

# Chapter 8

## The Built Landscape

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### Introduction & General Principles

To begin the discussion of built elements within the parks and parkways, there are several relevant principles that are implied in each decision and must be stated at the start. The consideration of each of these aspects is necessary to achieve a balanced solution. When balancing these principles in relation to each other, some may have more importance than others in a given situation but all must be considered. The principles are:

- *Historic precedent and value*
- *Respect for natural resources*
- *Harmony*
- *Function*
- *Diverse use*
- *Safety*
- *Durability and maintainability*
- *Universal access*

*Historic precedent and value* is based on the Olmsted design intent, earlier described in detail for each park and the parkways. The historic character of each element in its setting is considered and remaining historic features are valued. The Olmsted approach to built elements was to provide serviceability and aesthetic quality, simultaneously blending these items into the park and parkway environment.

*Respect for natural resources* is primarily an issue of proper siting of built elements within the landscape and care during the construction of new elements or repair of existing ones. The inclusion of built elements or the provision of utilities should not degrade environmental quality and if impacts are unavoidable they should be minimized and mitigated.

*Harmony* means that all elements are a part of a greater whole, blending into the landscape and contributing to the overall character of the place and the quality of the experience. All the built elements are subordinate to the landscape itself and are there to make use more pleasing or easier.

The proper *function* of each element was a baseline consideration in the original design process and the usefulness and performance of each element is integral to the current planning process. Within this category safety in use applies as well, with standards for the late 20th century somewhat different from those for the late 19th century.

*Diverse use* is either accommodated or blocked by the physical planning for these public parks and parkways. The parks should provide for group, active and passive uses without conflict while providing enhanced opportunities for diverse uses. In addition, the use of these public resources should not degrade or abuse them and current uses that have a negative effect should be altered, eliminated or accommodated more successfully.

*Safety* in use, both perceived and actual, is also a consideration, with standards for late 20th century urban living somewhat different from those of the late 19th century. Safety relates to both physical planning and management of these public landscapes. For example, regular path surfaces will make walking easy and visibility along pedestrian paths will help park users feel more secure within the landscape. A management example is the opening of restrooms during the day and the locking of them at night.

*Durability and maintainability* are relevant not only in the selection of materials and finishes but also in thinking through repair operations. Historically drives and paths were built to last with crowned cross sections and integrated surface or subsurface drainage. However, the underground drainage system was often sized smaller than current standards and should be replaced with larger sizes of catch basins and pipes. In the realm of furnishings, the efficient repair and replacement of parts is a constant consideration. Issues of durability and maintainability lead sometimes to the choice of more expensive materials or construction techniques to increase the functioning life span of the element. Decisions about construction materials and techniques should weigh the life-cycle costs of various alternatives. In general, durable, long-lasting materials and techniques should be favored.

*Universal access* means that there should be equal opportunities for persons with and without disabilities to participate in the experiences provided by the parks and parkways. People of all abilities have a right to enjoy these public resources. Recent legislation makes consideration of accessibility into national law. The current standard for universal access is stated in a recent guide for meeting the Americans with Disabilities Act as follows:

“Accessible programs or facilities must offer the person with disability an opportunity to achieve experiences similar to those offered others. Consideration should include persons with mobility, visual, hearing, speech, and/or developmental impairments. . . . An accessible facility must provide the person with a disability a place to park, accessible routes, entrances to buildings, restrooms, water, and the services offered other visitors.”—from *Design Guide for Accessible Outdoor Recreation*, Interagency Guidelines Task Force, USDA Forest Service, page 3.

Universal access is intended to provide as complete an experience as possible for the broadest range of persons of all abilities. Louisville's historic landscapes pose particular challenges to universal access in Iroquois and Cherokee parks where topography and historic circula-

tion patterns may not allow complete access without compromising historic character and remaining historic fabric. To the greatest extent possible, the planning process incorporates 5% grades or less on multi-use paths, path widths that accommodate wheelchair uses alongside other uses, additions to the pedestrian path system that afford access at these same grades wherever possible, places for wheelchair users at park waysides, handicapped-designated parking and barrier-free structures. Parkways are also planned for accessibility with the provision of continuous, barrier free, multi-use circulation, although some areas, such as underpasses, do exceed 5% grades.

In summary, there are a series of concise priority statements that convey these principles. The issues that are generally applicable to the renewal of built elements throughout the parks and along the parkways address the repeating factors of dysfunction, conflict and optimal use. The following priorities address full function, resolution of conflict and full use of the built landscape. These straightforward descriptions are the key priorities that address the management of park and parkway built elements to include infrastructure and circulation drives, paths, parking, drainage, utilities, facilities and the series of built elements within the landscape. The following priorities for the built landscape reflect the principles presented above:

- *Decisions about the renewal of the park and parkway built elements should preserve historic and cultural resources, recognize and incorporate these values, and seek to harmonize them with the overall landscape.*

The built landscape is comprised of an entire vocabulary of elements placed within the broader setting of the parks and parkways. Decisions about built elements need to consider the nature of these components in the past, their historic materials, their construction techniques, and the manner in which they fit into the landscape. The principles of historic precedent and value and of overall harmony need to be applied to these decisions. In addition, built components must be incorporated with respect for natural resources, so that upgrading of paths and trails, drainage, furnishings, and the like, contributes to the overall ecological quality of the landscape.

- *All built components should provide full function, be considered of durable materials and be readily maintainable.*

Many of the built elements within the park and parkways landscapes today fail to function adequately. As the parks and parkways are renewed full function must be recaptured. A high level of durability should be achieved in the selection of materials and construction techniques so that these improvements are long-lived. Decisions about the built landscape must also incorporate maintainability so that minor repairs and replacement of components can be carried out with existing Metro Parks staff and equipment.

- *The infrastructure of drives, drainage and utilities must be brought back to full function and will require a consistent approach to maintenance as they are renewed.*

In Shawnee Park, the majority of inlets and drainage pipes are dysfunctional, due to settlement and siltation, resulting in frequent ponding and wet areas. In Iroquois Park, because the majority of inlets and culverts under the park drives are dysfunctional, due to siltation and collapse, flooding has increased, undermining road edges, damaging the woodlands with braided channels and gullies, as well as flooding the bridle trails and adjacent residential areas. Failure to maintain the inlets and culverts on Uppill Road threatens the road's stability. In Cherokee Park, the repeated repaving has altered the drainage patterns, causing new gullies and unsafe road edges, and the inlets and culverts are likewise nonfunctional, due to settlement and siltation. Water supply is fragmentary and inadequate for park uses and maintenance. Electric supply within the park landscapes is currently provided by overhead wires on timber poles.

Therefore, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Sewer District, Metro Parks should implement consistent maintenance and monitoring of drainage systems, including silt removal of all inlets and culverts on a regular schedule. Once the drive pavements and drainage systems are functional, restoration efforts should extend to the repair and stabilization of the drive edge landscape and improper drainage effects, such as drive edge erosion, gullies in adjacent areas and disrupted paths. Extension of available water must be made into the park landscapes if new plantings are to be watered during their establishment. Over time, electric supply should be placed below grade, with segments going underground in each area addressed by a project.

Metro Parks should also have the materials and equipment in-house to perform needed maintenance tasks, as a reliance on outside contractors can be untimely, expensive and inefficient. Every future capital project should include related drainage and utility repair and upgrading. All equipment required for regular maintenance of these systems, so that the completed project is maintainable, must also be budgeted.

- *Park and parkway circulation systems should be made more accessible and safer for all park users—walkers, runners, in-line skaters, bicyclists and drivers.*

A primary scenic experience of the parks are on the park drives. The provision of one-way park drives in specific locations, with striped multi-use lanes for walkers, runners, skaters and bicyclists, could provide immediate, safe park loops for park users. In Shawnee Park, the Stewardship Council supports a one-way park drive loop with multi-use designations and dispersed parking areas. The concerns about Sunday cruising, when vehicles clog the drives, would be reduced by this loop, although additional measures will be required to ensure enforcement. In Iroquois Park, the initial pilot project for access to the

hilltop was supported by the Stewardship Council, although all agreed that monitoring and security would be important. Toppill Road, around Summit Field, would be a one-way loop as part of the pilot project. In Cherokee Park, a 2.5 mile one-way loop has been tested as a pilot project, was well-used and has been accepted as a desirable improvement.

The use of park drives for multi-use paths within the three parks would maximize the use of these historic drives, bring a larger group of people into the parks and provide an immediate resource that, if built from scratch today would cost several million dollars.

Recommended improvements to the parkways include eight-foot wide multi-use paths along both sides of this nearly 14 mile system and some additional access where possible along its associated 13 miles of city street links.

- *Diverse park uses are desired and conflicts in use need to be resolved. Reorganization of park uses, which relate to the historic character of the Olmsted parks and the management of the landscape, will necessitate the phased relocation of some active recreational facilities and the renewal of some historic park spaces, so that passive use zones and active use zones can coexist without conflict.*

In Shawnee Park, the development of an active recreational complex at River Glen, including ballfields, tennis courts, basketball courts, parking and restroom pavilion, will allow the historic Great Lawn and surrounding parkland groves to be renewed to accommodate both passive recreation and large public events. In Iroquois Park, the amphitheater parking area renovation would provide a new park perimeter, improved parking for amphitheater, park, and TARC users, as well as accommodate active recreational facilities, such as tennis and basketball courts, which would be relocated, on a phased basis, from the historic hilltop and the parkland entrance area along New Cut Road. In Cherokee Park, phased relocation of facilities within historic Olmsted landscapes include the tennis courts at Chauffeur's Rest and the basketball court at Big Rock. These facilities would be accommodated adjacent to the picnic area on Bonnycastle Hill, where a restroom facility, playground, spray pool, parking area, basketball court and baseball field currently exist. This complex would be upgraded to provide for these diverse uses in a more park-like setting.

- *Vehicular access and use of the park should be accommodated without degrading natural and historic features and park characters.*

The plans for each park show normal, everyday parking, as well as parking for special events which is accommodated by allowing parallel parking on the multi-use lane. It is important to note that turning some portions of park drives into one-way loops also provides economical reconciliation of parking needs. The current policy of "two wheels on two wheels off" would be changed to "parking on pavement only in

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designated areas and parking for events as directed." This change of policy would limit degradation of park drive shoulders and provide a range of parking options from paved lay-by areas for 5 to 6 cars at stopping points, small destination parking areas for 15 to 30 cars at overlooks and larger features, and larger paved parking areas, such as the athletic complex parking at Shawnee Park and the amphitheater parking at Iroquois Park. Special events would allow parallel or angle parking on the pavement, with a one-way vehicular lane. In a few locations grass areas can be stabilized to accommodate overflow parking on an infrequent basis, such as Hornung Field at Shawnee Park.

A corollary of this priority is to assure that the interventions in the parks by other agencies—such as the Department of Public Works for repaving projects, MSD for sewers, stormwater drainage, flood control and service access roads, and LG&E for electrical and gas utility lines and lighting—do not degrade natural and historic features. The recently proposed access road by MSD to service storm sewers in Cherokee Park, for example, requires a careful review by Metro Parks to determine if this alignment, or a modified one, could also serve as a potential multi-use path link to the Beargrass Creek bicycle path across Lexington Road. If so, then the access road should be designed and built to standards that allow MSD truck access as well as providing this multi-use path link. This project and any similar projects should minimize disturbance to the park landscape; however, any disturbance should be stabilized and replanted as an integral park of the project.

- *The character of the parkways should be renewed and multi-use should be provided consistently along the parkway length. The parkway system requires more complete linkage to develop greater continuity. Both the parkways and the proposed city street links should become the green corridors of Louisville.*

The parkways are a green corridor linking the neighborhoods of the city to the parks. These wide rights-of-way are unique in Louisville and provide a special character. The four to five tree rows, the large setbacks for adjacent structures and the expanses of green lawn all contribute to the quality of these parkways. There are various places along the parkways where loss of trees, degradation of turf and other changes have altered the parkways. These negative changes need to be reversed. In addition, the parkways are not consistently accessible for pedestrians, bicyclists and other users. Continuous routes for non-vehicle users are proposed for development. The parkway trees, so important to the character of these urban, linear parks, are often disguised to protect electrical power lines. Over time the utility lines should be placed underground. Traffic volumes and a lack of understanding of the value of the parkways has led to pavement widening at intersections. Additional widening should be avoided and areas where widths have increased should be addressed to regain parkway character and continuity. Multiple agencies and abutting owners have a role in the parkways. Policies to address constant changes along abutting properties and pressures on the parkways themselves need to be put in place so that these important resources can be more effectively managed while their character and value is preserved.

## Circulation—Drives, Paths and Trails

### Recommendations

A vocabulary of drives and paths is recommended to address the varied uses of the parks and parkways. Beginning with the smallest and least constructed and moving to the greatest that vocabulary includes:

- Mown Path through meadow or savannah, 6- or 12-foot mower width
- Woodland Trail, 4-foot width, in stabilized crushed stone
- Bridle Trail, 8-foot width, in stabilized earth
- Park and Parkway Multi-Use Path, 8- to 10-foot width, in asphalt
- Multi-Use Drive, universal access, one way, 22- to 28-foot width, in asphalt
- Multi-Use Drive, universal access, with occasional lay-by parking, 31- to 38-foot width, in asphalt
- Two Way Drive, vehicle use only, with occasional lay-by parking, 22- to 40-foot width, in asphalt

Each of these components of the circulation systems, with the exception of the standard parkway sidewalk is shown with cross sections of each drive and path [1]. The typical arrangement for a multi-use drive and a drive with lay-by parking is shown in [3]. The drive and path pavements within their setting are also shown on the Southern, Western and Algonquin Parkways illustrations that include three typical cross sections for each parkway with main drives, service drives, pedestrian and bicycle paths as proposed. The details of the actual materials are shown in [2]. This page shows the typical cross section for each type of pavement in detail with all materials specified. Using these figures as a reference each type of circulation is discussed.

### Mown Path

The mown path would be laid out in a pleasing curvilinear form as shown in illustrative park plans. They would simply be mown in one or two swaths with a 6- or 12-foot wide mower several times a year.

### Woodland Trail

The woodland trail is shown as a stabilized path that is box cut into the existing grade to a 2-inch depth. The path is then filled with finely crushed aggregate or earth bound with a stabilizer. There are some situations along these woodland trails where the previous use or drainage has created small gullies. In these cases additional stabilization will be required with the 2 inches of stabilized aggregate used as a top course over a compacted base of earth or gravel. The process of developing these woodland trails is ideally an incremental one. Existing trail segments of compacted earth in level areas can remain while degraded

areas are stabilized. These woodland trails are to be developed in Iroquois and Cherokee Parks and possibly in limited areas along the Shawnee Park riverfront. Stabilized paths in open areas should include a 4-inch thick gravel base.

Mountain biking is generally done off paved paths through woodlands on narrow trails or through untracked areas. The environmental impacts include erosion of unstable soils, degradation of trails, and extension of trails into fragile areas. In general the geology of Iroquois Park is too fragile for any off-trail activities. In Cherokee Park, soils and geology can sustain mountain biking on designated paths if they are adequately maintained and degradation is avoided. The primary issue to address in mountain biking is conflict with other woodland trail users, notably hikers. Refer to the Appendix: Trail Maintenance Guidelines on page 287.

Currently the county Forestry Department is responsible for woodland trails. At Jefferson County Memorial Forest, this crew removes tree falls and trims branches, but does little ground plane work. There is a need for a trail management system, either volunteer, staffed or a combination, that addresses the regular repairs that are required on woodland trails, whether they are hiking trails for pedestrians or bridle trails or shared.

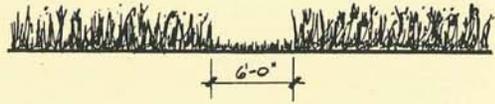
A park system-wide crew could be created to address trail surface installation, close rogue trails, direct use and periodically restore trails. Volunteers could work with this crew on trail restoration and maintenance projects. The plans set forth in this report establish where the woodland trails should be. Their use and maintenance needs to be addressed with a consensus reached between users and staff.

### Bridle Path

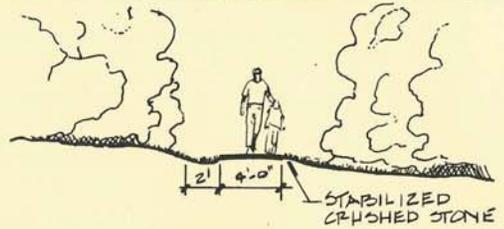
The standard bridle path pavement is shown at 16 inches deep in three layers. Two 4-inch layers of gravel over a compacted subgrade provide the base. The surface treatment is a 6-inch layer of stabilized earth. In several areas the bridle path is adversely impacted by overland drainage patterns. Portions of the path would need to be rebuilt with as much as a 28-inch depth, with a 12- to 18-inch filter-fabric-wrapped drainage layer at the greatest depth. This gravel and perforated drainage pipe system will provide routes for water movement through the path. Depending on the area, one or several pipes may be required and the underdrainage cross section may extend for a 10-foot to 50-foot length. The upper layer of gravel and stabilized earth match the standard bridle path detail.

### Multi-Use Path

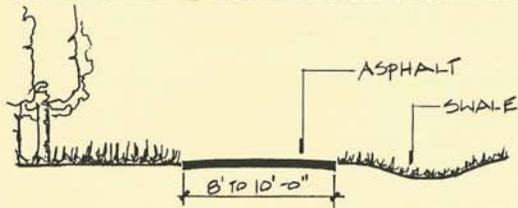
The multi-use path cross section is designed to accommodate some maintenance vehicle access without degradation and is as thick as the standard drive and parking pavements. This path is constructed on a



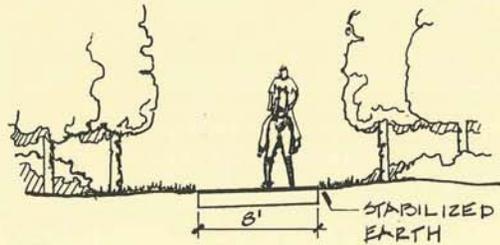
MOWN PATH THROUGH MEADOW



WOODLAND TRAIL (STABILIZED)

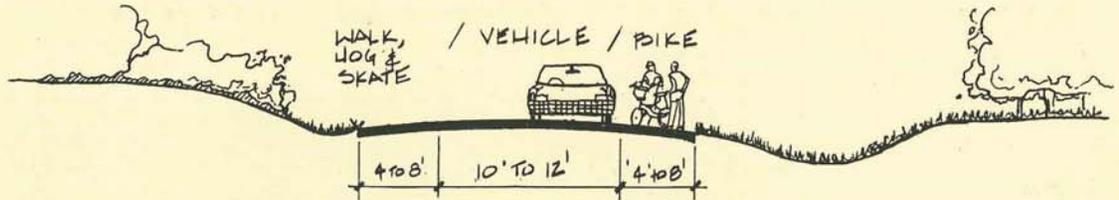


PARK (10') & PARKWAY (8') MULTI-USE

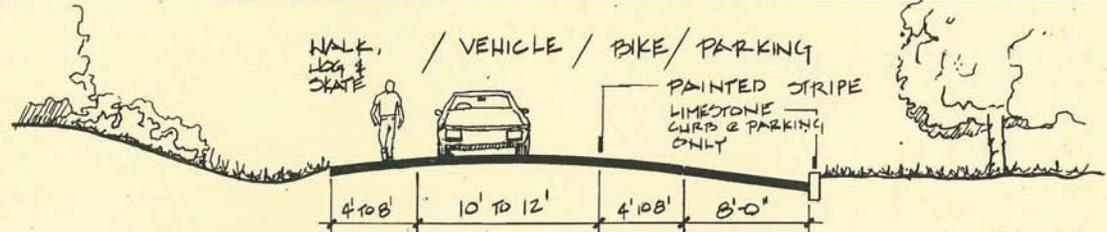


BRIDLE PATH

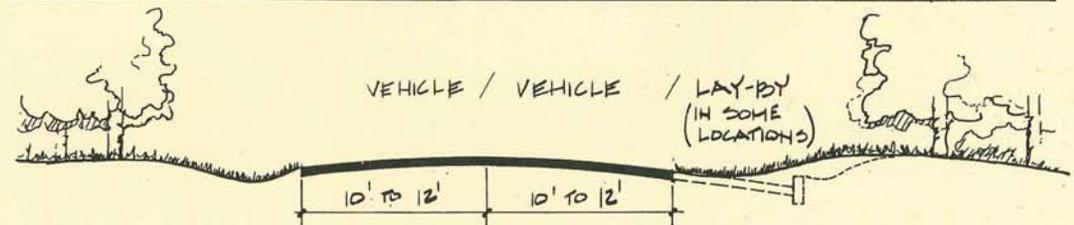
CIRCULATION SYSTEMS



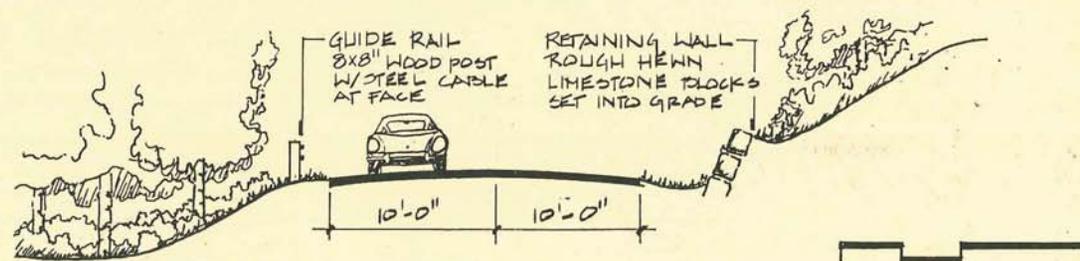
MULTI-USE DRIVE / UNIVERSAL ACCESS W/ STRIPED LANES



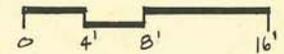
MULTI-USE DRIVE / UNIVERSAL ACCESS (ONE WAY) W/ LAY-BY PARKING



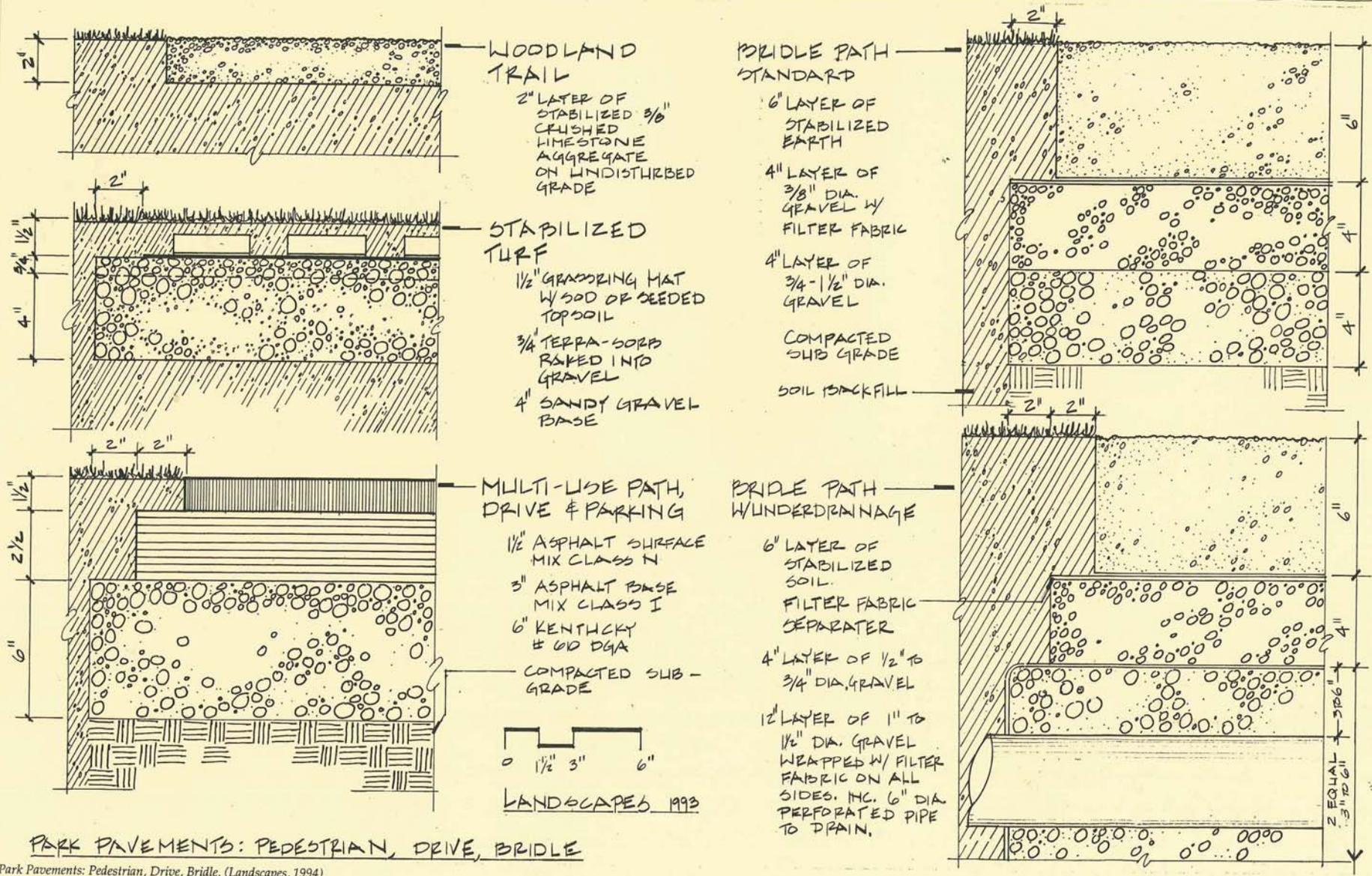
TWO WAY DRIVE W/ WIDE CROSS SECTION IN OPEN AREAS



TWO WAY DRIVE ON STEEP GROUND



1. Circulation system cross sections. (Landscapes, 1994)



PARK PAVEMENTS: PEDESTRIAN, DRIVE, BRIDLE

2. Park Pavements: Pedestrian, Drive, Bridle. (Landscapes, 1994)

compacted subgrade with a 6-inch gravel layer and a 3-inch asphalt base course and a 1-1/2-inch asphalt surface layer using Kentucky asphalt, class N. This surface asphalt layer will have a limestone gravel aggregate and although it will look black when installed it will weather to a somewhat mottled grey color which will be visually similar to the original gravel drive surfaces without the maintenance burden of the gravel surface, with a higher level of function for wheelchair, in-line skates, skateboard and bicycle use and with a safer surface than a gravel chip seal.

Planning for these paths will accommodate full access to the greatest possible extent although in many areas the topographic conditions will create grades in excess of 5%. When universal-access paths beyond the park drive loops are developed, they will be planned in circuits so that users are able to continue through the park without turning back due to grade changes. However, all areas of the parks will not be able to be developed with universal access routes. The topography of the parks is varied and, in many areas, steep. In addition, historic circulation patterns are a part of the character-defining features of the historic landscape and should be retained as important components of the parks. Therefore, in master planning for the parks, universal-access routes into and through the landscape will be developed to the greatest possible extent.

