parking areas, connected by straight,

paved drives. While a number of evergreen trees are located along Rees Street, with some large deciduous trees along the Forest Avenue frontage, the former pattern of double rows of staggered tree plantings are no longer evident in the landscape. A number of young trees have recently been planted along Forest Avenue. As these trees mature, they will help recapture the original landscape character.

In spite of the loss of street trees, the character along the street edge is partially retained by the historic iron fence along Forest Avenue and the brownstone curbing that lines Rees Street from Forest Avenue north to Rockwell Road. Seven openings in the iron fence provide access into the landscape unit including five pedestrian walkways and two former carriage paths. Gates are located at four of the five pedestrian paths and at both carriage paths. Some welded posts within the fence indicate that alterations have likely been made to the original fence. However, the existing openings in the fence appear to match historic widths of both pedestrian paths and carriage drives. Erosion has occurred on the ground plane along the fence line, exposing the fence footings. The openness of this unit and the scenic character created by the open lawn, evergreen grove, tree plantings and adjacent curving drives somewhat conveys a park-like character, though vegetation in this area of the site is less dense than that found in the southeast area. This landscape quality combined with the extant landscape features, reveal a portion of the landscape character that once defined the overall asylum landscape.

Figure IV.12. **The relationship between the curving drive, generally open ground plane, and sheltered grove creates a scenic, park-like character in Landscape Unit 3.** The partially shaded curving drive is visible at left and the evergreen grove is visible at right. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-2008-04-17-0319.jpg)

Figure IV.13. **The northern area of Landscape Unit 4 once functioned as part of the asylum service area.** Today the landscape character and features have little cohesion with the broader asylum landscape. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-2008-04-17-0419.jpg)

Figure IV.14. **Much of Landscape Unit 4 currently functions as a maintenance area.** The open lawn and scattered trees in this section convey a landscape character that is somewhat park-like and relates to the broader asylum landscape character. Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-2008-04-17-0190.jpg)

Landscape Unit 4: Service Area

The Service Area landscape unit is located north of the building complex. It extends north across Rockwell Road to encompass a cluster of three buildings that are located in part of the former service area of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum. The area south of Rockwell Road is defined by a cluster of buildings that function primarily as maintenance facilities for Buffalo State College. The open turf fields in Landscape Unit 5 define the western edge of the unit and the Buffalo State College facilities in Landscape Unit 5 and Landscape Unit 6 mark the northern and eastern edges, respectively. In contrast to other landscape units at the Richardson Olmsted Complex, few visual cues exist to reinforce the boundaries of the area. The original asylum service area land is only partially extant today. Nearly all of the former asylum landscape north of Rockwell Road, which includes the service area, farmlands, and Elmwood Complex, are part of the Buffalo State College and have been extensively developed into a campus landscape. Subtle clues in the landscape hint at features that have been removed since the historic period. In particular, the diagonal alignment of the access drive that runs through the center of the unit indicates the location and alignment of the railroad that traversed the asylum grounds.

The clustered development of support facilities and the campus-like quality of Rockwell Road define the overall character of this unit. The character of landscape features in this area, particularly buildings and circulation features, generally contrast with the character of the overall landscape. Visually, this unit is fragmented; the northern section particularly reads as part of the Buffalo State College campus and has little spatial, visual, or architectural cohesion with the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. (See Figure IV.13.) The ground

plane is relatively open with a change in grade toward the east boundary along the southern edge of Rockwell Road where a concrete wall retains the elevation change. The cluster of maintenance facilities is surrounded by open turf with mature trees interspersed and growing along the edge of Rockwell Road. The northern area is defined primarily by an asphalt ground plane that provides parking, access, and walkways for the campus. The overall style of the buildings and circulation features visually disconnects this unit from the broader Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape, although the open turf and scattered trees located in the southeast corner of the unit provide a character that is more cohesive with the former asylum grounds. (See Figure IV.14.) Young trees have recently been planted in a row along Rockwell Road. Although formal tree rows did not exist here historically, this effort creates a character along the new street frontage that is comparable with the character along the other bordering streets.

In terms of landscape structures, Unit 4 contains a former office building that dates to the historic period of significance. Large, mature deciduous trees around the structure and to the south of the edge of Rockwell Road convey a sense of the former landscape character. Simple wood benches with strap iron supports are also located in this area and likely date to the period of significance.

Landscape Unit 5: Former Farmland

The Former Farmland unit encompasses the area of the site located along Rees Street north of Landscape Unit 3. It extends north to the Buffalo State College campus, north and west of Landscape Unit 4. Today only a small portion of the original farmlands is included within the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. This area today includes open recreational fields,

Figure IV.15. **The open character of the turf field in Landscape Unit 5 contributes to the overall character of this unit and conveys the historically open character of the former farmlands.** Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-20080417-Panoramic1.jpg)

Figure IV.16. **View of asphalt parking lot constructed surrounding the former asylum historic wagon shed.** Courtesy HL. (R- BRO-2008-04-17-0327.jpg)

a parking lot, and a circa 1928 asylum wagon shed located along Rees Street, south of Rockwell Road. The majority of the farmland became part of the Buffalo State College campus in 1927. Since then this northern area has been incrementally developed by the college, and today it presents a campus-like landscape character.

The open spatial and visual relationships between the minimal landscape features define the overall character of this unit. The ground plane is entirely open with the eastern half characterized by mown turf recreational fields and the western half by an expansive asphalt parking lot. (See Figure IV.15). Street tree plantings mark the edge of the area with a row of recently planted deciduous trees along Rockwell Road and a near-continuous offset row of evergreen trees along Rees Street. The expansive asphalt parking lot was constructed around the wagon shed and now serves as parking for the adjacent college. The style of the wood-frame barn-like wagon shed provides a sense of the historic character of the farm landscape, though it is disparate from its immediate surroundings. (See Figure IV.16.)

Landscape Unit 6: Former Elmwood Complex Landscape

The Former Elmwood Complex Landscape is located north of Rockwell Road along Elmwood Avenue. Following the development and expansion of the Buffalo State College campus, this unit is located entirely within the campus landscape. The asylum landscape that was created in this area has been removed and replaced with campus facilities. Most notably, the scenic ponds that marked the entrance to the Elmwood Complex have been filled. No remnant traces are evident that reveal the former park-like character of this area.

C. Landscape Tree and Shrub Inventory

Trees in the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape are important because they largely contributed to the park-like character that was an essential element of the therapeutic landscape. Given this historic context, assessing and mapping the trees serves as a reliable baseline for understanding the composition and condition of vegetation within the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape today. Doing so aids in the development of treatment recommendations for the renewal of the former park-like character of the asylum landscape.

Landscape Tree & Shrub Inventory Methodology

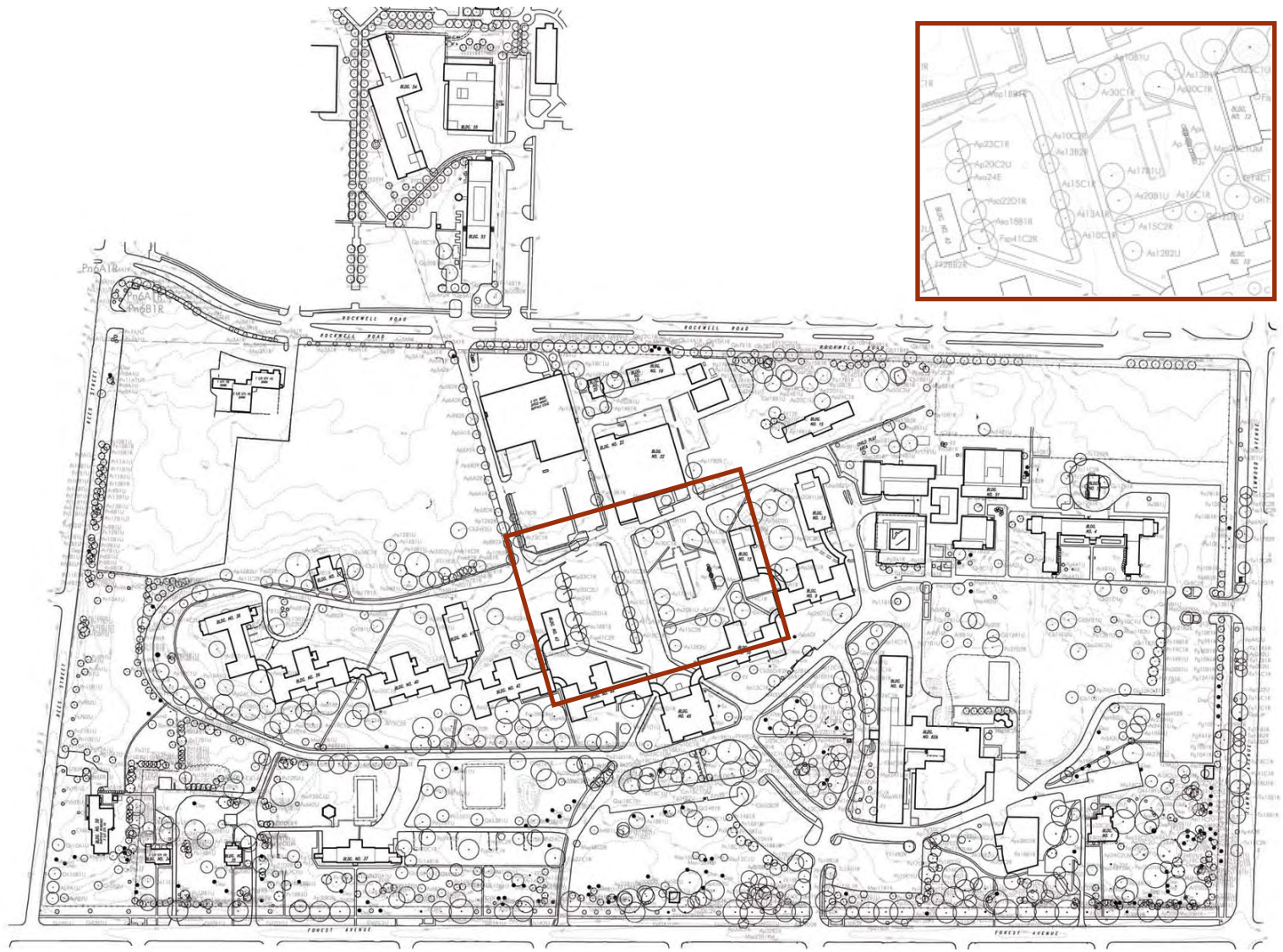
Heritage Landscapes identified the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape trees by genus and species from field observation and keyed tree species to botanical sources as required. Free-standing trees were assessed and mapped using previous maps and a recent aerial photograph for field mapping work. Trees were assessed for canopy, trunk, and root condition with the tree condition codes recorded on an AutoCAD basemap, shown on the *Tree Assessment Plan, 2008*. Trees with multiple trunks were also noted. Shrubs were identified by genus and species and located on the base map. This mapping with tree condition layer is a valuable secondary product of this report. It serves to document the existing trees within the landscape, as no previous tree inventory existed. A complete list of tree and shrub species and conditions at the former asylum site is found in Appendix C. Tree canopy is also referred to as crown in the corresponding appendix. The canopy/crown, trunk, and root codes are as follows:

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 6 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 side by roads, sidewalks, buildings, fences, or other substantial objects

When fully inventoried and assessed, a coded tree may have a code that consists of 6 to 9 characters. The first 2 or 3 letters designate the genus and species. The plant list provided in Appendix C keys the genus and species by code. The next 1 to



Tree Assessment Plan, 2008

Image Courtesy HL

3 numbers refer to the diameter of the tree at breast height (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/crown. 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. For example, in the code Ps13A1UM, Ps is the species of the tree, Eastern white pine *(Pinus strobus)*, and 13 is the diameter at breast height in inches. The A code denotes a tree canopy that is in good condition and needs no immediate pruning, 1 signifies a trunk in good condition, U indicates an unrestricted root zone, and M identifies that the tree has three or more stems. Shrubs were also identified by genus and species with no assigned codes for canopy/crown, roots, or trunk.

It should be noted that due to a substantial winter storm in October 2006, a high degree of storm damage is evident throughout the site. As a result, the trees inventoried were coded with higher values than trees in this condition would normally be assessed.

Landscape Tree & Shrub Inventory Results

In summary, the assessment results led to some overall observations. A total of 1,273 trees, stumps, and former tree depressions were located, recorded, and assessed in the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. Of these, 57 were stumps and 109 were depressions identifying locations of former trees that had been removed. The variety of tree types represented within the landscape includes 30 genera and 52 species. A total of 159 shrubs were recorded in the landscape. The variety of shrub types includes 17 different species.

Today, the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape is dominated by maple, with Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)* comprising more than half of the existing maple trees. Red maple *(Acer rubrum)* and sugar maple *(Acer saccharum)* are also prominent species. Pine is the second most abundant species, particularly Austrian pine *(Pinus nigra)* and Eastern white pine. A number of spruce trees (*Picea* species) are present as well.

The five largest documented trees in the landscape range from 50 to 65 inches in caliper, or diameter. The largest is an ash with a 65-inch caliper; second is a 57-inch ash, third is a 55-inch Norway maple, fourth is a 52-inch cottonwood *(Populus deltoides)*; and fifth is a 50-inch swamp white oak *(Quercus bicolor)*. These trees along with two others of a slightly smaller diameter are the largest trees remaining in the landscape today. These trees were likely present at the time that the site was selected for the Buffalo State Insane Asylum in 1871. The largest trees are highlighted on the plan *Trees Over 45" Caliper*.

Of the 1,273 trees in the cultural landscape, 138 of them have a caliper larger than 25 inches; this includes 12 stumps that range from 30 and 60 inches in diameter. Deciduous trees with this size caliper were likely planted during the historic period of the late 19th century and early 20th century. However, evergreen trees and flowering trees grow at slower rates than deciduous trees. For this reason, evergreens and flowering

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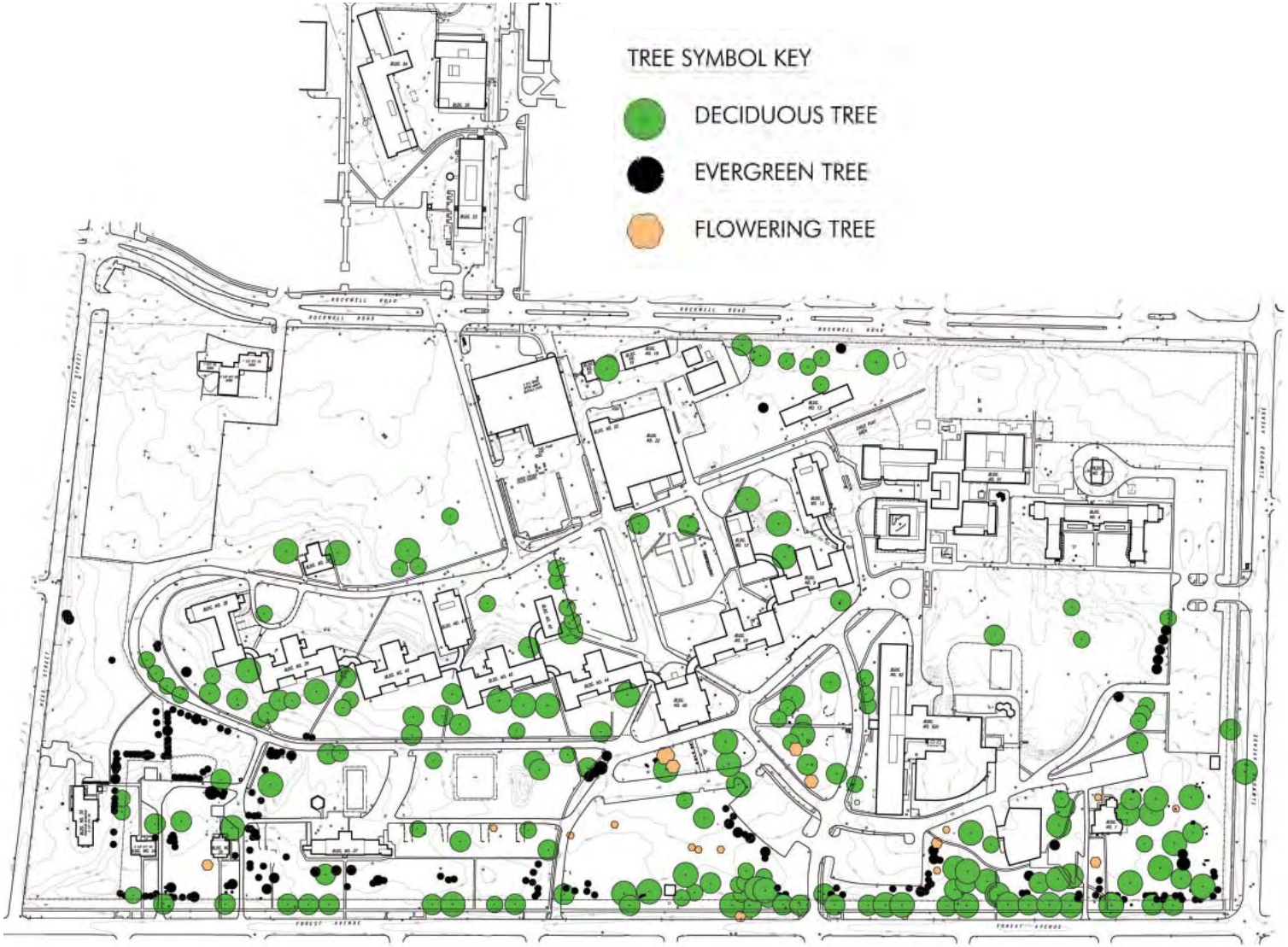
Trees Over 45” Caliper

Image Courtesy HL



Trees Remaining from the 1920s or Earlier

Image Courtesy HL

Tree Counts by Diameter Breast Height (DBH)							
	Under 4"	4"-8"	9"-16"	17"-24"	25"-31"	32" and Up	Total
Number of Trees	60	214	508	216	72	66	1,136
% of Trees	5%	19%	45%	19%	6%	6%	100%

Canopy Health						
	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Number of Trees	136	579	257	109	85	1,166
% of Trees	12%	50%	22%	9%	7%	100%

Trunk Condition			
	1	2	Total
Number of Trees	771	307	1,078
% of Trees	72%	28%	100%

Root Space			
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
Number of Trees	479	599	1,078
% of Trees	44%	56%	100%

trees planted during the historic period have a smaller caliper today. All trees likely dating to the historic period of late 19th and early 20th century are shown on the plan labeled *Trees Remaining from the 1920s or Earlier,* which shows deciduous trees with 25" and up DBH, evergreens with 12" and up DBH, and flowering trees with 10" and up DBH.

The remaining trees, measuring 24 inches and under in diameter, are younger and many have been planted after the end of the historic period.

Several charts summarize the 2008 tree assessment of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum grounds. The *Tree Counts by Diameter Breast Height* chart organizes the trees inventoried in the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape according to the measurements recorded in the field. The diameter ranges correspond to the tree sizes shown on the *Tree Assessment Plan, 2008*. It should be noted that while a total of 1,273 trees, stumps and depressions were recorded, the chart does not include depressions and volunteer saplings. Similarly, the *Canopy Health*, *Trunk Condition*, and *Root Space* charts summarize the results of the assessment of canopy/crown, trunk, and root conditions of trees on the grounds today. While a total of 1,273 trees were recorded during field observation, this total includes all stumps and depressions. As a result, the totals in the summary charts differ slightly. For canopy/crown health, stumps are coded with an 'E', but depressions are not included in the canopy assessment. For both trunk condition and root space, neither the stumps nor depressions are included in the total.

Overall, the trees in the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape are in fair condition with several individual specimens in poor condition. Only 12% of the trees require little or no canopy maintenance to ensure their continued health. Half of the existing trees (50%) were coded B, requiring minor pruning or canopy work; 22% were coded C, requiring considerable tree canopy work. However, due to the evident storm damage present, more intensive levels of pruning are needed on all B and C coded trees. Of the 85 trees (7%) that were coded with an E for canopy, approximately 30% are standing dead. Tree trunks are generally in good condition; 72% of the trees show no damage or have healed minor trunk damage sustained in the past. For roots, 44% grow unrestricted without obstacles within 8 feet of their trunks. The remaining 56% of trees grow in close proximity to a built feature, such as a drive or walk.

D. Landscape Built Elements Inventory

Built elements in the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape contribute to the overall character of the former asylum landscape and help define patterns of spatial and visual organization. Heritage Landscapes mapped and assessed the condition of walks, steps, drives and parking areas, curbs, walls and fences in the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. Using an established protocol for condition assessments, feature codes were recorded in the field and transferred to existing conditions base mapping.

Landscape Built Elements Inventory Methodology

The feature, material, and condition codes are keyed as follows:

Feature	W	Walk
	R	Road or Drive
	C	Curb
	B	Wall or Fence/Barrier or Railing
	S	Steps
Material	C	Concrete
	A	Asphalt
	B	Brick
	G	Gravel or Dirt
	S	Stone
	W	Wood
	F	Chain Link/Wire Mesh
	M	Metal Picket/Handrail

Condition

1 Good: Little or no repair necessary; minor superficial damage
2 Fair: Minor repair for safe use, prevention of deterioration, and maintenance of consistent aesthetic quality
3 Poor: Replacement required for expected use; material integrity failed
4 Buried/Missing: Partially or entirely unobservable at ground plane
0 Not Coded: No assigned value

When fully inventoried and assessed, a coded feature will have a code that consists of 3 characters. The first letters designates the feature type. The next letter refers to the material of the feature. The final number shows the condition of the feature. For the example of WC2, W identifies that the feature is a walk and C notes that it is constructed of concrete. The 2 denotes the walk is in need of minor repair or maintenance.

Drives or roads, curbs, walks, and walls and fences were assigned material and condition codes based on the salient characteristics of any given element for a predefined unit of measure. Condition codes were assigned by the incidence of problem areas and particular characteristics within each 50-foot section. If the same asphalt road had more than 5 large cracks, chipped repair patches, or other problems within the same area, that section would be assigned the code RA3, meaning Road-Asphalt-Poor. For example, a primarily asphalt

road with occasional concrete pads and repair patches would be identified as "asphalt." The quality of the repaired section would then determine the condition rating of Good, Fair, Poor, or Buried/Missing for units of 50 feet. If those problems were distributed along a road such that only one problem occurred within a single section, the road would be coded RA1 meaning Road-Asphalt-Good.

Landscape Built Elements Inventory Results

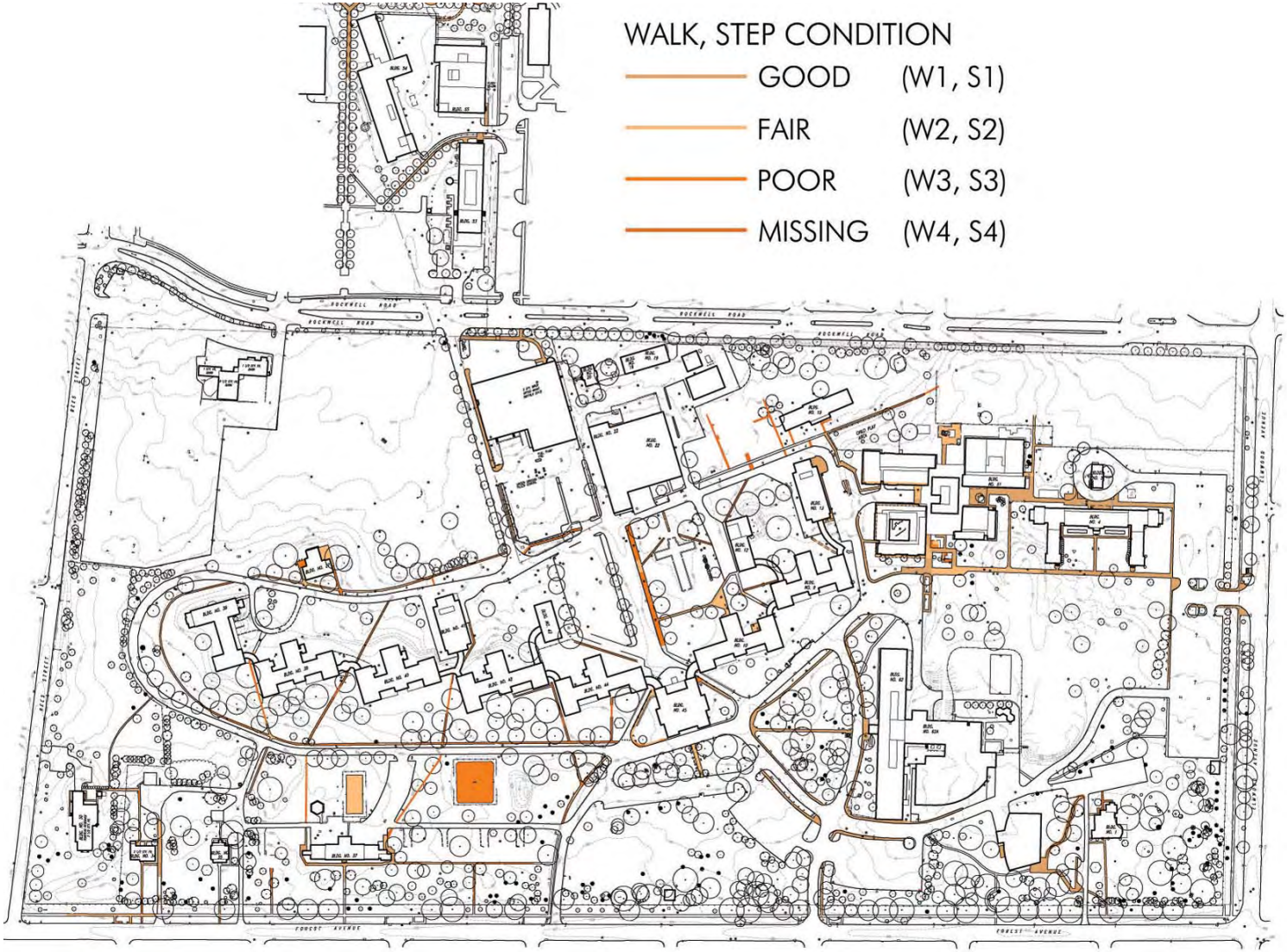
In summary, the inventory of built elements led to some overall observations of the existing landscape condition and character. A total of 45,647 linear feet of walks, 122 linear feet of steps, 873,720 square feet of drives and parking lots, 16,230 linear feet of curbs, and 13,087 linear feet of walls and fences on the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape were mapped and assessed. Curbing and walks were tabulated for interior circulation of the property and do not include the perimeter street curbing and sidewalks.

Built elements at the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape are constructed of a number of materials. Roads are comprised of concrete, asphalt, and gravel/dirt. Parking and loading areas are included in the category of roads as well as paved landscape features, such as asphalt tennis courts. However, the gravel access drives surrounding the Richardson Olmsted Complex were not included in the square footage tabulations. This gravel paving is temporary in nature and serves for construction access to the building to accommodate stabilization operations. Lining the roads are curbs consisting of concrete and stone, both brown sandstone and quarried granite. Walk materials vary between concrete, asphalt, stone and gravel/dirt. Steps along walks were assessed as part of the walk. Walls and fences throughout the campus consist of concrete, stone, railroad ties, chain link, metal handrail or iron pickets.

The *Walk* and *Step* charts present the results of the landscape assessment and coding for all walks and steps within the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. The results of these inventories are presented on the *Walks & Steps Condition Assessment Diagram*.

Overall, the walks at the hospital landscape are in good to fair condition. Of the walks assessed, 46% are in good condition with little or no repair work required and 40% are in fair condition, requiring minor repair or maintenance. Much of the remaining 14% that define the poor and missing walks are located in Landscape Unit 2, surrounding the main building complex. A few additional walks are missing in areas outside the main building complex. These missing features primarily were laid out during the historic period to provide access from staff housing and support structures to the central building complex. The walks that led directly to entrances along the façade of the main building complex are generally in poor condition. Several are missing sections that were removed with the inclusion of the temporary gravel construction drive. In addition to the 45,647 linear feet of walks assessed, numerous walks existed during the historic period that were not assessed during this inventory, including those entirely removed prior to field surveying with no remnant traces.

In general steps were assessed as part of the walk features as the few existing steps are primarily used to negotiate changes in grade along pedestrian walks. Steps that lead from building entrances were not assessed. Newer, concrete steps remain in good condition while steps located along walks dating from the historic period are in need of considerable repair or



Walks & Steps Condition Assessment Diagram

Image Courtesy HL

WALK	Good	%	Fair	%	Poor	%	Missing (historic)	%	Total	%
Concrete (WC)	18,108	85%	13,531	73%	4,279	96%	1,606	99%	37,524	82%
Asphalt (WA)	651	3%	3,600	20%	150	3%	5	1%	4,406	10%
Gravel/Dirt (WG)	150	1%	1,280	7%	0	0%	0	0%	1,430	3%
Concrete Paver (WP)	2,272	11%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2,272	5%
Stone (WS)	0	0%	0	0%	15	0%	0	0%	15	0%
Total	21,181	100%	18,411	100%	4,444	100%	1,611	100%	45,647	100%
%	46%		40%		10%		4%		100%	

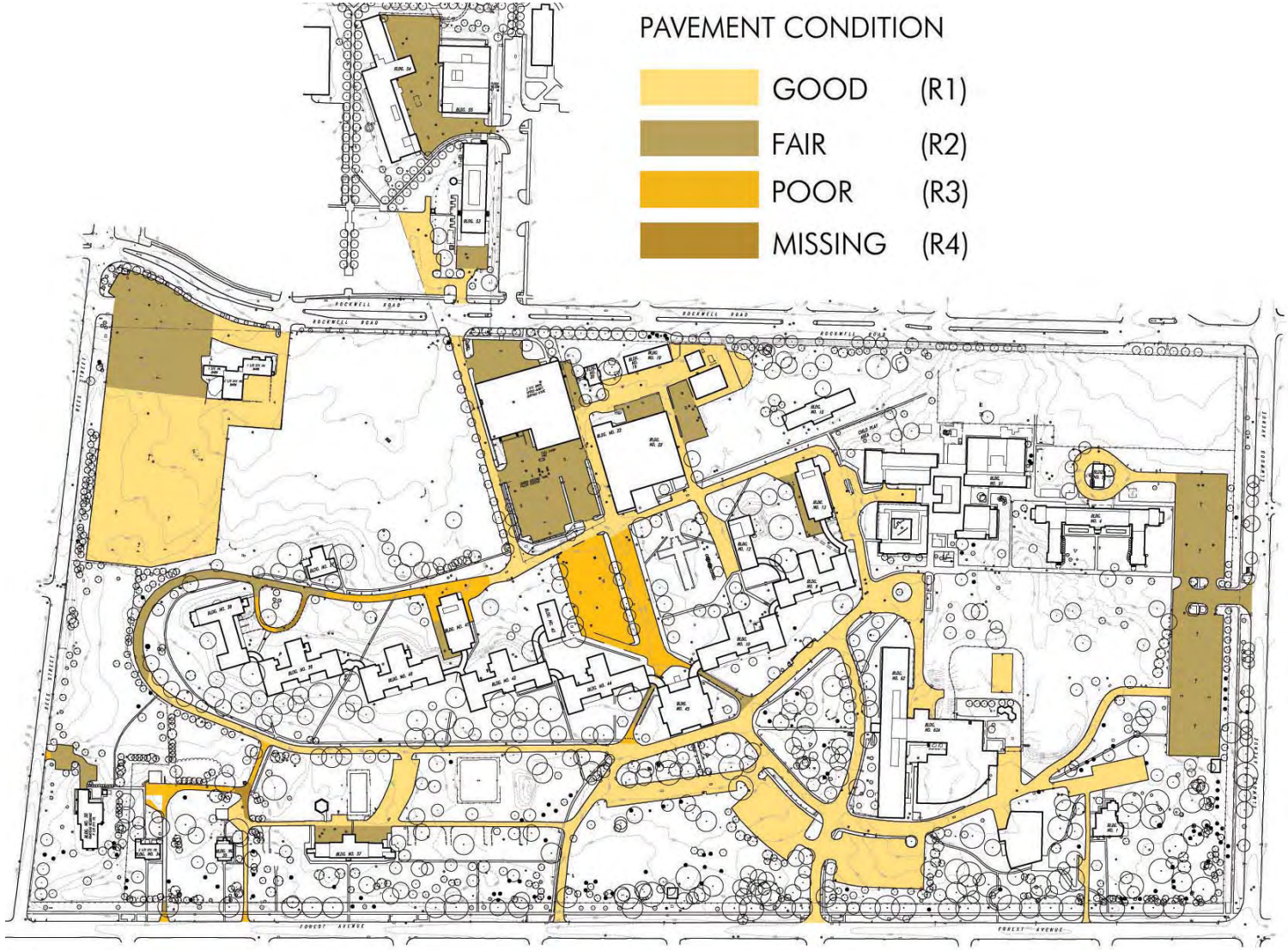
STEPS	Good	%	Fair	%	Poor	%	Missing (historic)	%	Total	%
Concrete (SC)	72	100%	0	0%	50	100%	0	0%	122	100%
Total	72	100%	0	0%	50	100%	0	0%	122	100%
%	59%		0%		41%		0%		100%	

DRIVE	Good	%	Fair	%	Poor	%	Missing (historic)	%	Total	%
Concrete (RC)	8,165	2%	10,100	4%	2,200	3%	0	0%	20,465	2%
Asphalt (RA)	527,220	98%	240,400	96%	77,605	97%	3,030	100%	848,255	97%
Gravel/Dirt (RG)	5,000	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5,000	1%
Total	540,385	100%	250,500	100%	79,805	100%	3,030	100%	873,720	100%
%	62%		29%		8%		1%		100%	

replacement.

The *Drive* chart presents the results of the landscape assessment and coding for all drives, including parking lots, at the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. The results of this inventory are presented on the *Drives Condition Assessment Diagram.*

In summary, the majority of the existing drives are in good to fair condition. Of the drives assessed, 62% are in good condition, requiring minimal repair or maintenance and 29% are in fair condition. Many of the drives and parking areas at the hospital landscape have been added since the historic period and thus are relatively new. These newer features comprise the majority of the drives assessed at good levels. The 8% of drives in poor condition are located in Landscape Unit 2 and are adjacent to the main building complex. While much of the loop drive that circles the building is in good to fair condition, portions require substantial repair or replacement, notably the portion of drive at the former female dining hall and the parking area directly north of the Administration Building. The only historic drive assessed as missing is a portion of the semi-circular drive that branches off the main loop drive at the northwest edge of the main building complex. In addition to the 873,720 square feet of drives assessed, a few drives existed during the historic period that were not assessed during this inventory. This includes drives that have been entirely removed prior to field surveying with no remnant traces, specifically drives through the northern area of the historic landscape which today is part of SUNY Buffalo State College.



Drives Condition Assessment Diagram

Image Courtesy HL

CURB	Good	%	Fair	%	Poor	%	Missing (historic)	%	Total	%
Historic Cobble (HC)	0	0%	0	0%	190	7%	0	0%	190	1%
Concrete (CC)	9,820	92%	2,680	100%	2,495	93%	175	100%	15,170	93%
Stone (CS)	870	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	870	5%
Total	10,690	100%	2,680	100%	2,685	100%	175	100%	16,230	100%

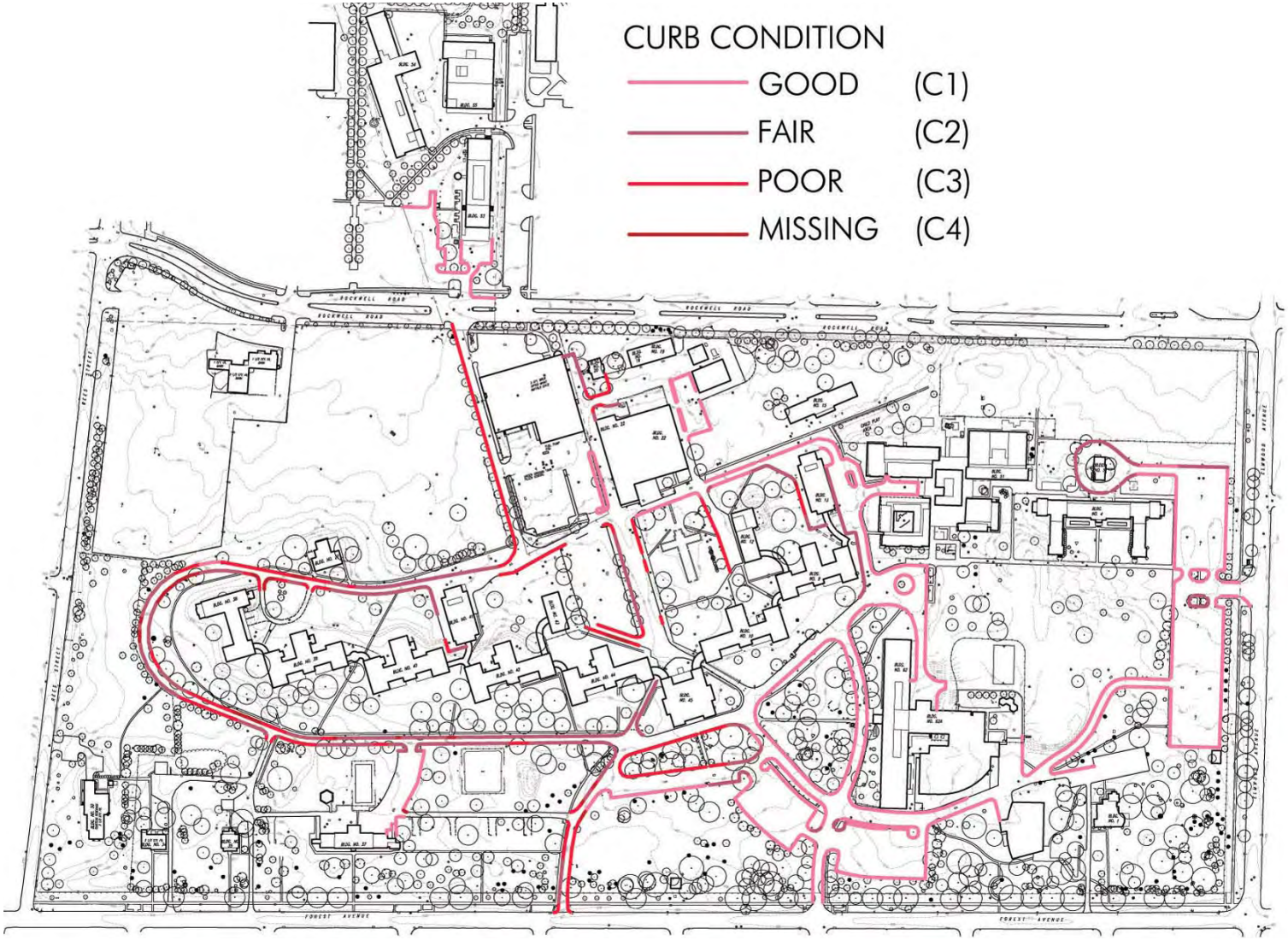
WALL/FENCE	Good	%	Fair	%	Poor	%	Missing (historic)	%	Total	%
Concrete (BC)	765	31%	170	2%	35	1%	42	18%	1,012	8%
Concrete Vehicle Barrier (VB)	120	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	120	1%
Stone (BS)	280	11%	80	1%	40	2%	0	0%	400	3%
Railroad Tie (BR)	0	0%	60	1%	200	8%	0	0%	260	2%
Metal Handrail (BM)	80	3%	190	2%	155	6%	80	34%	505	4%
Security Fence (SF)	600	24%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	600	5%
Chain Link (BF)	620	25%	2,670	34%	1,995	81%	115	49%	5,400	41%
Iron Fence (BI)	0	0%	4,760	60%	30	1%	0	0%	4,790	37%
Total	2,465	100%	7,930	100%	2,455	100%	237	100%	13,087	100%
%	19%		61%		19%		2%		100%	

The *Curb* chart presents the results of the landscape assessment and coding for all curbs at the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. The results of this inventory are presented on the *Curbs Condition Assessment Diagram*.

Overall the majority of existing curbs are in good condition. As noted with the inventory of drives, many of the existing circulation features are relatively new, including concrete curbs that line drives and parking lots that have been added after the end of the historic period. Few brown sandstone curbs remain from the historic period, although those that are evident today remain in good condition. It should be noted that the entire length of Rees Street at the western edge of the property is lined with brown sandstone curbs that likely date from the historic period. However, these were not included in the assessment as they are located outside the studied landscape. Many of the curbs in poor condition are located along the drive that loops around the main building complex as well as the western portion of the historic entry drive from Forest Avenue. The historic cobble curbs are located north of the main building complex and date from the historic period. It is likely that these stone and mortar curbs were once found throughout much of the landscape, but most have been replaced with concrete curbs.

The *Wall/Fence* chart presents the results of the landscape assessment and coding for all walls and fences at the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. The results of this inventory are presented on the *Walls & Fences Condition Assessment Diagram*.

