Shoaff Park
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

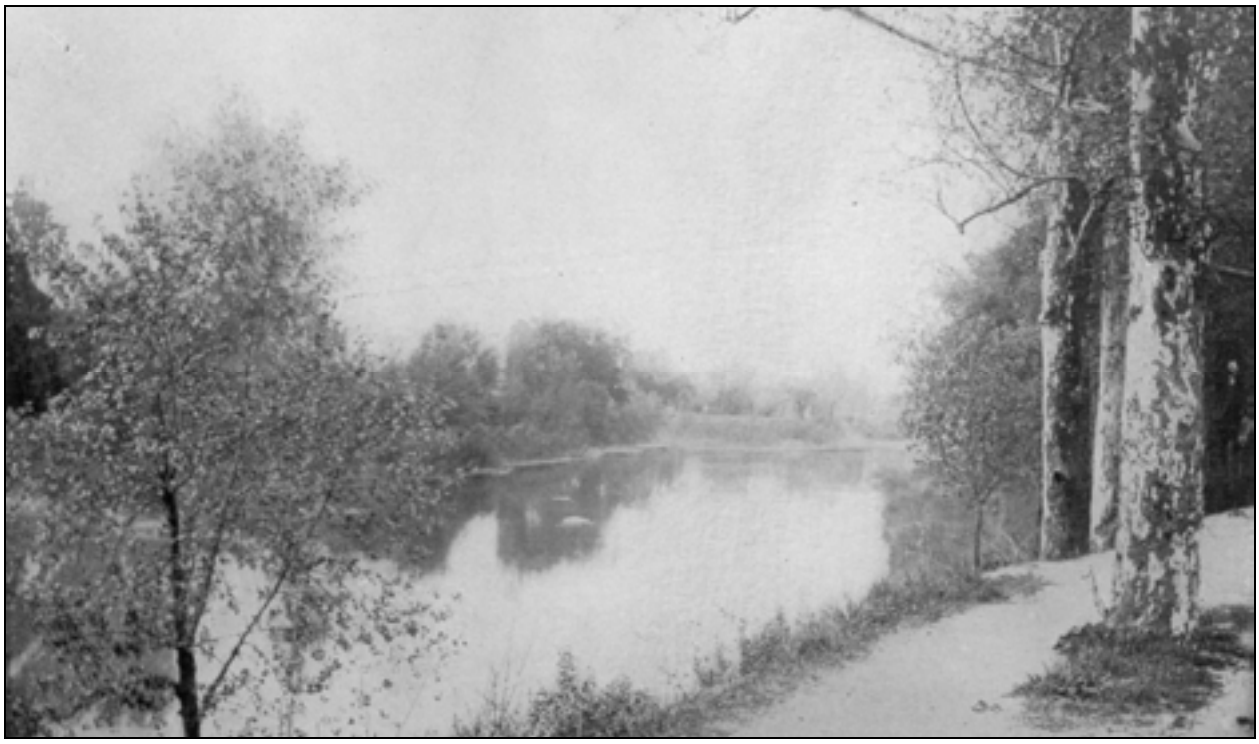
Prepared for

Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation

Prepared by

Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont & Norwalk, Connecticut

SHOAFF PARK
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



2007

Prepared for

Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Prepared by

Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Patricia M. O'Donnell, FASLA, AICP, Principal
Peter Viteretto, ASLA, Senior Associate
Gregory De Vries, Carrie A. Mardorf, Sarah K. Cody, Thomas Helmkamp
PO Box 321, Charlotte, Vermont 05445
34 Wall Street, Norwalk, Connecticut 06850

Cover Photograph: Heritage Landscapes
Inside Cover Photograph: 1913 Annual Report, Parks Board
Logo Image on each Chapter: 1908 Postcard, History Center at the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society

Shoaff Park Cultural Landscape Report

Table of Contents

List of Figures

CHAPTER II: SHOAFF PARK LANDSCAPE HISTORY

List of Plans

Chapter I: Introduction, Scope of Work & Methodology

A. INTRODUCTION, CONTEXT & PROPERTY BOUNDARY

Introduction

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

Fort Wayne & Park Context

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

Shoaff Park is a 184.5-acre park in the northeastern part of Fort Wayne, outside of the original city limits. It is located along the St. Joseph River with residential neighborhoods to the east, west, and south and Riverbend Golf Course to the north. The north and west boundaries of the park are

formed by the St. Joseph River. St. Joe Road forms the boundary to the southeast, while a tree-lined fence row borders the park to the south. To the northeast, a wooded area with a small stream forms the rough boundary. Shoaff Park is located near several other green spaces and golf courses in the area: Riverbend Golf Course is about 0.2 miles north, Canterbury Green Golf Course is .75 miles south, and Northwood Park is 2 miles west. In relationship to the other studied parks and boulevard for this series of CLRs, Shoaff Park is approximately 7 miles north of Weisser Park, McMillen Park, and Rudisill Boulevard, and 9 miles northeast of Foster Park.

Because Shoaff Park is a riverfront property, the topography of the park is relatively low-lying with steep embankments along the river edge. The most prominent features of the park are the golf and disc golf courses that utilize the open and semi-wooded areas. Other park features include a manmade pond, driving range, baseball field, tennis courts, playground, basketball court, River Lodge, and the Conklin Pavilion.

B. SCOPE OF WORK & CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT METHODOLOGY

Scope of Work & Methodology

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

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

Heritage Landscapes performed detailed reconnaissance of the existing physical conditions at Shoaff Park, locating and assessing each free-standing tree and all built elements. From the fieldwork and recent aerial photographs an AutoCAD base map was developed to create an existing conditions plan. Utilizing the existing conditions plan, historic aerial photographs, images, and other documents, a period plan was created for 1956 and the late 1960s.

Based on the existing conditions plan, Heritage Landscapes delineated a series of landscape areas within Shoaff Park to communicate the character of the property through time. Boundaries of landscape areas may be loosely delineated by vegetation or slopes or clearly defined by physical

features such as a wall, path or road. Some of these features remain constant while others change over time. The character of each landscape area is part of the character of Shoaff Park as a whole. Identifying and defining these areas clarifies the spatial organization of the property and facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the park.

Review of chronological mapping, aerial photographs and site investigation of Shoaff Park yielded five definable landscape areas, or component landscapes, that were mapped in the landscape. The boundaries of the landscape areas are defined during the period of time when Shoaff Park is in its as-built condition, which is 1969. The defined boundaries of these component landscapes may or may not remain consistent through time and aspects of the individual areas may change. The five landscape areas for Shoaff Park are:

- *Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands* – The River Edge & Woodlands area encompasses the entire northern and western boundaries of Shoaff Park, separating the central parkland from the St. Joseph River. It includes large wooded groves and riparian vegetation throughout the understory. The curving river defines its edges to the north and west while the Free Play and Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities areas border it to the east. Historically, this area included a series of small picnic areas located within the woodlands, and the River Lodge and adjacent constructed pond.

- *Landscape Area 2: Free Play* – The Free Play area comprises much of the southern half of Shoaff Park. The River Edge & Woodlands area borders Landscape Area 2 to the west and the Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities and the Golf Course areas define its northern border with the Golf Course extending along the east as well. St. Joe Road borders the southeast corner of Landscape Area 2. Historically, this area included the Conklin Pavilion, surrounded by open fields available for active recreation.

- *Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities* – The Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area is located in the northwest quadrant of Shoaff Park. Bordered on the west and north by the River Edge & Woodlands area, this is one of the smallest landscape areas. The Golf Course area defines the east boundary and a small section of the Free Play area borders Landscape Area 3 to the south. Characterized by its open fields and sports facilities, historically this area contained a baseball field, tennis courts, touch football fields, and open lawn area for informal recreation.

- *Landscape Area 4: Golf Course* – The Golf Course is one of the largest landscape areas in Shoaff Park, encompassing much of its eastern half. St. Joe Road defines the Golf Course to the east and to the south is the Free Play area. The Golf Course extends west, toward the adjacent Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area. To the north, the River Edge & Woodlands area separates the Golf Course from the St. Joseph River; to the east, it separates the Golf Course from the Expansion Park Land area. Historically, this area included an 18-hole golf course and clubhouse.

- *Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land* – The Expansion Park Land is one of the smaller landscape areas within Shoaff Park. Located in the northeast corner, the River Edge &

Woodlands area defines the western edge. A large wooded grove extends from the adjacent area into the Expansion Park Land, distinctly defining its northern boundary. To the east are St. Joe Road and a small cluster of private residences and outbuildings. To the south are the Golf Course area and Shoaff Park Baptist Church. Historically, this area was privately owned and functioned primarily as an agricultural field until its purchase in 1989.

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

- *Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Land Use & Visual Relationships* – These features address the three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in the landscape, land uses, and visual relationships, shaped by both cultural and natural features; the uses of the land and the views and visual relationships that organize the landscape as defined by topography, vegetation, circulation, built elements, and often a combination of these character-defining features to create the overall patterns of the landscape. At Shoaff Park, the golf course and disc golf course are dominant features with scattered trees in open lawn areas. Other distinctive features include the wooded areas along the river edge and the open playing fields.

- *Topography & Natural Systems* – Topography is the shape of the ground plane and its height or depth. Topography occurs in relation to natural systems and as a result of human manipulation. Natural systems include landforms, watershed systems, climate, water bodies, surface and underground flows, and their effects. The topography of Shoaff Park is undulating, with about 40 feet of elevation change across the property. Low points are along the river edge to the west and north, and high points are to the east and northeast. The shape of the land has been modified over time with construction of buildings, tennis and basketball courts, playing fields, and the golf and disc golf courses. The St. Joseph River is a natural system within Shoaff Park.

- *Vegetation* – Vegetation can include groups of plants, individual plants, agricultural fields, planting beds, formal or informal tree groves, woodland, meadow, or turf. The Shoaff Park landscape is dominated by individually scattered trees over a mown turf ground plane, used for informal recreation areas. Manicured turf grass is also present in the Free Play, Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities, and Golf Course areas, and denser woodland vegetation grows along the river edge and ravine areas.

- *Circulation* – Circulation features may include roads, drives, trails, paths, and parking areas individually sited or linked to form a network or system. Alignment, width, surface and edge treatment, and materials contribute to the character of circulation features. Vehicular circulation at Shoaff Park today originates from St. Joe Road to the southeast. Parking is available along park drives and in parking lots adjacent to Conklin Pavilion, River Lodge, and maintenance barn. Paths and sidewalks are limited in Shoaff Park, mainly connecting parking areas to adjacent facilities.

- *Hydrology & Water Features* – Features of water systems may be aesthetic as well as functional components of the landscape. Water features may include fountains, pools, cascades, irrigation systems, streams, ponds, lakes, and aqueducts. The water features at Shoaff Park include two ponds.

- *Structures* – Landscape structures are non-habitable constructed features such as pavilions or features such as walls, bridges, arbors, gazebos, terraces, steps, and fences. Structures at Shoaff Park include the Conklin Pavilion, River Lodge, golf course clubhouse, maintenance barn, and restrooms. Fencing around the tennis courts and baseball field is also considered a landscape structure.

- *Site Furnishings & Objects* – Site furnishings such as picnic tables, signage, lamp poles, and play equipment are generally considered small-scale elements in the landscape while items such as garbage cans and benches are considered landscape objects.

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

Community Engagement

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

In order to understand park users, current use, perceptions, and desires for the park, Heritage Landscapes developed a user survey, providing a tool to generate public input and assessment of the park landscape and facilities. Survey questions elicited citizen input on current types of park use, condition of the park landscape and facilities, perception of safety, desired improvements, and user demographics. The user surveys were distributed through a series of community meetings, community groups, and on the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation website. Survey results are discussed in Chapter V and presented in full in Appendix C.

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

Heritage Landscape also sought community engagement through the City of Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation website. A "Cultural Landscape Reports" heading on the website provided information

about the planning process and was updated on a regular basis. The user surveys and user survey results were made available through the website, along with rendered plans and brief narratives of park history, existing conditions, analysis, and treatment alternatives. The website also provided an opportunity for comments through an interactive feedback form.

Cultural Landscape Report Organization

Heritage Landscapes approached the *Shoaff Park Cultural Landscape Report* in accordance with federal guidance for cultural landscape preservation. This CLR conforms to Parts 1 and 2 of a CLR. Relevant professional guidance includes the following: *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline 28, National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes, National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, NPS Preservation Brief 36 Protecting Cultural Landscapes, A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* and *National Park Service Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management.* This document is organized into eight chapters. Chapter I: Introduction, Scope of Work & Methodology offers an introduction to CLRs, the project scope, and methodology. Chapter II: Shoaff Park Landscape History details the landscape history of the park from its beginning through recent times. The landscape character of Shoaff Park from 1969 when all elements of the original park development remained intact is described in Chapter III: 1969 Landscape Character of Shoaff Park. The existing conditions are detailed in Chapter IV: Shoaff Park Landscape Existing Conditions and includes a detailed tree assessment. Chapter V: Shoaff Park Today explores current use of the park incorporating the user survey results and park use and maintenance observations. Chapter VI: Shoaff Park Landscape Analysis compares findings from the site history and existing conditions to identify and analyze change over time. An introduction to the four preservation treatment approaches and the implications on the Shoaff Park landscape are set forth in Chapter VII: Shoaff Park Landscape Treatment Exploration. The future management and treatment recommendations for Shoaff Park are set forth in Chapter VIII: Shoaff Park Renewal Recommendations. The Appendices provide reference materials for this CLR.

As Heritage Landscapes studied the four parks and boulevard, a framework for addressing the importance and the value of parks as city-wide resources and unique places of cultural and natural resources emerged. Working with the public, parks staff, and the legacy committee this listing and explanation was developed to encompass the multiple values of parks and their contribution to the quality of urban life. Together, seven categories were created and approved by the Fort Wayne Parks Legacy Committee.

The following categories address public parks in relation to the broader context of Fort Wayne and the overall park and boulevard system:

- *Linkages & City Integration.* This category places the parks in the context of the city, the three rivers, the topography and the scenic and aesthetic character of Fort Wayne; the city identity is shaped, in part by the parks and boulevards; the livability of the city is enhanced by presence of parks and boulevards and their green character and the linkages and connections being made to parks and along boulevards knit the city together.

- *Civic & Community Value.* This category includes community awareness and a heightened sense of the value of parks in everyday life as community resources. Further, it identifies the importance of parks not just as individual, isolated parcels, but as part of a larger system, linking and enhancing the City's communities.

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

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

- *Diverse Use & Quality of Experience.* This category recognizes that parks and boulevards are meant to be enjoyed for their intrinsic value, the quality of experience should be high with conflicts resolved and positive recreation readily at hand, and diverse uses in each park should include opportunities for passive, active, social and educational pursuits.

- *Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation.* This category considers the legacy of parks we have inherited from previous generations and the special character and features of each park that make it unique; the need for historic preservation; and the need to be adaptable and innovative while honoring the unique character of each park. Also considered is the fact that parks are intended to be beautiful green places that are aesthetically pleasing.

- *Sustainability & Stewardship.* This category addresses resource conservation, ecological stewardship, habitat diversity and the application of green and sustainable practices and design of parks.

- *Functionality, Maintenance & Safety.* This category includes basic functionalities, park maintenance, needed services, public safety, and both real and perceived security.

This seven-part analysis forms the foundation for Chapter VI: Shoaff Park Landscape Analysis. Relevant issues were also highlighted by identifying staff and user issues and positive and negative aspects of the park. Development of the categories also contributed in the testing of options and approaches on preliminary sketch plans, draft and final recommendations plans. Utilizing the park analysis, Heritage Landscapes developed treatment options and recommendations for Shoaff Park, and refined them with public input.

CHAPTER I ENDNOTES

[1]City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Parks & Recreation, "Fort Wayne Facts: How Much Do You Know About The Fort Wayne Parks And Recreation Department?" Copyright 2006: http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=66.
[2] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[3] "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect*," Seventh Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners*, 1911: 41, original HC.
[4] Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998.

Chapter II: Shoaff Park Landscape History

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Unlike early 20th century park and boulevard system development, Shoaff Park was brought into the public park system in the mid-1950s. Situated to the northeast along the St. Joseph River, it was a far cry from the core city and its dense population. This former private park and club was in agricultural use at the time of its purchase by Park Board President, Frederick B. Shoaff. Shoaff secured the professional park planning expertise of an aging Arthur Shurcliff and his son Sidney Shurcliff, who took up the commission to design this riverfront park.

The development of Shoaff Park from the purchase in 1955, design plan in 1956, initial development through the 1960s and evolution through to the present is described in this chapter. The discussion is organized by historical periods, which describe the development of the character-defining park features, as outlined in the methodology section of Chapter I. The following narrative and the accompanying images provide a comprehensive history of the physical development of Shoaff Park and an understanding of the park within the context of the establishment of the Fort Wayne Parks Department.

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

- *Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands*
- *Landscape Area 2: Free Play*
- *Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities*
- *Landscape Area 4: Golf Course*
- *Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land*

While the features included in each of the five landscape areas changed throughout the park history, overall the Park Board developed Shoaff Park as part of its continued efforts to provide all citizens with accessible parklands. Fort Wayne formed its Parks Department in 1894 and within two years, a Park Superintendent was selected, August W. Goers. The City immediately began to extensively develop its park system. Numerous parks were quickly created throughout Fort Wayne; however, Shoaff Park was not formally established until much later, due largely to the fact that it was outside the city limits. As the 20th century wore on, the Park Board continued to improve and expand the existing park system, seeking to create public parks in all areas of the City. It was not until the early

1950s that the City and the Park Board recognized the growing need for a park in its northeast section and created Shoaff Park.

The establishment of Shoaff Park is unique in that it utilized the natural landscape of Fort Wayne to define the physical layout of the park. As growth moved out of the core city and housing was developed, the parcels to both sides of the winding, scenic St. Joseph River were developed as important landscapes. Contemporaneously, Shoaff Park took form under designs by Shurcliff and to the west, the Concordia Theological Seminary campus was shaped by Dan Kiley and Eero Saarinen at a Lutheran educational school. The acreage that would develop as Shoaff Park began as a series of small riverfront agricultural fields and private residences, gradually transforming into a grand public park.

From before the inception of the park, the spatial relationship between the open meadows, bordering woodlands and distinct curve of the river defined the landscape character, creating a striking dichotomy between the openness of the land and water and the verticality of the small groves. As Shoaff Park developed, park facilities were interspersed through the open fields with minimal development in the groves. Overall, Shoaff Park is in a low-lying area with the elevation sloping gently toward the river before dropping off sharply at the embankment. The bordering woodlands and shrubby understory blocked views toward the river, contrasting the relatively open views toward the developing community to the east.

The details of the park landscape evolution from its origin through 2007 are outlined in this chapter. The first section provides some details of the establishment of the Fort Wayne Parks Department and the early park projects that influenced the inception of Shoaff Park. The second section describes the period during which the most significant historic development occurred at the park, from 1956-1969. This section provides a detailed narrative of the construction of the character-defining features and their impact on the overall character of Shoaff Park. The third section outlines changes made to the park landscape from 1970-2007 that provides an understanding of the continued evolution of the park landscape, which sets the foundation for understanding the existing conditions. The motivation of the Park Board to provide accessible recreation facilities to all citizens forged the creation of a city-wide park system that continues to provide residents with ample opportunity for active engagement in the urban landscape.

B. BACKGROUND & PARK ORIGINS: BEGINNINGS TO 1955

At the start of the 20th century, the city of Fort Wayne began to vigorously pursue the development of its park system. When the state legislature approved the formation of a Board of Park Commissioners in 1905, board members began to seek out land in Fort Wayne suitable for the development of parklands and quickly established numerous parks throughout the City. However, the land that would eventually be developed as Shoaff Park did not fall within the city limits. As a result, this land was not considered in any of the City's early park planning projects. In fact, the property that would become Shoaff Park would not be incorporated into the City's park system until 1956, which was relatively late in the development of the city-wide system. The area, approximately 184 acres in size, initially operated as private farmlands characterized by fields interspersed with small

wooded groves and the adjacent St. Joseph River, which provided a scenic backdrop to the developing farmlands. (See Figure II.1.)

As seen in an 1898 Ogle Atlas, the future parkland was originally divided into several lots of various shapes and sizes. (See Figure II.2.) Most of the lots were riverfront farms although there were a few residences in the area as well. The St. Joseph River bound the future park to the north and west. A gravel road bisected the land in a northeast to southwest direction. The first structures to be built on the future parkland were part of the Riverview Farm Co. (See Figure II.3.) In 1870, the farm company constructed an English basement barn and a double runway drive in the approximate center of the property.[1] Ten years later, in 1880, the farm expanded with a Queen Anne/Cross Gable style farmhouse and outbuildings.[2]

As the farmland and the surrounding tracts developed, the Robison brothers transformed the Swift Farm, located directly across the river from the future parkland, into Robison Park, Fort Wayne's first amusement park. M. Stanley Robison and Frank DeHas Robison were entrepreneurs from Cleveland and had recently established an electric trolley line in Wisconsin. They saw great potential for development along Fort Wayne's rivers and created the Fort Wayne Consolidated Railway Company, which traveled through the City and along the St. Joseph River. To increase business for the railroad, the brothers, built an amusement park on the new trolley line, on the west bank of the river.[3] (See Figure II.4.) The Robisons purchased the Swift Farm and in the summer of 1896, Robison Park opened.[4] The park was an immediate success, drawing large crowds to the riverfront park.

As Robison Park prospered, several of the farms across the river to the east declined. In the early 20th century, some of the farms ceased operations and sold the land to various entities. The Corner Rod and Gun Club purchased between nine and eleven wooded acres along the east bank of the St. Joseph River at this time. In April 1910, the club sold the land to the Berghoff Brewery for the development of Germania Park. Located directly across the river from Robison Park, Germania Park sought to bring together Fort Wayne citizens of German descent, promote traditional German culture, protect traditional activities from xenophobic attacks, and provide a legal and physical space for consumption of German-style beer amid growing prohibition laws. Several German singing and dancing societies and social clubs formed the Germania Park Association in order to bypass prohibition laws and legally distance the park from the brewery, which was still the legal owner of the property.[5]

The Germania Park Association established several features in the new park to accommodate its visitors. These included a German Biergarten-style clubhouse, a dance pavilion, and a small lily pond. The Association constructed a wooden bridge to connect the east and west banks of the St. Joseph River, a feature that visitors to Robison Park used heavily to enjoy features of Germania Park, particularly the German-style beer.[6] Several wooded areas provided visitors with shady spots to socialize and small groves of apple trees provided accessible snacks.[7]

While both Robison and Germania Parks were initially popular and widely used, for unknown reasons both parks became increasingly unsuccessful in the following years. Germania Park closed in 1917 while the owners of Robison Park struggled to keep the amusement park open though it eventually closed in 1919. In 1920, private resident, George F. Trier purchased and reopened Robison Park and added new rides, including a merry-go-round, roller coaster, and two playgrounds.

The amusement park was revived and once again quite successful even without the added draw of Germania Park.[8]

As Robison Park experienced a successful reinvigoration, it seemed that Germania Park would not reopen. In 1917, immediately following the park closing, the Berghoff Brewery leased the property to the Elks Club for use as a private park for member use. Although the reason for closing the German-themed park and its reopening as a private Elks Club is unclear, it may have been a result of a growing anti-German sentiment. When the new club opened on July 8, 1917, the celebration sent a clear message that the new club was operated with a distinctly patriotic fervor. Opening day activities included American music, a flag raising, and a speech denigrating the influence of German culture in America. The Elks Club made physical improvements to the land, including the construction of a clubhouse, sports fields, and tennis courts.[9] The exact locations of the new features are unknown. The Elks Club enjoyed their private park and in 1919, they bought the land from the Berghoff Brewery for $8,500.[10]

The land continued to serve as the Elks Club private social club until 1937, when they decided to lease the acreage to the Turners. Ironically, the Turners, formerly known as Turnverein, were a German dance and social club that was also one of the original members of the Germania Park Association.[11] However, this arrangement lasted only a year and in 1938, the Elks Club sold the property to the Fraternal Order of the Police (F.O.P.). Like the Elks Club, the F.O.P. used the property as a private park.[12] The F.O.P. also made improvements to the property, including the construction of outbuildings near the River lodge located east of the St. Joseph River. As seen in a map dating from the period, at least two structures existed at this time, although no other evidence detailing their appearance or use has been discovered. (See Figure II.5.) Little documentation has been found regarding the properties surrounding the small private park; it is likely that they continued to operate as farms and private residences.

While the F.O.P. continued use of its park, the Park Board reassessed its master plan and the existing park system, creating the *Long Range Recreation Plan* in 1944. The plan outlined several recommendations for the improvement of Fort Wayne's park system, including an extensive redesign and expansion of parklands. The need for accessible public parks with opportunities for active recreation was growing in the City and the *Long Range Recreation Plan* reinforced that the Park Board needed to acquire new lands.[13] As the Park Board continued to make improvements to existing parks, it also began investigating the needs of residents and developed proposals for the creation of new parks.[14] By 1948, the deficiencies of the park system had become increasingly clear and the Board of Park Commissioners reported "an additional park area should be secured in the northeastern part of our city having a size of 100 or more acres."[15] However, this issue was left unresolved for several years. By 1952, city officials finally recognized the growing need for a park in the northeast section of the City. The City did not have the funds necessary to secure lands for development thus no action was taken.[16]

Finally, in 1955 the City had obtained enough money to purchase new parklands and on December 30, the City purchased the F.O.P. park for $33,000.[17] While the small parcel of land was a far cry from the Park Board's recommendation of 100 or more acres, Park Board President, Frederick B. Shoaff, donated enough money for the City to purchase an additional 160 acres of parkland along the St. Joe River, surrounding the F.O.P. acreage, establishing the approximately 169-acre Shoaff Park.[18]

As a result of Shoaff's generosity and dedication to the development of the Fort Wayne park system, residents living northeast of the core city would finally be afforded accessible parklands. To recognize Shoaff's avid support of the continued development and improvement of the City's park system, the new park was named in his honor. Even after purchasing the parklands, Shoaff continued to support his namesake park, paying renowned landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff to develop a master plan. (Originally, the land that became Shoaff Park fell outside the city limits of Fort Wayne and was formally a part of St. Joseph Township. It is unknown at what point Fort Wayne expanded to include this area.)

No funds were available for the immediate improvement of the park. However, the natural state of the riverfront park and the existing club facilities finally gave the surrounding community a place to socialize and actively engage in the landscape. The park itself was mostly open field, which could be used to accommodate open sports fields. Small patches of wooded groves provided visitors with shaded spots to socialize and relax by the St. Joseph River. The 19th century farmhouse and barn remained on-site as well as a minimally developed entry road, which entered the park from the adjacent St. Joe Road. (See Figure II.6.)

C. SHOAFF PARK DEVELOPMENT: 1956 TO 1969

At the start of this historic period in 1956, Shoaff Park had been minimally developed. The majority of the 169 acres consisted of open farm fields edged by natural woodlands. The only built features within the park were the 19th century farmhouse and barn, centrally located in the park, and the park facilities, located along the west edge. A central road led to the River Lodge, originally established by the Germania Park Association. This pastoral area contained a pond with an island and a number of outbuildings that formed a scenic designed landscape for park visitors. (See Figure II.7.)

Shoaff Park was established in 1955 when the Park Board recognized that public open space was needed in the northeast community. Through the philanthropy and foresight of Park Board President Frederick B. Shoaff, the purchase of 169 acres of riverfront land proceeded. However, once the lands were donated and the park design supported by the donor, the City had limited funds to proceed with park improvements. Additional resources were left to the City upon the March 24, 1955 death of Ella M. Conklin, wife of local music store owner, Guy V. Conklin. In her will she gave $118,529 for the erection of an amphitheater or other appropriate structure in a park as a memorial to her husband. The City decided to construct Conklin Pavilion in the newly established Shoaff Park to be used by the public for social gatherings, picnics, and other recreational purposes.[19] While Mrs. Conklin left the money to the City in early 1955, the funds were not actually available until the following year.[20] As a result, it was a year after the establishment of Shoaff Park that it began to be suitably developed under plans by park donor, Shoaff. (More details about early park development to be added by John Shoaff.)

In 1956, the Park Board performed preliminary improvements to the open parkland to prepare it for future development. Among the first projects undertaken was plowing and seeding the fields and the removal of interior fences.[21] While the majority of the park was open land, its former use as farm fields meant that the herbaceous vegetation and the dividing fences could not accommodate active

recreation fields. Plans for immediate development included the construction of a 1,500-foot entry drive that would lead from St. Joe Road to the location of the proposed Conklin Pavilion.[22]

While the Parks Department performed preliminary work, the Shoaff family continued to be involved in the development of their namesake park. In 1956, architect T. Richard Shoaff donated plans for the Conklin Pavilion and Frederick B. Shoaff purchased an additional 43.9 acres south of the existing boundaries for expanded development of the park.[23] Before the construction of the Conklin Pavilion, the City hired the landscape architecture firm of Shurcliff, Shurcliff, & Merrill to complete a master plan for the park.[24] Arthur Shurcliff, principal of the firm, was involved in various projects during the early development of the Fort Wayne park and boulevard system, hired by the City in 1928 to survey the existing system. It seems that Shurcliff had little involvement in the Fort Wayne park system following his work in the early 20th century until 1956 when Frederick B. Shoaff persuaded the aging landscape architect to design the master plan for Shoaff Park. This was one of Shurcliff's final projects before he passed away in 1957.

The plan called for an extensive development of the new parklands and included a range of recreational facilities. The plan located the future pavilion at the south end of the park with a large parking area adjacent surrounded by open fields and wooded picnic groves. Along the west and north edges where the park bordered the St. Joseph River, the plan called for picnic areas to be established in the existing woodlands. The pond was to be used for swimming and the River Lodge as a bath house. The plan noted that the north end of the park was to remain relatively open with various sports fields, including a baseball diamond, tennis courts, a football field and a running track. The east section of the plan called for the development of an 18-hole golf course and clubhouse. A vehicular drive looped around the park, varying between 20 and 30 feet in width. A central road separated the north and south halves of the park. Several parking lots, some quite small in size, were to be located at various points along the side of the loop road. The plan depicted two larger parking lots: one south of the pavilion and one in the approximate center of the park, south of the tennis courts. (See Figure II.8.)