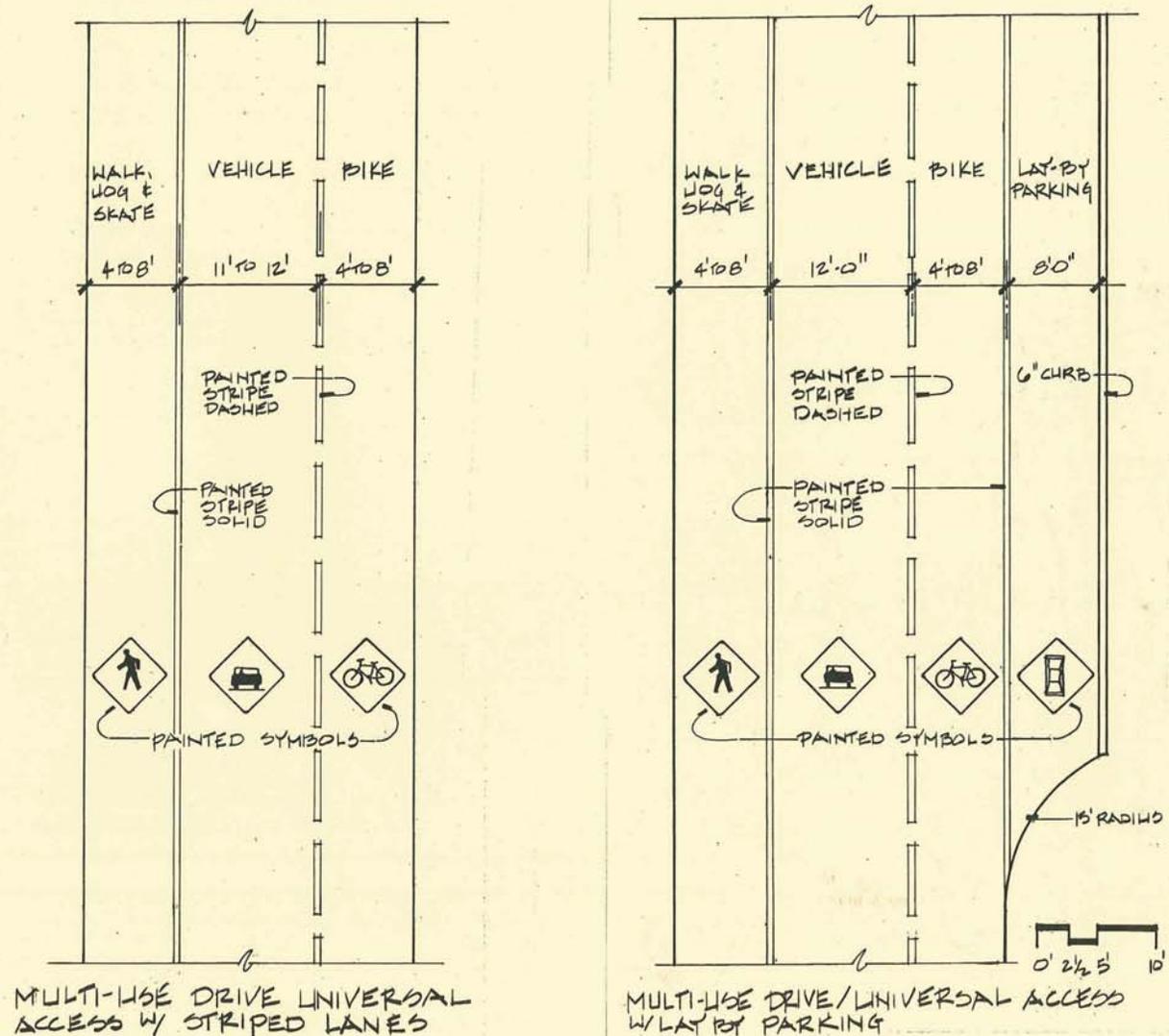
Bicycling on the paved multi-use paths will include recreational bicycling of individuals, groups, families, at slower speeds and exercise bicycling for physical fitness on generally thin-tire bicycles at faster speeds. Other wheeled uses may include skateboards and in-line skates as well as wheelchairs.

#### Stone Steps and Pedestrian Bridges

In a few steep areas, paths connect with stone steps which should be repaired or reset to match their historic detailing. In Iroquois Park and Cherokee Park, pedestrian bridges should be constructed over ravines and creeks with the same visual qualities as the historic bridge view shown in [4]. The materials for these bridges would be wooden timbers and peeled bark logs. Many rustic bridges have been built in recent years in Central Park, New York City and these could be studied. The construction of these bridges should consider high stormwater flows through Beargrass Creek.

#### Drive and Parking Lot Pavements

The drive and parking lot pavements are full depth asphalt for good durability. Six inches of compacted gravel, Kentucky #610 DGA, are placed over a compacted subgrade. A 3-inch asphalt base course is installed over this base and is followed by a 1-1/2 inch top course, of mix class N, which has the limestone aggregate to eventually weather to grey as described above. At the edges of this pavement the subgrade layers extend slightly beyond the surface pavement to provide good



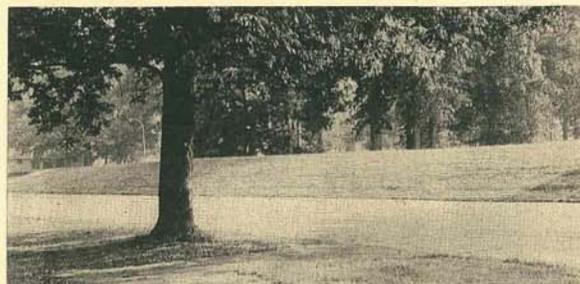
3. Multi-Use Drive with striped lanes and lay-by parking. (Landscapes, 1994)

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4. (Top) Historic footbridge over Beargrass Creek, Cherokee Park, in the rustic style, c. 1929. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)

5. (Bottom) Contemporary view in Cherokee Park of bridge railing and asphalt park drive. The drive has been continually raised against the bridge. (Landscapes, 1993)



6. (Top) Intersection of pedestrian path and park drive in Shawnee Park showing a portion of these dual systems still extant although many linking segments are lost. (Landscapes, 1993)

7. (Middle) Stone steps in Iroquois Park in disrepair. (Landscapes, 1993)

8. (Bottom) Portion of drive in Iroquois Park showing the fitting of the drive into the landscape and the adjacent woodlands, c. early 20th century. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, R.G. Potter Collection)

stability.

In each park, one selected drive loop is recommended as a multi-use way—the main loop in Shawnee, Toppill Road in Iroquois, and the scenic loop in Cherokee. The park drives are the only broad, relatively level surfaces within the parks. These drives fall within the Americans with Disabilities Act guidelines for percent grade and for levelness of surface. Park vehicular traffic has traditionally been allowed to dominate the use of these circulation systems. In recent years the use of park drives for bicyclists, in-line skaters, skateboarders and even wheelchairs has begun a trend toward more diverse use. Recent drive closures, such as Uppill Road in Iroquois Park, have altered the traditional use pattern completely by turning over drive surfaces to walkers, joggers, skaters and bicyclists.

Circuit drives in each of the three parks would be one-way loops with space allocated to pedestrians, wheelchairs, joggers, in-line skaters on the left in a lane varying from 4 to 10 feet depending on available space. Vehicles would use a middle lane of 10 to 12 feet while bicyclists would use a right-hand lane, again ranging from 4 to 10 feet depending on space. A dividing stripe painted on the surface would separate the lanes and icons for each use could also be painted on to clarify each lane. The proposed division of spaces is shown in [3]. Where more room is available a wider striped area could provide greater separation and enhance user safety. This multi-use approach would also require the enforcement of lower park speed limits, perhaps 20 miles per hour. The dimensions of each lane vary somewhat based on the available pavement surface. The narrowest drives are at Iroquois Park on steep slopes and at Cherokee Park in the Dingle where widening is not advised due to the impact of such widening on the adjacent slopes. On these narrow drives all user groups can be accommodated if the rules of the road are observed and common courtesy is afforded by users to each other.

Drives that have expanded in size over the years should be brought back to narrower dimensions. Topping up of drive surfaces, so that a distinct edge remains, is not desirable and repaving of drives should be preceded by milling old surfaces down so that a blending of drives with the landscape is achieved. The milling process adds another step to construction and a related expense. However, the expense of bringing surrounding grades up to meet exceedingly high park drives and to adapt drainage should also be considered. The current height of the drives lifts them out of the landscape in an obtrusive manner and altering the grades around the drives changes historic topography while keeping the drives high. This approach is not as desirable as milling down to historic drive elevations. The first priority for this milling process is the bridge surfaces within Cherokee Park where the current drainage patterns from the high asphalt are causing bridge deterioration. As other park drives are repaired they should be milled in segments. Asphalt millings are commonly being recycled to make new asphalt and this process should be used in the proposed park work.

### Existing Conditions

Today park and parkway drives are paved with asphaltic materials and range in condition from poor to recently repaved. Paths in parks and along parkways include concrete, asphalt and compacted earth. Asphalt has been the chosen material for path and drive surfaces in part because it is a lower maintenance, higher durability material than gravel. In addition, gravel surfaces are not as accessible and safe for wheelchairs, bicycles and in-line skates and gravel is a damaging surface to fall on. Woodland trails are generally narrow earth routes created by users. Bridle trails are generally compacted earth with the former coursed materials and cinder surfaces washed away over time. Some sections of bridle trails are compromised by drainage problems. Remnant historic paths of coursed gravel also remain in the parks. See [5] and [6] for current views of drives and paths. Many of the stone steps original to the pedestrian systems remain in a state of disrepair. The Iroquois Park steps, shown in [7], are overgrown and have settled unequally, leaving an irregular walking surface. Stone steps in every park are in a similar condition, requiring repair or resetting. Original pedestrian bridges crossing the Beargrass Creek in Cherokee Park have been lost. Rustic bridges have been replaced with three concrete slab bridges with concrete abutments and a metal guardrail or concrete walls at the edges. They are visually obtrusive and not in keeping with the park setting.

### Historic Materials & Principles

The circulation systems of the parks and parkways are the access routes to move through and enjoy the landscape. Originally the drives and paths were constructed of coursed gravel, going from larger to smaller stones, often with a fine crushed stone or cinder surface. This construction is porous, allowing for some percolation of water. These path and drive materials required at least annual care with raking or topdressing and rolling and a certain amount of these somewhat mobile materials would wash away with runoff. The circulation system of the parks and parkways was meant to be graded effectively into the setting for both proper function and harmony with the surrounding landscape. Conforming to existing grades to the greatest extent possible, drives and paths were balanced for cut and fill, were shaped along contours and were sited to blend into the landscapes. For example they would not cut through open meadows, but rather would align along the edges, providing a changing sequence of views across the space without compromising it. See [8] and [9] for historic views of drives. The grading approach to the circulation system is discussed in the historic landscape analyses of the parks and parkways. In each of the historic landscapes provided access along steeper portions of pedestrian paths and in Cherokee Park rustic timber bridges linked pedestrian paths across Beargrass Creek.



9. View in Cherokee Park of gently graded drive and pedestrian walks near Belknap Bridge, showing the integrated circulation system that is partially lost today, c. 1932. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)



## Vehicle Parking

### Recommendations

As a principle, parking should be accommodated within the parks in the least obtrusive way possible, blended into the green landscape. Also, where possible, parking surfaces should be permeable for through drainage rather than requiring underground drainage structures. When the cars have left the landscape, the areas where they have been parked should ideally blend into the park environment, rather than appearing to be parking fields for a commercial district. Trees should be used in close proximity to parking areas and should be integrated into larger parking facility islands and medians to give a green canopy and some shade to the paved expanses of parking areas.

Where width is available along drives and destinations require it, lay-by parallel parking in small bays of 5 or 6 cars would be added. Parallel parking is appropriate along some portions of park drives where minor destinations draw a small number of users.

When larger parking facilities are required, these should be constructed to address average levels of use, rather than large events. Large events can be accommodated with parallel or nose-in parking along the circuit drives, eliminating the multi-use lane during these events, or on large grass fields that have been developed with special soil mixes to reduce compaction from this infrequent vehicle use. In some cases nearby parking lots could be used through special arrangements for events that go beyond the parking capacity within the parks.

Parking needs to be accommodated within the park landscape in as compatible a manner as possible. Uses of the parks involve both location/destination-specific ones and dispersed ones. Playing fields or picnic areas require a number of nearby parking spaces. A smaller number of parking spaces may serve other, more modest uses. A simple walk in the park can be accommodated by spaces that are properly located to access main walks. It is recommended that several types of parking accommodations be developed:

- Parallel parking on pavement to accommodate a limited number of vehicles for dispersed uses or minor destinations, generally 5 or 6 spaces along drives for no more than 100 to 120 feet. Where more parking spaces are needed lay-by bays should be separated by no less than forty feet with two to three lay-by bays in a sequence along a drive.
- Parking in lots of modest size, 20 to 50 cars, possibly using porous pavements or water recharge areas, with appropriate surrounding landscape treatment, not linear screening. Generally these lots would be organized as angled lots with one way drives. Lots of this size would occur near Jacob's Lodge in Iroquois Park and near Hogan's Fountain in Cherokee Park.

- Parking in larger lots for focused, frequent uses, such as the amphitheater and the Park-and-Tarc uses in Iroquois, the basketball and baseball uses in Shawnee, and the golf course uses in Iroquois and Cherokee.

- Large-event parking parallel or nose-in on existing drive surfaces with a relocation of the standard multi-use lanes for events only. If additional space is needed, for infrequent events at a maximum level of one or two a month, reinforced turf areas could be developed. A cross section detail is shown of this treatment in [2]. Construction and maintenance costs for this grass pavement are high with turf care and irrigation required for successful grass growth. Off-site parking at nearby facilities may be a more desirable and economical option. There is a question of the carrying capacity of the parks for very large events that should be thoroughly addressed in a policy for accommodating parking beyond the available lots and drive surfaces.

The illustrative plans for each park indicate the areas where parking is accommodated as parallel lay-by, small one-way, double-loaded lots with angled spaces and larger, two-way, double-loaded lots with perpendicular spaces.

On the parkways, owner and visitor parking along parkways should take place only on private driveways or in rear alleys rather than on parkway land or public drive surfaces. The only minor exception to this overall recommendation is that some parallel parking is accommodated on the service drives along parts of Southern Parkway.

### Existing Conditions

Vehicle parking is accommodated in the parks in several ways today. Most park users come to the parks by car and the issue of cars in the park is a large one to resolve. Parking at drive margins follows a "two wheels on-two wheels off pavement" policy which degrades drive edges. Areas where parking is frequent have been made semi-permanent with the addition of gravel deposited on the surface. As shown in [10], this loose material spreads into the park creating an irregular, unattractive parking zone. At Shawnee Park near the Dirt Bowl basketball courts nose-in parking has been developed along the left side of the drive. Another unattractive small lot has been irregularly paved at the junction of Rundill and Uppill drives in Iroquois Park [11].

The lay-by parallel parking and nose-in parking is augmented with parking lots in each park. Most of these lots are quite large, accommodating 50 or more cars. These lots, occurring at the Cherokee and Iroquois Golf Courses, the Iroquois Amphitheater and Park-and-Tarc, the Shawnee River Glen [12], and Hogan's Fountain area, are generally continuous pavement surfaces, often with extra wide back-up space or stalls. No tree medians are integrated in these paved expanses. Smaller parking areas include spaces like the Chauffeur's Rest crescent-shaped

10. (Top) Loose gravel parking area along degraded drive edge at Barringer Hill, Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

11. (Middle) Visually intrusive parking in small paved lot in Iroquois Park at intersection of Rundill and Uppill drives. (Landscapes, 1993)

12. (Bottom) Large paved parking lot in Shawnee Park at the River Glen, not in keeping with park character. (Landscapes, 1993)

median, which has also expanded over time and has extra back-up space. This area should accommodate four or five cars parked parallel along the inside curb, regaining its historic form while still accommodating parking.

Along the parkways parking is also an issue. Degradation of parkway greenspace is often caused by surface parking between the tree rows, especially along the Western Parkways as seen in [13] at the beginning of Algonquin Parkway. In general, private vehicle parking on the parkway main drives is prohibited. Parallel parking on the Southern Parkway service drives is allowed on one side where pavement widths can accommodate this use.

### Historic Materials & Principles

During the development of the parks and parkways vehicle uses included carriages, individual horses and early automobiles. A great many people traveled on foot or on public trolley. The pressure on the parks for vehicle parking was not as great as in the late 20th century. The early parkways provided a main drive surface, and on Southern secondary bridle and service routes were constructed. Parking on these service routes was for short term access for deliveries. In the parks, parking was provided only at widened areas of the pavement called concourses and in these areas the primary purpose for the widening was to obtain a scenic view within the park or a grand vista beyond.

### Drive Edge Treatments

#### Recommendations

Limestone curbs should be used selectively within the parks, essentially to control parking. Therefore curbs are recommended at lay-by parking areas and in all types of parking lots. Limestone curbs are also recommended at park entries extending about fifty feet into the park. No other curbs within parks are needed and drives should blend with the surrounding landscape. The use of curbs at park perimeters may be advisable to control park edge degradation, drainage or undesirable access. The construction of perimeter curbs where useful should be explored.

On the parkways, main drive curbs are recommended. The preferred alternative is the dry-set limestone curb with concrete placed at joints [15]. This detailing limits existing tree root damage because the 5 inches of stone below grade is a shallower depth than other curb cross sections. Another, more intensive approach is the section shown as "Limestone Curb, Concrete Set with Dowels" [16]. This cross-section is a more durable and considerably more expensive approach that requires an 18-inch depth below grade, and would create considerably more tree root damage. The doweled detailing is stronger and should be considered for use on parkway corners and other areas that may receive more impact. A limestone curb with a vertical face should be

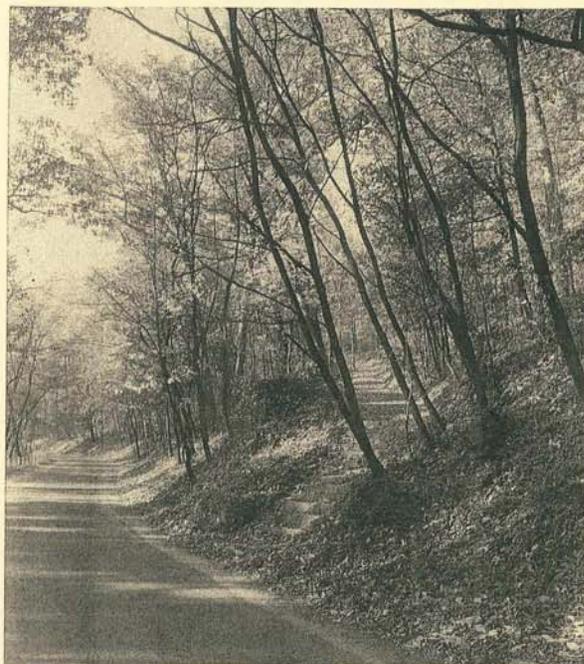
used along Eastern and Western Parkways. The newly installed concrete curb along Southern Parkway should be retained and the few remaining sections should match this recent construction rather than move into an additional material. Cherokee Parkway should retain its angled limestone curb and gutter. The existing curb should be repaired as needed with individual blocks reset or replaced. This limestone block curb should also be constructed around Willow Park and the wooden bollards along the edge should be removed afterward.

Within the parks, curbs are only to be used where parking is allowed. There are relatively few areas within the parks that require a drive edge system such as wooden or metal poles and wire cable. The cable along the Cherokee Park Golf Course near the Clubhouse, for example, does not appear to be necessary and should be removed. With parking areas provided and clearly designated, this drive-edge treatment should not be needed except in cases where safety is an issue. One area that requires some edge treatment is along the downhill side of Uppill Road. Timber posts, cut with an angled top for drainage should be connected by two or three strands of heavy cable. Post spacing and cable size should be determined by traffic engineers. If other areas in the parks are thought to require drive edge treatment the reasons why should be explored and park user behaviors changed, through enforcement of designated parking or other interventions, before edge treatments are determined.

Stone retaining walls in Cherokee Park are an important character-defining element of the drives. Some of these have obvious problems today. They should be retained, stabilized and repaired as needed. If other steep areas of the drive require edge treatment these limestone block retaining walls should be used as the model. At Iroquois Park the stone retaining wall segments that remain are in some disrepair but historic views, such as the low one shown beside the steps in [14], have a rustic, irregular quality that should be replicated whenever retaining walls are required. Likewise, the walls at vistas should be more rustic in quality, with large stones used to form an irregular top course. For example, the wall at Krupps Point has been dismantled and if rebuilt should match historic views.

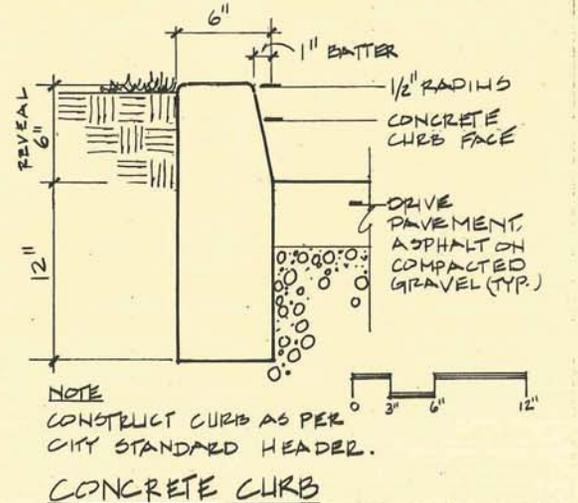
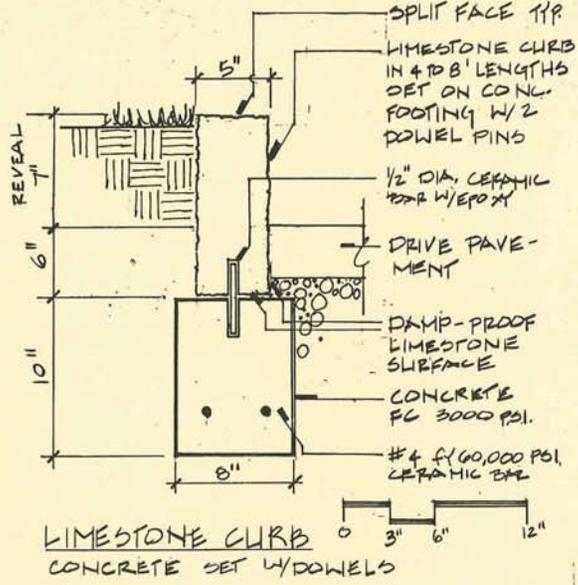
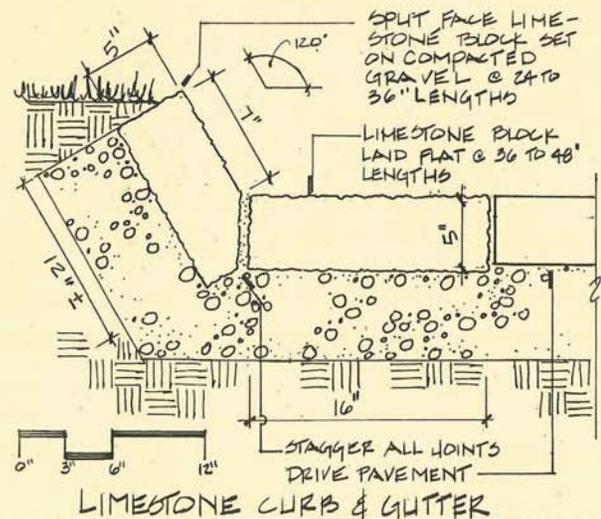
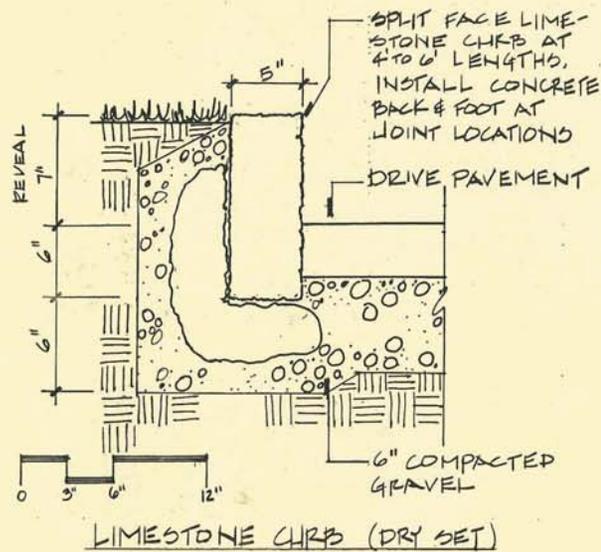
#### Existing Conditions

Most park-drive edges are uncurbed with minor exceptions such as the granite curbing around the island and adjacent drives at the entrance to Shawnee Park from Southwestern Parkway [17]. An integrated concrete curb and gutter detail was installed along Eastern Parkway in the 1940s. The cross section of this edge is quite curved and the drive surface is extremely crowned, causing some difficulty in access along driveways for adjacent landowners [18]. Some owners have filled the curved gutter blocking drainage and others bridged the gap with steel plates or paved with a drainage pipe below. A similar concrete gutter is seen along portions of Southwestern Parkway and also creates access problems which owners adapt to as shown in [19]. Vertical concrete curbs have been recently added along the main drive of Southern



13. (Top) Contemporary view of Algonquin Parkway showing surface parking that is degrading the parkway greenspace. (Landscapes, 1993)

14. (Bottom) Small retaining wall and sandstone stairs leading up hill from drive edge in Iroquois Park, c. early 20th century. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives)



15. Dry-set limestone curb and limestone curb and gutter details. (Landscapes, 1993)

16. Limestone curb on concrete set with dowels, and city standard concrete curb details (Landscapes, 1993)

Parkway. These curbs have an 18" cross section with a 6" reveal and a battered face. The construction process respected mature trees and the curbs were stopped on both sides of a tree where visible roots were evident and damage during construction was inevitable. These gaps could be filled in the future when the trees die and are replaced.

Four curb details are referenced in this section, the concrete section used along Southern Parkway, two vertical limestone curbs and an angled limestone block curb, [15] and [16].

In some areas, drive edges have barriers of metal poles set about 15 feet apart with wire running through, as shown in [20] along the Cherokee Golf Course frontage. This system of poles and wire is about 20 feet off the drive and the single wire is broken making the barrier ineffective. Another system used along Willow Park [21] is a row of 8-inch square cedar posts set in concrete on about 7 foot centers. At some locations along park drives, other wooden posts are used. At Iroquois Park, there may be remnants of the post and wire system shown in historic views. Areas along Uppill Road in Iroquois Park and curves in Cherokee Park have a metal flex guardrail at drive edges.

Limestone block retaining walls in Cherokee Park remain although some shifting of stones and invasive vegetation at joints is evident. Figure [22] shows a single block high area along a drive while [23] shows the extensive curving walls separating the drive edge from Beargrass Creek. One area along Uppill Road has been retained with a section of poured-in-place concrete wall. This wall [24] is very obtrusive within the forested setting of the drive. The walls around several vista points have been rebuilt with smaller stone in more geometric and regular patterns than are shown in historic views. In the process they have become less rustic and more controlled than intended.

### Historic Materials & Principles

The edges of park and parkway drives are often blended into the surrounding landscape but in some situations edge treatments are required to control degradation, stabilize the surrounding slopes, increase safety or limit access. There is a vocabulary of elements that can be used to address these issues. Curbs, retaining walls, guiderails, access-control gates and removable bollards are all included in this vocabulary.

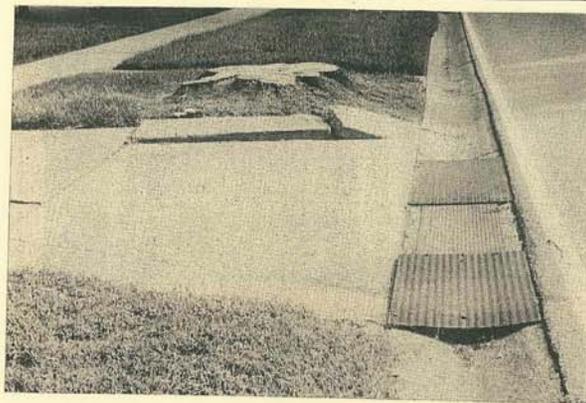
Historically, drive edges were sometimes developed with vertical limestone curb and gutter or angled limestone block curb and gutter. The vertical curb and gutter is shown in [25] with 4-foot curb lengths. The historic angled block curb and gutter is still extant along portions of Cherokee Parkway.