Overall, walls and fences at the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape are in fair condition. Walls in good condition include the retaining walls that line the sunken carriage drives at either



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Curbs Condition Assessment Diagram

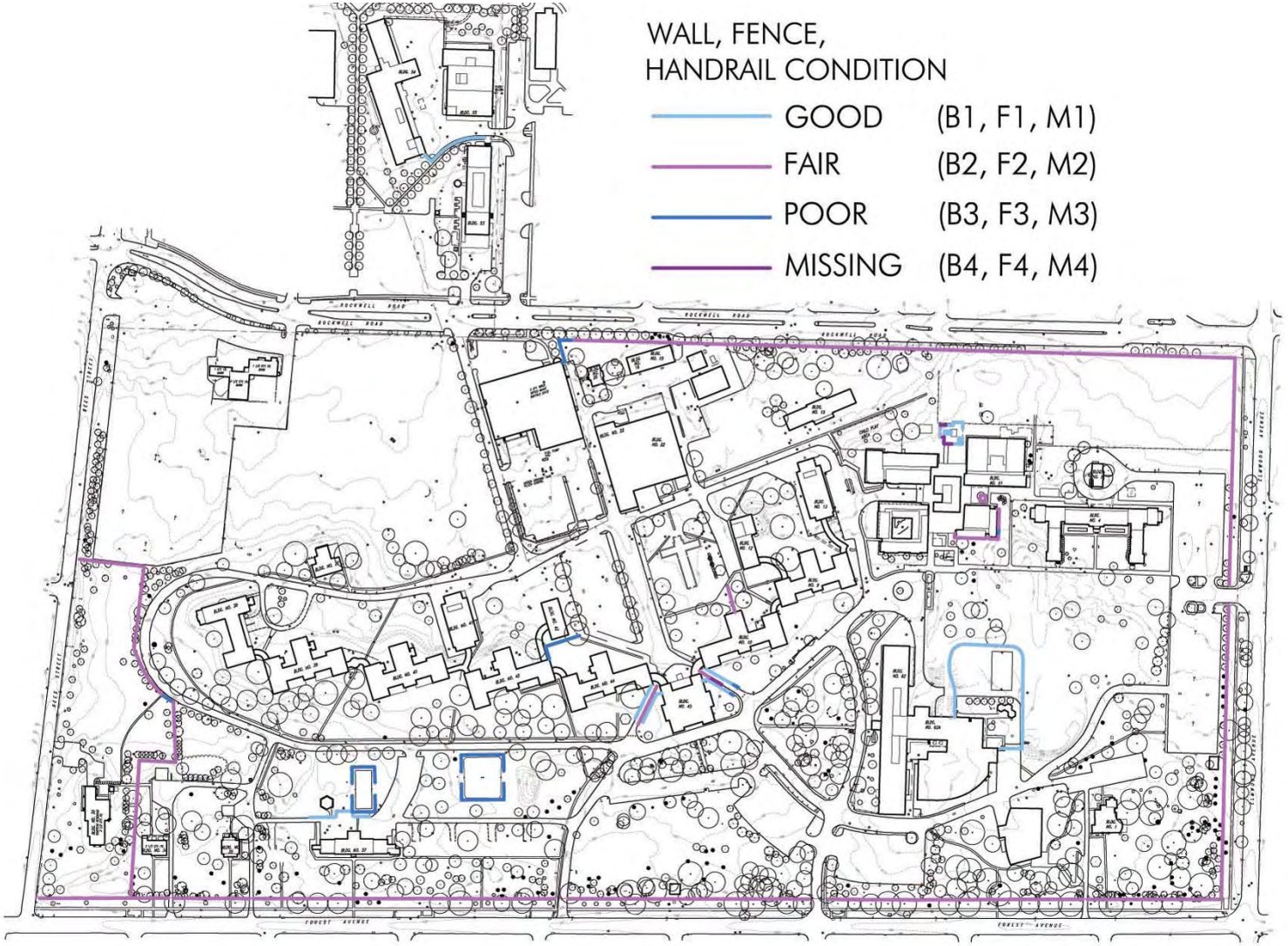
Image Courtesy HL

side of the central Administration Building. A small portion of the eastern drive walls are in poor condition. Concrete walls that enclose plantings beds are generally in good to fair condition. Metal handrails at the site are limited, however the rails that do exist are generally in fair to poor condition, indicating that some degree of repair and maintenance is required. The security fence refers to the metal fencing approximately 25 feet tall that encloses a patient recreation area at the east of the Strozzi Building. This fence has been installed recently and remains in good condition.

Chain-link fencing is used in various areas throughout the landscape to delineate space and to control access. Notably, it is used to enclose a play area at the daycare center northeast of the main building complex; along portions of Rockwell Road; and around the tennis courts. At the western property edge, chain-link fencing separates open turf and the rehabilitation center from the broader Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape. Most of the chain-link fencing (49%) is in fair condition with an additional 37% in poor condition. The chain-link fencing that surrounds the Richardson buildings and the construction site of the Burchfield Penney Art Center are not shown on the existing conditions plan and were not assessed. These fences are understood to be temporary landscape features to prevent public access during stabilization and construction efforts.

Iron fencing is located at the site perimeter along the entire length of Forest Avenue and much of the length of Elmwood Avenue. All iron fencing dates from the historic period and is in fair condition. Some sagging and rust is evident. Additionally, pedestrian and carriage gates are included in the iron fence assessment. Although most are in need of repainting and some are missing scrollwork, overall their condition is fair.

In summary, the built elements at the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape are in fair condition. The actual condition of individual features varies with many of the more recently constructed features in good condition and several features dating from the historic period in poor condition. These remnant historic features should be preserved, protected from further deterioration, and repaired as necessary. It may be possible to replace missing historic features, such as sections of pedestrian walks that have been removed. The built landscape features are important elements in the overall character of the landscape. The continued care and maintenance of these features, particularly remnant historic features, augments the landscape character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape.



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Walls & Fences Condition Assessment Diagram

Image Courtesy HL

A. Introduction to Landscape Analysis

Analysis of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape follows federal guidance for historic significance and integrity and cultural landscape report guidance including *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Definitions and explanations of integrity and significance are included in the text. Aspects of the cultural landscape are assessed in terms of historic character and integrity to the historic period. By analyzing the relationship between the existing and historic character-defining features of the landscape, this analysis process, in three parts, provides an assessment that serves as a relevant body of data to understand integrity and significance. Informed by this analysis, an appropriate landscape preservation treatment is determined.

The landscape analysis process seeks to ascertain levels of continuity and change within the Richardson Olmsted Complex historic landscape. This analysis is an important component in determining the integrity of the landscape. Features, such as remaining segments of the graceful, curvilinear drives and paths, open lawn areas with specimen trees and a few shrub masses and views to the central Administration Building towers, resemble the historic landscape character. Specific features are present. Forces of change have altered the landscape over time with evolved hospital uses, lost agricultural land, filled ravines, changed vegetation, demolished structures, and added parking lots.

Integrity is the degree to which the historic identity of the property that was present at the time when the property became important remains evident today. Judged against the seven National Register aspects for integrity, the overall level of landscape integrity is low. While elements of the hospital landscape have been altered since 1927, some features and characteristics, particularly along Forest Avenue and the main entry to the historic buildings reveal continuity when assessed in terms of landscape character. This landscape analysis explores the relationship between historical period and existing character of the historic asylum landscape.

The period of significance, the time frame within which the property achieved historical importance, spans the years of the initial design by Olmsted, Vaux and Company through the construction of the therapeutic landscape in the graceful, pastoral style of a park. For the Richardson Olmsted Complex, the cultural landscape as a whole acquired its historic significance from 1870, the year of site selection, to 1927, when the farm lands were ceded for college use. After this time, significant changes to the spatial organization, land uses, extent and details to the landscape took place. Over the course of about six decades the landscape fully evolved as an Olmsted-Vaux designed landscape, a therapeutic landscape, and a service landscape attuned to functions. From the acquisition and survey of the land for use as a state asylum and progressing to the end of complete as-built landscape modifications in 1927, this landscape witnessed significant changes to address its use as hospital grounds.

B. Analysis of Landscape Continuity & Change

The analysis of the cultural landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex compares existing character-defining features to features present circa 1927, the end of the period of significance, in order to assess the historic integrity of the cultural landscape today. Focusing on the acreage addressed in this CLR the landscape bounded by Elmwood Avenue, Forest Avenue, Rees Street and Rockwell Road, witnessed considerable landscape change that can be noted in a visual comparison of the period plans over time. This includes Office of Mental Health property, the Burchfield Penney Art Center and areas not addressed in National Register of National Historic Landmark nominations. Additionally, the former hospital grounds north of Rockwell Road have been substantially altered from open agricultural fields to a densely developed college campus. The focus of this analysis is the lands south of Rockwell Road.

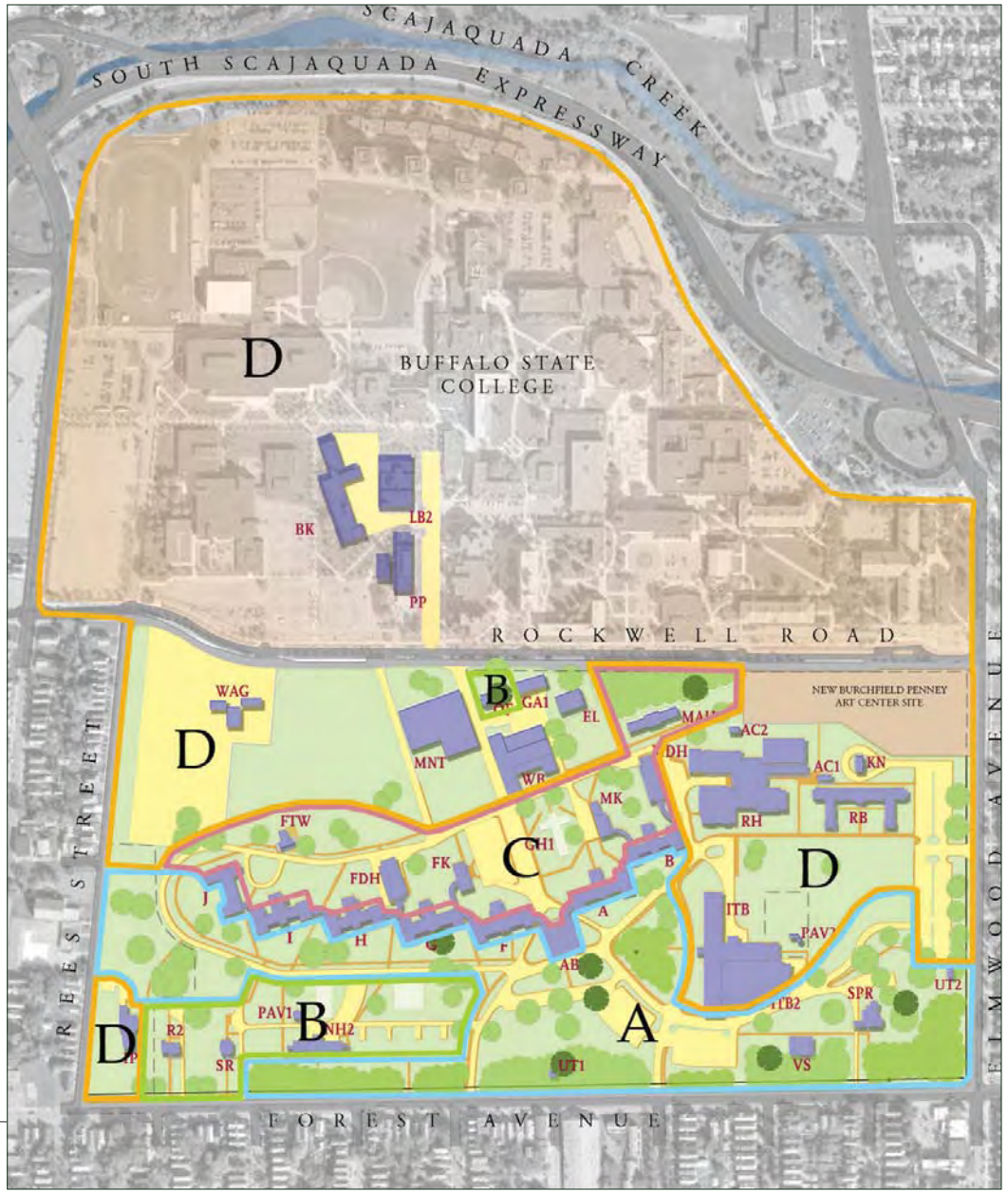
In particular, specific zones within the landscape exist that contain varying degrees of remaining historic landscape features. As shown on the *2008 Landscape Zones Diagram*, Zone D, circled in orange, has been radically altered. However, Zones A, B, and C express greater continuity, although with character degradation and changes to specific features. Aspects of landscape continuity within these zones are evident to the careful observer. The current landscape, in all but Zone D evokes the character and features of its past in terms of land patterns; however, differences are also noted, as shown on the paired *Circa 1926 Landscape Units Diagram* and *Circa 2008 Landscape Units Diagram*.

Listing of Landscape Continuity & Alterations

The following lists identify remaining and missing aspects of landscape character to gain a preliminary understanding of overall continuity and change by landscape unit and category of character-defining feature. Particular aspects of vegetation, topography, water features, and small-scale elements are degraded and have been lost since the period of significance. In general, larger scale landscape features such as spatial organization, views and visual relationships, circulation, and landscape structures maintain relatively greater continuity with the character of the period of significance. Continuity of the cultural landscape is revealed in the general persistence of the character defining elements of the landscape from circa 1926 to the present.

Overall Cultural Landscape Character Continuity & Alterations:

- Intact aspects of the Olmsted Vaux landscape design at the entry and Forest Avenue frontage
- Spatial Organization legible for all but northeast corner
- Visual relationships remaining except northeast and northwest
- Views to visually iconic towers present
- Topography intact except in areas of 1950+ construction
- Vegetation remaining selected early trees, individual, clusters and groves, remnant shrubs
- Circulation evident patterns of historic drive alignment and materials, remnant fragments of walks , considerable additions of pavement for surface parking in all areas



2008 Landscape Zones Diagram

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

• Water elements, Twin Ponds along Elmwood Avenue and pool at Superintendent's Residence gone, no aesthetic or functional water features present today
• Landscape structures, small garden structures and related settings all missing
• Small scale elements, remaining perimeter iron fence, gates and piers along Elmwood and Forest Avenue frontages, wood and iron benches in disrepair, planting beds with salvaged brownstone edging , contemporary light fixtures, trash cans and signs

Unit 1, Landscape Character Continuity & Alterations:

• Spatial Organization remains at south edge with clear evidence of Olmsted Vaux arrangement, altered north
• Visual relationships remains south, altered north by new construction and surface parking
• Views to visually iconic towers present
• Topography level to gently sloping form intact south, altered to flat planes by construction north
• Vegetation a few remaining early trees, and corner groves, remnant shrubs
• Circulation part of drive alignment south, north removed, parking lots added, one original walk
• Water elements, pool and Elmwood Complex ponds removed
• Landscape Structures, residence remains, pavilion structure and second residence and associated walks gone
• Small scale elements remaining perimeter iron fence, gates and piers, Elmwood and Forest frontages

Unit 2, Landscape Character Continuity & Alterations:

• Spatial Organization relatively intact except east with new drives, loss of Men's wing, new structures
• Visual relationships intact views from Forest Avenue frontage to Main building, altered east with demolition and construction
• Views to visually iconic towers present but over parking rather than lawn and trees
• Topography remaining Main building graded plinth raises building, angles away from center, focused disruption, altered by construction north
• Vegetation five remaining early trees, individual trees, clusters, rows, limited remnant shrubs
• Circulation remaining loop drive alignment with east end altered, remaining sunken carriage drives through Administration, parking lots added south and east, fragmented original walk system
• Landscape Structures, Greenhouse foundation remains, pavilion structures and associated walks and plantings are missing
• Small scale elements remaining perimeter iron fence, gates and piers at Forest Avenue frontage, iron fence from front of Administration Building to Forest Avenue removed

Unit 3, Landscape Character Continuity & Alterations:

• Spatial Organization remains partially discernible, dominated by grove and lawns with tennis courts and buildings, altered by increase in surface paving for parking lots and drives, loss of tree massing at corner of Forest Avenue and Rees Street, several new structures

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Circa 1926 Landscape Units Diagram Overall

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

Circa 1926 Landscape Units Diagram

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

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2008 Landscape Units Diagram

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

- Visual relationships altered with more open views through area particularly along Rees Street frontage
- Views to visually iconic towers present
- Topography partially remaining with gently sloping lawn area, altered to flat forms by construction of parking lots and new buildings
- Vegetation diminished over time through tree losses and new construction, evergreen grove remains from early 20th century
- Circulation historic drive at north and east edge remain with numerous post 1927 additions, brownstone curbing present along Rees Street, parking lots added, fragmented original walk system, new walks added
- Landscape Structures, original pavilion missing, new pavilion constructed, three buildings added
- Small scale elements remaining perimeter iron fence and piers along Forest Avenue, removed along Rees Street frontage

Unit 4, Landscape Character Continuity & Alterations, for remaining acreage south of Rockwell Road:

- Spatial Organization altered by changes in service structures, circulation and university growth
- Visual relationships altered by post 1927 construction
- Views to visually iconic towers present
- Topography altered to flat forms by construction of parking lots and new buildings
- Vegetation shows parallel massing with scenic quality of plantings varied within altered settings
- Circulation widened center drive with altered connections for current uses, limited contemporary walk segments, new drive added, railroad spur removed
- Landscape Structures, small structures missing
- Small scale elements, no apparent historic furnishings present, limited vocabulary of current furnishings

Unit 5, Landscape Character Continuity & Alterations, for remaining acreage south of Rockwell Road:

- Spatial Organization, transformed entirely from former agricultural lands with landscape north of Rockwell Road now a university campus; remaining open area with large parking lot and playing fields demonstrate shift from agricultural land use
- Visual relationships, highly altered by adjacent campus, remaining views are transformed by current uses, no sense of historic continuity visually apparent
- Views to visually iconic towers present
- Topography, altered for campus construction, but remains relatively level
- Vegetation, loss of open, gently sloping fields, tree row added along Rees Street
- Circulation limited historic circulation replaced with large parking lot
- Landscape Structures, small structures missing, wagon shed added circa 1928
- Small-Scale Elements, historic fencing along Rees frontage removed, no historic small-scale elements present

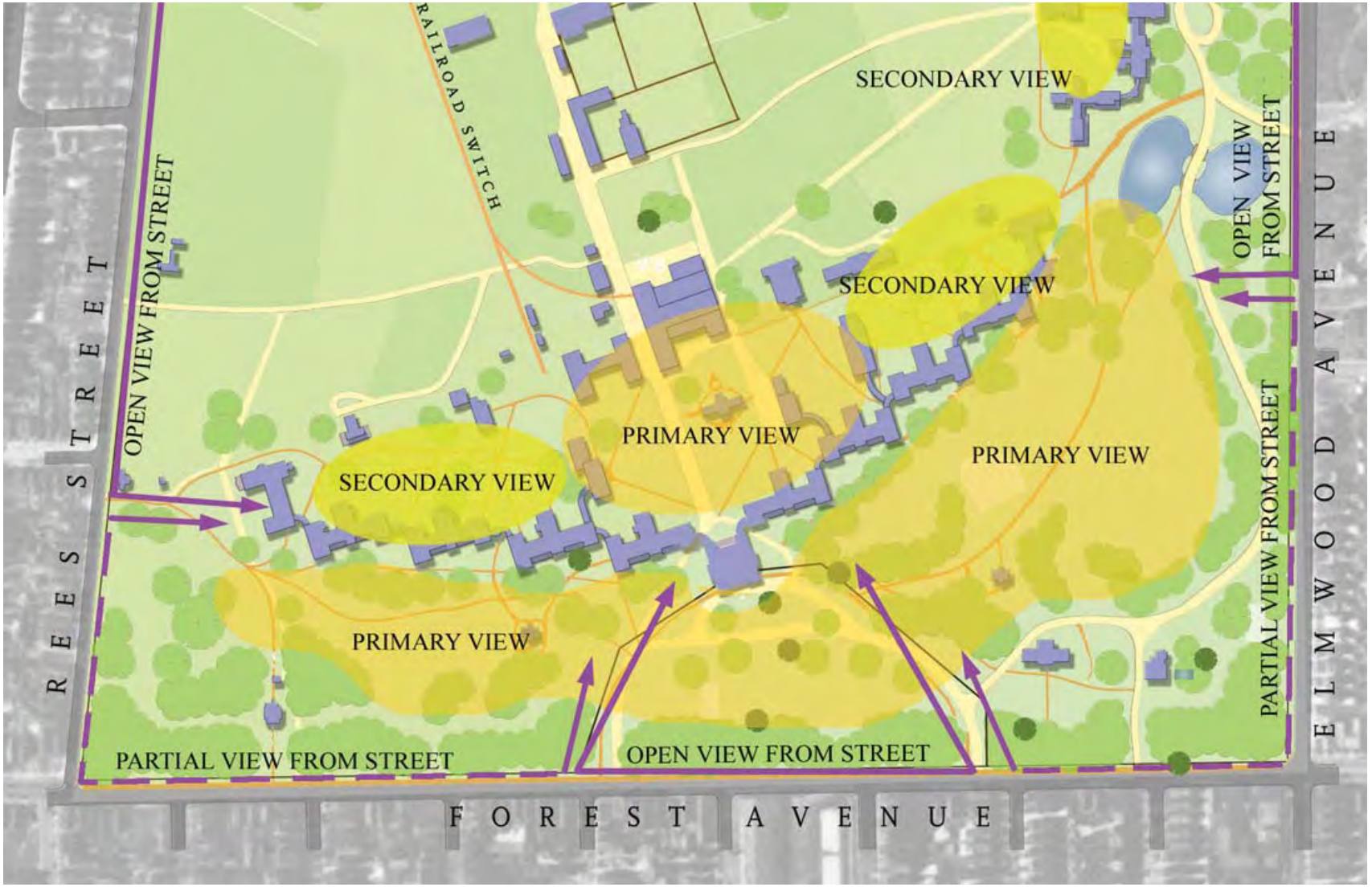
Unit 6 was principally the former agricultural lands extending north to the Scajaquada Creek. This area is no longer part of hospital campus having evolved from 1927 to the present as the SUNY Buffalo State College.

The listing of elements of continuity and alteration, paired with the annotated period plans provides a greater understanding of the intact, altered and missing cultural landscape character and features.

The visual relationships of the hospital landscape were particularly important aspects of the landscape design. Planned views from the surrounding street frontage and visual envelopes were created within the landscape. The views from outside the grounds were screened with planned openings along Forest Avenue toward the Administration Building. As street trees matured, open views were gained under the tree canopy. Otherwise screens of trees and shrubs supplied areas of seclusion for patients. Iron fences bordered by dense plantings framed views. The internal view envelopes provided a visual capture of the entire area over lawns with individual trees, open groves and occasional prolific planting to create screening or episodic massing. The gentle topographic forms that existed after building and landscape construction created broad sightlines, edged by the massive main building complex.

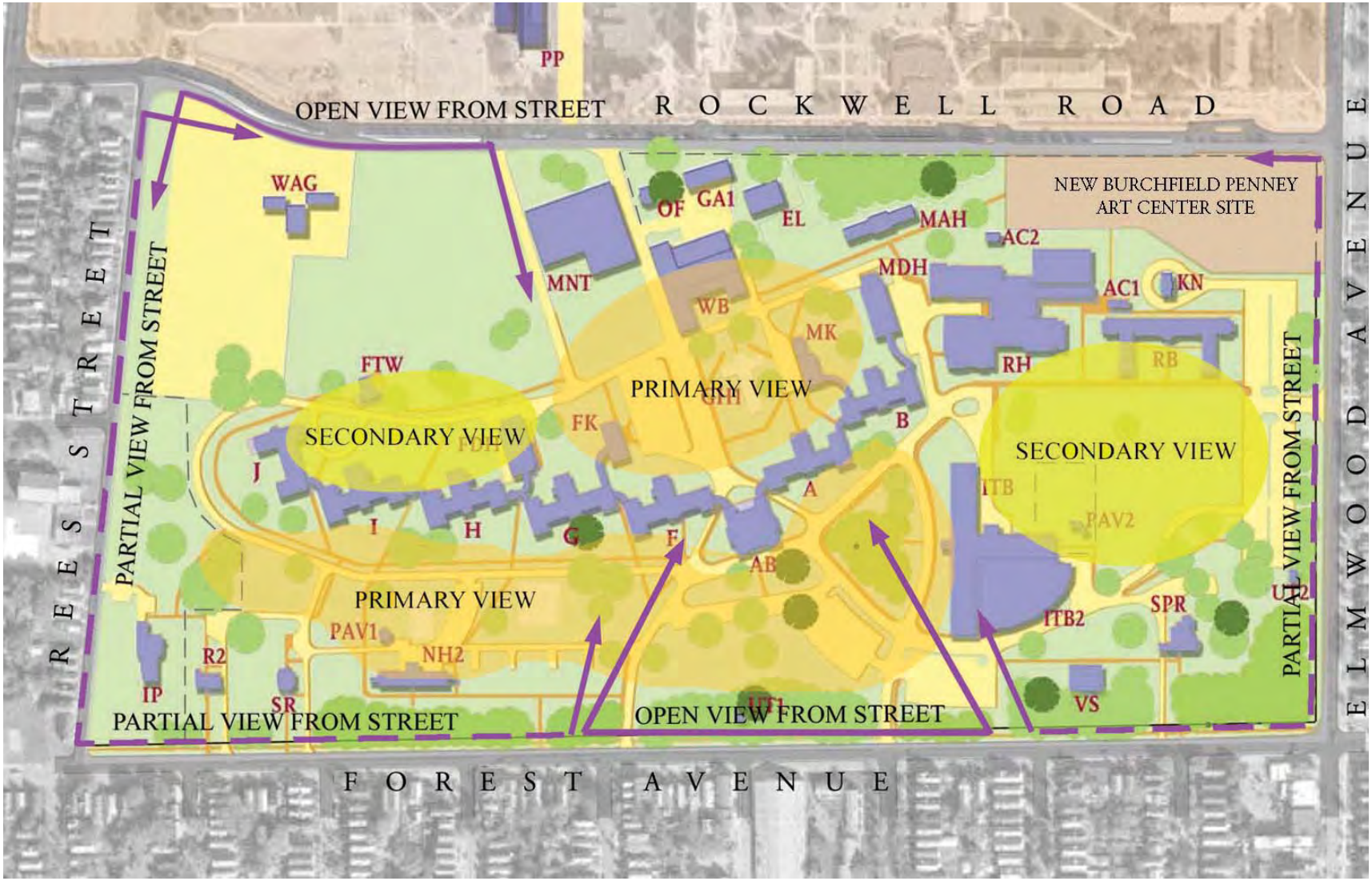
The views from the surrounding street frontage and the internal primary and secondary views for the late 1920s era and the current visual relationships are shown on the paired plans titled *Circa 1926 Views Diagram* and *2008 Views Diagram*. These two plans are placed side by side for ease of visual comparison. They demonstrate change and continuity in the visual organization of the hospital campus from circa 1926 to the present. The principal changes occur along the Elmwood Avenue frontage where land uses and building construction have altered both the primary view envelope of the south landscape and the secondary view envelope to the northeast. A constant, strong visual element is the Olmsted and Vaux designed landscape passage directly south of the Administration Building that affords views from the central zone of the Forest Avenue frontage under and between tree canopies to the central Richardson structure. The character of this central view, historically over a surface of lawn, dotted with tree and shurb groups with limited paving, has been altered by additional surface parking and drive and walk changes that degrade the scenery. The open views along Rees Street across the agricultural land have also been altered with only partial views into the landscape today.

Beginning at Rockwell Road and spanning along the majority of the Elmwood Avenue frontage, the visual construct was reformed by post 1927 construction resulting in an entirely new secondary view envelope over parking lots and turf. The exception to this is the intersection of Elmwood and Forest Avenues where the landscape compares well with the Olmsted and Vaux design plan. These changes have positioned the historic core of the Richardson Olmsted Complex in the background. As Elmwood Avenue is a highly traveled corridor, the separation of the historic area of the campus from clear visual linkage to the street is a negative change.



Circa 1926 Views Diagram

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL



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2008 Views Diagram

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

Analysis of Olmsted's Seven S's Continuity & Alterations

Throughout his career, Frederick Law Olmsted refined a distinct informal design style known as the Pastoral or Beautiful, utilizing subtle landscape features such as curvilinear forms and asymmetrical spatial organization. The design principles and concepts of Olmsted, known as the "Seven S's of Olmsted's Design" assembled by Olmsted scholar Charles E. Beveridge, were implemented at the former Buffalo State Insane Asylum to define a therapeutic landscape. These principles remain partially evident in the landscape today, to varying degrees, conveying a sense of the historic landscape character.

Scenery- Design of "passages of scenery" even in the small spaces and in areas intended for active use give an enhanced sense of space: indefinite boundaries, constant opening up of new views. Avoidance of hard-edge or specimen planting, creating instead designs that have either "considerable complexity of light and shadow near the eye" or "obscurity of detail further away."

Suitability- Creation of designs that are in keeping with the natural scenery and topography of the site: respect for, and full utilization of, the "genius of the place."

Style- Designing in specific styles, each for a particular effect. Primarily in the "Pastoral" style (open greensward with small bodies of water and scattered trees and groves) for a soothing, restorative atmosphere, or in the "Picturesque" style (profuse planting, especially with shrubs, creepers and ground cover, on steep and broken terrain), for a sense of the richness and bounteousness of nature, with chiaroscuro effects of light and shade to produce a sense of mystery.

Subordination- Subordination of all elements, all features and objects, to the overall design and the effect it is intended to achieve. The "Art to conceal Art."

Separation- Separation of areas designed in different styles, so that an "incongruous mixture of styles" will not dilute the intended effect of each: separation of ways, in order to insure safety of use and reduce distractions for those using the space; separation of conflicting or incompatible uses.

Sanitation- Provision for adequate drainage and other engineering considerations, not simply arranging of surface features. Planning or designs so that they promote both the physical and mental health of users.

Service- Planning of designs so that they will serve a "purpose of direct utility or service;" that is, will meet fundamental social and psychological needs: "So long as considerations of utility are neglected or overridden by considerations of ornament, there will be no true Art."

In terms of analysis, the concern is the application of these landscape design aspects and effects crafted by Olmsted and Vaux at this site. Each aspect is relevant. Scenery was applied in the shaping of a pastoral, calming landscape in the core areas. Curving walks and drives moved through the landscape, revealing shifting views of the Richardson building complex and surrounding grounds to provide patients with pleasant spaces in which to stroll, rest, and play. Today, the

once prominent "passages of scenery" remain evident to the trained eye in specific areas of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape, notably at the Forest Avenue frontage.

Suitability was addressed in initial site selection, the positioning of the main building to straddle the ravine, the layout and spatial constructs of the designed landscape in the informal, pastoral style around the complex and in the designation of the open agricultural acreage to the north and along the creek.

Style for this designed landscape arose from its purpose as a therapeutic landscape. It was directly supportive of the curative qualities of a beautiful, graceful scenic landscape for the humane treatment of the insane.

In terms of Subordination the entire landscape works together as the sum of the parts. As originally conceived and constructed, the Olmsted-Vaux landscape was an integrated composition. Materials, styles, visual relationships and functionalities all contributed. There is a lesser degree of cohesion observed today as changes from circa 1926-1927 to the present have altered the holistic constructs of the original landscape.

Separation of vehicles and pedestrians was inherent in the original layout of the hospital grounds. Primary drives and walks were further separated from small strolling areas. The aspect of separation was integral with the landscape as an element in the treatment of patients.

Sanitation was served in the Olmsted Vaux landscape through management of water, waste and overland drainage and also through the construction of all weather drives and walks.

Service was historically addressed through an integral system of utility with landscape systems, particularly circulation layout that provided convenient access to all areas.

Today, remaining historic elements provide some vestiges of the carefully crafted landscape character. However, additions and alterations to the Richardson Olmsted Complex after the historic period have not been fully integrated into the existing landscape character. Instead, features have been designed and constructed with no clear unity to scenery or style apparent. The Olmsted Seven S's are a useful checklist for considering the multiple aspects of the landscape design. They will be used as a yardstick in developing an approach to landscape treatment in the following chapter.

C. Olmsted-Vaux Therapeutic Landscape Integrity

The unique position of the Richardson Olmsted Complex in the context of 19th century mental health care contributes to its significance today. The period of significance for the cultural landscape occurs between the site selection in 1870 and founding of the hospital in 1871 and 1927, which is prior to major landscape changes with the loss of the northern, agricultural lands, accompanying new construction and altered land uses. The landscape exhibits low overall integrity with specific areas of moderate integrity.

Landscape integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period."[1] An evaluation of landscape integrity assesses the degree to which the landscape in its existing condition evokes the character and qualities of the period of significance. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) identifies the seven aspects of integrity to include: [2]

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

Each of these seven aspects is addressed in relation to the existing condition of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. In addition, a ranking of high, moderate, or low historical integrity is noted for the existing cultural landscape. This assigned ranking is based on the analysis provided, and is designed to reflect the level of continuity and change by judging the factors that impact an aspect of integrity. The rankings create generalized assessments for the aspects of integrity.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.[3]

The location of the cultural landscape at the Richardson Olmsted Complex is largely intact. However, both the extent of the historic designed landscape and the property boundaries to the north have been altered first by the right-of-way provided for numerous transportation enhancements including extension of Elmwood Avenue and subsequent street car line, construction of the Scajaquada Expressway, and finally the loss of land for the adjacent college. The period plans graphically demonstrate the loss of land in various locations within the original boundaries of the hospital landscape. Though over half of the original acreage has been lost, the portion of the landscape that remains today exhibits a high level of integrity for location.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.[4]

The design of the landscape at the Richardson Olmsted Complex vaguely reflects the form, plan, space, structure, and style of its period of significance with exceptions for substantially altered areas. Integrity of design at the hospital also relates to elements such as massing, spatial arrangement, site layout, texture and color of materials, ornamental detailing, and plantings. The overall plan conceived by Olmsted and Vaux for the spatial organization of the site including arrangement of walks, drives, viewsheds, and building mass are partially evident today. Remnants of the curvilinear drives, historic path alignments, and tree and shrub masses provide evidence of the former design of the hospital landscape, especially the southeast corner of the site at the intersection of Elmwood and Forest Avenue.

The retention of much of the historic architecture continues to define the central designed core of the site, though more substantial changes are noted in this area with the expansion of parking areas throughout. This change results in modifications to the definition of space and setting particularly around the buildings on the landscape. Post 1927 construction to include the Medical and Surgical Building in 1950, the Strozzi Building in the 1960s, and the current Burchfield Penney Art Center among others that detract from the historic design of the campus. Historic structures present in 1927, including the eastern three wards have been removed as have non-historic buildings, leaving open lawn areas and parking lots. Further alterations in the design relate to recent adaptations made for staff and resident safety and comfort. A range of contemporary site furnishings such as lighting fixtures, benches, and signs have replaced historic site furnishings and appear to have been positioned in both original and new locations. In summary, the overall design of the cultural landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex remains fragmented, in remnant form through the direct changes to landscape character elements and also to losses and additions to the architecture that contributes to the spatial organization of the site. The site today exhibits moderate to low integrity for design.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.[5]

The setting of the Richardson Olmsted Complex today presents both similarities to and differences from the setting of the hospital during the period of significance. Setting addresses the character of the place in which the property played its historic role, which extends beyond the actual hospital property boundaries. The setting of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape in relation to the area outside of the property boundaries reflects changes from the period of

significance. Alterations of the edges of the acreage have modified the original setting of the boundary of the hospital today. Historically located outside of the city in peaceful and quiet surrounds for healthful advantages, the hospital has now been engulfed by residential streets and the transfer of lands to the city for a public educational institution. This separation from the bustling city was integral to the idea of the therapeutic landscape. The expansion of development surrounding the Richardson Olmsted Complex has altered the setting of the hospital from the period of significance. Increased traffic along Elmwood and Forest Avenues alters the peaceful and restful setting that was intended for the property. The park lands, cemetery and other green areas to the east, however, maintain integrity of setting by connecting the site to the Buffalo park and parkway system as conceived by Olmsted and Vaux. In spite of retention of nearby parks, parkways, and the cemetery, transformations in the setting surrounding the property yield a moderate level of integrity of setting.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies.[6]

Some existing trees dating to the period of significance exist today. Some sections of paths and roads within the grounds maintain original alignments, though original paving materials have been removed or covered with layers of asphalt or concrete. Today, few original materials remain in the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. Brownstone curbs, portions of stone/concrete curbs, and segments of concrete walks are present on the campus landscape. Much of the original iron fence with stone piers around the property boundaries also remains. Conversely, other materials have been lost over time such as the pond, interior fences, unpaved carriage roads, and much of the historic plantings and vegetation. Mid-to-late 20th century additions to the hospital grounds like asphalt parking lots and extensions of the vehicular circulation system do not employ the same material vocabulary. Overall, the materials of the existing landscape features indicate a low level of integrity.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components.[7]

The Richardson Olmsted Complex continues to display evidence of workmanship in traditions and techniques related to historic planning, design, and construction. The iron perimeter fence, an early feature displaying stone and metalwork craft, remains. Stone landscape features such as the brownstone curbs and mortared stone curbs represent mid-to-late 19th century masonry manufacturing and masonry construction techniques. Repair work in the recent past conforms to historic precedent in materials and workmanship. Extant structures and buildings also made of brownstone and brick represent these techniques as well. Remnants of historic path and drive layouts exhibit the informal, curvilinear style

based on design principles promoted by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux in the mid 19th century and also showcase the workmanship of the complex. While many elements have been lost over time, the remaining historic structures and features display the style, craft, material and technique of the period of significance. Overall, the workmanship of remaining landscape features communicates a low level of integrity of workmanship.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.[8]

The subjective and personal indicator of feeling relates directly to the levels of integrity present in location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship at the Richardson Olmsted Complex. On one hand, factors such as the presence of some original features at the site allow for a high level of integrity of feeling, especially in the southeast corner of the site. Conversely, factors such as the addition of parking lots, the depletion of mature tree canopy, and the placement of contemporary facilities contribute to a reduced sense of historic feeling at the Richardson Olmsted Complex. As expected, the historical feeling of the landscape at the Richardson Olmsted Complex conveys greater integrity in close proximity to original features dating to the period of significance. However, the cultural landscape of the hospital carries a less authentic feeling in areas adjacent to parking lots and newer hospital facilities. As an overall judgment, the historical feeling of the landscape reflects moderate integrity within units 2 and 3 with limited integrity noted in landscape units 1, 4 and 5 from 1927 to the present. The farmlands in units 6 were already removed after 1927 and developed over time as a university campus and have no integrity to the historic period as they evolved into the current SUNY Buffalo State College campus. The overall integrity rating for feeling is low with specific areas of moderate integrity.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.[9]

Association, like feeling, is perceptual. In determining a level of integrity of association for the Richardson Olmsted Complex the touchstone is the pastoral character of the designed landscape. Although the hospital landscape is no longer part of the treatment process, associations with the early hospital cultural landscape are moderate due to the physical retention of some historically significant features and the continuity of activity in the central core of the site. Existing topography, portions of curvilinear paths and drives, original buildings, and limited mature tree canopy recall the character at the height of the Buffalo State Hospital. Some original details and physical remnants aid in drawing direct historical associations and create direct parallels to the past, such as the views to the twin towers, perimeter iron fence and piers, historic drive alignments, examples of original vegetation massing and large historic trees. Overall, the designed cultural landscape demonstrates a low level of integrity of association with specific areas of moderate integrity..

Richardson Olmsted Complex Landscape Summary of Landscape Integrity

Each aspect of integrity ranges between low and high levels. The aspect of setting generally corresponds to a moderate level of integrity. This indicates the landscape retains an ability to evoke and represent the landscape and character of the historic period. The following list summarizes historic integrity at the Richardson Olmsted Complex according to the seven aspects of integrity determined by the NRHP.

Location	High Integrity
Design	Low Integrity
Setting	Moderate Integrity
Materials	Low Integrity
Workmanship	Low Integrity
Feeling	Low Integrity
Association	Low Integrity

It is also important to understand the level of integrity based on character-defining feature. The following is a summary of the character-defining feature integrity rating:

Spatial Organization	Low to Moderate Integrity
Visual Relationships	Moderate Integrity
Topography	High Integrity
Vegetation	Low to Moderate Integrity
Circulation	
Paths	Low Integrity
Drives	Moderate to High Integrity
Parking Lots	Low Integrity
Curbs	Moderate Integrity
Water Features	Low Integrity
Small-Scale Features	Low to Moderate Integrity

In summary, the overall existing condition of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape exhibits a low level of historic integrity with some areas of moderate integrity. Using the rankings of low to high historic integrity levels, treatment alternatives can be formulated to select areas of the site for appropriate interventions. The existence of some documentary materials from the Richardson Olmsted Complex period of significance offer an opportunity to recapture the characteristics of several lost and impacted landscape features.

D. Olmsted-Vaux Landscape Statement of Significance

The duration of time in which the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape gained its historic significance and possessed its historical value and character-defining features is known as the period of significance. The time in which the hospital landscape changes began to degrade the historic character is the point at which the period of significance ends. The findings of this report indicate that for the Richardson Olmsted Complex, the period of significance for the cultural landscape begins in 1869 with site selection and 1871 with the initial layout and construction of the first buildings on the site. After decades of designed and managed interventions into the cultural landscape, the period of significance, when the elements of the campus landscape remaining intact to a high degree of integrity appears to be circa 1927. Following 1927 degrading changes were carried out that altered the landscape character and features to include changed circulation patterns, added parking lots, lost trees including American elms, and construction of new facilities on the grounds.

The unique historic significance of the Richardson Olmsted Complex is nationally recognized and protected through incorporation on the state and national registers. The former asylum complex, including the historic landscape and buildings is identified and discussed in two National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination forms. These include the original 1973 NRHP listing and a National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation in 1983.