Although the Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill plan was not carried out in full, several of the individual features were constructed. These included the location of the Conklin Pavilion and adjacent parking lot, the baseball diamond, picnic areas located in the wooded groves along the park's west and north edge and the loop and central entry drives. Two touch football fields were constructed, overlapping the baseball outfield. Water lines were also installed. Additional features constructed that were not depicted on the 1956 plan included playground equipment installed near the pavilion and the River Lodge.

Construction of the Conklin Pavilion began in May 1957, the same month that Shoaff Park officially opened to the public.[25] By the end of the year, the pavilion, constructed of Indiana limestone and rustic timber, was near completion and the adjacent parking lot had been graded and surfaced with crushed stone.[26] Remaining work, including painting the interior and grading and planting the surrounding landscape, was left to be completed the following year.[27] (See Figure II.9.) The pavilion measured 50 feet by 100 feet, excluding two wings that extended orthogonally from the building's north and south ends and terraces extending off the east and west façades. The one-story, rustic style building housed a kitchen for public use, restrooms and a caretaker's apartment. Equipped with overhead doors that could be opened in the summer and closed in cool weather, the Conklin Pavilion

could be used year round.[28] (See Figure II.10.) Upon the dedication of the Conklin Pavilion on July 18, 1956, Shoaff Park now had a facility to accommodate large social gatherings. During its first year, 196 groups used the new pavilion with a recorded total attendance of 16,263, making the pavilion a popular destination among community residents.[29] Use of the pavilion continually increased and in 1959, 20,118 people gathered at the Conklin Pavilion.[30] No improvements to the Conklin Pavilion were recorded during the remainder of the historic period with the exception of the addition of a concrete walkway from the parking lot to the caretaker's apartment in 1965.[31]

As improvements to the park neared completion, the Parks Board made suggestions for future improvements that would be addressed both in the short and long range. Suggested short range improvements included the removal of the 19th century farmhouse and barn and the construction of a shop and storage building in its place; the construction of sports fields on the western half of the park; additional drives; a second pavilion and parking area; the construction of the golf course as seen in the 1956 master plan; and installation of a boat dock, swimming pool, camping areas, and floral displays.[32]

Before major improvements were undertaken within the park, Shoaff Park was officially dedicated and opened to the public. The dedication of Shoaff Park on May 26, 1957 coincided with the weeklong celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Parks Department. At this time the Fort Wayne park system consisted of 47 parks totaling 1,203 acres. Since 1905, 51 percent of Fort Wayne's public parkland was donated to the City, which included the new 169-acre Shoaff Park.[33] The official dedication ceremony was held near the site of the Conklin Pavilion for which construction had recently begun. As part of the ceremony, John H. and Judith Shoaff, the 15 and 12-year-old grandchildren of Frederick B. Shoaff, along with other members of the Park Board helped plant the "50th Anniversary Tree."[34] (See Figure II.11.)

During these early years of park development, minimal structures and site furnishings had been constructed in Shoaff Park. In addition to the Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge, a number of small outbuildings were located in the area surrounding the lodge. In 1957, these buildings were removed and the lumber salvaged for future use.[35] The following year, in 1958, the Park Board had the River Lodge demolished and completely rebuilt.[36] The reason for this is unknown though it is likely that the building, dating from the early 20th century was considered old and outdated and may have posed safety concerns. Following the construction of the new River Lodge, water, electric and telephone lines were laid underground to service the building; the area surrounding the building was graded and seeded with ornamental shrubs planted along the foundation; and a 50-car parking lot was constructed.[37] (See Figure II.12.)

Additional improvements were carried out at Shoaff Park following the earlier recommendations of the Park Board, including the construction of sports fields and the golf course. In 1958, a baseball diamond was constructed directly north of the River Lodge. The Park Board awarded a contract for the construction of two hard-surface tennis courts east of the new ball field. At some point before 1968, a basketball court was constructed west of the Conklin Pavilion. While an exact date of construction has not been documented, it is likely that the court was built at the same time as the baseball field and tennis courts. One feature that had a substantial impact on the character of the eastern half of the park was the 18-hole golf course. Funded by private donors, preliminary work on

the course was completed in 1958 and included installation of water lines and a drainage system. (See Figure II.13.)

As with the majority of the prior park development, the Shoaff family was instrumental in the construction of the new golf course, donating $35,413 toward the completion of the course. T. Richard Shoaff, who designed the Conklin Pavilion, provided professional design expertise, revising the 1956 proposed course layout.[38] The earlier layout, designed by Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill had the golf course completely contained within the eastern half of the park. Shoaff altered the design to allow more space between holes, thereby taking more of the parkland for the golf course. In Shoaff's proposed layout, 2 of the 18 holes were located in the northwestern half of the park, north of the tennis courts. Once the layout was finalized, substantial development of the new golf course took place in 1959, with the grading and seeding of the fairways and the rough.[39]

Construction of the golf course was time consuming and work continued into 1960. During this year, a small clubhouse was constructed east of the tennis courts near the west edge of the golf course. Preparation of the landscape continued and 55,000 square feet of grasses was laid.[40] Once the grasses were planted, the tees and greens were laid out.[41] Construction of the course was completed in 1961 although minor improvements continued throughout the remainder of this period. Various trees and shrubs were planted throughout the course including pine trees, flowering trees and shrubs and a great deal of multiflora rose, which was planted along the back side of the course.[42] Other improvements to the golf course included a rustic fence constructed around some of the holes, and construction of a practice green and minimal walkways.[43]

Throughout this historic period, the improvements made to Shoaff Park included the construction of various site furnishings, such as the installation of upright grills in the picnic areas and a flagpole near the River Lodge in 1959.[44] During that same year, the Northern Indiana Boat Club constructed a wooden boat dock along the east bank of the St. Joseph River, which was accessible from Shoaff Park.[45] Ironically, while the river surrounded the park for nearly half its perimeter, the boat dock was the first park feature to utilize this natural resource. A few years later, in 1962, a boat ramp was constructed west of the baseball field, reinforcing the important relationship between the park and the river.[46]

More substantial improvement projects took place in 1960. The Park Board constructed a rustic style footbridge.[47] While the location of the bridge has not been documented, the relatively small size depicted on the construction drawing suggests that it may have spanned the pond near the River Lodge. (See Figure II.14.) Also in 1960, Park Board constructed an enclosed camping shelter at the southwest corner of the park from funds donated by the Psi Iota Xi Sorority.[48] Dedicated in 1961, the Lorraine Young Psi Ote shelter was 25 feet by 50 feet with an indoor fireplace, paneled walls, and an acoustical ceiling.[49] Just east of the new shelter an archery range was constructed.[50]

The Park Board performed improvements to existing park facilities throughout the remainder of the historic period. The park vegetation was altered in 1961 when the Kiwanis Club of Northwest Fort Wayne donated $110 for tulips to be planted at the entrance to the park.[51] A more considerable change to the vegetation occurred in 1962, when 75 elm trees were removed from the park; the Parks Board replanted 70 trees that same year.[52] Also obtained through donation were 750 fingerling

bluegill and bass fish for the pond located near the River Lodge, given to the park by Post 47 and the Auxiliary of American Legion.[53]

Additional drives and parking lots were also added within the last few years of this period. In 1961, two new lots were constructed: a 170-foot by 130-foot lot at the golf course and a 300-foot nose-in lot along the park loop drive.[54] The golf course lot was expanded in 1963 with a slightly smaller lot constructed to the west that had access roads north and south connecting the new and existing lots.[55] One final drive was constructed in 1965. The new crushed stone drive connected the main park loop drive with the camping shelter and included a crushed stone parking area along the edge near an adjacent picnic area.[56] The final circulation feature to be added during this period was a two-mile bike path constructed in 1965 following a recommendation made to accommodate an increasing interest in bicycling in Fort Wayne.[57] Opening the following spring, the path led bicyclists through various parts of the Shoaff Park landscape; at points it followed the St. Joseph River, ran through wooded groves and open spaces and included a scenic overlook near the river and picnic areas. Initially, the Park Board had enough money to lay out the trail and cover it with crushed stone and it planned to surface it with asphalt at a later date.[58]

Only one additional structure was constructed in Shoaff Park during the last years of this historic period. In 1965, a pole shed was erected at the north edge of the park, alongside the loop drive. The small wooden and metal structure was used for dirt storage.[59] It had no doors, making it easily accessible by maintenance vehicles.

During this thirteen year historic period, the landscape of Shoaff Park evolved from a small private park surrounded by farm fields into a 169-acre riverfront park. The spatial relationships created between the open expanses of lawn used for play fields, the wooded groves enclosing small picnic areas, and the St. Joseph River marking the park edge to the north and west, defined the overall park landscape character. Park structures and site furnishings were scattered throughout the landscape; the overall rustic style of the features, particularly the Conklin Pavilion, set against the open fields and woodlands presented park users with a scenic designed landscape, while the sports fields, playgrounds, and golf course gave visitors a range of opportunities for active engagement in the serene landscape. By 1969 the development and uses of Shoaff Park conceived from its 1955 inception and the 1956 Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill master plan were fully in place and the park was heavily used by the surrounding community. (See Figure II.15.)

The creation and development of Shoaff Park would not have been possible without the generous contributions of the Shoaff family, particularly Frederick B. Shoaff, president of the Board of Park Commissioners for nearly forty years. Unfortunately, Shoaff never got the chance to see his namesake park at the height of its development. Shoaff passed away on August 17, 1961. Upon his death, the Park Board donated money to erect a memorial plaque near the Conklin Pavilion.[60] Shoaff's memory is honored not just by the memorial plaque, but by every visitor who enjoys the striking park landscape that he worked so hard to create.

D. SHOAFF PARK CHANGE: 1970 TO 2007

By 1969, Shoaff Park had been developed with a variety of active and passive recreational facilities. Shaded picnic areas were nestled within the wooded groves while tennis courts and a ball field provided outlets for active recreation. Though the foundation of the park was fully developed, changes to existing park facilities, particularly the interior roadways, were carried out. In 1976 and 1977, a study of social patterns and behavior was undertaken that looked specifically at a number of Fort Wayne's parks where problems had been observed. The report identified existing problems at Shoaff Park, including high speed traffic, damage and vandalism to park property, abuse of roadside parking areas, and constant loop traffic patterns or "cruising" causing congestion and hindering patron access to the park facilities. From these problems, the report proposed solutions that included: enforcement of speed limits, parking regulations and an 11:00 pm curfew; termination of the main park loop road just north of the basketball court and construction of a cul-de-sac to eliminate loop traffic; construction of small (4-5 car) parking areas along the south road in the wooded area; post and cabling the south rim of the south road and allowing parking on the north side only; and posting appropriate traffic signals.[61] (See Figure II.16.)

The Parks Board made the recommended changes to the park circulation system; however, while the issues may have been temporarily alleviated, the new circulation system did not provide a long term solution. Meanwhile, the Park Board instituted broader recommendations at Foster Park, resulting in the displacement of the inappropriate behavior from Foster to Shoaff Park, increasing the persistent problems.[62] By 1980, the problems at Shoaff Park had grown to include drug and alcohol abuse and traffic; vandalism issues increased as well. At this point, the Park Board began investigating the feasibility of making Shoaff Park pedestrian-only.[63] As the Board researched options, security guards began patrolling the park, which subdued some of the vandalism and drug and alcohol use.[64]

Some of the behavior that had become a prevalent problem at Shoaff Park was thought to be linked to a decreased use of the golf course. In the early 1970s, golf course use throughout Fort Wayne dropped.[65] By 1980, use of the Shoaff Park golf course dropped off dramatically and vandalism in the park increased.[66] Although the Park Board hoped that the rerouted circulation would deter vandals, it did nothing to draw more users into the park. From 1981-1982, the Board attempted to resolve this issue and developed plans to improve the golf course.[67] Documentation has not been discovered that outlines the improvements made and it is unknown if any changes to the course were undertaken.

In 1988, the Park Board developed a new master plan, the first one for Shoaff Park since the 1956 Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill plan.[68] Details of this plan have not been documented; however, it is likely that the plan proposed expanding the park through the acquisition of nearby lands. The following year, the park was expanded when the 16-acre Remenschneider property, located adjacent to the northeast corner of the park, was purchased for expansion of the golf course.[69] The final improvement made at the golf course was the construction of a driving range in 1996, located west of the existing course and north of the tennis courts and ball field.[70]

Other small improvements were made to the park since the end of the historic period in 1969. In 1970, lights were installed throughout the park.[71] The following year, the tennis courts were recoated.[72] Two additional tennis courts were constructed post-1984. (See Figure II.17.)

In 1974, the City undertook an improvement project for St. Joe Road. The project included widening the road, construction of bike trails and sidewalks, and installation of street lights and vegetation – improvements that the City hoped would draw more users into nearby Shoaff Park.[73] (See Figure II.18.) It has not been documented if all these improvements were undertaken; however, as no bike-lanes or sidewalks currently access the park via St. Joe Road, it is likely that these were not constructed as initially planned. In recent years, projects undertaken at the park dealt with the alteration of a drainage swale located in the former Remenschneider parcel.[74] The most recent new feature added to the park was an 18-hole disc golf course constructed circa 2000 at the request of the Fort Disc Golf Club. Located in the open lawn and wooded grove surrounding the Conklin Pavilion, the course includes tee pads and metal baskets at the holes.

During this last historical period, the Shoaff Park landscape remained largely as it did at the end of the earlier period in 1969. However the use and management of the park experienced a shift. Particularly during the 1970s, traditional park use dropped drastically and users participating in undesirable activities had a strong presence throughout the park. By the end of this period, the Parks Department had once again gained control of Shoaff Park. In spite in the shifting uses of the park, the landscape retained its overall character, defined by the spatial relationship between the open grassy fields, rustic style buildings, rolling golf course, and interspersed wooded groves.

E. CONCLUSION TO LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Fort Wayne's Parks Department and the Park Board have a long history of striving to provide its citizens with ample, accessible park grounds. The Department's goal was not merely to create parks available for active recreation, but specifically to establish parklands that could enhance the scenic quality of Fort Wayne's developing urban landscape. One of Fort Wayne's most picturesque natural features was the St. Joseph River, a fact that did not escape landscape architect and planner George E. Kessler. When the City hired Kessler in 1911 to create a master plan for the City's park and boulevard system, Kessler highlighted the potential for parkland development along the riverbank. Kessler felt that locating city parks along the river would create naturally beautiful parklands while preserving the natural beauty of the landscape for the enjoyment of all residents.[75]

It was perhaps from Kessler's inspiration that the Park Board sought to establish not merely a chain of parks to provide its citizens with an outlet for recreation, but rather the Park Board recognized the importance of providing parks that would allow active engagement in its urban landscape as well as foster appreciation for the natural beauty of Fort Wayne. While many of the City's parks were established in the early 20th century, the Park Board continued to expand the park and boulevard system, establishing several parks into the mid-20th century, including Shoaff Park. From these continual efforts, the Park Board developed of a system of parks that the City's residents would be drawn to again and again.

What started out as series of open farm fields gradually developed into a scenically designed urban park enhanced by its relationship to the St. Joseph River. Shoaff Park accommodated visitors seeking both passive and active recreation and its design created a network of well-defined spaces that separated the various uses. The park was a popular venue for its social gathering spaces, such as the Conklin Pavilion, River Lodge, and picnic areas protected by the small wooded groves, with the active recreation areas extensively utilized as well. Throughout the history of Shoaff Park, the City struggled to obtain the funds necessary to improve the park and even to maintain its facilities. It was through the generous donations of several people, particularly Frederick B. Shoaff, that the park was ultimately created and maintained. Despite the problems the park experienced during the latter half of the 20th century, the Park Board continually sought ways to improve it. This fact illustrates the important role Shoaff Park played within the City's park system. Between the golf course, active sports fields and playgrounds, the shaded picnic areas and rustic social gathering spaces, and the idyllic backdrop provided by the St. Joseph River, Shoaff Park welcomed an expansive community to experience its beauty.

Shoaff Park was initially created to provide residents living in the northeast section of Fort Wayne with an accessible public park. However, the inherent value of this landscape was ultimately much greater than either the Park Board or the Fort Wayne community had anticipated. The interplay between the open fields, the small wooded groves, and the sinuous riverbank provided the surrounding community with an unparalleled experience. While the urban subdivisions continued to spread, the location of Shoaff Park along the St. Joseph River preserved the natural landscape of this section of the City, allowing residents to actively benefit from the inherent beauty and serenity of Fort Wayne.

CHAPTER II ENDNOTES

[1] Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Fort Wayne, *Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1996:33; structure 04006.
[2] Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Fort Wayne, *Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*: 33; structure 04007.
[3]History of Fort Wayne, "Robison Park: Then and Now!" http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Valley/7029/robisonpark.html
[4] Herb Harnish, ed. *The Robinson Park Photo Album*, Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 1966:2.
[5] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:7-11; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[6] Herb Harnish, ed. *The Robinson Park Photo Album*: 4.
[7] Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' :12.
[8] *1920 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1920: 14.
[9]. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen': 31.
[10] Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen': 33.
[11] Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen': 33.
[12] Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen': 33-4.
[13] *Long Range Recreation Plan: City of Fort Wayne, Indiana* (New York, National Recreation Association, 1944): 9-10.
[14] *1946 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1946:22.
[15] *1948 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1948: 2.
[16] *1953 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1953:3.
[17] A. K. Hofer, Certificate of Survey, Eby Farm, Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 25, 1955.
[18] "Fain or Shine: Shoaff Park Dedication Rites Today," *Fort Wayne Times-Gazette*, 26 May 1957; ; original DPR Scrapbook 57; DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[19] Undated Resolution, City of Fort Wayne.
[20] Benedict, "$100,000 Memorial Gift Will Be Used to Finance Pavilion in New Shoaff Park Recreational Area," *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, 27 May 1956.
[21] Benedict, *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, 27 May 1956.
[22] *1956 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1956:3 & 7.
[23] *1956 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners* :3, 6.
[24] *1956 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners* :3 .
[25] "Shoaff Park Will Greatly Augment System," News-Sentinel, 22 May 1957; original DPR Scrapbook 57.
[26] *1957 Annual Report of the Park Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1957: 7.
[27] *1957 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: a-b.
[28] "New Conklin Pavilion Dedication is Friday," *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, 13 July 1958.
[29] *1958 Annual Report of the Recreation Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958:41.
[30] "Use of Pavilions," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:63
[31] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1965:55
[32] Fred B. Shoaff, June 20, 1956, "Shoaff Park – Recommendations for…"
[33] Charles A. Keefer, "City Park System Marks 50 Years of Operation," News-Sentinel, 18 May 1957; "Shoaff Park Dedication Ceremonies," announcement, 26 May 1957; original DPR Scrapbook 57.
[34] "Grandchildren of Donor to Help Dedicate Park," Times-Gazette, 18 May 1957; original DPR Scrapbook 57.
[35] *1957 Annual Report of the Park Department*: 7.
[36] *1958 Annual Report of the Park Department:* 3.
[37] *1958 Annual Report of the Park Department*:15, 20-21.
[38] T. Richard Shoaff, September 10, 1958, "Memorandum No. 1".
[39] "Report of the Park Department," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:9, 11-12.
[40] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1960: 3, 9
[41] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*:14-16

[42] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1964 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1964:33
[43] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1965:42
[44] "Park General Construction and Maintenance," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959: 19, 24.
[45] Martin M. Nading, Jr. to Gerald Stetzel, May 18, 1959.
[46] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1962 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1962:11, 13
[47] "Annual Report of the Park Department," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: 8
[48] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: 6
[49] News Release, October 15, 1961.
[50] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: 14-16
[51] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: 3
[52] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1962 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1962: 12
[53] "Board to Run Skate Rental At McMillen," *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel*, November 3, 1961.
[54] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: 8,13
[55] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1963 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1963: 33, 36
[56] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1965: 38
[57] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: 11
[58] "Board to Build Bike Trail in Shoaff Park," *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel*, December 29, 1965.
[59] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: 55
[60] "Park Board OKs Plaque Tribute To Fred Shoaff," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, October 24, 1963.
[61] Park Study Team, March 14, 1977, "Recommendations for Shoaff Park…"
[62] Nancy Laughlin and Gail Bales, "Spring Rites at Shoaff Wrong in City's Eyes," *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette,* 29 April 1979.
[63] Nancy Laughlin, "Park officials mull banning most cars from Shoaff Park," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, May 16, 1980.
[64] Steven Thomma, "No one is certain why Shoaff problem's gone," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, August 23, 1981.
[65] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971: 7
[66] Nancy Laughlin, *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, May 16, 1980.
[67] DPR, "Parks Department History,"
http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[68] DPR, "Parks Department History,"
http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[69] DPR, "Parks Department History,"
http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[70] DPR, "Parks Department History,"
http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[71] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1970 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1970:41-42
[72] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*: 30
[73] Ron Bonar to Messrs. Black, Arnold, Wanush, Casaburo Drake, June 18, 1974. "St. Joe Road Public Hearing."; Robert C. Arnold to the Indiana State Highway Commission, June 27, 1974.
[74] Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation, Pond Grading and Wet Well, May 2001.
[75] "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," *Seventh Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners*, 1911: 43-44, original HC.

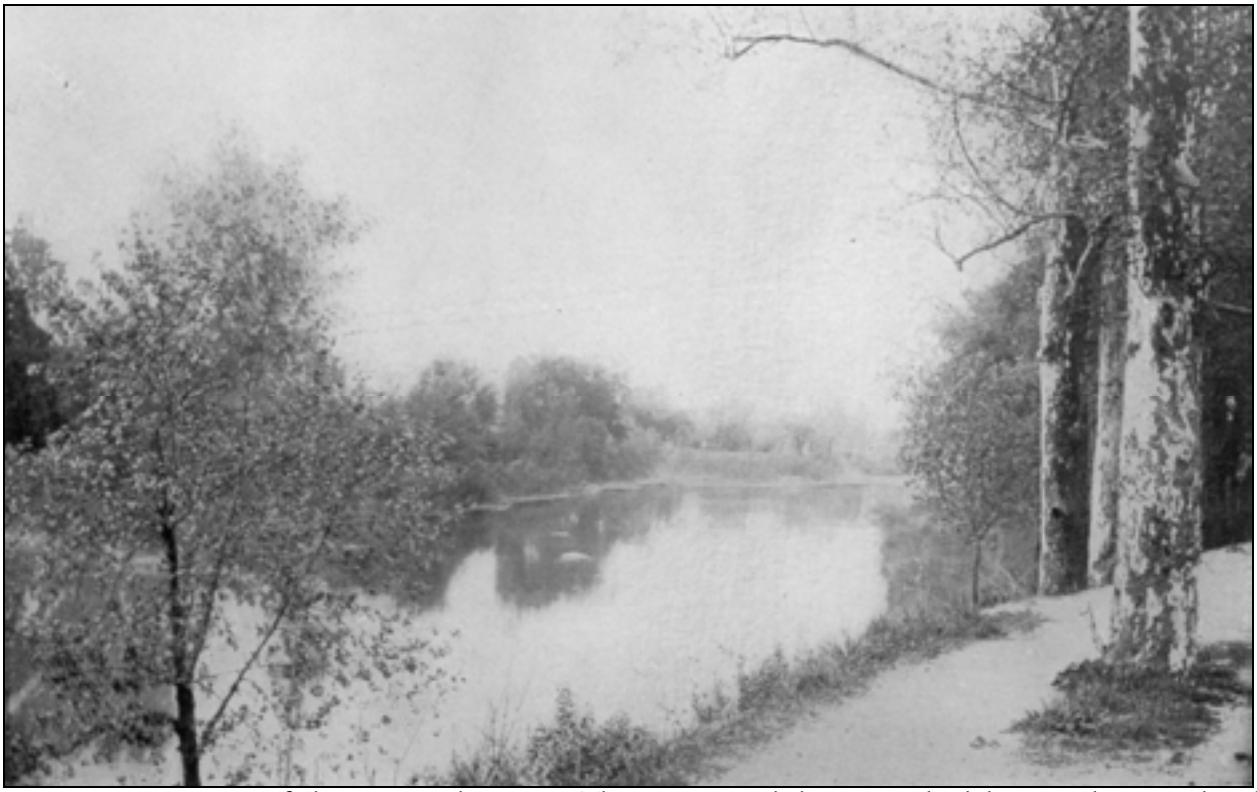


Figure II.1 View of the St. Joseph River. The river provided a scenic backdrop to the agricultural community that was growing around it. As Shoaff Park developed, the curving river defined the west and north park boundaries and provided park visitors with an impressive view from the wooded groves. (R-FWP-SHO-PD-Brd-Rpt-StJosephsRiver-1913-pg56.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

Figure II.2 1898 map from Ogle Atlas of the area surrounding what will become Shoaff Park along the east bank of the St. Joseph River The tracts that would develop into the park are of varying shapes and sizes, although they are primarily operated as farms. Robison Park, established in 1896, is located across the St. Joseph River from the future park. The approximate boundaries of the future park have been outlined in red by Heritage Landscapes. (R-FWP-SHO-ACPL-Ogle-Atlas-StJoeTwp-1898) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

Figure II.3 Close-up section of previous figure depicting the area surrounding Shoaff Park, showing the various lots that make up the future parkland. A gravel drive bisects the area from northeast to southwest. Robison Park, established in 1896, is located across the St. Joseph River from the future park. The approximate boundaries of the future park have been outlined in red by Heritage Landscapes. (R-FWP-SHO-ACPL-Ogle-Atlas-StJoeTwp-1898-crop) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

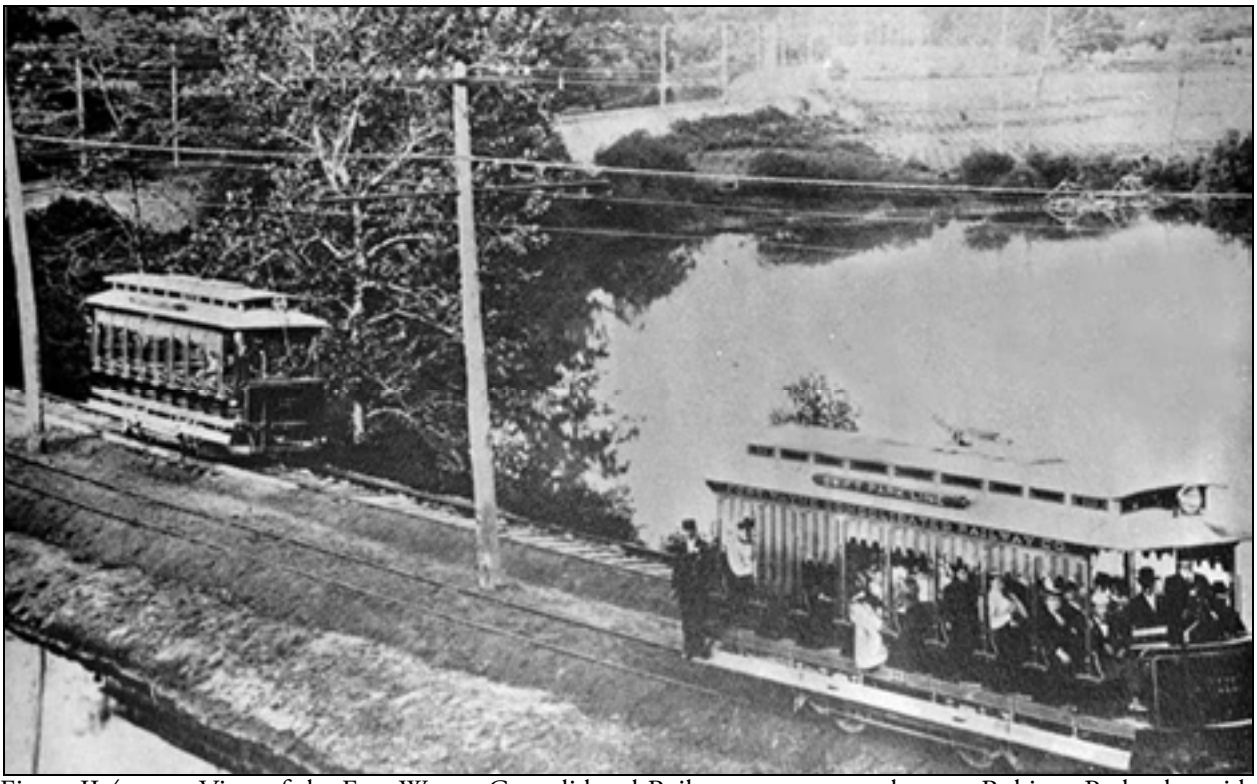


Figure II.4 View of the Fort Wayne Consolidated Railway en route to the new Robison Park, alongside the St. Joseph River. The Robison brothers, who owned the railway, created the amusement park as a destination along the dedicated rail line. (R-FWP-SHO-RobisonParkWeb-RR-c1896.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne History.com, Robison Park: Then and Now!