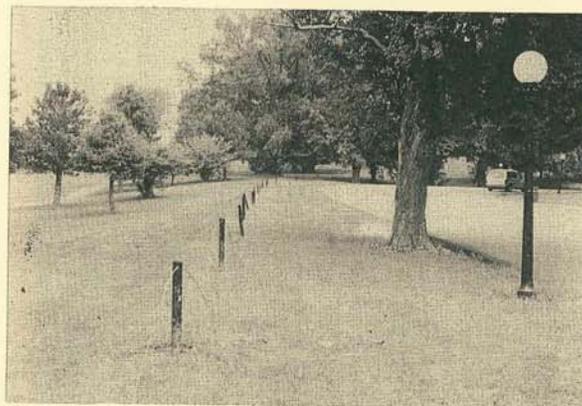
17. (Top) Granite curbing along drive edges and island at entrance to Shawnee Park from Southwestern Parkway. (Landscapes, 1993)



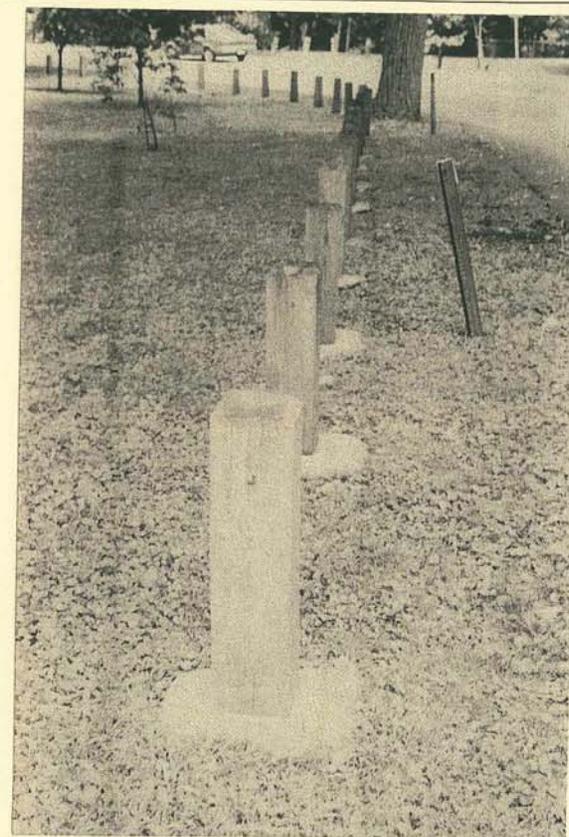
18. (Bottom) Integrated concrete curb and gutter along Eastern Parkway. (Landscapes, 1993)



19. (Top) Concrete gutter along Southwestern Parkway, note metal plates for driveway crossing and recently removed large tree with stump remaining. Tree stump shows about 90 annual rings. (Landscapes, 1993)



20. (Bottom) Broken post and wire barrier along Cherokee Golf Course. (Landscapes, 1993)



21. Closely spaced wooden bollards set in concrete at Willow Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

8. The Built Landscape



22. (Top) Limestone block retaining wall at drive edge in Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

23. (Bottom) Curving limestone block retaining wall along the drive paralleling Beargrass Creek, Cherokee Park. (Andropogon Associates, 1993)

24. (Top) Section of a poured concrete retaining wall along Uppill Road in Iroquois Park. Light color and concrete material are visually intrusive along this woodland drive. (Landscapes, 1993)

25. (Bottom) Example of vertical limestone curb and gutter in Cherokee Park, 1 November 1930. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, MSD Collection)

26. (Top) Historic view of drive in Iroquois Park showing edge treatment of wooden bollards strung with two strands of wire. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives)

27. (Bottom) Irregular stone wall at Krupps Point Overlook in Iroquois Park, c. 1929. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives)

As a principle the urban drive edges of the parkway main drives were made more durable with curbs. Limestone was the chosen material and throughout Louisville many old limestone curbs remain. Service drives were not curbed. Curbs were useful for durability and functioned to control drainage while they harmonized with the surrounds, not interfering with the visual quality of the drive edge, as do vertical posts.

Within the parks, drive edges were graded into the surrounding landscape with grass drainage swales and no curbs. On Uppill Road in Iroquois Park the downhill side of the drive was edged with wooden bollards and two strands of wire [26]. This is an early detail for drive edge safety that is visually appropriate in a park setting. Also at Iroquois the overlooks were edged with irregular, gold to rust colored sandstone walls. These walls were constructed of large pieces of stone often only two or three courses high, as shown in the view of Krupps Point overlook [27].

Stone retaining walls were constructed of large limestone blocks in Cherokee Park. These drive-edge barriers are sometimes one or two stones high and other times the one or two at the drive edge are the top courses of a tall retaining wall that is holding up the drive. At Iroquois Park, less regular stone was used to stabilize the slopes in a few locations, especially around stone steps.

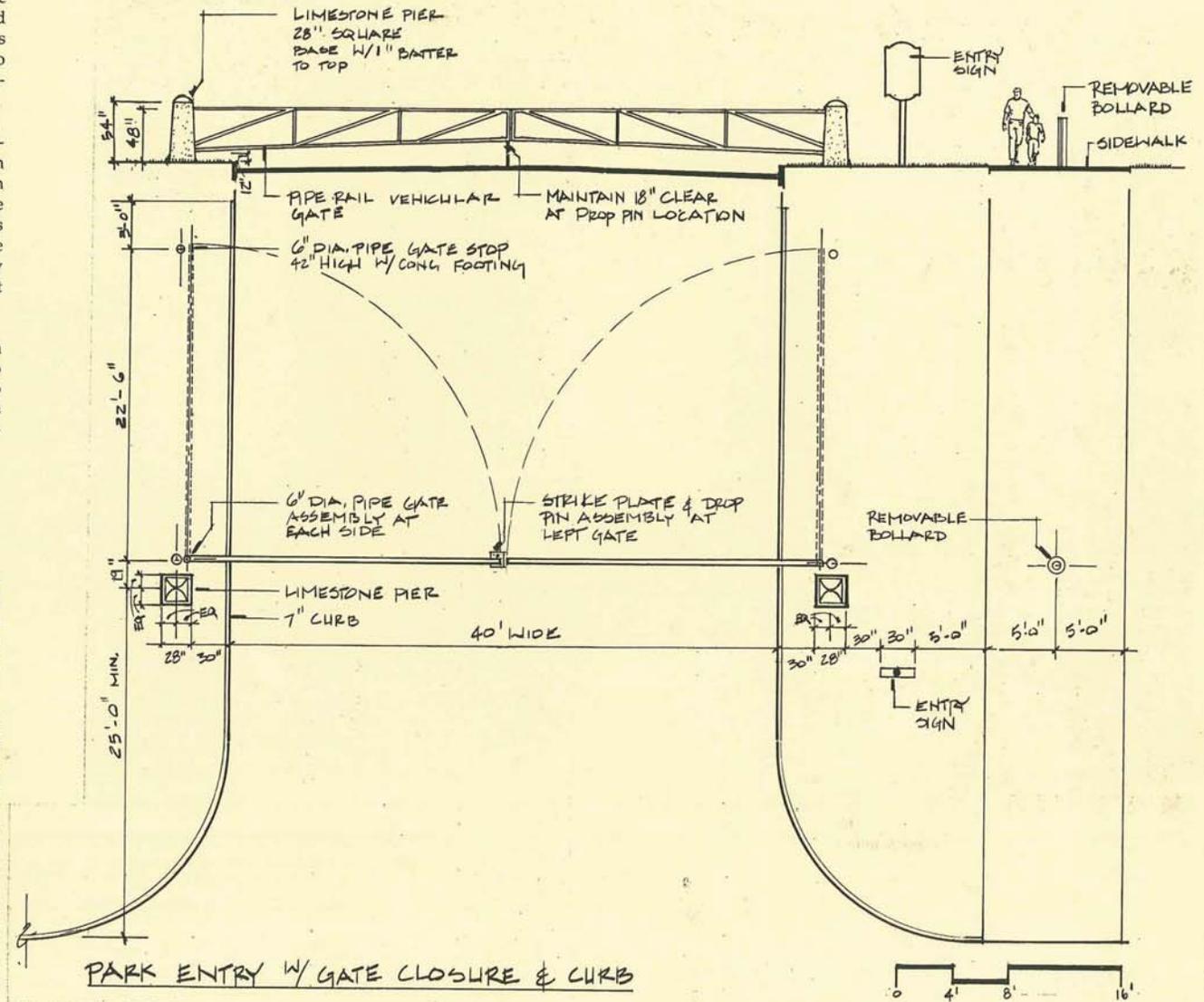
### Park Entrances and Access Control

#### Recommendations

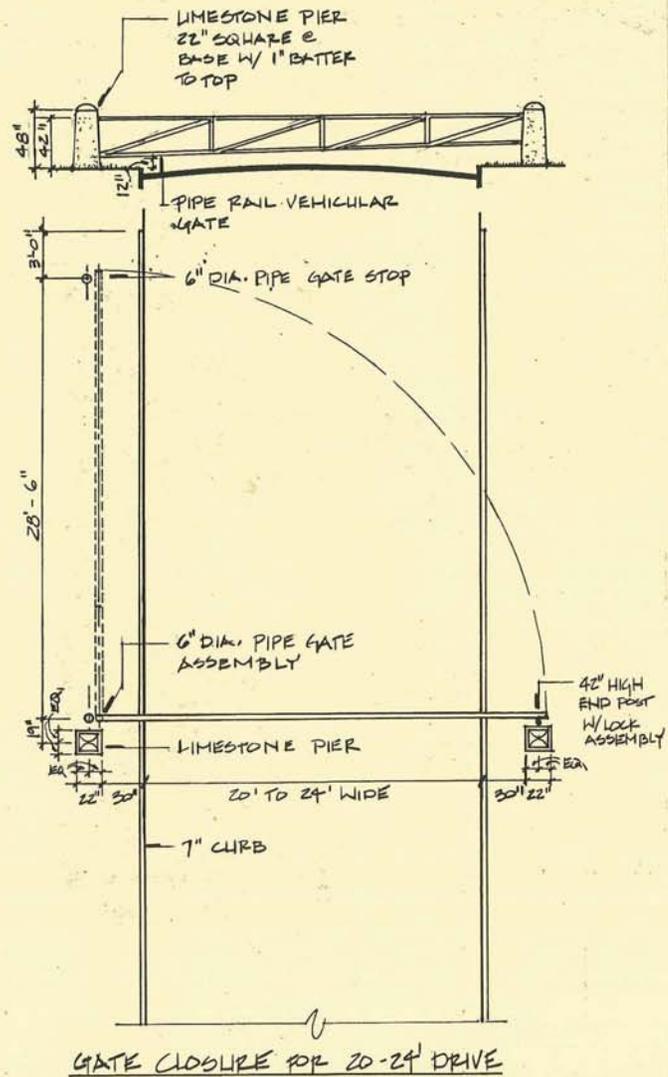
Misuse, abuse and vandalism in the parks has increased in recent years. Much of this behavior takes place during late night hours in vacant parks. In order to better protect the parks, closing of the parks to vehicle access, as completely as possible, is recommended. Gates would be used to close park drives. As a policy, parks could be closed at 10 p.m. and opened at 6 a.m. daily.

The recommended gate-closing design is at two scales to accommodate a narrow park drive [29] or a main park entry [28]. Both gates show a pair of square limestone piers with rounded dome caps. These piers are set back 25 feet from the park entry to allow one vehicle to pull in and open the gate. A detail of one pier for the larger gate is shown in [30]. This detail shows the plan and elevation of this 28-inch square pier with a 1-inch batter on all sides and a dome-shaped top. A concrete foundation would secure both the dowel pinned stone pier and the steel gate post.

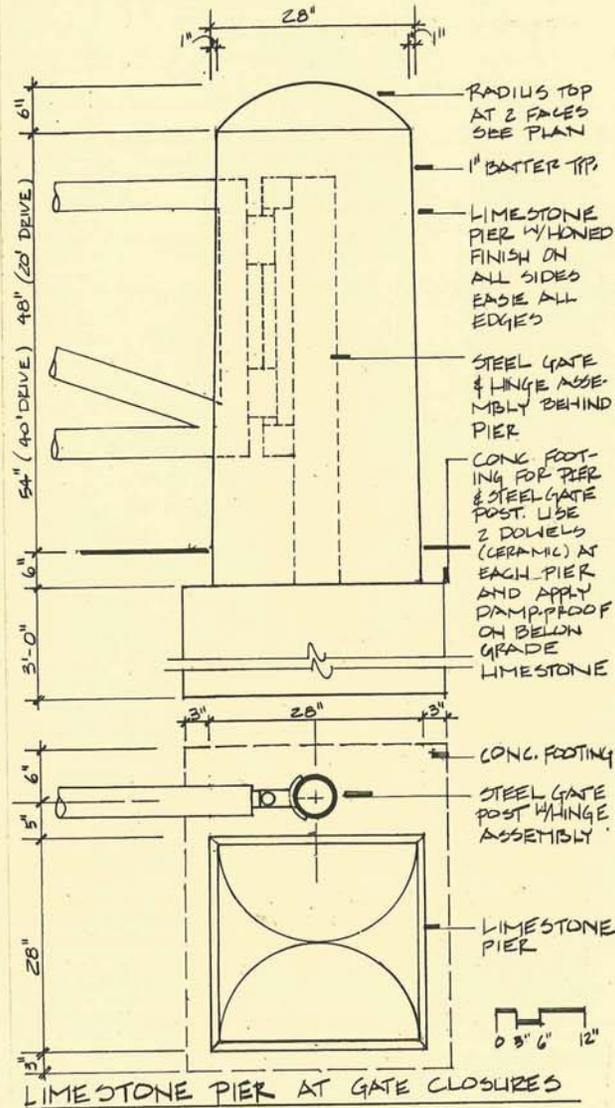
A sturdy, tubular metal gate is hung on poles behind the piers. When the gates are open, they extend behind the piers and are less obtrusive in the park landscape, at least from the view along the park drive. The standard park drive gate swings to one side, while the wider park entry gate swings to both sides and joins in the middle with a strike plate and a drop pin assembly. Limestone curbs are shown at both gate locations for a distance of about 50 feet at the entry and possibly less within the park at narrow drive closings.



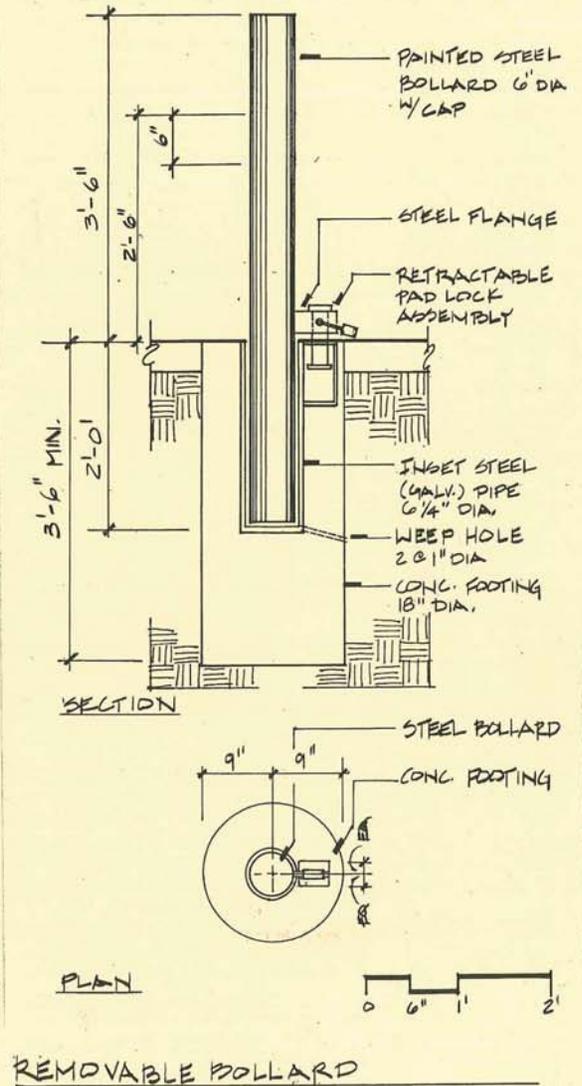
28. Park Entry with gate closure and curb. (Landscapes, 1993)



29. Gate closure for 20'-24' drives. (Landscapes, 1993)



30. Limestone pier at gate closure. (Landscapes, 1993)



31. Removable bollard. (Landscapes, 1993)

Where a 10-foot pedestrian path, with a drop curb for universal access, parallels the park entry a removable bollard [31] is installed in the center of the path. The bollard is made of a 6-inch diameter, capped steel tube that is 5 foot, 6 inches high. It is shown with a retractable padlock that would be positioned at the back of the bollard. This removable bollard allows for service or emergency vehicle access to park paths while blocking private vehicle access. It can be used wherever this type of access is required. The main park entry sign is also placed in this entry composition. The sign drawings appear later in this chapter.

### Existing Conditions

The entrances to the parks are generally ungated. One of the smaller ones at Iroquois Park is shown in [32] and includes two groups of wooden signs and a stop sign. Drive-closing gates and vehicle-control bollards are found in the parks and along the parkways in several locations. Figure [33] shows the gated entry to Uppill Road with two metal-tube swing gates hinged on metal posts. No Parking signs are hung off each side of the gate. At Shawnee Park, the former South Concourse and the river drive access are gated with fixed and moving gates and bollards [34]. At the north end of Shawnee Park a tubular metal bollard in the center of the pedestrian path seeks to block vehicle access to this park edge. This degraded, bleak park entry is shown in [35]. Along Southern Parkway, wooden bollards, installed in concrete foundations, are used at the ends of the jogging-bicycling path to control vehicle access while allowing easy passage for pedestrians. To meet access requirements, curbs at many parkway intersections have been dropped at sidewalks. These drop curbs are narrow enough to avoid vehicle access but wider paths, such as the Southern Parkway multi-use route, will require protection.

### Historic Materials & Principles

The Olmsted General Plan for Shawnee Park shows each of the three entries with gates and the Iroquois Park General Plan shows the words "Main Gate at the Southern Parkway entrance." No gate is shown on the Cherokee Park plan. While the park entrances for many Olmsted parks in other cities were articulated with built elements, Shawnee, Iroquois and Cherokee Parks' entrance ensembles were not developed with entry gates as planned. One historic view [25] shows a pedestrian entry flanked by two limestone piers.

## Stormwater Drainage

### Recommendations

Metro Parks should develop and maintain an active and ongoing design and maintenance program for the drainage infrastructure.

All design improvements in the system must be recorded, tracked and studied to determine the impact of improvements on the total system, both inside and outside the parks. Designers must coordinate with neighborhood groups and agencies such as the Metropolitan Sewer District.

Properly sized culverts and headworks must be positioned in the system to convey the design storm flow. The culverts must discharge into swales that are protected against erosion and, if necessary, have some provision for velocity dissipation. Detention ponds can be effectively used to slow stormwater runoff. Swales must be graded to effectively transport the flow outside the park and into the community drainage system. While these culverts, headworks and swales must function effectively, they must also fit within the parks harmoniously. Standard engineering treatment with ugly concrete walls and rip-rap swales are not an acceptable solution.

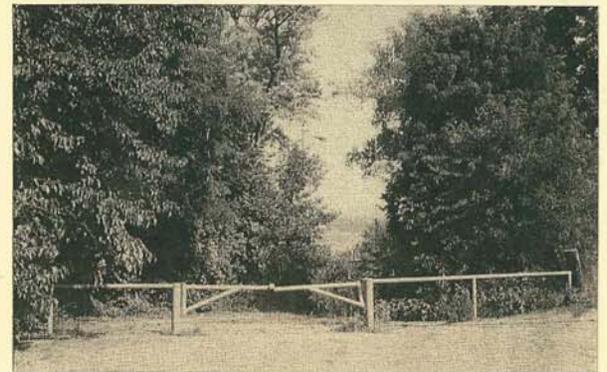
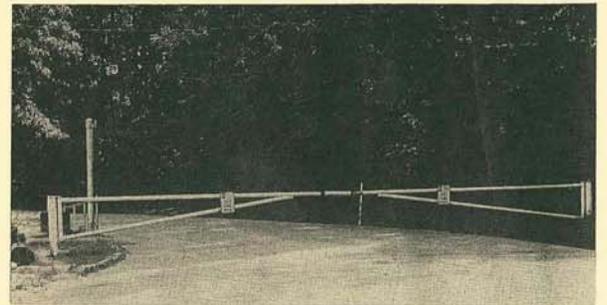
Metro Parks and MSD, where appropriate, must perform routine maintenance on the drainage system. Inlets and outlets must be regularly cleared of silt and debris. Structures and erosion areas must be repaired before flows occur outside their intended drainage paths.

Metro Parks must coordinate with MSD on improving both the quantity and quality of the flow in Beargrass Creek. Environmentally sound ways to protect banks and use appropriate vegetation as well as native stone should be developed, tested and broadly implemented.

### Existing Conditions

Today, the park drainage infrastructure is poorly maintained, and in many cases is inadequately sized and positioned to carry stormwater runoff. Unlike the early years, much of the parks' drainage now flows into highly developed areas that, in some cases, also have inadequate drainage infrastructure to transport the flow.

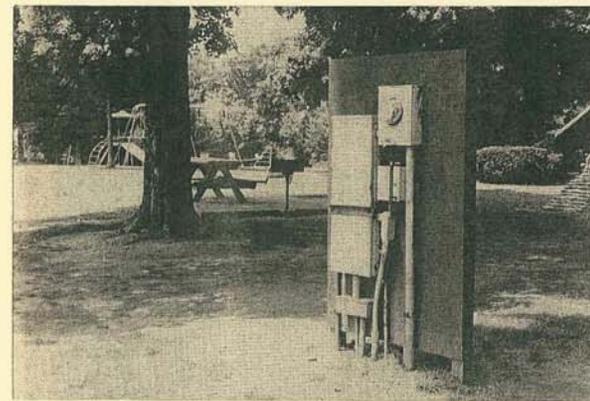
The poor design and maintenance of the park drainage infrastructure is reflected in: inadequate size of culverts; improperly placed culverts; inadequate headwall structures; inlets and outlets blocked by silt and debris; pipe cave-ins; major erosion in swales and at inlet/outlet structures; erosion of roadway shoulders and the subsequent degradation of pavement; and standing water in woodland areas not designed to transport flow.



32. (Top) Ungated entrance to Iroquois Park with two small groups of wooden identification and regulatory signs. (Landscapes, 1993)

33. (Middle) Entrance to Uppill Road in Iroquois Park with metal tubular swinging gate. (Landscapes, 1993)

34. (Bottom) Combination of fixed and movable gates at Shawnee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)



35. (Top) Fixed tubular metal bollard centered in pedestrian path at the north entrance to Shawnee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

36. (Bottom) Utility and control box near the "teepee shelter" in Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

In the case of Iroquois Park, the large storm flows coming off Burnt Knob flood into the amphitheater and surrounding private properties without effective containment. In the case of Beargrass Creek, development upstream has a negative impact on Cherokee Park. Increased stormwater flow from urban areas and the lack of cultivated vegetation along the banks has caused severe bank erosion, water pollution and increased flooding. The structural integrity of the historic bridges is now threatened by more frequent and severe flooding.

### *Historic Materials & Principles*

The Olmsted approach was to create fully functioning systems for stormwater. They generally favored effective grading for overland flow, dispersion and absorption. Cherokee Park's Beargrass Creek posed storm drainage concerns with concentrated flows even in the past. Olmsted-era bridge construction correspondence considered the ability of water to flow around and over bridges. Underground systems were used along drives and when necessary along paths. Generally these systems were not widely created in the parks and parkways during the initial construction and, where they were developed, they were undersized by today's standards. Storm and sanitary sewers were added along the parkways as the main drives were improved.

### *Utilities*

#### *Recommendations*

Over time, all electrical service should be placed underground in the parks and along the parkways. As projects requiring trenching or major changes proceed, segments of wiring should be placed below grade. This incremental approach should be monitored with priorities established for remaining segments, so that over a reasonable period the entire electrical system within the parks and along the parkways will be below grade.

A better solution for large electrical boards can also be developed. The need for these utility control boxes will be shifted to other locations as the recreation centers are developed within each park. At this time possibly moving them to an underground vault or placing them inside a new or existing building in a utility closet should be explored.

The provision of water supply within the park landscapes should be studied carefully. Additional water lines may be desirable if they can be placed without significant disruption of natural and historic resources. One conceptual approach to the provision of water would be to add hose hook-up points along the park perimeter and along internal drives or walks as these elements are reconstructed. Water lines could be placed in trenches, and with sufficient separation, electrical lines may be located in the same trench. These water lines would serve park users at restrooms and drinking fountains and maintenance operations throughout the park landscapes.

At a minimum, the large MSD pump station structures should be screened with plantings. If the technology has improved and the size of the station can be reduced or the outdoor yard eliminated, these options should be explored. The small lift station at the Middle (Music) Concourse is directly centered in the proposed revitalized heart of the park. The removal of this structure or its replacement with a below grade vault should be fully explored.

### *Existing Conditions*

Today overhead electric wires are found along the parkways and within the parks. A plethora of wiring crisscrosses the parkways, while in the parks a density of wiring and related power supply boards are particularly obtrusive in two areas. The wiring control boxes and meter near the "teepee" shelter in Cherokee Park are mounted on a board [36]. In Shawnee Park's Great Lawn, a large number of baseball field light poles are supplied with power and the related boxed control system is placed in the middle of an open space [37]. These above ground systems are obtrusive and possibly a safety issue within the park landscapes.

Water supply lines come into the park to service restrooms, maintenance complexes and drinking fountains. They also provide very limited water access for maintenance operations. The lack of water availability is a hindrance to the establishment care of new plantings.

Flooding is an issue in Shawnee Park and as a result of the major flood in 1937, flood berms and two pumping structures were installed. A large Metropolitan Sewer District Pump Station and associated fenced enclosure occurs in Shawnee Park near the loop road [38]. This imposing structure is used to pump storm flows out to the Ohio River and is linked to a smaller structure that functions as a gate control structure [39]. It is placed on the low portion of the flood berm in the center of the historic Middle Concourse. Both buildings are made of light tan brick and are obtrusive and discordant with the park environment.

### *Historic Materials & Principles*

Water lines, electrical supply and sanitary sewers were brought into the parks at an early date and were extended along the parkways as their surrounding neighborhoods were developed. Historic views show park lighting without visible wiring indicating that electrical supply lines were placed underground. Lighting along the Southern Parkway also shows no visible wires. Over time all other public utilities were placed within the parkway right-of-way, likely within the parkway tree root zone, when installed.

## Buildings, Outdoor Structures & Related Furnishings

### General Recommendations, Materials & Colors

Buildings and minor structures within the parks and minor structures, like bus shelters, along the parkways should blend effectively with their green environment. All the buildings developed for park uses should be as small as possible using one-story construction and modest footprints. Following the guidance written by the Olmsted firm, ideal materials are stone or wood with shingle cladding or roofing. Cedar is the ideal choice of wood for both rot resistance and effective weathering to a soft silver grey.

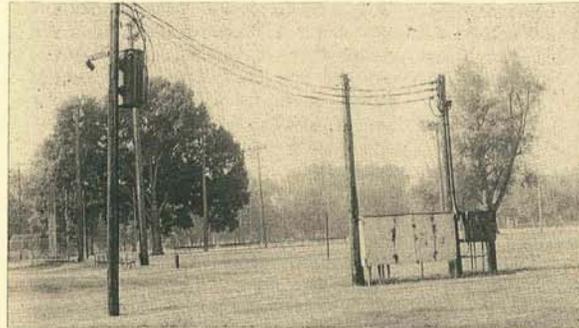
Durability, fire and vandalism resistance are considerations in choosing materials which should be incorporated. The use of stone in cases of larger structures, as seen in the recent Hogan's Fountain area restroom, may be advisable [40]. This restroom, and other park buildings, fail to integrate effectively with the park environment. The combined shelter and restrooms at the Big Rock area demonstrates a preferred approach [41]. Siting of buildings in wide open areas draws attention to them, whereas placing them with a few large trees nearby and planting an open grove around them can create better scale relationships so that these park buildings do not seem large and isolated.