The 1973 NRHP nomination includes a 19th century period of significance spanning from 1871 to 1890 in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture. Specifically the statement of significance in the nomination states, "Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903), the leading American landscape architect of the late 19th century, planned the hospital's location and grounds and for this reason it is important to the history of landscape architecture."[10]

The early 1980s amendment to the NRHP listing as part of the NHL nomination notes a period of significance from 1870-1896 in the area of architecture. Though the significance of the landscape is not included in this update, landscape features and the landscape architects, Olmsted and Vaux, are mentioned. The update mostly addresses the architecture of the property and Richardson, but does include a smaller section about the historic landscape saying

> The Buffalo hospital is also the first major work on which Richardson collaborated with the landscape designer, Frederick Law Olmsted. Olmsted had already had extensive experience in Buffalo, having been commissioned in 1869 to lay out parkways and parks in the expanding north end of the city. On May 14, 1871, Olmsted, Richardson, and Warren (a board member) visited the grounds to locate the buildings. Ground was broken on May 25, 1871, and the structures sited according to Olmsted's plan on the available 203 acres. The northeast-southwest alignment of the buildings was Olmsted's suggestion in order to obtain the greatest amount of light, especially during the winter. In conjunction with his

partner, Calvert Vaux, Olmsted also prepared plans for landscaping the grounds, preparing integrated gardens, "airing courts for excitable patients, and "pastured pleasure grounds" within the overall pastoral scene. Thirty to fifty acres surrounded the buildings providing separate areas for men and women, securely enclosed, "to protect the patients from the gaze and impertinent curiosity of visitors and from the exciting occasioned by their presence in the grounds."[11]

Heritage Landscapes asserts that the landscape is a contributing resource to the Richardson Olmsted Complex and to the larger context of the Buffalo Parks and Parkways system and has interpretive value as such.

NRHP evaluation criteria underscores the significance of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. Historic significance is defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (*Guidelines*) as "the meaning or values ascribed to a cultural landscape based on [...] a combination of association and integrity."[12] Similarly, the *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* explains that not only must a property be associated with an important historic context but also the property must retain the "historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance."[13] The cultural landscape and associated features communicating significance are required to meeting one or more of the four criteria to determine eligibility for listing on the National Register:[14]

- **Criterion A:** Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of United States history
- **Criterion B:** Associated with the lives of persons significant in the past
- **Criterion C:** Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- **Criterion D:** Yielding or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

The Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape incorporates historic significance to varying degrees under all four National Register criteria for determining historical significance based on association and integrity. The cultural landscape of the hospital is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of United States history. The historic campus remains as a testament to the history of the social reform movement and the history of mental health care in the United States. The campus is also associated with the lives of persons significant in the past including the major designers, architect H. H. Richardson and landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Important asylum planners including psychiatrist Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride and Dr. John P. Gray inspired Richardson. In addition, other involvement included Charles Dexter Gambrill, Richardson's partner at the time, and Andrew Jackson Warner, the supervising architect. The cultural landscape of the hospital continues to embody some distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. The remnant cultural

landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex exists as one of the few surviving 19th century hospital landscapes where the therapeutic use of the grounds was designed as an essential component of the health and healing of patients. Additionally, the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape bears evidence of the evolution of hospital design from its origin in 1870 to the 1927 date when the overall landscape character remains intact. The landscape may contain archaeological sites with the potential to yield evidence of prehistory or history, although the loss of the northern lands along Scajaquada Creek removed the more archeologically sensitive areas from the hospital acreage. Overall the cultural landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex is significant under criterion A as an example of the humane treatment of the insane as a medical advance and criterion C as a master work of Olmsted and Vaux.

CHAPTER V: ENDNOTES

[1] Birnbaum, with Capella Peters, *Guidelines*, and Page, Gilbert, Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*: 5.
[2] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form:16A*, 1995: 44-45.
[3] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete Registration Form:16A*, 1995: 44.
[4] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete Registration Form:16A*, 1995: 44.
[5] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete Registration Form:16A*, 1995: 45.
[6] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete Registration Form:16A*, 1995: 45.
[7] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete Registration Form:16A*, 1995: 45.
[8] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete Registration Form:16A*, 1995: 45.
[9] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete Registration Form:16A*, 1995: 45.
[10] Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo State Asylum, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by T. Robins Brown, Research Assistant, (August 1972), 4.
[11] Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane (State Lunatic Asylum), Buffalo Psychiatric Center, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Carolyn Pitts, History Division, National Park Service, (nd), 5-4.
[12] Birnbaum, with Capella Peters, *Guidelines*: 5.
[13] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, Washington DC: USDI, NPS, National Register, History and Education Program, 1997: 3.
[14] NRHP, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 1997: 2.

A. Introduction to Landscape Preservation Guidelines

The recommended landscape preservation treatment guidelines draws on the medical purposes, conceptual design, physical history, existing conditions, significance and integrity of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. The approach presented integrates the remaining character and features of this historically important landscape in order to address future directions in a preservation and rehabilitation approach that respect historic features while incorporating current and future use. New uses are envisioned although the full extent and nature of these are unclear. Because the program for the property is somewhat undefined, guidance focuses on landscape character and overall approach to character-defining elements. The approach seeks to preserve existing character and address future sustainability from multiple perspectives while demonstrating an essential respect for the cultural landscape of the historic Buffalo State Insane Asylum. Consideration of contemporary needs, public safety, and availability of resources requires full incorporation of past, present and future values to shape a detailed, multi-valued and realistic set of recommendations for the landscape that is in harmony with the building program and that can be implemented.

The preservation and rehabilitation of the degraded but remarkable landscape and architecture of the Richardson Olmsted Complex is the overarching objective. The landscape of the site and its proximity to nearby open spaces served as the initial impetus to choose the grounds for the asylum. Because of this, the irreplaceable value of the landscape

Figure VI.1. **A 2008 aerial photograph showing context of the former Buffalo State Insane Asylum.** Image Courtesy Microsoft LiveMap. (R-BRO-MicrosoftAerial-2008.jpg)

requires integration into future planning for the renewed vitality of the property with appropriate sustainable uses. A diverse, integrated plan is required to yield a scenic, accessible, sustainable, and maintainable landscape. The future landscape should respect the Olmsted-Vaux design and landscape evolution through circa 1926 while suiting the contemporary site program for the Richardson Olmsted Complex.

The future planning for this site is also framed within a context of adjacencies and community. The Richardson Olmsted Complex should coexist and potentially collaborate with the Buffalo Psychiatric Center, State University of New York Buffalo State College, Burchfield Penney Art Center, Albright-Knox Art Gallery and Delaware Park, making an important contribution to the Elmwood Avenue neighborhood, the City of Buffalo and the Niagara Region. (See Figure VI.1). The Richardson Olmsted Complex is an integral component of "The Olmsted Crescent" concept proposed in the *The Olmsted City: The Buffalo Olmsted Park System Plan for the 21st Century*.[1] The crescent idea addresses the group of resources centered on Delaware and Humboldt Parks and the parkways that should extend to the former asylum as a contemporaneous element of the Olmsted and Vaux contributions to Buffalo.

Exploration of landscape preservation treatment alternatives leads toward preferred philosophy of landscape treatment for the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. Preservation treatment of any definition is based on the underlying recognition that this landscape, while altered and degraded, is the work of two recognized masters, Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and Calvert Vaux, the first landscape architects to use the professional title. The four cultural landscape preservation treatment alternatives, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, and rehabilitation, are briefly explored in the following section. The concept of interpretation of this designed, therapeutic cultural landscape for visitor engagement and education is also addressed as it relates to preservation treatment. Alternatives are discussed and preferred selected approaches highlighted through guidelines and recommendations. The proposed treatment recommendations are presented as conceptual frameworks to guide future landscape character. They address aspects of decision-making about landscape renewal and management, physical interventions, and incorporation of new elements into the site in the future.

B. Landscape Preservation Treatment Exploration

Options set forth in federal guidance for preservation of a historic property include a range of interventions from Preservation, which is a baseline in stewardship for any intervention, to more intensive authentic Restoration or Reconstruction or to Rehabilitation that addresses current and future uses while respecting remaining historic character and features. For cultural landscapes, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Guidelines), A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* and *National Park Service Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management* identify, define and provide guidance on the application of these preservation treatments that are applied to historic properties.[2] These four approaches to the treatment of cultural landscapes propose different levels of intensity of intervention and activity within a landscape. The documentation presented in the previous volumes of this report underpins the discussion and the proposed landscape preservation treatment options. While federal treatment guidance generally calls for a single treatment philosophy, Heritage Landscapes often finds that the character and purpose of the different landscape units can allow for varied treatment applications by landscape unit based on historic significance and current condition, coupled with anticipated future uses, programs and management. While the detailed future uses of the Richardson Olmsted Complex have not been fully defined, building occupancy is anticipated and a general concept of that occupancy can be predicted.

When considering treatment alternatives, the baseline intent is to identify and respect remaining historic character and features within the landscape. To address the preservation treatment of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape, the amount and detail of available documentation, the understanding of the evolution from the mid 19th century to today and an understanding of landscape use are important aspects for consideration. The level of landscape change over time is a further consideration in terms of the ability to link historic landscape character to treatment options within the existing landscape. Anticipated public access, safety, financial resources, sustainability, and maintenance capabilities are also considered. As background, applicable preservation treatment options for the former Buffalo State Insane Asylum are quoted from the *Guidelines* and summarized as follows.

Preservation Approach

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a 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.[3]

Preservation addresses stabilization and repair as the most modest intervention approach. It is an appropriate stewardship and sustainability choice when many elements are intact, interpretive goals can be met within the existing

conditions, and/or financial resources and/or staffing are limited. Preservation can also be viewed as a provisional treatment until 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 character and materials and underlies the other three, more intensive treatment approaches. Preservation safeguards the historic landscape resources by applying appropriate stewardship to protect the landscape resources. Preservation can and should be applied as an initial and underlying approach that values the historic place and carries out stewardship actions on its behalf. Preservation of specific historic features within the Olmsted-Vaux designed landscape is warranted and appropriate. Preservation as a treatment accepts the property as it is today. While Preservation is a baseline stewardship responsibility, the landscape character of the property today is degraded and difficult to recognize. The level of deterioration and the historic significance of the resource, within the immediate context of Delaware Park and the parkways also of Olmsted and Vaux design, direct a more intensive intervention for the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape than stabilization and repair alone.

Restoration Approach

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.[4]

In contrast to Preservation, Restoration is dependent on high levels of documentation for a clear restoration target date to undertake an intervention with limited speculation. Restoration treatment reinstates altered and degraded character by authentically renewing degraded aspects and remaining historic features of the cultural landscape from the period of significance. The treatment may also require the removal of features added after the time period designated for restoration. Restoration aims to recapture the overall character and details of an entire landscape or may seek to restore a selected landscape unit, detail, or group of elements. Restoration of overall landscape character, spatial organization, land uses, land patterns and visual relationships can be applied without restoration to precise details of all elements. 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. While a Restoration approach has site specific nuances, it generally requires a substantial intervention. This intervention focuses on documented features of the original landscape that remain but are in a deteriorated state that is beyond a Preservation approach. At the Richardson Olmsted Complex the circa 1927 date has been presented as the close of the historic period. For that time frame, detailed documentation of some aspects of the period landscape condition may be sufficient for a Restoration treatment, such as the overall visual relationships, circulation system layout and general plant massing, while other features, character, or areas are less well understood.

The future direction of the Richardson Olmsted Complex with new uses and programs relates to the future landscape in terms of both functionalities and aesthetics. Given proposed

building and site objectives, the property will not become a static museum setting that reflects a specific period of time. Rather, the site is envisioned for community-based use that will make it a vital place. As a result, an overall Restoration is not a suitable treatment for the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape, but could be applied to specific documented features where detailed evidence is available and their recapture would support the envisioned uses and/or programs.

Reconstruction Approach

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]

Reconstruction of a lost or significantly degraded landscape in its original location is not often undertaken. A Reconstruction treatment may be the most appropriate approach in a museum setting when documentation is complete, adequate resources are available, and interpretive goals direct full recapture. In large landscapes, a missing element or detail, such as a particular feature like a fountain or pond or a unique furnishing like a bench is frequently reconstructed. This approach is not commonly applied to overall landscapes because detailed documentation is required to reconstruct an exact replica with limited speculation. Partial reconstruction can proceed to reinstate specific documented character-defining elements when overall documentation is incomplete. Due to direction toward new uses for Richardson Olmsted Complex, it is unlikely that an overall Reconstruction treatment is feasible or desirable, but specific landscape elements may be recaptured as interpretive resources.

Rehabilitation Approach

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.[6]

The fourth treatment approach, Rehabilitation, incorporates preservation values with contemporary uses and issues of maintainability and sustainability. Rehabilitation treatment emphasizes compatibility with historic resources and respect for safeguarding remaining historic character and elements. Rehabilitation philosophy combines respect for the historic resources with integration of contemporary uses, maintenance, code compliance, security, and other relevant concerns. The treatment is frequently applied to public landscapes with high use and to formerly private landscapes that are opened for public access. An overall Rehabilitation approach for the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape is highly appropriate to address current use, conditions, and desires for a higher degree of landscape legibility. A rehabilitation treatment approach can accommodate the recapture of the primary aspects of historic character while addressing contemporary use, maintainability, and sustainability.

Landscape Interpretation

Interpretation can be coupled with any landscape treatment to elucidate the history, character and features of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape as desired. Interpretive messages draw on historic documentation with the intent of engaging and informing current and potential users and visitors. The interpretive approach differs in content when the landscape character and features are present versus when they are in remnant form or missing. To best suit project objectives, the interpretive approach should be developed to consider the history of the landscape within the context of the existing character and features. The media of interpretation continues to advance as the signs, waysides and brochures of the past are paired with computer kiosks that can provide customized tours and downloadable MP3 player or cell phone landscape tours. Digital tours placed on visitor devices can include text, sound and graphics for a rich, self-directed experience.

An interesting and potentially applicable concept for interpretation is the educational and scientific use of the landscape to test historic and contemporary building materials and finishes, such as bricks, brownstone, mortars, iron, paint, concrete, stabilized gravel, salants, caulks, consolidants, furnishings, and the like. Selected areas of building materials, such as brick wall or iron fence within the landscape, have evidenced durability and responded to weathering over time. At some point, historic building materials may need to be repaired or replaced, for which a suitable alternative material may be desired. At Palacio Fronteira in Lisbon, Portugal, a 17th century palace, several modern and traditional materials that are used as alternatives for repair and replacement are tested within the landscape prior to the need for replacement. Materials are monitored and evaluated according to response and exposure to weathering and air quality conditions, among other factors. Multiple materials with different surface treatments could be contained within a defined portion of the landscape or placed around the landscape in sequence. For example, the exterior glass structure of the greenhouse could be reconstructed as a temperature and climate-controlled area for testing materials as a control group, while other areas of the landscape are used to measure actual materials response in varied locations. For the Richardson Olmsted Complex, a sound interpretive goal would be to provide a rich user/visitor experience based on site history themes of the designed and therapeutic landscape, coupled with contemporary topics like materials technology and sustainability, all of which would foster visitor engagement and education.

C. Landscape Form & Architectural Preservation

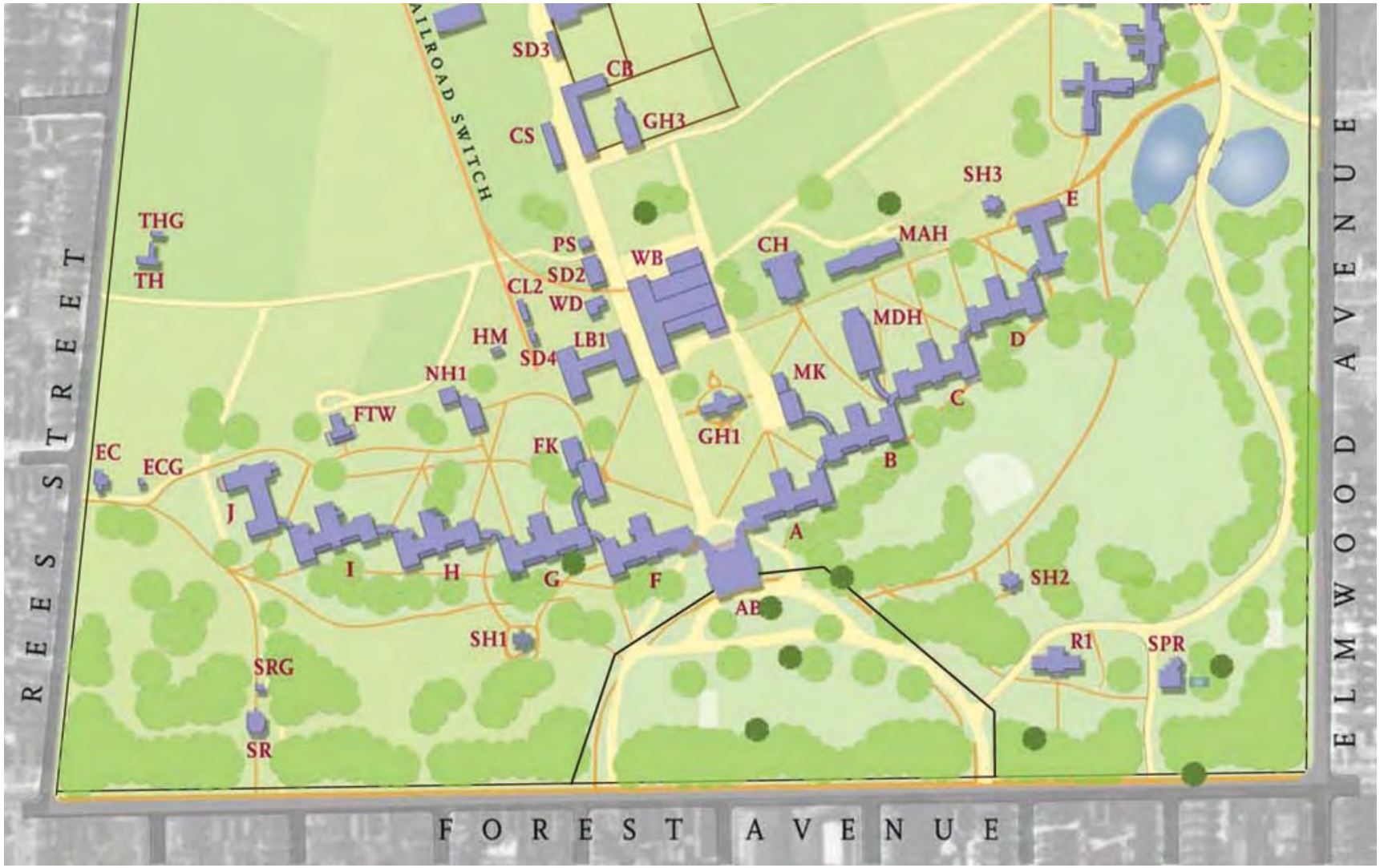
The historic Richardson architecture of the Kirkbride "V" building dominated the pre-1927 Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. As a large structure contributing to the historic landscape character, any potential reuse of the complex has implications for the cultural landscape.

Heritage Landscapes understands that the complex of buildings is to be preserved and eventually rehabilitated for full use. Due to the amount of available space in the complex, a number of use concepts are possible for the structures. One public use is to serve as a visitor and interpretive center for the historic landscapes and architecture of Buffalo. This center would be envisioned as a focal location for the community and regional visitors to experience the Richardson Olmsted Complex and to learn about the rich built heritage of parks, parkways, notable buildings, and sites throughout Buffalo. Exhibits, educational sessions, programs, interactive guides, wayfinding and the like may be offered within the Administration Building or another location to be determined. The idea of a Buffalo architectural and design center is also readily linkable to the interpretation and testing of historic building materials. The historic construction materials testing area that places materials in locations for weathering and observation could be used as an outdoor exhibit or conceptual program in addition to the recapture of Olmsted and Vaux landscape character.

Whether or not the concept of the architectural and design center is pursued, other architectural options are worthy of exploration. In terms of the cultural landscape significance, the site organization was historically dominated by the extended structure of the Kirkbride-inspired complex before 1927, as shown in the *Circa 1926 Period Plan Detail*. In the late 1960s, the easternmost male wards were demolished. One rehabilitation approach to consider is the recapture of the full historic pattern and the power of the building form. Replacing the lost elements of the eastern wing with new construction that respects the historic architectural massing and footprint is worth further exploration to recapture the spatial organization of the cultural landscape. This idea is explored as a spatial construct in the *East Men's Wards Footprint Study.*

As site alternatives are explored, the potential of reconstructing the lost architecture of the Richardson Olmsted Complex east wing may be considered. Constructing a buidling on the footprints of the lost male wards could recapture former spatial definition while adding cohesion to both architecture and landscape, and providing additional building space and a boundary between hospital uses to the south and service uses or potential growth to the north.

Regardless of the specific future use of the buildings, when the full composition of buildings is occupied, functional implications for the landscape in terms of access, parking, connection to mass transit, and on-site management of stormwater will need to be addressed. In these landscape preservation guidelines, functional elements are addressed to a degree as opportunities and constraints. As the architectural occupancy program is developed, refinement of the recommendations for landscape treatment can proceed.



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Circa 1926 Period Plan Detail

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

East Men's Wards Footprint Study

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

D. Landscape & Site Vision

While the provenance is clear for this pastoral asylum landscape in the style of Olmsted and Vaux, limited remains of hsitoric charcater are evident. Integrity of the landscape today is low with fragmentary, but discernible tangible evidence of the style, character and feeling of the historic design solely in the area described as Zone A: Olmsted Vaux Landscape, as presented in the previous chapter. Within Zones B and C limited remains of therapeutic and service landscape are documented and Zone D lacks documented historic character and features. Today the cultural landscape exhibits a varied character as an evolved and non-cohesive landscape.

Over time, the site has evolved with disparate styles that are principally based on site functionalities and adjacencies. While landscape passages of broad views, peaceful scenery and graceful curvilinear lines remain discernible to the trained eye, degradation and fragmentation do not present a cohesive designed landscape, as Olmsted and Vaux originally intended.

In determining landscape recommendations, consideration is given to history and significance, existing and proposed conditions, character, and land uses. The now derelict historic Richardson Olmsted Complex could become a vibrant center of activity. The vision for the site as directed by the Richardson Center Corporation is the "rehabilitation of the National Historic Landmark H. H. Richardson Complex (the former Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane), comprised of the H. H. Richardson-designed buildings and Frederick Law Olmsted-designed grounds, to be the crowning jewel of a mixed-use, multi-purpose civic campus of public and private activities. By combining contemporary ideas with our 19th century inheritance, we will create to the highest standards a nationally significant, 21st century, economically self-sustaining and environmentally sound Richardson Complex as a place for architectural, educational, cultural, and recreational activities for the benefit of the residents of and visitors to the Richardson Community, the Museum District, the Elmwood Village, and the entire Buffalo Niagara Region."[7]

The potential density of new uses will engage a series of landscape issues, to include respect for remaining historic character and features while accommodating parking, circulation, and services. The current site planning of parking areas in front of the Administration Building detracts from the landscape setting of the historic asylum. Relocation of these existing lots would aid in the recapture of the historic character of the entry area and Forest Avenue frontage. The visual entry sequence and spatial progression along the drives from the edges of the site toward the center engages the approaching visitor with the pastoral landscape of simple grace and provides views of the iconic towers. This remnant designed landscape passage is the most intact and significant landscape zone to preserve and rehabilitate. The areas of therapeutic and service landscape retain limited historic elements without sound overall character.

As landscape recommendations and guidelines are formulated, two possible paths for guidance emerge. One option for future landscape recommendations is to work in the existing setting to create a cohesive design for the complex. Under this option, the hospital campus would be unified through a specific design style, potentially that of the pastoral, park style of Olmsted and Vaux. Curvilinear circulation routes, open green lawns with tree and shrub masses, and open views designed by applying the Olmsted design principles would renew landscape character in harmony with the historic landscape that characterized the Richardson Olmsted Complex. It is possible that the future aesthetic, functional and sustainability needs of the landscape may not be as well served under a cohesive history-based approach. The needs of the active psychiatric hospital and the Richardson Olmsted Complex may be incompatible uses. If this unified landscape approach were to be taken, the existing spatial organization and considerable size of the site could be used advantageously to address the need for differentiation between the active hospital and the public areas of the site. For example, different entry points could be used for differing uses, as multiple entry points currently exist.

The preferred option may be to delineate and differentiate zones throughout the site for preservation, recapture, and future growth. Such areas could address continued hospital uses and an array of Richardson Olmsted building and landscape uses potentially for tourists, students, offices, or residences in distinct zones. Hospital use is proposed to continue at the Strozzi Building and along the east and southeast portions of the property. Potential growth and expansion zones can be delineated to the west and north areas of the property. Consideration of the boundaries between hospital use and public uses could be accommodated with shared and transitional elements, spaces, and/or styles shaping the spaces between different use zones. For example, the expansive open lawn area to the east of the Strozzi Building extending to Elmwood Avenue could be shaped as a pastoral landscape with a water feature, such as a pond, to serve as a therapeutic landscape setting and transitional space between the hospital and the new Burchfield Penney Art Center. Ironically, the function of the historic pond was the same—to serve as a scenic park landscape feature and may function to separate the hospital patients from infirmary visitors. Similarly, the service areas located to the north of the Richardson building complex could serve as a transitional, shared use space for future uses, as the existing drive creates a strong visual and spatial separation between the two spaces.

An overall treatment approach of rehabilitation is recommended. This approach is characterized by respect for remaining historic landscape character and features while a contemporary and future program is met.

E. Landscape Rehabilitation Recommended Treatment

Selection of a proposed treatment provides a philosophical framework in which to address the entire landscape in a holistic manner. The selection of any treatment for the landscape as a whole or by landscape area is underpinned by preservation of remaining historic features within the landscape. All treatments respond to maintenance and service needs, local codes, safety, and access concerns. For the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape, a Rehabilitation treatment is the most appropriate preservation approach to renew this unique landscape.

Treatment of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape is somewhat challenging as the property continues to serve as an active psychiatric center, but is envisioned to accommodate additional uses in the future. In addition, an overall low integrity rating reveals some remaining historic landscape features. As a result, an appropriate intervention that addresses historic landscape character while adapting the property to contemporary needs is proposed under a Rehabilitation philosophy.

A Rehabilitation approach respects the remaining historic features of the landscape and seeks to recapture historic spatial organization, views, and patterns; to reinstate specific features to enhance historic character; and to adapt the property to future needs and resources. The selection of a Rehabilitation treatment for the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape as a whole does not preclude the selected preservation, restoration, or reconstruction of lost or partially remaining individual features within the landscape. The proposed intervention provides a philosophical framework that respects the historic place, its character, features, materials and details, and reinforces landscape integrity while providing flexibility to address contemporary considerations. Together this combined treatment approach respects, retains and safeguards the remaining historic landscape features, bolsters historic character where practical and achievable, and adapts to contemporary needs, resources and overall maintenance considerations. This well-founded and appropriate approach considers the historic evolution of the site in concert with contemporary issues in a Rehabilitation framework.

A recommended landscape Rehabilitation approach also includes basic preservation interventions such as stabilization and repair of deteriorating remaining landscape features, such as the iron perimeter fence, stone piers, and vegetation management of existing trees, among other items. The Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape carries the historical legacy of a living landscape with a continuous resident community; however, the stimulation of new uses will be necessary to return the presently mothballed historic building into service. Rehabilitation is sufficient to accommodate the range of possible new uses of a revitalized cultural landscape.

Overall preservation treatment recommendations can be provided for the component landscapes that make up the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. Each of these areas contains a varying number of intact historic

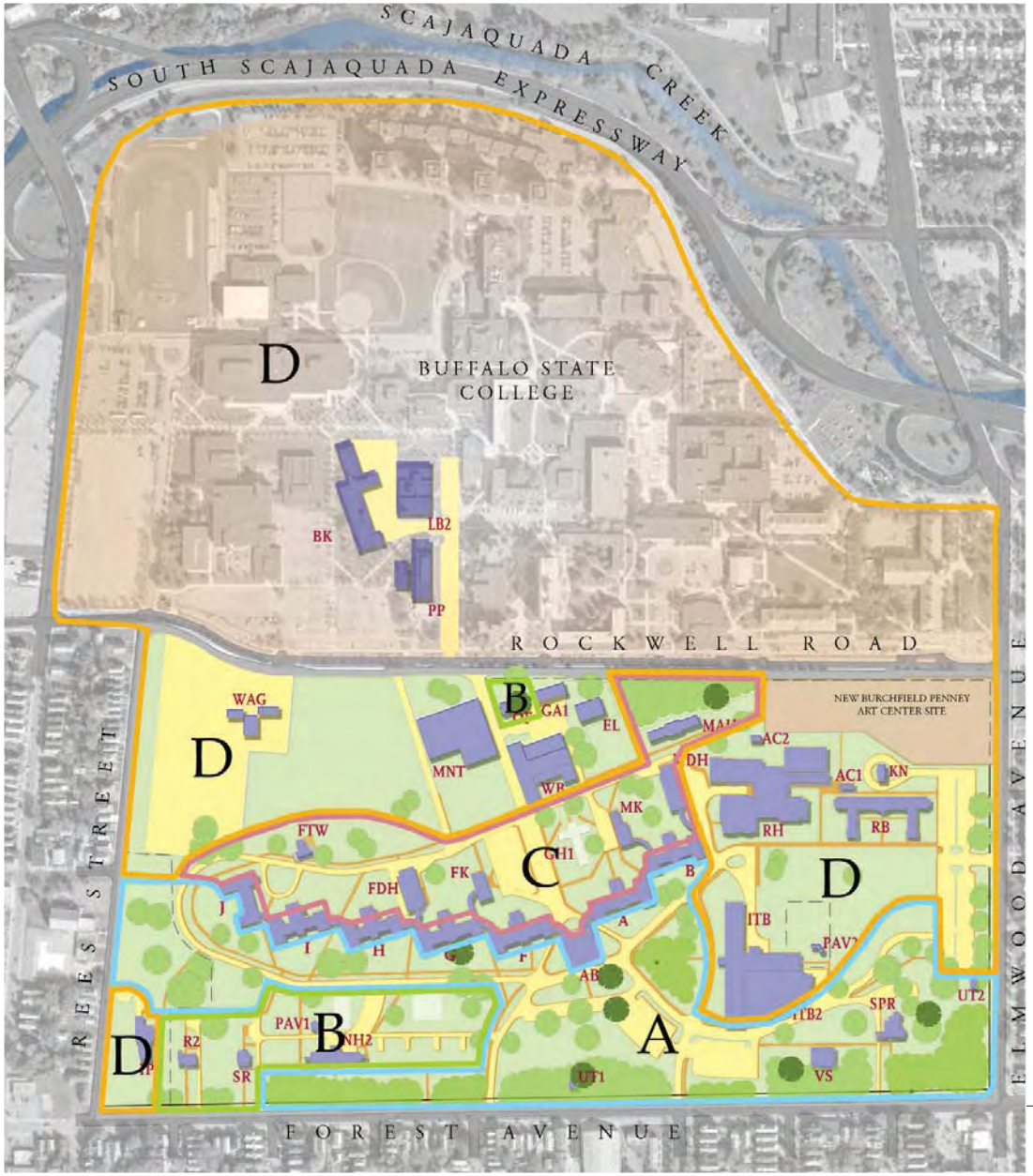
landscape features. Some have virtually no remaining landscape features, while others have a few remnants. The amount of remaining historic landscape features can dictate what level of rehabilitation occurs in each of the areas. These landscape zones are outlined on the *2008 Landscape Zones Plan* and *2008 Landscape Zones Detail Plan* as follows:

- Zone A: Remnants of original Olmsted-Vaux landscape design and implementation
- Zone B: Remnants of the therapeutic landscape
- Zone C: Remnants of the historic service and therapeutic landscape
- Zone D: No historic asylum landsacpe features

Zone A, in blue, highlights the area in which remnants of the original Olmsted Vaux landscape design and implementation were documented and observed. This zone is primarily to the south of the original building complex. Zone B is marked in green, and highlights the area with remaining features of the asylum therapeutic landscape. In pink is Zone C, located to the north of the building complex, where remnants and features of the historic service and therapeutic landscape were found. Zone D is a large area of the Buffalo Richardson Olmsted landscape, where no historic landscape features were noted. This zone is outlined in orange on the plan to the north and a small area in the southwest corner. These zones are helpful in understanding the patterns of remaining historic features that exist today and the level of landscape treatment intervention each can sustain.

Due to the concentration of historic landscape features within Zone A, preservation of these features should occur with limited rehabilitation. The contiguous area along Forest Avenue in Zone A encompasses the core that holds many features of historic landscape while the adjacent areas do not. These include aspects of historic spatial organization, land patterns, visual relationships, topography, vegetation, circulation, landscape structures and small-scale elements. Efforts should be made to preserve these landscape features in the planning process and as the property is brought into the future as a vibrant community resource with new uses.

In Zone D, the level of change and loss of character-defining features is more significant and rehabilitation is appropriate to this area to adapt the landscape to new uses. In the remaining areas of Zones B and C, rehabilitation may be able to incorporate new uses or facilities if implemented in a way that does not severely impact remaining landscape features contributing to the character of the campus. Zones C and D also contain some remnants of historic landscape features for preservation but could also more readily support new functionalities that would be unsuitable in other landscape units. Overall, a Rehabilitation treatment will help guide the stewardship of all units of this cultural landscape.



Key

- A Olmsted & Vaux
- B Therapeutic
- C Therapeutic & Service
- D Non-Historic

N

2008 Landscape Zones Plan

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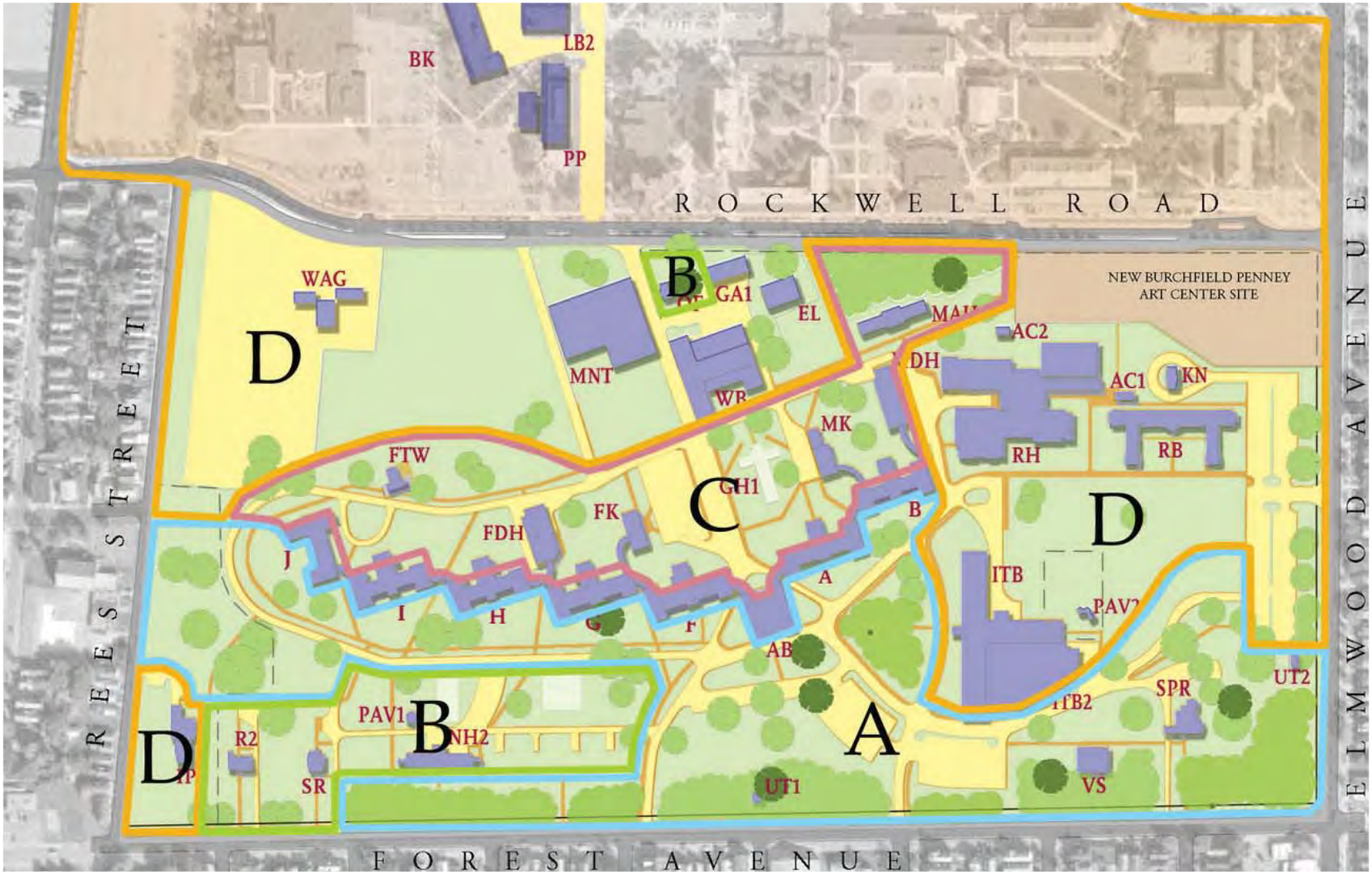

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2008 Landscape Zones Detail Plan

Image Created by GCA, Augmented by HL

F. Landscape Preservation Treatment Guidelines Framework

General guidance for the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape is to preserve the remaining character-defining features and to work to accommodate future uses within a philosophy of respect for what has survived from the period of significance. Of initial focus is the need to protect the intact cultural landscape features that contribute to the historic character of the campus. Significant historic elements in modified or degraded form can be repaired or reconfigured to enhance the historic character of the site. In the course of new campus interventions, the opportunity may arise to rehabilitate the historic character of an area by removing contemporary features that obscure or degrade the historic campus. The relocation of a parking area from the primary façade of a building, for example, would help to renew the views and spatial patterns from the period of significance. The potential also exists to enhance the historic character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex by replacing particular missing landscape features and elements of design from the period of significance. The placement of entirely new features in the landscape should harmonize with the character of the historic campus yet remain distinguishable from the historic fabric. Subtle alterations in design, style, material and other aspects can help a new element fit within the hospital landscape. Aspects of historical design can be recaptured by conducting new landscape interventions using the styles, patterns, and other character defining expressions of the hospital landscape during the period of significance. An important goal in a Preservation and Rehabilitation approach is the accommodation of campus uses that may or may not have historical precedent. Implementing appropriate physical landscape change and creating functionalities on the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape must be undertaken in the context of preservation and stewardship. Adaptive reuse and landscape rehabilitation can be carried out such that historic character is embraced rather than degraded by new interventions. New site elements whether contemporary or traditional in appearance should conform to the historic character of the campus. Additional preservation intervention principles are organized in the following conceptual approach to treatment of the campus:

Respect remaining historic features through sound stewardship

- Respect and incorporate landscape evolution particularly from the 1870s to circa 1927
- Retain intact historic spatial organization and visual relationships to the extent possible
- Preserve historic circulation
- Protect and manage historic vegetation and design
- Preserve and rehabilitate specific historic landscape features

Enhance historic character through replacement or recapture of character-defining features

- Replace missing vegetation in Olmstedian-style
- Reconstruct missing circulation elements using original materials
- Recapture spatial patterns by relocating contemporary features

- Recapture character-defining details by installing site furnishings that blend with the historic character of the campus

Consider appropriate new development that reflects the historic landscape character of the hospital

- Harmonize new campus features with historic character of the hospital
- Renew historic character of the landscape through the accommodation of new uses
- Design for appropriate functionality of the cultural landscape using historical precedents

G. Preservation Guidelines Based on Olmsted's Design Principles

Guidelines for the preservation treatment of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape draw on historic design ideas and provide direction toward appropriate action for historic features with high integrity, missing or severely degraded features, and new, contemporary features in the historic hospital setting. Understanding the historic design intent and execution of the Olmsted-Vaux landscape at the Richardson Olmsted Complex is useful to identify the historic character and the appropriateness of new interventions in the cultural landscape. The design principles and concepts of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., known as the "Seven S's of Olmsted's Design" assembled by Olmsted scholar Charles E. Beveridge, can be applied to the Richardson Olmsted Complex as a framework for landscape recommendations.[8] As Olmsted Sr. played a vital role in influencing the hospital landscape, his design ideas have direct relevance to interventions of the cultural landscape at the Richardson Olmsted Complex.

Scenery

Movement through the landscape at the Richardson Olmsted Complex was choreographed through careful landscape planning. Curvilinear walks and drives offered a changing sequence of internal campus views and distant vistas. Vegetation and building massing structured the constantly unfolding scenery. The Richardson buildings are set on a controlled earthen form that acts like a plinth. This topographic relationship holds the sequence of buildings subtlety above the surrounds. The informal landscape treatment with its variability of graceful lines and forms contrasts with and softens the formality and predictability of the main building complex.

Although the future use of the historic landscape remains undetermined at this time, the principle of scenery can be implemented throughout the landscape to recapture the former historic character while accommodating new uses and features. A considerable amount of the southern portion of the landscape has been converted into surface parking. These circulation features do not provide carefully framed movement through the landscape. Additionally, the prolific vegetation that created scenic patterns between light and shade is no longer evident. With the relocation of parking lots out of the core historic designed landscape, gently curving drives can be recaptured and dense massings of trees and shrubs can be recaptured to enhance scenery.

Suitability

The historic landscape components of the Richardson Olmsted Complex embody the principle of suitability. The particulars of the site led to its selection. The design development took advantage of the topography, drainage patterns and surficial geology. The farm lands were also a suitable element of the landscape addressing the goal of food sources and therapeutic labor. Today, remaining elements of the asylum landscape reflect its holistic conception that was inspired by the original site.