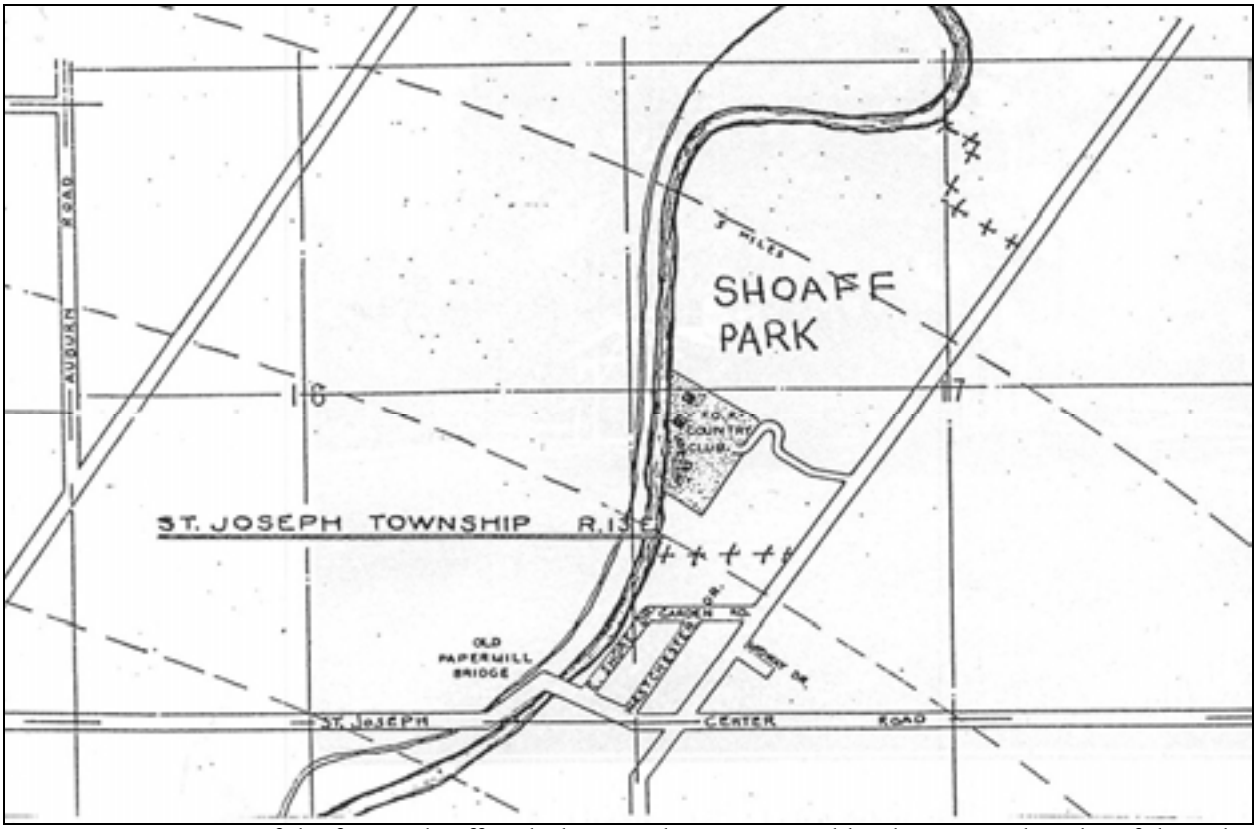


Figure II.5 Map of the future Shoaff Park showing the acreage used by the Fraternal Order of the Police (F.O.P.) Their facilities included the River Lodge, outbuildings, a pond and an entry drive connecting the private club and park with St. Joe Road. (R-FWP-SHO-ACPL-Rogers-FOP-map-ND.jpg) Courtesy Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Division.

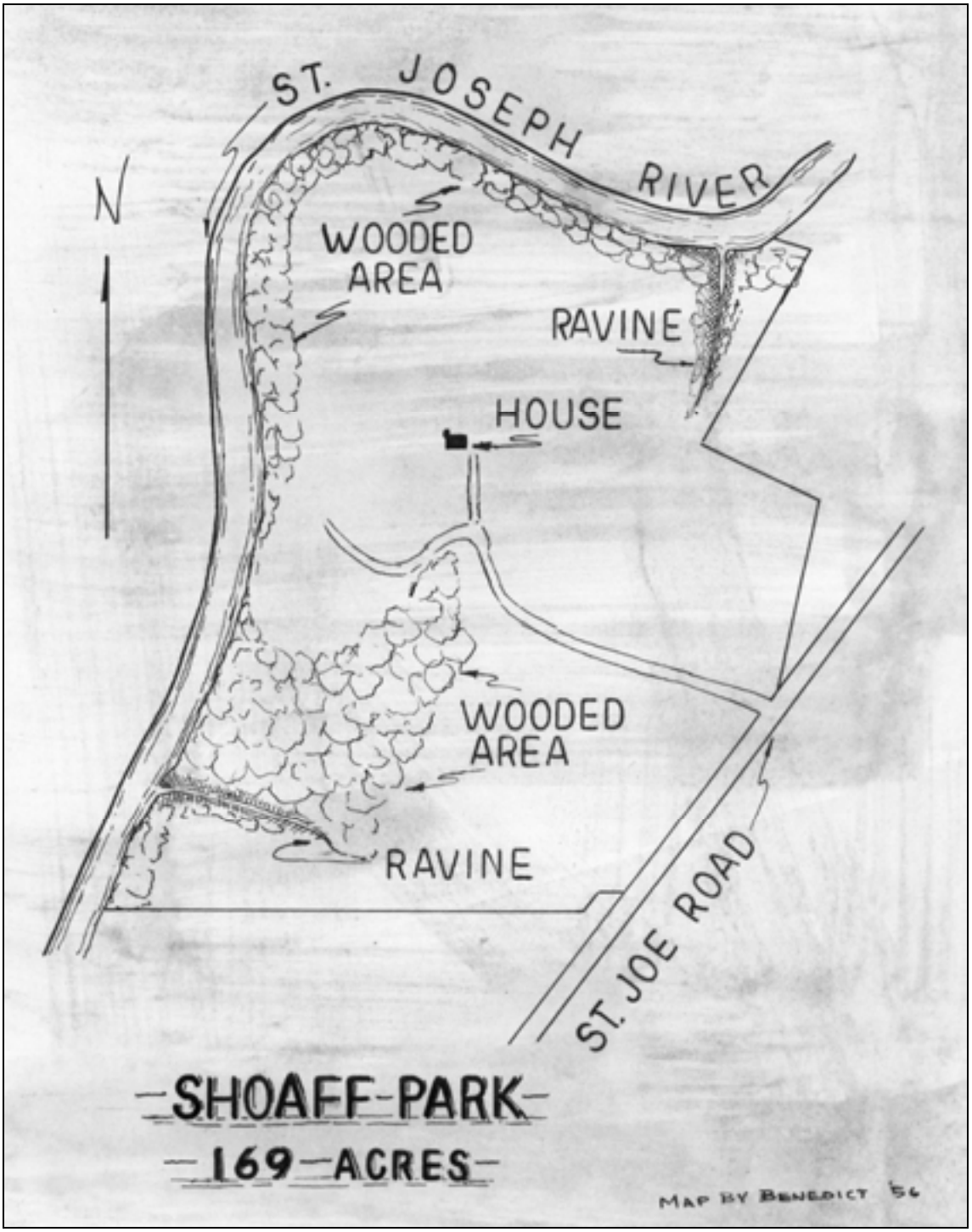


Figure II.6 This 1956 map depicts the character of Shoaff Park when was first created. The landscape was minimally developed at this time, characterized by open fields and the wooded groves that enclosed the park to the north and west. These boundaries were further reinforced with the sinuous riverbank. Two ravines cut into the relatively low-lying parkland. The earlier farmhouse and barn remained in the center of the park, with an entry drive connecting the park to St. Joe Road. (R-FWP-SHO-PD-map-Benedict-1956.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

Figure II.7 This 1956 aerial gives a sense of the early character of Shoaff Park, before much of its development occurred. The St. Joseph River and the bordering woodlands defined the north and west edges of the park while St. Joe Road provided a linear east boundary. In this image, the existing farm fields that characterized the area are clearly visible. A larger wooded grove extends from the park's west edge, partially encircling the small acreage formerly used as a private club. The existing roads and farm buildings are visible in the center of the image. (R-FWP-SHO-1956-Air-0006.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

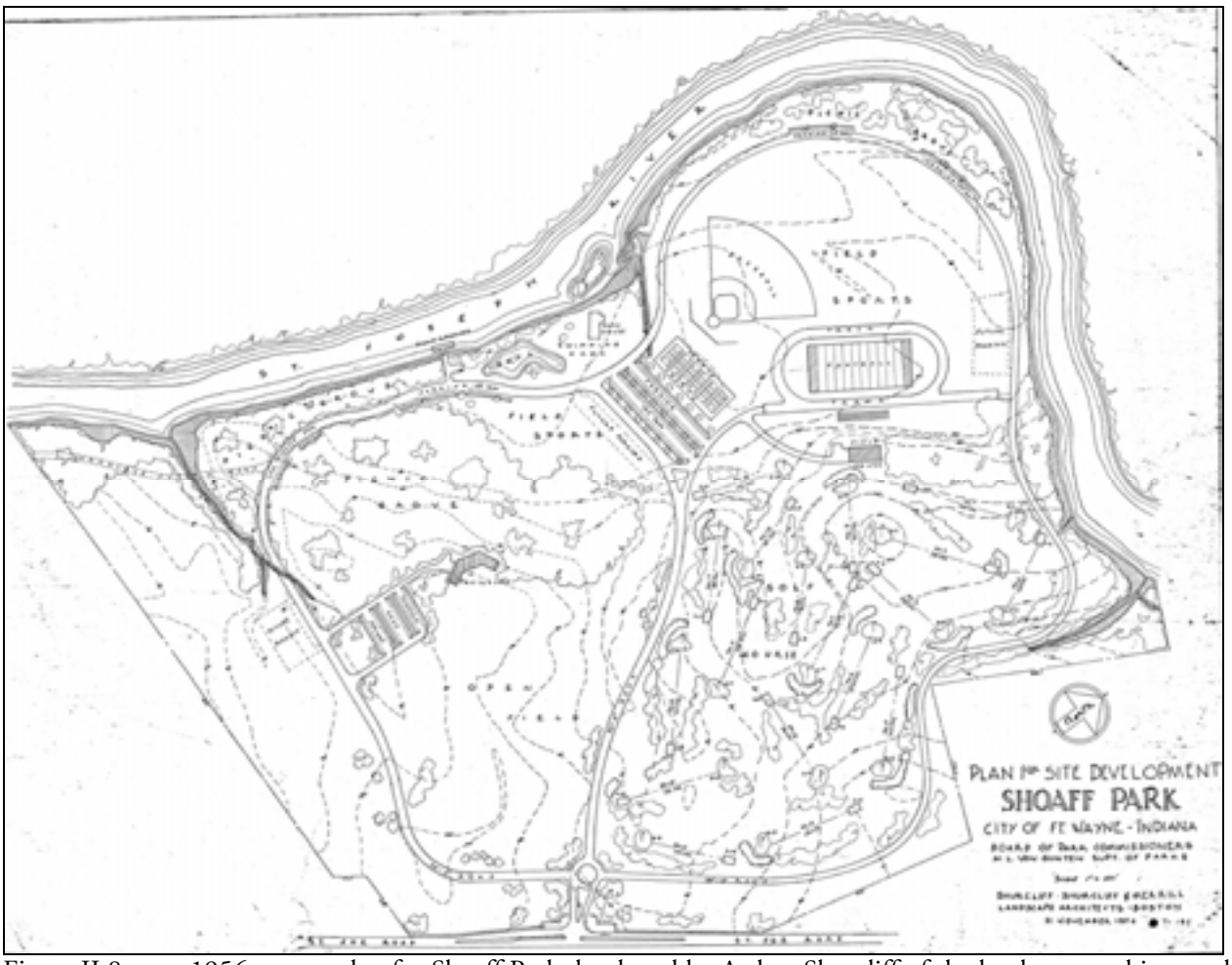


Figure II.8 1956 master plan for Shoaff Park developed by Arthur Shurcliff of the landscape architectural firm of Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill. The plan called for extensive development of the primarily open parkland, including active sports fields to the northwest, a golf course on the east half of the park, and open fields to the south. A long loop drive with adjacent parking areas circled the park, connecting the various facilities and use areas. (R-FWP-SHO-Shurcliff Plan-1956.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

Figure II.9 View looking west towards the recently constructed Conklin Pavilion, named for local music store owner, Guy V. Conklin. Once the pavilion structure was complete, vegetation was planted in the area surrounding it. (R-FWP-SHO-PD-Brd-Rpt-Planting-1958-pg16.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

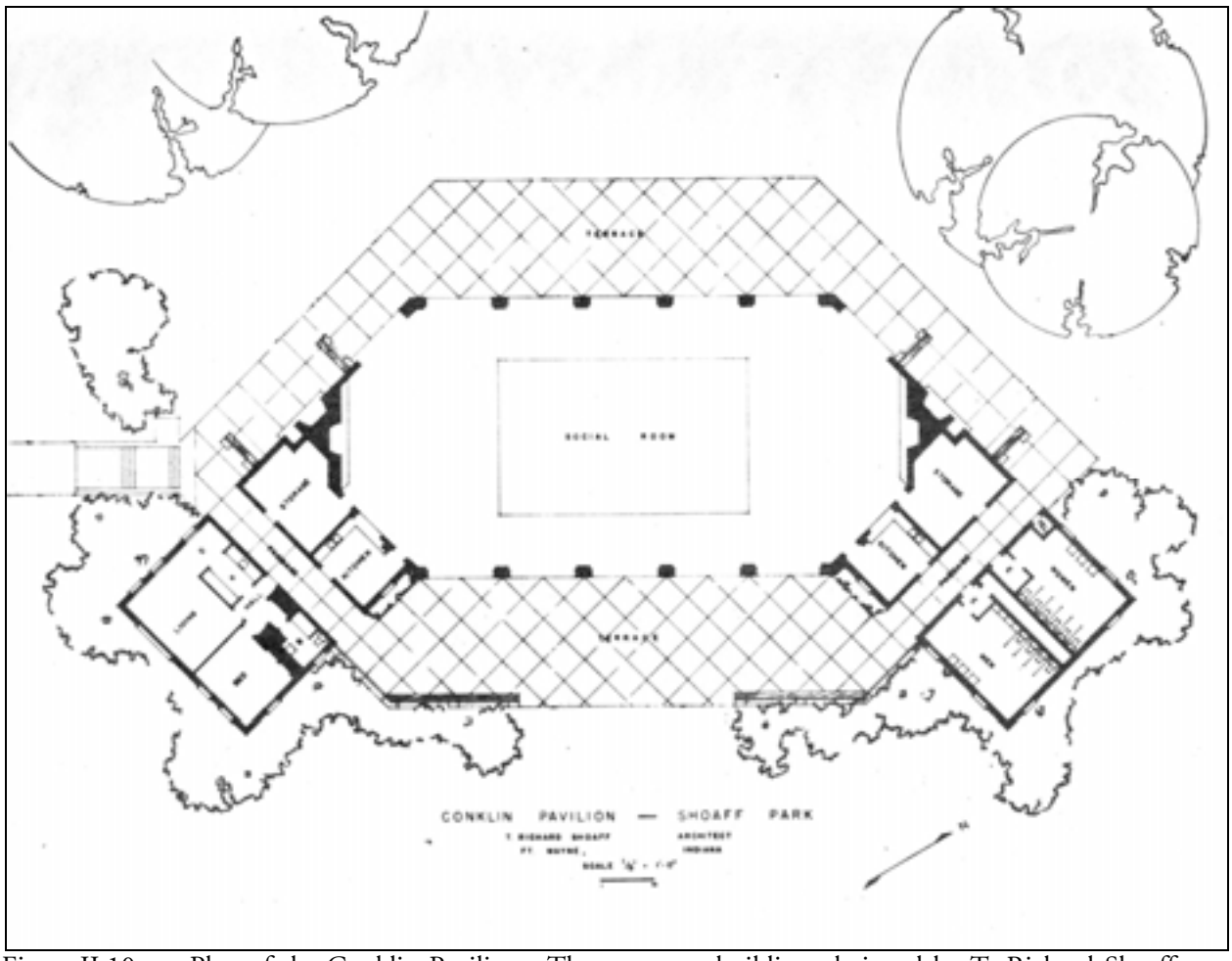


Figure II.10 Plan of the Conklin Pavilion. The one-story building, designed by T. Richard Shoaff, was constructed of Indiana limestone and rustic timber. The central space was an open social room with terraces surrounding it. Two kitchens and storage and restrooms were available for public use. The building also had a caretaker's apartment, housed in the south wing. (R-FWP-SHO-PD-RShoaff-Conklin-Pav-ND.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

Figure II.11 The official dedication ceremony for Shoaff Park, held on May 26, 1957, coincided with the 50th anniversary of the Fort Wayne Parks Department. As part of the ceremony a "50th Anniversary Tree" was planted near the Conklin Pavilion. (R- SHO-DPR-JG-tree-ded-5-1927.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

Figure II.12 View of the recently rebuilt River Lodge. Located at the park's west edge, the lodge was partially enclosed by the natural woodland. Once the lodge was rebuilt, ornamental plantings were installed near the foundation. (R- FWP-SHO-PD-Brd-Rpt-RiverLodge-1958-pg13.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

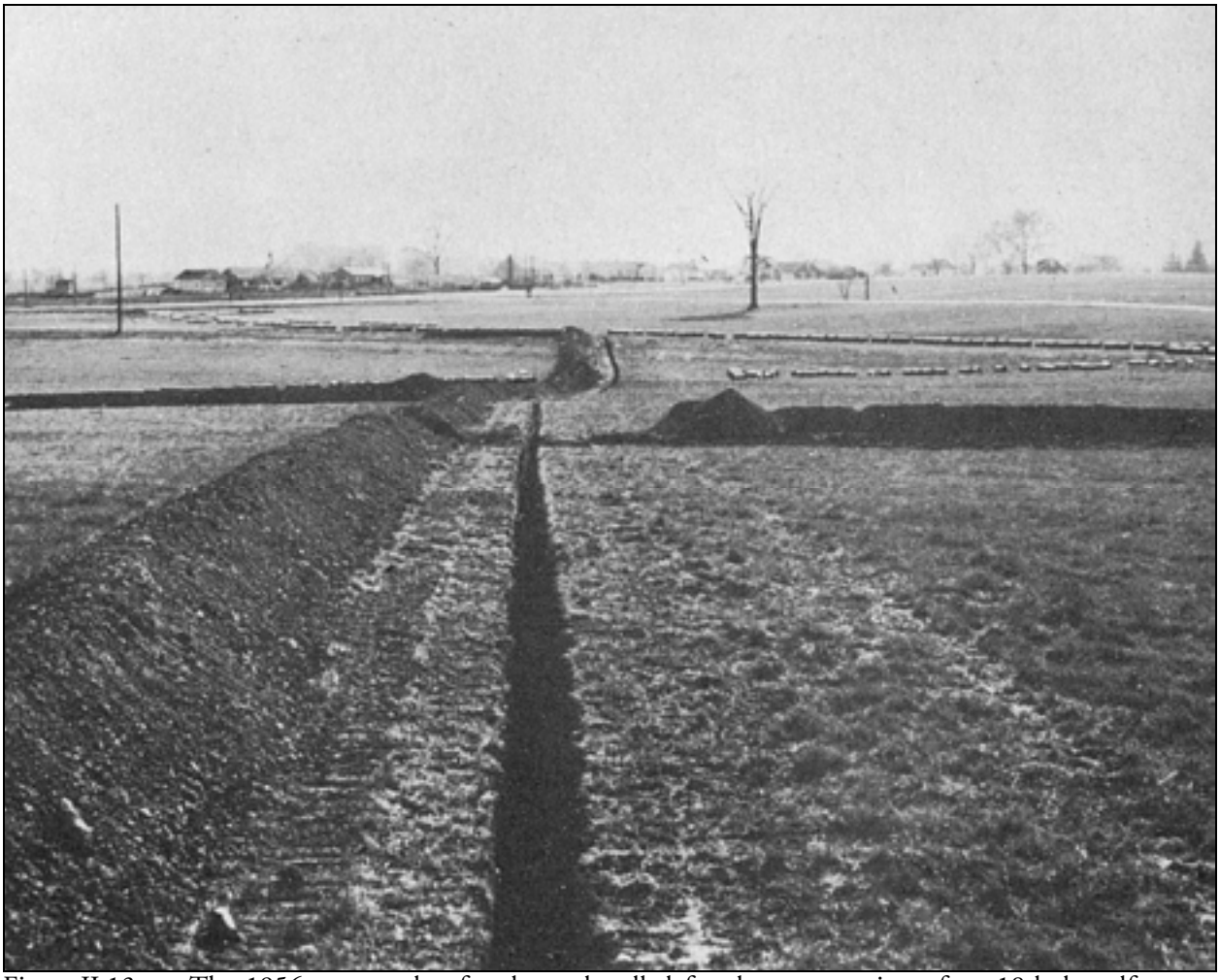


Figure II.13 The 1956 master plan for the park called for the construction of an 18-hole golf course. Preliminary work for the construction of the course began in 1958 and included the installation of water lines and a drainage system. (R- FWP-SHO-PD-Brd-Rpt-GolfConstruction-1958-pg15.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

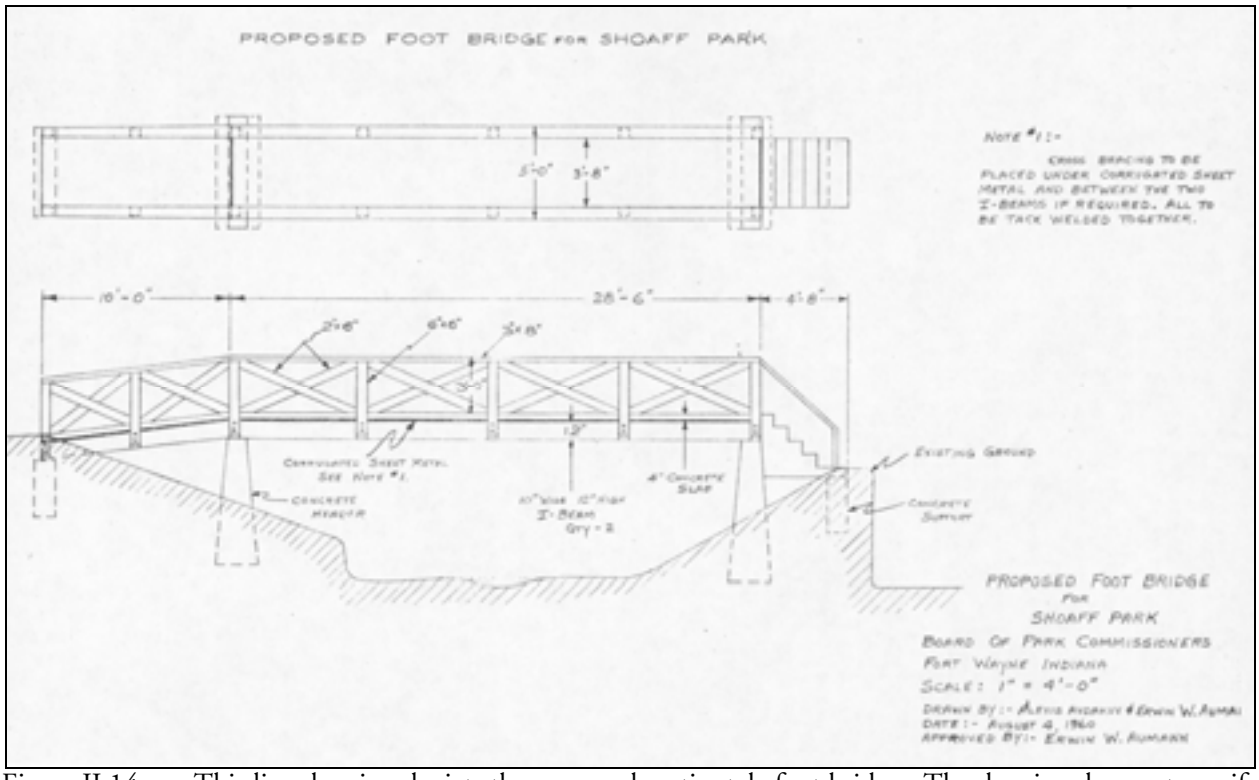


Figure II.14 This line drawing depicts the proposed rustic style foot bridge. The drawing does not specify the location of the bridge, however, its relatively small size suggests that it spanned the pond near the River Lodge. (FWP-SHO-DPR-bridge-1960.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

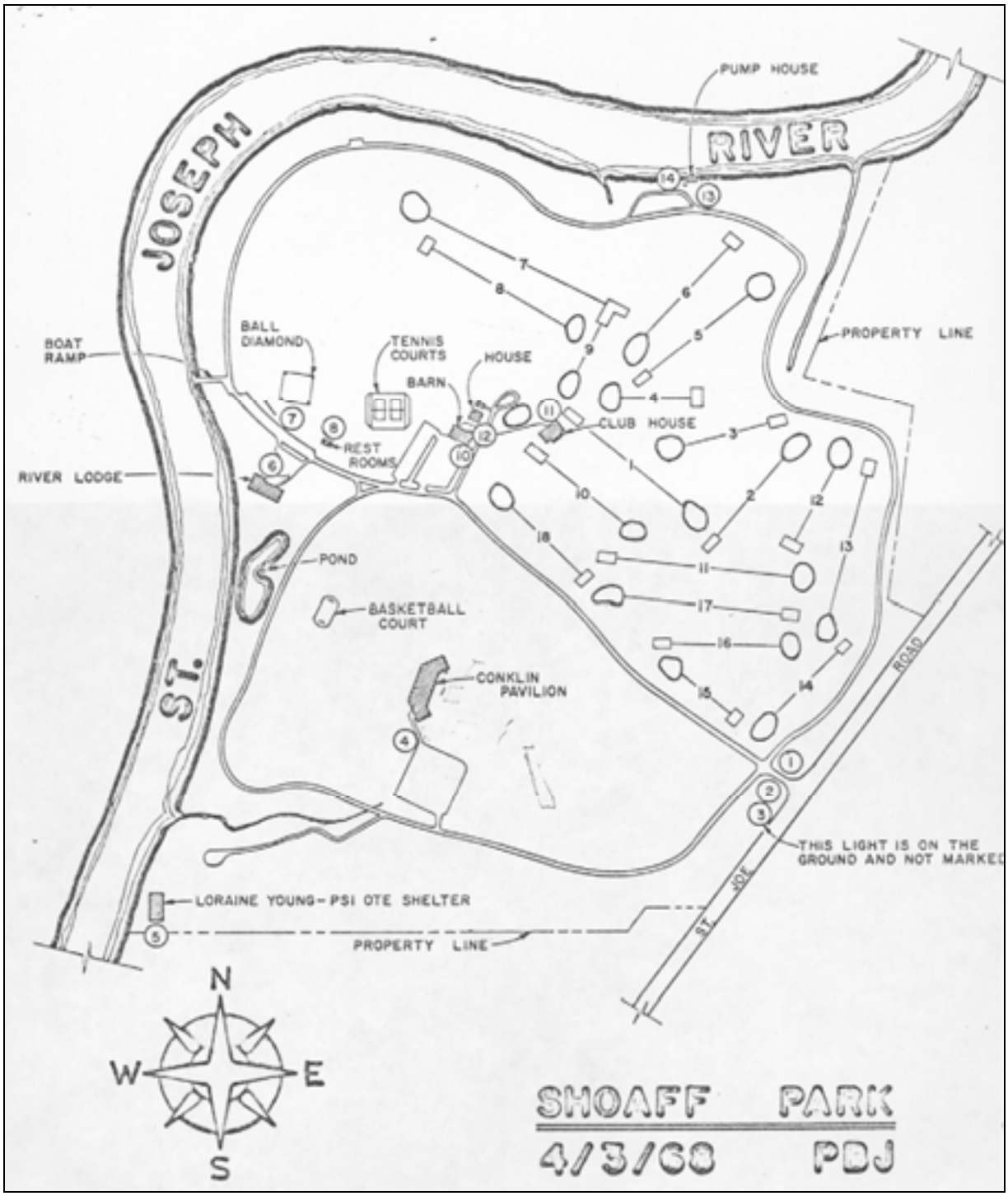


Figure II.15 1968 plan of Shoaff Park, illustrating the extensive development of the park since its inception in 1955. By the end of the 1960s, the development and uses of Shoaff Park as conceived from the 1956 master plan were fully in place and the park was heavily used by the surrounding community. (R-FWP-SHO-PBJ-Plan-4-1968.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

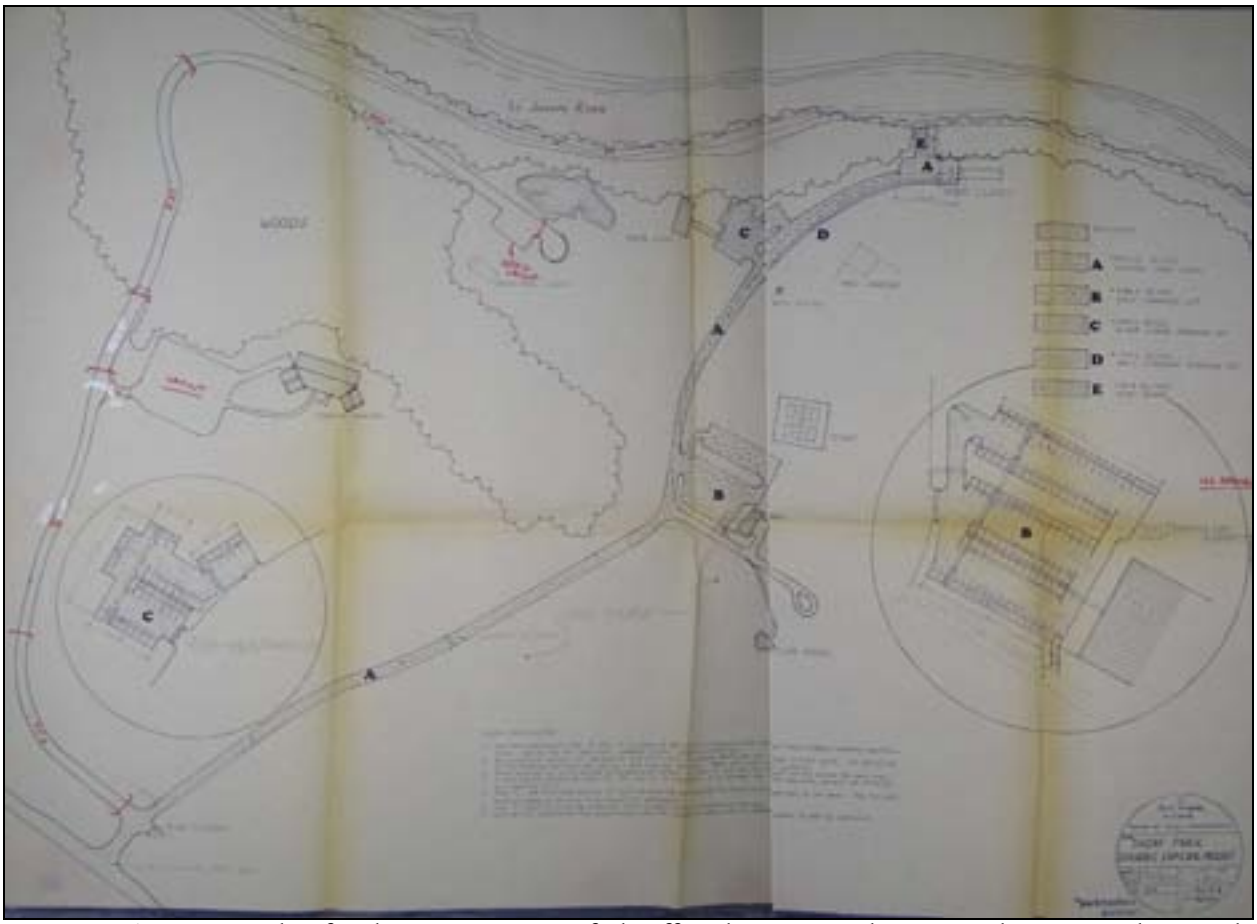


Figure II.16 1977 plan for the improvement of Shoaff Park. During the 1970s, there was a drop in the number of park users, resulting in increased problems, such as high-speed traffic and vandalism. The proposed changes to the circulation system are seen here. While this plan shows the removal of the north half of the loop drive in addition to the construction of cul-de-sacs, the section of road was closed off to traffic, but remained intact. The cul-de-sacs were constructed as shown. (R- FWP-SHO-PD_ChipSealPlan-1977-B.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