Ideally the use of stone and wood will allow for natural weathering of materials rather than painting with artificial colors. If paint or stain is required, the use of a grey, brown, earth tone palette that will blend into the park environment is advised. Existing structures may never have been painted in this palette, and the use of original colors has merit even if these choices do not follow the Olmsted intent. In picnic shelters with large roofs a concern for interior darkness may result in the painting of the underside of the roof in the traditional light sky blue used in the late 19th century on porch roof interiors. This interior painting should not be visible from the surrounding landscape.

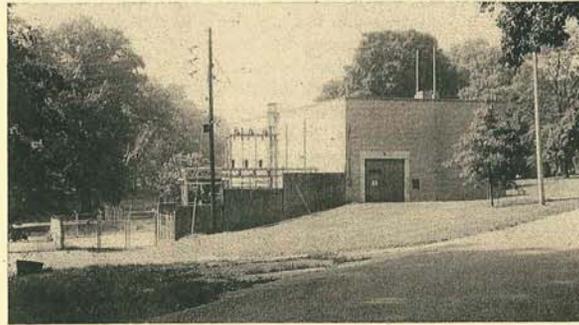
Existing buildings and shelters with some architectural details could be painted to subtly highlight these details by using a monochromatic color group of earth tones or grey tones. In order to blend effectively without calling too much attention to the differences, these colors should be of the medium color tones with only slightly different values, not light and dark but rather mid-value and slightly darker. This approach seeks to harmonize the building within the park landscape, respecting the architectural qualities while blending into the park environment.

### Historic Principles, Materials & Colors

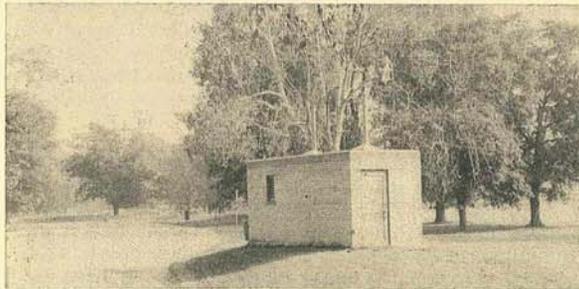
Structures within the parks were intended to be subordinate to the park landscapes. Restrooms, picnic pavilions, bandshells, maintenance centers and the like were in the parks to provide visitor services and



37. (Top) Highly visible control box and overhead utilities located in an open area in Shawnee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)



38. (Middle) Metropolitan Sewer District Pump Station within a fenced enclosure in Shawnee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)



39. (Bottom) Pump lift station centered on Historic Middle Concourse in Shawnee Park, adds a non-park element and disrupts the intended spatial composition. (Landscapes, 1993)



40. (Top) Recent addition of a limestone restroom near Hogan's Fountain in Cherokee Park; note open surrounding area making building obtrusive. (Landscapes, 1993)

41. (Bottom) Picnic shelter and restroom near Big Rock along Beargrass Creek, Cherokee Park, c. 1920/30. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)



support the care of the parks. In general, Olmsted wanted buildings to be modest in scale and well suited to the intended uses. They were supposed to blend and harmonize with the landscape. The architectural styles used could be varied but formal and elaborate treatment in the informal landscape were not desired. An historic view of an Iroquois Park picnic shelter portrays the character of this type of structure and the way in which it fitted into the landscape [42]. In addressing the construction of a simple carriage shed, a letter from Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot in 1894 states: "We are anxious that all timber that shows should be obviously uncommonly large and strong, even though the costs will be greater than simple requirements of strength would involve. In other words, the shed itself being a very simple structure will depend for its effect largely on the robustness of the structural proportions and upon the simple picturesqueness of a shingled exterior." This description matches, to a great degree, the "simplicity and robustness" of the picnic shelter pictured. A further correspondence from Olmsted Brothers in 1904 addresses the presence of large, public buildings, such as art and science museums, within parks. The commentary relates to the nature of structures that are suited for parks as well as their scale: "Such huge buildings as characterize art and scientific museums that are recognized to be successful and worthy of the community supporting them are utterly out of scale with the park landscape and wholly inappropriate with the true purposes of a park. A park, aside for its principal and essential characteristic of providing beautiful landscape, is concerned with outdoor recreation, exercise and enjoyment—not with indoor pleasures and occupations and scholastic instruction."

In terms of building color, the only direct correspondence regarding Louisville's parks and parkways addresses the topic of stone for the Gaulbert Shelter, requesting a rough local limestone instead of stucco finish over brick. They specifically requested that the building not be painted "a bright pale buff but would prefer to have it a gray similar to the color of the Big Rock itself; or . . . a darker duller buffish brown."—Olmsted Brothers, 1908. In speaking about a temporary bridge, the Olmsted firm recommended painting the railing at the Cherokee Park entrance "a light brownstone color, or a warm grey, like the bark of most trees."

Guidance from other parks is also relevant. Olmsted Sr. addressed park building colors as an intent that these harmonize with the park surround using a drab color palette of greys and earth tones. In commenting on the trim paint colors for a shingle structure designed by Shepley Rutan and Coolidge, for Highland Park, Rochester NY, 1894, the Olmsted firm wanted to use a dark grey that would harmonize with the shingles or a reddish brown that would add an earth tone to the building and provide a subtle contrast. Shepley Rutan & Coolidge wanted to use a dark olive green with which the Olmsted firm did not agree. Olmsted structures were most often seen as natural materials like grey stone or grey shingle, intended to weather naturally and thereby blend into the surrounding environment. These general statements about scale, suitability to the purpose and harmony in materials and colors apply to park buildings that exist or may be developed.

## Restrooms

### Recommendations

Restrooms should be sited and sized to blend into the park landscape and function effectively for normal levels of use. Peak use events will surpass average capacity and temporary outhouse structures should be provided when events warrant.

Traditional restrooms are plagued with repeated vandalism problems. In part vandalism occurs because several people can get into a restroom together, wreak havoc on the fixtures and paint graffiti on the surfaces. In several recent projects, Monroe County Parks, Rochester, New York, has developed bathrooms organized as individual sink and toilet units with an exterior door for each unit. Vandalism has markedly decreased with this arrangement. This organization has been developed as six-unit structures, two of which are handicapped accessible, with three doors on each side of the building. If traditional plumbing is used, a utility corridor can be reserved down the center of the building for maintenance and repair access.

Monroe County Parks has also developed this type of restroom as a compost toilet unit. A door wall elevation of a compost toilet building developed in 1992 by MRB Group for Monroe County Parks is shown in figure [42a] and the plan view for the same building is shown in Chapter 9. Three tanks are built for the six toilets. The county has tried two manufacturers, the first had more moving parts and was therefore more prone to problems, while the second is less complex and appears to be effective. There is a learning curve related to the proper management of compost toilet systems, since they must be monitored to work effectively. One problem is heating the building in winter for year-round use because the air circulation system draws the heat out continually. They are now trying radiant-heat panels that turn on when the lights are switched on, rather than having constant heat loss. The benefit of a compost toilet system is, of course, the removal of the need to construct water supply and septic or sewage disposal systems. In addition to the cost of these systems, the construction process could significantly disrupt the park environment. The application of compost toilets to the Louisville parks should be investigated and possibly tested.

At the new sports complex at River Glen a combined restroom, small concession, announcer's room will be developed. This one-and-a-half or two-story building should follow the general recommendations for materials and colors, staying as low and compact as possible while providing the needed functions.

### Existing Conditions

Restrooms of various vintages, materials and capacities are located within the parks. Each of them follows the pattern of men's and women's sides with two to four stalls inside a larger room with a sink or sinks

42. Historic view in Iroquois Park of picnic shelter in woodlands, c. 1923. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)

and polished metal mirror. The small stone restroom at the corner of Willow Park is a good example of appropriate materials [43]. Built of the golden toned sandstone in a variety of shades, the structure blends effectively into the landscape. While the stone walls are good, the current asphalt shingle roof color is not an effective color and should be darker, and the dark colored fascia boards and doors contrast too much with the structure and roof. A more monochromatic approach is preferred and on this structure the colors would be chosen to match values in the stone. The buff brick restroom at Shawnee Park is sited on the western edge of the main loop drive in an obtrusive location [44]. The restroom structure on Barringer Hill in Cherokee Park is a rebuilt portion of the earlier picnic shelter, overlook and restroom. This small brick structure appears incomplete without its former large rooflines and associated uses [45]. Interior vandalism and graffiti are evident, as in many restrooms.

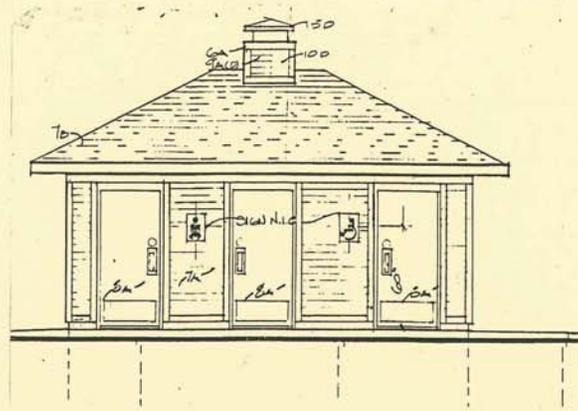
## Picnic Shelters

### Recommendations

In general, existing shelters should be retained and maintained. When repainted, the grey and earth tone colors recommended by the Olmsted firm should be considered. Over time as these shelters require replacement, the timber and shingled roof design should be used, in the appropriate sizes, with siting reconsidered for optimum integration into the park landscape. The "teepee" shelter is particularly obtrusive and oversized. When it deteriorates it should be replaced with two smaller picnic shelters and clusters of open picnic tables in this high-use area.

Picnic area users come in various sizes with families or friends numbering under ten to church or business groups of more than one hundred. All groups should be accommodated with picnicking in shelters or in the open. The 50% annual loss of unanchored tables must be stopped. These tables are recommended for use only when reserved by a group. An accompanying set-up and take-down fee should be charged.

New shelters, designed with large timber posts and shingled, hip roofs, are to be sited in picnic groves with existing and newly planted trees or at woodland edges with appropriate nearby plantings. In each park, shelters should be located near the active recreation complex and in passive areas, affording two kinds of picnicking experience. Three proposed shelter sizes are shown on the drawing entitled "Picnic Shelters (3 Sizes, Small, Mid-Size & Large)" [46]; the eight-table seats about sixty-four people, the four-table seats thirty-two people and the two-table seats sixteen people. Four large timber or peeled-log supports are indicated for each shelter. The size of each shelter is tailored to the number of tables and each configuration provides wheelchair access through and to table ends for wheelchair seating. These shelters have tables and benches installed in the concrete slab. The design, shown in the drawing "Picnic Table" [47], is durable and will be easy to repair with standard 2" x 6" x 8' lumber.



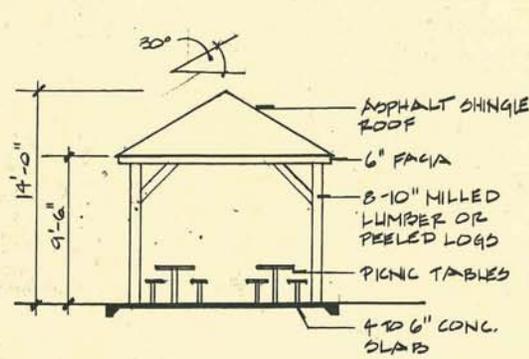
42a. (Top) Front elevation of recently constructed compost restroom showing three doors opening to individual bathrooms; plans by MRB Group, Rochester NY, 27 July 1992. (Monroe County Parks, Rochester NY)

43. (Bottom) Golden sandstone restroom in Willow Park with light roof and dark doors and fascia boards, which could be painted a more appropriate color. (Landscapes, 1993)

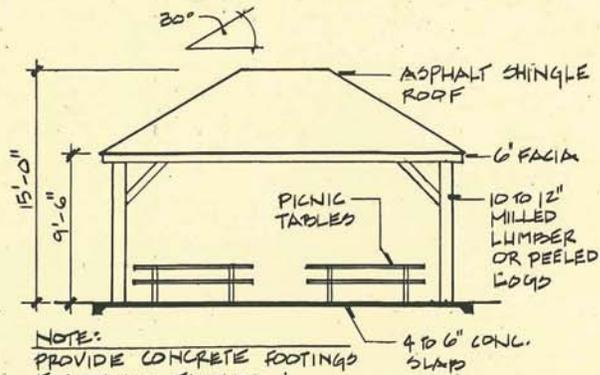


44. (Top) Buff brick restroom in Shawnee Park sited at edge of main loop drive in obtrusive location. (Landscapes, 1993)

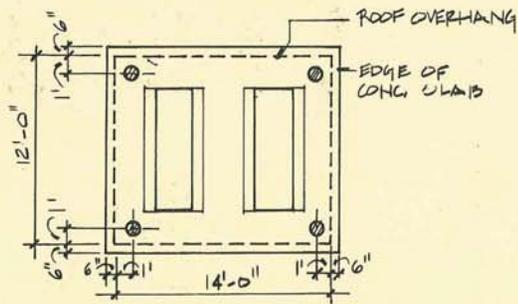
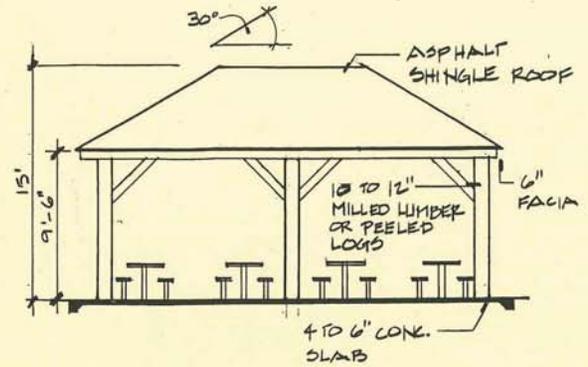
45. (Bottom) Remaining brick restroom on Barringer Hill, Cherokee Park; balance of shelter, with view over rolling landscape, has been removed; note former fireplace. (Landscapes, 1993)



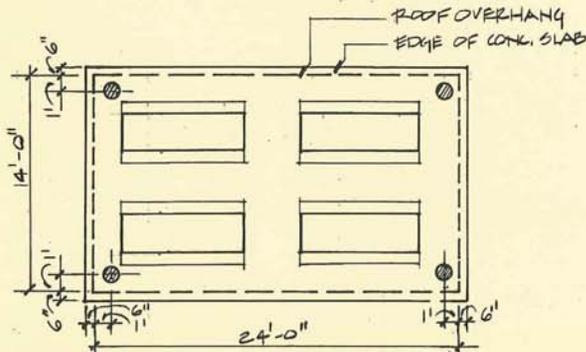
ELEVATIONS



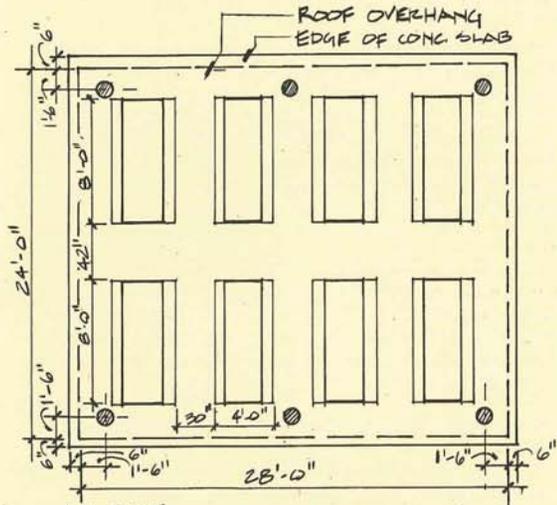
NOTE:  
PROVIDE CONCRETE FOOTINGS  
FOR PICNIC TABLES &  
BENCHES AS REQUIRED.



SMALL  
2 TABLE (16 PERSONS)  
OVERALL SIZE 12 X 14'

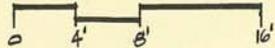


MID SIZE  
4 TABLE (32 PERSONS)  
OVERALL SIZE 14 X 24'



LARGE  
8 TABLE (64 PERSONS)  
OVERALL SIZE 24 X 28'

PLANS



PICNIC SHELTERS (3 SIZES, SMALL, MID SIZE & LARGE)

## Existing Conditions

Picnic shelters of various sizes and materials are found in each park. The largest and therefore most out of character is the "Teepee" shelter near Hogan's Fountain in Cherokee Park. This six-sided structure dominates the area with its unique form and very large roof rather than blending into the park surrounds. For its size it holds a relatively small number of tables, fitting between 12 to 24 depending on layout. Figure [48] shows this structure with clipped-yew shrubs around it and a power pole with transformer in front of it. Note also the urban and formal character of the straight concrete sidewalk providing access.

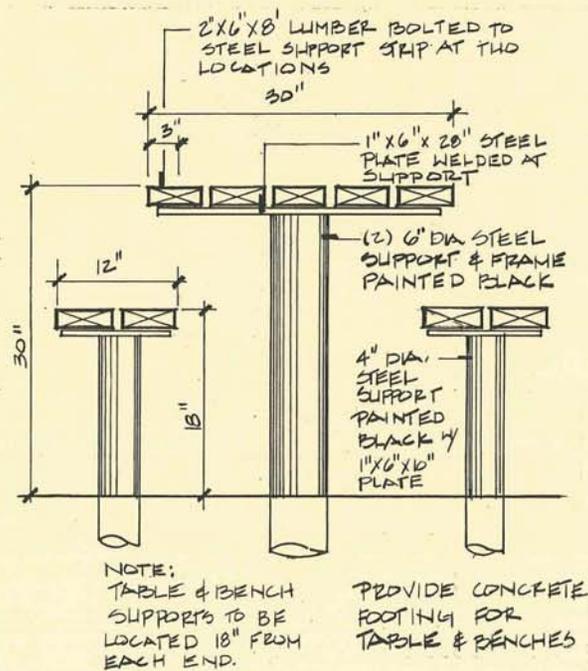
A large picnic shelter with a below-grade bathroom is located at the north side of the Great Lawn in Shawnee Park [49]. This raised, open pavilion has a stucco finish painted light beige and a red ceramic tile roof. The floor level, seven risers above grade, allows a pair of subterranean restrooms below. These have been sealed off. This pavilion is also a dominant structure in the park landscape due to the two-story height, materials and colors. It is served by a mid-sized parking lot that should be organized for greater efficiency and attractiveness with a delineation of parking stalls, incorporation of planted tree islands and improved circulation.

Also at Shawnee Park two concrete, triangular picnic shelters with flat roofs are located in the Paddy's Run valley near the park maintenance center. These structures are near a play area and are used occasionally by school and day care groups.

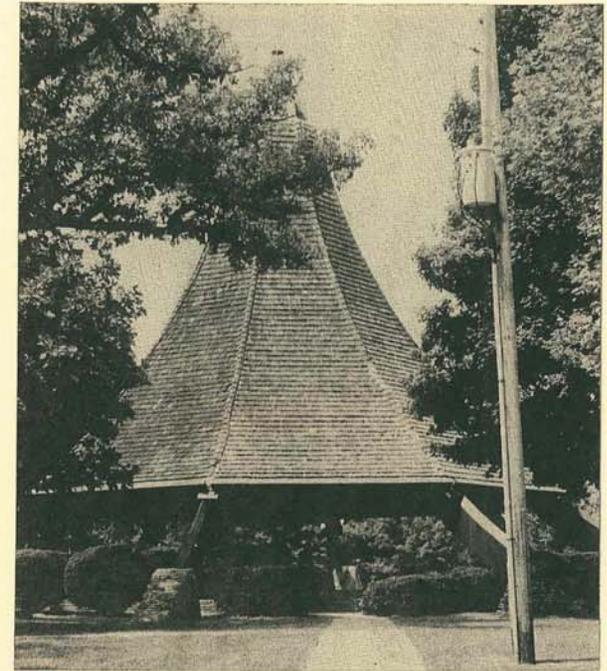
Jacob's Lodge on the Burnt Knob of Iroquois Park is also a combined restroom and open picnic pavilion [50]. Built of stone and stucco in a Tudor style, it would blend more effectively into the park if the stucco and trim colors were closer to the values and tones of the stone. Also on Burnt Knob, two flat-roofed metal structures serve as picnic shelters, one in the open meadow, another in the nearby woodland. These structures are incompatible with the park landscape, and the one in Summit Field is especially obtrusive.

The wooden and shingle Sunny Hill Shelter, sited in an open area of sloping ground, has plumbing and electric supply with bathrooms at the lower level. It can be reserved and is heavily used during the summer. This dual-use shelter and restroom is higher and more obtrusive than the simple picnic structures.

In Iroquois Park, there are also five open wooden shelters of varying sizes, with shingled hip roofs. Figure [51] shows the South Lookout shelter and related stone steps in dappled shade at the edge of the open woodland. These shelters are all in serviceable condition. The one nearest the main entry drive is seldom used and has moss on the roof. These simple, rustic shelters blend effectively in the park environment. Made of the materials called for by the Olmsted firm in their correspondence on the carriage shed, they are the model for additional park picnic shelters.

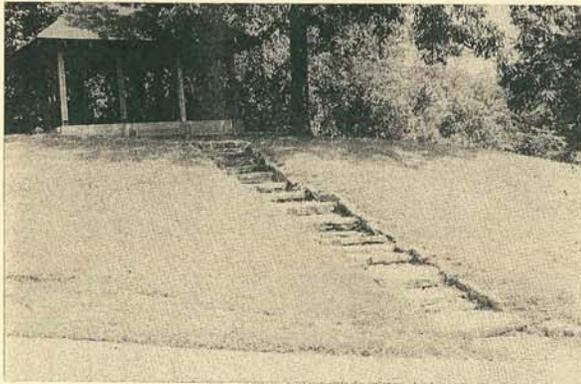


47. Picnic table and benches. (Landscapes, 1993)



48. (Top) Large "teepee" roofed picnic shelter in Cherokee Park, which is too large and out of character for the area. (Landscapes, 1993)

49. (Bottom) Two-story painted combination picnic shelter and restroom in Shawnee Park, which dominates the park landscape because of its beige stucco walls and bright red roof. (Landscapes, 1993)



50. (Top) Jacob's Lodge, an open-sided wooden picnic shelter and restroom on the Burnt Knob of Iroquois park. (Landscapes, 1993)

51. (Bottom) Picnic shelter with simple timber-frame and hip roof, with sandstone stairs leading up to it in Iroquois park. (Landscapes, 1993)

## Wayside Shelter

### Recommendations

A design for a modest wayside shelter is shown in the two elevations and a plan with a path arrangement on the drawing entitled "Wayside Shelter w/ Bench & Sign" [52]. This shelter is designed with standard lumber including a 4' by 8' exterior plywood roof, 6" by 6" posts and 2" by 4" and 6" lumber. It has an integrated flat bench, 30 inches in width. A directional or interpretive sign can be located on the support post. In each of the parks, there are places where the near landscape and the views to the surrounding park would offer a pleasant prospect. This small shelter would be located in such areas at widenings in the multi-use path. If the surrounding topography required, the edge of the area could be protected with a simple wooden guardrail. The shelter would be positioned to allow disabled persons access to the sign and the view.

Along the parkway, small shelters are also needed. This design would provide a simple solution but it may not have the durability and weather protection needed for the purpose of waiting for a bus, as opposed to enjoying the view in a park. One of these shelters could be tested on a parkway near a park, the treatment of the shelter and users' responses to it gathered and a determination made. A larger or more weather resistant one could also be designed especially for parkway use. A newly developed park features and furnishings crew, with carpentry and masonry skills, would construct, install and maintain these small shelters, as well as other wood and stone elements.

### Existing Conditions

There are no small shelters with benches in the parks today with the exception of a standard metal and plexiglass bus shelter in the Iroquois Park parking lot. This type of small shelter offers a minor destination and place to rest and enjoy the surrounding landscape. The same metal and plexiglass bus shelter is found along the parkways and they include advertising posters on the surfaces.

## Iroquois Amphitheater

The amphitheater in Iroquois Park has long been a favorite place for entertainment events. While not a part of the initial park planning and early development, it was constructed during the Depression recovery era in a WPA style. Figure [53] shows a large audience viewing a nighttime theater event in the early days of the amphitheater.

### Recommendations

The first priority for this feature, as well as for much of Iroquois Park, is the upgrading of the storm drainage system to better handle runoff. An overall assessment of the amphitheater structure and its future programming was beyond the scope of this Master Plan. The amphitheater

is seen as a positive use within the park. The theater has some historic value as a WPA-era building. A covered stage and orchestra pit is a high priority for improving theater function. A feasibility and cost study should be undertaken to assess this concept and, if viable, it should be implemented in a manner that fits into the park effectively. The exterior of the theater could be more cohesive and subtle, to fit more effectively into the park environment. Historic views of the theater should be studied for guidance in creating this more harmonious fit. The entrance, which faces New Cut Road and the parking lot, can be reorganized for better visibility and a welcoming, accessible character. However, large signs and flashy display would be out of character with the park environment. Major improvements to the parking lot are proposed in this Master Plan and these changes would have a positive effect on the amphitheater.

### Existing Conditions

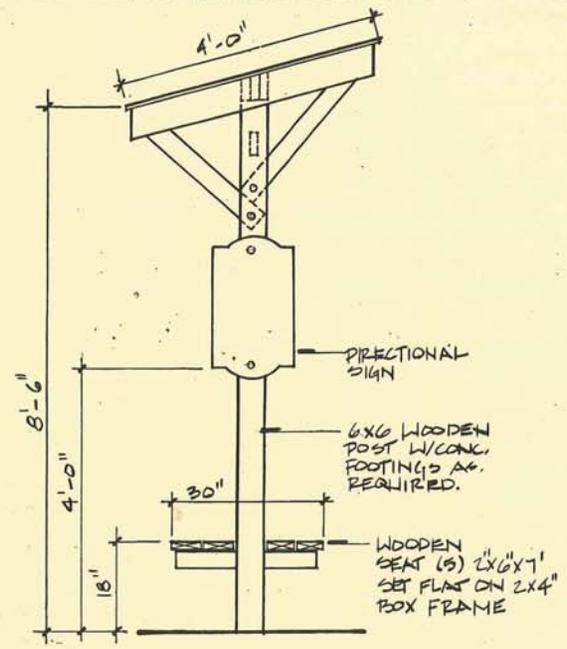
The Iroquois Amphitheater Association manages this summer theater. 48 performance dates from late May to late September in 1993 drew from 500 to more than 2,000 patrons at a time. The amphitheater is situated at the base of Burnt Knob on the east side of the park. Storm drainage from Burnt Knob runs into the orchestra pit and under the stage, causing structural deterioration. The exposure of nearly all the elements of this feature to weathering accelerates deterioration. The Association's assessment of current conditions is that replacement of the stage, ticket office and entrances will be required in the near future. Many changes, both subtle and dramatic, have altered the appearance of the structure from its late 1930s beginnings. Parking for amphitheater events is provided in the adjacent parking lots which are in various states of repair. The facility is also used for commuter parking for the Park-and-Tarc system.