The naturalistic quality of the hospital landscape can be better conveyed through landscape treatment. Prior to construction, the site consisted of several small groves of trees as well as individual trees that grew over open meadow. Replanting in these historic patterns would reveal a sense of the former landscape. Natural drainage ways, including several ravines, once traversed the site. With the construction of the Elmwood Building, a pond was constructed in a low-lying area susceptible to inundation. The pond not only added an ornamental landscape feature, it also served as a vestige of the once rugged quality of the landscape. Future treatment of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape can utilize and highlight the naturalistic landscape character. Interpretation or recapture of the water feature is one possible approach. The importance of the hospital farmlands can also be interpreted. New additions to the landscape should consider the existing topography and drainage patterns to create a cohesive, integrated landscape.

Style

For the Buffalo State Insane Asylum landscape the therapeutic value of scenery to bring tranquility and rest to the mind was a primary design objective. The design style of Landscape Units 1, 2, and 3, the core designed landscape, was conceived as a cohesive setting that served as an active element in the treatment of the insane. The service and agriculture zones were located to the north and considered as separate functionalities. Landscape style served to distinguish between the functions shaping visual and spatial zones.

The principle of style can be readily applied to future changes in the landscape. With adequate planning, the landscape can convey an overall, unified pastoral or park-like character while the layout and features of individual units can vary depending on use. The style of future design interventions should align with functions and stylistic separation of the landscape units. For example, a contemporary structure located in the service area of Unit 4 has a different impact on the historical landscape than it would if located in Unit 1. Introduction of new features should be limited within the historic designed core of the landscape, instead focusing new features in outer areas. Regardless of location, all new landscape features should be designed in a style that is compatible with the historic character and distinguishable as non-historic elements.

Subordination

The principle of subordination was applied at the Richardson Olmsted Complex to shape a graceful landscape where the informal style was more suitable for concealing artifice. While some formal elements were included, for example small gardens and a double row allée of trees flanking a drive, the beautiful style in a pastoral character of designed landscape utilized the natural landscape character, concealing to a degree the planning of the landscape. In spite of its impressive scale, even the central building complex was set as one element within the broader hospital landscape. Today the landscape is fragmented, with a diluted and incomplete composition that has lost not only clear style but also transitions between units. Elements of the original landscape have been lost and more recent construction such as the Strozzi Building and the Burchfield Penney Art Center has altered historic land use patterns and overall spatial organization of the campus.

Careful consideration will be required to recapture subordination. As the landscape is rehabilitated and shaped for sympathetic new uses, the principle of subordination should

be reflected in the approach so that all aspects contribute to the overall character. New landscape features should be visually recessive. Replanting of tree and shrub massings according to historic vegetation patterns can help screen new facilities and create park-like settings compatible with the historic character. Effective transitions between units are particularly salient to the issue of subordination. New elements should harmonize with the overall, rather than drawing undue attention as an imposition in the cultural landscape. Through thoughtful design and sensitivity to historic spatial and visual relationships, the principle of subordination can be used to recreate a cohesive landscape.

Separation

In the design landscape the pastoral composition for the core area was edged with transition zones that provided an interface with varied adjacent uses. Historically, Units 1, 2, and 3 embodied overlapping yet distinctive landscape designs. The separation of uses or character zones is a concept only partially reflected in the current landscape of the hospital. Another application of the separation principle is the relationship between pedestrian, vehicular and service circulation. The original design clearly articulated a pedestrian system that was relatively free of vehicular conflicts. The level of separation implemented at the Buffalo State Insane Asylum was an important aspect of the therapeutic qualities of the landscape. Shaping distinct spaces for patient recreation, relaxation, exercise and outdoor work allowed patients to actively engage in the landscape without necessary site services and functions acting as distractions. Essential to therapeutic landscapes was creating a sense of calm, limiting mystery and landscape features that could cause patients to become overly excitable, thus definition of separate use areas helped achieve this effect at the Richardson Olmsted Complex.

The idea of separation lends itself to a treatment approach based on delineating distinct zones within the cultural landscape. Historically, patient areas, staff residences, and service areas were physically separated in the landscape while a unified design style created an integrated hospital landscape. Today, uses areas are also relatively separated; however, limited transitions between areas detract from the overall landscape character. As with the principle of subordination, separation uses subtle design elements to define a unified landscape. Recapturing some of the former landscape elements that defined space within the broader landscape can aid in achieving the desired separation. In particular, circulation features can be reconfigured to better match the historic curvilinear form. Removed pedestrian paths can also be reintroduced into the landscape. These circulation features are particularly helpful because they move between several landscape areas, providing necessary transitions while physically shaping space. Site vegetation can also be used to further delineate space while creating a site-wide pastoral character.

Sanitation

Historically, sanitation at the Richardson Olmsted Complex was important both in the biomedical sense and in the affective sense of therapeutic landscape. A pastoral respite separated from the bustle of the city, the functionality of the landscape was important. Abundant clean water, and effective drainage and sanitary systems were particularly highlighted in the Kirkbride asylum planning principles. All weather circulation

surfaces were also a component of a sanitary landscape; the curving gravel and dirt carriage drives often became muddy as a result of the natural surface drainage. These drives and other cobble stone drives were eventually resurfaced with macadam, adding to the sanitary landscape. Today, sanitation can be addressed through management of storm water drainage and sanitary systems. A parallel approach to comprehensive function and sanitation should be a touchstone for future landscape planning and design, perhaps accommodated in contemporary ways to include environmentally sound, green design.

Service

The principle of service addresses the utility of a landscape on several levels. The asylum social service mission was at the heart of the landscape and building design. The curative power of landscape was its primary value to the asylum. As such, the designed landscape addressed both the social and psychological objectives as a therapeutic setting for viewing, moving through, resting or recreating within.

Future consideration or use of the hospital landscape should be consistent with the principle of service. The planning of new functionalities on the campus should craft the physical site to be attractive but also of direct service for potential new uses. Depending on the future use of the Richardson Olmsted Complex, historic character-defining elements including scenic viewsheds, paths for strolling, shaded areas for resting, and open spaces for recreation can recapture the former landscape character and provide necessary services.

Given these guidelines based on Olmsted's design principles, more detailed recommendations are outlined in the following section for the preservation, rehabilitation, and renewal of specific character-defining features of the hospital landscape.

H. Recommendations for Historic Landscape Character-Defining Features

The chief principle in the treatment of the cultural landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex is respect for remaining historic features through sound stewardship. Historic character-defining features exist in a range of conditions across the landscape. The following list serves as a basic conceptual guide for the treatment of extant historic landscape features:

- Retain, stabilize, and repair features that remain
- Restore or reconstruct missing features to recapture character where lost or degraded
- Rehabilitate features that are modified
- Consider opportunities to innovate

A number of specific landscape features of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape should be preserved and protected under an ideal redevelopment regime. The items listed in the following charts are extant historic character-defining features that contribute to the integrity of the hospital and should be retained, stabilized and repaired. The charts also note non-historic landscape features that impact character. A fewer number of landscape features that have been lost or removed from the landscape should be replaced or reconstructed. Additionally, landscape features that have been modified from their original historic appearance and character are good candidates for rehabilitation. In all approaches to Preservation and Rehabilitation, opportunities for innovation should be considered to keep the landscape sustainable and maintainable in the 21st century.

The following charts elaborate on specific character-defining features with brief descriptions of each feature. Within the charts, the significance, condition, integrity, and deficiencies are also noted. Significance for features is either contributing or non-contributing, while feature integrity is rated high, moderate, or low. The note “N/A” is used to denote character-defining features that no longer exists in the landscape and future character-defining features.

Following the charts is a narrative that explains the recommendations for historic landscape character-defining features in more detail. Recommendations are outlined with emphasis on Preservation and Rehabilitation.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:
SITE LEVEL

Spatial Organization

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Spatial Organization, Land Patterns & Land Uses	Patterns are defined with the main complex on diagonal axis with clustered development to the east and north. While historically massings of trees and shrubs framed scenic vistas, today, the landscape is more open. Several parking lots replace a substantial amount of green space with large expanses of asphalt, altering the historic spatial organization.	Contributing	Fair	Moderate to low	Clustered development north and east of the main building complex, loss of distinct tree and shrub massings, and transformation of green space into expansive asphalt parking lots has altered historic spatial relationships and land patterns.	Preserve remnant spatial definition and recapture in altered areas, particularly with use of vegetation. Recapture site edge definition along the west boundary. Provide clear spatial definition between the remaining asylum landscape and the state college campus to the north. Preserve and protect historic landscape features that contribute to spatial definition and land patterns, including historic circulation routes, drives, paths, curbs, historic fences, and other small-scale features.

Instances

Historic spatial relationships

Existing spatial relationships – altered from historic

East edge of main building complex and bordering landscape features

Relationships between buildings and vegetation contribute to spatial definition

Open parking lots have altered historic spatial organization

Altered spatial organization of former farmlands

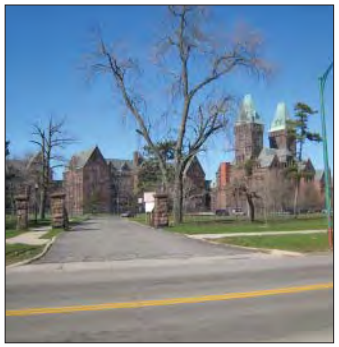
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:
SITE LEVEL

Visual Relationships

Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
Visual Relationships, Viewsheds & Vistas	Scenic views and vistas both into the asylum grounds from surrounding streets and across the landscape remain important landscape features. The visually dominant landscape feature is the main building complex, specifically the Administration Building. Views are defined by existing landscape features, notably vegetation, alignment of circulation features, and spatial organization of built elements.	Contributing	Fair	Moderate	Views and visual relationships are not as prominent as during the historic period due to decline and loss of site vegetation and alterations to circulation features, including the addition of parking lots that have become visually dominant.	Preserve and retain historically significant views, particularly to the central towers. Enhance the visual entry sequence from Forest Avenue defined by shifting views of the building complex and broader landscape. Rehabilitate primary views of the grounds with the use of framing vegetation and by relocating parking areas out of primary viewsheds. Replant additional trees as needed to frame and recapture historic views. Consider historic views when placing new features in the landscape.

Instances

Historic Viewsheds



View from Forest Avenue entrance

View from Elmwood Avenue entrance

Parking lots have become visually dominant

View across open field to main building

View into former farmlands area

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES: SITE LEVEL

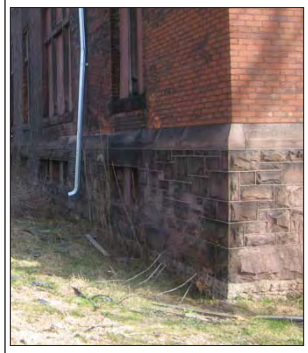
Topography

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Topography	The topography of the site played an important role in the placement of landscape features and the resulting landscape character. Large amounts of fill were placed throughout the landscape to create the relatively level character that remains today. A few prominent changes in grade were retained during construction, notably the shift in elevation from the south to the north side of the main building complex.	Contributing	Fair	High	Erosion has occurred in select areas throughout the site, in particular at the foundation of the main building complex and in areas along the fence line of the perimeter iron fencing.	Retain and protect existing overall topographical patterns. Repair and restore historic topography at noted sections of erosion. Retain and preserve sunken carriage drives at the main building complex as evidence of the original, natural site topography. Limit site disturbance during future construction efforts.

Instances

Natural topography was rugged with several ravines

Erosion along the main building complex foundation



Erosion along the main building complex foundation

Erosion along the fence line of the iron perimeter fence

Sunken carriage drives serve as remnants of natural site topography

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES: SITE LEVEL

Vegetation

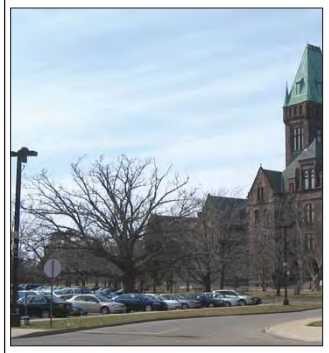
Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
Vegetation	Masses of trees and shrubs were an important element in the historic character of the hospital landscape, helping create a park-like setting and framing scenic landscape views. Today, few masses remain. Overall site vegetation is characterized by open turf interspersed with tree and shrub plantings and non-continuous rows planted along street edges.	Contributing	Fair	Moderate/ Low	Vegetation is less prolific than it was historically and distinct vegetation effect is no longer evident. Many trees are in decline and require care to promote health into the future. New construction has contributed to the natural decline of trees by compacting surrounding soil and root zones. Much of the complimentary open lawn spaces have been paved for surface parking.	Preserve and provide care for existing historic trees. Preserve and maintain specific iconic trees. Renew lost vegetation patterns, including street tree rows. Renew open lawn areas. Undertake preservation and stabilization efforts at greenhouse foundation, which is a remnant of former horticultural activities. Use sensitive design in all future construction to avoid impacts to historic trees and limit use of heavy machinery and soil compaction.

Instances

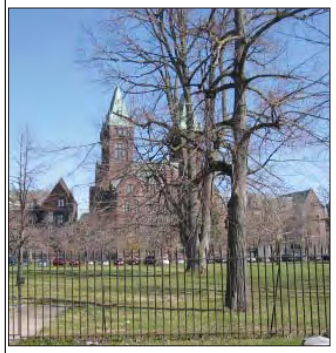
Historic character defined by prolific plantings

Vegetation created a pastoral quality in north farmlands

Partial remnant grove in southeast corner



Iconic swamp white oak south of Administration Building



Witness ash tree (in rear) at Forest Avenue frontage

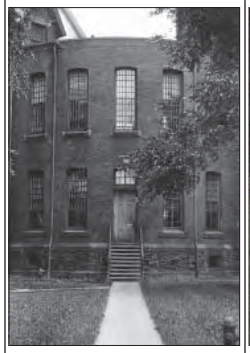
Vegetation in decline

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES: SITE LEVEL

Circulation

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Historic Pedestrian Paths	Network of pedestrian paths was important in the historic landscape. Concrete paths provided convenient and scenic walks for patients. A number of flagstone paths were constructed as entry walkways connecting the main system of pedestrian paths with nearby buildings. The paths, measuring approximately 3 to 4 feet in width, helped define the unique historic character of the asylum grounds.	Contributing	Poor	Low	While historically concrete and flagstone paths formed a continuous network through the southern half of the site, today, portions of paths and entire paths are missing. With regard to the flagstone paths, minimal remnants remain.	Preserve remaining historic pedestrian paths; repair as needed and reconstruct missing sections. Remnant openings in the perimeter iron fence should be preserved as vestiges of the former circulation features and patterns. Future changes in pedestrian paths should be designed and laid out in a way that is compatible with the historic landscape character. Graceful curves and framed views should be used to create an integrated path system.

Instances



Concrete walk to patient ward

Existing concrete walks connecting to drive

Remnant concrete paver path at greenhouse foundation

Partial path remnant with overgrown turf

Remnant concrete path with iron pedestrian gate

Partial flagstone walk remnant

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES: SITE LEVEL

Circulation

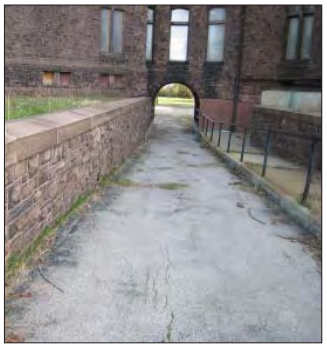
	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Drives: curvilinear forms entry drive sequence carriage drives	Curvilinear drives contributed to the historic landscape character. Prominent remnant drives include entrance drive at Forest Avenue and sunken carriage drives. Others include those leading to former staff homes. Over time, drives have been widened for vehicular access and original gravel and cobble stones paved. Vegetation worked in conjunction with gently curving drives to frame views and create pleasant, shaded routes.	Contributing	Fair/Good	High/ Moderate	Drives throughout the site have been realigned and altered with segments remaining today. While the central Administration Building and its towers remain visually dominant, the loss of distinct tree and shrub massings and parking lot additions have impacted the entry sequence defined by the curving drives. Carriage drives have been altered in width, materials, and in some areas, alignment.	Preserve remnant drive sections and repair as needed. Enhance the entry experience by redefining vistas framed by vegetation. Retain and preserve the remaining section of the historic entry drive. Preserve width and alignment of historic carriage drives and repair as needed. Remnant openings in the perimeter iron fence should be preserved as vestiges of the former circulation features and patterns.

Instances

Former carriage drive

Dappled light on former carriage drive from nearby vegetation

View of towers from entry drive



Repaved sunken carriage drive, straight alignment retained

Former carriage drive with gated entrance at Forest Avenue

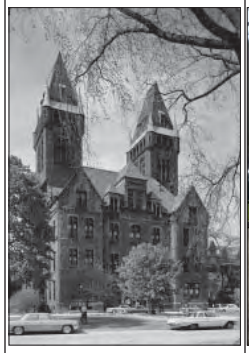
Remnant gate indicates location of former drive

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES: SITE LEVEL

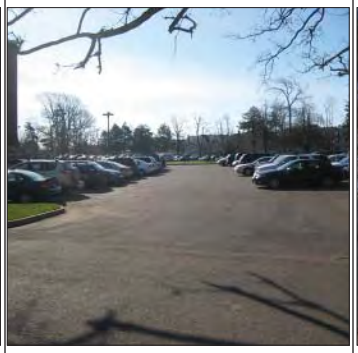
Circulation

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Parking Lots	A large portion of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape is utilized for surface parking with expansive areas of asphalt defining the foreground between the main building complex and Forest Avenue. Additional parking lots are located east of the main building complex, including a long, rectangular lot that defines much of the Elmwood Avenue frontage.	Non-Contributing	Fair	Low	Expansive areas of asphalt impact the historic scenic, park-like character of the asylum landscape and limit the amount of space available for site vegetation.	Existing parking should be relocated out of Landscape Unit 2 and relocated to be less visually obtrusive. Future additions to site parking should be visually recessive and should not be located within the primary vistas along Forest Avenue; specifically, surface parking should not be placed within Landscape Units 1, 2, or 3.

Instances



First site parking lot constructed in 1930



Parking defines much of the southern landscape character

Parking lot constructed alongside a former carriage drive

Large parking lot defines the Elmwood Avenue frontage

Parking lot surrounds historic wagon shed

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES: SITE LEVEL

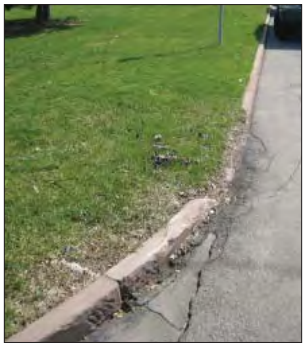
Circulation

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Curbs	Four types of curbs line drives throughout the site and along bordering public streets. Concrete curbs are prominent along new parking lots and access drives. Granite curbs also line a number of parking lots. Curbs along Rees Street are constructed of brownstone that matches the main building complex and piers on Forest Avenue. Remnant stone and mortar curbs are evident to the north of the main building complex.	Contributing (Historic remnants)	Varies	Moderate	Some damage evident with chipping, cracking, and deteriorated mortar. Brownstone curbs exhibit the most deterioration with spalling and cracking.	Preserve remnant historic curbs; repair and replace in-kind as needed.

Instances

Deteriorated concrete curbs

Granite curbs



Brownstone curbs along Rees Street

Remnant stone & mortar curbs

Remnant stone & mortar curbs intersect with newer concrete curbs

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES: SITE LEVEL

Circulation

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Future Circulation Features	Additions and alterations to the site circulation system, including the overall character and patterns as well as individual features, have been constructed to address shifting demands of site use and functionality. Consideration for retaining the historic character of site circulation and the impact circulation features have on the overall landscape character is not readily evident.	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	Future changes in the site circulation system should be designed and laid out in a way that is compatible with the historic landscape character. Specifically, future circulation features and alterations to existing circulation features should be designed in the Olmsted Vaux style, utilizing subtle curves to define views of the surrounding landscape. Parking lots should be visually recessive and placed outside Landscape Units 1, 2, and 3.

Instances

Curving drives helped define site entry landscape

Eastern half of original curved entry drive from Forest Avenue

Former Elmwood Complex entry drive and walk

Simple walks provided routes between buildings and primary circulation

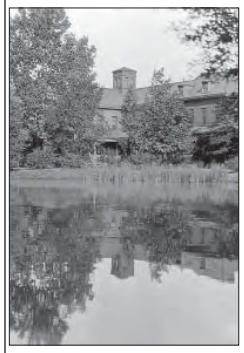
Walks and drives connected staff homes directly with public streets

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:
SITE LEVEL

Constructed Water Features

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Elmwood Complex Entry Landscape Pond & Superintendent's Residence Pool	Large pond with a bridge crossing and elm tree plantings constructed as part of the Elmwood Complex entry landscape – removed circa 1927-1929 when the northern lands were transferred to the City of Buffalo and the Elmwood Complex demolished. A pool was constructed as part of a staff residence at southeast site corner and has since been removed.	N/A	Non-extant	N/A	No interpretation of these character-defining features has been undertaken.	Recapture former pond in new location, either east of the Strozzi Building to separate active hospital use from new Art Center or in a low-lying area to serve as storm water retention. Interpret residence pool.

Instances



Historic view of constructed pond

Plan view of Elmwood Complex entry with pond

Contemporary aerial- site of former Elmwood Complex

Open area east of Strozzi Building

Plan view of residence and pool

Contemporary aerial- site of pool

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:
SITE LEVEL

Small-Scale Structures

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Female Tuberculosis Ward Small Office Steward's Residence Superintendent's Residence Staff Residence Greenhouse Foundation Summerhouses	Small-scale structures are placed throughout the hospital landscape, including small one-story wood-frame buildings and larger two-story former staff housing. While some are vacant with boarded up windows, others are used by the Buffalo Psychiatric Center. The style and setting of these features reveal a sense of the historic landscape character. The greenhouse foundation serves as an interpretive feature of the historical horticultural activities of the hospital.	Contributing	Fair/Good	Moderate to N/A	Some deterioration present in vacant structures and volunteer, overgrown vegetation alters setting in the landscape. Pastoral setting of some altered with construction of buildings, roads, and parking lots. Staff Residence at southwest corner is somewhat isolated from the remainder of the site.	Stabilize to prevent further deterioration. Promote continued use of structures currently used by the hospital. Repoint greenhouse mortar with mortar that matches historic color and composition.

Instances

Female Tuberculosis Ward

Small Office Building

Steward's Residence

Superintendent's Residence

Staff Residence

Greenhouse Foundation

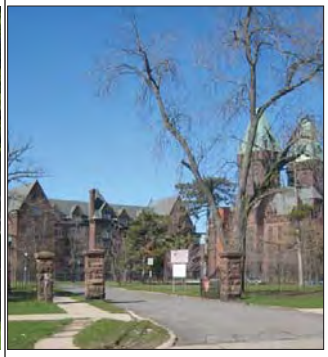
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:
SITE LEVEL

Small-Scale Features

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Small-Scale Features: Brownstone Piers Iron Fence Chain Link Fence	Perimeter fence with iron pickets and finials, footings, and gates. Portion of fence was removed for construction of the new Art Center. Seven historic brownstone piers are placed within the fence line. The material matches the building complex and conveys a sense of the historic character. Chain link is present in several areas of the site, notably enclosing a play area for the daycare east of the building complex, at the maintenance yard, and near the western site edge.	Contributing Non-Contributing (Chain Link)	Fair/Good	High (Iron) Low (Chain Link)	Some surface deterioration, rust, and sagging is evident, a few instances of bent finials; some scrollwork missing from gates on iron fence. Considerable amounts of erosion evident along the fence line, exposing the footings. Natural weathering of pier mortar evident. Some areas of disrepair in chain link fencing.	Stabilize remnant historic features to prevent deterioration, repair as needed and repaint iron fence. Repair areas of erosion. Repoint pier mortar with mortar that matches historic color and composition. Remove chain link fence near western edge or realign in the location of the original perimeter fence along Rees Street.

Instances

Brownstone Pier at Elmwood & Forest Avenues



Brownstone Piers and Iron Fence at site entrance

Rusting on Iron Fence

Carriage gate in Iron Fence

Pedestrian gate in Iron Fence

Chain Link in disrepair

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES: SITE LEVEL

Site Furnishings

	Feature	Description	Significance	Condition	Integrity	Deficiencies	Recommendation
	Site Furnishings: Wood & Strap Iron Benches Planting Beds Landscape Objects	Historic benches are found throughout the landscape. A number of planting beds have been laid out. Several are defined with medina brownstone, likely salvaged from the site. A range of objects includes light fixtures, signs, and trash cans. Lighting fixtures include contemporary lights that mimic historical style and shoe-box style lights. Large domed spotlights light the central towers. Signs consist primarily of directional signs.	Contributing Non-Contributing (Planting Beds) Non-Contributing (Contemporary objects)	Fair/Poor Fair (Planting Beds) Good (Objects)	Moderate Low (Planting Beds) Low (Objects)	Natural weathering is evident on all benches; some benches exhibit broken wood pieces. N/A (Planting Beds) N/A (Objects)	Repair damaged benches; use overall design as a template for contemporary benches. Continue use of planting beds with material that is compatible with the historic landscape character. Identify and safeguard original objects that remain. Consider developing a vocabulary of landscape furnishings and objects that is compatible and sympathetic to the historic design.

Instances

Wood & Strap Iron Bench

Bench & cigarette receptacle at site edge

Wood & Strap Iron Benches at Female Tuberculosis Ward

Planting Bed with brownstone

Faux-historical light with domed spotlights affixed

Traffic sign affixed to historic entry gate

Spatial Organization, Land Patterns & Land Uses

In a Preservation and Rehabilitation approach to cultural landscape treatment, the retained aspects of historic spatial organization and larger land patterns should be priorities for protection. These features create a framework for the overall historic character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex. Landscape units have individually coherent qualities that form the boundaries between them. Similarly, landscape units have discreet spatial characteristics that remain from the period of significance. Rehabilitation efforts that are appropriate in one unit may not be appropriate in another. Units 1 and 2 consist mainly of unified spaces framed by surrounding architecture with views under tree canopy and important relationships to the towers of the Administration building. These important open spaces contribute to the unique character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex. Impacts to the integrity of these areas should be discouraged, though efforts should be made to recapture lost historic character through the removal of parking lots and other contemporary features.

Unit 3 is similar in terms of historic character with the east portion of the area mostly tree lawns and groves surrounded by recreational facilities and smaller hospital buildings. The west portion of the unit is visually and physically separated by a chainlink fence that surrounds a more open lawn. Views throughout the area vary, focusing on the towers of the main building to the east and the surrounding neighborhood and streetscape to the west. The more pastoral character of the east section of Unit 3 should be preserved, though the west edge provides opportunity for rehabilitation.

The service and support units of Unit 4 and 5 exhibit an entirely different character than that of the southern units. The ground plane consists of turf with limited trees, and clustered support buildings in Unit 4. Though the areas have some historic character remaining, substantial changes have also occurred throughout both areas with the addition of new buildings in Unit 4, and the construction of an expansive parking lot in Unit 5. Overall, the spatial organization framework remains in the form of a northwest diagonal axis formed by streets and buildings that are aligned to angle of the former railroad spur. Views to the Olmsted Richardson Complex are broad and open.

Spatial organization and land patterns are large scale dimensions of historic character at the Richardson Olmsted Complex. Redevelopment of the campus under the framework of a Rehabilitation treatment would align new elements to the scale and character of surrounding historic features. Modern technology has changed the physical requirements for service and support functions of a large campus; however, new facilities and activities can take place in the location of previous land uses and integrate many of the same features. Remains of the maintenance, storage, delivery, and transportation functions of the campus are primarily extant in contained within Unit 4. The principles of context sensitive design are valid throughout the site, but Units 4 and 5 in particular offer expanded possibilities in some locations because of changes that have already occurred since the period of significance and limited views to the area from other parts of the property. Compared to other units of the campus, these area contains fewer features that contribute to the historic character of the landscape, are less visible from other areas inside and outside of the campus, and appear to be more suitable for adaptation to contemporary uses.

Recommendations for overall spatial organization of the Richardson Olmsted Complex include:

- Retain, stabilize, and repair features that remain
- Preserve and retain historic spatial organization existing spatial definition
- Recapture lost spatial organization through appropriate design and siting of new features
- Retain the overall style of Olmsted Vaux landscape design
- Preserve and maintain open views of Richardson Olmsted Complex
- Manage historically significant viewsheds through selective removal and pruning of trees, relocation of parking areas
- Preserve and protect historic vegetation
- Replant vegetation masses (trees, shrubs, flowers) in the style of Olmsted and Vaux
- Preserve and protect historic circulation routes, drives, paths, curbs
- Preserve and protect historic fence, piers, small-scale features

Views and Visual Relationships

Persisting historic views and visual relationships should be retained through preservation or enhanced through rehabilitation. The corridors along Elmwood Avenue and Forest Avenue contain views to the towers of the Richardson Olmsted Complex framed by vegetation and adjacent structures. This key visual feature is the primary means by which the broader public experiences the hospital landscape today and during the period of significance. The three-dimensional spatial relationships and views between the roads, sidewalks, perimeter fence, and gates should be retained and protected.

Another primary feature of the Richardson Olmsted Complex is the visual entry sequence of ever-shifting views of the two Richardson towers and campus landscape upon entering the site. This sequence, particularly upon entering the site at Forest Avenue is important for the angle and approach to the main building.

Related aspects of visual relationships at the Richardson Olmsted Complex include the views from points across the City of Buffalo. Adjacent streets in the vicinity have views to the soaring towers from all directions. The massive twin towers of the Richardson Olmsted Complex create context and reference points in the hospital landscape. These views and visual relationships should be retained in order to maintain the integrity of the historic campus landscape.

Rehabilitation of the historic spatial character of the grounds is important for modified visual zones and views. Many of the primary visual zones are compromised due to the loss of trees over time and the addition of parking areas in important viewsheds. Preservation of the remaining trees and the restriction of landscape intervention that is not synchronized with the historic character of the property should be encouraged. Additional efforts should entail the replanting of lost historic trees to frame specific views in Units 1, 2, and 3.

Historic views and visual relationships can be renewed through landscape interventions. The Richardson Olmsted Complex possesses visual design characteristics including building location and angle, enframement of interior spatial zones,

and massing of architecture and vegetation. These aspects vary across each landscape unit and provide a guide for the determining the suitable character of new interventions in the hospital landscape.

Specific views on the West Campus may be more resilient to intensive redevelopment action than other views and viewsheds. Views throughout the northern and northeast areas of the site within the service areas are more confined due to the arrangement of structures. Because of these characteristics, alterations of visual qualities this area may have limited impacts on the visual character of the larger spatial organization and views elsewhere on campus. Any impact from future development should be minimized and blended with the character and scale of the adjacent buildings. Such an approach would similarly reduce impacts to the views toward the site from other point in the City of Buffalo. This situation differs from the prominent and pastoral views to the towers of the Richardson Olmsted Complex in Units 1 and 2. New development is not suited for these areas, as impacts to views in this area of the campus from new development should be avoided at all costs.

Overall recommendations for views and visual relationships include:

- Preserve and retain existing historically significant views to site and landscape
- Preserve and retain significant views to twin towers
- Preserve and retain visual entry sequence of the Richardson Olmsted Complex and landscape upon entering the site
- Preserve and retain views to smokestack in service area
- Rehabilitate primary views of the grounds through augmenting vegetation and relocating parking areas out of viewsheds
- Replant lost trees to frame historic views
- Be sensitive to historic views when siting new buildings, structures, features in the landscape

Topography

The topography of the campus of the Richardson Olmsted Complex has integrity and should be retained. During initial construction of the hospital, the topography of the natural site played an important part in siting the main building. As development on the site increased during the historical period, large amounts of fill were placed throughout the site to create the nearly level terrain as it exists today. One notable and significant topographic feature is the grade level to the north and south of the Administration building with the two sunken carriage drives. This historic topographic feature should be retained and preserved.

Other areas of topographic features include limited erosion around the foundation of the Richardson Olmsted Complex and in some areas of the iron fence. The ground plane in these areas has eroded to expose the foundation stones of the building, particularly at the west edge of the women's wards. Erosion has also exposed portions of the footings of the iron fence along Forest Avenue in select locations. Areas with evidence of erosion should be repaired.

The topography of the Richardson Olmsted Complex may yield archeological clues pertaining to locations of former drives, walks, buildings, and fences, among other landscape features. The larger landforms of the hospital site and the processes that shape them should be guarded from impacts through any preservation treatment. In general, the entire topography of the site should be protected and preserved as future work is undertaken.

Overall, recommendations for the topography of the Richardson Olmsted Complex are:

- Retain and protect existing topography
- Repair erosion at foundation of Richardson Olmsted Complex
- Repair erosion at iron fence footings
- Limit site disturbance and soil compaction during future construction
- Retain and preserve sunken carriage drives at Administration Building as evidence of original site topography

Vegetation

The cultural landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex contains multiple areas with extant historic vegetation that should be preserved. The collection of large and mature trees makes up one of the most significant groups of resources on the campus today; however, most of the older trees are in decline and require various levels of care to promote their health. The vegetation overall suffers from the effects of gradual loss and winter storm damage. As inventoried during the existing conditions assessment, 138 trees exist in the landscape today that exhibit a diameter of 25 inches or more and were likely present during the period of significance. Additionally, several large shrubs are extant on site today that also likely date to the same time period. Together, this group of trees and shrubs should be protected and preserved through continual care.

All vegetation across the landscape is in need of care and renewal. Winter storm events have left campus trees with numerous broken branches, some hazardous to pedestrians and hospital residents and staff. The repair of these trees should include extensive pruning by a professional arborist to correct storm damage and promote growth. Other tree care items may include aerating soils and growth stimulators.

Replanting missing or degraded aspects of historic vegetation can help recapture the historic character of the cultural landscape. All areas of the site contain far fewer trees and shrubs than during the period of significance, as noted by stumps and depressions throughout the landscape. These missing trees present an opportunity to repair the degraded condition of the site vegetation.

In a rehabilitation approach it is not necessary to replant missing trees exactly in the same location where they once existed; however, it is important that replanting efforts respond to historic planting principles and intended style. Throughout the landscape, this approach would replace and plant trees over turf including species that are now underrepresented on the campus such as the elm and oak families. Disease resistant varieties of American elm (Ulmus americana) are now available in the nursery trade. Replanting with a range of currently underrepresented trees would help recapture and

enhance the character of the hospital and other landscape features such as land use, spatial organization, views and visual relationships.

Specific elements of the historic vegetation of the Richardson Olmsted Complex could also be recaptured in a rehabilitation treatment with replanting efforts. Replanting of the staggered double row of street trees along the Elmwood and Forest Avenue frontages would enhance the historic entry experience and public perception of the campus as a whole. Within the southeast areas of the property, the placement of evergreen trees at even intervals along the road frontages is apparent today through remnants of tree rows. In certain areas, this purposeful arrangement is no longer apparent and could be strengthened with new trees to fill the gaps in the rows.

Other now absent components of the historic landscape are ornamental shrubs, flower beds, and horticultural crops. Little evidence remains of the decorative shrub and flower layer on the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape. However, the remaining vestiges of the shrub and understory layer should be preserved. Historic imagery shows shrubs planted along walks, at path intersections, in front of buildings, and near landscape structures. Flower beds were also likely placed near buildings and along some of the walks during the period of significance. Landscape treatment can recapture the style of ornamental plantings with shrubs and flower beds.

The horticultural and agricultural use of the campus has similarly disappeared from the landscape, though the foundation of one of the greenhouses remains to the north of the Administration building. If horticultural activities are to survive and continue the agricultural legacy into the future at the Richardson Olmsted Complex, the greenhouse and the area surrounding it is a historically appropriate location. Larger agricultural activities that once occurred on the northern lands would not necessarily be incorporated into a rehabilitation treatment given the changed context and setting of the area.

As future interventions are undertaken in the cultural landscape of the Richardson Olmsted Complex, care must be taken to protect historically significant vegetation in the overall campus rehabilitation effort. The task of excavating underground features, for example, should be coupled with an understanding of the impact it will have on the health of the remaining historic trees and other landscape features. Similarly when constructing new roads, paths, parking lots, and buildings, care should be taken to not disrupt the root zones of historic trees. Construction and use of heavy equipment in proximity to historic trees adds additional stress to mature trees and trees already in decline. Sensitivity to historic trees has not been executed in the past with multiple historic trees surrounded by drives and parking lots, such as the grand old swamp white oak south of the Administration Building. Additional evidence of this is seen today south of the women's wards, with declining trees adjacent to the gravel drive placed for building stabilization efforts. This situation illustrates the importance of coordination and communication for campus rehabilitation efforts. The multiple objectives in the preservation of all historic hospital elements must be clearly understood by the various groups involved in the effort.

Sections with fewer trees and open lawn areas present opportunities for landscape renewal while incorporating contemporary uses. As noted previously, preservation treatment of the vegetation at the Richardson Olmsted

Complex should be an effort largely focused on the preservation and conservation of existing historic trees and shrubs and replanting of trees, shrubs and perennials in the historic character and pastoral style of the overall campus. However, open lawn areas, such as the one east of the Strozzi Building, offer an opportunity to fully recapture the style and feel of the historic vegetation, while accommodating new campus functionalities. Renewal of the open lawn areas as pastoral areas with new facilities and vegetation could be designed to blend new uses with the historic qualities of the site.

Overall, recommendations for vegetation are:

- Preserve and care for existing historic trees
- Preserve and maintain iconic oak as a witness tree, pre-Olmsted and Vaux
- Perform tree care for all vegetation, i.e. prune, soil aeration, growth stimulators
- Replant missing street trees in a double row, staggered arrangement
- Replant missing site vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) in style of Olmsted and Vaux
- Preserve and stabilize greenhouse foundation as remnant of former horticultural use on site
- Use sensitive design to avoid impacts to historic trees during future construction
- Limit use of heavy machinery and soil compaction in areas of historic trees
- Renew open lawn areas in the Olmsted and Vaux design style as pastoral scenic spaces
- Consider use of new vegetation in style of Olmsted and Vaux to accommodate and screen new campus facilities

Circulation

Elements of the historic circulation system including drives, sidewalks, and curbs should be retained and protected from impacts. Road alignments and widths should also be preserved. Over time, narrower carriage drives have been widened for vehicular drives and paved in contemporary materials. Similarly, some walks have been altered with contemporary materials, while others have been removed. Vestiges of the historic drive system remain today, including the two carriage drives that pass through the Administration Building, the diagonal drive north of the Administration Building, the entrance drive from Forest Avenue, a portion of the drive connecting Units 1 and 2 and a drive adjacent to the Steward's Residence. Openings and gates in the iron perimeter fence give clues to former drive alignments and widths. Three carriage drive gates in the iron fence remain in their original configuration—one adjacent to the Steward's Residence, one at the Superintendent's Residence, and one along Elmwood Avenue. Though the Elmwood Avenue drive has been moved to the south, the drive at the Steward's Residence remains in its original configuration. Other former carriage drive openings in the fence have been enlarged to 20 to 24 feet. The openings and gates in the iron fence should be preserved as remnant clues to the former site circulation system. Remnants of narrow concrete and flagstone walks, historic concrete curbs, mortared stone curbs, and brownstone curbs along Rees Street also remain in the cultural landscape today. These circulation features should be preserved and repaired as needed.

The historic character of the landscape can be enhanced by replacing sections of road and sidewalk using historic

alignments, widths, and materials. Of particular note for repair are sections drives immediately south of the Administration Building and walks throughout the south half of the site. Some sections of walk should be reconstructed, as large portions are currently uneven or missing and pose safety concerns for visitors.

In certain places, the historic character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape can be reinforced by recapturing and restoring missing aspects of circulation. While the majority of the vehicular circulation system is intact to a degree, path segments have been lost and could be restored. For example, the replacement of missing concrete paths in the lawn areas between the women's wards and adjacent drive would fulfill future circulation needs while recapturing historic character. Replacement of the straight vehicular drive segments with more curvilinear drives would also help recapture historic character. The traditional style of the gently curving drives is seen in remnant form today through the drive that links Units 1 and 2. This drive has been altered as the historic alignment now dead ends in a parking lot to the north of the Superintendent's Residence. The remainder of the former alignment can still be seen today, through an angled row of five evergreens and three large deciduous trees to the northeast that align to a carriage drive gate further north along Elmwood Avenue. These trees once lined the edges of the drive, but are now sited in open lawn at the edge of a large asphalt parking lot to the east. This historic drive alignment can be recaptured today by maintaining it as circuitous pathway in the design style of Olmsted and Vaux. Other curvilinear drives, such as the entrance drive from Forest Avenue remain in remnant form, having been straightened and expanded over the years for turning movements and parking lots.

Any new circulation features developed in conjunction with other new elements of campus rehabilitation should embody the character of historic circulation elements on the campus. Drives and paths should be curvilinear and conform to the topography of the landscape, though paths leading directly to entrances of buildings are usually run in straight lines. Several parking lots built after the period of significance are located along the front facades of the main building. This is not a historic design application and should not be replicated in future planning for the hospital landscape. Existing parking lots should be removed from Unit 2 and relocate parking elsewhere on the site. New parking lots should remain visually subordinate as they were during the period of significance. Surface parking should not be placed within the primary visual zones of Units 1, 2, and 3.