Figure II.17 1984 plan of Shoaff Park. Two touch football fields are visible to the north and east of the baseball field. The additional tennis courts had not yet been constructed. Overall the character of the landscape continued to be defined by the spatial relationship between the open fields, wooded groves, and adjacent riverbank. (R- SHO 001 site plan-1984.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

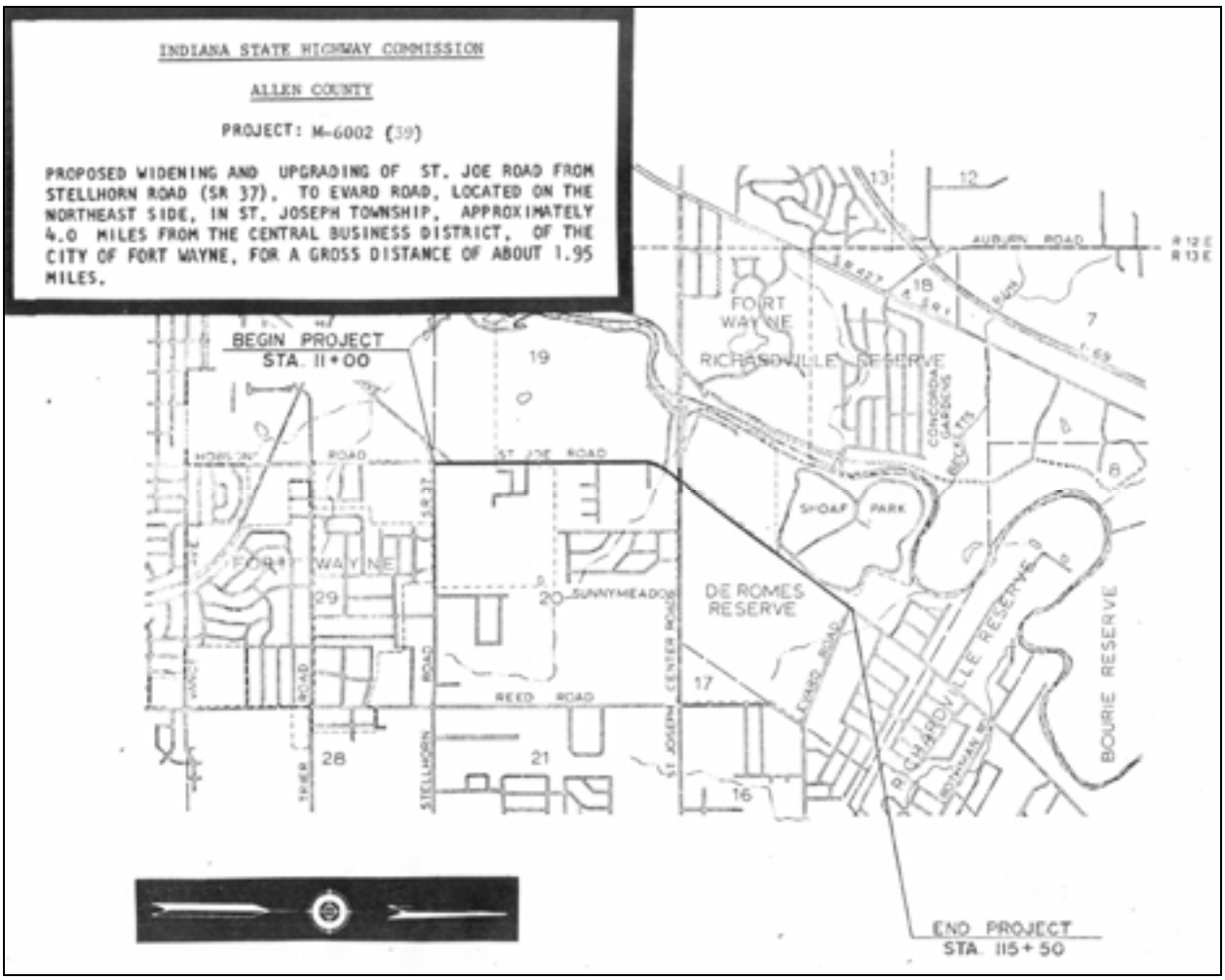


Figure II.18 In 1974, the City of Fort Wayne undertook an improvement project for St. Joe Road. A major element of the project was the widening of a portion of the road from Stellhorn Road to Evard Road, across from Shoaff Park. Additional improvements included the construction of bike paths and sidewalks, which the City hoped would bring visitors to the park. (R- FWP-SHO-PD-StJoe-Rd-Widen-06-18-1974.jpg) Courtesy Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation.

Chapter III: 1969 Landscape Character of Shoaff Park

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Shoaff Park was established in 1955 through the philanthropic donations of Park Board President, Frederick B. Shoaff. When the City first acquired the land, it was characterized by the spatial relationship between the open fields, woodland groves, and the curving bank of the St. Joseph River. Between 1955 and 1969, the Shoaff Park landscape was extensively developed primarily using a 1956 master plan designed by renowned landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff and his son Sidney Shurcliff. By 1969, the park had reached the height of its development as envisioned by the original designers.

This chapter provides a detailed description of the Shoaff Park landscape in its as-built condition circa 1969. The discussion is organized according to landscape areas and character defining features as described in the methodology section of Chapter I. The narrative and accompanying plan serve to identify, delineate and describe the character and features of the Shoaff Park landscape and place it in the urban context of its surrounds. The information presented in this chapter has been discussed as part of the overall park landscape history in Chapter II. For this reason, citations have not been repeated here. The five landscape areas are first defined within the overall property followed by a discussion of the character and park features in each of the landscape areas using the *Shoaff Park 1956 Period Plan, PP-1956,* and the *Shoaff Park Late 1960s Period Plan, PP-1960s* as primary graphic references. By way of introduction, the overall park context and natural systems are described herein. The character-defining features of the park help to organize the narrative in a related sequence in the following order:

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

Shoaff Park was created as part of the ceaseless combined efforts of the Fort Wayne Parks Department and the Park Board to provide all its citizens with ample, accessible parkland. Initially, the parkland was a series of farm fields and residences with a small amusement park located across the St. Joseph River. The open fields and bordering woodlands defined the overall naturalistic character of the early landscape. Located in a relatively low-lying section of Fort Wayne, the future parkland

gently sloped to the west, before dropping steeply toward the east bank of the river, the curve of which defined the north and west edges of the park. While a small parcel was used early on to establish Germania Park, it quickly evolved into a private club and park used primarily for social gatherings and hunting. With ensuing residential development throughout the city, the Park Board recognized the need for a public park in its northeast section. Shoaff Park became central to the neighborhood and took on characteristic park functions and elements typical of other parks in similar urban environments during the mid-20th century. In addition to providing passive uses like walking and picnicking, active recreational elements were constructed along with social gathering facilities such as the Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge. Park drives linked the various use areas and connected the park with the surrounding community. The Park Board achieved these improvements while preserving the natural features that defined the character of the park. Although Shoaff Park was not formally established until 1955 with development starting the following year, by 1969 the development and uses of the park conceived from the original inception were fully in place and the park was heavily used by the surrounding populace.

The period during the late 1960s was selected to represent the historic character of the park after an in-depth study of the evolution of the park landscape history. The period of significance is determined by the history, character and details of the park over time. An important aspect when considering the duration of the period of significance is the determination of the final set of changes to the property that contributes to its historic importance and the point at which changes to the property begin to alter original park features, character, and design intent. In Shoaff Park, the first significant change that occurred was not a physical change but rather a drastic drop in park use during the 1970s. This resulted in a sudden increase in safety issues at the park; high-speed traffic, drug and alcohol use, and vandalism were among the primary concerns. In an effort to eliminate these undesirable behaviors, the primary circulation route through the park was changed. In 1977, the main loop drive was terminated just east of the basketball courts and a cul-de-sac constructed in its place. The entire northern half of the loop drove was closed to vehicular traffic and another cul-de-sac constructed west of the baseball field. While this change in the circulation patterns of Shoaff Park did not encompass a physical alteration of the landscape, it greatly altered the way users experienced the park. It also signified a shift in overall park use and management. Other changes that occurred to the park since the end of the historic period in 1969 were primarily maintenance related with the exception of the 1989 expansion of the park. In spite of the changes that occurred after 1969, the Shoaff Park landscape retained its overall character defined by the spatial relationship between the open grassy fields, rustic style pavilion, rolling golf course, and interspersed wooded groves. The fact that the park reached its height of development with no major subsequent changes to its overall character serves as the basis for identifying the period of significance for Shoaff Park as circa 1969.

Heritage Landscapes has prepared two period plans to accompany the text in this chapter. The *Shoaff Park 1956 Period Plan, PP-1956* shows the principal organization and character of the landscape areas before extensive development of the park occurred. The *Shoaff Park Late 1960s Period Plan, PP-1960s* shows the principal park organization, vegetation, structures, playing fields and drives and walks that are known to have existed up to and during the 1960s. A comparison of the two maps provides insight to the physical evolution of the park landscape. The *PP-1956* illustrates the pre-existing open, natural character of the park. Comparing this with the *PP-1960s* illustrates the impressive development of the 169-acre park occurring over a thirteen year period. Landscape units

are also delineated on the *PP-1960s* plan. Both plans are provided at the end of this chapter as 11x17 fold-outs at a scale of 1 inch equals 300 feet. The period plans have been developed with the existing conditions base drawing created for documentation of the current conditions of the park as discussed in detail in Chapter IV of this report. This base map has been altered to illustrate the character defining features of the Shoaff Park landscape for the period of significance by studying historic documentation including aerial images, historic photographs and written accounts. The topography shown is included for context and to give an overall sense of the park landscape. The one-foot contours were drawn from a current site plan and do not reflect the historic topography in areas where new features have been constructed.

B. SHOAFF PARK LANDSCAPE AREAS

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

Each landscape area is represented by color unit lines and numbers on the *Shoaff Park Late 1960s Period Plan, PP-1960s*. The landscape area boundaries may or may not remain consistent through time and aspects of the individual areas may change. The boundaries shown on *PP-1960s* are the same as on *EC-2007*. The five Shoaff Park landscape areas are:

- *Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands* – The River Edge & Woodlands landscape area encompasses the entire northern and western boundaries of Shoaff Park. It includes bordering groves of mature trees, which are remnants of the City's upland forest history that predated the park development. The St. Joseph River, which winds through the northeast section of Fort Wayne, curves sharply around the northwest corner of the park. The boundary to the east is defined roughly as the edge of the tree groves where the landscape is primarily mown turf with recreational fields and courts. Activities in this area take advantage of the shade and include small picnic areas located under the canopy, a boat ramp into the river, and the River Lodge and its associated playground.

- *Landscape Area 2: Free Play* – The Free Play landscape area is characterized by the open, informal play fields and the rustic style Conklin Pavilion. This area encompasses much of the south half of the park bordered on the west by Landscape Area 1 and on the east by St. Joe Road and Landscape Area 4. This area has a small portion of woodlands, which extends west into Landscape Area 1. Just south of the grove is the Conklin Pavilion and its associated

playground, the only structures in this area. A small section of the main park loop drive cuts through this area connecting it with adjacent landscape areas. The majority of Landscape Area 2 is managed as mown turf, which is available to park users for unprogrammed activities, such as informal field sports, or open picnic areas.

- *Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities* – The Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities is the one of the smallest of the landscape areas and is located at the northwest corner of the property bordered to the north and west by a small section of Landscape Area 1 that separates it from the St. Joseph River. The golf course defines the east edge. The north section of this area is open lawn transitioning to the adjacent golf course. Landscape Area 3 comprises many active recreational facilities including a baseball field, two touch football fields, and tennis courts. A large asphalt parking lot and maintenance barn create a visual boundary between Landscape Area 3 and the golf course.

- *Landscape Area 4: Golf Course* – The Golf Course area is characterized by the open, managed turf interspersed with young trees and ornamental shrubs planted throughout. This area at the north and east edge of the park has the greatest amount of park frontage on St. Joe Road. Landscape Area 1 separates the Golf Course area from St. Joseph River to the north and from Landscape Area 5 to the east. To the south, the open lawn of the Free Play area provides a transition between the active Golf Course and the informal play area.

- *Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land* – The Expansion Park Land is one of the smallest of the landscape areas and is located at the northeast corner of the property fronting on St. Joe Road at the east edge of the park. Although not included in the park boundaries until 1989, the spatial character of this area is consistent with the rest of the park. The majority of the area is open agricultural fields with a large wooded grove defining the west edge, stretching into this area from the adjacent Landscape Area 1. The grove extends across the northern edge of this area and spreads north outside the park boundaries. At the southeast corner is a small cluster of private residences.

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

C. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN, LATE 1960s

Park Board President, Frederick B. Shoaff purchased land for Shoaff Park in 1955 to provide the northeast section of Fort Wayne with accessible parklands. Over the following fourteen years, the park was substantially developed as a neighborhood recreation space with one baseball field, tennis courts, restrooms, playgrounds and a large pavilion. The construction of the golf course in 1958 drew visitors to the park not just from the surrounding neighborhood but from throughout the City. In the late 1960s the River Edge & Woodlands enclosed the park to the north and west. The areas to east were improved for park use with open play fields, formal sports fields and courts, social gathering spaces, and a golf course. Much of the park was open lawn, particularly the golf course and the areas surrounding the Conklin Pavilion and recreational facilities. The Conklin Pavilion, River Lodge,

playgrounds, and restrooms were park features inserted into the park landscape in a dispersed pattern, as shown on the *Shoaff Park Late 1960s Period Plan, PP-1960s*. While no formal paths traversed the interior of the park, a main drive looped around the perimeter, connecting the various use areas and a central entry drive transected the park east to west, connecting the park with St. Joe Road. A number of parking lots located along the loop drive and three larger lots, located near the Conklin Pavilion, River Lodge, and tennis courts provided visitors with easy access to park features. The woodlands along the north and west edge of the park created a green frame, partially enclosing the parkland and separating it from the steep slope leading to the east bank of the St. Joseph River.

Capturing the time before this original park design and layout was developed, the *PP-1956* was created using the 1956 aerial photograph as the primary source. (See Figure II.7.) Depicting the time that the original park design and layout remained in place, the *PP-1960s* was created using the 1968 Shoaff Park Plan as the primary source. (See Figure II.15.) An overlay of landscape areas on the *PP-1960s* shows the organization of the park with the River Edge & Woodlands in blue, the Free Play in magenta, the Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities in orange, the Golf Course in yellow, and the Expansion Park Land in red.

Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands

Landscape Area 1: The River Edge & Woodlands is a long, narrow landscape area. Following the sinuous curve of the St. Joseph River, this area winds around the north and west edges of the park. Groves of mature trees, primarily oak, comprise much of this area with small picnic areas tucked under the shady canopy. The most substantial development that has occurred in the area is the approximately eleven acres developed as a private club in the early 20th century. As part of the Shoaff Park landscape, this development includes the River Lodge, playground, manmade pond, and parking lot, located near the center of this area.

Landscape Area 1 defines the north and west boundaries of Shoaff Park, separating the parkland from the St. Joseph River. The area has small groves of mature trees, primarily oaks and maples, which pre-date the creation of the park. These trees are the most visually dominant element in this section of the park and provide shade with dappled light and a dramatic backdrop to the rest of the open parkland.

The topography of the park is undulating with the most substantial elevation changes in Landscape Area 1. As the parkland approaches the riverbank, the grade sharply drops. Along the western border of the park, the grade slopes approximately five feet toward the water; however, as the river bends toward the east, the slope becomes much higher, reaching approximately 30 feet. The topography of this area remains largely unchanged from the original land purchase in 1955 with the exception of grading associated with the construction of the River Lodge and other park features. It is likely that the embankment along the river has eroded over time, making it steeper than it had been previously.

The majority of trees in Landscape Area 1 are mature oak and maple. In review of historic photographs and looking at contemporary sizes, it is believed that the composition of trees historically is consistent with the existing trees. White oak (*Quercus alba*) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) dominate the overall grove with the addition of black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*) and American

linden (*Tilia americana).* Riparian vegetation makes up the shrubby understory of the woodlands. Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) is common throughout as well as honeysuckle (*Lonicera species*), burning bush (*Euonymus alata*), and viburnum *(Viburnum species).* Most of the trees seen in the 1960s period plan, *PP-1960s,* remain from the original land purchase with the addition of like species over the subsequent years. The ground plane surrounding the River Lodge is planted in turf. Although historic documentation has not been discovered regarding the woodlands picnic areas, it is likely that the understory was removed from these areas and a mown turf ground plane was planted.

Vehicular access in Landscape Area 1 is limited to sections of the main park loop drive. Leading from Landscape Area 2, a portion of the drive curves northward through a wooded grove. Before reaching Landscape Area 3 the drive turns east, connecting with the central access drive. A short spur connects the south and north sections of the loop drive where Landscape Areas 1,2, and 3 meet. The northern half of the loop drive then curves toward the River Lodge. A relatively large parking lot is located off the south side of the drive to access the River Lodge and playground via a small walkway. After passing the River Lodge, the drive curves north, defining the boundary between the River Edge & Woodlands and Landscape Areas 3 and 4.

In terms of structures, the one-story wood-frame River Lodge is nestled in a clearing. Although a lodge was constructed before the development of the park, the original River Lodge was torn down and rebuilt in 1958. (See Figure II.12.) The lodge is used primarily as a social gathering space. The adjacent playground provides an area for children to play while parents socialize. Southeast of the lodge and playground is a basketball court surrounded by woodlands to the east and south. The only other structure in this area is the boat ramp that was constructed in 1962. Park furniture in this area consists primarily of picnic tables set throughout the woodlands. No documentation has been discovered regarding the placement or appearance of these facilities.

Landscape Area 2: Free Play

Landscape Area 2: Free Play encompasses much of the southern portion of the park. Wooded groves of Landscape Area 1 make up the west edge of this area whereas the golf course of Landscape Area 4 comprises the border to the east and north. The designation of this area for open recreational activities appears to have been decided based on the limited number of existing mature trees aside from the portion of woodlands extending into the northern section of this area. Historic documentation provides limited information regarding tree removals from this area, although given the proximity of the Conklin Pavilion to the adjacent grove, it is likely that trees were removed during construction.

The spatial organization of Landscape Area 2 is open with a section of woodlands dominating the northern portion. The Conklin Pavilion is located at the east edge of the grove partially encircled by the mature trees. The grove, which is primarily located in Landscape Area 1, creates a visual boundary between the two areas and a scenic backdrop to the rustic style pavilion. The open play fields are bordered by the edge of the golf course to the east. To the south are private residential lots and farm fields. Although difficult to discern from historic images, either a hedgerow or fence may have separated the park from these adjacent lots.

The topography of this landscape area has gradual slopes with the greatest level of grade change at the north edge sloping down toward Landscape Area 1. Overall, the grade of Landscape Area 2 is open and suitable for informal play fields.

The vegetation found in Landscape Area 2 is comprised of a section of the woodlands extending into the area from Landscape Area 1. The grove contains green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and large sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). No understory vegetation is present as the majority of the ground plane is managed as mown turf to accommodate the informal play fields. A few young trees are scattered throughout the lawn and along the southern section of the loop drive.

Circulation in Landscape Area 2 is limited to sections of the main park loop drive. Connecting with the central park drive at St. Joe Road, the loop drive travels south through the open play fields for a short distance before making a nearly 90 degree turn west toward Landscape Area 1. Just before entering the adjacent area, a large parking lot extends off the north side of the drive, accessing the Conklin Pavilion. A small concrete walk connects the parking lot with the caretaker's apartment. As no formal circulation exists for pedestrian movement, visitors to the park most likely walked across the open lawn or along the loop drive to reach other park features.

Structures and furnishings in Landscape Area 2 support the social activities of Shoaff Park. The Conklin Pavilion, constructed in 1957, is the largest structure in the park landscape. The one-story rustic style building is located at the western edge of this area facing St. Joe Road. Backed by the mature woodlands of Landscape Area 1, the Conklin Pavilion provides users with a scenic, social gathering space. A small playground is located just west of the pavilion along the border between Landscape Areas 1 and 2. In the southwest corner of Landscape Area 2 is the Psi Ote shelter. Constructed in 1960, the 25-five-foot by 50-foot camping shelter includes an indoor fireplace and acoustical ceiling. To the east of the shelter is an archery range. While little documentation exists noting the furnishings associated with the range, it likely included free-standing targets.

Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities

Landscape Area 3: The Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities region is located at the northwest corner of Shoaff Park. This area is dedicated to active recreational facilities including a baseball field, tennis courts, and two touch football fields, which overlap the baseball diamond outfield. These facilities are clustered in the southern half of this area while the northern half is characterized by mown turf used as an open play field.

Similar to the rest of the park landscape, the topography at this corner of the park gently slopes from the east to the west. A significant drop in the elevation marks the southeast portion of the boundary between this area and the Golf Course. The most level ground is where the tennis courts and baseball field are located. These areas most likely followed the same gentle slope as the surrounding ground plane before being graded to accommodate the recreational facilities.

The vegetation of Landscape Area 3 is largely characterized by the mown turf covering the ground plane. A few trees are scattered throughout the area, particularly to the north and west of the tennis courts. The mature woodlands of the adjacent River Edge & Woodlands landscape create a strong

vertical backdrop to the north and west. The mown turf visually unifies Landscape Area 3 with the adjacent Golf Course area, which is also managed as mown turf.

The only circulation within Landscape Area 3 is a large parking lot located at the east edge of the area separating the Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities from the Golf Course. The park loop drive defines the north, west, and south edges of the area, providing a clear visual boundary.

In terms of structures and site furnishings, Landscape Area 3 includes several features that support the active recreational facilities. A maintenance barn is located at the north edge of the parking lot. The large wood structure most likely houses maintenance equipment for the general upkeep of the park. A small restroom is located near the baseball field and tennis courts. Other structures are associated directly with the sports facilities. The tennis courts and baseball field are enclosed with chain-link fencing, preventing balls from entering the adjacent use areas.

Landscape Area 4: Golf Course

Landscape Area 4: Golf Course is one of the largest landscape areas, encompassing the entire northeast portion of the park and extending west, cutting into the north half of Landscape Area 3. St. Joe Road borders the area to the east with Landscape Areas 2 and 3 located to the south and west, respectively. Landscape Area 1 provides a narrow separation between the northeast edge of the Golf Course and the west edge of the Park Expansion Land area. The designation of this area for development of a public golf course was mostly likely due to the fact that the area was largely open farm fields prior to the park inception, with limited mature trees to remove.

The spatial organization of Landscape Area 4 is open with individual tree and shrubs scattered between the course holes. Overall, the neatly manicured mown turf ground plane defines the open character of Landscape Area 4. The roughly linear grove of trees in the adjacent Landscape Area 1 provides a clear visual boundary to the north and northeast edges.

The topography of this landscape area has some of the greatest level of grade change in Shoaff Park, aside from the steep embankments in Landscape Area 1. However, the topography of the Golf Course does not have many abrupt changes in elevation; instead the ground plane gently slopes throughout the course. The most substantial shift in elevation in this area is toward the west side of the golf course. An approximately 20-foot drop runs north to south, physically separating the main golf course from the adjacent Landscape Area 3.

Landscape Area 4 vegetation is comprised of an open mown turf ground plane with few scattered trees and ornamental shrubs. The trees and shrubs are considerably younger than the wooded groves located along the north and west borders of Shoaff Park because they were planted after the golf course was constructed to provide additional screening and obstacles. The strongest presence of trees is along the interior edge of the park drives, creating a visual boundary between the golf course and the vehicular roadways.

Circulation in Landscape Area 4 is limited to sections of the main park drives. While the central park drive leading from St. Joe Road defines the south border to the Golf Course area, a section of the loop drive skirts the east edge of the course, separating it from St. Joe Road and the adjacent Shoaff

Park Baptist Church. A narrow access road diverges from the central park drive near the west edge of the Golf Course area. The road travels north, ending in a turn-around and has spur roads connecting it with the parking lot and Golf Course clubhouse.

Structures and furnishings in Landscape Area 4 support the golf course. A small clubhouse was constructed at the same time as the course and remains at the west edge of the course. Other furnishings constructed to support the golf course have not been documented, although numerous features were likely constructed. These would have included signs marking the hole numbers and wood benches near the tees.

Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land

Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land is located in the northeast corner of Shoaff Park. This area was not included in the park property until 1989, when the city of Fort Wayne acquired the land from the Remenschneider family. The approximately 16-acre tract fronts on St. Joe Road with Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands to the west. South of this agricultural parcel is a section of Landscape Area 4: Golf Course and the Shoaff Park Baptist Church. The north boundary of the Expansion Park Land area is the only section of the northern edge of Shoaff Park that does not front on the St. Joseph River. Instead, the river curves north and the park borders adjacent private lands.

The spatial organization of Landscape Area 5 is open farmland with the woodlands of Landscape Area 1 extending along the northern edge. The verticality of the mature wooded grove provides a striking contrast to the open agricultural field. Private residences line much of the eastern border of the area, fronting St. Joe Road. Although the central field is not managed as mown turf, its open character is compatible with the character of the adjacent golf course. The change in plant material provides a visual separation between the two areas.

The topography of this landscape area is comparable with the rest of the Shoaff Park landscape. Gradually sloping down from the east, the grade drops off sharply as it approaches the north edge of the area, where a feeder channel runs through the woodlands and connects with the St. Joseph River to the west.

Landscape Area 5 vegetation is comprised of open agricultural fields. The exact crops or other vegetation that may have been raised in the field prior to its inclusion in the park landscape is unknown. The northern section of this area contains dense woodlands, extending into the area from the adjacent Landscape Area 1 to the west. While the plant species present in the Expansion Park Land have not been documented for this historic period, the make-up most likely matches the species found throughout Landscape Area 1. These include primarily white oak and sugar maple as well as black walnut, shagbark hickory, black cherry, slippery elm, and American linden. It is assumed that riparian vegetation makes up the understory of this section as woodlands as well, including pawpaw, honeysuckle, burning bush, and viburnum species.

No formal circulation exists in Landscape Area 5. Short vehicular roadways lead from St. Joe Road to the private residences located just outside the eastern boundary of the area. There may have been informal dirt roads leading from the homes and outbuildings to the agricultural field, although

evidence of this has not been discovered. St. Joe Road borders this section to the east, creating a distinct physical boundary.

No known structures and furnishings exist in Landscape Area 5. While a number of private residences and associated outbuildings are located along the eastern edge of the area, these do not fall within the park boundaries. There may have been fences separating the farm fields, although evidence of this has not been documented.

SYMBOL KEY

- Building/Structure
- Park Boundary
- Metal Fence
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road
- Concrete Walk
- Light or Utility Pole
- Mown Turf
- Unmown Herbaceous Vegetation
- Broadleaf Deciduous Tree
- Ornamental Tree or Shrub
- Coniferous Tree or Shrub
- Woodland or Tree Mass
- Stream, River or Pond

ST. JOSEPH RIVER

PAVILION
RIVER LODGE

MAINTENANCE
BARN

ST. JOE ROAD

N

Source
1956 Aerial Photograph from Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.

0' 150' 300' 600'

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:

Shoaff Park
1956 Period Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
PP-1956

SYMBOL KEY

- Building/Structure
- Park Boundary
- Metal Fence
- Wood or Plastic Fence
- Paved Road
- Concrete Walk
- Stream, River or Pond
- Mown Turf
- Fairway or Playing Field
- Golf Green or Tee
- Agriculture
- Playground, Ball Field, Dirt
- Unmown Herbaceous Vegetation
- Broadleaf Deciduous Tree
- Ornamental Tree or Shrub
- Coniferous Tree or Shrub
- Woodland or Tree Mass
- 1' Contour

LANDSCAPE AREAS KEY

- Landscape Area 1: Riveredge and Woodland
- Landscape Area 2: Free Play
- Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields And Recreational Facilities
- Landscape Area 4: Golf Course
- Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land

ST. JOSEPH RIVER
BOAT RAMP
BASEBALL FIELD
TOUCH FOOTBALL
TOUCH FOOTBALL
RESTROOMS
PARKING
BYERLY LODGE PAVILION
TENNIS COURTS
BASKETBALL COURTS
PARKING
MAINTENANCE BARN
CHIPPING GREEN
CLUB HOUSE
CONKLIN PAVILION
PARKING
SHOAFF DRIVE
GOLF COURSE
PARK DRIVE (CLOSED)
ST. JOE ROAD
1
2
3
4
5
N

Sources
City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, "SITEPLAN UPDATED.dwg," "SHOFTOP2.dwg," and "SITEBASE.dwg" Heritage Landscapes fieldwork. Digital scans of "SHOAFF PARK" dated "4/3/68," and "PLAN for SITE DEVELOPMENT SHOAFF PARK..." BY "SHURCLIFF · SHURCLIFF & MERRILL...", dated "21 NOVEMBER 1956."

0' 150' 300' 600'

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:
Shoaff Park Late 1960's Period Plan with Landscape Areas

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
PP-1960s

Chapter IV: Shoaff Park Landscape Existing Conditions

A. INTRODUCTION TO PARK LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS

The land on which Shoaff Park was established was chosen for the primary northeastern park in the City because of the natural beauty it would afford visitors. The spatial relationship between the wooded groves, views to the river, large expanses of open field, and the rolling golf course are the features that once defined the overall character of Shoaff Park. Today, this historic spatial organization remains and park facilities offer a range of recreational opportunities. The overall identity of the park has been altered through limited circulation and access and the dominating visual prominence of the golf course.