## Other Structures

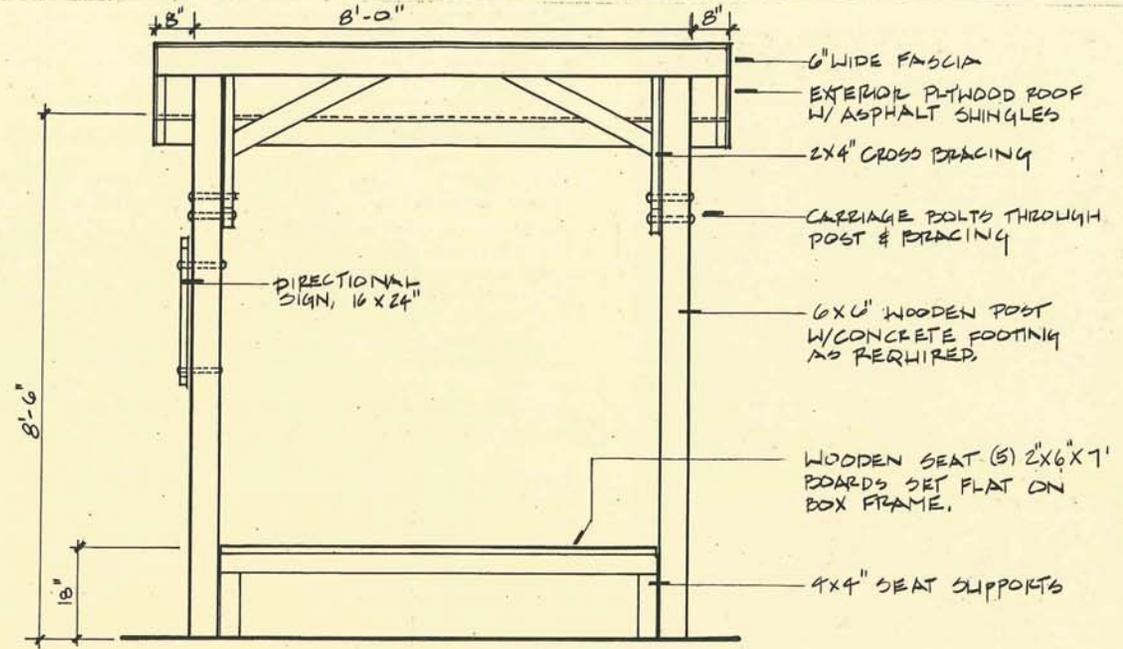
### Recommendations

In general, structures in parks that have lost their purpose and have no historic value should be removed. The old concession building in Shawnee Park is such an extraneous structure. Buildings with historic value should be rehabilitated in accordance with their original construction materials and finishes. The Shawnee Park Ball House is one that has been reroofed and painted over, removing much of its original character. It is also unheated and receives only minimal use during the Dirt Bowl basketball season. Buildings in parks need a full-use program and an in-residence caretaker or supervisor during peak use times. Open buildings without supervision are often subject to vandalism. Park buildings should be secured, to the extent possible, from willful degradation.

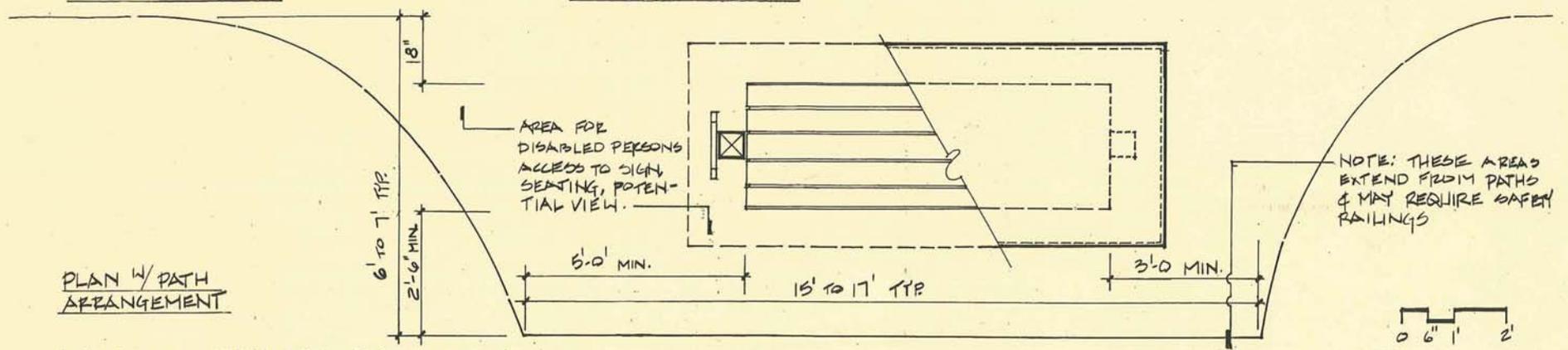
Any additions to park buildings and outdoor structures should be carefully considered for long term need as well as suitability, harmony



SIDE ELEVATION

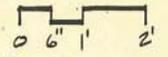


FRONT ELEVATION

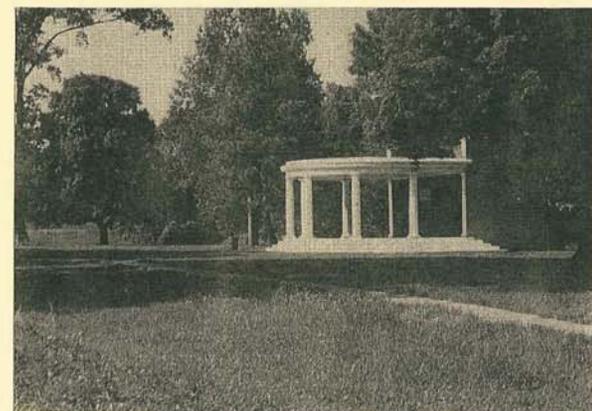


PLAN W/ PATH ARRANGEMENT

WAYSIDE SHELTER W/ BENCH & SIGN



52. Wayside shelter. (Landscapes, 1993)



53. (Top) Historic view of interior of Iroquois Amphitheater, c. early to mid-20th century. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, R.G. Potter Collection)

54. (Bottom) Bandshell in Shawnee Park used for small-scale events during the summer season; requires drainage and circulation improvements. (Landscapes, 1993)

and proper siting. Compelling reasons are required to develop additional structures for less than year-round uses, especially when so many infrastructure elements and features of the parks require extensive attention to recapture their function and aesthetic qualities.

### Existing Conditions

There are a number of additional structures in the parks that have purposes other than the categories of buildings addressed above. These include the Ball House, Bandshell, Gazebo and small concession buildings in Shawnee Park; the Horse Stables rental complex and the Golf Clubhouse in Iroquois Park; and the Golf Clubhouse and related buildings in Cherokee Park. The decorative gazebo in Willow Park is another small structure within the system. The conditions of these buildings vary, from abandoned to fully serviceable and all were inventoried by PDR Engineers in the early phases of the planning process. Golf course operations and structures were not addressed in this Master Plan, although the general principles of harmony and function apply to these and all additional buildings within the parks.

Figure [54] shows the Bandshell in Shawnee Park. Renovated in the 1980s, this performance stage is used for several small-scale events each summer. Drainage and pedestrian circulation in the area is a problem.

Figure [55] shows an historic view of the Athletic Field House (Ball House) in Shawnee Park. The tile roof and brick construction with attractive detailing is evident in this view. The structure and roof materials have a mid-value color scheme that blends reasonably well with the park surrounds. Note also the young grove of trees around the building in this 1918 photograph. Figure [56], a current view of Ball House, reveals a light, painted building with a light colored asphalt shingle roof and wood handicapped ramp entry. Fewer trees are located around the building than in the earlier view.

Gazebos in outdoor spaces are a trend in recent years. Two have been added to the parks at Willow Park and Shawnee, near the Lily Pond. Figure [57] shows the Gazebo at Willow Park. Raised on a brick foundation, a decorative iron railing frames the floor while corner posts with brackets support the steeply pitched roof. The foundation is planted with hosta clumps. The style and detailing of this small outdoor structure is attractive but not in keeping with the Olmsted guidance for park buildings. In addition, no building was intended for this small greenspace along Cherokee Parkway.

## Related Furnishings

### Recommendations

A certain amount of well placed furnishings belong in the park landscapes and along the parkways. These elements should be chosen for ease of use, comfort, simplicity, durability and ease of repair. They should be thoughtfully sited with uses in mind. Bench placements need to allow access for wheelchair users to sit beside others. Within parks, benches should be located along paths at minor widenings in the pavement that are attractive places to sit and enjoy the park landscape or to watch park activities. Along the parkways they should be placed conveniently at intersections and bus stops where they can be easily used.

A unique approach to a park bench was undertaken by the Washington Park Conservancy, Albany, New York. They wanted the bench for their historic park to have some of the character of the historic ones but also wanted a new design. Their Conservancy commissioned a noted local sculptor to design their bench, using a cast metal frame and wood slats [58]. While wood slats can be vandalized, they are more comfortable and easier to replace than metal ones. The metal frames were fabricated by a local metal casting shop under contract. Parks staff installed the frames and attached the wood slats. The Albany bench has become a city favorite and is being used in other public spaces. Louisville may want to approach the design of their own park bench in the same way, developing a pleasing design that can be repaired and maintained.

As in the wayside shelter and picnic shelters, white or red cedar is a good wood choice for bench slats. It resists warping and rot and can be left to weather naturally. Preservative-impregnated pine is not a desirable choice since it tends to warp, check and splinter. Stabilized gravel or asphalt pavements, to match adjacent paths, should be placed under these benches with an extra 3 feet at one side for wheelchair access. These benches can also be used at appropriate locations along parkways.

Drinking fountains should be located within the parks in each activity area. Installation on the exterior wall of restrooms is one of the best solutions for plumbing efficiency. There should be a paved area around the fountain. Drinking fountains should not be placed in an open lawn area as is the present practice. Figure [59] shows a Murdoch handicapped-accessible fountain which can be installed on a post, as shown, or on a building wall. Drinking fountains along the parkways are not necessary.

A significant amount of park staff time is expended on trash pick-up and disposal. Recent nationwide interest and consumer commitment to recycling has initiated a different approach to trash in at least one municipal park system. Monroe County Parks in Rochester, New York, has been trying a carry-in, carry-out trash policy during the 1993 season



ATHLETIC FIELD HOUSE, SHAWNEE PARK  
 Containing parking, dressing rooms and shower bath for base ball players. 1918. (Private Collection, Charles Birnbaum)

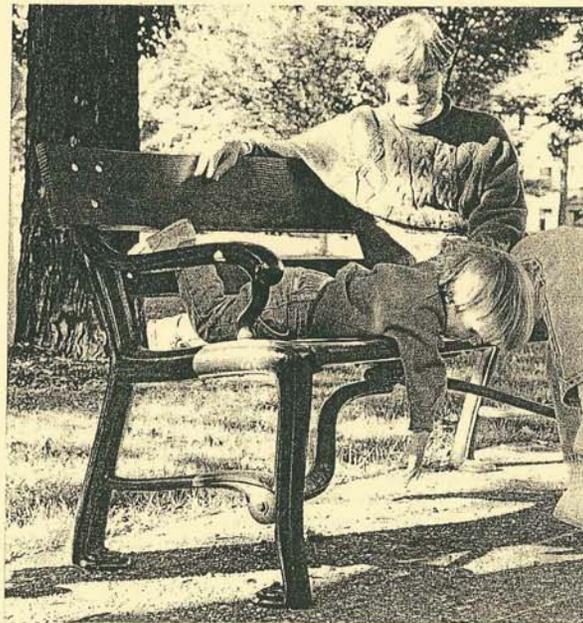


55. (Top) Athletic field house (Ball House) in Shawnee Park, from Yearbook of the Board of Park Commissioners of Louisville, Kentucky, 1918. (Private Collection, Charles Birnbaum)

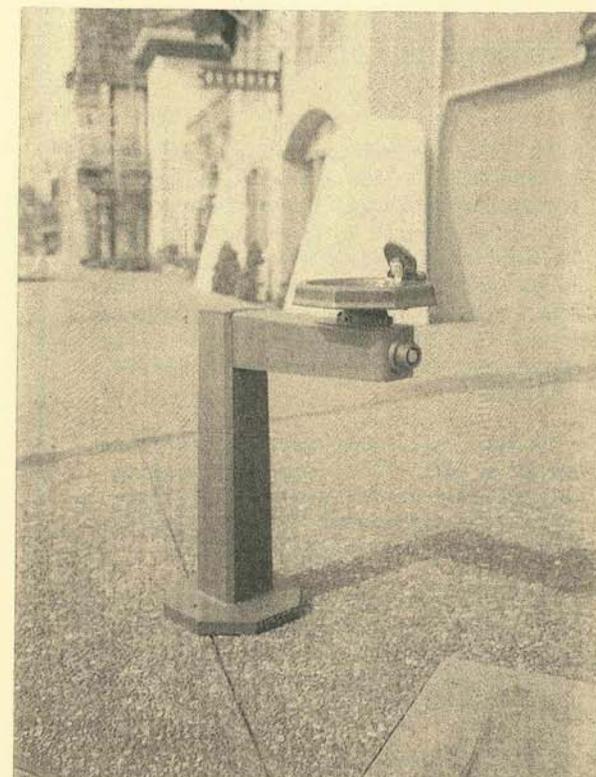
56. (Bottom) Ball House in Shawnee Park, with light painted walls and asphalt-shingle roof that does not blend into the surrounds as did the historic detailing of brick walls and tile roof. (Landscapes, 1993)



57. (Top) Decorative gazebo in Willow Park with iron railing and steep, four-sided roof, a recent addition to this formerly simple greenspace. (Landscapes, 1993)



58. (Bottom) The Albany bench. (Washington Park Conservancy, Albany NY)



59. Murdoch handicapped accessibility water fountain set on metal L-shaped post along a walkway. (Landscapes, 1993)

### Reasons for Carry-In, Carry-Out

- The County of Monroe is deeply involved and committed to recycling. The main component of that involvement is the separation of garbage. The Parks Department is not set up for separating, nor is it feasible for them to do so. The Home Owner's Blue Box is the key to our overall success and the policy was predicated on that fact. Basically, it is your garbage, and you already pay for garbage removal at your home. Why duplicate this cost in higher taxes and why should non-park using residents pay for your garbage?
- The costs of refuse hauling have risen dramatically in the past few years, while the budgets for all operating departments have remained static or decreased. Carry-In, Carry-Out is one of the creative measures the Parks Department is taking to meet budgetary guidelines.
- Garbage in open containers is a prime attraction to raccoons and other animals. It was recommended by the Health Department to reduce the volume of garbage in the parks to help stem the rabies epidemic which is expected to hit Monroe County in mid-summer.
- It was felt the parks would be more aesthetically pleasing without the numerous barrels scatter throughout, and more environmentally sound without all the papers caught in the hedges and the plastic six-pack rings ending up in our wetlands.

for their 16 parks. This policy is used for all areas except concessions and campgrounds. Figure [60] is a handout developed for park users that is distributed to everyone making a reservation to use park picnic shelters and to those organizing park events. It explains the reasons for the policy which include recycling, duplication of costs, related animal problems and environmental quality issues. The program has been relatively effective this summer. Staff time on garbage duty has been reduced from 130 to 73 person-hours weekly. They are finding, in general, that the people who litter continue to do so and those who would normally use the trash cans are carrying their garbage back home. They are noting some resistance to the policy from large gatherings where a bond is put up and a reservation fee is paid. One approach to this is to use a portion of the bond to pay for necessary cleanup after events and return the balance. They expect to continue and refine the system over time. As an environmentally sound and labor-saving approach, a carry-in and carry-out system should be tried in the Louisville parks.

#### *Existing Conditions*

Few benches beyond the permanent memorials are found in the parks today. One recent installation around the Shawnee Park Lily Pond uses a modern metal construction with a round armrest and a series of narrow wooden slats on a contour frame. These benches are installed in concrete and are immobile. Standard wood picnic tables function as the principal place to sit and are located within the parks only in the summer months. The record of damage and loss of these picnic tables has been noted elsewhere.

A few drinking fountains are located in the parks in some high activity areas. The durable Murdock fountain [61] is set in a five-foot-square concrete pad. Note the compacted, bare earth around the fountain area extending for quite a distance.

50-gallon drum trash receptacles are generally placed in picnic areas and activity zones although in Shawnee Park they are installed near paths and drives on the main park drive. These cans are painted red-brown and are placed on two poles, raising them above grade so that they can be easily emptied [62]. Several types of trash receptacles are located along the parkways at commercial intersections and bus stops. Wire-mesh baskets are the least obtrusive when empty, while the dark plastic Operation Brightside ones are bulky and noticeable.

#### *Historic Principles & Materials*

Furnishings were added to the park and parkway landscapes for the comfort and convenience of users. The Olmsted Brothers correspondence in 1908 indicates that both fixed and moveable benches should be available in the parks. They go on to assert that "It occurs in almost every park that there are various points-of-view which it is desirable that the attention of visitors should be brought to bear upon. . ." which

would be the location for a fixed bench or row of benches to be placed. They also note that carving and whittling of slats has always been a problem and state that ". . . it is better on the whole to replace these from time to time than to attempt to remedy the difficulty by the use of steel strips." Simple, light weight benches are shown in historic views, like the winter scene in Central Park [63] that includes five snow covered benches in the foreground. These benches have a simple metal frame with two wood back slats and three or four seat slats. Note that it is not visually heavy and allows views through the construction.

No historic trash receptacles have been found in old photographs although they may have been placed in parks. Perhaps people were responsible for their own trash and there was less disposable packaging.

Drinking fountains were also found in the parks based on correspondence from the Olmsted Brothers dated 1908. They remarked that the drinking fountain locations were not suitable and explained that they should never be placed in the middle of a lawn because they would . . . be conspicuous and out of harmony with the lawn, and besides short-cut paths are liable to develop in connection with them and the surface of the lawn is often destroyed . . ." as is seen in the current photograph of a drinking fountain in figure [61].

In general, the principles of harmony and suitability applied to these furnishings and they were not simply placed throughout the landscape but sited where they were best used and in relatively small numbers.

### *Recreation Facilities*

#### *Recommendations*

General recommendations about the grouping of all active recreation facilities in a single complex in each park have been addressed earlier in this Master Plan. These recommendations deal with some of the more detailed aspects of these facilities.

Playground areas should be associated with picnic groves and active recreation facilities where they will be most used. They should not be placed in isolated locations in the parks. While each playground can be configured differently, the hardware and components of the playground equipment should be standardized so that maintainability is improved with interchangeable parts and in-house familiarity with the equipment. In general, with regular use and repair of minor failures, a playground complex will last about ten years before major rehabilitation or replacement is required. A city-wide schedule for playground rehabilitation or replacement should be developed on a ten-year cycle.

Tennis court siting should be sensitively handled within the recreation complexes. Courts should have their own space without conflict with other nearby sports facilities. Over time, when the existing courts fail, they should be relocated to the areas indicated in the Master Plan.

60. Carry-in, Carry-out policy statement from the Monroe County Parks, Rochester NY, 1992.

Construct tennis court paving with the proper depth and composition of base and top courses for the greatest durability. Resolve drainage around the courts effectively. Less fencing is better in the park environment and fencing on all four sides of a court is excessive and costly. Most stray balls bounce to the court ends. Use fences on two ends only, with the other two sides of the court open. Reduce the fence height to eight feet so that it is not as obtrusive in the landscape. For observers or waiting players, locate a few benches or small, three-tiered bleachers nearby, aligned with the nets and on a paved surface. Observers also appreciate some shade while watching the game, so shade trees should be properly integrated.

Basketball courts should be sited where players and spectators will not be in conflict with other park users, but should be integrated into active recreation clusters. At Shawnee Park, the courts need to address intensity of use during Dirt Bowl season. The upgraded Shawnee basketball complex should include one court with modest, durable spectator bleachers and/or utilize the topography for observers to sit and watch. All park courts should be properly constructed with a prepared subgrade and adequate depth of paving for level play and durability.

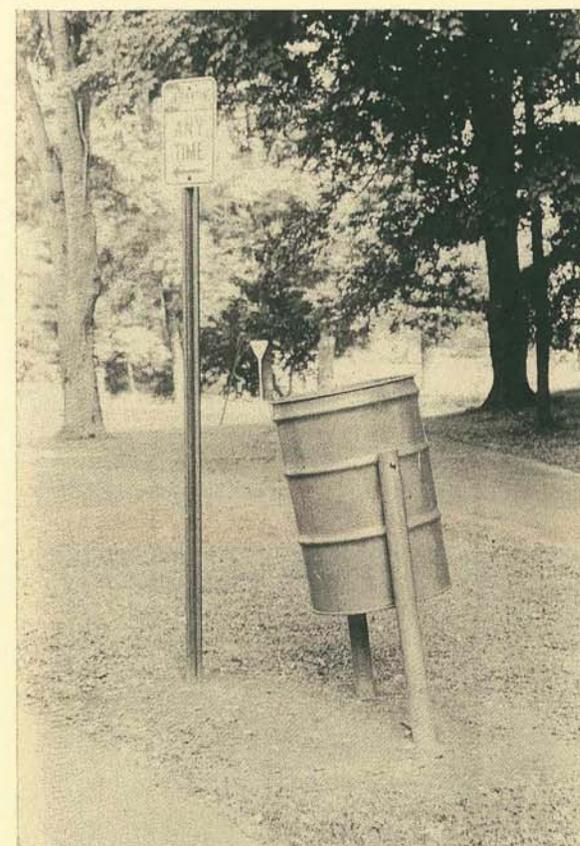
The existing horseshoe pitches and archery fields can remain and continue to be used, but if use ends, they should be removed. Volleyball is best played on lawn and should be moved around to allow the greensward to recover rather than be played in the same location constantly which will result in a compact dirt area. Pick-up play with players bringing their own net is recommended. Standing games that are played regularly could move to a directly adjacent area after six to eight games, allowing turf to recover. Greensward conditions in play areas should be monitored.

In general, baseball fields should be developed with skinned baselines and grass infields and outfields so that they blend to the maximum possible extent with the park environment. Backstops should be a minimum acceptable size for the types of play anticipated. Of the cluster of four fields planned for the Shawnee Park complex, the two farthest to the north should be lighted for night-time use, equipped with bleachers for spectators, a scoreboard, modest concession and restrooms, fenced team areas and baseline fences. The other two fields should be more modestly and inexpensively appointed for practice and competition play at a lower level.

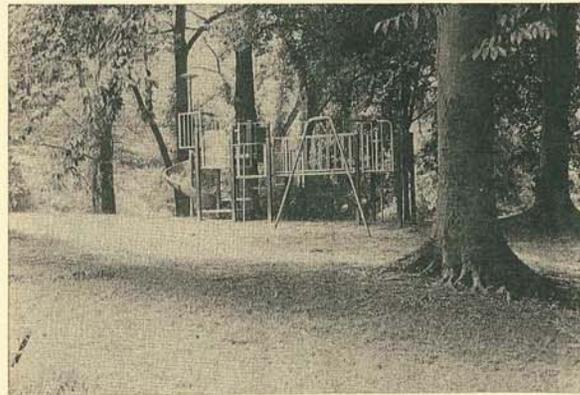
Multi-use fields for pick-up field games of football, soccer, baseball, or frisbee, etc. are provided in the open areas of greensward within the parks. Because of the existing topography, the largest and most adaptable of these are located in the Great Lawn and Hornung Field areas of Shawnee Park. The Burnt Knob meadows present another opportunity and several areas in Cherokee Park, where a more open landscape is intended, could be used for these types of informal play. Players will bring their own equipment and markers for goal areas or bases when using these spaces.



61. Murdock water fountain set onto five-foot-square concrete pad in the middle of an open lawn area. Notice the compacted bare earth surrounding the fountain. (Landscapes, 1993)



62. Typical painted metal trash barrel set between two metal posts shown along drive in Shawnee Park. These trash cans can be easily emptied and are usually located in picnic areas and activity zones. (Landscapes, 1993)



63. (Top) Historic view of park benches in Central Park, c. 1926. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)

64. (Bottom) Historic view of children playing in sand in Shawnee Park from Yearbook of the Board of Park Commissioners of Louisville, Kentucky, 1918. (Private Collection, Charles Birnbaum)

65. (Top) Play area in Willow Park surrounded by visually obtrusive chain-link fence. (Landscapes, 1993)

66. (Bottom) Play equipment in open woods near Chauffeur's Rest in Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

### Existing Conditions of Facility-Supported Recreation

Active recreation takes two forms, those pursuits that require a facility, such as basketball, tennis and baseball, and those that do not, such as catch, jogging, walking, in-line skating and bicycling. A non-facility-supported recreational pursuit, playing in the sand along the Ohio River in Shawnee Park, is shown in figure [64]. Non-facility recreational pursuits have been addressed previously in the recommendations for multi-use circulation system options and in the development of open areas of greensward that can accommodate various kinds of active recreation.

Recreation facilities existing in the parks today include: playground areas, basketball and tennis courts, baseball and multi-use playing fields. Smaller-scale facilities include a health trail, frisbee or disc golf and an archery area at Iroquois Park and archery and horseshoe areas at Cherokee Park.

The playground area in Willow Park [65] is enclosed by a chain-link fence. The large timber swings and other individual pieces afford limited play opportunity and may not be appropriately sited in this small park if they require this obtrusive enclosure for safety. Whenever possible, play equipment should be placed at least 100 feet from moving traffic. Play areas have evolved from swings and teeter boards to multi-dimensional complexes for climbing, sliding, swinging, etc. Each of the parks has play areas that include complexes and single units. There are two in Shawnee Park, two in Iroquois Park and four in Cherokee Park. Figure [66] shows the compact play area near Chauffeur's Rest that is a good size for park use, although it is in a low-use area and sited in deep shade. This equipment is green, beige and light yellow, making it blend effectively into the park landscape while still having some interesting colors for the children. Many of the other units are bright oranges, blues and reds that are obvious from a considerable distance. Each of these play areas is in serviceable condition. None of them have recommended soft surfaces under the equipment to limit injury if children fall.

Basketball and tennis courts are also located in each of the parks—five of each in Shawnee Park, two basketball and eight tennis courts in Iroquois Park, and three basketball and two tennis courts in Cherokee Park. Volleyball is played near Chauffeur's Rest in Cherokee Park but no permanent facility is provided. Competitive basketball is played at Shawnee Park at the "Dirt Bowl" courts. Casual ball is played at other courts, some of which are full and others are half size. Figure [67] shows some younger players on one of the courts at Shawnee Park.

One spray pool, at the Hogan's Fountain area in Cherokee Park, draws a crowd of users on hot summer days. Figure [68] shows this oval concrete pool with two tall spray towers.

Small archery ranges are located in Cherokee and Iroquois parks. They have two or three cages with hay bales and targets for informal use by archers bringing their own equipment. Two somewhat overgrown

horseshoe pits are located near the spray pool and picnic area in Cherokee Park and they are sporadically used.

Baseball fields are located in each of the parks with both dirt and grass surfaces. In Shawnee Park, there are four dirt fields and three grass fields on the Great Lawn, accompanied by a large number of light poles, and there are additional diamonds at the edges of Hornung Field. Figure [69] shows the Duffy Baseball Field in Shawnee Park with its associated backstop, drinking fountain, benches and lights. Iroquois Park has no baseball fields. Cherokee Park contains one baseball diamond in the Hogan's Fountain area where a large enough piece of relatively level ground is available. It is surrounded by light poles.

The only football and soccer field in the three parks is Hornung Field at Shawnee Park where the large, open area is used for practice games. A rugby field in Cherokee Park is used frequently with teams providing portable goals.