Circulation recommendations include:

- Preserve remaining historic and curvilinear drive segments
- Preserve and repair historic concrete pedestrian path segments
- Reconstruct missing segments of historic concrete paths
- Preserve and repair flagstone pedestrian path segments
- Preserve and repair concrete curbs
- Preserve and repair brownstone curbs along Rees Street
- Preserve and repair mortared stone curbs along Rees Street
- Preserve entrance drive sequence from Forest Avenue at angle to Administration Building with

views to towers
- Preserve width and alignment of historic carriage drives
- Preserve openings and gates in iron fence (carriage and pedestrian) as remnants of former circulation systems
- Design future circulation features in the pastoral style of Olmsted Vaux
- Remove parking in Unit 2; relocate parking elsewhere on site,
- Design parking areas to minimize impacts to historically significant views

Constructed Water Features

The Richardson Olmsted Complex contains no surviving constructed water features.

The historic character of the Richardson Olmsted Complex can be enhanced by recapturing historic water features. The locations of the former pond to the northeast Administration building could be reclaimed for its historic use if additional water features were desired in the overall rehabilitation of the hospital. Though the historic location of the pond is approximately located where Rockwell Road is today, reclaiming the feature in a new location could assist in recapturing the cultural landscape character from the period of significance. One potential location could be east of the Strozzi Building to separate the actively used hospital from the new art museum. Another possibility for the pond involves selecting a low-lying area that already receives some ponding after storm events. Reconstructing the pond in the character of the historic one could serve to enhance the historic character of the landscape and also address contemporary concerns with sustainability and stormwater management. Surface flows from parking lots and other paved surfaces could be directed into the pond for stormwater retention.

In summary, recommendations for constructed water features include:

- Recapture the former pond in a new location, aiding in the recapture of the historic character and stormwater management of the site.

Small-scale Structures, Features, Furnishings and Objects

The remaining small-scale structures, furnishings, and objects of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape contribute to the character of the hospital and should be preserved and if necessary stabilized and repaired.

Significant remaining landscape buildings from the period of significance should be preserved and rehabilitated. These include structures such as the Female Tuberculosis Ward and the small office building adjacent to the service area that show the evolution of the therapeutic landscape. Repair of these structures should include addressing failure of roofing materials, structural members, and wood rot. Other remaining buildings such as the Steward's residence, the Superintendent's Residence, Staff Residence continue to be in hospital use. These should continue to be used and maintained in their current capacity.

Similarly, stabilization and repair work should also be conducted on the foundation of the greenhouse. Once a significant landscape structure that provided the hospital with plants and flowers, the foundation walls are all that remain. The stone walls should be repointed using an appropriate mortar that matches the historic mortar in composition, hardness, and color. Application of the mortar should also be sensitive and reflect the historic width of the mortar joint and the tooling and finishing used. Repointing with an inappropriate mortar and an inappropriate style can actually cause more damage to stonework than if left in its deteriorated state. The stone foundations walls of the greenhouse are integral to the composition of the cultural landscape and tell the horticultural story of the site. The historically significant greenhouse foundation walls will require somewhat intensive stabilization efforts.

Other remaining structures include various walls and fences that also contribute to the significance and integrity of the hospital landscape and should be retained and repaired if needed. The iron fence with brownstone piers is the primary historic landscape structure that the public experiences on the campus of the Richardson Olmsted Complex. Painting and necessary repairs to the iron fence should occur as part of protecting the integrity of the feature. Though the fence remains relatively intact, there are a few noted areas where the metal pickets are bent, detail scrollwork is missing, fence panels are sagging, and footings are exposed. Overall, the fence shows some surface deterioration with rust, which can be deterred by paint. Sections of the historic iron fence have also been removed from the perimeter of the property, and are stockpiled next to the kitchen building north of the Administration building. It may be likely that this section of fence was recently removed from the northeast corner of the site for the construction of the Burchfield-Penney Art Center. These fencing sections should be preserved and repaired for future use, preferably re-erecting the perimeter fence onsite. Repointing of the stone piers should also occur for stabilization and repair. The stone piers require minor stabilization efforts to prevent further decline.

The replacement of missing and lost historic features presents opportunities for enhancing historic character at the hospital. Small-scale features present in historic documentation such as internal site fencing, could be incorporated into future plans for the rehabilitation of the cultural landscape. Reestablishing a complete perimeter fence may also be a desirable option, using the existing iron perimeter fence as a template for replication. Other existing small-scale features, site furnishings, and objects can set a precedent and templates for the selection of new furnishings for rehabilitation efforts. For example, existing benches at Richardson Olmsted Complex provide clear direction for future replication of these historic furnishings. Few remaining green painted wood slat and metal strap benches are scattered throughout the campus, particularly along the Forest Avenue frontage and within the service areas during the existing conditions assessment. More sturdy examples of this bench could be replicated for future use on the campus. If new site elements are to be installed, historic features can offer insight into ways to recapture historic character through direct observation of their remnant form or archival photographs. Recapturing these elements through a Preservation and Rehabilitation strategy would form one component of the attempt to support and enhance historic character of the campus.

The rehabilitation and renewal of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape will require fully functional furnishings and other small scale landscape features such as lighting, trash bins, and signs, among others. These new furnishings should be inspired by historic landscape features of the property, though convey a character that is unique and cohesive across the landscape. Traditional styles may be more appropriate for landscape furnishings than objects displaying contemporary design because of the historic integrity and visibility of the overall cultural landscape. Replica furnishings can accomplish this task; however, it may be appropriate to select a modern feature that is in the tradition of the historic feature. For example, selecting a modern light fixture of a similar style, scale, and form as the historic light fixture can convey a sense of historic campus character. At the Richardson Olmsted Complex, the historic lights have been replaced with lighting features that are not appropriate for the design and setting of the landscape. However, the building spotlight additions to some light fixtures detract from the overall character of the hospital grounds. In the course of rehabilitating the campus, selection of additional traditional-styled furnishings could enhance historic character.

Historical precedent should also be reviewed for design and placement of new landscape structures, buildings, and fences. Largely degraded and missing features can be incorporated into plans for the overall rehabilitation of the campus. Historic integrity is sustained when the placement of new landscape structures involves sensitivity to setting. This not only includes larger buildings and structures, but also the placement of smaller features such as electrical utility boxes, air conditioners, and other service and support amenities of buildings. These features should not be placed in the middle of the historic landscape or screened by inappropriate fences, walls, or vegetation. Consideration of these elements should be integrated as part of a holistic design.

Recommendations for small-scale features, furnishings and objects include

- Stabilize and repair the Female Tuberculosis Ward
- Stabilize and repair small office building adjacent to the service area
- Promote continued use of the Steward's Residence, the Superintendent's Residence, Staff Residence
- Stabilize and repoint greenhouse foundation
- Repair and repaint iron perimeter fence
- Stabilize and repoint brownstone piers
- Preserve wood and strap iron benches
- Consider using historic benches as template for contemporary benches
- Consider replacing and reconstructing lost historic landscape features
- Consider using iron fence as template for new sections of perimeter fence
- Create palette of blended, cohesive design for all small elements, i.e. light fixtures, trash cans, signs

In summary, the preservation and rehabilitation of the Richardson Olmsted Complex cultural landscape seeks to incorporate new site uses while bolstering the landscape character through the use of Olmsted and Vaux design styles. Historically significant features remain that warrant stabilization and repair, while missing landscape features offer opportunities for rehabilitation and innovation. Careful future planning is required to consider the context of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape within a larger setting adjacent to educational institutions, art centers, and public parks, which all contribute to the vibrancy of the City of Buffalo. The preservation and rehabilitation of the landscape and architecture of the Richardson Olmsted Complex within this broader context is required to yield a scenic, accessible, and sustainable public landscape.

CHAPTER VI: ENDNOTES

[1] The Urban Design Project, University of Buffalo, SUNY, with Trowbridge and Wolf, Wendell-Duchscherer, developed under the direction of the Buffalo Olmsted Parks Conservancy, *The Olmsted City: The Buffalo Olmsted Park System Plan for the 21st Century,* 11 February 2008:48.

[2] 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).

[3] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 18.

[4] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 48.

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

[6] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 90.

[7] Richardson Center Corporation, "About Us," http://www.richardson-olmsted.com/about.php.

[8] Charles E. Beveridge, *Toward a Definition of Olmstedian Principles of Design* [alt. "The Seven S's"], January 1986, found 4 June 2007 at National Association for Olmsted Parks, http://www.olmsted.org/index.php?tg=articles&idx=More&topics=46&article=62.

A. Principal Sources

Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society

Historical Photograph Collection

Buffalo & Erie County Public Library

Buffalo State Insane Asylum Annual Reports

Historical Buffalo Atlases & Map Collection

Historical Newspaper Clippings

Buffalo Psychiatric Center

Historical Plan & Photograph Collections

Erie County Public Works

Historical City of Buffalo Aerial Photograph Collection

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Original Frederick Law Olmsted Drawings

Original Olmsted, Vaux, & Co. Drawings

Goody Clancy and Associates

Historical Research

Period Plan Development

University of Buffalo Library

Historical Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Collection

A. Landscape Chronology

1871

From the proceedings of the cornerstone ceremony: The Buffalo State Asylum is erected in the city of Buffalo on lands donated by the city. "The Park, which is rapidly developing features of grace and beauty was the first step in advance taken by the city authorities..." "The donation by the city of over two hundred acres of land, at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, secured the location in our midst of an State Asylum for the Insane..."[1]

Attending the cornerstone ceremony are Governor Hoffman of New York, ex-President Fillmore, Mayor Brush of Buffalo, and other dignitaries. The weather was terrible. "On the arrival of the troops upon the Asylum Grounds, the Board of Managers and invited guests, in carriages, passed in front of the line to the main or administration building, at the south-east corner of which the corner stone was to be placed. A temporary floor had been laid upon the rafters of this portion of the building, to accommodate the ladies and invited guests, the occupation of the greater portion of which was prevented by the storm of rain which beat relentlessly upon it. On the front part, however, a temporary covering had been constructed to shield those who participated in the exercises." [2]

The Hon. James O. Putnam, the orator for the ceremony, remarks in his address that important components of new Asylum will be its "recreating grounds and gardens". He praises Dorothea Dix for her philanthropic work on behalf of the insane and for the creation of asylums. He states that New York "was the first to act upon the new idea that idiocy is not an impenetrable darkness, and that its pitiable victims may by kindness and patient instruction be led, at least into the starlight of human intelligence." A belief in the possibility that the insane could be of helped or even cured started with Dr. Henry W. Wilbur in Massachusetts twenty-four years earlier. At the time of this ceremony Dr. Wilbur was superintendent for the New York State Asylum for idiots at Syracuse. [3]

In comparison with Massachusetts, Iowa and Illinois, Putnam says the involuntary confinement laws in New York need revision. He goes on to offer a brief summary of New York State history of confinement of the insane. The "New York" in 1791, and Bloomingdale Asylum in 1821 were the first, but only catered to those who could afford to pay. The poor were incarcerated in jails, prisons, workhouses and poorhouses. By 1830 public concern were great enough that the State Asylum at Utica was founded and later, the Insane Hospital in Orange County, the Willard Asylum for paupers at Ovid and another asylum in 1867 in Poughkeepsie. Buffalo was selected as the site for the state asylum because it was a sizeable city with professional and material resources and a concentration of railroads. Five hundred patients will be accommodated and their care will be based on the most up to date asylum models in Europe and America.[4]

The specific attributes of the site that make it suitable for the asylum are described. "Its two hundred acres of ground afford ample space for recreation and for those occupations which are essential to insane patients, mechanical, agricultural and horticultural. This location secures a great essential, privacy- the means of shielding the inmates of the asylum from the rude gaze of the unsympathizing and curious."[5]

The therapeutic powers of this landscape are floridly extended by Putnam's to its advantageous situation in Buffalo. The asylum's quiet acres and location on the shore of Scajaquada Creek, which flows to the majestic Niagara River and Great Lakes (Ontario and Erie), and the tremendous floating commerce and industry that take place there, will be powerful contemplation aids for the inmates. In the same inevitable way these great bodies of water flow harmoniously into one another, so will the orderly and calm environs of the asylum heal and soothe discord of the mind.[6]

The specific history of the asylum' origins begins in 1869 when a a group of private citizens asked the Legislature to provide an asylum for the insane in the Eighth Judicial Court. The Governor appointed five Commissioners on July 15, 1869 to select a site. They visited several potential sites in the district, but decide that the Asylum should be located in Buffalo. The site was chosen unanimously and donated by the City of Buffalo. The city also donated to the new asylum a permanent water supply from the city waterworks on the Niagara River.[7]

January, 1871. The first surveys of the grounds, and the plan for the grounds and location of the buildings by Omstead, Vaux & Co., of New York City, is approved the Board of Commissioners.[8]

The First Annual Report begins with background on origins of the Asylum in 1870. "A committee was appointed with authority to procure plans, drawings and specifications of the buildings proposed to be erected. At a meeting of the Managers held on the twenty-fifth of August, 1870, a map of the ground plan of the edifice was presented and adopted by the

Board…" Committee on Grounds: Albert P. Laning, Buffalo, Erie County, four year term; George R. Yaw, Buffalo, Erie County, five year term; Joseph Warren, Buffalo, Erie County, six year term.[9]

An engineer and superintendent of construction were contracted to implement the adopted plan for the location and excavation of building foundations and the development of the grounds. Legal delays over the acquisition of the land meant the work started later than planned.[10]

"The grounds embrace an area of two hundred and three acres, bounded north by Scajaquada creek, east by the line of Elmwood Avenue continued from its present termination, south by Forest Avenue, and west by a line parallel to Grant street, and three hundred feet easterly therefrom at right angles, forming nearly a square, with a frontage on Forest Avenue of three thousand twenty-five and a half feet. Included in the tract is a strip on the east side, taken and reserved by the city of Buffalo for the extension of Elmwood Avenue should it be required.[11]

The grounds will be laid out and improved in accordance with plans to be furnished by Olmsted, Vaux & Co., the celebrated landscape architects of New York Central Park and Brooklyn Prospect Park."[12]

"This location was decided upon after mature deliberation, and is believed to the most eligible one that could be selected in view of the surroundings. The buildings will, when completed, present a fine architectural perspective from the avenues and approaches to the Park which the City of Buffalo has recently laid out and is now improving, the west line of which bounds the Asylum grounds."[13]

From the receipts and expenditures abstract authorized the Board of Managers, 1871: "For constructing Fences, $11,005.10; For Grading, $17,585.08; For Plans and Design, $6, 028.92; For Improvement of Grounds, $10,123.50."[14]

"A substantial picket fence seven feet high and about a mile and three quarters in length has been constructed on the east, north and west line of the grounds, with fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety cubic yards of excavation connected therewith, to establish it on the proper grade. Three thousand and forty feet of tight board, fence, six feet high, has also been constructed along the front or south line, so that the grounds are now entirely closed. Twenty-four thousand one hundred and thirty-fie fifty-six one-hundredths cubic yards of material have been excavated from the ravines for top dressing the grounds. Twelve thousand one hundred and forty-five forty-seven one-hundredths cubic yards have been excavated the foundations, and thirty-three thousand cubic yards of material have been removed from Forest Avenue for the filling and grading around the building."[15]

The gardener, engineer, porter and others live in small detached houses on the asylum grounds. The asylum farm is defined as all the property not immediately connected with the main buildings. The barns, stable, and farm house are located to the northwest.[16]

From the engineer's report: "The grounds appropriated for the purposes of the asylum are located in the former village of Black Rock, now known as North Buffalo… The natural surface of the ground is undulating, and portions of it rugged, being traversed by several ravines which cross it generally from east to west. The water shed is to the north-west. On the south-west portion of the grounds is a fine grove of trees, principally oak and maple, nearly all of which are in good, healthy condition. The ravines…afford an admirable natural surface drainage. There are several fine springs of water on the grounds, one of which, on the bank of the creek, has long been noted for its mineral qualities… Another fine spring which flows at the rate of about 400 gallons per hour, was found located on the site of the centre or administration building…This spring was found to be in a suitable position to be connected with the main sewer… The source …a spot about fifteen feet in front of the building, where a natural basin was discovered in the rock…has been walled up with masonry and arched over, thus forming a reservoir, the outlet of which has been connected with the mouth of the main sewer. The surface drainage of the grounds in front of the building can be conducted into this reservoir…A large portion of the ground in the south part is found to be underlaid with rock. There is abundance of clay on the ground suitable for making first class-brick…. The location of the building is the finest that could possibly be selected, as regards the view from its surroundings. The view from the park will present a fine architectural perspective, and from the park circle, on Bird Avenue, known as Soldier's Place, the entire front of the building will be fully exposed….The location was a difficult one to manage, being in the most rugged part of the south ravine, in a hollow sixteen feet below the general surface of the surrounding land… The sewers have been constructed under the centre building, male ward A, and male ward B, and connected with the main sewer, which has been carried for a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five feet from the building toward the creek, under the court yard…The grading of Forest Avenue, in front of the asylum grounds, was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining earth for filling the portion of the ravine around the building. A great saving was thus effected, as there was scarcity of material for filling, and a large quantity was required for grading the court yard in the rear of the centre building. This will be nearly six hundred feet long by three hundred feet wide, and about five-eighths of it requires a filling averaging ten feet in depth. A small proportion of this material has been placed in two of the ravines on the west line, to assist in formation of a foundation for the roadway of the avenue which will cross them at these points…The bottom of the ravines contain a deposit of rich alluvial soil, varying from six inches to four feet in depth. A large quantity of this has been removed from the south ravine, and mixed together with sods and turf from

localities where the natural surface of the ground is not on grade, and would have either to be filled in or excavated. This material…(is) invaluable for top-dressing the lawns, gardens and farm lands. Enough of this material has been collected to cover an area of fifty acres for a depth of three and one-half inches, and from all appearances twice as much more can be obtained without in any way interfering with the general contour of the grounds." [17]

The seven foot picket fences on the east, west and north boundaries were carefully designed for strength, security and aesthetics. "The pickets are of one and one-half inch clear pine, two inches broad at top, and four inches at the bottom, set one inch apart at bottom. The rails are of pine, the cross section of which forms a right-angle triangle, six inches in depth on the face on which the pickets are nailed, and four inches thick on the bottom, laid with the acute angle edge upward, for the double purpose of shedding the water, and so as not to afford a foothold for trespassers, etc. The posts are of sound yellow cedar, and are set eight feet apart, three and one-half feet in the ground, and bedded firmly with coal ashes. The posts are square; the size at the top is three and one-half by three and one-half inches; at the bottom seven and one-half by seven and one-half inches. The whole of the structure is of dressed lumber, the joints all laid with white lead, and painted three coats, of a durable stone color." Total length of fence is 9,100 feet. A large amount of grading had to be done because of the rugged terrain, especially on the west side, where five ravines up to fifteen feet deep, three of which are about three hundred feet across, and the irregular bank of the creek intersect with the fence. The grading and drainage measures for the fence were done with careful reference to the final grading of the grounds, though they preceded the grading of the grounds. Careful attention in grading is given to detail and finish, as well as function. "Along the bank of the creek a border has been filled out to an average width of nine feet outside the fence, and neatly graded and sodded, forming a handsome finish to that line….For additional security, and to make it as substantial as possible, at every other post (and at a portion along the creek where there was a heavy filling required at every post) an iron brace has been added, fastened to an oak post four inches square, let into the ground three feet deep, and three feet from the fence on the inside. This work is thoroughly executed by the contractor, and is also a pleasing feature in the landscape."[18]

Forest Avenue, at the south border, served as the construction entrance for the project. A temporary six foot high tight board fence was constructed along Forest Avenue, with five gateways, allowing ease of ingress and egress to any part of the grounds and protection from cattle and trespassers. A temporary building housing office, barn and shed was built, convenient to the building site and Forest Ave.[19]

1872 Operations for 1872. Much excavation and grading in the vicinity of the building is completed. A frame house for the keeper is built on the grounds and occupied. For $500,000 the board tells the legislature that the administration building and wards A & B, and the improvements to the grounds can be finished by June or July 1874, in time for patients. A smaller appropriation will result in a construction delay of another year.[20] Abstract of Expenditures January 1, 1872 to December 31, 1872: Grading of Forest Avenue, $2,813.80; Plans and designs, $7,066.50.[21]

1873 Earth for filling, $2,659.00. Detail of Disbursement. January 6, 1873, Timothy McDonough, keeper of grounds, $75.00; March 20, 1873, Olmsted & Vaux, plans, $170.00.[22]

1874 In the list of receipts and expenditures at the end of 1874 it was noted that earth filling cost $661.75.[23]

1875 John Walls appointed by the Governor as Superintendent in July 13, 1875. Goal is set to get the administration building and males wards A&B ready for occupancy by July 1977. Estimate that $20,000 is needed for improving the grounds, building permanent fences and roadways.[24]

1876 Report of the Building Superintendent to the Board of Managers: Costly changes to water and gas supplies were made in 1876. The main water pipes in the basements of the Administration Building and Wards A & B were removed. Enlarged mains, five fire hydrants and valves were then laid along the whole line of the rear of these buildings and Wards D and E. A 2,175 feet tile sewer system connects these buildings, the kitchen, workshop and goes to the gorge. For 1876, $3,209.41 was spent on grading, drainage and cultivating; $3,361.80 for plans and designs; $3872.42 for improving grounds. Detailed list of expenditures: November 6, 1876, Thomas J. Rogers, plans and tracings, $25.00, and Fred. Law Olmsted, landscape architect, $250.00, Jacobs & DeRue, plowing on farm, $150.00. Superintendent John Walls estimates $20,000 more is needed for improving grounds, building permanent fences and roadways in the next year.[25]

1877 The managers continue to beg for funding from the legislature to complete the buildings, minus the female wards A-E which will be built later. In 1878, in addition to $2,000 for plans and designs, and $ 2,144.33 for improvement of grounds, $20,000 is needed to implement Olmsted's plan, some elements of which are described in the report. "These grounds must be improved and cultivated, roads and paths constructed. That portion south of the buildings, and fronting one of the avenues of the city, should be treated in a simple park-like manner, with occasional groups of trees and large open spaces of turf or lawn."[26]

Under expenditures for 1877, on April 2, $2,000 was paid to H.H. Richardson, Architect, and on July 2, $468.00 was paid to John Lyth & Sons, farm draining, $70.00 for phosphate fertilizer. September 3, 1877, $150 was paid for "putting in grounds Ward C", $175 for "putting in grounds Ward E, and $150 "putting in grounds Ward D (today called landscaping?).

October 1, $200 and $215 were paid to contractors for "putting up grounds".[27]

1878

Board of Managers expects to have buildings and grounds ready for patients by October 1, 1879 as a result of the $175,000 appropriated by the Legislature in 1878. "When finished this Asylum as a hospital for the treatment of insanity will be one of the most complete institutions of its kind in any country, and will stand a monument of the liberality of the Empire State to the cause of suffering humanity." [28]

The Building Superintendent reported to the Board of Managers on the state of the asylum grounds. "The work done on the grounds during the past season, comprises a thoroughly built and permanent carriage approach from the main entrance on Forest Avenue, twenty-five feet wide, and fifteen hundred and twenty-five feet in length. Silt basins and sewer connections have been provided at proper intervals, to carry off the drainage into the main sewer. Nine hundred and twenty-five feet of walks have also been constructed from the main entrance to the buildings.

All that portion of the grounds, about five acres in area between the main approach and Forest Avenue, has been thoroughly sub-soiled, graded, and surfaced from four to six inches deep, with good soil obtained from the mounds of surface loam that had in former years been judiciously preserved for this purpose. This section was also furnished with a good coating of well rotted barn-yard manure, and seeded down to grass. A margin on the east and north sides of the main drive has also been graded and soiled, ready for manuring and seeding in the spring. The grounds in the immediate front of the building have also been property tile drained, and connections made for carrying off the surface drainage as well as the water from the roofs of the buildings if necessary." [29]

The superintendent estimated that $10,000 was still needed for building permanent fence and improving grounds. [30]

1879

The superintendent describes the Farm House and Cow Barn. "This building is also in the shape if an L, and comprises a stable to accommodate eight horses, and stalls for twenty cows, two feed rooms, farm implement room, box stalls, harness room, wagon house, and wagon shed; also, hay lofts overhead, and cellars underneath connected with an outside stone stairway".[31] (Stone stairways were adopted throughout the asylum for fire prevention).

Work on preparing the grounds for planting trees and shrubs resumed April 14, 1879. "The clay was dug out two feet deep in certain portions where groups of shrubbery are planted, (owing to the stiffness of the subsoil), and filled up with rich black loam prior to setting out the plants. Over two thousand trees and shrubs have been planted on the south and south-east sides of the buildings."[32]

Progress on grading is also described. Partially graded areas were sub-soiled, fertilized with manure and seeded. Some of the fill earth was purchased from contractors who were grading the streets in the area. About four thousand yards of loam top dressing have been spread over the grounds in different areas. About nine acres on each side of the south-east approach was graded, the cut was used to fill in low grounds north of the buildings. It was covered with six inches of good soil and now needs to be manured and then seeded.[33]

The report outlined progress on roads and paths. "A thoroughly permanent general traffic driveway has been built, commencing on Forest Avenue, 384 feet west of the west side of the Administration Building and running thence to the workshop, engine room, bakery and kitchen, and extending northerly to the barn. The length of the driveway is 2,213 feet, but the widths vary in different places....a sidewalk 466 feet long has been constructed from the Administration Building to the workshop."[34]

Sewerage was also discussed. The new Bird Avenue connection is two feet higher than the level of the Asylum sewer so the Asylum needs an alternative solution to disposing of its sewerage. A cesspool, distant from the buildings and with sufficient capacity, is planned. A sewer will be built from it to the Scajaquada Creek to drain off surface water. The sediment will be used to fertilize the grounds.[35]

Monies estimated to complete work on the grounds totaled $53,645.00 and were summarized as follows: Grading and macadam drives, $10,000; gravel for driveways, $600; grading and sub-soiling garden, $2,200; fertilizer for grounds, $1,000; trees and shrubs, $500.00; grass and garden seed, $75; erecting and repairing wooden fences on farm, and for 3,020 lineal feet of iron fence with stone posts on Forest Avenue in front of buildings, $13,570; for maintenance, $$20,000. In the Abstract of Expenditures it is noted that in 1879 $8,494.28 was spent for improvement of grounds, and $170.04 for seeds and planting. [36]

1880

$3,614.67 was spent on improvement of grounds by the end of fiscal year 1880 (September 30). The asylum admitted patients November 15, 1880. Considerable work is still needed on the grounds and farm and funds for these purposes were requested of the legislature. "For stock on farm: cows, and pigs, farm tools, carrying steam and gas to barns, and fitting up same; meat preserving room, $2000; For grading, sub-soiling, manuring and fertilizing land; for division fences on farm and repairing boundary fences of same, and trees for grounds, $3,500.[37]

"It is very important that a permanent iron fence should be constructed in front of the buildings, on the line of Forest avenue, in place of the present temporary wooden structure, which is in a very dilapidated condition, and in places has fallen down, marring the appearance of the buildings and grounds, and affording no protection to the trees, plants and shrubbery which have been planted with much care and in good taste. An iron fence three thousand and twenty feet in length, which is the extent of the front on Forest ave, would cost $10,000.00. A wooden picket fence, uniform in style and appearance with that which incloses the grounds on the easterly, northerly, and westerly sides, would cost about $2,500.00. This fence, which has been built a number of years is very much in need of repairs. It will also be necessary to construct several wooden fences for the purpose of separating the exercise grounds from the farm and garden, and also division fences on the farm for keeping stock."[38]

Estimates: for grading grounds in front of buildings east side, exercise grounds north of adjoining wards, around ice-house, laundry and barns, and for extending macadam roadway east of wards and barns, $10,000.00. Gravel for roadways, $600; grading and subsoil garden, $1,500; fertilizers for grounds, $1000, trees and shrubs, $500, grass and seed, $50. For erecting 3,020 feet of permanent iron fence with stone posts in front of buildings on Forest Ave, $10,000; for erecting and repairing old wooden fences, including fences around exercise grounds, $4,000.[39]

With patients finally in residence rules to clarify operating responsibilities at the asylum were set forth. A Committee on Grounds with three members was established to see that the grounds of the Asylum were kept up. It recommends improvements as needed to the Board of Commissioners, and sees that regulations and orders of the Board regarding the grounds are followed.[40]

The Superintendent is the chief executive officer of the asylum and has superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm. The Steward is his assistant and "under general direction of the Superintendent, he shall tend to the farm, stock, garden, grounds, fences, outbuildings, and have the custody and keep and inventory of the implements of the farm and outhouses." [41]

The Engineer is in charge of the engine and boiler house, all the shops, boilers and engines.[42] Those in charge of the farm and garden are required to "see that proper use is made of materials and tools furnished them."[43]

1881 $1000 is noted as being spent on building a fence around the exercise grounds and for preparing these grounds.[44]

The asylum farm was slow to establish and employed a farmer, a teamster and a laborer. "As the asylum has but one team and a single horse, during the sowing and harvesting additional help and teams have been hired. Average crops of oats and hay were cut, but the yield of other crops has been small, so that it will be necessary to purchase largely, especially of potatoes, for the use of the house. The garden failed to supply the needs of the asylum for vegetables during the season."[45] The clay soils hampered efforts to grow large crops. Patients that were capable worked on the farm, the grounds, garden and in the kitchen.[46]

The steward reported farm and garden produce was valued at $1,670.85. Beets, beans, carrots, cabbages, corn, celery, hay, lettuce, oats, onions, peas, parsnips, potatoes, radishes, salsify, squash, tomatoes and turnip were grown. $56 received in income from their sale. Thirty hogs were valued at $250; pork sold was $168.85. Total farm produce, produce sold, and hogs on hand, $2,370.05. This was credited to the farm and garden account.[47]

1882 The Asylum Board asked the legislature for funds to procure farm equipment, $2,000, to build storage barns for hay and straw, a piggery and a hen-house, $5000, and for 3,022 feet of fencing along Forest Avenue, $6500.[48]

$3,001 was requested for farm, gardens and grounds.[49]

The steward reported in 1882 the farm produced hay, wheat, oats, timothy seed, potatoes, early cabbage, late cabbage, peas, beans, red and green tomatoes, sweet corn, radishes, beets and turnips, valued at $2,340.70, $233.05 of which was sold. $437.45 was made from selling pork and hogs on hand were valued at $270. Yields were still much lower than expected and the steward considered the crop of roots and vegetables to be a failure, due to poor weather and lack of funds to amend the clayey soil. The lack of cows is another shortcoming at the farm and most milk used at the institution has to be purchased.

Since the asylum has been occupied patients have assisted with the removal of temporary construction buildings. Some the material is being reused. The grounds around the outbuilding have been leveled and graded, and the laundry now has a fenced drying yard. Undergrowth in the grove (location not given) has been chipped. Chips and refuse from the stone yard have used for road-beds, and when broken up, to top-dress drive-ways.[50]

1883 The legislature appropriated $16,000 in 1882 to construct a sewer at the asylum and it was largely completed at the time of this report. It went into use in August 1883. Since the opening of the asylum (November 1879) to the close of 1883, the asylum has had no agricultural stock and all milk has to be purchased. The large amount of hay the farm produces is sold and fertilizers purchased to enrich the soil. The board considered this to be uneconomical and purchased twenty cows $1000 in late 1883. The milk from their own dairy is better quality and far less costly.[51]

The board appealed again for a fence and sidewalk in front of the grounds on Forest Ave (3,022 ft). The existing wood fence dated from the institution's construction is decrepit. To keep down expenses the board proposed erecting a thousand foot iron fence, immediately in front of the buildings, and a picket fence over the remaining distance. The expense was estimated at $6500. "A sidewalk is also very much needed along the asylum front on Forest Avenue. The approach is now, at certain seasons of the year, almost impassable, by reason of the mud and water covering the surface of the ground. The estimated cost of grading and laying a stone flag walk of five feet in width is $5000."[52]

The need for this sidewalk and fence were concerns for the community as well and the Common Councel of the City of Buffalo passed a resolution to address it, reminding the state of the city's generous donation of land and a permanent water supply, and asking "that the legislature make an appropriation for the erection of a suitable fence on the line of the asylum grounds fronting on Forest avenue, to replace the dilapidated board fence now on this line, presenting an unsightly appearance and not in keeping with the building and grounds fronting the same;...further appropriation to lay a sidewalk on said Forest Avenue...".[53]

1883 The new sewer system separates sewage from surface drainage. The sewer ends at the ravine in back of the Administration buildings, where it travels in an open channel about a half mile to Scajaquada Creek, and five thousand feet later to the Niagara River.[54]

The city of Buffalo supplies water to the asylum from the Niagara River. The water-main passes in the rear of the ward buildings. To protect against fire opposite each building is a hydrant.[55]

The barns for the farm horses and cows, and for the driving horses and carriages are built with brick. The entire asylum property is 203 acres. About 40 acres are occupied by the buildings and as a lawn. The land is valuable for raising grain and grass and for pasture, but the soil will need amending for successful small crop cultivation. Main farm products in 1884 were in descending order oats, hay, potatoes, beets and mangel wurzel (a beet or turnip for livestock feed). Farm stock includes 21 cows. By this time the farm employed a farmer, two teamsters, a herdsman and a part-time laborer. Many male inmates also regularly work on the farm.[56]

Superintendent White describes the uses made of the asylum grounds in the daily treatment of patients and indirectly, the therapeutic effect that their experiences have on them. He notes that patients "too disturbed or feeble to engage in any outside occupation, go out to walk. After their return the women sew, knit embroider or engage in some recreation, as playing on the piano, reading, talking or writing. Of the men patients, a larger number seek diversion in games, as dominoes, checkers, chess, or in reading. The more disturbed class, after the acute period of the disease has passed, especially among the men, are the most efficient workers at ordinary unskilled labor, both in and out of doors. The natural restlessness of the disease is thus utilized as far as possible instead of being expended in destructiveness and violence. In the most acute conditions the incoherence of action is too great to enable the patient to apply himself to any labor or to occupy his time usefully. Such patients, when not physically too feeble, are taken out of doors for the benefit of air and exercise." [57] The supervisor's morning report for November 23, 1883 indicates that out of 123 men and 133 women well enough to work 11 men worked at farm labor, and 38 at unclassified outdoor work. 120 women and 64 men went out walking. "After dinner the working and walking parties are again formed. The latter sometimes visit the park adjoining the asylum, which is a resort for driving, or pic-nic parties, and at times others walk upon the street or grounds."[58]

After the evening meal, those patients that are capable enjoy outdoor recreation in the warm months. The men play ball on the lawn, the women sit or stroll the grounds in front of their wards. "In the care of patients, the effort is made to intersperse amusements and recreations with the varied occupations, to a degree somewhat in accord with the moral life of the individual and the requirements of judicious moral treatment. Among the means of treatment should be mentioned the use of labor."[59]

All wards in the asylum are filled with patients by October 1883. The farm was more productive, especially with its small crops, after sand and ashes were plowed under over the winter to break up the heavy clay. Division fences were installed on the farm so the fields can be used for grazing or raising grain.[60]

1884 In 1884 the asylum was at last able to build a fence across its front property on Forest Avenue. The entire fence was able to be constructed from iron because the price of iron dropped during the bidding period. $6500 was appropriated for this purpose but even with grading, the final bill was $5,524.02. "The fence has two rails, is five feet six inches high, of three quarter inch iron picket set diagonal to the rail. There two large and one small gate-posts at each entrance, built of Medina sandstone like the buildings. They are appropriate for the purpose and the general effect is good."[61]

The managers requested additional farm buildings for storing hay and grain grown on the farm, a new piggery, a hen-house, a shed for storing implements, wagons and sleighs, and a fence around the barnyard. The funds requested from the legislature for these purposes are $12,210.83. The managers also made a general statement about the condition of the asylum grounds and the need for specific improvements. "The grounds of the asylum have received but little care and no outlay since the opening of the institution. They were never completed as laid out in the original plan and are now in great need of attention. Additional trees should be planted, new roadways laid out and others continued, and the lawn with the grove so arranged as to be used for the patients for walks and exercise, and to furnish a proper outlook for and harmonize with the buildings. The managers, therefore, would ask that the amount remaining from the appropriation for the iron fence in front of the asylum ($975.98) be reappropriated, to be expended upon the grounds." The managers also requested that 3,022 feet of sidewalk on Forest Avenue be built alongside the new fence, estimated cost $5,208.00.[62]

1885

The managers report that the drainage problem in the basements of the wards is resolved. A trench about six feet from the walls was dug at a depth and grade sufficient to carry water away from the foundations. The drain goes entirely around the buildings and empties into a ravine behind them. From there this surface drainage travels across farm lands to the Scajaquada Creek. In 1885 output from the asylum's sewer system, which had been dumping directly into the creek, was directed to the city's system at the new connection on Niagara Street, which carries wastewater from Forest Avenue to Bird Avenue.[63]

The legislature appropriated funds to build a barn and a sidewalk on Forest Avenue in front of the asylum. Patient labor continued on the farm and grounds of the asylum, and typical task were raising and housing crops, caring for livestock, making walks, laying sod and lawnwork.[64]

Two hundred maple and elm trees were planted for shade and many shrubs and dwarf trees were also planted. Foliage plants and flowers are described as adding beauty to the lawn. The steward's report on the products of the farm and garden show higher yields of vegetables, increased milk production and greater numbers of livestock.[65]

1886

The legislature appropriated funds for a sidewalk along Forest Avenue in front of the asylum grounds and it was built in 1886. "A walk has been laid of Hudson River bluestone, six feet in width, along the whole frontage of the land owned by the State, a distance of 3,020 feet, and one four and one-half feet in width, extending from the center building to the gateway, a distance of 660 feet. The ground was thoroughly under-drained, property filled with coal ashes and sand and the joints of the stone closely fitted with cement. The walks stood the frost of the last winter without damage or disturbance of grade or alignment." [66] Trees and shrubs were planted and the driveway in front of the Administration building was paved, of the same materials and to the same high quality construction standard as the sidewalks. A new barn was built for the asylum's cattle. A hennery was constructed on the east side of the barn, and a shed for wagons and tools that encloses one side of the barnyard. The entire area (over 1000 ft) was fenced with a 6' capped pine fence and gates were added as needed. The barnyard was surfaced with over 1600 yards of broken stones and chip. This improvement was necessary because the adhesive clay soil were impassable for cattle and teams in wet weather.

A manure pit built in the barnyard of leftover building stone is connected to a gutter in the barn that captures manure from the stalls. This manure is emptied approximately weekly and spread directly on the farm, or composted with other manures. Manure from neighboring barns is also routinely applied on the farm. Before the State acquired the 203 asylum acres the land had not been cultivated, and large portions of the turf and topsoil had been removed, leaving only the clay subsoil in many places. Many efforts were made to create soil in the garden to successfully raise vegetables. "The land set apart for use as a garden has been underdrained and soil obtained from building lots in the city, which are being reduced to the grade of the streets, is now being deposited upon it. In this way it is believed that in time the ground may be made to raise the vegetables needed by the household which heretofore have been purchased from the dealers."[67] At the close of fiscal year 1886, total value of crops was $2,596.83; milk $3,587.04; and livestock (10 horses, 20 cows, 6 calves, 1 bull, 82 hogs and 150 fowl) $4,502.50.[68]

1887

By this date the Board of Managers believes that the asylum's physical plant is in mostly good order. New buildings on the grounds, such as a piggery with room for 120 pigs, are described. In the 1887 appropriations bill the asylum requested and received funds for a road-bed switch from the New York Central Railroad to the asylum, so coal and ice could be brought directly to the asylum. Over time this is expected to result in substantial cost savings for the institution. The water main was also relocated. It was located under the Administration building and one of the towers where it was inaccessible and broken twice by settling of the walls. "It is now carried around the building under the driveway and thence by the main tunnel to the engine house. In the tunnel it is under immediate observation and part underground can readily be reached." Suspending the pipe in the tunnel ceiling by hangers will allow the tramway to operate from the kitchen to the proposed new ward buildings.[69]

With several hundred loads of soil added the year before, for the first time since the asylum opened the garden was productive. Shade trees and groups of shrubs were planted on the lawn according to the original (Olmsted) plan for the grounds. The asylum roads were repaired with broken stone where they were worn away. More repair work is still needed.[70]

At the close of fiscal year 1887, total value of crops was $2,263.45 (hay, wheat, mangel wurzels, oats, wheat straw, oat straw, tomatoes, carrots, beets, cabbage, corn, lettuce, cucumbers, and radish); milk $3,747.20; beef $1,737.00; pork $1,020.69; and livestock (10 horses, 28 cows, 9 calves, 1 bull, 108 hogs and 192 fowl) $4,216.00.[71]

1888

Greenhouses are being built and will be ready for use in the coming winter. The purposeful incorporation of exercise in daily routines at the asylum is referenced. The patient's workroom is located at a distance from the wards and getting there "breaks in on the monotony of ward-life, and gives the benefit of out-of-door air and exercise while going to and returning from work."[72]

Several hundred loads of manure from neighboring barns, free to the asylum because they carted it away, were spread on the farm. More than three thousand loads of earth fill were deposited in the ravine behind the Administration building and used in low areas on the farm. About seven hundred loads of soil were added to the garden, providing three amended acres for raising vegetables for table use. The roads that were worn away to the stone road-bed were graveled with about three hundred and fifty loads of gravel at a cost of $500. Patients provided considerable labor with grading projects, garden and farm labor, and care of the buildings and grounds. "While the asylum was benefited by the work done, much greater advantage accrued to the patients from the occupation and employment thus furnished."[73]

Two major requests to the legislature for fiscal year 1889 were an electric plant for the asylum and implementation of the Olmsted plan for the grounds. "When the institution was built, a plan for laying out the grounds was prepared by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape artist. This has never been carried out though from time to time, especially during the past year, much work has been done in putting out trees and shrubs. The drives and walks are, however, still to be made and several groups of shrubbery to be filled. The board believes that the time has arrived when the original design should be carried forward to completion. They also recommend the erection of three summer-houses or pavilions upon the asylum grounds. These are for the use of the patients while out upon the grounds for air and exercise, and for protection against the sun and weather. They are to be light and tasteful, but inexpensive structures, and will be of great benefit to all the patients who have parole, but especially to the more feeble and delicate." The Board requested $5,178 in 1889 for completing the front grounds as laid out (by Olmsted), for building drives and paths, for drainage structures, and for trees and shrubs. They asked for $3,600 for three pavilions or summer houses. For farm, barn and grounds the board spent $7,116.99 in fiscal year 1888.[74]

Vegetables, measured by the bushel, and crops, by the bushel or ton, produced on the farm in 1888 were hay, wheat, oats, wheat straw, oat straw, mangel wurzels, carrots, turnips, parsnips, beets, radishes, spinach, lettuce, green peas, string beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, beet greens, vegetable oysters, onions, squash, rhubarb, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, cucumbers and corn. Total value $2,656.08.[75]

1889

Three summer houses or pavilions were built. "They are large, of beautiful design, well constructed, and promise to be of great advantage , especially to the more feeble patients who can not take protected walks upon the grounds." Parts of the funds for continuing work on the lawn were spent on roadwork; the rest will used for shrub planting and for drainage work. Construction of a new ward building cut off access to the barns and rear buildings so a new road was built, located between the lumber shed and the horse barn, and running across the farm to Rees street (the west boundary). The new road crosses a ravine and a small stream, created by the surface drainage of the asylum buildings and grounds. A culvert was built over it and the road bed made by adding fill twenty feet deep by eighteen feet wide and one hundred feet long. The new road will be ready for use next summer and is being built with asylum labor, teams and patients. When the road is completed the passage under the buildings will be used only for carriages and other light vehicles.