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

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

Shoaff Park is located in a relatively low-lying area of the far northeast section of Fort Wayne along the east bank of the St. Joseph River in a primarily residential neighborhood. The park is sited on the western side of St. Joe Road, a main thoroughfare connecting Fort Wayne with neighboring communities. Today the park functions as an open space used by residents throughout the City. Perceptions of the park are varied, though it seems that most residents of Fort Wayne associate the

park with its golf and disc golf facilities. Natural resources, including the century-old wooded groves and the St. Joseph River are other noted park features.

While the overall spatial organization of Shoaff Park remains intact from the end of the historic period, today the identity of the park is most strongly associated with the golf course, which creates an altered park identity. The park today does not strongly say "public park" to the surrounding community. The absence of street frontage sidewalks, designated bicycle paths or interior pedestrian paths makes circulation difficult. This lack of a complete park circulation system means that connections to the surrounding neighborhood and to the broader park system of the City are limited, somewhat isolating the park. Although Shoaff Park is in close proximity to other city parks and pathways, including the Rivergreenway, connections to these resources are not obvious. While Shoaff Park is a part of a broader city-wide system of parks and boulevards, it has not been effectively integrated into that system.

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

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

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

Additionally, field work sessions focused on a detailed tree inventory and assessment of existing trees in the Shoaff Park landscape. The emphasis on trees in this park is spurred from Heritage Landscapes' previous park planning work in Fort Wayne that identified considerable losses in park tree canopy over the second half of the 20th century. Understanding the composition and condition of the existing trees in Shoaff Park serves as a baseline for tree preservation, care and renewal in the future. Trees were identified and coded according to genus, species, and conditional assessment as shown on the *TA-2007*. The results from the tree inventory are discussed in summary form at the end of this chapter. A detailed narrative accompanied by tree charts is presented in Appendix B. The Shoaff Park tree assessment quantifies and tallies the conditions of all the existing trees within Shoaff Park.

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

B. SHOAFF PARK LANDSCAPE AREAS

Within park landscapes, Heritage Landscapes finds it is useful to identify, organize and define the character of the landscape by delineating a logical series of landscape areas each with a distinct, identifiable character. Within the natural, constructed, and legal boundaries of the property, areas having particular character emerge. These areas are based on the following: use, spatial organization, views and visual relationships, topography, vegetation, circulation, and structures and site furnishings. Boundaries of landscape areas may be loosely delineated by vegetation or slopes or clearly defined by physical features such as a wall, path or road. Some of these features remain constant while others change over time. The character of the landscape areas is part of the character of Shoaff Park as a whole. Identifying and defining these areas clarifies the spatial organization of the property and facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the park.

Review of chronological mapping, aerial photographs and site investigation of Shoaff Park yielded five definable landscape areas, or component landscapes, that can be mapped in the overall landscape. The landscape area boundaries are defined during the period of time where the park is in its as-built condition, which is 1969 for Shoaff Park. The defined boundaries of these component landscapes may or may not remain consistent through time, and aspects of the individual areas may change. The five landscape areas for Shoaff Park are:

- *Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands* – The River Edge & Woodlands is one of the largest landscape areas in Shoaff Park and includes all river frontage, encompassing the north and west boundaries of the park. It includes a long, narrow section of remnant woodlands that, together with the riparian vegetation, act as a buffer between the park and the river. Park features in this area include the River Lodge, playgrounds, boat ramp, basketball court, pump station, parking areas and portions of the park loop drive. The east boundary of this area is defined by the adjacent Free Play and Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities landscape areas. To the south is a residential community.

- *Landscape Area 2: Free Play*– The Free Play area is located in the southern part of the property. It is characterized by the open field, most of which is used for a disc golf course. Several large oak and hickory trees are in the northwest portion of this area. The trees were once an extension of the larger grove located in Landscape Area 1. The rustic style Conklin Pavilion sits at the west edge, adjacent to a large parking lot. The boundaries of the area are defined by the River Edge & Woodlands to the west; the Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities to the north; the Golf Course and St. Joe Road to the east; and private residential lots to the south. A narrow fencerow separates the Free Play area from the adjacent residences.

- *Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities* – The Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area is one of the smallest landscape areas and is located at the northwest corner of the park. Characterized by active recreational facilities, this area includes a baseball diamond, tennis courts, an informal play area, an historic barn and a large parking lot. A section of the park loop drive partially encircles the area, providing a separation from the adjacent use areas. The River Edge & Woodlands area borders Landscape Area 3 to the north and west and the Golf Course and Free Play areas border it to the east and south, respectively.

- *Landscape Area 4: Golf Course* – The Golf Course is among the largest of the landscape areas and is central to the property. Characterized by the open, managed turf, interspersed with trees and ornamental shrubs planted throughout, this area encompasses much of the northern and eastern sections of Shoaff Park. The east end of Landscape Area 1 separates the Golf Course area from the St. Joseph River to the north and from Landscape Area 5 to the east. To the south, the open lawn of the Free Play area provides a transition between the active Golf Course and the informal play area.

- *Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land* – This area, located at the northeast corner of Shoaff Park, is the most recent addition to the park landscape, acquired from private ownership in 1989. The open field managed as mown turf defines the overall character of this area. Park features in this area include a retention pond, natural woodlands, and mown turf. A section of tree grove marks the north boundary. Fronting on St. Joe Road, a small cluster of private residences is located at the southeast corner, outside the park boundary. The south boundary to the area is marked by the Shoaff Park Baptist Church and the Golf Course; to the west is the edge of the River Edge & Woodlands area.

Each of these areas is represented by color unit lines and numbers on the *Shoaff Park 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, EC-2007*.

C. 2007 EXISTING CONDITIONS, CHARACTER & PLAN

The accumulated results of park development since its turn to public hands in 1955 are illustrated on the *EC-2007*. The five distinct landscape areas are shown in blue, magenta, orange, yellow, and red. The spatial relationship between the natural woodlands, the distinct curve of the river, and the rolling open lawns define the overall character of Shoaff Park. Park facilities are interspersed throughout the landscape. Many of the active sports facilities are located at the northwest corner of the park. These include four tennis courts, a baseball field, and an open play field. Other recreational opportunities are present with a basketball court and two playgrounds near the river frontage. The location of these features near the wooded groves provides park users with shaded areas to recreate. A few picnic areas scattered under the canopy accommodate passive and social pursuits. A large portion of the landscape is dedicated to the golf and disc golf courses, which comprise the eastern half of the park. Open grassy fields characterize the southern section of the park and the golf course with rolling topography and scattered trees typifying the northeast section. Small trees, planted as part of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback Program, dot the northwestern section of the park. Wooded groves line the St. Joseph River to create a physical separation between the park landscape and the edge of the water. The historic Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge and their associated parking areas are

found along park drives toward the river and are partially surrounded by woodlands. Disc golf baskets are situated in the field and woodland areas. The central grove of mature trees has been diminished with the establishment of a mown turf ground plane. Crabapple plantings emphasize the street frontages of the park. Overall, the circulation system in Shoaff Park is dominated by wide asphalt roads shared by pedestrians and vehicles except for the northern half of park loop drive which is accessible only to pedestrians.

Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands

The River Edge & Woodlands, comprised of about 40.8 acres, is one of the largest landscape areas. It encompasses land that was historically a riparian band of woodland along the river. Today, these swaths of trees separate the core of the park from the St. Joseph River. At the south end of Landscape Area 1 the loop park drive cuts through the understory of the grove. Throughout the rest of the area, the park drive defines the edge of the woodlands. The interplay between the shaded grove, the steep riverbank and modest structures characterizes this area of Shoaff Park.

Landscape Area 1 is organized spatially along the bank of the St. Joseph River and forms the western and much of the northern edges of the park. The stand of upland woodland provides shade in the interior of the park. The dense undergrowth along the river blocks views and separates the river from the rest of the park. Recreational facilities are located within a small clearing in the grove, including the River Lodge with parking lot, a small pond south of the pavilion, and a playground. A basketball court and parking area are located south of the River Lodge along the east edge of the park drive. The southwestern corner, where the Loraine Young – Psi Ote shelter once stood, has reverted to woodland. Following the natural curve of the river, the north end of Landscape Area 1 is largely wooded with small sections of mown turf ground plane. Features at the north edge of the park include a small bluff, pump station, and storage shelter. The linearity of this landscape area and the lack of vehicular connectivity make Landscape Area 1 popular with users seeking passive recreational opportunities. The modest features within this area serve as destination points; the two cul-de-sacs act as trailheads for strolling along the wooded fringe of the river.

The most visually impressive feature of this landscape area, the St. Joseph River, is concealed by the vegetation and tree canopy along the park edge. Views of the west bank of the river are obscured; park visitors trying to catch a glimpse of the water must stand at the riverbank and peer out over the edge. (See Figure IV.1.) The vegetation along the river forms a scenic backdrop along the north and west edge of the park.

The topography in this area, particularly along the river, is typically steep and exhibits a considerable amount of erosion. At the south end of this area, approximately five feet of elevation change marks the border of the woodland, leading to the riverbank. This grade change gradually increases as the river travels north. At the north end of this area, the embankment reaches almost 30 feet. Much of Landscape Area 1, particularly the lower-lying south half, can be considered part of the river floodplain. Toward the east edge, the topography rises in a west-east direction. (See Figure IV.2.) South of this ridge is a drainage channel that cuts into the landscape, carrying run-off into the river.

Landscape Area 1 is dominated by riparian and upland vegetation. (See Figure IV.3.) The woodland is comprised of maple, predominantly sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*); white oak *(Quercus alba)*, black

walnut *(Juglans nigra)*, shagbark hickory *(Carya ovata)*, and other specimens of hickory. Pawpaw *(Asimina triloba)* is common throughout the understory. The eastern portion of the woodland consists of mature specimens with no regeneration evident. This is likely a result of the mown turf ground plane, which prevents natural seedling regeneration. Along the top ridge of the riverbank, white oak predominates. Vegetation along the river edge adjacent to the playing fields of Landscape Area 3 is a mix of native and invasive plants. Farther downstream, beyond the River Lodge, abundant black cherry *(Prunus serotina)* is accompanied by slippery elm *(Ulmus rubra)* and regenerating American linden *(Tilia americana)*. Shrub species, particularly honeysuckle (*Lonicera* species), burning bush *(Euonymus alata)*, and viburnum (*Viburnum* species) were found downstream of the boat launch. Boxelder maple *(Acer negundo)* and willows (*Salix* species) are more numerous in low-lying areas. Black maple *(Acer nigrum),* black locust *(Robinia pseudoacacia)* and young sugar maple and Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)* were noted on higher slopes. The area surrounding the pond contains nannyberry viburnum *(Viburnum lentago)*.

Two vehicular drives provide access to and within Landscape Area 1. The central park drive, leading into the park perpendicularly from St. Joe Road, bisects the park in nearly two equal halves, bringing visitors to the River Lodge and sports fields. A parking lot that accommodates approximately 25 cars is located west of the drive and has two pedestrian sidewalks connecting the lot with the lodge and adjacent playground. (See Figure IV.4.) After passing these facilities, the drive then curves north, defining the east edge, separating this area from the adjacent Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities and Golf Course areas. The portion of the road south of the baseball field is the only section in Landscape Area 1 accessible to vehicles. Along the east side of the drive is a long, narrow, nose-in parking area with over 50 spaces. At the end of this parking area, a large cul-de-sac provides park visitors room to turn around and exit the park or drive to other use areas. Off the west side of the cul-de-sac a boat ramp provides access to the St. Joseph River. The park drive continues north of the cul-de-sac, although it is for pedestrian use and maintenance vehicles only; a gate prohibits vehicular access. At the north end of this drive, a small paved area leads to the maintenance shed and a steep wood stairway leads down to the pump station at the bank of the river. (See Figure IV.5.)

The second drive in Landscape Area 1 brings park visitors through the southern portion of the landscape. Traveling west through the wooded understory, this drive originates at the central park drive, near St. Joe Road in Landscape Area 2. After curving gently through the grove, the drive turns north, continuing along its shady path. Four small paved parking areas, accommodating between five and ten vehicles each, are located along the south and west edge of the drive; one parking area is located to the east. Two gravel parking areas are also present, one on each side of the drive. The larger area, east of the drive, is adjacent to the basketball court. The drive terminates in a cul-de-sac east of the pond. During field observations, muddy tracks were observed leading from the end of the cul-de-sac north toward the central park drive. (See Figure IV.6.) Aside from the sidewalks at the River Lodge parking lot, no other designated pedestrian walks have been constructed in this area and limited defined or informal trails provide access within the wooded cover along the river bank.

Most water features of Shoaff Park are located in Landscape Area 1. The St. Joseph River is the primary hydrological focal point and is responsible for shaping the geological features of the park. It borders the park to the north and west, with a small inlet channel located west of the River Lodge. The park hosts over one mile of river frontage, although access is limited. South of the lodge, a small pond acts as a visual reminder of the adjacent, obscured river. The Pond, constructed in the early

20th century as part of the original development of Germania Park, is approximately 300 feet long by 100 feet wide (See Figure IV.7.) Landscape Area 1 is defined on the south end by a drainage swale that collects surface water from adjacent higher ground and drains into the river. One additional water feature is located at the northeast edge of this landscape area, extending east into Landscape Area 5. Here 2 retention ponds have been sculpted out of a natural drainage swale to accumulate surface run-off. A grass causeway separates the two depressions of open water, with the larger pond sitting to the north. (See Figure IV.8.) The main basin is likely utilized for collection and distribution of irrigation water for the golf course. South of the basins, excess water has created a wet, boggy area at the high point of the swale. (See Figure IV.9.)

In terms of structures and site furnishings, the River Lodge is the primary structure within this long linear area. The lodge is situated in its historic location on the east bank of the St. Joseph River, partially surrounded by woodlands. The one-story building is available for use from May through December. Groups can rent the structure to use its interior facilities, which include a kitchen and a large gathering space that can accommodate up to 200 visitors. The lodge, set within a clearing in the surrounding woodlands is a primary destination point for park users. Southeast of the pavilion is a playground with relatively new play equipment enclosed by wooden railroad ties with a woodchip ground plane. (See Figures IV.4 and IV.6) Two metal benches have been placed at the south border of the playground, providing parents with a place to sit and socialize while the children play. South of the playground and adjacent seating is a basketball court. Free of any perimeter fencing, the asphalt court has two hoops situated at either end. Scattered between the pavilion, playground and basketball court are several contemporary wooden picnic tables, which are painted green and set on metal pipe frames. (See Figure IV.2.)

A few structures are located at the north end of Landscape Area 1. A storage shed is set at the interior edge of the woodlands, north of the golf course. Constructed with a wood frame and metal siding and roof, the concrete floor is used for dirt storage. With no doors, the shed is easily accessible for maintenance vehicles. (See Figure IV.10.) Behind the shed at the riverbank is a concrete block structure that houses pump equipment, most likely used for drawing water from the river to irrigate the golf course. In addition to the concrete structure, a metal pump station is located at the west side of the retention pond, located at the edge of Landscape Areas 1 and 5. The metal structure is painted green and measures 6 feet by 12 feet and is 8 feet tall. (See Figure IV.8.)

Landscape Area 2: Free Play

The Free Play landscape area encompasses much of the southern half of Shoaff Park. Sited on higher ground than the adjacent Landscape Area 1, the open fields and rustic style Conklin Pavilion nestled at the edge of the woodlands define the character of the Free Play area. Much of the area is managed as mown turf and used primarily for the disc golf course. Several mature trees are located in the northern portion of the area. Formerly an extension of the adjacent woodlands, this section of the grove exhibits canopy loss.

Spatially, the area is organized to take advantage of the rolling topography and the open turf. Set at the west edge of the area, the Conklin Pavilion is the most visually prominent feature. The disc golf course is located primarily in the open fields in the northern portion of this area with a few holes located in the adjacent wooded grove. A section of the park drive divides Landscape Area 2 into two

separate use areas and informal groupings of trees mark the edge of the drive. While the open field north of the drive has been developed for the disc golf course, the area south of the drive remains an open field where several soccer goals have been placed and is used as a practice field. The southern boundary of this area is marked by narrow woodland, abutting residential properties. Several mature trees and smaller ornamental flowering trees provide a buffer between the public parkland and the private homes. The northern and eastern boundary of this area is marked by the central park drive.

The vegetation along the central park drive and the bordering woodlands frame this area, which is otherwise expansive and open. The Conklin Pavilion is tucked in at the west border of the area and backed by the large woodlands of Landscape Area 1. A number of individual trees have been planted at the front of the building, partially hiding it under the canopy. (See Figure IV.11.) Users approaching the pavilion from the park drive must cross the large paved area to access the building. From this vantage point, the parking lot dominates the view. (See Figure IV.12.)

The gentle slopes of the topography in the Free Play area influence the overall visual appearance of the park. The turf lawn has several knolls that add to the visual interest of the area. The topography of this southern area is less undulating than its northern counterpart, making it a pleasant area for informal play fields and picnicking. The south drive depresses slightly as it curves around to the Conklin Pavilion and through the woodlands toward the river.

The upland vegetation of Landscape Area 1 continues into Landscape Area 2 with oak, sugar maple, green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). No understory vegetation is present as the ground plane is managed as mown turf. Along the park drive are specimens of maturing pin oak *(Quercus palustris)* that have inter-planted with crabapple (*Malus pumila* varieties), particularly near St. Joe Road. Across the lawn areas are additional specimens of cherry (*Prunus* species), hawthorn (*Crataegus* species), and a few Austrian pine *(Pinus nigra)*. The fencerow at the southern property line contains black locust, sassafras *(Sassafras albidum)*, and has a dense understory of the exotic invasive tatarian honeysuckle *(Lonicera tatarica)*. Some of the smaller trees in this area display evidence of buck rub, which occurs when deer rub their antlers against a tree, resulting in damage to and loss of bark. (See Figure IV.13)

Circulation is Landscape Area 2 is limited primarily to vehicular travel. A paved drive originates at the southeast corner of this area, diverging from the central park drive. The drive travels south for a short distance before making a nearly 90 degree turn west, toward Landscape Area 1. Initially about 20 feet wide, the paved road has been expanded to over 30 feet for nearly its entire length with the addition of gravel and compacted earth lining the sides of the drive, acting as informal parking areas. (See Figure IV.14.) While no designated pedestrian paths provide access within this area, many park visitors walk along the vehicular drive. The lack of separation between vehicle and pedestrian creates a conflict between user groups. One of the main parking lots is located in this area, south of the Conklin Pavilion. Backed by the dense woodlands of Landscape Area 1, the asphalt lot can accommodate upwards of 100 cars. Parking stalls use simple wheel stops to demark spaces and aid in preventing access to adjacent turf. A wide sidewalk connects the northwest corner of the parking lot with the pavilion. Although the drive is wide enough to accommodate vehicular access, it is intended primarily for pedestrian use with occasional access for service vehicles. The edge of the walk is lined with concrete wheel stops identical to those used in the parking lot. (See Figure IV.15.) A short

asphalt spur extends from the north edge of the parking lot and is also lined with concrete wheel stops. This walk appears to be intended as an access route to the disc golf course.

The main structure in this area of Shoaff Park is the Conklin Pavilion. The rustic timber and Indiana limestone structure, constructed in 1957, accommodates multiple uses with an exterior fireplace and terrace at the west elevation and large overhead sliding doors at the east elevation. (See Figure IV.11.) The Parks Department rents the building from May through October as two separate facilities, separated as the north and south ends. Interior facilities include a kitchen at each end, restrooms, and a large open gathering space; the caretaker's apartment is housed in the south wing. Just west of the pavilion is a playground with wooden multi-activity play equipment and a swing set tucked into the wooded grove. (See Figure IV.16.)

Other site furnishings in this area are primarily signage. The Fort Disc Golf Club has a free standing wood sign with a shingle roof located north of the parking lot. (See Figure IV.17.) West of the sign is a picnic table, typical of those scattered throughout the park. Informational signage in the park is detailed with white text over a brown background. These panels are fixed to a 6 x 6 inch wood post. Additional signs mark entry to the park at St. Joe Road, located at the border between Landscape Areas 2 and 4. The most prevalent site furnishings in the Free Play area are 18 metal baskets that mark the disc golf course holes, arranged throughout the northern portion of this area.

Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities

The Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area is one of the smallest of the landscape areas in Shoaff Park, located in the northwest corner. Taking advantage of the low elevation, the area contains many of the recreational facilities found in the park and includes a baseball field, four tennis courts, and an informal playing field. The mown turf ground plane creates a general openness that defines the character of this area. The northern park drive encloses the area to the south, west, and north. To the east is the Golf Course area with the driving range directly adjacent to the open field. The woodlands of Landscape Area 1 provide a scenic background to this primarily active area.

Spatially, this area is organized in part by the central drive, which predates the establishment of Shoaff Park. The drive defines the southern and western edges of the area with the remainder of the area defined by the change in use from the active playing field to the adjacent golf course driving range. Three general recreational uses are accommodated in Landscape Area 3: baseball, tennis, and free play. The baseball field sits at the south end of the area with the backstop parallel to the park drive. Four tennis courts are located east of the baseball field with a small massing of trees providing a visual barrier between the two use areas. The northern half of the area is defined by a mown turf open field. The southeast corner of the area is marked by a large parking lot and maintenance barn. The maintenance barn sits atop a slope that separates the floodplain from the higher-lying areas of the park. South of the maintenance barn is a large parking lot. Overall the area is open with views focused north to the wooded perimeter of the park.

The visual expansiveness of this portion of the park is similar to that of Landscape Area 2 in that it is a relatively open turf field with scattered deciduous trees. Views across the adjacent golf course driving range reinforce the sense of openness. The only visual obstacles within the area are features associated with the playing fields and courts. These include tall field lights, backstops, dugouts and

fencing. The field lights and the associated utility poles are perhaps the most imposing elements breaking up otherwise uninterrupted views. The perimeter woodlands provide a scenic background. (See Figure IV.18.)

The relatively flat topography of this area makes it particularly well-suited for the baseball field and tennis courts. The field and the tennis court are nearly 14 feet above the elevation of the St. Joseph River, which reduces the frequency of flooding. A grove of recently planted trees sits several feet lower than the playing field and courts. (See Figure IV.19.) This broad area is likely to become inundated with flood waters. A metal culvert, surrounded by large stone rip-rap, runs under the park drive and drains the low-lying turf and grove area, bringing surface run-off to the river. The topography rises considerably at the eastern edge beyond the tennis courts with an elevated grade of nearly 9 feet above the tennis courts. The maintenance barn sits on this higher ground and the parking lot, constructed in two sections, is terraced into the grade with the west section sited several feet higher than the east. (See Figure IV.20.)

The vegetation found in Landscape Area 3 is predominately turf ground plane interspersed with small trees. North of the ball field and near the limited access park drive, approximately 40 young trees, measured at less than 1" calipers, have been planted adjacent to four older ash (*Fraxinus* species) and hackberry *(Celtis occidentalis)* trees. Most of these young plantings are oak (*Quercus* species), but tuliptree *(Liriodendron tulipifera)*, ash and redbud *(Cercis canadensis)* are also present. Similar tree species extend around the perimeter of the outfield. South of the ball field are four larger hackberry, a few sugar maple, crabapple, tuliptree and a green ash. Many smaller trees have been planted in this area as well including redbud, sugar maple, ash, oak and crabapple. On the steep slope north of the barn are a 16" astern redcedar *(Juniperus virginiana)* and an 18" Norway maple. Two 18" crabapple grow in a turf island in the parking lot.

As with Landscape Areas 1 and 2, the central park drive is the primary circulation element in the Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area. The drive lines the south, west, and north borders of the area and accommodates two-way traffic with a long, nose-in paved parking area along the interior of Landscape Area 3 with space for over 50 cars. The spaces are lined with yellow paint and have concrete wheel stops to prevent vehicles from driving onto the adjacent turf. The baseball field directly abuts the parking area with no turf ground cover separating the two uses. (See Figure IV.21.) West of the baseball field, the drive includes a cul-de-sac. North of this, the drive continues; however vehicular access is prohibited. A gate insures that only pedestrians and maintenance vehicles can access this northern portion. (See Figure IV.22.)

The largest parking lot in Shoaff Park is located in Landscape Area 3, east of the tennis courts. With space for approximately 100 vehicles, the lot is accessed via the central park drive. Separated into two areas, the parking lot is set into the topography, connected with wide access roads at the north and south ends. Like the lot at the Conklin Pavilion and the nose-in parking at the baseball field, concrete wheel stops are used to prevent vehicular movement on adjacent turf. (See Figure IV.21.)

Structures and site furnishings in Landscape Area 3 are generally associated with the sports fields. A small restroom is located east of the baseball field, adjacent to the parking area. Tall, contemporary lights and associated utility poles make the baseball field available for night play while the tennis courts are unlit. Dugouts sit at the southeast and southwest corners of the ball field. The entire

perimeter of the baseball field is lined with a backstop to prevent balls from being batted into the parking area and open field. The tennis courts are also surrounded by tall chain-link fencing. (See Figure IV.21.)

Landscape Area 4: Golf Course

The Golf Course area is one of the largest landscape areas in Shoaff Park, encompassing much of the northern and eastern portions of the park landscape and sits on higher ground than adjacent Landscape Area 3. The undulating turf ground plane scattered with trees and ornamental plantings establishes the character of the Golf Course. (See Figure IV.23.) The golf course landscape makes up the greatest amount of park frontage along St. Joe Road. Users and passers-by associate the character of this area as that of the overall park character and identity.

Spatially, this area is organized largely by the perimeter drives. The central park drive, connecting Shoaff Park with St. Joe Road defines the southern edge of the golf course and the pedestrian-only park drive encloses the north and east edges. The proximity of St. Joe Road to this area and the park drive reinforces the edge definition of the park. The golf course clubhouse sits just west of the center of the course, acting as a focal point.

The visual expansiveness of this portion of the park is similar to that of Landscape Areas 2 and 3 in that it is a relatively open turf field with scattered trees. The expansive feeling is further enhanced by the fact that the Golf Course landscape area encompasses the highest elevation in the park with generally open views to other areas, hindered only by small groupings of vegetation.

The rolling topography of this area creates a strong visual effect. The highest elevation in the park is located in the northeast section of Landscape Area 4, making it the least susceptible to inundation. The greatest change in topography in this area is near the west boundary, north of Landscape Area 3. An approximately 20-foot change in elevation separates much of the golf course from the driving range and 2 holes to the west of the slope. (See Figure IV.24.)

The vegetation of Landscape Area 4 is a combination of remnant woodlands on steeper slopes and more recent plantings. The woodland is comprised of a mix of black walnut, shagbark hickory, and hackberry with white oak more prevalent in the northern part of the Golf Course area. Over the years, several tree species have been planted including pin oak, littleleaf linden *(Tilia cordata)*, thornless honeylocust *(Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis)*, silver maple *(Acer saccharinum)*, sugar maple, red maple *(Acer rubrum)*, Norway maple, white pine *(Pinus strobus)*, Austrian pine, Scotch pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*, ash and crabapple. More recently spruce (*Picea* species), redbud, and oak have been added to the plantings. Volunteers of black locust and black cherry were also noted throughout the area. Much of the recently planted vegetation is ornamental and acts as screening between the golf course and adjacent features. The overall character of the ornamental plantings contrasts the naturalistic park-like character of the vegetation found throughout the rest of the park landscape. (See Figure IV.25.) The ground plane of Landscape Area 4 is mown turf.

Circulation in the Golf Course area is limited with asphalt park drives serving as the main access routes. The central park drive defines the south edge of the course. Along the north and east edge is the northern park loop drive that is accessible for pedestrian, maintenance, and golf use only. At the

eastern intersection with the central park drive, a metal gate restricts access to the loop drive. (See Figure IV.26.) Three designated pedestrian walkways connect the central park drive and the parking lot at the east edge of Landscape Area 3 with the Golf Course area. The main walkway stems from the central park drive east of the parking lot. Heading north for the full length of the parking lot, a second walkway extends in a northeast direction, leading to the clubhouse. An additional walkway connects to the clubhouse area and travels northwest before turning north, toward the chipping green. No formal system of pathways through the Golf Course exists.

Structures and site furnishings in Landscape Area 4 are primarily associated with use of the golf course and driving range. The clubhouse is the main structure in the area. The modest one-story building is located west of the course center and sits on an asphalt pad with parking for golf carts at the east. A small retaining wall is located at the south side of the building and encloses a planting bed. Toward the east border of the Golf Course, a wood and asphalt-shingle open-air shelter sits on a concrete pad. The structure does not accommodate any benches or tables. (See Figure IV.27.) Furnishings associated with the course are modest and limited to benches and signs. The simple benches are constructed of metal pipe frames and two wood pieces, one serving as the seat and one as a backboard. Scattered throughout the course, several of the benches mark tees and include information such as the total length of the hole and the par. Alongside the benches are golf ball cleaners and metal trash receptacles. (See Figure IV.28.) Signs are also installed to mark the tees. The white signs are constructed of two posts with a large rectangular board spanning the center. The signs include the number and layout of the hole and other pertinent information such as the par. Some of the signs have been underplanted with ornamental vegetation in mulched beds. (See Figure IV.29.)

Landscape Area 4 includes a few furnishings not associated with the Golf Course. A row of wooden bollards line the outer edge of the drive beginning at the intersection with the central park drive and terminating west of the Shoaff Park Baptist Church. Although the public parkland extends to St. Joe Road, the bollards create an implied edge to the park, while the adjacent grassy area appears as a public right-of-way. (See Figures IV.30 and IV.31.) At either side of the entry drive are two sections of white painted wood fencing. A brown steel and plexiglass bus shelter sits at the side of St. Joe Road, north of the park entrance. (See Figures IV.32 and IV.33.)

Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land

The Expansion Park Land area, comprised of 16 acres at the northeast corner of the park, is the most recent addition to the park, acquired in 1989. The open field managed as mown turf defines the overall character of this area. A section of wooded grove stretching from the St. Joseph River to St. Joe Road marks the north boundary. A small cluster of private residences fronting St. Joe Road, located at the southeast corner, marks the park boundary to the east. The Shoaff Park Baptist Church and the Golf Course landscape border Landscape Area 5 to the south; to the west is the River Edge & Woodlands area.