### Historic Materials & Principles

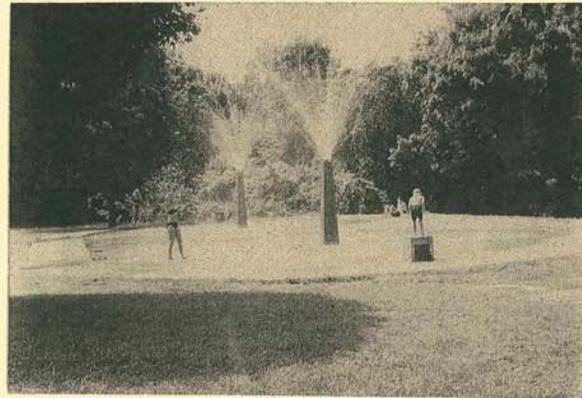
The Olmsted firm commented on the inclusion in the park landscapes of active recreation facilities of various kinds. In regard to playground equipment for Shawnee Park, they wrote the following in May and June, 1894: "We had expected to have a certain amount of apparatus for the amusement of children in the picnic grove . . . We had in mind principally scups, swings and teeter boards." And "The merry-go-round, a picture of which you sent, does not seem to us suitable for use in the park." They also remarked that gaudy equipment was not suitable. In other Olmsted parks they often developed playgrounds with several types of gymnastics bars, usually in the heavy metal tubing style so often used in school yards, as well as swings and such. In principle, playground equipment should be sited appropriately; in this case they recommended an area near the picnic grove which would have drawn families; suitable equipment should be used and it should be well integrated into the park landscape.

Tennis and basketball courts also require careful siting. In correspondence regarding tennis courts in Shawnee Park, John C. Olmsted remarks on the use of turf plots for tennis indicating that the Superintendent "see to it that they are not abused." They also suggest that the courts should be placed to the west of the picnic grove so that some shade is available. Note that these were grass courts and when not in use did not disrupt the expanse of greensward. Today's courts with paved surfaces and four sides of fencing are much more visually intrusive. Figure [70] shows two paved tennis court groups with two courts each in Tyler Park with fences on two sides and angled end sections. Vines are growing up the fences.

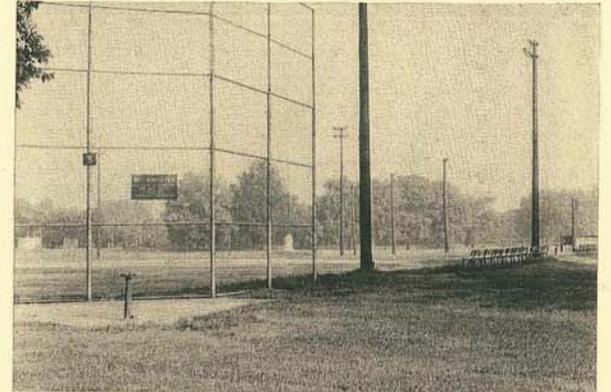
Large playing fields presented other issues. In a letter dated June 1912, Olmsted Brothers remarked at length on the use of the playing fields and the style of baseball fields for Shawnee Park's Hornung Field area. "It was our intention that this stretch of field . . . be kept open and free



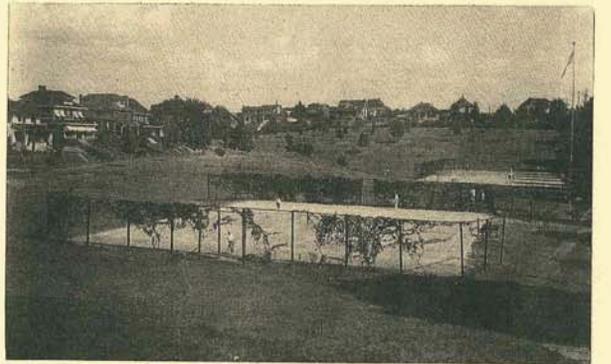
67. (Top) Small basketball court in Shawnee Park used for casual play. (Landscapes, 1993)



68. (Bottom) Oval spray pool at the Hogan's Fountain area in Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)



69. (Top) Duffy Baseball Field in Shawnee Park with associated backstop, drinking fountain, benches and lights. (Landscapes, 1993)



70. (Bottom) Vine-covered fences on only two sides of the tennis courts in Tyler Park, c. 1921. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)



from obstruction that would in any way interrupt or mar the beautiful, broad stretches of meadow view and the restful spirit that should be available to people visiting such a park. There would be no objection in permitting field games that could be played in the open field, such as tennis and baseball, but there is an objection to marring the beauty of such a stretch of meadow by the introduction of broad stretches of bare earth for the sake of playing baseball. On the green in Franklin Park, Boston, there are over thirty different games of baseball going on at one time . . . but with all these games in play the beauty of the great stretch of meadow is not marred, as it is kept in grass. . . . In the professional ball grounds in Boston the entire fields are kept in grass with the exception of strips, about twelve feet wide, between the bases, which are kept in loam. . . . We merely cite these instances to show that ball games all over the country are played usually on grass rather than on dirt or gravel surfaces. We therefore feel that it is not only unnecessary but decidedly undesirable to have dirt surfaces for baseball when played in parks, especially in such parks as Shawnee Park where they destroy the fine stretches of meadow view, the equals of which are hard to find."

## Monuments

### *Principles, Integration, Field Review & Report*

Throughout Frederick Law Olmsted's lengthy career he often dealt with the subject of monuments, sculpture and memorial elements to be placed in public parks and along parkways. In general, he disdained the process of adding memorials to parks as a detraction from the park setting and, in some cases, as a funereal addition that would be better placed in a cemetery landscape. In responding to an inquiry from Louisville, he wrote a statement about sculpture in the parks that reveals the difficulty of the problem.

" . . . there are few matters of art as difficult to be dealt with wisely or which are as often dealt with in a way afterwards regretted, as that of placing sculptural works in suitable positions when they are required to disengage from stately buildings. There are two purposes to be had in view in the cases and they are often conflicting. They are, first, that of placing the sculptural work where it will be seen to the best advantage for the work itself; second, that of placing it where it will be seen to the best advantage as a subordinate element of a comprehensive scenic composition. . . . Judging solely by the experience which has been had within our knowledge through the action of those placed in charge of public grounds, we are of the opinion that nothing at all commemorative of a man who has been lately living should be accepted as a gift with the condition that it stand on a public ground, and that no work or sculptural art should be given a place on a public ground the value of which, as a work of art, has not been formally attested. . . ."—F.L. Olmsted Sr., Sept. 24, 1894.

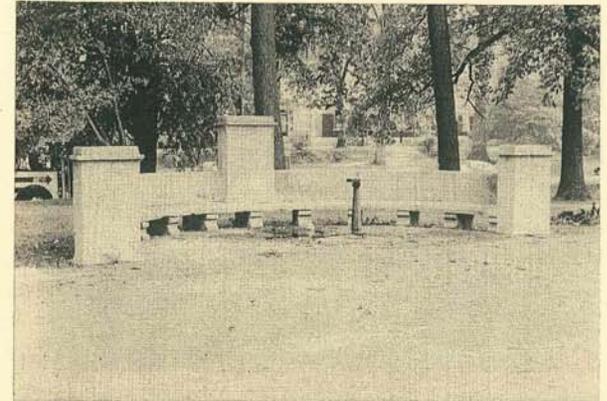
Given this background, in most cities certain works of art or memorials have indeed been accepted and placed in public parks and along parkways as civic monuments. A significant group of these is found in the Louisville system. In general, the principle of harmony and suitability to the setting applies to monuments and memorials in their placement within parks. Some of Louisville's gifts have been well fitted into their settings, while others are obtrusive. Many have suffered damage over time from the forces of nature and from willful destruction.

As the future of these monuments is considered, a general note on settings is appropriate. The historic condition and intent of the surroundings for these monuments should be respected. Simplicity and suitability are the key concepts in considering settings.

Formal monuments such as the Daniel Boone Statue and the General Castlemans Equestrian Statue should have simple, dignified settings. For example at Boone, the bollards should be removed and replaced with the historic limestone-block curb, plantings should be removed and replaced with a simple, slightly domed, lawn panel and for ease of maintenance earth and grass should be removed for a distance of 6 to 12 inches around the monument base and replaced with a 3" deep band of gravel so that lawn-mower damage at the base can be avoided.

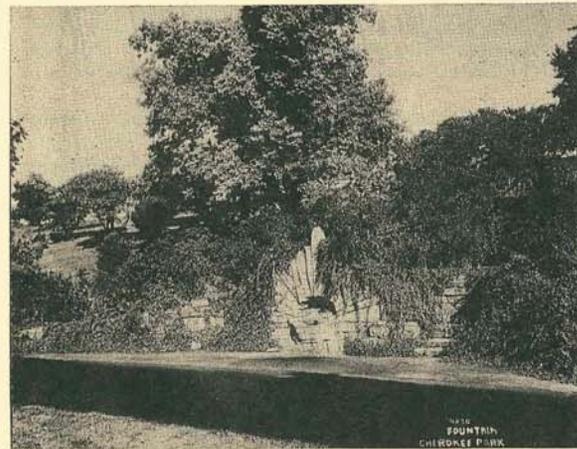
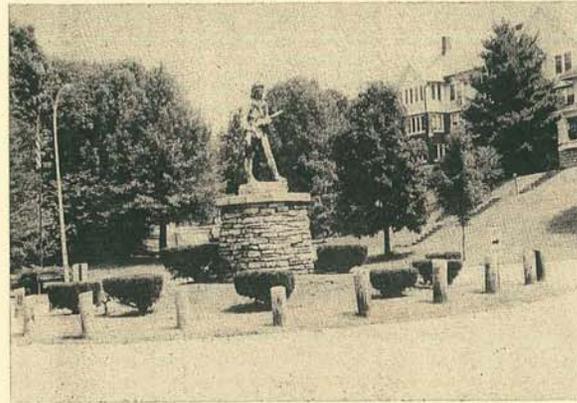
As monuments and memorials are rehabilitated the addition of large new plaques and the changing of original inscriptions should be avoided if at all possible, with other suitable forms of recognition given to project supporters instead. If new plaques are deemed absolutely necessary, such recognition should not be placed directly on the original monument but rather in the surrounding area on the ground plane so that the original object and plinth remain intact.

George Segon Wheeler, conservator, reviewed the following elements of the parks system which included monuments, memorials and several additional stone features (steps and retaining walls). He was accompanied by Patricia M. O'Donnell, historic landscape architect, who provided historic documentation and some photographic views and reviewed monument settings. Wheeler's field review of conditions included a visual inspection, photography of elements and sometimes details, and recorded notes on observations. The following report is organized by park and includes the name of each item, its materials, condition, treatment recommendation and approximate cost estimate to undertake that treatment. In some cases, such as the deteriorated condition of the reclining lions at Shawnee Park, rather heroic and costly treatment would be required and is unlikely to garner sufficient support and priority for the undertaking. In other cases rather modest work will stabilize an important feature and slow deterioration. In still other examples, recent stabilization or repair has been effective and no treatment is recommended in the short term. The whole of the report is presented for review and consideration without an assessment of priorities which should be established by the Louisville community.



71. (Top) Waller Memorial Bench in Shawnee Park, showing deterioration of the dignified setting with the addition of a modern drinking fountain and the loss of the surrounding foot path. (Landscapes, 1993)

72. (Bottom) Detail of deterioration to brick wall and terra cotta tile cap on Chestnut Street Bridge, Shawnee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)



74. (Top) Damaged carved limestone marker at Krupps Point, Iroquois Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

75. (Bottom) Historic view of Daniel Boone statue located in woodland edge in Cherokee Park on original large limestone block base, c. 1920. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)

76. (Top) Daniel Boone statue set atop sandstone base at the Eastern Parkway park entry. (Landscapes, 1993)

77. (Bottom) Historic view of Christensen Memorial Fountain in Cherokee Park, c. 1906-1915. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Claude C. Matlack Collection)

## Shawnee Park Monuments

### Waller Memorial Bench

**Materials:** Limestone

**Conditions:** Minor graffiti; generally in good condition, some minor surface losses of stone [71]. Setting probably included a more decorative fountain rather than the standard drinking fountain now located in the center. Documentation for this earlier piece should be sought. The path system around this memorial bench blends in with the adjacent drive and is unclear and unmaintainable. It should be reclarified as a dignified setting for this piece.

**Treatment:** Remove graffiti with solvent based system

**Cost Estimate:** \$250.

### Flagpole

**Materials:** Carbon steel; limestone

**Conditions:** Extensive rusting of steel with some staining of limestone, holes in limestone base appear to have been anchors for memorial plaques on each surface, possibly bronze, all missing. Some stone losses could be dutchman repaired with stone to match.

**Treatment:** Consider moving flagpole limestone base to new athletic center for use in games as Great Lawn is opened up with fields relocated. Carbon steel pole could be replaced with aluminum or better quality steel with new pulley system for raising flag or original pole could have rust removed and be repainted.

**Cost Estimate:** Cost to remove rust and paint pole would be \$1,200 to \$2,000. Moving of monument to new location would require careful dismantling, new foundation and reerection with functioning pole. These aspects of relocation are not costed.

### Pair of Lions

**Materials:** Sandstone

**Conditions:** Painted stone which is badly eroded and spalling with extensive losses. Water migrates up from the soil and freezes causing most of the damage.

**Treatment:** Strip paint and consolidate stone with Conservare OH. Inject epoxy or polyester resin in spalls and cracks. Isolate lions from soil by putting them on stone bases with a lead liner. Replace lost facial elements based on photographs with carved stone. Fill other smaller losses with M70 composite patching material.

**Cost Estimate:** \$25,000

### Entry Bridge

**Materials:** Brick with terra cotta tiles as cap. Figure [73] is the original Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, Landscape Architects, Shawnee Park Plan of Bridge at Chestnut Street Entrance, July 12, 1893. See figure [72] for detail of deteriorated cap.

**Conditions:** Capstones are partially missing and broken. Brick facade walls are showing signs of deterioration.

**Treatment:** Replicate and replace capping tile, repoint brick walls. Review structure for engineering deficiencies.

**Cost Estimate:** Conservator did not inspect this bridge, no detailed estimate is available. Terra cotta pieces may be expensive to replace, approximately \$400 each with initial molding charge of \$1,200 to \$1,500 for each type. Brick work will require experienced mason. Pointing mortar should be matched to original samples that remain. The Olmsted plan and details should be consulted and the boulders and plantings they designed reinstated.

## Iroquois Park Monuments, Steps and Walls

### Stone Steps (three sets)

**Materials:** Sandstone

**Conditions:** These steps are overgrown and out of alignment, as are several other sets at various points within the park.

**Treatment:** Cut back overgrowth and reset on earth or stone dust base to match historic installation.

**Cost Estimate:** \$5,500.

### Wall at South Lookout

**Materials:** Sandstone

**Conditions:** Rebuilt; in good condition, does not match historic views. Former wall was more informal, with larger stone pieces.

**Treatment:** None at present. Future consideration of rebuilding in more rustic style to match historic appearance.

### North Overlook

**Materials:** Sandstone (see analysis at the Conservancy office: "I'ville1"); concrete foundation; bronze plaque.

**Conditions:** Rebuilt; generally in good condition. Settling of walls is evident in some locations signaling potential structural instability. Sloppy repointing and repairs noted. Pointing is failing in areas. Some graffiti on the walls. Missing stones have been replaced by portland cement. Pavement is missing in areas. Bronze plaque is in good condition.

**Treatment:** Rebuild sections of the wall. Cut and repoint and replace missing stones. Replace missing pavement and remove graffiti. Bronze plaque in good condition. This work may be undertaken as a short-term solution but structural stability of entire overlook should be investigated prior to further investment.

**Cost Estimate:** \$35,000.

### Krupp's Point

**Materials:** Sandstone (see analysis at Conservancy office: "I'ville2") and small limestone marker stone [74].

**Conditions:** Little or nothing extant; marker stone remains, extensively damaged.

**Treatment:** None, because wall is removed and dispersed. If rebuilding is intended, gather scattered stones from site and match these with additional stones. Construct to match historic photographs. Use damaged marker stone as model; replicate new stone to match.

**Estimate:** \$800 to reproduce small stone marker. No estimate for reconstruction of wall.

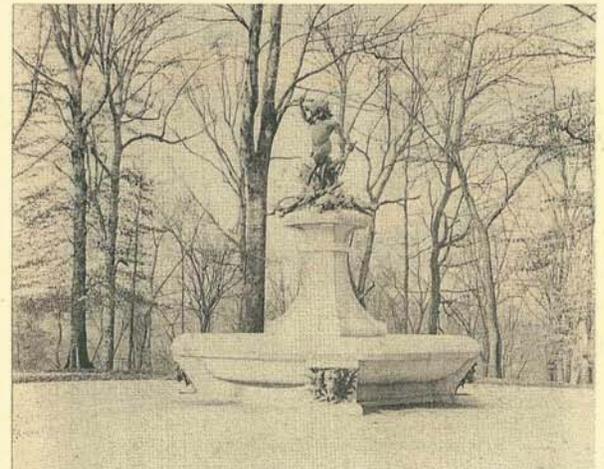
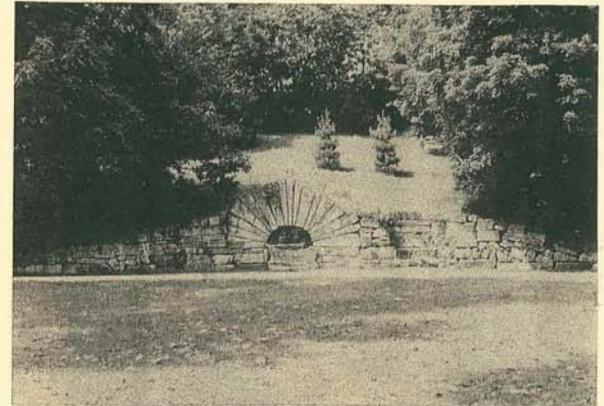
## Cherokee Park Monuments, Memorial Bridges, Steps and Walls

### Daniel Boone Statue

**Materials:** Cast bronze, limestone polygon directly under statue, sandstone support below to about 5 feet. Figure [75] shows an historic view of this monument in its original woodland setting on a base of large limestone blocks. Figure [76] shows the current setting at the Eastern Parkway park entry.

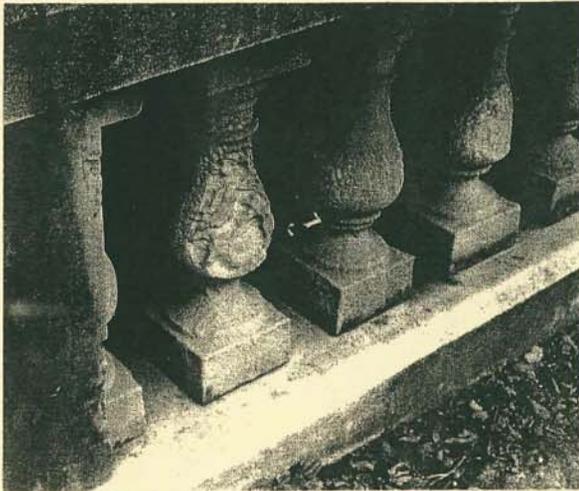
**Conditions:** Some graffiti is found on the bronze figure, whose surface is heavily weathered to a light coloration (probably one of the forms of copper sulfate - antlerite or brochantite); limestone polygonal base has some loss of mortar while the tapered, dry-set plinth (probably sandstone) is generally in good condition. Some formation of black gypsum-flyash crusts are found on the sandstone; these crusts are the result of acid rain interacting with the limestone base or platform above and depositing the reaction product on the sandstone. There is some minor copper staining of the limestone. Some yews are encroaching on the plinth. Below the plinth is a concrete platform on which grass has encroached.

**Treatment:** The entire sculpture should be resurfaced (removing graffiti in the process) and treated with a protective coating such as wax or incralac. The platform or base should have all pointing removed and replaced with a 1:1:6 by volume mix of hydrated lime, Type II Portland cement, and sand. The sand should be chosen to match the color and texture of the surrounding stone. Gypsum crusts can be removed with medium-pressure water (approximately 400 psi or lower) in conjunction with PROSOCO'S 1260 Poultrice or equivalent. Copper stains can also be removed with PROSOCO'S 1260 Poultrice. The shrubs around the Boone Statue should be removed and a simple grass panel of slightly domed earth retained as a base for the monument with a gravel band at the base as described previously. A limestone block curb should be placed around the monument circle and the existing wooden bollards should be removed.



78. (Top) Christensen Fountain in Cherokee Park, with invasive plant growth and some missing or damaged stones. (Landscapes, 1993)

79. (Bottom) Historic view of Hogan's Fountain in Cherokee Park, with turtles and dog faces in place, c. 1906-1915. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Claude C. Matlack Collection)



*Cost Estimate:* \$21,000 for monument cleaning, resurfacing and stone repointing. Does not include the removal of vegetation, reestablishing of turf and replacement of bollard with curb.

#### Christensen Memorial Fountain

*Materials:* Stone (probably limestone) and cast stone for trough (in form of boat). Figure [77] is an early postcard view of the memorial with vine cover. Figure [78] is a current view which indicates the remarkable survival of the memorial. Upon close inspection lost capstones and smaller pieces between stones are evident.

*Conditions:* Some minor losses to the wider ends of the stone spokes in the center of the monument. There is extensive and pervasive biological growth (higher plant forms). The grade encroaches on the base on the left and the right. Cracks appear in some of the base stones. Some surface erosion can be seen on the Christensen sign. Extensive water seepage through the back of the monument is noted. Many stones are either missing or have fallen from their original positions but are still extant at the sight. The boat-shaped trough has been recently replaced with a precast system. Some stones which form steps on the right are no longer in their proper places.

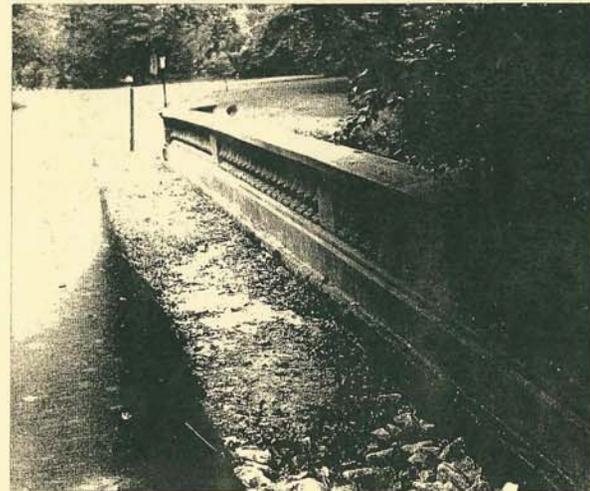
*Treatment:* Remove biological growth (both lower and higher forms; manually for higher forms and with medium pressure water for lower forms) and reset fallen stone elements including area of steps on the right. Remove encroaching grade along the bottom in the front. Some larger gaps must be refilled with a similar stone to ensure stability of the wall. These would be smaller pieces essentially to fill gaps. This should be done to match historic conditions and in keeping with old photographs of the site. Remove encroaching earth in the back of the monument and regrade as a gentle grass swale to allow water to run along the sides and away from the back.

*Cost Estimate:* \$6,500.

#### Hogan's Fountain

*Materials:* Cast bronze and granite. Figure [79] is an early view of the fountain in winter with the original turtles, dogfaces and cattail reed in the hand of the figure, all of which are removed or missing today. Other historic views are also available to assist in the rehabilitation effort.

*Conditions:* Granite is slightly stained from the bronze (this is due to calcite deposits on the granite which are then stained by the bronze; the calcite comes from the water running through the fountain). Pointing (or caulking) is missing or open in the granite. Drainage of the basin is poor, which is in part due to the fact that the water volume is too great. Some freezing damage to the granite is found in the lower extremities. Both the bronze and the granite are structurally in good condition; the bronze has some surface corrosion and white deposits from core material leaching through to the surface; the granite is somewhat discolored. From photographs it is apparent that elements are missing (dogs, etc.) and the flow of water was different in the past. Furthermore, there



80. (Top) Significant erosion of balustrade at Hert Memorial Bridge, Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

81. (Bottom) Channeling of water along the paths on both sides of the Grenoweth Bridge, Cherokee Park, is causing erosion to the bridge foundation. (Landscapes, 1993)

exist stone pavers or cobbles underneath the current macadam road surface. Some tar deposits can be found on the base.

*Treatment:* Missing elements should be returned and/or recast and the bronze resurfaced as per Daniel Boone (also repair crack or hole with spot weld where core is leaching through). Plumbing should be returned to its original configuration for flow rate and pattern. All plumbing and subsurface drainage systems would need to be made fully functional and the granite cobble surround, which is said to remain under the asphalt, should be uncovered and stabilized. The granite should be cleaned with medium pressure water and PROSOCO'S. All pointing should be removed (i.e., completely cut out) and replaced as per specifications for Daniel Boone outlined above. Stains should be removed with PROSOCO'S 1260 or equivalent and tar with PROSOCO'S Tar Remover or equivalent.

*Cost Estimate:* \$125,000 to \$175,000, recast turtles and dog faces from stored original ones, replace; remove corrosion and resurface bronze, not necessarily repatinat; clean granite; repair plumbing and drainage; uncover paving.

#### Stone Culvert

*Materials:* Stone (probably limestone)

*Conditions:* Wall is structurally in good condition; heavy pointing is in poor condition. Minor biological growth is evident.

*Treatment:* Pointing should be cut and raked to a depth of two inches and repointed with a slightly recessed joint profile. The mix should be 1:1:6 with rough aggregate.

*Cost Estimate:* \$1,800.

The Cherokee Park bridges are an important collection of civic memorials donated to the park in the early twentieth century. The assessment of the stone and concrete materials of these bridges is given below. However, in every case, the pavement of the park drives has been considerably raised, covering the lower portions of the bridge balustrades or walls and the drainage pattern along the bridge has been altered. Sometimes drainage is moving directly toward these edge elements. In other cases water is flowing against the bridges causing erosion of materials. In many cases the drainage pattern and large flows at bridge abutments is a serious problem. Each of these bridges must be looked at as an artistic object worthy of conservation, a functional element of the park circulation system, and a structural engineering stability problem which requires appropriate resolution. The following assessment deals only with the conservation aspects of these resources.

#### Alexander Bridge (#1)

*Materials:* Cast stone or concrete

*Conditions:* Some previous repairs are noted. Extensive overgrowth from the stream side of the bridge. Some pointing missing; minor tar deposits are noted.

*Treatment:* Cut back overgrowth; flush point (1:1:6) after cutting; remove tar deposits with PROSOCO'S Tar Remover or equivalent.  
*Cost Estimate:* \$1,200.

#### Cochran Bridge (#2)

*Materials:* Cast stone or concrete

*Conditions:* Increased height of roadbed is causing excessive runoff which is eroding the foundations of the retaining wing walls. Some tar deposits are found on the concrete. Growth along the stream is catching debris. One cast stone lies in the water under the bridge; the associated area shows extensive damage and loss. There are minor cracks in the concrete.

*Treatment:* Remove tar deposits with PROSOCO'S Tar Remover. Reconstruct damaged part of the wall. Fill cracks in concrete with a mixture that matches components, color and texture of original.  
*Cost Estimate:* \$9,000.

#### Ahrens Howard Memorial Bridge (#3)

*Materials:* Limestone with concrete base

*Conditions:* Pointing is deteriorated and one supporting stone near the memorial plaque is turned out of alignment. Increased height of roadbed is causing some erosion to the bases of the wing walls. Some trees and plants are encroaching on the bridge.

*Treatment:* Repoint with 1:1:6 and realign turned stone. Overgrowth should be cut back. Reshape pavement to channel water runoff away from the foundations.  
*Cost Estimate:* \$6,000.

#### Hert Memorial Bridge (#4)

*Materials:* Limestone (probably Indiana) Figure [80] shows detail of significant erosion losses on balustrade.

*Conditions:* Extensive loss of pointing and erosion of balusters. Memorial inscription has severe losses due to erosion. Some settling of capstones is evident and associated with significant erosion of the balusters. Some capstones and balusters have already been replaced and appear to match well. Stucco has been applied over the flat stone opposite the current inscription stone. This stone may also have had an inscription. Other stucco or patch-like replacements are noted. Corners near the wing walls are settling (foundations are eroding on the wing walls) and moving away from the main structure of the bridge. All the pointing is lost in these areas and there is associated major stone loss.