The greenhouses were completed in January 1889 and are in use. "We are now able to supply plants for the lawn in summer, and for the wards during the winter, where they furnish occupation to some of the patients who delight to take care of them and pleasure to all from the beautiful decorative effect....Each year adds to the articles of comfort and decoration upon the asylum wards, and there is nothing which gives so much pleasure and conduces so much contentment as the beauty of the surroundings. The effect of this is fully as great upon the insane as upon the sane, and hence the importance of outlays in this direction."[76]

A new ward building, the first wet ward, started construction. The existing grade is lower than the grade of the asylum grounds and a considerable amount of fill is needed. No fill is available on site so it must be purchased and the board requested funds for this purpose. Funds recorded as spent on farm, barn and grounds in 1889 were $ 4,884.99.[77]

Vegetables, measured by the bushel, and crops, by the bushel or ton, produced on the farm in 1889 were hay, wheat, oats, clover hay, oat straw, Hungarian hay, rye feed, spinach, wax bean, carrots, turnips, parsnips, beets, radishes, parsley, currants, spinach, lettuce, green peas, string beans, green and ripe tomatoes, cucumbers, beet greens, vegetable oysters, onions, squash, rhubarb, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, cucumbers and corn. Total value was $2,964.77. Other products were milk, $3,607.84; pork, $723.25; and beef, $731.64.[78]

1890

Part of the sewer line running from the administration building to the main line was crushed. This line dated from the original construction before the ground was filled in about fourteen feet. Over one hundred feet of the 15 inch pipe was crushed by the settling fill. The hard work on the farm and garden was derailed by the weather, in particular the wet spring that rotted nearly all the seed sown. Only the hay crop was bountiful. "Perhaps we should not be disappointed by this result as we have never had reason to be encouraged by our farming operations. We are able to supply our stock with hay and pasturage and can hardly look for better return from this unforbidding soil…Connected with this report, and made a part of it is a general plan of the grounds, showing the location and extent of the asylum farm and buildings, and also a general plan of the asylum itself. These plans have never been changed or modified except in some minor particulars…" The current asylum buildings are the administration and the wards to the east, which have been occupied since November 15, 1880. "This left the structure in an unsightly and one-sided condition, devoid of any symmetry as a whole-in short, but half completed, the entire work having been done on one wing of the institution. Since that time the building next westerly of the administration building has been erected and is in process of completion." The new ward will somewhat relieve overcrowding, but "to carry out the original plans one more building of brown stone and three of brick must be constructed."[79]

The board requested funds for a silo. Having silage will increase the quantity of milk the asylum cows make over the winter months. There is an ongoing need for milk for the sick and those with special diets..[80]

To mark the twenty-first anniversary of the asylum, a summary of its history was included in the record. On November 8, 1869 the common council of the city of Buffalo authorized the purchase of the land for the asylum for $50,000 (later increased to $60,000), on condition of legal passage by the legislature. On April 27, 1870 the Legislature approved the action of the commissioners and accepted the site as a gift from the city of Buffalo. "A survey of the grounds, a plan for their improvement and for the location of the building was presented by Olmsted, Vaux & Co. of New York, and adopted by the board. On the 22nd of April, 1871, the committee on plans reported that the ground plan adopted by the board had received the approval of the State officers and decided to commence erection of the center or administration building and the two sections or wards thereto."[81]

Substantial challenges and unexpected costs were encountered all during construction. "These were found in the topography of the ground, which was traversed by a deep ravine that required a large amount of filling to render it available for the purpose; in the character of the soil which was hard pan and clay, and demanded blasting for its removal. Springs of water were encountered which had to be conducted away while the surface drainage from the higher grade in the vicinity found its natural level about the foundations." In addition, construction cost projections were set and contracts for entered into during a time of great national economic prosperity and the legislature was generous in its appropriations. In 1873 there was a severe downturn in the economy and funds from the legislature were correspondingly restricted. The previous construction contracts were still binding and to make speedier progress the legislature dismantled the board of managers and put a building superintendent in charge of the asylum's construction. Many deviations from the original building plans (described in 5th A.Report) were made and shoddy workmanship was permitted. When the magnitude of the problem became clear, the Board of Managers was reinstated and the damage was undone at great expense and loss of time. The architect was paid a smaller percentage than originally agreed upon and let go, and contractor disputes brought years of legal contest, that were eventually decided in favor of the contractors, had to be paid out by the State. A medical superintendent was appointed and the asylum finally opened its doors on November 15, 1880, ten years after construction started. Although only the male ward buildings were complete, women were also admitted and the sexes segregated by ward. [82]

After a few years ongoing problems with the structures and grounds became evident. For the grounds the major issues concerned drainage and the need for a sewer system, which had not been provided in the original construction. All of the sewerage was being directed to Scajaquada Creek in an open drain. This was changed so that the asylum's main now ties into the city system. Flooding in the basements of the wards occurred because grading and drainage around the walls of the buildings were insufficient. A system of drains was installed that carry the water into the ravine behind the buildings and across the farm to Scajaquada Creek, which forms the northern boundary of the farm. Funds were also appropriated for an iron fence and a stone walk on the street along the front boundary of the asylum, replacing a dilapidated and unsightly wood fence. A double row of shade trees was planted along the new sidewalk.

By the time the last unoccupied ward was opened for patients in October 1883 the number of patients was 329. Additional farm buildings were needed to provide for the growing needs of the asylum. Funds were granted to construct a barn and other structures.[83]

At the end of this summary the board stated the need to construct the remaining ward buildings to deal with overcrowding and a rising population at the asylum. Reference was made to the State's intention to change the names of institutions that care for and treat the insane from asylums to hospitals. This was wholeheartedly approved by the board. "Who would not prefer to be sent to a State hospital rather than to a State lunatic asylum? The word hospital carries with it and enforces the idea of a treatment of the sick rather than that of a place of refuge and simple care. This is an index of progress."[84]

1891

Numerous repairs are made throughout the grounds. Outbuildings are repaired, fences are repainted, and a new greenhouse is constructed. Additionally, the "front of the new ward

building has been graded and covered with a top dressing of good soil."[85]

The roadway to Rees Street is completed. The project required "extensive filling to bridge the ravine and a large amount of stone for a road bed."[86]

The garden on the hospital grounds produces an increased supply of vegetables with an increase in quality. However, the field crops produce a "short harvest" due to the dry weather. Dairy operations are expanded with the addition of several milk cows to meet hospital demand.[87] A silo is also built.[88]

Vegetables and crops produced on the farm in 1892 were hay, oats, rye, millet, maize, cabbage, green onions, cauliflower, corn, summer squash, Hubbard squash, celery, rhubarb, radishes, strawberries, currants, cucumbers, green peas, lettuce, yellow beans, beets, spinach, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, vegetable oyster, Danver onions. Total value was $4,424.47. Other products were milk, eggs, pork, and beef.[89]

1892 Work on the grounds continued with many improvements that "added much to the beauty of the surroundings of the hospital." Improvements include grading and sowing grass seed along the front (south) of the new ward, filling and grading a deep ravine to the rear (north) of the new ward building with 20,000 cubic yards of earth, and removing stumps from the grove. A greenhouse is also under construction for roses and carnations, and is expected to be finished before the end of the year. A stone walk is also laid along the west side of the "rear road leading to the engine-house and barns." The adjacent roadway, formerly a "single track" is widened and re-surfaced.[90]

Hospital patients are employed on the farm, in the barns, on the grounds, and in the greenhouse as efforts to improve their mental health and aid in the operations of the farm and grounds of the institution.[91]

A large amount of fertilizer is distributed across the fields of the hospital farm. The "bearing results of which at one time could not have been anticipated. By continued labor in enriching and working the soil, in favorable season, we may fairly look for still larger and more varied products."[92]

1893 Plans are made for grading and erecting an iron fence along Elmwood Avenue, a newly opened street on the east side of the hospital grounds. A stone pier is also planned for the corner of Elmwood and Forest Avenues in conjunction with the fence. Plans are also made to construct a cottage for the steward of the grounds.[93]

A nursery is started for shrubs and trees on the hospital grounds for further grounds improvements.[94]

1894 The iron fence and grading along the eastern boundary of the hospital grounds along Elmwood Avenue are complete.[95]

1895 Many trees and shrubs are planted in front of the newly constructed wards (Buildings H, I, J). Some grading has occurred, though the work is not completed as the buildings are still under construction. All work is carried under the direction of a skill landscape gardener. [96]

Appropriations are made for funding for an iron fence spanning from the central Administration building to the gateways on Forest Avenue. Funds are also secured for grounds improvements and walks.[97] Some of the work is carried out later in the year. $1,480.69 is carried out under grounds and walks, while $2,500.90 is expended on new yards, paths, walks, grading, planting trees and shrubs, and painting the iron fence. A new iron fence is "erected from the administration building, in both easterly and westerly direction, to the corresponding gateways on Forest Avenue."[98]

The hospital farm produces hay, straw, oats, ensilage, vegetable oysters, pie plant, parsnips, beet greens, currants, onions, green peas, spinach, strawberries, strong beans, cucumbers, asparagus, sweet corn, turnips, cabbage, celery, beets, carrots, lettuce, parsley, savory, tomatoes, squash, milk, eggs, pork, beef, lard, chicken, and tallow totaling a value of $14,109.90.[99]

Street car tracks are requested to be laid alongside the iron fence along Elmwood Avenue. The hospital board grants permission, with the stipulation that permission may be revoked at any time.[100]

1896 Hospital farm grounds are somewhat reduced as building additions and extensions convert agricultural fields to lawn areas.[101]

First steps are taken to pave Elmwood Avenue. Permission is also granted to the street railroad company permission to lay tracks along the west side of the street. "It was not desired to

place a sidewalk upon the westerly side of the street."[102]

Plans for the Elmwood Building are begun. The building is to be located south of the park boulevard along the south side of Scajacquada creek (along the strip that was deeded from the hospital back to the city in 1894). The building will face the adjacent Delaware Park and Elmwood Avenue bridge for beautiful surroundings.[103]

The Committee on Grounds reports that the "entire lawn surrounding the westerly wing has been entirely graded, not in front and in the rear, during the past year. Paths have been laid out and graveled, the grounds planted with grass seed, and in many places sodded. Four hundred dollars has been spent for trees and a large number have been planted from our own nursery." Work was carried out by a landscape gardener, paid laborers, and patients.[104]

Output of the floral department includes carnations, chrysanthemums, poinsettias, callas, spirea, Easter lily, azalias [sic], cannas, geraniums, ageratums, athmanthuas, acaranthus, sentelinas, tuberoses, asters, eucalyptus, eupatoriums.[105]

1897 The Board of Managers considers a proposition regarding the opening of a speedway along the northerly portion of the hospital farm grounds, as made possible by the state legislature. However, suitable arrangements were unable to be made, thus "it is probable that the hospital farm…will not be disturbed.[106]

The Committee on Grounds reports that current grounds work focused on the east side of the property with the construction of the new infirmary building (Elmwood Building). Improvements included grading, road improvements, and relocation of the stone gates formerly located along Elmwood Avenue about 900 feet from Forest Avenue to a location opposite the new building. A road is partially constructed with macadam and stone from the new building to the adjacent street.[107] Other work in the area included converting a low-lying area between the infirmary and the main building into an ornamental pond, which "not only adds to the landscape, but utilizes this low spot which would otherwise have to be filled up at a great expense." The pond also affords a barrier between visitors and the recreation grounds for men patients. "The pond is dumb-bell shaped; the narrow neck of land connecting the extremes, on which stand elm trees, has been made into an island across which a roadway and foot path are planned. Abutments for two small bridges on either side of the island are now being built." Much needs to be done with grading, filling, planting vegetation, and laying cement walks. [108]

Plans are made to lay street car tracks alongside the newly extended Elmwood Avenue. During the street extension, "the hospital voluntarily gave up 22 feet more than the deed required, in order that the green sward between the curb stone and fence might be of the same width as that now on Forest Avenue. The street is macadamized at a width of forty feet and the Board of Public Works has grated permission to the street car company to run two lines of car tracks along the westerly curb, between the curb stone and the 22 foot limit, which still belongs to the hospital. This leaves the street free of tracks between the curb stones, and though it does not encroach upon the 22 foot limit of the hospital property, still puts the tracks on the hospital side of the street."[109]

The carriage drives through the main building are used to haul soiled clothing via horse and cart to the laundry facilities.[110]

The managers recommend building residences for the superintendent and staff upon the grounds.[111]

The speedway project "has been abandoned, yet the managers feel that 187 acres is too small a space for a population of 1500 patients and for farm purposes in addition, and they would still recommend that a farm be bought for use of the dairy," despite the lack of funding that was to result from the sale of land to the speedway project. "Much of the land now utilized for raising corn for the silo, for grain, etc., for the cows and for pasturage, could thus be given up to walks and recreation grounds for the patients . . . the increasing number of residences which are being built around its borders, increase also the difficulties of the problem of drainage from the cow barns and piggery, and renders an additional reason why accommodations for live-stock should be secured in the country."[112]

Expenditures for farm and grounds is $6,542.78 for the year ending September 30th.[113]

A great deal of grounds work "quite fitted for strong men patients" is undertaken in the vicinity of the Elmwood Building. "The planting of trees, shrubbery, hedges, the laying out of roads, the manufacture of cement walks are all occupations fully within the ability of certain of our patients, under the guidance of a skilled landscape gardener…"[114]

The Floral Department reports growing: cypress, begonias, carnations, chrysanthemums, fuchsias, myrtles, hydrangeas, pelargoniums, roses, poinsettias, stevias, callas, Lillium, heliotropes, Arbutus, eucalyptus, lemon trees, hibiscus, Opihopigon, lemon verbenas, cannas, geraniums, Ampelopsis, Aracalyphas, Eulerpeedulis, Cicus revoluta, Pancratum, soap plant, Chaemerops humilis, Andinthums, ferns, Dracena fragrans, Ficus parcelli, Alocacias, Anthurium, Pandanus veitchi, Pandanus utilis, Musa ensete, Selagenellas, Crotans,

Compolibotris, Dracena termanalis, Curculego, Dieffenbachias, orchids, Alternantheras, palms, Aspidestras, coleus, Phoenix reclinata, Kentia ballomoriana, Kentia fosteriana, Laiania borb, Areca lutscens, Areca rubra and Schismatoglottis crispa.[115]

Grounds and buildings total 183 acres, with 70 acres under cultivation.[116]

1898 Projects completed this year include the pond on the Elmwood Avenue side of the grounds, the bridge crossing it, and the roadway and resultant grading leading to the main building of the Elmwood group.[117]

Several hundred trees are purchased and planted "especially along the Elmwood avenue border." Mr. B.C. Rumsey donates "at least five rows of trees extending from Forest Avenue nearly to the park entrance . . . the park commission also have given to the hospital a row of trees, extending along the border of the hospital grounds, on the northerly side, parallel with the Scajaquada Boulevard." More trees are desired. [118]

The farmlands lying to the south of the tunnel connecting the engine room with the Elmwood Building flood after heavy rains and funds are requested to place a 20-inch drain from this area to Scajaquada creek.[119]

A committee is formed to consider renting a farm "where patients might be sent to engage in farming and gardening operations."[120]

1899 The Subcommittee on Grounds is the most active committee, providing "walks, parks, shaded lawns, etc.," for the 1812 patients in residence as of September 30, 1899.[121]

The managers report that "several thousand berry plants, including raspberry, strawberry and blackberry plants, together with small fruits of many kinds, have been set out upon the northerly portion of the farm." About five thousand feet of paths are laid out through this fruit farm which is to provide both recreation and "it is hoped will bring us in a large return of fruit." The managers expect that "much of the work entailed in small fruit raising can be pleasantly and profitably carried on by such of the women patients as require active, out-of-door exercise."[122]

The managers decide to dispose of the herd of cows "owing to the necessary restriction of the farm lands [for recreational use by an increasing number of patients], the difficulties of obtaining the required drainage, situated as we are in a large city, and the appearance of tuberculosis among the cows." The managers expect the herd to be consumed by January of 1900.[123]

The committee appointed to find farmland is unable to secure "a suitable farm for a sufficient length of time, within proper distance. The necessity for this has largely disappeared, however with the prospective abolition of the herd of cows and the removal of the swine."[124]

The managers request $400.00 for a "wooden fence, Elmwood Building" for the coming year.[125]

1900 The Subcommittee on Grounds reports that "the conversion of the farm land in the rear of the main building into parks, groves, fruit orchards, berry patches, etc., for the benefit of the patients, has been going on with vigor during the past year. Several thousand feet of walk have been constructed, and plants, trees, etc., purchased in large quantities."[126]

The herd of cows is "entirely disposed of" and outside dealers supply milk to the hospital.[127]

Five outside hydrants are completed in front of the east wing of the old building to improve fire protection. Also, a wooden fence is constructed along Scajaquada Boulevard near Elmwood Avenue.[128]

Albright Art Gallery proposes placing a sewer across hospital grounds from Elmwood Avenue to Bradley Street. The hospital Board of Managers takes favorable action on this proposal.[129]

The Albright Art Gallery, the Historical Society and the Pan-American Exposition present a petition to the Board of Managers "requesting that anthracite coal be used in our boiler house in place of soft coal, in order to do away with the soot and smoke" which the petitioners feared would injure the white marble and other buildings being constructed east of the hospital for the Exposition.[130]

The proximity of the Pan-American Exposition to the hospital grounds and the large number of visitors to that locale "forms a menace to the freedom and privacy of our own recreation grounds" and watchmen are hired to watch the gates and "prevent the grounds being overrun with strangers."[131]

1901 The Pan-American Exposition grounds are "almost opposite the hospital;" the street car line borders the hospital to the east; and the grounds shorten "the distance to a large section of the city," inviting trespassing. "Extra police precautions" are needed to keep the public off the grounds and out of patient activities.[132]

The sewer across hospital grounds is completed, accommodating a new boat house in the park, the Albright Art Gallery, and the hospital's Elmwood Building.[133]

The managers urge the construction of "a moderate cost cottage for tuberculosis patients."[134]

Cultivating of "new areas of land for the raising of small fruits, vegetables, etc.," continues. A larger number of women patients are occupied in light gardening than ever before; however, "our population is large for the acreage of the hospital grounds, closely hemmed in as we are by surrounding residences, and our occupations do not afford employment for as large a percentage" as in previous years.[135]

1902 The hospital farm produces hay, straw, oats, pork, eggs and poultry, and houses horses, swine and chickens.[136]

Garden produce includes asparagus, string beans, beets and beet greens, cabbage, carrots, celery, corn, cucumbers, cauliflower, currants, grapes, ground cherries, gooseberries, lettuce, onions, potatoes, pieplant, peas, pears, parsnips, radishes, raspberries, peppers, spinach, turnips, tomatoes and vegetable oysters.[137]

The Floral Department grows anthurium, Aspidistra variegata, Asparagus plumosus, abutilon, mixed begonias, crotons, acalyphas, Asparagus springeri, adiantum, Arancaria excelsa, carnations in beds and pots, calladium [sic], cinneraria [sic], Cyperus alternifolius, clematis, Dracena indivisa, Dracena fragrans, ferns in beds and pots, Ficus elastica, Ficus parcelia, hibiscus, diffenbachia, chrysanthemums, geraniums, heliotropes, assorted myrtus, latana, orchids, pancreatin, philodendrum, roses, Areca rubia, ophihopogon, poinsettias, primulus, Semper vivum, Areca lutescens, kentias, phoenix, pandanas, Cycus revoluta, Latana barbonica.[138]

1903 - 1904 No Details on Grounds

1905 The Department of Public Works informs the hospital that "the city would not be able to keep the hospital on high-pumping pressure," leading the hospital managers to consider building a reservoir for the hospital's water supply.[139]

The superintendent reports that "rebedding stone walks Forest Avenue front" is a special need for the upcoming year.[140]

The Committee on Subdivision of the Work recommends appointing a "Committee on Steward's Department," consisting of three people, for "consideration of farm, grounds, engine-room, supplies, etc."[141]

A new chapel and amusement hall is completed "within a short walking distance of all the wards."[142]

1906 The Board of Managers reports that its request for additional water supply for the hospital was "acted upon favorably by the Legislature, the money provided, and the work is now in progress."[143]

Requests for the coming year include cement walks and a "new wire fence from Boulevard to Forest Avenue on Rees Street."[144]

The Superintendent reports that the conversion of the administration building into dormitories is complete and "the wards lend themselves admirably for use as dormitories for the patients, but lack the veranda and piazzas which make some of the newer wards useful and attractive."[145]

Extraordinary expenses include $97,142.51 for "new buildings, land, etc."[146]

The Steward reports 11 horses, 340 swine and 250 chickens stock the farm and provide straw, hay, oats, wheat, barley, pork, lard, eggs and poultry.[147]

Garden products are asparagus, beans, beets, corn, celery, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, eggplant, grapes, lettuce, onions, parsley, pepper, pumpkins, parsnips, peas, radishes, rhubarb, squash, spinach, turnips, and tomatoes.[148]

1907

The Board of Managers resubmits its request for $1300.00 for cement walks, which the Legislature refused earlier in the year, "to provide good walks for women patients to walk on in winter (they have cinder paths now), and re-covering [the] tunnel from Main Building to engine-room."[149]

The Board of Managers requests a special appropriation of $2,700.00 to construct verandas on Wards 3,4,5 and 6 "to enable men patients to have the use of piazzas, etc., when too feeble to go walking or when the weather is inclement." These verandas are to duplicate those in use for many years on the women's wing.[150]

The Board of Managers requests funds to rebuild the greenhouse which requires frequent repairs.[151]

1908

Cement walks were funded by the Legislature in the amount of $1300.00, and they are completed "on the grounds about the women's wards."[152]

A summer cottage with two acres of orchard is rented in the "pleasant village" of Wilson, Niagara County, New York, for the use of patients. The home is situated on a 36-acre farm and has a "broad and extensive" view of the lake and the surroundings are "shady and pleasant." A small garden serves as "a means of occupation and interest to many of the patients, and more vegetables were raised than the population could consume."[153]

The Superintendent and Lunacy Commission consider purchasing a farm "for the recreation of the patients, as a means of treatment, and as an economical method of relieving the excess population of the hospital, and last and least, for the raising of fruit and vegetables for the hospital."[154]

Grounds and buildings occupy 183 acres with 62.5 acres under cultivation.[155]

The Steward reports 11 horses, 330 swine and 200 chickens stock the farm and provide straw, hay, oats, barley, peas, pork, lard, eggs.[156]

Garden products are asparagus, beans, lima beans, beets, corn, celery, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers and cucumber pickles, eggplant, grapes, horseradish, lettuce, mint, muskamelons, onions, pears, parsley, pepper, pumpkins, parsnips, plums, peas, radishes, rhubarb, squash, spinach, turnips, tomatoes and vegetable oysters.[157]

1909

A new residence is under construction for the Steward and his family on Forest Avenue.[158]

The cottage in Wilson and four acres of adjoining land are rented again for an extended season from April until October. When women occupy the cottage, sleeping accommodations are obtained at a nearby house to retain "a few men patients to help with the gardening . . . thus the work of gardening [is] uninterrupted." At the cottage, the patients indulge the "usual diversions" of fishing, swimming, walking, driving, and boating. The summer cottage is deemed a success and the Board of Managers requests funds to purchase the Wilson farm and cottage "for use of patients for summer colony (2 barns and 33 acres)." [159]

Electric pole lines are requested to the Engineer's cottage, Steward's residence and Steward's new house.[160]

A new building for "disturbed women patients" is proposed "in the rear of the Main Building and the Elmwood Building . . . in a location on the farm retired from the streets, thus minimizing the annoyance and discomfort which occurs from having disturbed patients quartered so closely to Rees Street as is now the case."[161]

1910

A sum of $6,500.00 is requested to purchase the farm and cottage in Wilson, New York, "for the use of patients for summer and winter colony, 33 acres of land, or a similar farm." [162]

"A few acres" surrounding the cottage in Wilson, New York, are rented, enlarging the garden area there. The value of the products raised in the garden totals $733.95.[163]

The Superintendent emphasizes the desirability of building verandas for patients' use as "there is much of the year in this climate, when open-air exercise about the grounds is much interfered with by the weather, especially for patients who are feeble or infirm."[164]

Grounds and buildings occupy 183 acres, of which 62.5 acres are cultivated.[165]

1911 The managers decide not to pursue the purchase of the cottage and farm in Wilson, New York, "it being apparent that if the present growth [of building operations in the area] continues, the little colony will soon be so surrounded by buildings as to do away with the quiet and retirement which has been one of the charms of the place."[166]

Grounds and buildings occupy 183 acres, and acreage under cultivation increases to 68.75 acres.[167]

1912 The Board of Managers reports that $10,400 is appropriated for the construction of a Tuberculosis Pavilion for the men patients.[168]

The Steward stocks ducks in addition to horses, swine, and chickens.[169]

The Steward reports that 31 "band iron braces, for lawn benches" are manufactured and 153 lawn benches are repaired onsite.[170]

The hospital farm and garden produce $8,903.67 worth of products, including straw, hay, oats, wheat, buck wheat, millet seed, alfalfa seed, pork, lard, eggs, asparagus, string beans, beets and beet greens, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, Swiss chard, corn, cucumbers, grapes, lettuce, mint, onions, parsnips, parsley, peas, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, salsify, squash, green and ripe tomatoes, and turnips.[171]

The garden and orchards at the cottage in Wilson, New York, produce $894.82 worth of products, including apples, beets, dry beans, string beans, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, sweet and ear corn, cucumbers, green onions, lettuce, parsnips, green peas, potatoes, radishes, quinces, salsify, squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, and turnips.[172]

1913 The tuberculosis pavilion for men nears completion.[173]

The State Hospital Commission provides money from their Special Fund for verandas on three four-story buildings in the Main Building "to give patients the benefit of open air verandas for use at all times," as well as for new lawn benches and a "piggery" for the farm's swine.[174]

"Our lakeside convalescent farm" at Wilson, New York, is sold and therefore no longer available for the hospital's lease, as it had been for the previous four years.[175]

A history of the hospital is recorded by Arthur W. Hurd, the second Medical Superintendent, who writes in the section entitled "Location and Plan of Grounds:"

From the first annual report, we learn that the Asylum is located upon a farm of two hundred acres of unbroken land, situated in the western part of Buffalo, some three miles from the center of the city. The land is bounded on the north by the Scajaquada creek, a tributary of the Niagara River; on the south by Forest Avenue; on the east by the line of Elmwood Avenue, and on the west by a line parallel to an d300 feet east of Grant Street. Upon Forest Avenue it has a frontage of some 3,000 feet. The natural surface of the ground is undulating, and portions of it are traversed by several ravines, which cross it generally from east to west. On the southeast part of the grounds is a fine grove of trees principally oak and maple. There are also several springs, once of which has long been noted for its mineral qualities. Much of the surface is underlaid with rock, and clay of good quality is abundant. The asylum grounds, as presented in the plan, were laid out and will be improved under the direction of Mr. Fred Law Olmsted, the celebrated landscape architect.

The building will have a southern exposure, and front upon Forest Avenue. It will overlook the city, the Niagara River, and have a distant view of Lake Erie, and will present a fine architectural prospective from the park and its approaches. It is situated within a short distance of a depot of the New York Central Railway, and is easily reached by lines of street railroad. The beauty and natural advantages of the location, in its diversified scenery, ease of drainage, readiness of obtaining material and supplies, and of access from all directions, show the wisdom and foresight of the commissioners who selected it.[176]

1914 The superintendent reports that "during the last few years we have been constantly having to take up and repair" the original sewers and requests funds to address the situation from the legislature.[177]

Grounds and buildings occupy 183 acres, including 65 acres under cultivation.[178]

1915 Rees Street residents petition the hospital "to cede a strip of land 8 feet in width" from Scajaquada Creek to Forest Avenue for the widening and paving of Rees Street, which "will be a great boon to the institution and to the people living on the westerly side of the street." The Board of Managers agrees to the petition and requests funds for a new iron fence to be installed with the paving work. The fence is to extend 3,280 feet along Rees Street to Scajaquada Boulevard and is to replace "remnants of old wire fence, which is no protection to the hospital grounds." [179]

The Superintendent reports that $8000 to build a new sewer across the grounds is one of only two budget requests the Legislature grants the hospital in 1915.[180]

The Superintendent credits farm steward John E. Culp for farm produce valued at $8,668.67, and also acknowledges the assistance of the State Agricultural Department.[181]

Professor Robb of the State Agricultural College conducts a drainage survey of the hospital farm.[182]

1916 The iron fence on Rees Street is one of two items approved by the Legislature, but is subsequently vetoed by the Governor in 1915; the request is repeated in 1916, noting that "it is very necessary to protect the hospital grounds on Rees Street, which has been newly paved, and which, in consequence of paving, lacks a fence."[183]

The new sewer is completed and is in use.[184]

1917 The World War I decreases the number of nurses and attendants and depletes medical staff, yet the number of patients at the hospital increases to 2,171 which is 558 over capacity, leading the Board of Managers to conclude: "While we think the grounds of this institution, located as it is in a large city, have has many buildings as it should carry, yet rather than suffer from present conditions the Board would be willing to consider possibly the erection of additional accommodations for the infirmary class, not to take any more patients, but to better care for the numbers which we have."[185]

1918 No Details on Grounds

1919 The Board requests $5,000 for "Roads and Grounds," noting that "the roads about the hospital are dirt surfaced with a small amount of gravel. During the summer, they are fairly satisfactory, though dusty, but in winter and spring they are bad. Gutters are rarely present and there is no drainage . . . some of the cement walks are broken and paths across the grounds indicate the need of additional walks." In particular, the Forest Avenue walk is sunken "so that rain water flows over the walk."[186]

The grounds bordered by Rees Street "continue to be fenced unsuitably." It is planned to take a fence from inside the hospital grounds and re-erect it on Rees Street, "new fence being required for the additional space."[187]

No substantial changes occur in the hospital's structural property in 1919, and no request is made for additional land. " . . . As the hospital is completely surrounded by built-up city property, it is neither desirable nor possible to add to the acreage at the present time."[188]

The hospital's 183 acres include 71 acres under cultivation.[189]

The Steward reports that "on account of the soil conditions vegetables and garden products are uncertain, as only with a very favorable season can we secure very satisfactory results. At the time of writing this report indications are not favorable to a successful production for this calendar year" of 1919.[190]

Garden products for the calendar year of 1918 are asparagus, string beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, Swiss chard, sweet corn, cucumbers, lettuce, green onions, parsley, parsnips, peppers, pumpkins, radish, rhubarb, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips, rutabagas, and vegetable oysters.[191]

Farm products for the calendar year of 1918 are pork, chickens, ducks, eggs, barley, mixed hay, wheat, oats and oat straw.[192]

1920 The Board repeats the request from the previous year for funding to address Roads and Grounds, including fencing along Rees Street. In addition, street lights "are badly needed and the wires should be placed underground."[193]

The Steward reports that "indications are favorable" for good production during calendar year 1920.[194]

Garden products for calendar year 1919 are: asparagus, beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, Swiss chard, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, green onions, parsley, pumpkins, radish, rhubarb, summer squash, tomatoes, turnips, rutabagas, and mint.[195]

Farm products are: pork, chicken, eggs, barley, mixed hay, wheat, oats and oat straw.[196]

1921 The Steward notes that "on account of the soil conditions," farm and garden production is "very uncertain as only with plenty of moisture and a favorable season can satisfactory results be obtained . . . indications are not favorable [for 1921] and a light production is expected."[197]

1922 Cement roadways replace the "rough cobblestones, which caused vehicles to lurch into the side walls" beneath the archways leading to the rear of the Main Building.[198]

The hospital is surrounded by developed city property so it is deemed "neither desirable nor possible" to add to the acreage of the grounds.[199]

The steward reports livestock including both farm horses and "institution" horses, brood sows, boars, shoats, and fall pigs, and mature fowls. For the year ended June 30, 1921, the farm produces 32,918 lbs. of pork, 1,329 lbs. of dressed chicken, eggs, pig and chicken manure, as well as chickens and pigs.[200]

Field crops include barley, hay, wheat, oats, straw, and alfalfa, and garden products include asparagus, string beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, Swiss chard, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, green onions, parsley, parsnips, green peas, peppers, radishes, rhubarb, winter squash, tomatoes and "turnips, rutabagas."[201]

1923 The Board requests 5,000 feet of new road as "money has been appropriated for new outside fire lines, but hydrants are worthless unless fire engines can reach them."[202]

The Steward reports production of plums, apples and pears totaling a value of $119.39 out of $12,795.57 of total production.[203]

1924 An outside fire line around the women's half of the Main Building is completed, supplying water for the use of fire engines. Maintenance savings enable construction of a macadam road circling the women's wards to make the hydrants accessible.[204]

The Board repeats its request for funding to build roads so fire engines can access new hydrants "to be built around the men's wards."[205]

The Board also requests funds, stating that "many new walks are required about the grounds and some of the older walks need extensive repairs."[206]

Fruit production totals $12.09 worth of plums and pears.[207]

1925 Outside fire lines are under construction for the men's wards and the Elmwood Building.[208]

Field crops include barley, hay, wheat, oats, straw, mangel-wurzels and green alfalfa.[209]

Livestock includes two farm horses and six institution horses, one pure bred boar and one grade boar, 28 brood sows, 30 spring pigs, and 144 fall pigs and shoats, and 306 mature fowls.[210]

1926 The Board requests $4,000.00 for "sidewalk repairs, extensions and improving roads and grounds."[211]

The hospital completes a new water main consisting of "715 feet of 12-inch pipe, 7,465 feet of 8-inch pipe, 608 feet of 6-inch pipe, 550 feet of 4-inch pipe and 24 new hydrants." A road is under construction to allow "the fire apparatus of the City of Buffalo" to approach all the buildings.[212]

1927 The Board of Commissioners of the land office conveys 90 acres of the hospital grounds from the state of New York to the city of Buffalo, New York, and empowers the city to "remove and relocate from said hospital lands . . . the reception building, store and industrial buildings, garage and green house onto adjacent lands . . . used for hospital purposes." The lands to be conveyed to the city of Buffalo front on Elmwood Avenue.[213]

The Board of Visitors reports that the conveyance of 90 acres to the city of Buffalo "will necessitate the crowding on 93 acres of land, all the buildings required to care for over 2,200 patients, and would seem to justify our uncertainty as to the possibility of caring for all the patients in the most satisfactory manner."[214]

The loss of acreage requires moving the men's tuberculosis cottage, the isolation cottage and barns from the property being conveyed, "for which no provision was made." The hospital requests $20,000 to move the buildings to new locations. The buildings are "a necessary part of the hospital for its proper functioning."[215]

The Board of Visitors requests $4,000 to improve the road to reach the fire hydrants as "the present road . . . in front of the East Wing of the Main Building has no foundation, is narrow and rough. The turn-offs from the road lead to the wrong side of the hydrants. The required road would be about 1,200 feet long."[216]

The concrete road behind the East Wing of the Main Building is completed and makes the hydrants there accessible. The road "is 1,200 feet long and 10 feet wide, except at the turnouts to the hydrants where it is 22 feet wide." [217]

An unused summer house is reconstructed and converted into a nurses' training school building.[218]

Improvements to the grounds include the installation of 24 new road lights to illuminate hospital entrances, requiring underground cable and standards; the re-laying and lining of 1720 feet of flagstone sidewalk along Forest Avenue; and the construction of a road to reach the hydrants in front of the East Wing of the Main Building.[219]

The hospital grounds consist of 183 acres, including 71 acres under cultivation that provide profits of $4,069.56 from farm and garden products.[220]

1928 The Board of Visitors reports that "there is every probability" that the city of Buffalo will deposit $350,000 in the State Treasury which will allow the city to take about 90 acres of land and the Elmwood Building away from the hospital. "Most of the land is of no particular value, but if that portion is taken where the storehouse, and industrial buildings are now located these buildings will necessarily have to be abandoned and the inconvenience to the patients can hardly be estimated."[221]

The Board requests that two houses be built on the grounds for physicians "in the first assistant grade."[222]

The fire road in front of the East Wing of the Main Building is addressed once more, with urgency: "A [new concrete] fire road should be built immediately" to the hydrants on the front of the East Wing of the main group and should extend "along the front of the Main Building with a branch to the new proposed reception unit. As this road will be used both as a fire and service road it should be 16 feet wide from its beginning to the reception service, and 10 feet wide where it will only serve as a fire road extending around wards 2 and 3."[223]

New concrete approaches are laid at all the entrances on Forest Avenue. They are widened to accommodate automobiles instead of horse-drawn vehicles. It is noted that the "two entrances on Rees Street should be paved and widened" as well.[224]

Improvements to the grounds also include laying "a large amount" of new sidewalk, repairing old walk, grading several lawns, resurfacing roads and reconstructing an unused summer house into a garage for the use of medical staff.[225]

The greenhouse constructed in 1889 "is extremely dilapidated and about to fall down. Flowers are considered in a class with entertainment and exercise in the treatment of mental disease." It is suggested that money be appropriated to replace the greenhouse.[226]

Outdoor painting is required to preserve the iron work of porches and window guards.[227]

The hospital buildings and grounds occupy 89.2 acres, with a total of 4 acres under cultivation.[228]

Garden products include: asparagus, string beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, Swiss chard, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, lettuce, green onions, parsley, parsnips, green peas, peppers, radishes, winter squash, tomatoes and rhubarb. To produce these products requires: seeds, fertilizers, manure, employee and "team" labor, implements for maintenance, as well as "interest on investment." Expenses related to the garden total $1,902.77 while income totals $3,153.67, for a profit of $1,250.90.[229]

Farm products comprise 28,995 lbs. of pork, 1,538 ½ lbs. dressed chickens, pig and chicken manure, pigs and chickens, and 4,292 "2/3" dozen eggs, as well as field crops of barley, hay, wheat, oats, and straw.[230]

Fruit products are $44.78 of pears.[231]

Inventory of livestock totals 2 farm horses, 6 institution horses, 2 boars, 39 brood sows, 8 fat pigs, 131 shoats and 770 chickens.[232]

1929 The Board of Visitors is "well pleased with the . . . general repair of the buildings and conditions of grounds and property."[233]

The city of Buffalo completes the purchase of 90 acres of hospital land for $350,000, "composing the north half of the hospital property," where the garage, barns, storehouse, industrial building, lower greenhouse, isolation pavilion, male tubercular cottage, several other small outbuildings and "last, but most important" the Elmwood Building are located.[234]

The male tubercular cottage and isolation pavilion are relocated onto land retained by the hospital and both are placed on new foundations and renovated.[235]

The Board asserts that "if the hospital is to remain in its present location, and there seems no doubt that it will, a modern hospital building should be erected."[236]

A new nurses home is under construction on "a pleasant site" on Forest Avenue.[237]

Ground is broken in January to construct the new reception service which will have a bed capacity for 150 patients.[238]

"A great deal" of sidewalk is laid, and old walk is repaired; a new cement road is "practically completed extending to and around the new dining room and kitchen building."[239]

It is noted that the rendering room connected with the butcher shop is "in a poor state of repair."[240]

Relocation of old buildings and construction of new buildings necessitate "a great deal of grading."[241]

Profit from farm and garden operations is $5,228.21.[242]

The Steward reports that a number of large trees are transplanted; old poplar and oak trees are removed and sawed into lumber, producing approximately 9,000 feet of lumber . . . lawns are kept clean and mowed, roads are kept clean and repaired; a parking space approximately 500 feet long is built; lawns are prepared, graded, and seeded where needed, 279 lawn benches are repainted, and 600 feet of iron fence at the rear of the hospital property is removed and reset.[243]

1930 Demolition of the old hospital barn, which sits on property newly acquired by the city, and construction of new stables and sheds for trucks on hospital property "is progressing favorably."[244]

The Board requests budget for wire fence to enclose the north side of the hospital property, deeming it "essential for the proper protection of the hospital." They also request funds for walks and cement roads to the new reception building "similar in construction to the new road around the east end of the Main Building."[245]