Spatially, this area is organized by its largely open field and disturbed areas. Dense woodlands frame the area to the north, separating it from adjacent private residences. A small cluster of private residences marks the southeast edge of Landscape Area 5. The residential homes and their associative ornamental plantings display a character distinctly separate from the adjacent parkland.

The visual quality of this area is comparable to the other open field areas of Shoaff Park. Views from the south border of the area toward the south and west are open, giving visitors an expansive view of much of the park. The dense woodlands block views into the nearby community.

The topography of this area is similar to the overall park topography, with gentle slopes toward the river at the north and west. A swale at the east side of the area drains surface run-off into a channel that runs through the woodlands.

The vegetation in Landscape Area 5 is mixed. Residential parcels along St. Joe Road have a landscape of mown turf and mixed deciduous and evergreen plantings. The northern edge of the area is wooded along the slopes of the natural water course. The species composition of this woodland is unknown, although it is likely similar to the woodlands in Landscape Area 1. The Expansion Park Land area also contains disturbed areas from the creation of the pond. (See Figure IV.34.) The ground plane for Landscape Area 5 is largely mown turf.

No formal circulation exists in Landscape Area 5. As this area has not yet been fully developed as part of the park, it is not currently widely used by park goers. This lack of use is further evident by the absence of desire paths to St Joe Road. The residential properties southeast of the area have driveways that connect with St. Joe Road and do not extend beyond the structures.

Two water features are present in this area. A natural hydrological feature is the feeder channel that runs west through the woodlands, emptying into the St. Joseph River. The channel is located at the north edge of the site and sits approximately 20 feet below the highest elevation in this area. The second water feature is a section of the large retention pond, extending into Landscape Area 1. Once a natural drainage swale, the constructed pond accumulates surface run-off. (See Figure IV.8.) The basin is likely utilized for collection and distribution of irrigation water for the golf course.

No structures or site furnishings are present in Landscape Area 5.

D. 2007 TREE ASSESSMENT

Assessing and mapping the trees within the park serves as a good baseline for understanding the composition and condition of vegetation within Shoaff Park that aids in treatment recommendations for tree canopy renewal and overall park management. Heritage Landscapes identified the Shoaff Park trees by genus and species from field observation and keyed tree species to botanical sources as required. Free-standing trees were assessed and mapped using previous maps and a 2005 aerial photograph for field mapping work. Canopy, trunk, and root condition were assessed for each tree with condition codes noted on the *TA- 2007*. This AutoCAD mapping with a tree condition layer is a valuable secondary product of this cultural landscape report. It serves to document the existing trees within the park landscape, as no previous tree inventory existed. A complete list and discussion of tree and shrub species at Shoaff Park is found in Appendix B.

In summary, the tree inventory results led to some overall observations. A total of 1086 trees, stumps, and former tree depressions were recorded, located, and assessed in Shoaff Park, including a

total of 30 different genera and 55 different species. The native species makeup, especially the largest trees, suggests the historic forest makeup of this part of Fort Wayne, and specifically Shoaff Park. The park is dominated today by oak, especially white oak, while sugar maple is the second most abundant species. The largest documented tree in the park is a littleleaf linden *(Tilia cordata)* with a 60-inch caliper, or diameter. Of the 1108 trees at Shoaff Park, 721 of them have a caliper larger than 5 inches. This means that the remaining trees are considerably younger; many of them have been recently planted through the Great Tree Canopy Comeback program.

Overall, the trees at Shoaff Park are in fair to good condition. Nearly two-thirds of the park trees require a degree of canopy maintenance to ensure their continued health. Tree trunks are in better condition than canopies; three-fourths of the trees show no damage, or have healed minor trunk damage sustained in the past. In addition, the vast majority of the trees grow unrestricted without any obstacles within 8 feet of their trunks.

E. 2007 EXISTING CONDITIONS LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

The overall condition of Shoaff Park is fair to good. The golf and disc golf courses are the most popular recreational features at the park, although other facilities, including the playgrounds, baseball field, and tennis courts, are well-used and show signs of wear. The Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge provide space for social gatherings. The entry to the park from St. Joe Road is clear. The lack of sidewalks along St. Joe Road limits pedestrian access to the park. Parking areas off this entry drive are in variable condition, some with asphalt paving and others gravel. Adjacent areas show signs of parking on the lawn, particularly near the baseball field. Limited pedestrian walkways provide access through the interior of the park. A number of park users come to the park specifically for walking. The former loop drive is a valuable feature for these users. In the northern half of the park, the loop drive is available to pedestrians only; however, the south half provides vehicular access to many of the park features with no separate pedestrian or bicycle paths. While the existing condition of the individual features and use areas of Shoaff Park is fair to good, the overall character of the park is not as clearly defined. Because the golf course has the greatest amount of frontage along St. Joe Road, the identity of the park is largely defined by the golf course. In spite of the altered landscape character, the overall quality and identity of Shoaff Park can be greatly enhanced through an analysis of the level of change that has occurred and the careful planning for and implementation of future treatment of this historic park landscape.

Figure IV.1 The St. Joseph River borders Shoaff Park to the north and west. The sinuous curve of the natural waterway sculpted the geological features of Shoaff Park. The dense woodlands in Landscape Area 1 obscure views of the natural, scenic resource. Park users must stand at the edge of the river and peer out to view of the impressive scene. (R-FWP-SHO-VT-0006.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.2 Much of the topography of Landscape Area 1 is within the floodplain of the St. Joseph River. At the east edge of the woodlands, the topography rises toward the east. The basketball court sits at the bottom of the slope and the playground at the west of the Conklin Pavilion is visible above. The circular asphalt area visible at the right edge of the photograph is a section of the cul-de-sac drive. The surrounding woodlands provide shade for park users and several picnic tables scattered throughout the area provide shady spots for park users to relax. (R-FWP-_20070517_0194.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.3 The River Edge & Woodlands landscape area is defined largely by upland and riparian vegetation. The dense woodlands line the north and west park boundaries, blocking views of the St. Joseph River while providing a scenic backdrop to the adjacent landscape areas and park features. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (4).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.4 The central park drive, visible in the foreground, bisects the park in half, directing visitors west to several park facilities. To the west of the drive is the River Lodge. An asphalt parking lot separates the drive and lodge and accommodates approximately 25 vehicles. A narrow pedestrian sidewalk connects the southeast corner of the parking lot with the playground area and a second sidewalk, not visible here, connects the parking lot with the main entrance to the River Lodge. Concrete wheel stops mark the parking spaces and prevent access to adjacent turf. (R-FWP-_20070517_0190.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.5 A set of wooden stairs with metal railings leads park visitors from the upland, wooded grove located along the north park boundary down to the riverbank and pump station, visible at the left edge of the photograph. The topography along this northern embankment exhibits a dramatic change and is susceptible to erosion. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (31).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.6 Heritage Landscapes observed muddy tracks through Landscape Area 1 during field work sessions. The tracks led from the cul-de-sac east of the pond past the River Lodge playground area, toward the central park drive. Historically, the park drive looped around the entire perimeter of the park; the area seen here was formerly part of that asphalt road. (R-FWP-_20070517_0195.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.7 The pond seen here was constructed in the early 20th century as part of the original development of Germania Park. While the historic rustic bridge that once spanned the pond has been removed, the pond itself remains. The St. Joseph River is located to the right of the pond, but is not visible because of the dense woodlands. The pond acts as a visual cue to the important obscured water feature. (R-FWP-_20070517_0192.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.8 A retention pond has been constructed at the northeast edge of Landscape Area 1, extending into Landscape Area 5, in the location of a natural drainage swale. The retention area consists of two basins, one considerably larger than the other. A grassy causeway separates the two. The water is most likely used to irrigate the adjacent golf course. The green-painted metal pump station is visible at the rear right-hand corner of the photograph. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (48).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.9 South of the retention basins, excess water has collected along the centerline of a swale, creating a wet, boggy area. Surrounded by natural woodlands, this area is not readily visible to park users. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (49).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.10 This maintenance shed is one of the structures located in Landscape Area 1. It is located along the northern half of the park loop drive, which is only accessible to pedestrians and maintenance vehicles. Constructed at the north edge of the area, the wood-frame shed has a metal roof and siding. The shed is used to store excess dirt. The open front makes it easily accessible by maintenance vehicles. (R-FWP-SHO-CT-(39).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.11 The Conklin Pavilion, constructed in 1957 of rustic timber and Indiana limestone, sits at the west edge of Landscape Area 2. The woodlands of adjacent Landscape Area 1 provide a scenic backdrop to the pavilion. A number of trees have been planted along the east elevation of the building, partially hiding it from view. The pavilion is the main structure in this area available to park users for social gatherings. Overhead doors, visible along the central elevation, accommodate a range of uses. A large parking lot has space for over 100 vehicles; the northeast corner of the lot is visible at the left edge of the photograph. Much of the lawn and woodlands surrounding the pavilion are used in association with the disc golf course. (R-FWP-_20070517_0174.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.12 Visitors to the Conklin Pavilion must access it via the large parking lot located south of the building. The overall size of the parking lot combined with the partially obscured view of the pavilion makes the parking lot a visually dominant feature. The Conklin Pavilion is partially visible left of center. (R-FWP-_20070517_0176.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.13 Young trees have been planted in Landscape Area 1. Some of the smaller trees display evidence of buck rub, which occurs when deer rub their antlers against a tree, resulting in damage to and loss of bark. This tree is located along the park drive that runs through the Free Play area; the Conklin Pavilion is visible in the background. (R-FWP-SHO_20061207_0242.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.14 The asphalt park drive seen here brings park visitors from the main park entry off St. Joe Road through the southern portion of the park. The drive was initially about 20 feet wide but has since been widened with the addition of informal gravel parking areas. Some visitors use the park to walk its perimeter. Since no pedestrian sidewalks are provided, pedestrian users must share the park drive with vehicles. The lack of separation between the two user groups creates a conflict between user groups. (R-FWP-_20070517_0175.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.15 Concrete wheel stops mark the parking spaces in the lot south of the Conklin Pavilion and prevent vehicles from traveling onto the adjacent turf. A wide sidewalk connects the northwest corner of the parking lot with the pavilion entrance. Although the walk is wide enough to accommodate vehicles, it is restricted to pedestrian and service vehicle use only. Concrete wheel stops line the entire length of the sidewalk. (R-FWP-_20070517_0178.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.16 A rustic style wooden playground and metal swing set are located west of the Conklin Pavilion. Shaded by the surrounding woodlands, the ground plane is managed as mown turf. Maintaining the ground plane in this condition prevents natural seedling regeneration. (R-FWP-Shoaff-Jun-29-06 (6).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.17 The Fort Disc Golf Club constructed a prominent sign in Landscape Area 1. Located north of the pavilion parking lot, the free-standing sign is constructed of wood with a shingle roof. To the west (left) of the sign is a wooden picnic table with metal pipe frame, typical of the picnic tables seen throughout the landscape. At the left edge of the photograph, a short walkway is visible extending from the parking lot. This walk is likely used to access the disc golf course. Concrete wheel stops prevent vehicles from driving on it and accessing adjacent turf. (R-FWP-_20070517_0177.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.18 The Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area is generally open. The most prominent visual obstructions are the site furnishings, which include field lights, utility poles and fencing that surrounds the tennis courts and baseball field. The woodlands of Landscape Area 1 provide a green backdrop to the active sports facilities. (R-FWP-_20070517_0186.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.19 A grove of trees was recently planted in the northwest corner of Landscape Area 3 as part of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback. The trees were planted on a gentle slope, siting them approximately 14 feet lower than the nearby tennis courts and baseball field. Because of its lower elevation, this section of the park falls within the river floodplain and is likely to become inundated with flood waters. (R-FWP-SHO-CT-(15).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.20 The maintenance barn, a visual reminder of the agricultural history of the parkland, sits atop a distinct slope at the east edge of Landscape Area 3. The adjacent parking lot is constructed in two sections and set into the sloping topography, connected at both the north and south ends. The natural ridge line separates the Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area from the adjacent Golf Course area. (R-FWP-_20070517_0198.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.21 The central park drive connects with the park loop drive west of Landscape Area 3. Directly west of the baseball field is a long nose-in parking area along the side of the park drive. With room to accommodate over 50 vehicles, the spaces are clearly marked with yellow lines and concrete wheel stops. The wheel stops also prevent vehicles from driving onto the adjacent turf. In the area directly behind the backstop, the baseball field directly abuts the parking area, with no turf separating the two uses. The restrooms are visible right of center. The dugouts are located to either side of the backstop. (R-FWP-_20070517_0189.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.22 The park loop drive continues west and north of the baseball field. However, this northern portion of the drive is accessible to pedestrians and maintenance vehicles only. The section of the drive adjacent to Landscape Area 4 may also be accessible to golf course users. Directly west of the baseball field, the drive has a cul-de-sac to allow vehicles to turn around. A metal gate and wooden bollards restrict access to the northern portion of drive. (R-FWP-SHO-VT-0010.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.23 The gentle, rolling topography of the mown turf ground plane and the scattered trees and ornamental plantings establish the overall character of the Golf Course area. The curving park drive defines the north and east boundaries, separating it from adjacent areas. Because Landscape Area 4 makes up the greatest amount of park frontage along St. Joe Road, users and passers-by associate the character of this area as that of the overall park character and identity. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (60).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.24 The topography of the Golf Course landscape area generally experiences gentle slopes throughout; the greatest elevation change occurs near the west border. Here, the grade slopes down approximately 20 feet, creating a distinct separation between the majority of the golf course and the driving range. (R-FWP-SHO-VT-0021.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.25 As part of continued improvements to the golf course, screening vegetation has been planted in small groupings throughout the area. The generally ornamental character of the vegetation contrasts the naturalistic park-like quality of the vegetation found throughout the rest of the park landscape. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (41).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.26 Shoaff Park is accessed via a central entry drive from St. Joe Road. Additional park drives branch north and south from the central drive just west of St. Joe. Road. Historically, the two additional sections connected, forming a loop around the perimeter of the park. This route was altered in the 1970s and remains in the altered condition today. Vehicles are prohibited from the northern half of the loop drive. A metal gate ensures that only pedestrian users and authorized maintenance vehicles gain entry. A line of wooden bollards prevents vehicles from driving around the gate to access the drive. This section of park drive is the only designated pedestrian path in the park. (R-FWP-SHO-VT-0002.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.27 A small shelter is located near the east edge of the Golf Course area. Constructed with a wood-frame and asphalt-shingle roof, the modest structure sits on a concrete pad. The shelter is not large enough to accommodate seating, but provides a shady respite for golfers on hot summer days. (R-FWP-SHO_20061207_0258.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.28 Simple wood and metal-frame benches are scattered throughout the golf course. Several of the benches serve as tee markers, noting the hole number, length, and par. Other site furnishings include red and green ball cleaners and metal trash receptacles. (R-FWP-_20070517_0203.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.29 Signs have been installed to mark the golf course tees. The simple white signs include information such as the layout and length of the holes and the hole number. Some of the signs are underplanted with ornamental vegetation, which contrast the character of the natural vegetation found throughout the park landscape. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (58).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.30 A row of wooden bollards lines the exterior edge of the northern half of the loop park drive from its intersection with the central park drive to the west of the Shoaff Park Baptist Church. The bollards prevent vehicles from accessing the pedestrian only drive and mark the boundary between the park landscape and the adjacent church. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (59).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.31 The line of wooden bollards continues toward the park entry. Although the park boundary extends to St. Joe Road, the bollards create an implied edge to the park. The grassy area that serves as a transition between the parkland and the street appears as a public right-of-way instead of as a part of the park landscape. (R-FWP-SHO-VT-0035.jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.32 Simple white wood fencing is located to either side of the park entrance from St. Joe Road. Note the small signs located along the entry drive. The most prominent park features from St. Joe Road are the golf course and a portion of the open field in Landscape Area 2. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (73).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.33 A metal and plexiglass bus shelter sits along the side of St. Joe Road, east of the golf course. The grassy area in which it sits appears as part of the public right-of-way. This is largely a result of the line of bollards along the park drive, which creates an implied edge to the park. However, the park boundary extends to the edge of St. Joe Road. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (71).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Figure IV.34 Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land is the most recent addition to the Shoaff Park landscape. Located at the northeast corner of the park, this area has not yet been developed. It is characterized by open lawn and three areas of former turf, disturbed during construction of the retention pond, located at the edge of Landscape Areas 1 and 5. (R-FWP-SHO-CT- (53).jpg) Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Sources
City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, "SITEPLAN UPDATED.dwg," "SHOFTOP2.dwg," and "SITEBASE.dwg"
Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

0' 150' 300' 600'

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:

Shoaff Park 2005 Aerial Photograph

Date:
October 2007

Drawing Number:
AP-2005

SYMBOL KEY

- Building/Structure
- Park Boundary
- Metal Fence
- Wood or Plastic Fence
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road
- Concrete Walk
- Bollards
- Playground, Ball Field, Dirt
- Play Equipment
- Disc Golf Hole
- Stream, River or Pond
- Mown Turf
- Fairway or Playing Field
- Golf Green or Tee
- Unmown Herbaceous Vegetation
- Disturbed Area
- Perennial or Annual Plantings
- Stump or Depression
- Broadleaf Deciduous Tree
- Ornamental Tree or Shrub
- Coniferous Tree or Shrub
- Woodland or Tree Mass
- 1' Contour

LANDSCAPE AREAS KEY

- Landscape Area 1: Riveredge and Woodland
- Landscape Area 2: Free Play
- Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields And Recreational Facilities
- Landscape Area 4: Golf Course
- Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land

Sources
City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, "SITEPLAN UPDATED.dwg," "SHOFTOP2.dwg," and "SITEBASE.dwg" Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

0' 150' 300' 600'

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

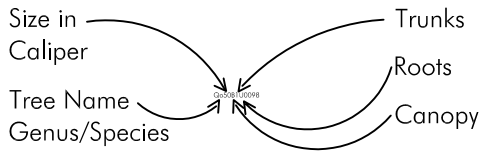
34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

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

Date:
October 2007

Drawing Number:
EC-2007

TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY



CANOPY

A — GOOD: Full Crown, Vigorous Growth, no Immediate Care Required

B — FAIR: Minor Problems, Maximum of 2" Deadwood, Minor Pruning

C — POOR: Major Problems, Deadwood of 3-4" & Limited Major Pruning, Monitor for Hazard, Possible Removal

D — FAILING: Major Dieback in Crown, Near Dead or Standing Dead, Hazard to be Removed

TRUNKS

1 — No Visible Damage

2 — Damage Including Wounds, Mushrooms, Cracks, or Minor Decay Issues

ROOTS

U — Unrestricted: Open

R — Restricted: Enclosed within 8-10 Feet on One or More Sides

NOTE: Codes for individual trees are listed in Appendix B.

ST. JOSEPH RIVER
BOAT RAMP
PARK DRIVE (CLOSED)
BARLOW LODGE PAVILION
PARKING
RESTROOMS
BASEBALL FIELD
PLAYGROUND
TENNIS COURTS
DRIVING RANGE
BASKETBALL COURT
MAINTENANCE
PARKING
GARDEN
PLAYGROUND
CONKLIN PAVILION
HOUSE
PARKING
DISC GOLF COURSE
PARK DRIVE
GOLF COURSE
POND
PARK DRIVE (CLOSED)
ST. JOE ROAD

N

Sources
City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, "SITEPLAN UPDATED.dwg," "SHOFTOP2.dwg," and "SITEBASE.dwg" Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

0' 150' 300' 600'

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:

Shoaff Park
2007 Tree Condition Assessment Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
TA-2007

Chapter V: Shoaff Park Today

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE PARK TODAY

Today Shoaff Park encompasses a range of recreational opportunities. The use areas and park features accommodate a number of user groups seeking active, passive, social, and educational engagement in the park landscape. This chapter expands upon the existing conditions description of the park to examine the various aspects of Shoaff Park today with regard to park use and the results of a user survey. In contrast from the previous chapter that focused on a field survey of existing conditions, this section focuses on data gathered through the park user survey, verbal and written feedback from park users during public meetings, and visual observations within the park. The chapter begins with a discussion and summary of the user survey results followed by a section detailing on-site observations.

The aim of this chapter is to provide a clear picture describing how Shoaff Park fulfills the needs of its users, and where the park may be falling short. Through a presentation of the Shoaff Park user survey results, visual observations of park use, and an overview of current maintenance practices, this discussion will serve as the basis for the subsequent analysis and recommendations chapters and will ultimately shape the development of landscape preservation treatment.

B. SHOAFF PARK USER SURVEY RESULTS

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

Each survey was divided into four parts. The first part gathered demographic data about the types of visitors using the park. The second portion of the survey identified information regarding the types and frequency of park use, while the third part harnessed user views and perspectives on the condition, safety, and appearance of the park. The final part of the survey was an open-ended questionnaire about user's favorite areas of the park and suggestions for improvement. From the

survey results, four categories of recreation were identified: active, passive, social, and educational, which are used to organize the results in the following sections.

The surveys were collected at the end of February 2007 and the results tabulated in order to gain a more thorough understanding of the current use of Shoaff Park. A copy of the survey form with a full tally of the findings has been included in this report as Appendix C. A total of 59 people completed and returned the Shoaff Park survey. Of those responses, eight people (14%) said they used the park on a daily basis, 28 people (48%) responded that they use the park more than once a week, and eight people (14%) used the park a few times a month. Of the respondents, 12 people (20%) also responded that they use the park a few times a year. Shoaff Park use is spread throughout the season, with 54 people (92%) using the park in the summer, and 52 people (88%) are using the park in fall. Winter use included 39 people (66%) and spring use included 44 people (75%). Of those people who responded to the survey, ten users (17%) stay in the park for one hour or less, 36 users (61%) spend one to three hours at the park, while 12 users (20%) stay at Shoaff Park for more than three hours. The majority of park visitors (54 users, 92%) arrive by automobile, while other forms of transportation used to access the park include walking (10 users, 17%), biking (6 users, 10%), and using the Rivergreenway (1 user, 2%).

A wide range exists in both the distance traveled to utilize Shoaff Park and its amenities and in the number of users in each group arriving at the park. The majority of park visitors (42 users, 71%) live outside of easy walking distance of the park. Another 12 users (20%) live within a five to fifteen minute walk from the park. A high number of park users visit the park alone (31 users, 53%). Other users visit the park with family members (36 users, 61%) and in groups, not including teams (24 users, 41%).

Active Recreation

Active or exertive recreation is defined as aerobic exercise that increases heart rate, is a fitness activity and generates sweat. It can involve facilities or equipment like fields or courts for team or individual sports or an exercise circuit with stations. Active recreation can also use the park environment of paths for exercise running, walking, biking, cross-country skiing in winter, etc. Active recreational facilities at Shoaff Park include tennis courts, a golf course, a disc golf course, playgrounds, and a baseball diamond. Of the responses, the top active recreational activities within Shoaff Park were golf (21 users, 36%), disc golf (16 users, 27%), jogging/running (11 users, 19%), accessing the river (11 users, 19%), bicycling (8 users 14%), and cross-country skiing (8 users 14%). Other active recreational activities within the park include tennis (5 users, 9%), playground use (5 user 9%), and baseball (2 users, 3%).

Passive Recreation

Passive recreation is broadly defined as park enjoyment in informal ways. Passive recreation was cited as "recreative" by Frederick Law Olmsted in the 19th century, and meant to recreate one's self through experience of scenic landscapes.[1] It encompasses a range of casual and informal uses of parks and open spaces. Users often identified it as simply spending time in a green, scenic environment. Passive activities include strolling, sitting, reading, hanging out, dog walking, picnicking, sunbathing, and enjoying being outdoors, among other non-exertive park uses. Pedestrian paths, open lawn areas, and

the vegetated river edge all enhance the passive recreational experience at Shoaff Park. Reported passive recreational activities include enjoying nature (31 users, 53%), leisure walking (30 users, 51%), relaxation/socialization (15 users, 25%), and dog walking (14 users, 24%). Using a pavilion (10 users, 17%), picnicking (8 users, 14%), and watching sporting events (4 users, 7%) were also listed among passive recreational activities in Shoaff Park. Several users identified the natural woodlands and the St. Joseph River as the best park features. Some of the passive activities listed can also be considered social recreational activities.

Social Recreation

Social recreation involves groups, friends, or families using the park for celebrations, picnics, reunions, performances, dances, fairs and festivals, sports spectating, etc. Known as gregarious, or friendly and polite contact with people of all classes in Olmsted's lexicon, social recreation can take place within the broader landscape, be focused on facilities, like picnic tables and pavilions, and can accompany other types of recreation.[2] For example, playing baseball, participating in an educational program, or walking with a group of friends can be considered inclusive to several forms of recreation. Both passive and social recreation were cross-listed on the Shoaff Park user survey as social recreational uses are usually also passive. As a result, some social forms of recreation are discussed here that were listed in the previous Passive Recreation section. Social recreation at the park include attending organized activities (12 users, 20%), using a pavilion (10 users, 17%), watching a sporting event (4 users, 7%), and attending weddings/ceremonies (1 user, 2%). The Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge at Shoaff Park both accommodate many types of social recreation.

Educational Recreation

Educational recreation includes casual or structured learning about local history, ecology, geology, horticulture, garden design, art, etc. Educational recreation in a park setting often occurs by using the park as an outdoor classroom and focusing on elements found within the park landscape. Educational recreation can be addressed in a park atmosphere through guided or self-guided tours, informational signs, programs, lectures and exhibits. Limited opportunities are available for educational recreation at Shoaff Park. On the survey, attending organized activities may account for some educational recreation with 12 users (20%) participating.

Perceived User Conditional Assessments

As part of the Shoaff Park survey, users were asked to rate the condition of the park using a scale ranging from poor to excellent. Several categories were assessed including general appearance, safety/security, access, cleanliness/litter pick-up, as well as the condition of park features, including trees and other plants, the baseball diamond, tennis courts, drives, parking areas, walks, pavilions, restrooms, and signage. Most users surveyed (24 users, 41%) rated the overall condition of Shoaff Park as good. Additionally, 21% and 17% of survey respondents ranked the park as excellent and average, respectively. Those areas with the highest numbers of consistent rankings were park access (25 users, excellent; 27 users, good), general appearance (21 users, excellent; 32 users, good), trees (19 users, excellent; 34 users, good), and other plants (18 users, excellent, 28 users, good).

Facility Use & Reservations

Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation maintains a variety of pavilions within the city parks that are available for public use. Two types of pavilions are available; some must be reserved and rented through the Parks Department and others are available on a first come, first serve basis. Shoaff Park contains two pavilions that are available to park users: the Conklin Pavilion and the River Lodge. The Conklin Pavilion is located at the west edge of Landscape Area 2, east of the woodlands. The River Lodge is centrally located in Landscape Area 1, in a clearing in the woodlands. Both pavilions accommodate a range of users and both must be reserved prior to use. The Conklin Pavilion is available from May through October. The River Lodge has extended availability from May through December.

Park Programming

Although Shoaff Park does not offer formal park programs, several local groups and organizations host events in the park. Golf tournaments are held at golf courses throughout Fort Wayne, including at Shoaff Park. Tours that have been held at the park include the Pee Wee and the Junior Golf Tours. The Fort Wayne Disc Golf Club also holds tournaments at the park. Local schools and recreation groups use the park landscape for cross-country meets. One of the most popular annual events is the Fort Wayne Civil War Days. Spread out over three days every summer, the event includes battle reenactments and utilizes several park facilities, including the open field areas, the Conklin Pavilion, and the River Lodge. Also during the summer, the Old Fort Wayne Volkswagen Club hosts their annual car show, held primarily in the open fields.

C. SHOAFF PARK VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Heritage Landscapes observed Shoaff Park uses from October 2006 through March 2007 in conjunction with documentation of existing park conditions and developing proposals for treatment. Fall, winter, and spring uses and conditions were seen and recorded. Due to the project timeline, summer use and condition were not observed. Observations were made during fieldwork sessions. In particular uses, conditions of features, and patterns were noted on site each time staff was at the park.

Diverse uses were observed; however, use appears to be focused in specific areas and park facilities. In general, there are four user groups, each of which utilizes a separate area of the park. Two of the most widely used features are the golf course and disc golf course, located in the northern and southern halves of the park, respectively. Users of these facilities concentrate park attendance on the courses and make little use of other park features. The playing fields, which include the baseball diamond, soccer practice field, tennis courts, and basketball courts, are used by various city-wide groups and organizations. Many users visit Shoaff Park to jog or run through the landscape, concentrating their use on the paved park drives.

During fieldwork sessions, little if any observed overlap occurred between user groups and their associated areas. This may be a result of the current circulation system at the park, which consists primarily of perimeter vehicular roadways and parking areas. Further, the lack of connection between

the northern and southern park loop drives results in vehicles traveling over turf, which damages the lawn, soil, and the root system of nearby trees. Specific areas where this condition was observed include the lawn between the cul-de-sac east of the pond and the central park drive and in areas adjacent to the baseball field. The limited circulation discourages pedestrian use of the park. St. Joe Road provides primary access to the park; however a lack of sidewalks and bike lanes makes connection to the park from nearby areas difficult. Many park users walk, jog, and bike along the park loop drive. Because there is no designated pedestrian or bike paths, these users travel in the vehicular roadway, creating a conflict between the separate user groups. Because the routes available to pedestrians and bikers skirt the perimeter of the park, users appear to be moving around the park, not within it. This means that links between the various use areas are limited, which inhibits exploration of different areas of the park.

Also observed was the spatial relationship between the central park landscape and its natural resources, including the woodlands and the St. Joseph River. Respondents to the user survey noted that the natural scenery of the park was an important asset. However, the remnant woodlands exhibit canopy loss, impacting their striking character and the river edge is not easily accessible, either physically or visually. The natural features of this section of Fort Wayne influenced the original inception and design of Shoaff Park. However, it appears these features are currently managed as secondary resources. Overall, the facilities at Shoaff Park are used by a range of community members. However, the current circulation system and the spatial relationship between the central park landscape and the bordering natural resources areas do not encourage optimal use of the park for varied activities.

D. PARK MAINTENANCE OVERVIEW

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

E. SUMMARY ISSUES, SHOAFF PARK TODAY

The Shoaff Park user survey helped to identify how park visitors use and perceive the park. Observations and public comments added to an understanding of the issues that can be summarized in four general categories: opportunities for recreation; limited circulation; relationship between the park and its natural resources; and maintenance.