*Treatment:* Eroded balusters should be replaced in limestone to match existing. The inscription on one side should be recarved in new stone, as well as on the opposite side if the inscription is known. All pointing should be cut and replaced as per specification for Daniel Boone. Stone losses should be replaced with dutchmen (limestone). Settled sections of the upper portions of the bridge require reconstruction.  
*Cost Estimate:* \$85,000.

#### Grenoweth Bridge (#5)

*Materials:* Cast stone or concrete

*Conditions:* There are some previous repairs in a cement-like material. Most of the pointing is deteriorated. The paths on either side of the bridge are well below the grade of the road as shown in figure [81]. This condition channels excessive water run-off into the path and toward balustrade and wing-walls where the foundations are being eroded. In general the concrete or cast stone construction elements of the bridge are in good condition; all of the balusters and capstones on one side of the bridge are now missing. Extensive surface soiling and biological growth is associated with overhanging tree branches. The cast stone or concrete surfaces on the road side below the balusters appear to be resurfaced with a cement-like stucco. A thicker resurfacing (1" in depth) has to be executed on at least one wing-wall. Excess or leftover macadam from the road resurfacing has been dumped near one wing-wall as it slopes down toward the river. This has fortuitously slowed the erosion of earth below the foundation of that wing-wall.

*Treatment:* Cut and repoint with a 1:1:6 mixture. Channel water away from wing-wall foundations. Clean with medium pressure (400 psi) water and cut back overhanging tree branches.  
*Cost Estimate:* \$1,500.

#### Sackett-Speed Bridge (#6)

*Materials:* Limestone with setback pointing

*Conditions:* Generally in good condition with some deteriorated or missing pointing. Minor graffiti on the walls. One lower stone has fallen out of place on the river side. The surface of the stone is lightly soiled.

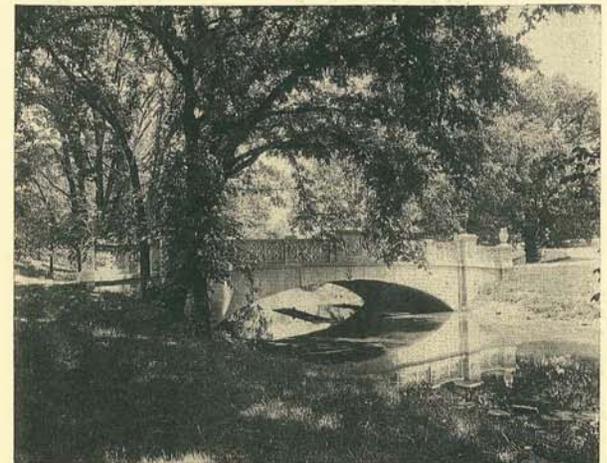
*Treatment:* Clean graffiti with solvent-based remover such as PROSOCO'S 509 Paint Stripper. All other surfaces can be cleaned with medium pressure water. Reset stone and do selective repointing (1:1:6).  
*Cost Estimate:* \$1,400.

#### Bridge (#7)

*Materials:* Cast stone or concrete

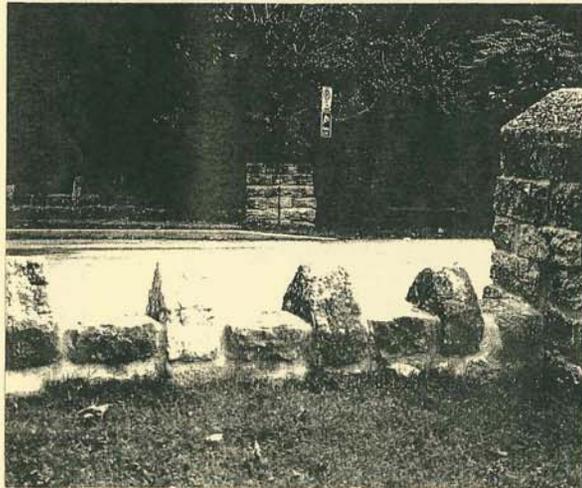
*Conditions:* Generally in good condition; road grade has covered approximately six inches of the lower part of the bridge. Slightly soiled surfaces and some pointing deteriorated. Some of the balusters appear to have been replaced or resurfaced. This resurfacing has occurred due to cracks which show up on some of the existing balusters. This cracking, however, is not pervasive. A tree growing at one of the corners is beginning to undermine the foundation.

*Treatment:* Tree should be removed; selective repointing and filling of cracked balusters with cement-based fill.  
*Cost Estimate:* \$1,200.



82. (Top) Bernheim Memorial Bridge, Cherokee Park, c. 1930. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)

83. (Bottom) Creek facade of Bernheim Memorial Bridge, Cherokee Park, showing extensive loss of stone. (Landscapes, 1993)



84. (Top) Typical wall section of Grinstead Drive entrance, Cherokee Park, with wide mortar joint and cracks in stone. (Landscapes, 1993)

85. (Bottom) Detail of dry-laid, toothed stone wall at Grinstead Drive entrance, Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)



86. Minor surface erosion of one of the pair of piers at gate for Barringer Hill, Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

### Bernheim Memorial Bridge (#8)

**Materials:** Indiana limestone with concrete base and metal angle curb. Figure [82] shows a historic view of the bridge. Figure [83] shows creek facade with significant stone losses.

**Conditions:** This bridge is in the worst condition of all the bridges. Handles are broken or missing on amphorae at the four corners of the bridge. Many repairs are noted on the bridge and the pointing is missing in most areas. Minor biological growth is noted. Minor staining of the limestone by the brass plaque. Extensive erosion and stone loss at foundations of the wing-walls including some shifting and settling of the wall on one side; this is largely due to water run-off from the road. Major losses of stone are found on the river sides of the bridge. Small amounts of graffiti can be seen.

**Treatment:** Many of the stone losses can be treated with dutchmen or composite patching with M70. Dutchmen would be the preferred technique although some stones on the creek facing sides may require complete replacement. Old repairs should be removed and replaced with limestone dutchmen. Graffiti should be removed with solvent based paint stripper. All pointing should be cut and replaced with a 1:1:6 mixture. Handles of the amphorae can be molded and cast (cement-base cast stone) or recarved in limestone. Copper stains should be removed with PROSOCO'S 1260. The erosion of the foundations should be examined by an engineer. One section requires reconstruction either with existing stone or with new stone. Water run-off from the road should be channeled away from the foundations on the wing-walls.

**Cost Estimate:** \$75,000 to \$150,000, depending on approach and structural problems that may not be fully evident upon visual inspection.

### Belknap Bridge (#9)

**Materials:** Limestone

**Conditions:** Extensive surface losses (spalls) and open joints; minor previous repairs. Shows shifting of some capstones with minor stress cracks. Stains exist from memorial plaque. The original surface was point chiseled but little of this finish is left due to the surface losses. It does not appear that this point chiseling was carried out on the river sides of the bridge.

**Treatment:** Large surface spalls should be injected with epoxy or polyester resin. All joints should be cut and repointed with a 1:1:6 mixture. An entire retooling of the surface should be considered.

**Cost Estimate:** \$1,800 without tooling; \$45,000 with complete retooling of surface to match few remaining original point chiseled areas (see photographic details).

### Grinstead Drive Entrance

**Materials:** Limestone

**Conditions:** Extensive, sloppy, wide mortar repairs have been carried out and minor graffiti is present. Figure [84] shows a typical wall section. Some iron staining is noted and tooth-like stones are settling in

some areas. Two capstones are replaced with cast concrete. Extensive overgrowth noted in areas. Some cracks are seen in the stones.

*Treatment:* All mortar repairs should be removed, particularly around the tooth stones. The toothed wall on Grinstead Drive noted below is the model for rehabilitation of these park entry walls. Iron stains can be removed with PROSOCO'S Ferrous Stain Remover. Cracks can be injected with epoxy or polyester resin. Cast concrete capstones should be replaced with stone. Overgrowth should be cut back. Graffiti can be removed with a solvent based paint stripper.

*Cost Estimate:* \$3,500 - \$5,000.

#### Toothed Stone Wall along Grinstead Drive

*Materials:* Limestone (See figure [85] for dry-laid detail)

*Conditions:* Same toothed wall as at the Grinstead Drive entrance. Note this is a dry-wall construction to which the wall at the entrance should be returned.

*Treatment:* None.

#### Piers for Gate on Barringer Hill

*Materials:* Limestone. One pier of the pair is shown in figure [86].

*Condition:* Eroded surfaces on limestone; very attractive formal piers made in two pieces each with carved surface details, in good condition. Graffiti is scratched into stone in some areas. Pointing losses are noted. Minor chipping losses to the stone.

*Treatment:* Remove graffiti; cut and repoint with 1:1:6. Consider moving this pair of piers to a more open and obvious setting. A good location would be a pedestrian entrance to the park from a nearby neighborhood with the piers placed to flank a path.

*Cost Estimate:* Cost would depend on moving cost and resetting. An appropriate foundation should be constructed in the new location. Graffiti removal and repointing are minor costs.

#### Stone Retaining Walls near Grinstead Entrance (above Christensen Fountain Monument)

*Materials:* Limestone (?)

*Condition:* Wall is destabilized in areas by growth and some of the stones have rolled down the hill.

*Treatment:* Reset existing stones and replace missing stone; re-establish foundation with earth and control and remove overgrowth.

*Cost Estimate:* \$6,000.

#### Stone Retaining Wall on Park Boundary Road

*Materials:* Large limestone blocks

*Conditions:* Foundations are unstable, invasive trees are destabilizing foundation.

*Treatment:* Remove young trees, gather stones that have fallen down, reset and realign stones.

*Cost Estimate:* \$3,000 - \$5,000.

#### Large Stone Culvert at Beargrass Creek

*Materials:* Limestone

*Conditions:* Deterioration of stone surfaces; pointing missing. Major spalls and cracks on the stones. Extensive damage from vehicle collisions with the wall. Large mortar repairs are noted. The culvert is completely blocked.

*Treatment:* Pointing should be cut and replaced with a large aggregate mortar. Large spalls should be injected with epoxy or polyester resin. Large cracks should be filled with an M70 composite patching material. The culvert should be cleared of debris.

*Cost Estimate:* \$6,000.

#### Mill Site

*Materials:* Limestone

*Conditions:* Millstone is in good condition; mill structure is scattered on surface after traffic accident that dispersed the visible remnants of former mill walls.

*Treatment:* None.

#### Other Monuments

##### Cherokee Parkway, General Castleman Equestrian Statue

*Materials:* Cast bronze and limestone. Figure [87] shows historic view from Park Commission Yearbook, 1918, with simple grass panel surround.

*Conditions:* Recently resurfaced with a new restoration inscription plaque. Minor staining of the limestone. Plantings will need to be well maintained otherwise damage to the limestone base will result.

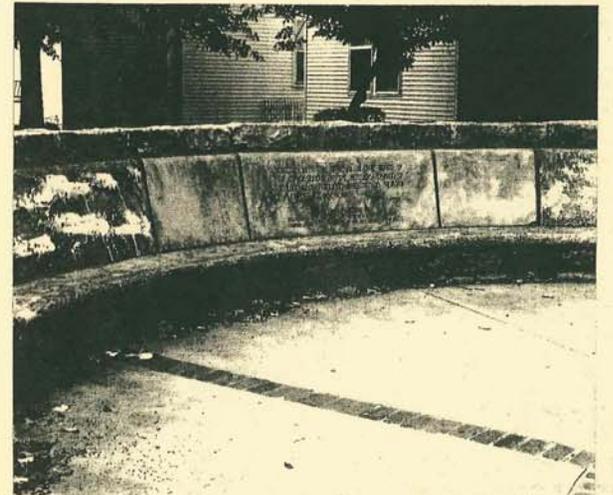
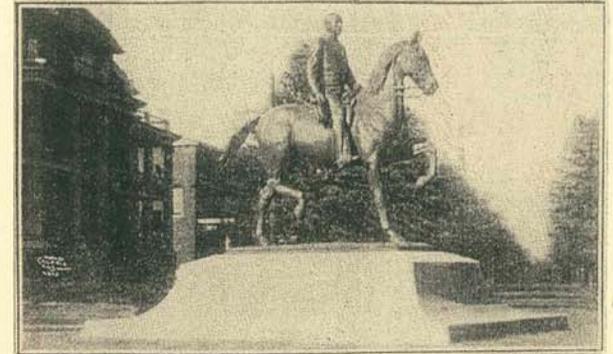
*Treatment:* None.

##### Wayside Park, Wheelman's Bench

*Materials:* Indiana limestone with recent inscription; other stone may not be Indiana limestone; brick and concrete paving. See figure[88] for partial view of replaced center stones; note seat mortar repairs and modern concrete and brick paving.

*Conditions:* Stone is soiled; extensive graffiti. Pointing is either poorly done or in poor condition. There are several patches to the limestone done in cement. Other smaller pieces are missing. Several long but minor cracks are found in the stone.

*Treatment:* Previous efforts to repair are not successful; inscription stone replacement does not match original and should be replaced to match in the future; complete repointing with 1:1:6 mixture. All losses of the stone including those already patched in cement should be replaced with dutchmen in a matching stone. The entire surface should be cleaned with medium pressure water including the removal of the graffiti using solvent based cleaners if necessary. The intended bicycle parking stands along the back of the bench should be investigated and



87. (Top) Historic view of statue of General John B. Castleman along Cherokee Parkway from Yearbook of the Board of Park Commissioners, Louisville, Kentucky, 1918. (Private Collection, Charles Birnbaum)

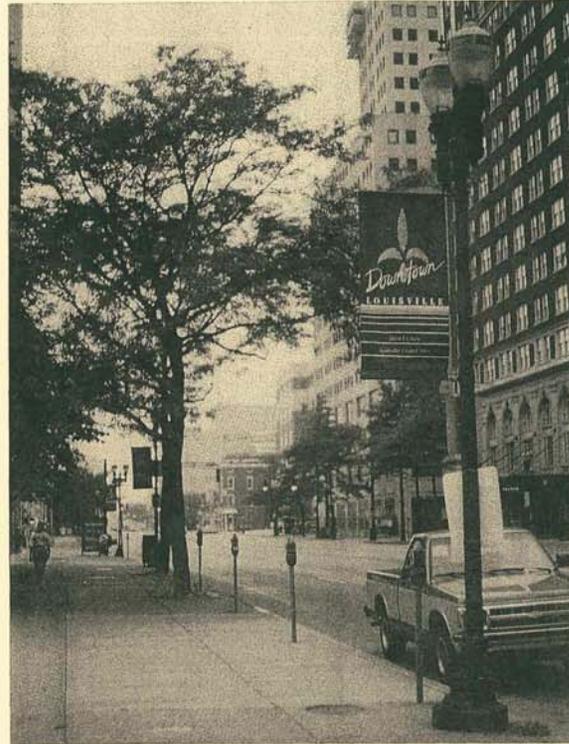
88. (Bottom) Partial view of replaced center stones of Wayside park, Wheelman's Bench. (Landscapes, 1993)

## 8. The Built Landscape



89. (Top) Dual-purpose pole (not luminaire) and traffic light along street in Louisville that is recommended for use on the Parkways. (Landscapes, 1993)

90. (Bottom) Single street-lighting pole (not luminaire) along downtown Louisville street that is recommended for use on the Parkways. (Landscapes, 1993)



91. Double street-lighting (not luminaire) pole along street in Louisville that is recommended for use on the Parkways. (Landscapes, 1993)

replaced as historically constructed. The entire setting is inappropriately modernized and inconsistent with the monumental bench.

*Cost Estimate:* \$16,000, for initial repointing, cleaning and minor dutchman repair for scallops in seat repair with mortar. More intensive treatment and reinstatement of setting in accordance with historic plans is not estimated at this time but should be considered in the future.

### Future Monuments & Memorials

A policy is needed to address the area of future monuments and memorials. Varying motivations have related to previous donations of memorials within the parks. One is expressed in the individual monuments, such as the Hogan's Fountain or the General John Castleman statue, where an artistic object was developed within a formal space designed to focus on the object itself. These elements were not integral to the landscape or subordinate to it, but were focal in and of themselves. Another approach is seen in the Christensen Fountain, where the construction fitted into the park landscape, serving as a retaining wall, and was intended as a horse trough. The more modest and rustic bridges also fit into the landscape effectively and provide for needed Beargrass Creek crossings. The Wheelman's Bench in Wayside Park, formerly called the Ruff Memorial, was intended as a place to sit for a number of people and an integral bicycle rack. These elements serve a purpose within the park while commemorating a donor. A third approach is seen in the more elaborate and formal bridges in Cherokee Park that serve as bridge crossings but also call attention to themselves as formal elements within an informal landscape. In more recent times citizens have donated memorial trees to renew the park landscapes.

Drawing on these motivations, in the future some general categories of memorial gifts should be considered for the improvement of the parks and parkways. First and foremost should be living memorials in the form of funds for vegetation renewal projects of all kinds, to include care of mature trees, new tree plantings, woodland renewal projects, meadow establishment, and other projects in accordance with the intent of the Master Plan. The second is the renewal of the built elements and features of the parks including the repair of existing monuments and memorials in keeping with their original intent and materials, the construction of new shelters, buildings and recreation facilities, the rebuilding of the pedestrian circulation system, the provision of new signs, and numerous other projects. Donors might include direct costs and monies to support ongoing care of the elements they have funded. Naming of elements after donors and placing carved or cast plaques should be avoided. Recognition of donors should be through suitable certificates of thanks. Recognition of all the donors in a park could be organized in the main park building as a tasteful plaque or perhaps as a photographic record of the donors taken at the site of their contributions. The Conservancy and Metro Parks should share in the responsibility to donors that their funds are efficiently and economically spent and that improvements are well maintained.

## Lighting

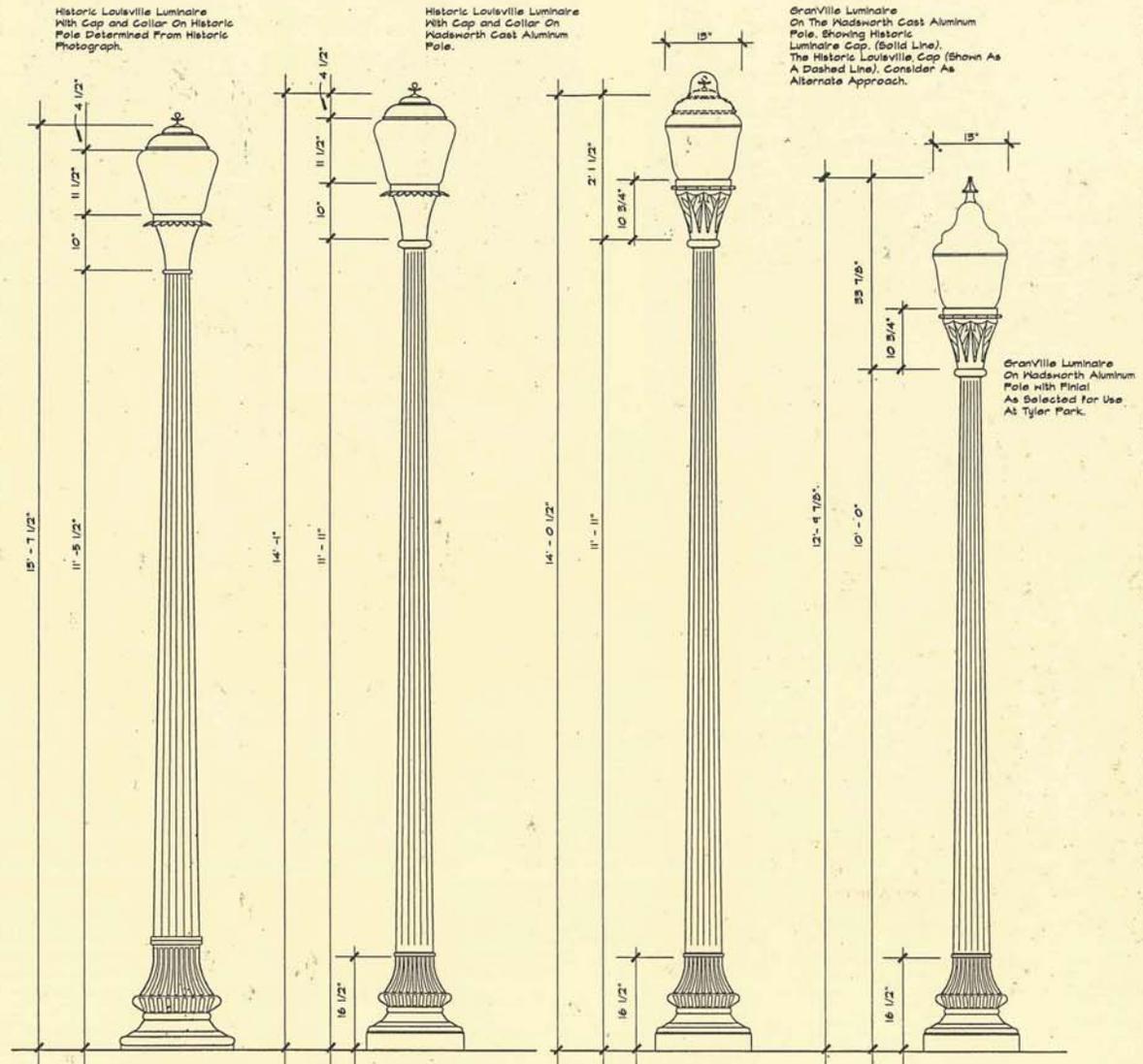
### Recommendations

When lighting is needed in parks, the Cherokee Park pole and globe luminaire should be used. It is an appropriate low-scale light for pedestrian traffic in the few areas that are to be lit at night. Drive lighting is generally not necessary within the parks, although perimeter roads and some interior routes that are frequently used may be lit. Eventually all the electrical supply wiring for parks should be placed underground. As projects go forward, sections of wiring should be installed below grade.

In active recreation areas, baseball fields and basketball and tennis courts may be lit for night play but do not all require lighting. One ballfield, tennis court and basketball court are initially recommended for night lighting within each park. The placement of tall light standards for active recreation was discussed in the active recreation section of this chapter. In general, as few tall light posts as possible with the best available luminaires should be used.

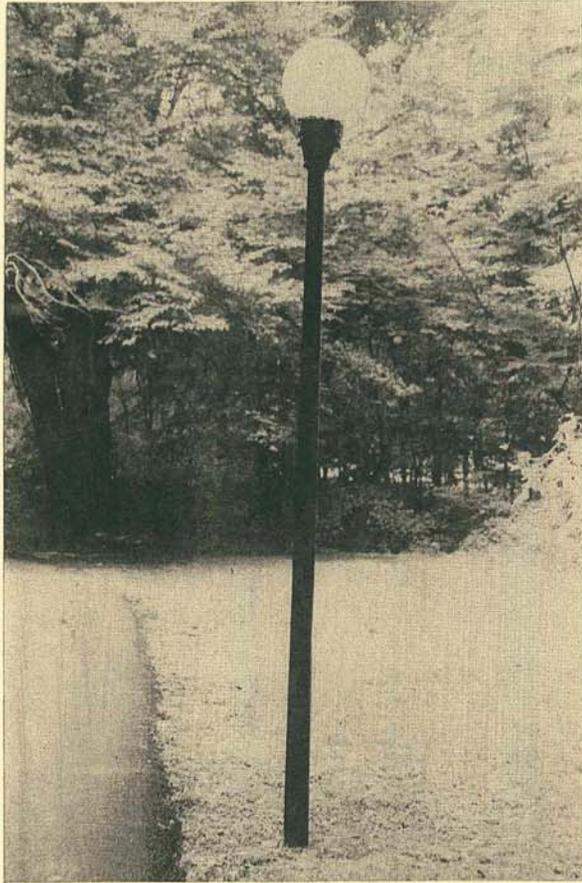
Along the parkways, a light that is lower than the cobra head or shoe box and higher than the Cherokee Park light is recommended. The system developed for downtown Louisville, including single and double light poles and traffic signals is a good model for the parkways. Views of these elements are included as figures [89, 90 & 91], with the traffic signal, single luminaire pole and double luminaire pole respectively. The single light has a 16-foot height to the center of the luminaire. The downtown lighting system began to be installed about seven years ago and while there were some initial problems, the system is working effectively now. Recently an improvement on the refraction of the acorn luminaire has been under discussion. The luminaires use 150 watts or 250 watts of power. An individual light pole and luminaire costs about \$1,600 while the fixture with the signal arm is about \$3,000. They are spaced 70 feet on center for six-lane (60 to 72 feet wide) streets and at 100 feet alternating on four-lane (40 to 48 feet wide) streets.

This pole and luminaire is shown in [92] as a comparison to the historic pole shown in [98]. The pole in use downtown matches the one shown in the historic view. The use of this pole with the luminaire shown in the historic view is recommended for use along the parkways, most of which have 40-foot-wide main drives. The development of this luminaire into an effective parkway light can be worked out with lighting manufacturers. A spacing of about 100 to 120 feet, alternating, would be desirable. The quality of the light should be primarily spreading outward and downward rather than upward. The drive surface and the adjacent pedestrian and multi-use paths should be illuminated. The use of the solid cap may be helpful in refracting and spreading the light effectively. The proposed luminaire will need to be developed and tested in collaboration with a lighting company as a custom fixture. Once it is finalized this lighting system should be phased in over time.

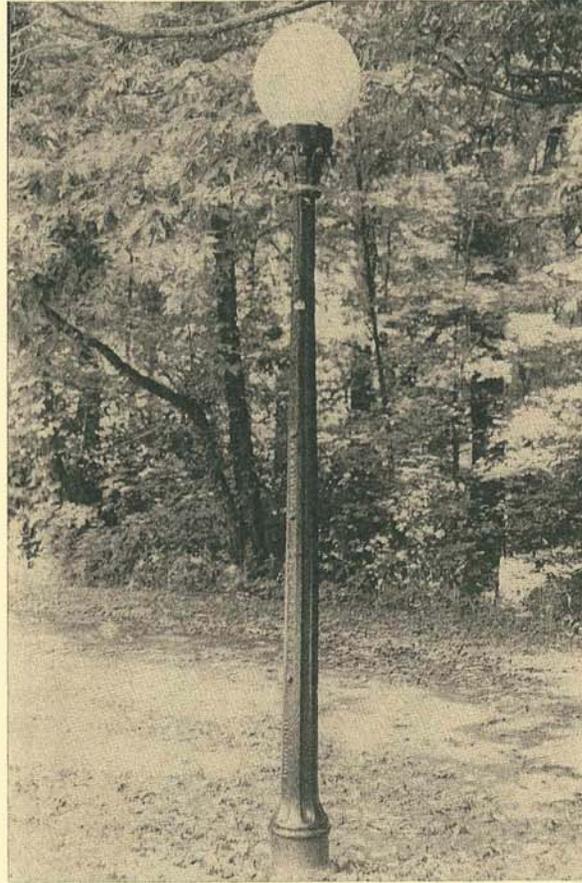


92. Drive lighting, standard fixtures. From left to right: (1) historic luminaire as determined from historic photograph, with 13'-7 1/2" height; (2) historic luminaire with Wadsworth aluminum pole, with 14'-1" height; (3) and (4) replacement luminaire with Wadsworth Aluminum pole, with 14'-0 1/2" and 12'-9 7/8" overall fixture heights. (Landscapes, 1994)

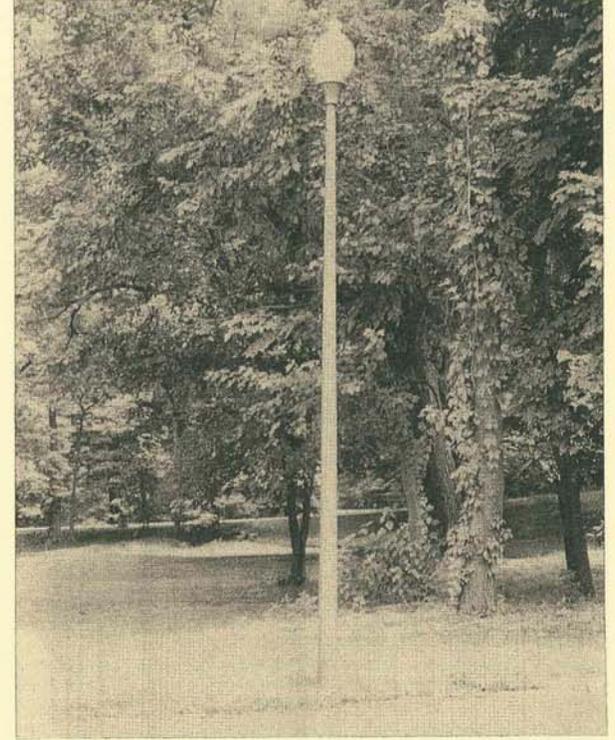
8. The Built Landscape



93. Fiberglass light standard with plastic globe luminaire leaning precariously in Cherokee Park, (Landscapes, 1993)



94. Historic view of blacklight standard in Cherokee Park. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)



95. Eighteen-foot fiberglass post, which can be easily shaken, used in Iroquois Park near the basketball court and playground. (Landscapes, 1993)

The entire vocabulary of lights recommended for park use and parkway drive and signal use is shown in elevation on the drawing, "Drive Lighting Standard Fixtures" [92].