The Steward reports that "a number of trees have been transplanted, other old poplar trees have been removed and sawed into lumber on account of their destructive root-growing condition, as well as being injurious to other more valuable trees."[246]

The northwest front of the grounds and the new dining room and kitchen wing are graded.[247]

Five-thousand "small red pine" and Norway spruce are received from the Conservation Commission and are planted "with an endeavor to prepare them for transplanting to other locations later."[248]

1931 Construction of a new concrete road is in progress around the east end of the Main Building, "which will insure easy access to hydrants, and thus increase protection from fire."[249]

While the hospital has constructed a new barn to the replace the one on city property, the Board feels "the city of Buffalo should complete the removal of buildings from the city to the hospital property, and a fence should be constructed between the two."[250]

Walks are constructed to the new nurses' home and new reception building, and grounds in the vicinity are graded and planted with shrubs.[251]

1932 The Board reiterates that hospital buildings remain on former hospital grounds now belonging to the city of Buffalo and again requests that "the city should undertake to move these buildings onto hospital property or reconstruct others there to replace them." Further, the Board again requests a "fence at the rear of the hospital separating it from the city property."[252]

The Highway Department directs construction of a 16-foot wide concrete road around the East Wing of the Main Building; roadways are also constructed to basement entrances "in the rear of the Main Building kitchens."[253]

A new roof is placed over the railroad switch in the rear of the power house.[254]

Per capita expenditures for farm and garden are $730.51 per patient, and for roads, grounds and walks are $1,347.63, based on 1932's average population of 2,383 patients.[255]

Underground conduit and steam piping to officers' quarters are renewed.[256]

1933 The city of Buffalo begins construction of a street from Elmwood Avenue to Rees Street "just north of the hospital line." The Board "again urges that the hospital buildings now on city property be moved to hospital property by the city of Buffalo."[257]

The former blacksmith shop is used to construct an incinerator "for the burning of all waste."[258]

A parking lot is constructed in front of the Main Building and a "new cinder road" is constructed around the west end of the Main Building.[259]

Needs of the hospital include "a fence on the north side of the hospital separating it from a new street which is under construction" and a new greenhouse "to replace the old one on city property."[260]

The Steward notes that repairs and improvements were made to the grounds and buildings "by labor which was paid from funds furnished by the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration."[261]

Garden products include beets, cabbage, rhubarb and tomatoes. Farm produce includes 14,387 lbs. of pork, 1,493 lbs. of dressed chickens, pig and chicken manure, increased inventory of pigs and chickens, and 1,606 "1/6" dozen eggs, as well as 19 11/25 tons of hay.[262]

Inventory of livestock includes six institution horses, 375 "mature fowls," six brood sows, two boars, five shoats, forty spring pigs and thirty-five fall pigs.[263]

1934 The Board of Visitors requests that if the hospital buildings which now occupy city of Buffalo property cannot be moved to hospital grounds, "a shop building, greenhouse and storeroom, all modern in type, should be constructed to replace them."[264]

Improvements to the grounds include widening passageways and constructing walks through the archways of the Executive Building; removing the cupola from over the pump room and the stone wall supporting it; and widening to 20 feet the entrance to the hospital grounds and changing the roads and walks there.[265]

Long-time Steward, John E. Culp, dies. "Mr. Culp entered the employment of the State at this hospital in 1893, was promoted to Steward in 1898, and continued to occupy this position until his death, at all times performing his duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to the various Superintendents under whom he served."[266]

The hospital buildings and grounds occupy a total of 89.2 acres, of which 5 acres are cultivated.[267]

1935 The opening of the new thoroughfare from Rees Street to Elmwood Avenue, just north of the hospital property, "has been postponed, due to the protest of the Board," and "it is felt that action should be taken to provide the hospital with adequate and modern store and shop facilities on its own property."[268]

A stone vegetable storage room is constructed adjoining the scullery "which does work for all kitchens."[269]

Curbs are constructed on the road extending around the west end of the Main Building and new walks are built "from the Staff House to the street and to the Executive Center."[270]

The new steward, Fred W. Kyte, reports livestock of six institution horses and 255 mature fowls. Farm products are eggs, dressed chickens and chicken manure.[271]

1936 "Attention is again directed to the failure of the city of Buffalo to remove hospital buildings now on city property in accordance with Chapter 449, Laws of 1927."[272]

A six-foot wire fence 2,300 is erected on the north side of the hospital property.[273]

A tool house is remodeled with lockers, shower and toilet facilities for the use of farm and grounds employees "to clean up and store their work clothes when going off duty." Part of the basement of the Amusement Hall is likewise remodeled with a cement floor, washroom and toilet facilities "for the use of patients employed on lawns and grounds."[274]

A cement road is laid on the west side of the men's kitchen, and curbs are constructed on various sections of road around the grounds.[275]

1937 "The Board again wishes to urge that efforts be made to induce the city of Buffalo to comply with provisions of Chapter 449, Laws of 1927, which have reference to the removal of hospital buildings from city to State property."[276]

The greenhouse in the rear of the Executive Center is rebuilt.[277]

Six-inch curbs are constructed along the roads leading from the Executive Center to the entrances on Forest Avenue.[278]

1938 "The attention of the Commissioner is again directed to the hospital buildings on city property . . . these buildings have become so deteriorated that they are no longer suitable to be occupied . . ."[279]

The Master Mechanic's former house is moved from Rees Street to Forest Avenue and remodeled for use by the First Assistant.[280]

Fifteen hundred feet of iron fence on Elmwood Avenue are reset and repainted.[281]

A new walk is laid from the Executive Center to the Nurses' Home and to the residences of the Steward and the First Assistant.[282]

1939 The Board again "directs the attention of the Commissioner to the condition of hospital buildings remaining on city property."[283]

The Board "notes with approval the valuable work carried on during the year under the W.P.A.," including lighting of roads and grounds and constructing storm water drains.[284]

The greenhouse on city property is "so deteriorated" that it is demolished.[285]

Two new asphalt tennis courts are constructed and three others are resurfaced for the use of patients.[286]

An 80-foot addition is made to the greenhouse [in the rear of the Executive Center] and new flower beds adjoin it.[287]

A new walk is laid around the west end of the "women's continued treatment service," and a cement road is constructed from the Main Building to the Nurses' Home.[288]

Hospital and grounds occupy 89.2 acres of which no acreage is cultivated in 1939. The value of farm and garden products for the calendar year ending December 31, 1938 is $1,219.94.[289]

1940 The Works Progress Administration (WPA) continues its activities.[290]

The Board feels "compelled to urge again that the State and the city of Buffalo arrive at some understanding for the fulfillment of the agreement whereby the deteriorated buildings still

on city property be replaced by one building on State property . . ."[291]

Improvements to the grounds include construction of a bulb cellar at the greenhouse "so that bulbs can now be properly stored to produce potted plants as desired."[292]

The grounds are "materially improved" by removing overcrowded trees and by extending grading and planting of lawns.[293]

1941 A structure is constructed to house two kilns for the firing and glazing of articles "made from the clay which is a plentiful part of the hospital grounds."[294]

The Board states, "The city has never fulfilled its part of the agreement [to remove hospital buildings from property transferred to it], and its finances and attitude are such that there seems to be little probability of its ever doing anything to comply with the provisions of the statute. Two buildings remain on city property, one of them being the storehouse and shop building, and because of its physical condition, it cannot be removed."[295]

1942 Requests for new construction are suspended "for the duration of the war," but the Board suggests expanding the hospital to reduce overcrowding, a storehouse and shop building, and a "contagious building" should be considered favorably as post-war projects.[296]

The WPA projects are discontinued "due to lack of men to complete the work."[297]

A pair of lighting standards are erected and 310 feet of underground cable are laid, completing the road lighting around the west end of the "women's continued treatment service buildings."[298]

The Board notes that the hospital's storehouse-shop buildings and garage which remain on city property acquired in 1927 from the hospital "were formerly barns erected as part of the original buildings between 1872 and 1880."[299]

Hydrants equip the grounds with fire protection, "placed approximately 200 feet apart with two 2 ½-inch hose connections and one steamer connection."[300]

Each employee in the maintenance department is "assigned to a post covering water mains and valves, hydrants, powerhouse and outer buildings," as a precaution for "defense against air raids." Also, stone and brick stairways are designated air raid shelter areas and are blackened.[301]

1943 The hospital and grounds occupy 89.2 acres, none of which is under cultivation from July 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943.[302]

1944 For the period from April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944, the poultry plant produces 3,756 dozen eggs and 2,202 ½ pounds dressed chickens at a profit of $689.92, and 6 tons of hay is cut from hospital land at a profit of $60.00.[303]

1945 The Board reports that "the hospital is to have as postwar construction a storehouse, shop building, laundry and powerhouse. All are urgently needed. It is understood that these buildings are to be located on about six acres of land which is part of the State Hospital property deed to the City of Buffalo in 1927 . . . [the city] is now ready to deed the unused part amounting to about 40 acres back to the State, providing it is relieved of the terms of transfer, six acres for hospital use and the rest of the property for the expansion of State Teachers College. Locating the new maintenance buildings on these six acres and the removal of the old buildings from their present sites will provide space for the development of recreational areas for patients."[304]

Carpenters build lawn furniture; painters paint the greenhouse; and masons repair the brick, stone and concrete walls and lay concrete floors and sidewalks around the hospital grounds.[305]

1946 Outdoor activities for patients include "a sports day with tournaments, a play-day and dancing on the green" as well as "the weekly picnics with birch beer and wieners roasted on the outside fireplace."[306]

Groups of women are "taken out of doors for half-day periods" as part of the women's continued treatment service that combines craft classes with recreation.[307]

The garden club for men and women patients continues: "vegetables from the gardens contributed to the weekly outdoor parties and flowers, with emphasis on arrangements, were sent to the wards. The women patients planted seeds and transplanted bulbs and seedlings in the greenhouse."[308]

Pottery is crafted using clay dug up from hospital grounds and is exhibited at the Women's International Exposition in New York City.[309]

Street lighting standards and fire hydrants receive fresh paint.[310]

1947 Painters painted the exterior of the greenhouse and masons laid concrete floors and sidewalks.[311]

Test borings are drilled at the location of the foundation of the new powerhouse.[312]

The poultry flock produces eggs and poultry valued at $1,929.20 and the garden produces vegetables worth $236.75. Hay valued at $54.24 is harvested from hospital grounds.[313]

1948 The women patients tend a flower garden in the summer.[314]

Different groups of patients attend picnics at the outdoor picnic area from May through September.[315]

A new gas line is installed, extending from Elmwood Avenue on the east side of the hospital grounds to the kitchens of the male continued treatment service.[316]

Roofers rebuild the slate roof over the entrance to the greenhouse.[317]

1949 Bids are opened for the construction of a "medical-surgical" building for 620 patients and a new powerhouse.[318]

Contractors from Iroquois Gas Company lay a six-inch gas main through the grounds to the kitchen, bakery and preindustrial shop.[319]

The hospital and grounds occupy 89.2 acres. No acres are under cultivation and no farm or garden products are produced.[320]

1950 Construction begins on the medical-surgical building and the new powerhouse.[321]

The Board "strongly urges the construction of a new storehouse, shop building and laundry" as "the housing of the maintenance department is gradually deteriorating. These quarters are not only inadequate but are very old, situated on land that does not now belong to the hospital, and inexpedient to repair."[322]

More staff move off hospital grounds as their number increases. In 1950, ten staff live off-site while seven staff live on the premises.[323]

The annual lawn concert is attended by 1,120 patients gathered on the front lawn of the hospital.[324]

A concrete road completely encircles the main group of buildings housing patients, acting as a fire lane. Parking of automobiles is prohibited along this road and fire hydrants are spaced every 200 feet.[325]

1951 The masons in the maintenance department lay concrete floors, foundations and sidewalks.[326]

Approached to all buildings are "well-paved roads," and those around the patients' buildings are concrete.[327]

1952 The powerhouse and the medical-surgical building are completed, and installation of roads and landscaping of grounds around these new buildings are under contract. [328]

Five new staff cottages facing Forest Avenue as well as the remodel of an apartment in Forestview are undertaken in recognition of the need for more staff housing.[329]

1953 The medical-surgical building is placed into patient service. The formal dedication ceremony occurs on October 14, 1952.[330]

The electrical system is converted from direct current to alternating current in conjunction with completing the new road lighting system.[331]

The Director notes the need of the hospital to develop a recreation area to replace the one formerly on the site of the new medical-surgical building.[332]

The Ladies Garden Club cares for the garden near the library.[333]

The powerplant supplies steam and hot water "for all purposes to both [the hospital] and the Buffalo State Teachers College."[334]

The five new staff cottages need only landscaping and furnishings before occupancy.[335]

1954 Five new staff cottages are "completed, equipped and occupied" in May.[336]

A contractor repairs the railroad spur, and a new car bumper is installed on the north side of Rockwell Road.[337]

1955 The development of another recreation area to replace that lost to the medical-surgical building remains. Recreation programming includes activities on two outdoor play areas and the picnic grounds in the summer, including softball, volleyball, basketball, horseshoes, croquet, tennis, table tennis, shuffleboard, calisthenics, walks, bi-weekly round, square and folk dancing, parties, picnics, movies (16 mm. and 35 mm.), dances, state entertainments, the "Carnival," concerts and watching basketball and baseball games.[338]

The American Federation of Musicians, Local 43, and the Trust Fund of the Recording Industries provide the annual pop concert help in August on the lawn.[339]

Two play days are held during the summer with refreshments served in the "picnic grove."[340]

The Ladies Garden Club meets on Fridays in the summer and care for the flowers and plants around the library and sewing room.[341]

1956 Construction of storehouse facilities and a new laundry building is begun "to fill long-standing needs of hospital."[342]

Planning is underway for a "new large patient building."[343]

More patients are "accorded the privilege of honor cards and the freedom of the grounds of the hospital."[344]

The Director continues to note the need for "the development of a recreation area to replace the one formerly on the side of the present medical-surgical building."[345]

Extensive repairs to the greenhouse were completed.[346]

1957 The "long-awaited construction" of the new storehouse proceeds.[347]

"Little progress" is made on plans for a new 940-bed building for "infirm and disturbed" patients, for a 150-bed addition to the Reception Building and for the rehabilitation of five buildings "of the series known as the Main Building."[348]

The recreation department notes that the outdoor play areas are used more frequently than the picnic grounds.[349]

1958 The development of a recreation area to replace the one lost when the medical-surgical building was constructed continues to be a need of the hospital.[350]

1959 Patients with "grounds privileges" increases to about 800 with the establishment of more "open wards."[351]

The plans for a 940-bed patient building and a 150-bed addition to the reception service are cancelled. "Instead, a 520-bed patient building is now being considered."[352]

1963	A new, large patient building, called the Strozzi Building, is constructed to the west of the medical-surgical building, eliminating the limited recreational space that remained.[353]
1969	An adolescent rehabilitation facility is constructed north of the medical-surgical and Strozzi Buildings and west of the reception building. The three easternmost Male Wards are demolished to make room for the new strucutre.[354]
1973	The Richardson Olmsted Complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, identifying the site as being significant in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture.[355]
1974	The remaining seven patient wards are no longer in use.[356]
	The Buffalo State Hospital changes its name to the Buffalo Psychiatric Center.[357]
1978	The Richardson Olmsted Complex is approved for local landmark designation in Buffalo.[358]
1986	An environmental assessment is completed that investigates possible reuse of four historic structures.[359]
	The Buffalo State Hospital is listed as a National Historic Landmark.[360]
1988	The 24-bed Olmsted Residence is constructed at the southwest corner of the site.
1990s	The 1950 medical-surgical building is demolished.
	Much of the prolific vegetation declines, altering the landscape character.
	Buffalo State College gains ownership of the northeast corner of the hospital grounds.[361]
2006	New York Governor, George Pataki, appoints a board to the Richardson Center Corporation, a newly created not-for-profit focused on revitalizing the historic site as a mixed-use campus.[362]
2007-2008	Heritage Landscapes and Goody Clancy and Associates study the existing conditions and historical documentation of the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape and architecture, respectively, to find that although alterations have been made, remnant features remain from the historic period that convey the historic character of the site.

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A. Vegetation Assessment Protocol

Heritage Landscapes identified the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape 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 recent aerial photograph for field mapping work. Trees were assessed for canopy (also referred to as crown), trunk, and root condition with the tree condition codes recorded on an AutoCAD basemap. Trees with multiple trunks were also noted. Shrubs were identified by genus and species and located on the base map. This mapping with tree condition layer is a valuable secondary product of this report. It serves to document the existing trees within the landscape, as no previous tree inventory existed. The canopy, trunk, and root codes are as follows:

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 6 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 side by roads, sidewalks, buildings, fences, or other substantial objects.

When fully inventoried and assessed, a coded tree may have a code that consists of 6 to 9 characters. The first 2 or 3 letters designate the genus and species. The next 1 to 3 numbers refer to the diameter of the tree at breast height (DBH) in inches. For trees with multiple stems, the diameter of individual trunks was recorded at DBH, added together to find the total diameter, and noted with a T for twin or M for multiple trunks. The following letter (A-E) shows the condition of the canopy. The next number (1 or 2) refers to the condition of the trunk, while the next letter (U or R) designates the condition of the roots. For example, the code of Ps13A1UM, Ps is the species of the tree, eastern white pine *(Pinus strobus)*, and 13 is the diameter at breast height in inches. “A” denotes a canopy in good condition and needs no immediate pruning, 1 signifies a trunk in good condition, U indicates an unrestricted root zone, and M identifies that the tree has three or more stems. It should be noted that due to a substantial winter storm in October 2006, a high degree of storm damage is evident throughout the site. Therefore, trees inventoried were coded with higher values than would normally be assessed.

B. Vegetation Assessment Results

The following chart notes the species codes for vegetation assessed at the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape.

Plant Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Ac	*Acer campestre*	Hedge maple	Deciduous Tree
Ag	*Acer ginnala*	Amur maple	Deciduous Tree
Ap	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Deciduous Tree
Aps	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Plantetree maple	Deciduous Tree
Ar	*Acer rubrum*	Red maple	Deciduous Tree
Asa	*Acer saccharinum*	Silver maple	Deciduous Tree
As	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar maple	Deciduous Tree
Asp	*Acer species*	Maple species	Deciduous Tree
Ah	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Common horsechestnut	Deciduous Tree
Aa	*Ailanthus altissima*	Tree-of-Heaven	Deciduous Tree
Alg	*Alnus glutinosa*	European alder	Deciduous Tree
Amc	*Amelanchier canadensis*	Shadblow serviceberry	Ornamental Tree
Bpo	*Betula populofolia*	Gray birch	Deciduous Tree
Bsp	*Betula speices*	Birch species	Deciduous Tree
Cb	*Catalpa bignoides*	Indian beantree	Deciduous Tree
Cf	*Cornus florida*	Flowering dogwood	Ornamental Tree
Cm	*Cornus mas*	Corneliancherry dogwood	Ornamental Tree
Crs	*Crataegus species*	Hawthorn species	Ornamental Tree
Dsp	*Deutzia species*	Deutzia species	Deciduous Shrub
Ee	*Euonymus europaeus*	European euonymus	Deciduous Shrub
Fg	*Fagus grandifolia*	American beech	Deciduous Tree
Fgs	*Fagus species*	Beech species	Deciduous Tree
Fi	*Forsythia x intermedia*	Border forsythia	Deciduous Shrub
Fsp	*Fraxinus species*	Ash species	Deciduous Tree

Gb	*Ginkgo biloba*	Ginkgo	Deciduous Tree
Gti	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	Thornless honeylocust	Deciduous Tree
Gd	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree	Deciduous Tree
Jv	*Juniperus virginia*	Eastern redcedar	Evergreen Tree
Ll	*Larix laricina*	Tamarack	Evergreen Tree
Lv	*Ligustrum vulgare*	Common privet	Deciduous Shrub
Lt	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tuliptree	Deciduous Tree
Lns	*Lonicera species*	Honeysuckle species	Deciduous Shrub
Mp	*Maclura pomifera*	Osage orange	Deciduous Tree
Mgs	*Magnolia species*	Magnolia species	Ornamental Tree
Msp	*Malus species*	Apple species	Ornamental Tree
Ns	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Black gum	Deciduous Tree
Pa	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Evergreen Tree
Pg	*Picea glauca*	White spruce	Evergreen Tree
Pm	*Pinus mugo*	Mugo pine	Evergreen Tree
Pn	*Pinus nigra*	Austrian pine	Evergreen Tree
Pr	*Pinus resinosa*	Red pine	Evergreen Tree
Ps	*Pinus strobus*	Eastern white pine	Evergreen Tree
Psy	*Pinus sylvestris*	Scotch pine	Evergreen Tree
Pd	*Populus deltoides*	Cottonwood	Deciduous Tree
Po	*Platanus occidentalis*	Sycamore	Deciduous Tree
Prs	*Prunus species*	Cherry species	Deciduous Tree
Qa	*Quercus alba*	White oak	Deciduous Tree
Qb	*Quercus bicolor*	Swamp white oak	Deciduous Tree
Qp	*Quercus palustris*	Pin oak	Deciduous Tree
Qr	*Quercus rubra*	Red oak	Deciduous Tree
Qsp	*Quercus species*	Oak species	Deciduous Tree
Rc	*Rhamnus cathartica*	Common buckthorn	Deciduous Shrub

Rm	*Rhododendron maximum*	Rosebay rhododendron	Deciduous Shrub
Rsp	*Rosa species*	Rose species	Deciduous Shrub
Rp	*Robinia pseudoaccacia*	Black locust	Deciduous Tree
Rmu	*Rosa multiflora*	Multiflora rose	Deciduous Shrub
Sxa	*Salix alba*	White willow	Deciduous Tree
Sd	*Salix discolor*	Pussy willow	Deciduous Tree
Sps	*Spiraea species*	Spirea species	Deciduous Shrub
Sv	*Syringa vulgaris*	Common lilac	Deciduous Shrub
Tcc	*Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata'*	Japanese yew	Evergreen Shrub
To	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern arborvitae	Evergreen Tree
Ta	*Tilia americana*	American linden	Deciduous Tree
Tc	*Tilia cordata*	Littleleaf linden	Deciduous Tree
Tsp	*Tilia speices*	Linden species	Deciduous Tree
Us	*Ulmus species*	Elm species	Deciduous Tree
Ut	*Ulmus thomasii*	Rock elm	Deciduous Tree
Ux	*Ulmus x accolade*	Accolade elm	Deciduous Tree
Vpt	*Viburnum plicatum tomentosum*	Doublefile Viburnum	Deciduous Shrub

The following chart presents the detailed tree assessment information for the Richardson Olmsted Complex landscape.

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	Notes	Number of Trees with this Code
Ac1A1U	*Acer campestre*	1	A	1	U	1		1
Ag23B1UM	*Acer ginnala*	23	B	1	U	M		1
Ag20D2U	*Acer ginnala*	20	D	2	U	1		1
Ag23B2U	*Acer ginnala*	23	B	2	U	1		1
Ap2A1R	*Acer platanoides*	2	A	1	R	1		1
Ap3E1U	*Acer platanoides*	3	E	1	U	1	Standing Dead	2

Ap3A1R	*Acer platanoides*	3	A	1	R	1		11
Ap4B1R	*Acer platanoides*	4	B	1	R	1		1
Ap4A1R	*Acer platanoides*	4	A	1	R	1		7
Ap4B1U	*Acer platanoides*	4	B	1	U	1		1
Ap5A1R	*Acer platanoides*	5	A	1	R	1		1
Ap5B1R	*Acer platanoides*	5	B	1	R	1		1
Ap6A1U	*Acer platanoides*	6	A	1	U	1	Memorial Tree	1
Ap6A1R	*Acer platanoides*	6	A	1	R	1		2
Ap6B1U	*Acer platanoides*	6	B	1	U	1		1
Ap7B1U	*Acer platanoides*	7	B	1	U	1		1
Ap8B1U	*Acer platanoides*	8	B	1	U	1	Regen. growth from stump	1
Ap8A1U	*Acer platanoides*	8	A	1	U	1		1
Ap9A1U	*Acer platanoides*	9	A	1	U	1		1
Ap9B1UM	*Acer platanoides*	9	B	1	U	M		1
Ap10B1U	*Acer platanoides*	10	B	1	U	1		1
Ap10B1UM	*Acer platanoides*	10	B	1	U	M		1
Ap10D1U	*Acer platanoides*	10	D	1	U	1		1
Ap11B1R	*Acer platanoides*	11	B	1	R	1		1
Ap13C1R	*Acer platanoides*	13	C	1	R	1		2
Ap13B1R	*Acer platanoides*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Ap14B1U	*Acer platanoides*	14	B	1	U	1		2
Ap14D1R	*Acer platanoides*	14	D	1	R	1		1
Ap15B1U	*Acer platanoides*	15	B	1	U	1		1
Ap16B1R	*Acer platanoides*	16	B	1	R	1		1
Ap16B1R	*Acer platanoides*	16	B	1	R	1		1
Ap16B1U	*Acer platanoides*	16	B	1	U	1		1
Ap16C1R	*Acer platanoides*	16	C	1	R	1		1
Ap17B1R	*Acer platanoides*	17	B	1	R	1		2
Ap17C1R	*Acer platanoides*	17	C	1	R	1		3

Ap17D1R	*Acer platanoides*	17	D	1	R	1		1
Ap17B1U	*Acer platanoides*	17	B	1	U	1		1
Ap17C1U	*Acer platanoides*	17	C	1	U	1		1
Ap18C1U	*Acer platanoides*	18	C	1	U	1		2
Ap18D1R	*Acer platanoides*	18	D	1	R	1		1
Ap18D1U	*Acer platanoides*	18	D	1	U	1		2
Ap18B1U	*Acer platanoides*	18	B	1	U	1		3
Ap19B1R	*Acer platanoides*	19	B	1	R	1		3
Ap19C1U	*Acer platanoides*	19	C	1	U	1		3
Ap19C1U	*Acer platanoides*	19	C	1	U	1		1
Ap19C1R	*Acer platanoides*	19	C	1	R	1		2
Ap19D1R	*Acer platanoides*	19	D	1	R	1		1
Ap20C1U	*Acer platanoides*	20	C	1	U	1		2
Ap20B1UM	*Acer platanoides*	20	B	1	U	M		1
Ap20C1R	*Acer platanoides*	20	C	1	R	1		1
Ap21D1U	*Acer platanoides*	21	D	1	U	1		1
AP21B1R	*Acer platanoides*	21	B	1	R	1		2
Ap21B1U	*Acer platanoides*	21	B	1	U	1		1
Ap21C1R	*Acer platanoides*	21	C	1	R	1		1
Ap22D1U	*Acer platanoides*	22	D	1	U	1		1
Ap23D1U	*Acer platanoides*	23	D	1	U	1		1
Ap23C1R	*Acer platanoides*	23	C	1	R	1		1
Ap24C1U	*Acer platanoides*	24	C	1	U	1		3
Ap24C1U	*Acer platanoides*	24	C	1	U	1		1
Ap24D1R	*Acer platanoides*	24	D	1	R	1		1
Ap24D1U	*Acer platanoides*	24	D	1	U	1		2
Ap24B1U	*Acer platanoides*	24	B	1	U	1		2
Ap24C1R	*Acer platanoides*	24	C	1	R	1		1
Ap26D1U	*Acer platanoides*	26	D	1	U	1		1
Ap29B1R	*Acer platanoides*	29	B	1	R	1		1
Ap30B1R	*Acer platanoides*	30	B	1	R	1		1

Ap30C1R	*Acer platanoides*	30	C	1	R	1		1
Ap32D1U	*Acer platanoides*	32	D	1	U	1		1
Ap33B1R	*Acer platanoides*	33	B	1	R	1		1
Ap34D1U	*Acer platanoides*	34	D	1	U	1		1
Ap38B1UM	*Acer platanoides*	38	B	1	U	M		1
Ap38C1R	*Acer platanoides*	38	C	1	R	1		1
Ap?3B2R	*Acer platanoides*	3	B	2	R	1	Vol. sapling	1
Ap3A2R	*Acer platanoides*	3	A	2	R	1		3
Ap3B2U	*Acer platanoides*	3	B	2	U	1		4
Ap3C2U	*Acer platanoides*	3	C	2	U	1		3
Ap3D2U	*Acer platanoides*	3	D	2	U	1		1
Ap4A2R	*Acer platanoides*	4	A	2	R	1		1
Ap4A2U	*Acer platanoides*	4	A	2	U	1		1
Ap4B2U	*Acer platanoides*	4	B	2	U	1		1
Ap5B2U	*Acer platanoides*	5	B	2	U	1		1
Ap5A2R	*Acer platanoides*	5	A	2	R	1		1
Ap5B2R	*Acer platanoides*	5	B	2	R	1		1
Ap5B2U	*Acer platanoides*	5	B	2	U	1		1
Ap5C2U	*Acer platanoides*	5	C	2	U	1		1
Ap6B2U	*Acer platanoides*	6	B	2	U	1		1
Ap6A2R	*Acer platanoides*	6	A	2	R	1		2
Ap6A2U	*Acer platanoides*	6	A	2	U	1		1
Ap6B2R	*Acer platanoides*	6	B	2	R	1		2
Ap6C2U	*Acer platanoides*	6	C	2	U	1		1
Ap7A2U	*Acer platanoides*	7	A	2	U	1	Memorial Tree	1
Ap7B2U	*Acer platanoides*	7	B	2	U	1		1
Ap8B2R	*Acer platanoides*	8	B	2	R	1		1
Ap8B2U	*Acer platanoides*	8	B	2	U	1		1
Ap9B2U	*Acer platanoides*	9	B	2	U	1		1
Ap10C2R	*Acer platanoides*	10	C	2	R	1		1
Ap11B2U	*Acer platanoides*	11	B	2	U	1		1

Ap11C2U	*Acer platanoides*	11	C	2	U	1		1
Ap12B2R	*Acer platanoides*	12	B	2	R	1		2
Ap13B2R	*Acer platanoides*	13	B	2	R	1		1
Ap13B2R	*Acer platanoides*	13	B	2	R	1		1
Ap13C2R	*Acer platanoides*	13	C	2	R	1		1
Ap14C2U	*Acer platanoides*	14	C	2	U	1		1
Ap15C2U	*Acer platanoides*	15	C	2	U	1		1
Ap15D2R	*Acer platanoides*	15	D	2	R	1		1
Ap15D2U	*Acer platanoides*	15	D	2	U	1		1
Ap16B2R	*Acer platanoides*	16	B	2	R	1		1
Ap16C2R	*Acer platanoides*	16	C	2	R	1		1
Ap16B2R	*Acer platanoides*	16	B	2	R	1		1
Ap16B2U	*Acer platanoides*	16	B	2	U	1		2
Ap16D2U	*Acer platanoides*	16	D	2	U	1		1
Ap17B2R	*Acer platanoides*	17	B	2	R	1		1
Ap17C2U	*Acer platanoides*	17	C	2	U	1		1
Ap19D2U	*Acer platanoides*	19	D	2	U	1		1
Ap19A2R	*Acer platanoides*	19	A	2	R	1		1
Ap20D2U	*Acer platanoides*	20	D	2	U	1		1
Ap20C2U	*Acer platanoides*	20	C	2	U	1		1
Ap21D2R	*Acer platanoides*	21	D	2	R	1		1
Ap24B2R	*Acer platanoides*	24	B	2	R	1		1
Ap24C2R	*Acer platanoides*	24	C	2	R	1		1
Ap24C2UM	*Acer platanoides*	24	C	2	U	M		1
Ap26B2R	*Acer platanoides*	26	B	2	R	1		1
Ap26B2R	*Acer platanoides*	26	B	2	R	1		1
Ap26D2UM	*Acer platanoides*	26	D	2	U	M		1
Ap27B2R	*Acer platanoides*	27	B	2	R	1		1
Ap27B2R	*Acer platanoides*	27	B	2	R	1		1
Ap28E2U	*Acer platanoides*	28	E	2	U	1	Standing Dead	2
Ap28B2R	*Acer platanoides*	28	B	2	R	1		1

Ap28C2U	*Acer platanoides*	28	C	2	U	1		1
Ap29D2R	*Acer platanoides*	29	D	2	R	1		1
Ap30B2R	*Acer platanoides*	30	B	2	R	1		2
Ap30B2R	*Acer platanoides*	30	B	2	R	1		2
Ap31B2R	*Acer platanoides*	31	B	2	R	1		1
Ap32B2R	*Acer platanoides*	32	B	2	R	1		1
Ap32C2U	*Acer platanoides*	32	C	2	U	1		1
Ap32D2R	*Acer platanoides*	32	D	2	R	1		1
Ap33C2R	*Acer platanoides*	33	C	2	R	1		1
Ap33C2U	*Acer platanoides*	33	C	2	U	1		1
Ap34B2R	*Acer platanoides*	34	B	2	R	1		1
Ap35B2R	*Acer platanoides*	35	B	2	R	1		1
Ap35D2UM	*Acer platanoides*	35	D	2	U	M		1
Ap36D2U	*Acer platanoides*	36	D	2	U	1		1
Ap38B2R	*Acer platanoides*	38	B	2	R	1		1
Ap41B2R	*Acer platanoides*	41	B	2	R	1		1
Ap44B2R	*Acer platanoides*	44	B	2	R	1		1
Ap48C2RM	*Acer platanoides*	48	C	2	U	1		1
Ap55C2U	*Acer platanoides*	55	C	2	U	1		1
Ap?3E	*Acer platanoides*	3	E			1	Stump	1
Ap?4E	*Acer platanoides*	4	E			1	Stump	3
Ap27E	*Acer platanoides*	27	E			1	Standing Dead	1
Ap	*Acer platanoides*						Vol. sapling	2
Aps38D1R	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	38	D	1	R	1		1
Aps19D2U	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	19	D	2	U	1		1
Ar3B1U	*Acer rubrum*	3	B	1	U	1		2
Ar4B1U	*Acer rubrum*	4	B	1	U	1		1
Ar6B1U	*Acer rubrum*	6	B	1	U	1		1
Ar7B1U	*Acer rubrum*	7	B	1	U	1		1
Ar7A1R	*Acer rubrum*	7	A	1	R	1		1

Ar7B1R	*Acer rubrum*	7	B	1	R	1		1
Ar8B1U	*Acer rubrum*	8	B	1	U	1		1
Ar8B1R	*Acer rubrum*	8	B	1	R	1		1
Ar8B1U	*Acer rubrum*	8	B	1	U	1		3
Ar13C1R	*Acer rubrum*	13	C	1	R	1		1
Ar14C1U	*Acer rubrum*	14	C	1	U	1		1
Ar14B1U	*Acer rubrum*	14	B	1	U	1		2
Ar15C1R	*Acer rubrum*	15	C	1	R	1		1
Ar16D1R	*Acer rubrum*	16	D	1	R	1		1
Ar19B1U	*Acer rubrum*	19	B	1	U	1		2
Ar20C1R	*Acer rubrum*	20	C	1	R	1		1
Ar20D1U	*Acer rubrum*	20	D	1	U	1		1
Ar21C1R	*Acer rubrum*	21	C	1	R	1		1
Ar22D1R	*Acer rubrum*	22	D	1	R	1		2
Ar22C1R	*Acer rubrum*	22	C	1	R	1		1
Ar23D1U	*Acer rubrum*	23	D	1	U	1		1
Ar?24C1U	*Acer rubrum*	24	C	1	U	1	Asa??	1
Ar?24D1R	*Acer rubrum*	24	D	1	R	1	Asa??	1
Ar24C1U	*Acer rubrum*	24	C	1	U	1		1
Ar24C1U	*Acer rubrum*	24	C	1	U	1		1
Ar28C1U	*Acer rubrum*	28	C	1	U	1	Standing Dead	1
Ar?28D1U	*Acer rubrum*	28	D	1	U	1	Asa??	1
Ar28C1R	*Acer rubrum*	28	C	1	R	1		1
Ar28C1U	*Acer rubrum*	28	C	1	U	1		1
Ar28D1U	*Acer rubrum*	28	D	1	U	1		1
Ar29B1R	*Acer rubrum*	29	B	1	R	1		1
Ar29C1U	*Acer rubrum*	29	C	1	U	1		2
Ar30C1R	*Acer rubrum*	30	C	1	R	1		2
Ar30C1U	*Acer rubrum*	30	C	1	U	1		1
Ar33D1R	*Acer rubrum*	33	D	1	R	1		1
Ar34C1R	*Acer rubrum*	34	C	1	R	1		1

Ar42C1U	*Acer rubrum*	42	C	1	U	1		1
Ar43D1U	*Acer rubrum*	43	D	1	U	1		1
Ar3B2U	*Acer rubrum*	3	B	2	U	1		1
Ar3A2U	*Acer rubrum*	3	A	2	U	1		1
Ar4A2U	*Acer rubrum*	4	A	2	U	1		1
Ar5B2U	*Acer rubrum*	5	B	2	U	1	Memorial Tree	1
Ar5B2U	*Acer rubrum*	5	B	2	U	1		1
Ar5A2U	*Acer rubrum*	5	A	2	U	1		1
Ar6B2U	*Acer rubrum*	6	B	2	U	1		1
Ar6A2R	*Acer rubrum*	6	A	2	R	1		1
Ar7A2R	*Acer rubrum*	7	A	2	R	1		1
Ar7B2R	*Acer rubrum*	7	B	2	R	1		1
Ar8A2R	*Acer rubrum*	8	A	2	R	1		1
Ar10B2R	*Acer rubrum*	10	B	2	R	1		1
Ar14C2U	*Acer rubrum*	14	C	2	U	1		1
Ar15D2U	*Acer rubrum*	15	D	2	U	1		1
Ar17D2U	*Acer rubrum*	17	D	2	U	1		1
Ar19C2U	*Acer rubrum*	19	C	2	U	1		1
Ar19C2R	*Acer rubrum*	19	C	2	R	1		2
Ar21B2R	*Acer rubrum*	21	B	2	R	1		1
Ar23C2R	*Acer rubrum*	23	C	2	R	1		1
Ar25D2U	*Acer rubrum*	25	D	2	U	1		1
Ar26D2U	*Acer rubrum*	26	D	2	U	1		1
Ar26D2UT	*Acer rubrum*	26	D	2	U	2		1
Ar28D2R	*Acer rubrum*	28	D	2	R	1		1
Ar30D2R	*Acer rubrum*	30	D	2	R	1		1
Ar31D2R	*Acer rubrum*	31	D	2	R	1		1
Ar31D2R	*Acer rubrum*	31	D	2	R	1		1
Ar35D2U	*Acer rubrum*	35	D	2	U	1		1
Ar40D2U	*Acer rubrum*	40	D	2	U	1		1
Ar15E	*Acer rubrum*	15	E			1	Standing Dead	1

Ar22E	*Acer rubrum*	22	E			1		1
Ar24E	*Acer rubrum*	24	E			1	Standing Dead	1
Ar	*Acer rubrum*						Vol. saplings - 4	1
Asa18B1R	*Acer saccharinum*	18	B	1	R	1		1
Asa19C1U	*Acer saccharinum*	19	C	1	U	1		1
Asa22D1R	*Acer saccharinum*	22	D	1	R	1		1
Asa?24D1R	*Acer saccharinum*	24	D	1	R	1	Ar??	1
Asa?30B1U	*Acer saccharinum*	30	B	1	U	1	Ar??	1
Asa30C1R	*Acer saccharinum*	30	C	1	R	1		1
Asa34D1R	*Acer saccharinum*	34	D	1	R	1		1
Asa?36C1U	*Acer saccharinum*	36	C	1	U	1		1
Asa36D1R	*Acer saccharinum*	36	D	1	R	1		1
Asa40D1R	*Acer saccharinum*	40	D	1	R	1		1
Asa26C2U	*Acer saccharinum*	26	C	2	U	1		1
Asa33C2U	*Acer saccharinum*	33	B	2	U	1		2
Asa18E	*Acer saccharinum*	18	E			1		1
Asa?19E	*Acer saccharinum*	19	E			1	Ar?? - Standing Dead	1
Asa24E	*Acer saccharinum*	24	E			1	Stump	1
Asa26E	*Acer saccharinum*	26	E			1	Standing Dead	1
Asa?26E	*Acer saccharinum*	26	E			1	Ar?? - Standing Dead	1
As5A1U	*Acer saccharum*	5	A	1	U	1		1
As7B1U	*Acer saccharum*	7	B	1	U	1		1
As9B1U	*Acer saccharum*	9	B	1	U	1		1
As10B1U	*Acer saccharum*	10	B	1	U	1		1
As10C1R	*Acer saccharum*	10	C	1	R	1		1
As12B1U	*Acer saccharum*	12	B	1	U	1		1
As12B1U	*Acer saccharum*	12	B	1	U	1		1
As13B1R	*Acer saccharum*	13	B	1	R	1		1
As13A1R	*Acer saccharum*	13	A	1	R	1		1
As13B1R	*Acer saccharum*	13	B	1	R	1		1