Shoaff Park currently accommodates a range of recreational activities focused on the current character and facilities of the park. Park users noted that there is room for improvement in all types of uses, to include passive, social, active and educational recreation opportunities. Users responding to surveys often suggest substantial features and improvements rather than more modest ones, although when asked, they also support more basic projects. Park users noted that no system of walks or trails currently exists. Further, users suggested developing walking and hiking trails along the west edge of the park. The limited circulation relates to both passive recreation, such as walking and strolling and active recreation, such as exercise walking, jogging and biking. Park users enjoy the natural scenery of the woodlands and the river and visitor experience could be enhanced through the addition of paths for pedestrians and bicycles. Active use can relate to facilities but is also applied to having paths on which to walk, run or bike and spots to stretch and cool down from exercise. Social recreational facilities could be enhanced by incorporating more spaces for groups to socialize, such as additional picnic tables. Educational uses could be enhanced by interpreting the history, ecology and use of the park through time. Interpretation is often organized with a simple brochure that provides a self-guided walking tour, informative signs placed in the park or guided tours on specific topics. The current range of recreational activities in the park is appropriate but limited. Opportunities for enhanced recreation, especially walking, running and bicycling are needed. Several park users also suggested improvements to the tennis courts. The most common suggestions were installing lights for extended play time, benches, and water fountains.

The current circulation system at Shoaff Park creates a conflict between vehicular and pedestrian and bicycle movements. Most of the circulation features accommodate vehicles with no separate paths for pedestrians or bikers. The informal arrangement of gravel parking areas along both sides of the southern loop drive increases a hazard to non-vehicular movement. Drives and parking spaces for vehicles should be designed for clarity and functionality. Signs should indicate accepted use and driving through the park lawns should be actively discouraged.

Some park users value the woodlands and the scenic quality of the St. Joseph River. The spatial relationship between the dense, bordering woodlands, the sinuous curve of the river, and the rolling knolls establish the character and identity of Shoaff Park. An important issue is the condition of the wooded groves. The groves exhibit canopy loss and several trees are in need of additional care and protection. Some of the damage to the existing grove is a result of the limited circulation system through the park interior; some mown turf areas display evidence of vehicles traveling over them to access park features such as the baseball diamond. This practice damages turf, soil and tree roots. Park users also noted the St. Joseph River adds to the overall character of Shoaff Park. However, physical and visual access to the river is limited.

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

A resident staff maintains the Shoaff Park Golf Course although no dedicated staff is available to maintain the rest of the park landscape. In order to cover the many acres of parkland within Fort Wayne, landscape staff functions in roving crews, carrying out limited tasks in each of the parks. While Shoaff Park appears generally well cared for as an overview, upon inspection the limited maintenance staff time in the park is apparent. Additional work on the care of turf and trees could improve the park landscape. For example cyclic renewal of mulch circles around trees, supplemental watering for young trees during mid-summer drought and tree pruning could all be undertaken. Wider mulch circles around all trees will aid in reducing mower damage to surface roots and trunks. User abuse of park turf and trees by parking on lawn and driving over tree roots is an issue not only for appearance but for tree health. More maintenance time that would repair such damage and added efforts to limit this type of behavior, through signs and direct contact, would improve the situation. Additional time in the park for maintenance staff and assignment of the same crews who would, over time, begin to recognize deterioration and develop staff initiatives to counteract it, is recommended to enhance the overall quality of Shoaff Park. Opportunities for enhanced use and maintenance of Shoaff Park can be envisioned. As each initiative is developed in detail, the related ongoing care of the feature, system or facility needs to be considered in light of maintenance staff and budget limitations.

Today Shoaff Park serves as a neighborhood and city amenity; a scenic landscape defined by the relationship between its natural resources, including the winding course of the St. Joseph River, bordering woodlands, and the rolling topography; a place for community members to gather; a landscape for active recreation; a picnic ground; and a serene landscape to enjoy. While the park serves the city today, its rich history, ecology and open green space and can provide improved functions, enriched character and more targeted maintenance needs with holistic planning and phased implementation.

CHAPTER V ENDNOTES

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

Chapter VI: Shoaff Park Landscape Analysis

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Extensive development of the Shoaff Park landscape began in 1956 based on the *Plan for Site Development, Shoaff Park*, 21 November 1956, designed by Arthur Shurcliff, a recognized master landscape architect and Sidney Shurcliff, a second generation landscape architect, of the firm Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill, Landscape Architects, Boston (See Figure II.8). Improvement to the riverfront and agricultural landscape continued through the 1960s. By 1969, Shoaff Park had been fully developed as envisioned within the Shurcliff 1956 master plan to a great degree. In the subsequent years, the overall spatial organization remained intact while individual park features changed. This chapter investigates and analyzes the level of change and continuity in the Shoaff Park landscape since the 1960s as-built condition.

In this chapter change, continuity and multiple contemporary issues are addressed in two parallel analysis processes. First an overlay line drawing places the *Shoaff Park 1960s Period Plan, PP-1960s* under the *Shoaff Park 2007 Existing Conditions Plan with Landscape Areas, EC-2007* to create the *Shoaff Park 1960s-2007 Overlay Plan, OVP.* This overlay highlights similarities and differences in the park in the past four decades and is used as a graphic reference for a discussion of continuity and change. Second an analysis of park issues is presented, addressing the array of roles this park plays in Fort Wayne, in the park neighborhood and within the park landscape. For this section of discussion, an important consideration in addressing this historic park is to understand the park landscape evolution. Both continuity and change over time have shaped Shoaff Park. A considerable degree of landscape character integrity is observed, particularly in the retention of the general spatial organization and individual features of the Shurcliff plan the substantial portion of the bordering woodlands and open fields and the continued presence of the baseball field and tennis courts. However, changes have occurred particularly in the organization and function of the park drives. . Using an overlay plan.

In section C, the park is analyzed in relation to the full range of issues that were revealed through this community-based planning process for the park landscape, its connections and relationships to the neighborhood and its place within the green system of city parks and boulevards.. The issues are organized under relevant headings to include: linkages and city integration; diversity of use and quality of experience; park uniqueness, preservation and innovation; sustainability and stewardship; functionality, maintenance and safety; civic and community value; and partnerships between public and private entities. This narrative is referenced to the analysis plan, *Shoaff Park Analysis Plan, ANP.*

B. SHOAFF PARK LANDSCAPE CONTINUITY & CHANGE

Comparison of the historic period, as-built park and the existing park is shown on the *Shoaff Park 1960s-2007 Overlay Plan, OVP.* This drawing shows a two-color line overlay of the previously presented plans *(PP-1960s and EC-2007)* with a black line color used for the existing character and a green line color used for the 1960s as-built park landscape. This overlay visually highlights which of the park features remain intact, are missing, or have been added since the 1960s. The overlay findings are presented for each of the five landscape areas to describe the continuity of historic park features and changes carried out over the past four decades. Aspects of the existing park character remain intact and are altered from the 1960s character and features.

Park Spatial Definition & Access Analysis

Historically, the spatial relationship between the natural resources of the landscape defined the overall character and identity of Shoaff Park, specifically the St. Joseph River, the natural woodlands, and the open fields developed on the gently rolling landscape. The St. Joseph River sculpted a winding path through the northern neighborhoods of Fort Wayne. Located at a distinct curve along the riverbank, the Shoaff Park landscape was greatly influenced by the adjacent river. Natural woodlands grew in scattered groves along the river edge. In spite of the vegetation, park visitors could access the riverbank. The development of open playing fields, formal sports fields and courts, and modest, rustic style structures further defined and augmented the designed naturalistic landscape character.

Today, the overall character of the park is altered from the 1960s character. Portions of the wooded groves exhibit canopy loss, particularly north of the Conklin Pavilion, and several individual trees are in need of additional care and protection. Access to the St. Joseph River is difficult, both physically and visually; woodlands growing on the river edge have become denser, obscuring views of the river. The informal open fields have also been altered through the transition from open multi-use fields to smaller, separately defined single-use areas.

In addition to overall spatial definition, park perception and edge definition are also issues. The golf course landscape makes up the greatest amount of park frontage along St. Joe Road. Users and passers-by associate the character of this area as that of the overall park character and identity. Also, the character of the new ornamental golf course plantings contrasts the park-like character of the vegetation found throughout the rest of the park landscape. Compounding the issue of perception and edge definition is the northeast boundary of the park along the east edge of Landscape Area 5 where the undeveloped parkland abuts private residential lots. Typically, public parks are most successful and contribute to the surrounding community character best when they have clearly defined edges that front on public streets. When parks front on private land or limited access roadways, they tend to have a weakened identity and create confusion about private and public space boundaries.

Circulation through the park has also been altered. Access into the park remains as it did historically, via a drive entering from the east edge of park, along St. Joe Road. No readily visible sign marks the park entrance. Further, no unified system of signage aids in visitor wayfinding once inside the park. The entry drive runs east-west, bisecting the park landscape and providing access to the River Lodge and multi-use playing fields. A secondary drive looped around the perimeter of the park, branching

north and south of the central park drive just west of its intersection with St. Joe Road. In an effort to eliminate speeding and drug and alcohol abuse, the Parks Department removed a section of the loop drive, terminating the southern half in a cul-de-sac east of the pond and River Lodge. Park visitors arriving by car, on foot, and on bicycle share access of the central park drive and the southern loop drive as no designated pedestrian paths or bike lanes exist in this area. Vehicles are restricted from the northern half of the loop drive that is accessible only to pedestrians and maintenance vehicles.

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

Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands

The impressive natural landscape features that typify the character of Shoaff Park are largely included in the River Edge & Woodlands area. Although the extent of the woodland has changed, Landscape Area 1 remains one of the largest and the most visually striking landscape area in Shoaff Park. The area follows the east bank of the river, defining the north and west boundaries to the park, extending east to include the wooded groves, River Lodge and maintenance shed at the north edge. Today, this area retains a degree of historic character and spatial arrangement although affected over time by the continued growth of vegetation in some areas, including the groves in the southern half of the area, and the loss of canopy in others, particularly east of the basketball court. Depending on specific park uses, the understory of many groves is also mown, impacting the overall condition of the woodlands. All remaining woodlands need to be protected from degrading activity.

Vehicular access into Landscape Area 1 is available along two separate drives. The southern half of the area is accessed via the southern loop drive, which originates at the southeast corner of Landscape Area 1. The northern section of the area is accessed by traveling west along the central park drive. The northern section of the loop drive is no longer available for vehicular traffic. The historic connection between the northern and southern loop drives has been removed. The southern section of the loop drive now terminates in a cul-de-sac east of the pond. In spite of the removal of the paved road, vehicles travel across the lawn to access the central park drive, north of the River Lodge. No pedestrian pathways exist that connect the end of the loop drive with park facilities to the north.

The areas that were used to develop the River Lodge, playground and basketball court continue to support these historic features and uses with the addition of picnic tables to accommodate both active and passive recreational activities beneath the wooded canopy. One feature of the River Edge & Woodlands area that has been substantially altered is the visual relationship to the river. Today, the growth of riparian vegetation has obscured views of the water.

In summary, the analysis of change in Landscape Area 1: River Edge & Woodlands area indicates that the current uses are appropriate and based in both historic use and current community needs. As use of the park has evolved over time, a greater demand for walking and biking facilities has arisen. Neither the original park design nor subsequent changes to the circulation routes have addressed this issue. The development of a more functional park interior circulation system is needed. The changes

to the woodlands and relationship to the river are also issues that need to be addressed. Planning and appropriate stewardship measures should be put in place to guide future management of the natural features that greatly impact the character of Shoaff Park.

Landscape Area 2: Free Play

The Free Play area, located in the southern half of the park, largely retains its historic spatial organization. The adjacent woodlands of Landscape Area 1 continue to provide a scenic backdrop to the area and define its western edge. The southern boundary of the area is also the park boundary; a line of mature trees separates the park from the abutting private residences. The southeast section of this area retains its frontage on St. Joe Road. Landscape Area 4 borders the Free Play area to the east and northeast while Landscape Area 3 borders it on the north. The open field area now primarily used as the disc golf course has a similar character to the adjacent golf course. The central park drive provides a separation between the two use areas.

The southern portion of the park loop drive enters the area near its southeast corner and travels south for a short distance before making a nearly 90 degree turn toward the west and bringing park users into Landscape Area 1. The drive creates a physical separation between the north and south halves of this area. While the overall historic alignment of the drive remains intact, the width has increased at various sections along the drive where gravel has been laid to accommodate informal parking areas. The width of the drive is inconsistent through this area and the edges of the travel lanes are not well defined. The gravel drive that branched off the main drive into the southern portion of Landscape Area 2 and its associated parking area has been removed.

The general use of the area has changed as well. While the Conklin Pavilion retains its historic use as a social gathering space, the use of the surrounding fields has shifted from unprogrammed, open play fields to single-use fields. The majority of the open field north of the loop drive has been developed as a disc golf course. The wooded area north of the pavilion is also part of the course. This portion of woodland exhibits considerable canopy loss. This is likely a result of the shift in use from passive areas for strolling and picnicking to the development of the disc golf course. Maintenance of the course requires that the entire ground plane be managed as mown turf, which prevents natural seedling regeneration. South of the loop drive, the west half of the open field is now used as a soccer practice field. The Psi Ote camping shelter that was located at the west edge of the area has been removed as well as the archery range to the east, which is now an informal play area.

This analysis of Landscape Area 2: Free Play reveals that in spite of changes in use, the overall character of Landscape Area 2 remains intact. As the most visually dominant constructed feature, the rustic style Conklin Pavilion remains an important element in the park landscape. Features constructed for the disc golf course are minimal and the area retains its open, grassy character. The woodlands of Landscape Area 1 provide a scenic background for the rolling topography and the open lawns. However, to prevent further canopy loss in the grove surrounding the pavilion, grove renewal and care planning and implementation is required.

Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities

The Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area is one of the smallest landscape areas, located at the northwest corner of the property, tucked into the distinct curve carved out by the St. Joseph River. This area continues to provide active recreational opportunities in Shoaff Park. The overall spatial character of the area remains intact and is defined by open lawn and formal sports facilities. The open turf visually extends the area eastward, into the driving range in Landscape Area 4. Additions have been made in this landscape area that will alter the spatial organization in the future. Approximately 40 young trees have been planted at the north border along a gentle slope. Additional trees have also been planted north and west of the baseball field. While the size of the trees is such that they do not currently impact the spatial organization, their maturing growth will eventually enclose and define smaller spaces within the broader landscape area.

Active recreational facilities in Landscape Area 2, which have been ongoing since the 1960s, include tennis courts and a baseball field. Change has occurred in the construction of the two additional tennis courts directly adjacent to the original courts. The baseball field has recently been improved, adding dugouts and a perimeter fence. While this is a better single purpose facility, the fence has eliminated the former overlay that provided a larger playing field to the north. The two touch football fields that overlapped the baseball outfield no longer exist. The recreational facilities have undergone other improvements with the installation of fencing around the tennis courts and field lights, which allow for nighttime use.

The central park drive and northern park loop continue to define the south, west, and north boundaries to Landscape Area 3. The general alignment of these drives has not changed since the historic period although a cul-de-sac has been constructed west of the baseball field. The loop drive continues north of the cul-de-sac, but is accessible to pedestrians and maintenance vehicles only; a metal gate restricts vehicular access. The cul-de-sac also connects with the boat ramp to the west. The two parking lots in this area remain as they did historically. A long, nose-in lot is located along the east side of the drive adjacent to the baseball field. A substantially larger parking lot is located at the east edge of the landscape area, bordering the Golf Course area. This lot was constructed in two sections, set into the sloping topography and connected via a wide access road.

The analysis of Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields & Recreational Facilities area outlines several individual changes that have taken place over time. Overall, these changes supplemented the use and quality of existing park features. Improvements to park facilities illustrate that the overall demand for recreational facilities in the Shoaff Park neighborhood continues to grow. Although Landscape Area 3 is one of the smallest areas defined in the Shoaff Park landscape, it is comprised of some of the most used park features, further reinforcing the importance of accessible parklands and active recreation facilities. One of the current limitations of this area is the circulation. In order to adequately address both vehicular and pedestrian circulation issues, development of a more functional park interior circulation system should be explored.

Landscape Area 4: Golf Course

The Golf Course area is one of the largest defined areas of Shoaff Park as it encompasses much of the northern and eastern portions of the park. St. Joe Road defines nearly its entire eastern boundary.

The Shoaff Park Baptist Church and Landscape Areas 1 and 5 border this area at its northeast corner. Overall, the spatial organization of this area remains as it did historically, defined by the mown turf ground plane and undulating terrain scattered with trees, although the maturing trees have naturally impacted the open character of the area.

The primary use as the golf course remains as it did historically while course facilities have been improved since the 1960s. In 1996, a driving range was constructed west of the golf course, located at the foot of a substantial change in grade. The 18-hole golf course and associated clubhouse remain in their historic locations. Overall, the circulation in this landscape area retains its original alignment. The central park drive defines the south boundary of the area, separating it from the adjacent Landscape Area 2. The northern loop drive follows the north and east border to the area. The most notable alteration to this feature is that it is now restricted from vehicular access. A metal gate spans the entrance to the drive at its intersection with the central park drive west of St. Joe Road. Wooden bollards line the east edge of the drive, ensuring vehicles cannot drive around the gate to gain access to the road. Pedestrians and maintenance vehicles are allowed to use the drive; golfers may utilize it as well.

Another circulation feature in this landscape area that has been altered is the access road connecting the central park drive with the golf course clubhouse. The main portion of the access road remains as it did historically, traveling north from the central drive. However, the turn-around that was located at the north end has been removed. Approximately six parking spaces have been included along the west side of the drive where a small maintenance or storage structure was once located. South of the parking area, the narrow pathway leading to the clubhouse entrance remains intact. An asphalt area has been constructed surrounding the clubhouse to accommodate golf cart parking. West of the clubhouse, another pathway travels west and then north, bringing users to the chipping green.

While the overall spatial organization of Landscape Area 4 remains largely as it did during the historic period, changes have occurred that alter the character of the area. Recent changes include primarily the addition of screening and ornamental plantings, which will have a greater impact on the spatial organization as the plants mature and create smaller, more defined spaces within the landscape area. Further, the character of the new plantings conveys a distinctly different character than the more natural vegetation seen throughout the rest of the park landscape. Because the golf course has the greatest amount of park frontage on St. Joe Road, park users and passers-by associate overall park character and identity with the highly visible golf course, which may discourage new users from exploring the park landscape.

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

Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land

The Expansion Park Land area is one of the smallest landscape areas, located in the northeast corner of the park. This area was not part of the Shoaff Park during the historic period and is the most

recent addition to the park landscape, acquired in 1989. Up until its inclusion in the park boundaries, this 16-acre tract operated as a private farm. Much of the area was a field characterized by the cropland and gentle slopes comparable in topographic quality to the character of the open fields within the park landscape. The property fronts on St. Joe Road and provides a potential service entry that is separate from the public entry. The farm cluster is planned for adaption as the park maintenance yard which would remove these uses form the core of the site where they currently reside in the historic barn at the parking lot. The balance of the northeastern edge park edge abuts the church land and parking lot which does not fall within the park boundary. Expansion of the park to encompass the church lands is a logical future extension issue. Future expansion into the high quality woodlands to the north should also be considered as it offers an opportunity for a larger more ecologically stable woodland.

The Expansion Park Land area has not yet been developed for park use. Areas of the ground have been disturbed with the construction of a retention pond located at the west edge of the area and extending into Landscape Area 1. The undeveloped and disturbed land is generally unsightly and does not convey a welcoming park-like character. Visually, it is not clearly conveyed to park users that Landscape Area 5 is part of the Shoaff Park landscape. This results from the overall character of this area and its adjacency to the private residences.

Because Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land was not included in the park boundaries when the park reached its as-built character, the change that has occurred to the former private farmland since the 1960s cannot be thoroughly analyzed. However, planning for the future development of this area is important. Currently, this area does not present a welcoming, park-like character to park users. Because this area makes up a portion of the park frontage on St. Joe Road, its overall appearance and quality is important to the continued use of Shoaff Park. A full exploration of the potential uses and development of this area is needed.

C. SHOAFF PARK LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF ISSUES

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

These categories address public parks in relation to the broader context of Fort Wayne and the overall park and boulevard system:

- *Linkages & City Integration.* This category places the parks in the context of the city, the three rivers, the topography and the scenic and aesthetic character of Fort Wayne; the city identity is shaped in part by the parks and boulevards; the livability of the city is enhanced by presence of parks and boulevards and their green character and the linkages and connections being made to parks and along boulevards knit the city together. The proximity of Shoaff

Park in relation to city thoroughfares, such as St. Joe Road, and to recreation trails, such as the Rivergreenway, offers the opportunity to enhance the integration of the park into the overall park system and allow city residents greater access to the park. Shoaff Park fulfills the needs of people in the region to access the St. Joseph River. At present, the park does not connect to other city parks although a bicycle trail is intended to connect to the existing Rivergreenway to the south. Pedestrian access to and circulation within the park is difficult due to the paucity of paths. Visitors now share the roads with vehicles.

- *Civic & Community Value.* This category includes community awareness and a heightened sense of the value of parks in everyday life as community resources. Further, it identifies the importance of parks not just as individual, isolated parcels, but as part of a larger system, linking and enhancing the community and the broader city connections. The various community groups that host programs at the park provide a valuable resource for neighborhood residents. Creating a unified system of community resources throughout the City could enhance the overall value and appreciation of public parklands. Shoaff Park is an important public green space in the northern section of Fort Wayne, increasing the visual quality of the neighborhood, providing a welcome green space in the residential area. The park provides valuable community access to natural features and recreational opportunities. Creation of a dedicated community group focusing on the natural features of Shoaff Park could further add to the civic and community value of the park. Both the riverfront and the St. Joe Road frontage could be enhanced to improve the visitor experience.

- *Public-Private Partnerships.* This category addresses park advocacy and the partnership of the city and private groups and individuals needed for parks to thrive. Shoaff Park enjoys a nexus of support from the surrounding communities. At present, many distinct user groups, such as the disc golf players, take pride in the park and have become strong advocates for the continued success of park facilities. Organized volunteer programs like the Great Tree Canopy Comeback successfully enhanced the park landscape. With the future connection to the southern Rivergreenway system, institutions, such as Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, may offer partnership opportunities. Other potential groups or organizations should be sought to develop strong partnerships between the park, the community, and the City.

These categories address qualities specific to Shoaff Park:

- *Diverse Use & Quality of Experience.* This category recognizes that parks and boulevards are meant to be enjoyed for their intrinsic value; the quality of experience should be high with conflicts resolved and positive recreation readily at hand. Diverse uses in each park should include opportunities for passive, active, social and educational pursuits. Shoaff Park accommodates a range of users and recreational activities. The picnic areas and pavilions offer space for passive and social recreation and the golf courses, sports fields, and boat ramp provide active recreational facilities. Despite the prevalence of walkers, runners, and bicyclists, Shoaff Park does not contain a pedestrian path system

- *Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation.* This category considers the legacy of parks we have inherited from previous generations and the special character and features of each park that

make it unique, the need for historic preservation, and the need to be adaptable and innovative while honoring the unique character of each park. Also considered is the fact that parks are intended to be beautiful green places that are aesthetically pleasing. Shoaff Park was developed on open, rolling agricultural fields, with views to the scenic St. Joseph River. The original 1956 Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill plan respected the natural resources of the landscape by preserving the wooded groves and visual relationship with the river. Today, Shoaff Park largely conforms to the original layout. Park users identify the scenic quality of the woodlands, the river, and the gentle slopes of the park landscape and recognize that these define the unique park character, supporting the argument for preserving the historic spatial arrangement that exists today. The pavilions and barn are valued park structures that warrant sensitive preservation treatment. Another notable feature at Shoaff Park that was identified by the project team and park visitors includes the rolling golf course landscape with free standing trees. Although the newly acquired parcel in the northeast corner of the park is in a transitory state, treatment plans will help to integrate this area with the overall park landscape.

- *Sustainability & Stewardship.* This category addresses resource conservation, ecological stewardship, habitat diversity and the application of green and sustainable practices and design of parks. The woodlands of Shoaff Park are the primary focus of sustainability issues. These valued areas are highly used by walkers and disc golf players; however, the woodland trails require maintenance. The woodland grove in the southern area of the park is a high quality area with native vegetation although the wooded strips along the river are narrow and could be enlarged and enhanced to provide greater habitat value. Opportunities exist at Shoaff Park to implement sustainable practices into the overall maintenance and future development of the park. Further, the existing woodlands are valuable park features that can be used to educate the community about the importance of natural resources and sustainability. Programs focusing on the natural landscape of Shoaff Park can be developed to offer community members insight towards appropriate stewardship of the park.

- *Functionality, Maintenance & Safety.* This category includes basic functionalities, park maintenance, needed services, public safety, and both real and perceived security. Current maintenance of Shoaff Park is somewhat limited by the available resources of the Parks Department. Maintenance facilities at the park are in need of an upgrade to promote more efficient stewardship programs. Educating users about practices and behaviors that could either damage or enhance park facilities can improve the overall quality and safety of the park. Vehicular and pedestrian use conflicts dominate issues of functionality and safety at Shoaff Park. The central drive has no designated pedestrian path. While many visitors enjoy walking in loops on the park roads, the southern drive is truncated, forcing walkers to traverse wet ground to continue a loop. The limited connections of the circulation system also contribute to areas of illegal and antisocial behavior.

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

A. Linkages & City Integration

Shoaff Park has a number of issues related to linkages and integration with city streets and trails. St. Joe Road, which runs north-south at the east edge of the park, is the primary thoroughfare for park access and yet no pedestrian sidewalks or bike lanes exist along the street, limiting access to the park and isolating it from the surrounding community. Shoaff Park provides an important access point to the St. Joseph River. However, the park landscape is not currently integrated into the Rivergreenway trail system that is located south of the park.

Circulation within the park is an issue as well. While adequate routes for vehicular movement and parking exist, pedestrian movement is limited. Pedestrians and bicyclists now share the roadway with vehicles as designated pedestrian paths or bike lanes are lacking. The northern half of the loop drive is restricted from vehicular access; however, many park users enjoy walking in loops around the perimeter of the park. The lack of connection between the north and south loop drives means that walkers must traverse turf areas, some of which are susceptible to inundation. The limited circulation does not adequately provide connections between various use areas, discouraging visitors from exploring new areas of the park landscape. Further, specific use areas also lack formal paths; most notably, the golf course has no system of pathways leading users through the course landscape.

Shoaff Park accommodates users from the neighborhood as well as from other areas in the city. It is located in close proximity to a number of other city parks including Riverbend Golf Course, Canterbury Green Golf Course, and Northwood Park. However, no clear connections exist between Shoaff Park and these nearby resources. Optimal use of the park has not been achieved not only from this lack of connection but also from missing or obscure links with the Rivergreenway and other intercity bikeways, which brings residents through the neighborhood. These connections as well as the pedestrian circulation within the park can be improved for better access, circulation and decreased degradation of turf areas. The Fort Wane Parks Department owns a portion of the west side of St. Joseph River. Development of this land and integration into the city park system could enhance the overall connectivity to Shoaff Park.

Aside from the physical connectivity concerns facing Shoaff Park, the park frontage on St. Joe Road does not display a park-like character. A grassy strip separates St. Joe Road from the interior of the park. With no perimeter street trees or readily visible signage, Shoaff Park does not provide visitors with an inviting entry experience. The landscape area with the greatest amount of frontage on St. Joe Road is the Golf Course area. As a result, people perceive the overall character of the park as that of the golf course. This shifts the perceived identity of the park from a naturalistic, scenic landscape to an ornamentally planted golf course. While the golf course is widely used and a valuable city resource, its dominating character has an impact on overall park identity and use.

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

A1. Shoaff Park is a regional access point for the St. Joseph River
A2. Rivergreenway is to extend to Shoaff Park in the future
A3. Pedestrian and bike access to the park is difficult as no sidewalks exist on St. Joe Road
A4. St. Joe Road frontage is not park-like with wide road and limited park planting

A5. Trails along the river connect to Riviera Plaza south from the boat ramp
A6. Historic bridge that spanned the river is missing

Shoaff Park offers important and unique recreational opportunities to the surrounding community, city residents, and the greater region. Connections to the park are needed and one is already planned for implementation with the Riverway trail Johnny Appleseed segment proposed to enter the park to the southwest. Access to the park is difficult for non-vehicular movement and frontage along St. Joe Road does not create a welcoming park-like character. Movement through the interior of the park creates conflicts between user groups. In order for Shoaff Park to provide optimal recreational opportunities for its user base, better access and connections with other city resources is needed. Use of the park and visitor experience could be enhanced through improved circulation routes and linkages between park use areas.

B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience

Shoaff Park offers abundant and diverse recreational opportunities. Visitors engage in disc golf, tennis, baseball, basketball, soccer, golf, boating, kite-flying, running, walking, dog walking, biking, and picnicking. However, passive recreational opportunities are limited because of lack of walking paths, benches, and picnic space throughout the park. A small playground is located near the River Lodge and plans are underway to add a spray park. Special programs such as Civil War reenactments take place at the park. Walker, runners, and bicyclists have a strong presence in spite of the fact that Shoaff Park does not contain a pedestrian path system. The user conflict between vehicles and pedestrians and bicyclists impacts the quality of experience for Shoaff Park users. Educational and passive recreational opportunities could be greatly enhanced.

The four historic and contemporary types of recreation that Shoaff Park could include are: active or exertive, passive, social or gregarious, and educational or interpretive. Modes of recreation can overlap with each other; for example, an activity such as picnicking is both social and passive. For Shoaff Park, the limited path system fails to support the simple pleasure of strolling through the park. While the existing park facilities can accommodate picnicking and other passive uses, few instances of such use were observed. Facility-based active use is a heavy draw to this park with the golf and disc golf courses, upgraded baseball field, tennis courts and soccer practice area. Social or gregarious recreation opportunities in Shoaff Park include watching sporting events, picnicking, and gathering at the Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge. Educational and interpretive activities or programs that use Shoaff Park as the subject do not currently exist.