### Existing Conditions

A review of lighting within the parks and along the parkways today reveals a variety of fixtures, both historic and modern. In Cherokee Park, two black posts are found, the historic park light post and a fiberglass one with the original round top and curled leaf design. Plastic globe luminaires are on each but neither one has the historic two-domed top. The fiberglass pole, shown in [93] is insubstantial and is leaning in this view, while the historic one [94] is firm and upright. A few fiberglass posts with an 18- or 20-foot mounting height have been used in Iroquois Park near the basketball court and playground [95]. This grey post can be shaken with a modest effort. In several areas of each park a group of tall wooden poles are mounted with bright lights for illuminating playing fields and courts.

Along Southern Parkway, contemporary shoe-box luminaires are mounted on simple graduated poles with a dark bronze finish. Along the Western Parkways, variations on the cobra head light are seen, including the one on a metal pole with a double light mast [96]. Cobra heads are also used along Eastern Parkway.

### Historic Materials & Principles

Historic views show several types of lighting in use in the parks and throughout the City of Louisville. The Olmsted Brothers addressed the topic of lighting in three letters. The first of these sent in March, 1908 remarks on the benefit of making the dome on the luminaire a dark green rather than a white to be less conspicuous and goes on to state that: "Such objects are not an essential part of park design so far as appearance is concerned, and are in themselves to be regretted; hence it is important that they should be made inconspicuous and not treated as if they were decorative objects." The two other letters, in April and May of 1913, both refer to parkway lighting. A heavy, sturdy base is suggested and a relatively low height, 11 or 12 feet. This height is recommended to avoid trimming the trees too high. Taller arc lights of 22 feet are distinctly discouraged as they would require significant tree trimming. They prefer the shorter light spaced 100 feet apart to the higher arc light at four hundred feet not only for the trees but for a greater evenness of lighting. As far as color is concerned: "We are particularly anxious to avoid having the lampposts painted clear black, as is customary. We suggest a grayish, dark olive green or a grayish, dark brown." The Olmsted correspondence also remarks on wiring stating that "it is expected that the wires will be in conduits under the ground, and will be carried up through the lampposts. . . ."

Details of two views of historic light posts are shown in figures [97& 98]. The first is the Cherokee Park light that is still found in the park today. It was also installed along parts of Eastern, Cherokee and Southern



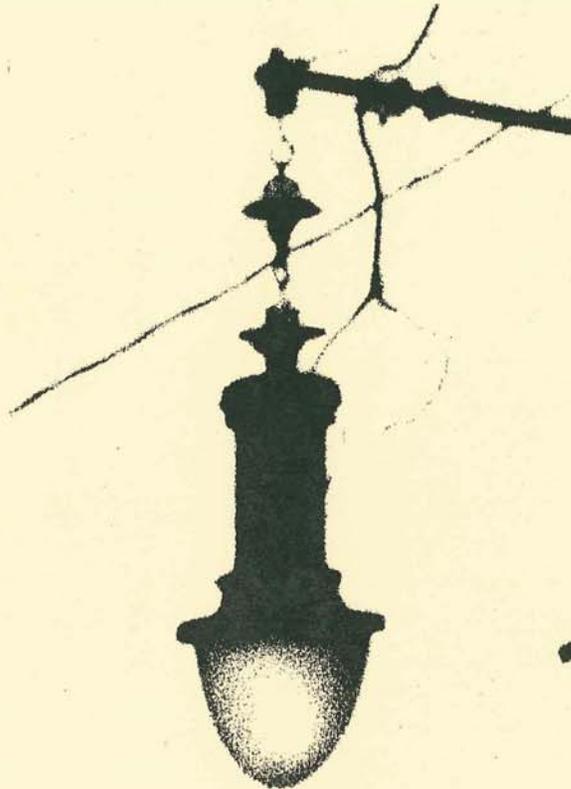
96. A double-light mast variation of a cobra head light on a metal pole along the Western Parkways. (Landscapes, 1993)



97. Historic view of eight-foot fluted light standard with round glass globe in Cherokee Park, c. 1921. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)



98. Historic view of twelve-foot fluted light standard with a wide base and a scalloped top. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, R.G. Potter Collection)



99. Close-up of drop glass globe on historic street light. (University of Louisville, Photographic Archives, Caufield & Shook Collection)

Parkway according to historic photographs. Note that the round globe has a top with two domes. The post, which is about 8-foot tall, is a graduated, fluted form with a round base and a round top with curled leaf decorations. The second light, shown in front of a drugstore, has a more finely fluted, graduated post, a wider base and a scalloped top. It is about 12- or 13-foot tall with a 16- or 18-inch luminaire and cap and finial. Other historic views show a drop globe, which is enlarged in [99], that was extended rather tenuously on wires, out over the street. Each of these luminaires was made of glass.

## Signage

### Recommendations

#### Accessibility

Accessibility standards should be considered in the development of a park and parkway signage program. These standards indicate that characters and symbols should have high contrast with their background and be non-glare. Sans serif or simple serif type styles are recommended for ease of letter recognition. The primary message size for free standing signs is 3" or more in height. Pictographs should be used in addition to written information when applicable. These symbols have become universal and apply to handicapped parking, restrooms, telephones and other visitor service items. Other standards apply to building mounted signs which should be on the latch-side of entry doors or on an adjacent surface, 60" above the ground. This standard would require modification for outdoor structures without doors and walls. Lettering and graphic images are ideally raised 1/32" when signs are to be approached by pedestrians for visually impaired persons to feel the shapes. These standards can generally be met although raised lettering or images presents a fabrication and cost implication.

#### Traffic Signs

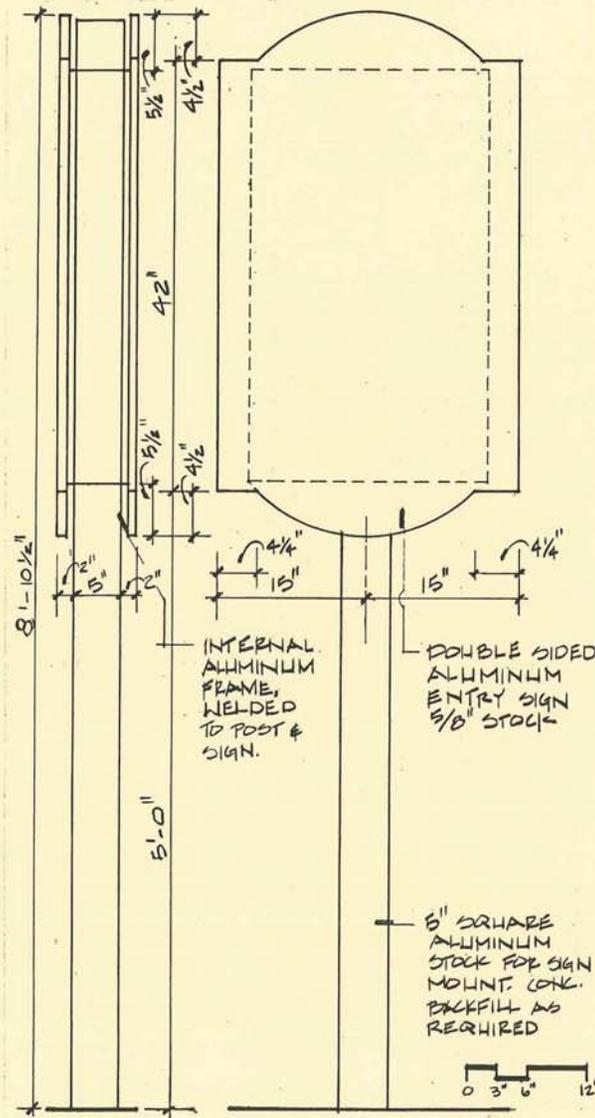
Traffic signs provide for control and protection of vehicle-borne park and parkway users. However, a huge number of traffic signs clutters the parks and parkways. These signs are governed by state and federal standards that cannot be effectively altered without risk of liability. Normally these are painted metal signs on 6-7' poles located adjacent to the roads. The plethora of signs in these landscapes today should be carefully reviewed for need and siting. Signs should be grouped where possible and a substantial overall reduction should be made so that the constant visual assault with signs along drive and parkways is reduced.

## Park and Parkway Signage Vocabulary

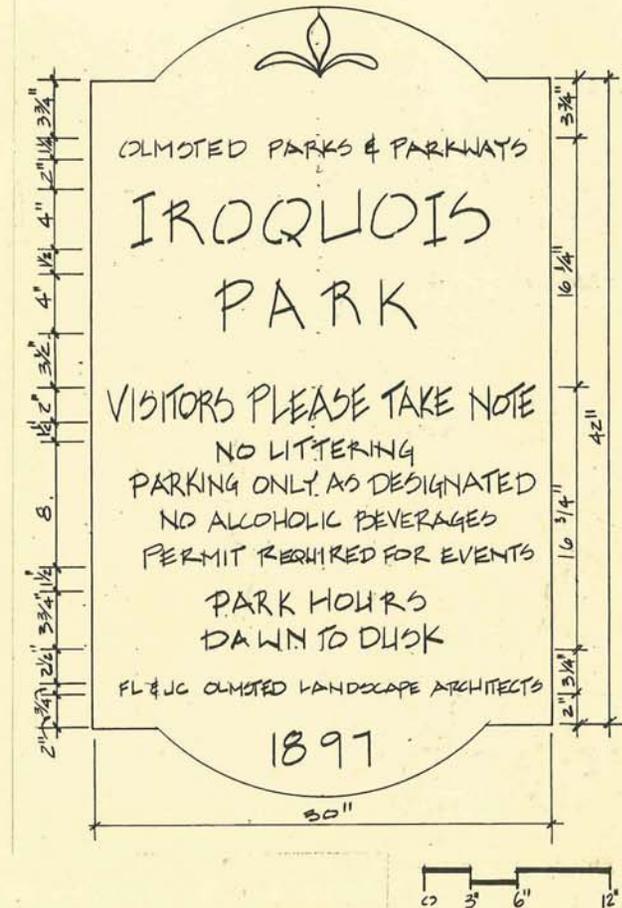
A system of signs that communicate all the necessary and desirable information to park and parkway users is proposed. These signs will all be of a family of similar shapes in varying proportions from large entry and naming signs down to temporary events signs. The first in the series is the Park Entry Sign [100 & 101]. This sign uses a system along the Boston Emerald Necklace as a model. The Boston sign for Olmsted Park is shown in figure [102]. Installed in 1990 these signs are attractive, visible and vandal resistant. Constructed for long-term use they are double-faced with heavy metal plates on each side and a supporting rigid box frame. The post is a round, thick-walled metal pipe with a mounting height well over traditional eye level. The bottom of the sign is at about five feet. These signs are intended to be seen by motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians and are very effective, durable and attractive.

The proposed permanent entry sign for the Louisville parks and parkways is of similar construction and style. This durable sign, with materials notations on the drawing, has a vertical format with a rectangular face and rounded ends. The Park Entry Sign Layout [101] shows a possible organization of information to include a logo (image to be determined, fleur de lis shown), the name of the system, the individual place name, a group of basic rules, park hours, name of original landscape architects and date of historic design. Actual lettering style is to be selected but the use of one, simple serif face is preferred with variations in letter height and use of italic text lines for the rules to provide visual separation. This sign would be used at park entries and at two (or more) points along each parkway.

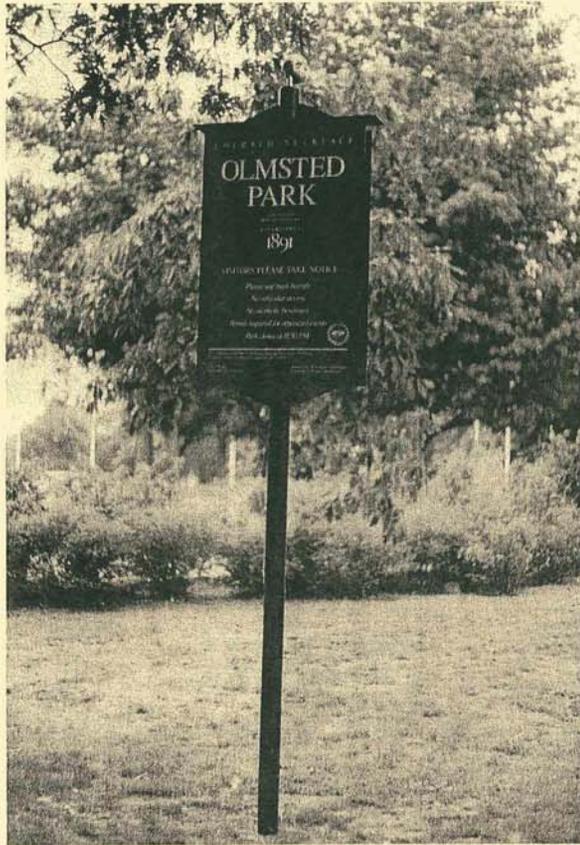
A family of wooden signs, built by Metro Parks staff and lettered using a silk-screen procedure, is proposed. Signs developed in-house that are easy to construct finish and maintain are the goal. A professional look is also desired. These signs are for a variety of purposes and are shown in the drawings titled "Park Map or Interpretation Sign" [103], "Direction or Interpretation Sign" [104], "Seasonal/Semi-Permanent Sign" [105], and "Temporary Sign for Events" [106]. All the signs are shown on post mounts but could also be used on buildings or open structures, as is shown on the detail of the Wayside Shelter [52] and as seen in [107] mounted to the Boathouse at Jamaica Pond, Boston. These signs are all constructed of standard size lumber with high quality, exterior plywood sign boards securely mounted to cedar posts. A half-round trim piece is shown installed around the plywood sign board to protect the plywood from water infiltration and give a more finished appearance. Installation of the sign post to the frost line or beyond with a securely tamped gravel backfill is recommended. This type of installation will avoid concrete foundations, which will be difficult to remove should the sign require replacement and posts set in concrete tend to rot more quickly than those in gravel. The conceptual approach used in developing this set of signs is that varying amounts and types of information need to be communicated to park and parkway users, and so a variety



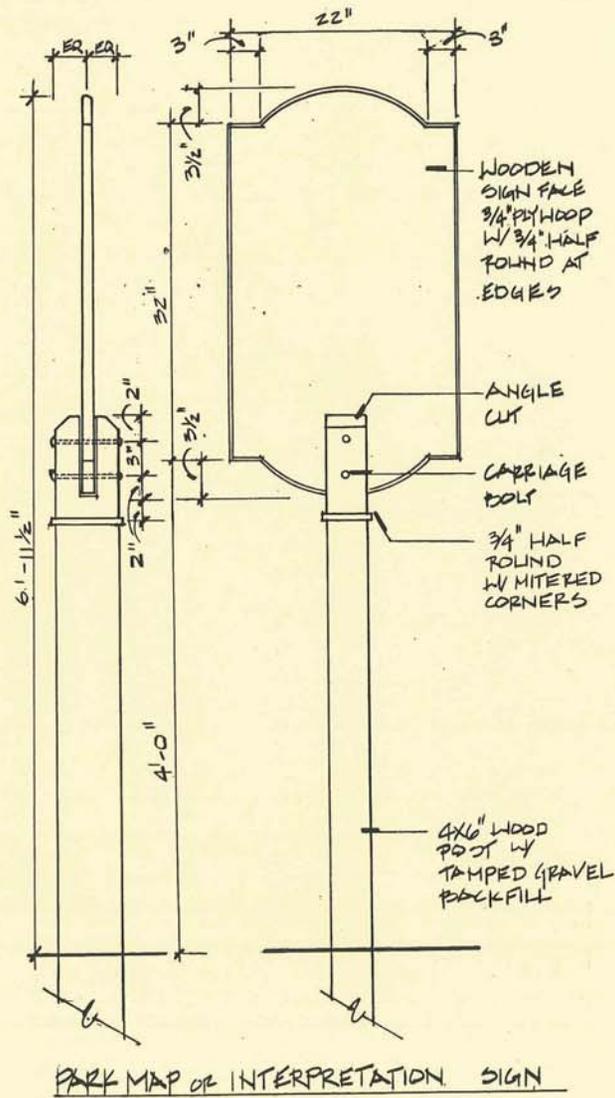
100. Park entry sign layout. (Landscapes, 1993)



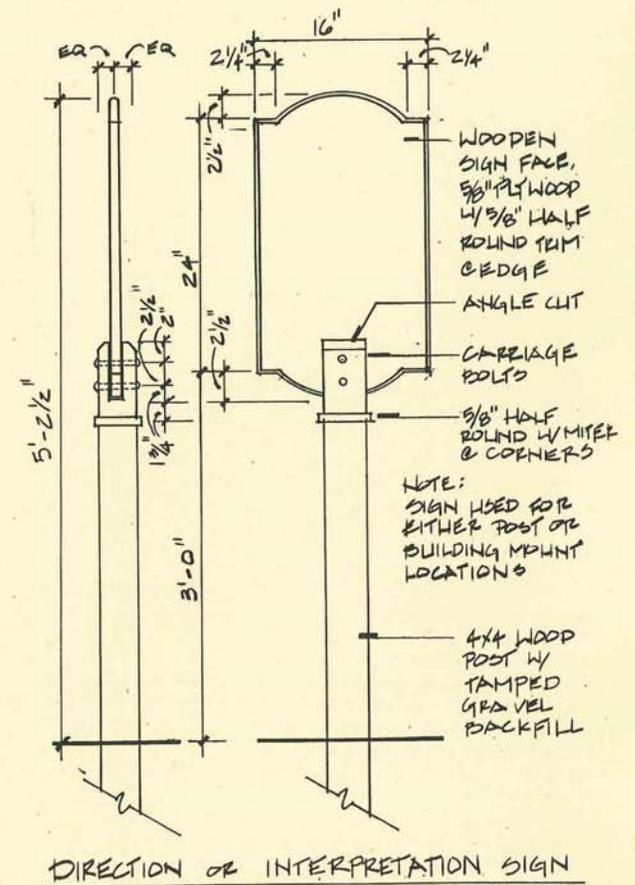
101. Park entry sign. (Landscapes, 1993)



102. Olmsted Park sign from Emerald Necklace in Boston, Massachusetts, which is attractive, visible and vandal resistant. (Landscapes, 1992)



103. Park map or interpretation sign. (Landscapes, 1993)



104. Direction or Interpretation sign. (Landscapes, 1993)



## 8. The Built Landscape



1. Name/entry sign, generally at park and neighborhood entrances
2. Rules notices, such as no alcoholic beverages
3. Place/feature names, such as names on buildings
4. Directional signs to destinations, usually with arrows
5. Memorial signs, in bronze or stone on the donated feature
6. Interpretative signs, bronze plaque on the North Overlook at Iroquois Park, few existing in this category
7. Current events bulletin boards and reservation information
8. Traffic and parking signs

Signs are used to orient visitors to the area, direct traffic flow, identify points of interest and provide traffic guidance, etc. In all parks and along the parkways the largest number of signs are metal traffic signs, installed along park drives. These are standard signs used by the U.S. Department of Transportation. They include: curve, speed limit, do not enter, fire lane, deer crossing, horse crossing, keep right, no parking, no stopping, no turn, one way, official vehicles only, no parking anytime, handicap, running lane, right turn must yield, stop, stop ahead, authorized vehicles only, curves ahead, no u-turn, weight limit, yield, trailer parking only, bridge markers, children playing, loading zones, and road ends. Figure [108] shows a particularly obtrusive bridge weight limit sign in Cherokee Park. In Cherokee Park, there are a total of 221 traffic signs; Iroquois Park has 152 traffic signs; and Shawnee Park includes 82 traffic signs.

Each of the parks has an entrance sign that states the name of the park and often includes park rules, size of the park, date of acquisition, etc. These signs are built by Metro Parks staff and are constructed with two, 4" by 4" timber posts and one to three 1" by 10" boards. Board lengths vary somewhat adjusting to the lettering needs. A simple example of a park name sign is seen in [109]—Willow Park, Acq 1905, 0.9 Acres. Beside it is a maintenance credit sign of the same size and format revealing a problem in the hierarchy of information and level of importance each element should be given. In this case, the park name is the most important item and should have precedence. The maintenance credits could have been grouped under this information. The decision to give this type of permanent recognition to a private maintenance group is an important one that should be evaluated further. It is in the same category as donor plaques which are discouraged.

Most of these signs all have letters routed into the wood and painted so that the contrast between the wood tone and the letters is heightened. The sign finish is an outdoor varnish, leaving the wood a natural color while preventing weathering. Cherokee and Iroquois each have two routed wood signs located at the entrances. In Shawnee Park, one sign with the name of the park, the size and the date of acquisition is located in a flower bed adjacent to the entrance off of Broadway. Place name signs for features in the parks are also made by the staff using the same materials and techniques. For example the Riding Stable, the Iroquois Amphitheater and the Maintenance Office each have two identification signs nearby. Figures [110 & 111] show two place name signs associated with other signs. In [110], the Cherokee Park Golf Course sign is placed

near a metal park rules sign. The type on the park rules sign is quite small, and on a light background, it is difficult to read. Figure [111] shows the Iroquois Disc Golf Course sign with a course rules sign, again small type and light background, and a bulletin board sign with a small overhang.

Several neighborhoods along the parkways have name signs placed on the parkways. Figures [112 & 113] are two examples. Figure [112] shows a metal sign strapped to a light pole that welcomes you to the Cherokee Triangle neighborhood. The Beechmont Neighborhood Association erected a wood sign, similar to the park signs, crediting a beautification effort, shown in [113].

Other sign types include direction or route information, such as the three metal bike route signs at Shawnee Park. In Iroquois Park the Health Trail for jogging and exercise include four plastic signs set in wood frames. In the same park six bridle path signs give users route directions. Cherokee Park has six directional signs for its bike route and the bridle path.

Iroquois Park is the only park to have interpretive signs. One substantial interpretive sign on the North Overlook shows a park system diagram and gives information on the designer, landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted. The sign is cast bronze, 42 inches square, set in the grade in concrete. The only other interpretive sign is a post mounted, metal sign located near the amphitheater that shows the circulation system within the park, without giving much detail on features or destinations. Cherokee and Shawnee Parks have no interpretive signs.

Memorial signs are found on donated features and are generally carved into stone or cast brass. Examples in Cherokee Park are the American Legion memorial stone set into the ground commemorating a tree; Ahrens Memorial Bridge, Bernheim Memorial Bridge and Belknap Memorial Bridge brass signs mounted on the bridges; Hert Memorial Bridge, engraved center panel in stone; and the Nettleroth Memorial Bird Sanctuary on a wood sign. In Shawnee Park, two memorial signs note the Duffy Memorial Field, hanging from the chain link backstop; a small metal sign set within the entrance planting islands recognize Operation Brightside. There are no memorial signs in Iroquois Park.

Rules and regulations are noted on wood and metal signs varying in format and information presented. Routed wood made by parks staff and sheet metal are the predominant materials. In Iroquois Park, there are five "road closed" signs; the riding stables have a three different signs describing their rules; the golf course has one sign listing its rules; and there are five signs indicating that no alcohol is permitted in the park. Some of these signs are a combination of several regulations, for example one sign states "no alcoholic beverages," "park road closed" and "park closing hours," each is on a separate piece of routed wood but all are mounted together.



107. (Top) Painted and silkscreen plywood sign on the Boathouse at Jamaica Pond, Boston MA, which is easily constructed and repaired. (Landscapes, 1992)

108. (Bottom) Visually obtrusive metal bridge-weight limit sign along edge of drive in Cherokee Park. (Landscapes, 1993)

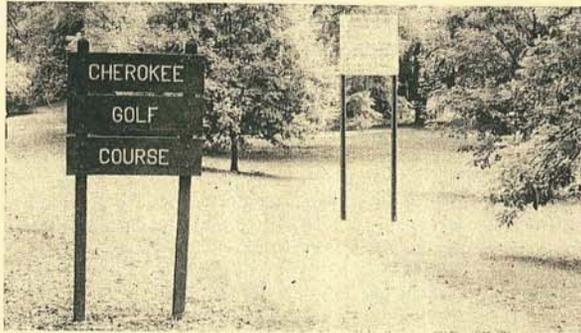
In Cherokee Park, there are a total of seven regulatory signs, some combined with park or place names. The tennis courts' list of rules is a metal sign mounted on the chain link fence. A "no bikes" on tennis court sign forbids that activity. There are three park closing signs. One metal sign combines speed limit and parallel parking rules. At Shawnee Park, seven signs list the park regulations including some signs not found elsewhere—two "no dumping" signs are located along Southwestern Parkway and near the Picnic Pavilion, and two "danger keep out" signs are located on the pumping stations.

All three of the parks have one current events bulletin board or reservation information sign. At the Iroquois amphitheater there is a "coming events" sign that lists the current attractions in the theater and incorporates a place name sign below. The "teepee" in Cherokee Park has a routed wood sign mounted on the side of the building listing the number to call for reservations. The Picnic Pavilion at Shawnee Park incorporates the place name and number for reservations in a building-mounted routed wood sign.

#### Historic Materials & Principles

Historically, signage was used primarily for park and place identification. For example, park drive names and walk names or destinations might be signed. John C. Olmsted wrote to Louisville in 1905 sending a letter and signboard sketches. The drawings have been lost but the letter remains, giving a clear indication of what the firm desired. They remark that the variety of sign types might depend on where they are placed, suggesting rustic posts and frames or rough slabs of stone with chiseled letters for Iroquois Park.

Color is discussed at some length: "In parks we prefer to have signs painted a rather dull, dark color, so as to be comparatively inconspicuous in themselves, but with cream-color or ivory white lettering which will be easily legible. . . . We have found a good combination to be a dark chocolate background with cream colored letters." This approach, using a dark background and light letters, has been proven to be the most legible and is widely used. Throughout the United States historic features are signed on highways with a mid-brown background and white, reflective letters. The historic intent was to have a few, modest signs that helped users find their way and that harmonized with the landscape.



109. (Top) Wooden entrance signs for Willow Park, illustrating the problem with lack of hierarchy of information.

110. (Middle) Wooden place-name sign for Cherokee Golf Course located next to a metal park-rule sign that is difficult to read.

111. (Bottom) Wooden place-name sign for Iroquois Disc Golf Course located next to a hard-to-read course rules sign and a bulletin board. (Landscapes, 1993)



112. Metal place-name sign affixed to a metal light pole near the entrance to the Cherokee Triangle neighborhood. (Landscapes, 1993)

113. Wooden place-name sign for the Beechmont Neighborhood Association, which credits a beautification effort. (Landscapes, 1993)