As14C1U	*Acer saccharum*	14	C	1	U	1		1
As14B1R	*Acer saccharum*	14	B	1	R	1		1
As15B1U	*Acer saccharum*	15	B	1	U	1		1
As15C1R	*Acer saccharum*	15	C	1	R	1		1
As16A1U	*Acer saccharum*	16	A	1	U	1		2
As16B1U	*Acer saccharum*	16	B	1	U	1		3
As16C1R	*Acer saccharum*	16	C	1	R	1		1
As16C1U	*Acer saccharum*	16	C	1	U	1		1
As17B1U	*Acer saccharum*	17	B	1	U	1		1
As18B1U	*Acer saccharum*	18	B	1	U	1	w/shrub stump	1
As20B1U	*Acer saccharum*	20	B	1	U	1		1
As24C1R	*Acer saccharum*	24	C	1	R	1		1
As?5A2U	*Acer saccharum*	5	A	2	U	1		1
As6A2U	*Acer saccharum*	6	A	2	U	1		1
As6B2R	*Acer saccharum*	6	B	2	R	1		2
As7B2U	*Acer saccharum*	7	B	2	U	1		2
As8B2R	*Acer saccharum*	8	B	2	R	1	w/6 Ap saplings around	1
As8A2U	*Acer saccharum*	8	A	2	U	1		1
As8B2U	*Acer saccharum*	8	B	2	U	1		1
As8B2R	*Acer saccharum*	8	B	2	R	1		1
As8B2U	*Acer saccharum*	8	B	2	U	1		1
As9E2U	*Acer saccharum*	9	E	2	U	1	Standing Dead	1
As9B2R	*Acer saccharum*	9	B	2	R	1		1
As10B2R	*Acer saccharum*	10	B	2	R	1		1
As10C2R	*Acer saccharum*	10	C	2	R	1		1
As11C2R	*Acer saccharum*	11	C	2	R	1		1
As12B2U	*Acer saccharum*	12	B	2	U	1		1
As12D2R	*Acer saccharum*	12	D	2	R	1		1
As13B2R	*Acer saccharum*	13	B	2	R	1		2
As14C2U	*Acer saccharum*	14	C	2	U	1		1

As15C2R	*Acer saccharum*	15	C	2	R	1		1
As16B2R	*Acer saccharum*	16	B	2	R	1		1
As18D2R	*Acer saccharum*	18	D	2	R	1		1
As18D2R	*Acer saccharum*	18	D	2	R	1		1
As25C2U	*Acer saccharum*	25	C	2	U	1		1
As26B2R	*Acer saccharum*	26	B	2	R	1		1
Asp60E	*Acer species*	60	E			1	Stump	1
Ah15B1R	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	15	B	1	R	1		1
Ah21C1U	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	21	C	1	U	1		1
Ah9B2U	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	9	B	2	U	1		1
Ah27B2U	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	27	B	2	U	1		1
Ah34B2U	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	34	B	2	U	1		1
Aa16A1R	*Ailanthus altissima*	16	A	1	R	1		1
Alg15C1U	*Alnus glutinosa*	15	C	1	U	1		1
Alg9D2U	*Alnus glutinosa*	9	D	2	U	1		1
Amc2D2R	*Amelanchier canadensis*	2	D	2	R	1	w/stump	1
Bpo5B1U	*Betula populofolia*	5	B	1	U	1		1
Bpo4A2U	*Betula populofolia*	4	A	2	U	1		1
Bsp10E	*Betula species*	10	E			1	Stump	1
Cb12D1R	*Catalpa bignoides*	12	D	1	R	1		1
Cb14C1U	*Catalpa bignoides*	14	C	1	U	1		1
Cb18B1U	*Catalpa bignoides*	18	B	1	U	1		1
Cb21C1U	*Catalpa bignoides*	21	C	1	U	1		1
Cb24D1U	*Catalpa bignoides*	24	D	1	U	1		1

Cb28C1R	*Catalpa bignoides*	28	C	1	R	1		1
Cb44B1R	*Catalpa bignoides*	44	B	1	R	1		1
Cb16D2U	*Catalpa bignoides*	16	D	2	U	1		1
Cb21E2U	*Catalpa bignoides*	21	E	2	U	1	Standing Dead	1
Cb24E2U	*Catalpa bignoides*	24	E	2	U	1	Standing Dead	1
Cb24B2R	*Catalpa bignoides*	24	B	2	R	1		1
Cb26D/E2R	*Catalpa bignoides*	26	D/E	2	R	1		1
Cf4A2U	*Cornus florida*	4	A	2	U	1		1
Cm16C1UM	*Cornus mas*	16	C	1	U	M		1
Cm3B2U	*Cornus mas*	3	B	2	U	1		1
Crs23C1UM	*Crataegus species*	23	C	1	U	M		1
Crs9E2U	*Crataegus species*	9	E	2	U	1	Standing Dead	1
Crs16C2R	*Crataegus species*	16	C	2	R	1		1
Crs17E2UM	*Crataegus species*	17	E	2	U	M	Standing Dead	1
Crs	*Crataegus species*						Vol. sapling	1
Fg12B2U	*Fagus grandifolia*	12	B	2	U	1		1
Fg34B2U	*Fagus grandifolia*	34	B	2	U	1		2
Fgs35E	*Fagus species*	35	E			1	Stump	1
Fsp4B1R	*Fraxinus species*	4	B	1	R	1		1
Fsp7B1R	*Fraxinus species*	7	B	1	R	1		1
Fsp13B1R	*Fraxinus species*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Fsp22B1U	*Fraxinus species*	22	B	1	U	1		1
Fsp26C1R	*Fraxinus species*	26	C	1	R	1		1
Fsp27C1R	*Fraxinus species*	27	C	1	R	1		2
Fsp29B1R	*Fraxinus species*	29	B	1	R	1		1
Fsp30B1R	*Fraxinus species*	30	B	1	R	1		1
Fsp32C1U	*Fraxinus species*	32	C	1	U	1		1
Fsp33D1R	*Fraxinus species*	33	D	1	R	1		1
Fsp35C1U	*Fraxinus species*	35	C	1	U	1		1
Fsp35C1U	*Fraxinus species*	35	C	1	U	1		1
Fsp57C1U	*Fraxinus species*	57	C	1	U	1		1

Fsp2C2U	*Fraxinus species*	2	C	2	U	1		1
Fsp4C2R	*Fraxinus species*	4	C	2	R	1		1
Fsp5B2R	*Fraxinus species*	5	B	2	R	1		1
Fsp9B2U	*Fraxinus species*	9	B	2	U	1		1
Fsp12B2U	*Fraxinus species*	12	B	2	U	1		1
Fsp16C2R	*Fraxinus species*	16	C	2	R	1		1
Fsp38B2RM	*Fraxinus species*	38	B	2	R	M		1
Fsp38C2R	*Fraxinus species*	38	C	2	R	1		1
Fsp40C2U	*Fraxinus species*	40	C	2	U	1		1
Fsp41C2R	*Fraxinus species*	41	C	2	R	1		1
Fsp65B2U	*Fraxinus species*	65	B	2	U	1		1
Fsp	*Fraxinus species*						Vol. saplings	1
Gb10B1U	*Ginko biloba*	10	B	1	U	1		1
Gb11B1U	*Ginko biloba*	11	B	1	U	1		1
Gb12B1U	*Ginko biloba*	12	B	1	U	1		1
Gb12A1U	*Ginko biloba*	12	A	1	U	1		1
Gb12A2U	*Ginko biloba*	12	A	2	U	1		1
Gti6B1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	6	B	1	U	1		1
Gti9A1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	9	A	1	U	1		1
Gti9A1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	9	A	1	U	1		1
Gti10B1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	10	B	1	U	1		1

Gti11C1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	11	C	1	U	1		1
Gti11B1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	11	B	1	U	1		1
Gti13B1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	13	B	1	U	1		1
Gti15B1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	15	B	1	U	1		1
Gti16B1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	16	B	1	U	1		1
Gti19C1R	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	19	C	1	R	1		1
Gti20C1R	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	20	C	1	R	1		1
Gti28D1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	28	D	1	U	1		1
Gti42C1U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	42	C	1	U	1		1
Gti12D2U	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	12	D	2	U	1		1

Gti17B2UM	*Gleditsia triacanthos var 'inermis'*	17	B	2	U	M		1
Gd2A1U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	2	A	1	U	1		2
Gd2B1U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	2	B	1	U	1		3
Gd2C1U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	2	C	1	U	1		2
Gd2D1U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	2	D	1	U	1		2
Gd3D1U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	3	D	1	U	1		1
Gd8C1R	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	8	C	1	R	1		1
Gd13B1R	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Gd18B1U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	18	B	1	U	1		1
Gd26B1U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	26	B	1	U	1		1
Gd2B2U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	2	B	2	U	1		3
Gd2D2U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	2	D	2	U	1		1
Gd29B2U	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	29	B	2	U	1		1
Jv4B1R	*Juniperus virginia*	4	B	1	R	1		1
Ll11C1U	*Larix laricina*	11	C	1	U	1		1
Lt14C1U	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	14	C	1	U	1		2

Lt23C1U	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	23	C	1	U	1		1
Lt27C1U	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	27	C	1	U	1		1
Mp16C1U	*Maclura pomifera*	16	C	1	U	1		1
Mgs2A1UM	*Magnolia species*	2	A	1	U	M	Memorial Tree	1
Mgs4B1U	*Magnolia species*	4	B	1	U	1		1
Mgs6B1U	*Magnolia species*	6	B	1	U	1	Memorial Tree	1
Mgs23C1UM	*Magnolia species*	23	C	1	U	M		1
Mgs20B2UM	*Magnolia species*	20	B	2	U	M		1
Msp3B1R	*Malus species*	3	B	1	R	1		1
Msp3A1R	*Malus species*	3	A	1	R	1		2
Msp7C1R	*Malus species*	7	C	1	R	1		1
Msp8B1R	*Malus species*	8	B	1	R	1		1
Msp8C1U	*Malus species*	8	C	1	U	1		1
Msp9B1U	*Malus species*	9	B	1	U	1	w/stump	1
Msp9B1U	*Malus species*	9	B	1	U	1		2
Msp9B1R	*Malus species*	9	B	1	R	1		1
Msp9B1U	*Malus species*	9	B	1	U	1		1
Msp11B1R	*Malus species*	11	B	1	R	1		1
Msp12B1U	*Malus species*	12	B	1	U	1	W/ Ap saplings	1
Msp12C1U	*Malus species*	12	C	1	U	1		1
Msp12C1U	*Malus species*	12	C	1	U	1		1
Msp13B1U	*Malus species*	13	B	1	U	1		1
Msp14C1U	*Malus species*	14	C	1	U	1		1
Msp15C1U	*Malus species*	15	C	1	U	1		1
Msp17B1R	*Malus species*	17	B	1	R	1		1
Msp18B1R	*Malus species*	18	B	1	R	1		1
Msp20C1RM	*Malus species*	20	C	1	R	M		1
Msp20C1UM	*Malus species*	20	C	1	U	M		1
Msp21D1U	*Malus species*	21	D	1	U	1		1

Msp23B1RM	*Malus species*	23	B	1	R	M		1
Msp24B1UM	*Malus species*	24	B	1	U	M		1
Msp3A2R	*Malus species*	3	A	2	R	1		1
Msp4B2R	*Malus species*	4	B	2	R	1		1
Msp4B2U	*Malus species*	4	B	2	U	1		1
Msp6B2R	*Malus species*	6	B	2	R	1		1
Msp6B2R	*Malus species*	6	B	2	R	1		1
Msp7B2U	*Malus species*	7	B	2	U	1		1
Msp7A2R	*Malus species*	7	A	2	R	1		1
Msp8C2R	*Malus species*	8	C	2	R	1		1
Msp10B2U	*Malus species*	10	B	2	U	1		1
Msp10C2R	*Malus species*	10	C	2	R	1		1
Msp11B2U	*Malus species*	11	B	2	U	1		1
Msp11B2U	*Malus species*	11	B	2	U	1		2
Msp12D2R	*Malus species*	12	D	2	R	1		1
Msp12B2U	*Malus species*	12	B	2	U	1		1
Msp13B2R	*Malus species*	13	B	2	R	1		1
Msp15B2U	*Malus species*	15	B	2	U	1		1
Msp16E2R	*Malus species*	16	E	2	R	1	Standing Dead	1
Msp16C2U	*Malus species*	16	C	2	U	1		1
Msp26B2RM	*Malus species*	26	B	2	U	M		1
Ns11B2U	*Nyssa sylvatica*	11	B	2	U	1		1
Ns15E	*Nyssa sylvatica*	15	E			1	Standing Dead	1
Pa6B1U	*Picea abies*	6	B	1	U	1		1
Pa7B1R	*Picea abies*	7	B	1	R	1		1
Pa7B1U	*Picea abies*	7	B	1	U	1		2
Pa7C1U	*Picea abies*	7	C	1	U	1		1
Pa7D1U	*Picea abies*	7	D	1	U	1		1
Pa8B1R	*Picea abies*	8	B	1	R	1		1
Pa8A1R	*Picea abies*	8	A	1	R	1		1
Pa8A1U	*Picea abies*	8	A	1	U	1		1

Pa8B1R	*Picea abies*	8	B	1	R	1		2
Pa8B1U	*Picea abies*	8	B	1	U	1		1
Pa8C1U	*Picea abies*	8	C	1	U	1		1
Pa8D1U	*Picea abies*	8	D	1	U	1		1
Pa9B1R	*Picea abies*	9	B	1	R	1		1
Pa9B1U	*Picea abies*	9	B	1	U	1		1
Pa9A1U	*Picea abies*	9	A	1	U	1		1
Pa9B1R	*Picea abies*	9	B	1	R	1		1
Pa9B1U	*Picea abies*	9	B	1	U	1		1
Pa9C1U	*Picea abies*	9	C	1	U	1		1
Pa10C1R	*Picea abies*	10	C	1	R	1		3
Pa10B1R	*Picea abies*	10	B	1	R	1		2
Pa10B1U	*Picea abies*	10	B	1	U	1		1
Pa10A1U	*Picea abies*	10	A	1	U	1		1
Pa10B1R	*Picea abies*	10	B	1	R	1		1
Pa10B1U	*Picea abies*	10	B	1	U	1		3
Pa10D1R	*Picea abies*	10	D	1	R	1		2
Pa11B1U	*Picea abies*	11	B	1	U	1	W/vol. saplings - Fsp??	1
Pa11A1U	*Picea abies*	11	A	1	U	1		1
Pa11B1R	*Picea abies*	11	B	1	R	1		4
Pa11B1U	*Picea abies*	11	B	1	U	1		3
Pa11C1R	*Picea abies*	11	C	1	R	1		1
Pa11C1U	*Picea abies*	11	C	1	U	1		3
Pa12B1R	*Picea abies*	12	B	1	R	1		3
Pa12A1R	*Picea abies*	12	A	1	R	1		2
Pa12A1U	*Picea abies*	12	A	1	U	1		1
Pa12B1R	*Picea abies*	12	B	1	R	1		4
Pa12B1U	*Picea abies*	12	B	1	U	1		7
Pa12C1R	*Picea abies*	12	C	1	R	1		1

Pa12C1U	*Picea abies*	12	C	1	U	1		1
Pa13B1R	*Picea abies*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Pa13B1U	*Picea abies*	13	B	1	U	1		1
Pa13B1R	*Picea abies*	13	B	1	R	1		3
Pa13B1U	*Picea abies*	13	B	1	U	1		2
Pa13C1R	*Picea abies*	13	C	1	R	1		1
Pa13C1U	*Picea abies*	13	C	1	U	1		1
Pa14D1R	*Picea abies*	14	D	1	R	1		1
Pa14A1U	*Picea abies*	14	A	1	U	1		1
Pa14B1R	*Picea abies*	14	B	1	R	1		1
Pa14B1U	*Picea abies*	14	B	1	U	1		6
Pa14C1U	*Picea abies*	14	C	1	U	1		1
Pa15B1R	*Picea abies*	15	B	1	R	1		5
Pa15A1U	*Picea abies*	15	A	1	U	1		2
Pa15B1R	*Picea abies*	15	B	1	R	1		1
Pa15B1U	*Picea abies*	15	B	1	U	1		7
Pa16B1U	*Picea abies*	16	B	1	U	1		1
Pa16A1U	*Picea abies*	16	A	1	U	1		1
Pa16B1R	*Picea abies*	16	B	1	R	1		1
Pa16B1U	*Picea abies*	16	B	1	U	1		8
Pa16C1U	*Picea abies*	16	C	1	U	1		2
Pa17B1R	*Picea abies*	17	B	1	R	1		2
Pa17B1UT	*Picea abies*	17	B	1	U	2		1
Pa17B1U	*Picea abies*	17	B	1	U	1		2
Pa17C1U	*Picea abies*	17	C	1	U	1		1
Pa18B1R	*Picea abies*	18	B	1	R	1		1
Pa18A1U	*Picea abies*	18	A	1	U	1		1
Pa18B1U	*Picea abies*	18	B	1	U	1		3
Pa19A1U	*Picea abies*	19	A	1	U	1		1
Pa20A1U	*Picea abies*	20	A	1	U	1		1
Pa27B1U	*Picea abies*	27	B	1	U	1		1

Pa6D2U	*Picea abies*	6	D	2	U	1		1
Pa9C2R	*Picea abies*	9	C	2	R	1		2
Pa10B2R	*Picea abies*	10	B	2	R	1		2
Pa10C2U	*Picea abies*	10	C	2	U	1		1
Pa11B2R	*Picea abies*	11	B	2	R	1		1
Pa12B2R	*Picea abies*	12	B	2	R	1		1
Pa12B2R	*Picea abies*	12	B	2	R	1		2
Pa13A2R	*Picea abies*	13	A	2	R	1		1
Pa15B2R	*Picea abies*	15	B	2	R	1		1
Pa15B2U	*Picea abies*	15	B	2	U	1		1
Pa17B2U	*Picea abies*	17	B	2	U	1		2
Pa17D2U	*Picea abies*	17	D	2	U	1		1
Pa9E	*Picea abies*	9	E			1	Stump	1
Pa10E	*Picea abies*	10	E				Stump	2
Pa11E	*Picea abies*	11	E				Stump	2
Pa13E	*Picea abies*	13	E			1	Stump	1
Pa14E	*Picea abies*	14	E			1	Standing Dead	1
Pa?15E	*Picea abies*	15	E			1	Stump - 60-65yo??	1
Pa16E	*Picea abies*	16	E			1	Stump	1
Pa31E	*Picea abies*	31	E			1	Stump	1
Pg4A1U	*Picea glauca*	4	A	1	U	1		2
Pg6A1U	*Picea glauca*	6	A	1	U	1	Memorial Tree; Leaning with Stakes	1
Pg6A1R	*Picea glauca*	6	A	1	R	1		1
Pg7B1R	*Picea glauca*	7	B	1	R	1		1
Pg9A1R	*Picea glauca*	9	A	1	R	1		1
Pg9B1R	*Picea glauca*	9	B	1	R	1		1
Pg9A1R	*Picea glauca*	9	A	1	R	1		1
Pg9A1U	*Picea glauca*	9	A	1	U	1		2
Pg10A1R	*Picea glauca*	10	A	1	R	1		1
Pg10B1R	*Picea glauca*	10	B	1	R	1		5

Pg10C1U	*Picea glauca*	10	C	1	U	1		1
Pg10A1R	*Picea glauca*	10	A	1	R	1		2
Pg10A1U	*Picea glauca*	10	A	1	U	1		1
Pg12A1R	*Picea glauca*	12	A	1	R	1		1
Pg12A1U	*Picea glauca*	12	A	1	U	1		1
Pg13B1R	*Picea glauca*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Pg13B1RT	*Picea glauca*	13	B	1	R	2		1
Pg10E	*Picea glauca*	10	E			1	Stump	1
Pg22E	*Picea glauca*	22	E			1	Stump - 65 yrs old?	1
Pm5B1R	*Pinus mugo*	5	B	1	R	1		1
Pn10E?U	*Pinus nigra*	10	E	?	U	1	Standing Dead	1
Pn5A1U	*Pinus nigra*	5	A	1	U	1		1
Pn6B1U	*Pinus nigra*	6	B	1	U	1	Leaning	1
Pn6A1R	*Pinus nigra*	6	A	1	R	1		2
Pn6A1U	*Pinus nigra*	6	A	1	U	1		3
Pn6B1R	*Pinus nigra*	6	B	1	R	1		1
Pn7A1U	*Pinus nigra*	7	A	1	U	1		5
Pn7B1U	*Pinus nigra*	7	B	1	U	1		1
Pn8B1R	*Pinus nigra*	8	B	1	R	1		1
Pn8B1U	*Pinus nigra*	8	B	1	U	1		3
Pn9B1R	*Pinus nigra*	9	B	1	R	1		2
Pn9D1U	*Pinus nigra*	9	D	1	U	1		1
Pn9A1U	*Pinus nigra*	9	A	1	U	1		3
Pn9B1R	*Pinus nigra*	9	B	1	R	1		2
Pn9B1U	*Pinus nigra*	9	B	1	U	1		4
Pn9C1R	*Pinus nigra*	9	C	1	R	1		1
Pn10B1R	*Pinus nigra*	10	B	1	R	1		4
Pn10C1R	*Pinus nigra*	10	C	1	R	1		1
Pn10C1U	*Pinus nigra*	10	C	1	U	1		1
Pn10A1R	*Pinus nigra*	10	A	1	R	1		1
Pn10A1U	*Pinus nigra*	10	A	1	U	1		2

Pn10B1R	*Pinus nigra*	10	B	1	R	1		3
Pn10B1U	*Pinus nigra*	10	B	1	U	1		6
Pn10C1U	*Pinus nigra*	10	C	1	U	1		2
Pn11A1UT	*Pinus nigra*	11	A	1	U	2		2
Pn11B1R	*Pinus nigra*	11	B	1	R	1		3
Pn11B1U	*Pinus nigra*	11	B	1	U	1		8
Pn11C1R	*Pinus nigra*	11	C	1	R	1		1
Pn11C1U	*Pinus nigra*	11	C	1	U	1		1
Pn12B1U	*Pinus nigra*	12	B	1	U	1		2
Pn12D1R	*Pinus nigra*	12	D	1	R	1		1
Pn12B1U	*Pinus nigra*	12	B	1	U	1		4
Pn12C1R	*Pinus nigra*	12	C	1	R	1		1
Pn13B1R	*Pinus nigra*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Pn13B1U	*Pinus nigra*	13	B	1	U	1		1
Pn13C1U	*Pinus nigra*	13	C	1	U	1		1
Pn13B1U	*Pinus nigra*	13	B	1	U	1		5
Pn13C1U	*Pinus nigra*	13	C	1	U	1		1
Pn14B1R	*Pinus nigra*	14	B	1	R	1		1
Pn14B1U	*Pinus nigra*	14	B	1	U	1		2
Pn14C1U	*Pinus nigra*	14	C	1	U	1		3
Pn14B1R	*Pinus nigra*	14	B	1	R	1		2
Pn15E1U	*Pinus nigra*	15	E	1	U	1	Severely leaning	1
Pn15B1R	*Pinus nigra*	15	B	1	R	1		3
Pn15B1U	*Pinus nigra*	15	B	1	U	1		1
Pn15A1U	*Pinus nigra*	15	A	1	U	1		1
Pn15B1R	*Pinus nigra*	15	B	1	R	1		1
Pn15B1U	*Pinus nigra*	15	B	1	U	1		3
Pn15D1U	*Pinus nigra*	15	D	1	U	1		1
Pn16B1R	*Pinus nigra*	16	B	1	R	1		1
Pn16B1R	*Pinus nigra*	16	B	1	R	1		2

Pn16B1U	*Pinus nigra*	16	B	1	U	1		1
Pn17B1R	*Pinus nigra*	17	B	1	R	1		2
Pn17B1UT	*Pinus nigra*	17	B	1	U	2		1
Pn18B1R	*Pinus nigra*	18	B	1	R	1		2
Pn18B1U	*Pinus nigra*	18	B	1	U	1		2
Pn18C1U	*Pinus nigra*	18	C	1	U	1		1
Pn18B1U	*Pinus nigra*	18	B	1	U	1		2
Pn19B1R	*Pinus nigra*	19	B	1	R	1		1
Pn19B1U	*Pinus nigra*	19	B	1	U	1		1
Pn19C1R	*Pinus nigra*	19	C	1	R	1		1
Pn19C1U	*Pinus nigra*	19	C	1	U	1		1
Pn19B1U	*Pinus nigra*	19	B	1	U	1		2
Pn20B1U	*Pinus nigra*	20	B	1	U	1		1
Pn20B1UT	*Pinus nigra*	20	B	1	U	2		1
Pn21B1U	*Pinus nigra*	21	B	1	U	1		1
Pn24C1R	*Pinus nigra*	24	C	1	R	1		1
Pn25B1U	*Pinus nigra*	25	B	1	U	1		1
Pn29B1RT	*Pinus nigra*	29	B	1	R	2		1
Pn6C2R	*Pinus nigra*	6	C	2	R	1		1
Pn7E?U	*Pinus nigra*	7	E	2	U	1	Standing Dead	1
Pn10B2U	*Pinus nigra*	10	B	2	U	1		1
Pn13B2U	*Pinus nigra*	13	B	2	U	1		1
Pn15B2U	*Pinus nigra*	15	B	2	U	1		1
Pn16B2U	*Pinus nigra*	16	B	2	U	1	Topped off; 87 rings	1
Pn16B2U	*Pinus nigra*	16	B	2	U	1		1
Pn17C2R	*Pinus nigra*	17	C	2	R	1		1
Pn20C2R	*Pinus nigra*	20	C	2	R	1		1
Pr7B1U	*Pinus resinosa*	7	B	1	U	1		2
Pr8B1U	*Pinus resinosa*	8	B	1	U	1		1
Pr8B1U	*Pinus resinosa*	8	B	1	U	1		3

Pr9A1U	*Pinus resinosa*	9	A	1	U	1		1
Pr9B1U	*Pinus resinosa*	9	B	1	U	1		3
Pr10C1R	*Pinus resinosa*	10	C	1	R	1		1
Pr10B1R	*Pinus resinosa*	10	B	1	R	1		1
Pr10B1U	*Pinus resinosa*	10	B	1	U	1		3
Pr11A1U	*Pinus resinosa*	11	A	1	U	1		1
Pr11B1U	*Pinus resinosa*	11	B	1	U	1		4
Pr12B1R	*Pinus resinosa*	12	B	1	R	1		1
Pr12B1U	*Pinus resinosa*	12	B	1	U	1		1
Pr13B1R	*Pinus resinosa*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Pr6B2R	*Pinus resinosa*	6	B	2	R	1		1
Pr8A2U	*Pinus resinosa*	8	A	2	U	1		1
Psl1A1U	*Pinus strobus*	1	A	1	U	1	Memorial Tree	1
Ps6C1R	*Pinus strobus*	6	C	1	R	1		1
Ps7A1R	*Pinus strobus*	7	A	1	R	1		1
Ps7B1R	*Pinus strobus*	7	B	1	R	1		1
Ps7B1U	*Pinus strobus*	7	B	1	U	1		1
Ps8B1U	*Pinus strobus*	8	B	1	U	1		1
Ps8C1R	*Pinus strobus*	8	C	1	R	1		1
Ps8D1R	*Pinus strobus*	8	D	1	R	1		1
Ps8D1U	*Pinus strobus*	8	D	1	U	1		1
Ps8A1R	*Pinus strobus*	8	A	1	R	1		1
Ps8B1R	*Pinus strobus*	8	B	1	R	1		1
Ps9C1R	*Pinus strobus*	9	C	1	R	1	Leaning	1
Ps9C1U	*Pinus strobus*	9	C	1	U	1		1
Ps10B1R	*Pinus strobus*	10	B	1	R	1		1
Ps10B1U	*Pinus strobus*	10	B	1	U	1		1
Ps10C1U	*Pinus strobus*	10	C	1	U	1		1
Ps10B1R	*Pinus strobus*	10	B	1	R	1		1
Ps11B1U	*Pinus strobus*	11	B	1	U	1		3
Ps11C1U	*Pinus strobus*	11	C	1	U	1		1

Ps12C1U	*Pinus strobus*	12	C	1	U	1		1
Ps12C1U	*Pinus strobus*	12	C	1	U	1		2
Ps13B1U	*Pinus strobus*	13	B	1	U	1		4
Ps13C1U	*Pinus strobus*	13	C	1	U	1		2
Ps13A1UM	*Pinus strobus*	13	A	1	U	M		1
Ps13B1R	*Pinus strobus*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Ps13B1U	*Pinus strobus*	13	B	1	U	1		1
Ps14C1U	*Pinus strobus*	14	C	1	U	1		1
Ps15B1R	*Pinus strobus*	15	B	1	R	1		1
Ps15B1U	*Pinus strobus*	15	B	1	U	1		3
Ps15B1R	*Pinus strobus*	15	B	1	R	1		1
Ps16B1R	*Pinus strobus*	16	B	1	R	1		1
Ps16C1U	*Pinus strobus*	16	C	1	U	1		1
Ps17D1U	*Pinus strobus*	17	D	1	U	1		1
Ps17C1RT	*Pinus strobus*	17	C	1	U	2		1
Ps18B1U	*Pinus strobus*	18	B	1	U	1		1
Ps19B1U	*Pinus strobus*	19	B	1	U	1		1
Ps23C1R	*Pinus strobus*	23	C	1	R	1		1
Ps4E2R	*Pinus strobus*	4	E	2	R	1	Standing Dead	1
Ps5B2U	*Pinus strobus*	5	B	2	U	1		1
Ps5C2U	*Pinus strobus*	5	C	2	U	1		1
Ps6C2R	*Pinus strobus*	6	C	2	R	1		1
Ps6C2U	*Pinus strobus*	6	C	2	U	1		1
Ps6D2R	*Pinus strobus*	6	D	2	R	1		1
Ps7C2R	*Pinus strobus*	7	C	2	R	1		1
Ps7D2U	*Pinus strobus*	7	D	2	U	1		1
Ps7B2R	*Pinus strobus*	7	B	2	R	1		1
Ps7B2U	*Pinus strobus*	7	B	2	U	1		1
Ps8D2U	*Pinus strobus*	8	D	2	U	1		1
Ps8C2U	*Pinus strobus*	8	C	2	U	1		2

Ps9B2R	*Pinus strobus*	9	B	2	R	1		1
Ps9B2U	*Pinus strobus*	9	B	2	U	1		1
Ps9D2RT	*Pinus strobus*	9	D	2	R	2		1
Ps10B2R	*Pinus strobus*	10	B	2	R	1		2
Ps10B2U	*Pinus strobus*	10	B	2	U	1		1
Ps11B2R	*Pinus strobus*	11	B	2	R	1		1
Ps12C2U	*Pinus strobus*	12	C	2	U	1		1
Ps12B2U	*Pinus strobus*	12	B	2	U	1		1
Ps16C2U	*Pinus strobus*	16	C	2	U	1		1
Ps18D2U	*Pinus strobus*	18	D	2	U	1		1
Psy8B1U	*Pinus sylvetris*	8	B	1	U	1		1
Psy10B1R	*Pinus sylvetris*	10	B	1	R	1		3
Psy10C1R	*Pinus sylvetris*	10	C	1	R	1		1
Psy12D1U	*Pinus sylvetris*	12	D	1	U	1		1
Psy13B1U	*Pinus sylvetris*	13	B	1	U	1		1
Po41C1R	*Platanus occidentalis*	4	C	1	R	1		1
Po11B1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	11	B	1	U	1		1
Po12B1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	12	B	1	U	1		1
Po13C1R	*Platanus occidentalis*	13	C	1	R	1		1
Po14B1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	14	B	1	U	1		1
Po15B1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	15	B	1	U	1		1
Po17B1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	17	B	1	U	1		1
Po17B1R	*Platanus occidentalis*	17	B	1	R	1		1

Po19C1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	19	C	1	U	1		1
Po20C1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	20	C	1	U	1		1
Po21B1R	*Platanus occidentalis*	21	B	1	R	1		1
Po22B1R	*Platanus occidentalis*	22	B	1	R	1		1
Po24B1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	24	B	1	U	1		2
Po24C1R	*Platanus occidentalis*	24	C	1	R	1		3
Po27C1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	27	C	1	U	1		1
Po29B1U	*Platanus occidentalis*	29	B	1	U	1		1
Po30C1R	*Platanus occidentalis*	30	C	1	R	1		1
Po8C2U	*Platanus occidentalis*	8	C	2	U	1		1
Po22D2U	*Platanus occidentalis*	22	D	2	U	1		1
Po27D2R	*Platanus occidentalis*	27	D	2	R	1		1
Pd7C1R	*Populus deltoides*	7	C	1	R	1		1
Pd24C1R	*Populus deltoides*	24	C	1	R	1		1
Pd24C1U	*Populus deltoides*	24	C	1	U	1		1
Pd52B1U	*Populus deltoides*	52	B	1	U	1		1
Prs6B1R	*Prunus species*	6	B	1	R	1		4
Prs7B1R	*Prunus species*	7	B	1	R	1		1
Prs8D1R	*Prunus species*	8	D	1	R	1		1

Prs?10D1R	*Prunus species*	10	D	1	R	1		2
Prs2B2U	*Prunus species*	2	B	2	U	1	w/stump	1
Prs	*Prunus species*						Vol. sapling	1
Qa21B1R	*Quercus alba*	21	B	1	R	1		1
Qb1A1U	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	Leaning; planted too deep	1
Qb5B1R	*Quercus bicolor*	5	B	1	R	1		1
Qb7B1R	*Quercus bicolor*	7	B	1	R	1		2
Qb8B1R	*Quercus bicolor*	8	B	1	R	1		9
Qb8C1R	*Quercus bicolor*	8	C	1	R	1		5
Qb8CB1R	*Quercus bicolor*	8	C	1	R	1		1
Qb9A1R	*Quercus bicolor*	9	A	1	R	1		1
Qb9B1R	*Quercus bicolor*	9	B	1	R	1		3
Qb10A1R	*Quercus bicolor*	10	A	1	R	1		2
Qb10B1R	*Quercus bicolor*	10	B	1	R	1		4
Qb11B1R	*Quercus bicolor*	11	B	1	R	1		3
Qb12A1R	*Quercus bicolor*	12	A	1	R	1		1
Qb12C1R	*Quercus bicolor*	12	C	1	R	1		1
Qb14A1R	*Quercus bicolor*	14	A	1	R	1		1
Qb1A2U	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	2	U	1	Leaning; planted too deep	1
Qb50B2R	*Quercus bicolor*	50	B	2	R	1		1
Qp4A1R	*Quercus palustris*	4	A	1	R	1		1
Qp5A1R	*Quercus palustris*	5	A	1	R	1		1
Qp18C1R	*Quercus palustris*	18	C	1	R	1		1
Qp20B1R	*Quercus palustris*	20	B	1	R	1		1
Qp4A2R	*Quercus palustris*	4	A	2	R	1		1
Qp20B2R	*Quercus palustris*	20	B	2	R	1		1
Qr3C1U	*Quercus rubra*	3	C	1	U	1		1
Qr7B1U	*Quercus rubra*	7	B	1	U	1		1
Qr9B1U	*Quercus rubra*	9	B	1	U	1		1

Qr10A1U	*Quercus rubra*	10	A	1	U	1		1
Qr12B1R	*Quercus rubra*	12	B	1	R	1		1
Qr17B1R	*Quercus rubra*	17	B	1	R	1		1
Qr17B1U	*Quercus rubra*	17	B	1	U	1		1
Qr19B1U	*Quercus rubra*	19	B	1	U	1		1
Qr21C1U	*Quercus rubra*	21	C	1	U	1		1
Qr24B1R	*Quercus rubra*	24	B	1	R	1		1
Qr5B2U	*Quercus rubra*	5	B	2	U	1		1
Qr6C2U	*Quercus rubra*	6	C	2	U	1		1
Qr8C2R	*Quercus rubra*	8	C	2	R	1		1
Qr11B2U	*Quercus rubra*	11	B	2	U	1		1
Qsp9B1R	*Quercus species*	9	B	1	R	1		1
Qsp12B1R	*Quercus species*	12	B	1	R	1		1
Qsp14A1U	*Quercus species*	14	A	1	U	1		1
Qsp14C1R	*Quercus species*	14	C	1	R	1		1
Qsp18C1U	*Quercus species*	18	C	1	U	1		2
Qsp36B1U	*Quercus species*	36	B	1	U	1		1
Qsp5B2U	*Quercus species*	5	B	2	U	1		1
Qsp24C2U	*Quercus species*	24	C	2	U	1		1
Rp24D2R	*Robinia pseudoaccacia*	24	D	2	R	1		1
Rp20E	*Robinia pseudoaccacia*	20	E				Standing Dead	1
Sxa32C1U	*Salix alba*	32	C	1	U	1		1
Sd5D1UM	*Salix discolor*	5	D	1	U	M	Regen. growth w/vines - red fruit	1
To12B2U	*Thuja occidentalis*	12	B	2	U	1		1
Ta12D1R	*Tilia americana*	12	D	1	R	1		1
Ta13B1R	*Tilia americana*	13	B	1	R	1		1
Ta14B1R	*Tilia americana*	14	B	1	R	1		1
Ta14C1R	*Tilia americana*	14	C	1	R	1		2

Ta15B1R	*Tilia americana*	15	B	1	R	1		1
Ta17B1R	*Tilia americana*	17	B	1	R	1		1
Ta17C1R	*Tilia americana*	17	C	1	R	1		1
Ta18B1R	*Tilia americana*	18	B	1	R	1		1
Ta18C1R	*Tilia americana*	18	C	1	R	1		1
Ta18D1R	*Tilia americana*	18	D	1	R	1		1
Ta23B1U	*Tilia americana*	23	B	1	U	1		1
Ta36C1R	*Tilia americana*	36	C	1	R	1		1
Ta10C2R	*Tilia americana*	10	C	2	R	1		1
Ta12C2R	*Tilia americana*	12	C	2	R	1		2
Ta13B2R	*Tilia americana*	13	B	2	R	1		1
Ta13C2R	*Tilia americana*	13	C	2	R	1		1
Ta16B2R	*Tilia americana*	16	B	2	R	1		1
Ta17B2R	*Tilia americana*	17	B	2	R	1		1
Ta21C2U	*Tilia americana*	21	C	2	U	1		1
Ta23C2R	*Tilia americana*	23	C	2	R	1		1
Tc6B1U	*Tilia cordata*	6	B	1	U	1		1
Tc8B1U	*Tilia cordata*	8	B	1	U	1		1
Tc9A1U	*Tilia cordata*	9	A	1	U	1		1
Tc10B1U	*Tilia cordata*	10	B	1	U	1		1
Tc11B1U	*Tilia cordata*	11	B	1	U	1		1
Tc12B1R	*Tilia cordata*	12	B	1	R	1		1
Tc12C1U	*Tilia cordata*	12	C	1	U	1		1
Tc14B1R	*Tilia cordata*	14	B	1	R	1		1
Tc14B1U	*Tilia cordata*	14	B	1	U	1		1
Tc14C1R	*Tilia cordata*	14	C	1	R	1		1
Tc15C1R	*Tilia cordata*	15	C	1	R	1		1
Tc15D1R	*Tilia cordata*	15	D	1	R	1		1
Tc16C1R	*Tilia cordata*	16	C	1	R	1		1
Tc17B1R	*Tilia cordata*	17	B	1	R	1		1
Tc17B1U	*Tilia cordata*	17	B	1	U	1		1

Tc18B1R	*Tilia cordata*	18	B	1	R	1		1
Tc19B1U	*Tilia cordata*	19	B	1	U	1		1
Tc22B1U	*Tilia cordata*	22	B	1	U	1		1
Tc11C2R	*Tilia cordata*	11	C	2	R	1		1
Tc12B2R	*Tilia cordata*	12	B	2	R	1		1
Tsp5B2U	*Tilia species*	5	B	2	U	1		1
Ua23C1R	*Ulmus amiercana*	23	C	1	R	1		1
Usp32C1R	*Ulmus species*	32	C	1	R	1		1
Usp48C1R	*Ulmus species*	48	C	1	R	1		1
Ut5C2U	*Ulmus thomasii*	5	C	2	U	1		1
Ut6B2U	*Ulmus thomasii*	6	B	2	U	1		1
Ut8C2U	*Ulmus thomasii*	8	C	2	U	1		1
Ux1A2U	*Ulmus x accolade*	1	A	2	U	1		1
Dep	*Unknown*							117
??12B1UM		12	B	1	U	M		1
??13D1R		13	D	1	R	1		1
??13B1R		13	B	1	R	1		1
??16C1R		16	C	1	R	1		1
??18C1U		18	C	1	U	1		2
??4C2R		4	C	2	R	1	Memorial Tree	1
??7B2U		7	B	2	U	1		2
??7C2U		7	C	2	U	1		1
??8E2U		8	E	2	U	1	Standing Dead	1
??9D2U		9	D	2	U	1		1
??13C2UT		13	C	2	U	2		1
??14B2R		14	B	2	R	1		1
??15E2U		15	E	2	U	1	Standing Dead	1
??16D2U		16	D	2	U	1		1
??28B2R		28	B	2	R	1		1
??49D2U		49	D	2	U	1		2
??9E		9	E				Stump	2

??11E		11	E			1	Stump	1
??12E		12	E			1	Stump	1
??13E		13	E			1	Standing Dead	1
??16E		16	E			1	Stump	2
??16E		16	E			1	Stump	1
??18E		18	E			1	Stump	1
??18E		18	E			1	Stump	2
??19E		19	E			1	Stump	1
??20E		20	E				Stump w/4 vol. Rp saplings around	1
??20E		20	E			1	Stump	1
??25E		25	E			1	Stump	1
??27E		27	E			1	Stump	1
??28E		28	E			1	Stump	1
??30E		30	E			1	Stump	2
??33E		33	E			1	Stump	1
??34E		34	E			1	Stump	1
??34E		34	E			1	Stump	1
??36E		36	E			1	Stump	1
??40E		40	E			1	Stump	1
??44E		44	E			1	Stump	1
??48E		48	E			1		1
??50E		50	E				Stump	1
Ap, Fsp, Usp cluster							w/ shrub beneath	1
??E			E				Stump	3
Msp, Ap							Regenerative growth s/Sv	1
??						1	Burly Trunk w/ vol. saplings	1