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

B1. No assigned bike lanes exist in the park
B2. Loop drives are popular walking and running paths
B3. Pedestrian paths are lacking throughout the park
B4. Picnic areas are needed along the river
B5. Disc golf course is well-used
B6. Kite flying and Civil War reenactments are held in the open fields
B7. Tennis courts are well-used in spite of not being lighted
B8. Playgrounds are well-used by children; a spray park is planned for future development

B9. Golf course is well-used
B10. Boat launch is well-used

Shoaff Park boasts an impressive range of recreational facilities and activities available to park users. The facilities that offer active recreation are among the most popular park features while limited opportunities exist for passive and educational recreation. While the park is popular for walking and running, current circulation does not separate user groups. Instead, pedestrians and vehicles share common roadways, creating a prevalent user conflict, particularly along the central park drive and the southern loop drive. Improved circulation and separate paths are needed to resolve this conflict and provide a more positive user experience.

C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation

The current layout and spatial arrangement of Shoaff Park retains the qualities of the 1956 master plan developed by Arthur Shurcliff. The original layout utilized the scenic natural landscape, respecting the spatial relationships between the curving riverbank, the wooded groves, and the gently rolling slopes and open fields. The extant barn currently serves as the park maintenance building. However, it does not provide adequate facilities for this use. It hints at the agricultural past of the park and should be adapted for reuse. Park users value the intrinsic scenic quality of the park. The modest, rustic style park features, such as the Conklin Pavilion, augment the overall park character. The quality of the groves and the visual connection with the river has been altered over time.

Shoaff Park is a unique neighborhood park in Fort Wayne. One of the most valuable park features is the access it provides to the St. Joseph River. Historically, residents utilized a small bridge to cross the river and access the park. Once inside the park landscape, the river provided a peaceful backdrop and visitors could stroll through the woodlands, enjoying views of the adjacent water. As the residential communities of Fort Wayne were heavily developed, the natural landscape along the river was preserved. The visual quality of the river, bordering woodlands, and open fields with gently sloping hills is irreplaceable and the condition of each, particularly the woodland trees, needs care on an individual level.

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

C1. Respect the original 1956 Shurcliff design
C2. Golf course is generally open with freestanding trees
C3. Large trees grow along the hillside
C4. Historic views and visual relationships along the river can be enhanced
C5. Barn is a symbol of the agricultural heritage of the park
C6. Expansion Park Land area is unused and unsightly
C7. River Lodge access needs improvement
C8. Conklin Pavilion is a beloved, unique mid-century structure

Shoaff Park users value the natural, scenic quality of the park landscape. In 1956, Shurcliff designed the layout of the park to preserve and highlight the natural resources of the park while providing multiple opportunities for active engagement in the landscape. While the overall spatial organization as designed by Shurcliff remains intact today, the quality and relationship to the natural features,

including the St. Joseph River and the woodlands have been altered. In order to retain and augment the important naturalistic park character, the features unique to Shoaff Park need to be protected and enhanced.

D. Sustainability & Stewardship

In Shoaff Park, the woodlands along the west border of the park are valuable and scenic natural resources. The wooded groves are used most prevalently by walkers and disc golfers and the woodland trails require some degree of maintenance. The vegetation in the wooded areas includes native wildflowers, which add to the visual quality of the groves. Over time the quality of the woodlands has changed. The grove north and west of the Conklin Pavilion exhibits considerable canopy loss and its future is unclear because of a lack of regeneration of the existing trees. Currently, significant acreage of the park is managed as mown turf. The understory of much of this grove is managed as mown turf, which prevents seedlings from naturally regenerating. The turf is mown to woodland and riparian edges. As well as requiring staff time and equipment, mowing uses small combustion engines that contribute to pollution. In areas directly along the river, the woodlands grow in linear strips. If these groves were enhanced, the park could provide valuable habitat for local wildlife. With the proposed extension of the Rivergreenway trail, natural habitat and ecological needs must be taken into account. Additional opportunities exist for the Parks Department to develop and promote educational programs related to the natural systems and stewardship of the park.

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

D1. High-quality woodlands contain many native wildflowers
D2. Woodland trails need maintenance
D3. Wooded buffer too narrow along the river
D4. Wooded remnants are narrow and disconnected

The wooded groves of Shoaff Park are highly valued by park users. The value and significance of the woodlands need to be identified in a way that is understandable and accessible to the public. Regeneration of the grove as well as managed care of the existing trees needs to be fully addressed. Upgrading associated park features, such as the woodland trail will foster further appreciation for this impressive natural feature.

E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety

In spite of recent upgrades to park features, functionality issues at Shoaff Park persist. Vehicular movement on the turf adjacent to the baseball diamond is a recurring problem. The same behavior occurs in the turf area east of the River Lodge and playground. Vehicles apparently arrive at the cul-de-sac at the end of the southern loop drive and drive across the mown turf toward the central park drive and baseball field. Park visitors that walk or bike along the loop drive are faced with a similar problem; in order to form a complete loop around the park, walkers must traverse the lawn area north of the cul-de-sac. This area is often muddy and wet with ground water. In other areas of the

park, particularly along the central park drive and the southern loop drive, user conflict exists between pedestrians and vehicles. The lack of designated pedestrian walks and bike paths forces these users to share the roadway with vehicles, creating a hazardous condition. Compounding this issue is the informal arrangement of the gravel parking areas located along either side of the loop drive. The parking area west of the baseball field is also a hazardous area. Occasionally, balls enter the parking area from the adjacent field. The backstop directly abuts the parking area with no separation of the two uses.

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

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

E1. Pedestrian-vehicular conflicts exist on park drives
E2. Central drive has no pedestrian or bike paths
E3. Southern loop drive is incomplete and users must traverse soggy ground
E4. Southern loop drive ends in a cul-de-sac near the basketball court
E5. Illegal and antisocial activity takes place in the woodland
E6. Parking behind the baseball field can be hazardous
E7. Maintenance program requires upgraded facilities
E8. Northern loop drive was closed in the 1970s to reduce illegal and antisocial activities

Many features and facilities at Shoaff Park are popular and well-used; however several issues are hindering optimal functionality of the park. The user conflict between pedestrians and vehicles is not just a functionality issue but a safety issue as well. The existing circulation system has created low-use areas, which have become hot spots for illegal and antisocial behavior. An improved circulation system is needed to address these issues. Maintenance at Shoaff Park is limited by the existing resources of the city. However, some of the prevalent maintenance issues could be resolved through an upgraded maintenance yard and program.

F. Civic & Community Value

Shoaff Park contributes to the value of community life in Fort Wayne. The park is an important neighborhood green space that also provides recreational facilities for the neighboring community as well as for various sport teams from throughout the City. A number of groups host events at the park, including the Fort Wayne Civil War Days and the Old Fort Wayne Volkswagen Club Car Show. Local sports teams also hold meets and tournaments at the park. These community groups enhance the awareness of the value of the park. However, no group exists that focuses on highlighting and interpreting the park resources. The park landscape provides valuable community access to natural features and recreational opportunities. Creation of a dedicated community group

offering educational programs about the natural features of Shoaff Park could further add to the civic and community value and improve visitor experience.

The park is an important community asset because it provides city residents with an open space and river access in the midst of a dense, residential neighborhood. The overall civic and community value of the park could be improved, however. The natural landscape features define the character of Shoaff Park. Implementation of educational programs about these features would add to the park value. The location of the park along the St. Joseph River is a unique feature of the Shoaff Park landscape. While the boat ramp is a popular park feature, physical and visual access to the river could be enhanced, which would draw more users from the surrounding region.

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

F1. Shoaff Park is valuable for community access to natural features
F2. Riverfront and woodland access can be improved
F3. Shoaff Park is important for regional active and passive recreation opportunities

Shoaff Park is a valued city resource and has evolved from a neighborhood park into an important regional asset. The relationship between its developed recreation facilities and scenic natural features offer users a distinctive park experience. In order to further improve the overall civic and community value of Shoaff Park, access to its unique features, such as the St. Joseph River and natural woodlands, need to be enhanced.

G. Public-Private Partnerships

Shoaff Park has a well established user base. Regular users have become strong advocates for various park facilities. However, the park has not formed a strong partnership with any group dedicated to the continued success of the overall park landscape. The potential partnership of an organized group with the City is important for successful programming and fulfillment of park uses. It is important to note that some people perceive Shoaff Park as a public golf course and are not aware of the extensive facilities the park offers. Strong advocacy as well as increased park awareness through upgraded circulation, including pedestrian paths, connection with city infrastructure, improved signage, and visual enhancement of the park borders will help to correct this perception and enhance visitor experience. Specific groups and institutions should be sought for potential future partnerships with the park.

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

G1. Park users are advocates for the continued success of the park
G2. Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne is a potential partner
G3. Small trees were planted by Great Tree Canopy Comeback volunteers

Currently, no singular group promotes the continued success of Shoaff Park. While several community groups hold popular events at the park, it is important to establish strong, formal partnerships. More advocates are needed. A strong public-private partnership could greatly enhance park renewal efforts.

D. SUMMARY LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Overall, Shoaff Park retains its historic spatial arrangement although it has experienced changes in park identity and visual relationships. One of the most striking changes is the limited access to the St. Joseph River, both physically and visually. Historically, park users could enter the park via a rustic bridge spanning the river. Once inside the park, visitors could stroll through the wooded understory and enjoy views of the river. Picnic areas were scattered throughout the groves to provide visitors areas to relax and socialize while maintaining a visual connection with the river. Today, erosion along the riverbank and vegetation growth, particularly of the riparian understory, have altered this historic connection between the interior park landscape and the character-defining St. Joseph River. Wooded groves located toward the interior of the park exhibit canopy loss, most notably the grove located north and west of the Conklin Pavilion. Some of the loss can be attributed to natural decline. However, the lack of new growth is likely a result of the understory in this area being maintained as mown turf, which prevents natural seedling regeneration.

Changes to the circulation system also impact visitor experience. Historically, visitors entered the park via a central drive from St. Joe Road that bisected the park landscape. Just west of the park entrance, a loop drive branched off from the central drive in the north and south directions. The drive skirted the park perimeter to form one continuous path around the park. Today, the central drive and the park entrance remain as they did historically. The loop drive, however, was altered in the 1970s in response to undesired and illegal activities taking place in the park. The southern half of the loop drive was truncated with the construction of a cul-de-sac east of the pond, discontinuing its historic connection to the north. The northern half of the drive was also altered through use restrictions. Vehicular access was removed, making this portion of the drive accessible only to pedestrians and maintenance vehicles. Metal gates at the east and west ends of the drive prevent vehicles from accessing the path. Wooden bollards line the side of the drive at its east end near the central drive, further ensuring the limited use.

Specific use areas have also been altered. The free play fields in Landscape Area 2 have been transformed into a single-use park feature with the recent construction of the disc golf course. The open, multi-use area of Landscape Area 3 has undergone similar changes. The erection of a perimeter fence around the baseball field eliminated the overlapping touch football fields, shifting the open, informal play area into a clearly defined single-use field. An open play field still exists north of the baseball field although it is smaller than the previous play area. The planting of several young trees at the north border of this area north and west of the baseball field create definition within the area, altering the historically open spatial organization. Landscape Area 5 is the most recent addition to the park landscape. The prominent visual of the golf course does add an identifiable landscape to the perception from St. Joe Road. The golf course spans an extensive frontage with the perception of eh park as golf course the most recognizable character to passers-by. The park boundary is slightly patchy with the former farm, church and residence break the frontage and limited park front tree planting fails to sufficiently define the park edge. With no street tree plantings or pedestrian pathways, this area appears as a public right-of-way instead of a clearly defined park edge. also, St. Joe Road is wide and traffic moves at high speeds further limiting the perception of the park and without edge definition traffic noise and visibility makes the frontage less park-like in character.

The two-part structure of this analysis chapter, addressing change and continuity from the 1960s to 2007 and discussing the seven categories of park values is complementary. Together these narratives develop an understanding of the interrelationships of park landscape character, continuity, change and use over time as a basis for consideration of the future. They create a framework from which park stewardship, staff and volunteer initiatives and diverse recreational opportunities suitable for this valued park and open space can be preserved and enhanced to strengthen park identity, use and sustainability.

LANDSCAPE AREAS KEY

- Landscape Area 1: Riveredge and Woodland
- Landscape Area 2: Free Play
- Landscape Area 3: Playing Fields And Recreational Facilities
- Landscape Area 4: Golf Course
- Landscape Area 5: Expansion Park Land

SYMBOL KEY

- Paths, Features 1950s
- Paths, Features 2007
- Trees 1950s
- Trees 2007

ST. JOSEPH RIVER
BOAT RAMP
BARLODGE PAVILION
PARKING
PLAYGROUND
RESTROOMS
BASEBALL FIELD
TENNIS COURTS
DRIVING RANGE
PARKING
PERFORMANCE AREA
NIPPANO GREEN
HOUSE
BASKETBALL COURT
PLAYGROUND
CONKLIN PAVILION
PARKING
DISC GOLF COURSE
PARK DRIVE
GOLF COURSE
POND
PARK DRIVE (CLOSED)
ST. JOE ROAD

1
2
3
4
5

N

Sources
City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, "SITEPLAN UPDATED.dwg," "SHOFTOP2.dwg," and "SITEBASE.dwg"
Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

0' 150' 300' 600'

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:

Shoaff Park
1960s-2007
OverlayPlan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
OVP

ANALYSIS KEY

A. LINKAGES & CITY INTEGRATION
A1. Park is Regional Access Point for River
A2. Rivergreenway to Extend to Shoaff Park in Future
A3. Pedestrian & Bike Access to Park Difficult-No Sidewalks on St. Joe Rd.
A4. St. Joe Road Frontage Not Park-Like With Wide Roads & Limited Park Plantings
A5. Trails Along River Connect to Riviera Plaza South from Boat Ramp
A6. Historic Bridge Across River Missing

B. DIVERSE USE & QUALITY EXPERIENCE
B1. No Assigned Bike Lanes in Park
B2. Loops are Popular Walking & Running Paths
B3. Pedestrian Paths Lacking in Park
B4. Picnic Area Needed Along River
B5. Disc Golf Course Well-Used
B6. Kite Flying & Civil War Reenactment in Open Fields
B7. Tennis Courts Well-Used, Not Lighted
B8. Playgrounds Well-Used by Children; Spray Park Planned
B9. Golf Course Well-Used
B10. Boat Launch Well-Used

C. UNIQUENESS, PRESERVATION & INNOVATION
C1. Respect Original Shurcliff Design
C2. Golf Course Open with Freestanding Trees
C3. Large Trees Along Hillside
C4. Historic Views & Visual Relationships Along River
C5. Barn Symbol of Park's Agricultural Heritage
C6. New Land Acquisition Unused and Unsightly
C7. Riverlodge Access Needs Improvement
C8. Conklin Pavilion Beloved, Unique Mid-Century Structure

D. SUSTAINABILITY & STEWARDSHIP
D1. High-Quality Woodlands with Many Native Wildflowers
D2. Woodland Trails Need Maintenance
D3. Wooded Buffer too Narrow along River
D4. Wooded Remnants Narrow/Disconnected

E. FUNCTIONALITY, MAINTENANCE & SAFETY
E1. Pedestrian-Vehicular Conflicts on Park Roads
E2. Central Drive has no Pedestrian or Bike Path
E3. Southern Loop Incomplete through Soggy Ground
E4. Southern Road is Dead-End Near Basketball Court
E5. Illegal & Antisocial Activity Takes Place in Woodland
E6. Parking Behind Baseball Field is Hazardous
E7. Maintenance Program Requires Upgraded Facilities
E8. Northern Drive Loop Closed in 1980s to Reduce Illegal & Antisocial Activities

F. CIVIC & COMMUNITY VALUE
F1. Park Valuable for Community Access to Natural Features
F2. Riverfront, Woodland Access Can Be Improved
F3. Park Important for Regional Active & Passive Recreation Opportunities

G. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
G1. Park Users are Advocates
G2. IPFW A Potential Partner
G3. Small Trees Planted by Great Tree Canopy Comeback Volunteers

Overall Park:
C1, F1, F3,
G1, G2

Sources
City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, "SITEPLAN UPDATED.dwg," "SHOFTOP2.dwg," and "SITEBASE.dwg" Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

0' 150' 300' 600'

N

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:

Shoaff Park Analysis Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
ANP

Chapter VII: Shoaff Park Landscape Treatment Exploration

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE TREATMENT EXPLORATION

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

For Shoaff Park there is consideration of the park design led by master landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff, of Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill, Landscape Architects. As a park shaped by a master designer and a public landscape that benefited greatly from the expertise of Fredrick B. Shoaff, who was a fully engaged client in his roles as philanthropist, architect and Park Board President, Shoaff Park is a public legacy of both design and philanthropy. The Shurcliff authored park design and the retention of pre-existing historic buildings and the addition of the Conklin Pavilion designed by Shoaff, accrues historic importance to these coordinated design efforts in the early days of park development. Importance is attached to the Shurcliff design by a recognized master and the Shoaff contributions through philanthropy and design that shaped this valuable public landscape.

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

B. LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

In order to meet preservation objectives for the National Park Service and the Shoaff Park landscape, any approach undertaken needs to be responsive to federal preservation standards and guidelines.

Options set forth in federal guidance for preservation of a historic property include a range of interventions from preservation, which is a baseline in stewardship for any intervention, to more intensive restoration, reconstruction or rehabilitation. The proposed renewal of the historically significant Shoaff Park landscape references federal cultural landscape preservation guidance found in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes and National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, NPS Preservation Brief 36 Protecting Cultural Landscapes, A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* and *National Park Service Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management.*[1] This guidance aids in identifying and defining preservation treatments that can be applied to any historic property. This federal-level preservation guidance sets forth four approaches to the preservation treatment of cultural landscapes: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. These treatments propose different levels of intervention and activity within a landscape.

When approaching treatment alternatives, the baseline intent is to identify, protect, and enhance remaining historic character and features within the landscape. To address the preservation treatment of the Shoaff Park landscape, the amount and detail of available documentation, the understanding of the property's evolution from the purchase and park development through 1969, and the understanding of the landscape's historic and current use and meaning to the surrounding community are each important aspects for consideration. An understanding of the overall character and details of the landscape has been achieved in the preceding chapters. The level of landscape change over the course of time is an important factor when exploring treatment options in terms of the landscape's ability to express historic character. Anticipated public access, safety, Americans with Disabilities Act considerations, financial resources and maintenance capabilities are also considered as directed by the project objectives. To serve as a reference, preservation treatment definitions are quoted from the *Guidelines* and discussed in terms of their potential for application to the Shoaff Park landscape as follows.

Preservation

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.[2]

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

behalf. Preservation of specific remaining historic features within the Shoaff Park landscape is warranted and appropriate; however, the deterioration and loss of some features and the historic value of the resource directs a more intensive intervention than preservation alone.

Restoration

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time, by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.[3]

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

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

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

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alteration, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.[4]

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

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

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.[5]

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

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

C. SHOAFF PARK REHABILITATION TREATMENT

The exploration of preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction treatments each address different levels of potential intervention for Shoaff Park. All treatments respond to maintenance and service needs, safety, and access concerns while simultaneously considering and resolving preservation objectives and these valid current concerns.

For the Shoaff Park landscape guiding interventions with the original design and as-built character to achieve a more optimal public park that addresses each of the values enumerated is the objective. A rehabilitation treatment is the most appropriate preservation approach to achieve this goal and renew

this valued neighborhood park. The selection of a rehabilitation treatment for Shoaff Park includes preservation as an underlying treatment that respects remaining historic landscape features and character. Basic interventions include management of extant historic landscape character and features, such as the overall spatial organization and the ecologically but relatively small woodlands, among other aspects. This proposed landscape rehabilitation provides flexibility to address contemporary and future values and issues while respecting this historically important landscape as a designed public legacy of scenery, recreational diversity and quality of life amenity for all of Fort Wayne. It also acts as a preservation philosophy that guides decision-making about ongoing management and physical interventions to the park that balances respect and accommodation of new needs. A rehabilitation and landscape renewal approach for Shoaff Park is explored in detail in the following chapter.

CHAPTER VII: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC: 1996); National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelin*e (Washington DC: 1998); *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC: 1998).
[2] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 18.
[3] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 48.
[4] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 90.
[5] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 128.

Chapter VIII: Shoaff Park Renewal Recommendations

A. INTRODUCTION TO RENEWAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Shoaff Park is a unique public park that embodies an important legacy of riverfront park landscape design by Shurcliff and by Shoaff, as previously presented. The park functions as a public park for the northern Fort Wayne neighborhoods, for golfers, and for canoeists and small boaters to access the St. Joe River. While the original spatial organization of the park remains, changes to park features have ultimately altered park identity and character. Many of the original park features remain intact and the landscape with scenic, rolling topography along the river is the predominant park character. However, lack of paths, concentration of users on the main entry drive and changes to park drives and parking concentrations have resulted in user conflicts, particularly along the central park drive and southern loop drive. Overall, non-vehicular circulation in Shoaff Park is limited and pedestrians and bicyclists share roadways with vehicles. Further the closing and removal of some roadways in Shoaff Park during the 1970s, in response to antisocial and illegal behaviors, has left some areas of the park isolated. In the woodland and along the riverfront to the southwest, for example, negative uses concentrate.[1] Opportunities for park use diversity are limited by functional challenges, such as a lack of pedestrian connection through and between use areas. Maintenance levels operate at a sound baseline but are not intensive and an overall increase in landscape maintainability and the application of sustainable practices would be welcomed.

Although a number of issues exist that hinder optimal functioning and use of Shoaff Park, several opportunities also exist that can be used to support and direct the renewal of the impressive park landscape. The original park layout was designed by Arthur Shurcliff, a renowned American landscape architect, in 1956 just one year before his death. Much of the original spatial arrangement remains evident in the landscape and the original design and character of Shoaff Park as envisioned by Shurcliff can guide landscape treatment and reinforce the unique character of the park landscape. The diversity of uses and recreational opportunities has decreased over time at Shoaff Park. Although park use diversity is somewhat limited, this issue can be resolved by separating high intensity uses and by focusing on uses as demanded by specific populaces. Also, resolution of limited Shoaff Park connections is underway with planned linkages to the Rivergreenway and Johnny Appleseed trails. The Expansion Park Land area currently presents an unattractive, unwelcoming edge to park users. However, development of this area to integrate it with the overall park character would create additional opportunities for recreation. The natural resources of Shoaff Park are unique features that contribute to the setting and character of the park landscape. The current ecological value of the park is sound, but can be improved in future planning.

The renewal of Shoaff Park should address these issues with respect to enhance the historic park character. More specifically, renewal will help to achieve more optimal park appearance, connections,

aesthetics, ecological health, use, maintenance and sustainability. This park renewal can be based on the sound research conducted to reveal the chronology and history of Shoaff Park, which spans a continuum from a privately owned club surrounded by farmlands and dramatic natural features, to the early park development, the 1960s as-built character, the 1970s park changes, and to the current character and condition. In this approach multiple values are recognized and respect for the history of the park is incorporated while park renewal is planned. With the objectives of greater vibrancy and functionality on all levels, the recommended park renewal is characterized by initiatives, at three levels—the park, the appearance and influence on the surrounding neighborhood, and the contribution and linkages to the city park and boulevard system. While a complete recapture of the landscape as it appeared in its as-built condition is not feasible, recommendations can be made that will create a sensitive balance between the historic park identity and its continued use as a contemporary public recreation space. In order for the renewal plan to be successfully implemented, support and advocacy from community partners is essential.

Three plans provide the graphic references for this discussion. These include the *Shoaff Park Circulation Treatment Plan, CTP, Shoaff Park Projects Treatment Plan, PTP,* and *Shoaff Park Illustrative Treatment Plan, ITP.* The clearly diagrammed circulation plan *CTP* is discussed first. The project plan *PTP* uses the letter codes presented in the analysis discussion to communicate the park renewal initiatives that relate to these issues. These projects are noted with alpha-numeric codes and short descriptions on the *PTP* listing organized in the seven categories of park values. The narrative parallels the *PTP* by presenting the project recommendations discussion, highlighting a wide range of initiatives. The final *ITP* drawing is an illustrative image of the recommendations with a symbol key for the graphic elements. It serves as a useful companion to the other two plans. Together the plans and narrative convey a holistic renewal of the park landscape that will reinvigorate this park and enrich the experience of park users. Using these three treatment plans as visual references, the following sections present a detailed discussion of the recommended park landscape renewal initiatives and targeted actions that will make this park into a fully functioning, community-valued place.

B. SHOAFF PARK CIRCULATION REHABILITATION

A challenge in Shoaff Park today is the inadequate pedestrian and bicycle circulation system. Everyone enters the main park drive, usually in a car, as there are no pedestrian walks or bicycle lanes. There are apparent conflicts between park users today due to the limited circulation system. The Shurcliff plan shows a park drive system with a roundabout and three drive connections to choose, south, west and north. There was no pedestrian system planned or developed. With the city and neighborhoods now grown up around the park and local daily users, existing pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular conflicts are evident. Many park users identified circulation, specifically the lack of an interior park circulation system and the conflict with vehicular traffic, as a primary concern. Often users visit Shoaff Park to walk, jog, run and bike along the recreation loop drive to the north. However safe connections to this loop are lacking. Park drives favor vehicular traffic. Vehicles entering and exiting the parking areas along either side of the drive further compound the observed conflicts.

Pedestrian and bike access into the park from the surrounding community is also limited without paths along the St. Joe Road park frontage or connections to the adjacent properties and neighborhood. In order to address these issues, circulation is proposed to offer two directions for vehicular users upon entry, west and south, and an interlinked system of bike ways, multiple-use bicycle pedestrian trails, and pedestrian walks. The *Shoaff Park Circulation Treatment Plan, CTP* has been developed illustrating possible ways to increase user accessibility by re-organizing vehicular access and circulation and increasing multi-use paths that connect with the surrounding city.

Addressing the issue of limited pedestrian circulation, comments from park users indicated that it is difficult to walk the perimeter of the park landscape and make connections between use areas. Both pedestrian and bicycle pathways are needed to effectively improve access and increase park use. The approach proposed for the pathways is two-fold; first, a perimeter path allows people to move along park edges and second, internal spur paths provide access to all areas. Pedestrian paths, shown in purple on the *CTP,* are located through the interior of the park landscape. Recommended paths will form loops for walkers, runners, and dog-walkers, as well as give better access to the Conklin Pavilion, basketball courts, River Lodge and playground, sports field, and the northeast park addition. A new pedestrian entrance to the park is shown at the central park drive, west of its connection with St. Joe Road. Throughout the park, the walking paths provide connections with the proposed multiple-use path.

About thirty years ago intensive teen cruising led to the removal of a portion of the southern loop drive where it connected to the main park road. While increasing perceived park safety and reducing some activities, this dead end system has also limited good park uses and allowed some negative park uses into this area. This pattern allows only limited traffic through the area, particularly through the southern woodlands, which has resulted in illegal and antisocial behavior in the grove. The southern loop drive ends in a cul-de-sac east of the pond and River Lodge, forcing walkers across a soggy turf area. The wetness caused by a high outflow on the pond can be resolved. The plan shows this road reconnected and opened to serve the Conklin Pavilion, the woodland, the basketball court, the Frisbee Golf course and the proposed playground and water spray area. A reconnected drive loop will reactivate this area which has been shown to reduce antisocial and illegal behavior by increasing positive uses. A change to the vehicular traffic pattern is proposed to reconnect and shift from two-way to one-way traffic along the southern park loop drive. Vehicles enter from the central park drive, west of the park entrance and travel west through the Free Play area and north through the River Edge & Woodlands. The cul-de-sac east of the pond and River Lodge is to be removed and the one-way road continues north, connecting with the central park drive. A section of the northern loop drive is to be reopened to two-way vehicular traffic. The east end, at its connection with the central park drive, follows its current alignment along the edge of the golf course. At the south edge of the Expansion Park Land area, the drive loops around with nose-in parking along the side. A similar parking area is located north of the River Lodge in place of the current lot. These changes to the vehicular circulation are shown on *CTP* as orange lines. Black arrowheads mark two-way versus one-way traffic patterns.

Shared bike and pedestrian access is shown on *CTP* in blue with perimeter and center alignments. A shared bike/pedestrian path along St. Joe Road is part of a recommended larger system of bikeways that will connect Shoaff Park with the surrounding community along the frontage road. The planned extension of the Johnny Appleseed trail along the riverfront is an advantage to connect to the growing

Fort Wayne river trail system. Along with that extension more movements toward the river are planned. These may unfold as shown, or may develop in other variations. The proposed layout reorganizes the south loop as a one-way park drive, freeing a part of the paved surface for a bicycle lane that shares road pavement. This would be an ideal route for fast-moving exercise bicyclists. Bicycle specialists indicate that there are generally three types of riders—juvenile learners and family groups, which are generally slow moving, adult riders riding for leisure, and adult riders riding for exercise, which typically move quite fast. Groups of one and two can effectively use multi-use bicycle and pedestrian shared paths, but fast exercise bikers are a potential hazard for pedestrians. The shared use of a one-way park drive provides a place for this faster bike riding group. Sharing of the park loop road is relatively easy to implement as a paved surface already exists. Vehicular traffic can be made one way with signs and pavement markings, and a bike lane can be accommodated also through pavement markings to the south. A small missing segment of roadway should also be replaced to connect to the main park drive.

The Rivergreenway is proposed to enter the park on the south edge along the river frontage, proceeding over a stream and bridge near the river, pass the pond and River Lodge and continue north. The route shares the existing recreational loop following the edge of the golf course before connecting to St. Joe Road. The wide former drive of the northern park loop accommodates both the shared bike/pedestrian path and the Rivergreenway extension, increasing the number of users along the existing path.

The proposed circulation changes will increase multi-modal access to Shoaff Park, alleviate the conflict between bike and pedestrian users and vehicles and provide designated paths for each user group. The changes will also facilitate increased use of the park by providing clear connections between use areas. With these recommended treatments in place, park users are able to explore the park, instead of limiting use to one particular feature or facility.

C. RECOMMENDED SHOAFF PARK PROJECTS

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

One of the goals of the Shoaff Park treatment is to enhance the existing natural woodlands located along the north and west edges of the park. Green bubbles represent recommended groves. The existing woodlands are to be augmented and new groves established throughout the park landscape, most notably along St. Joe Road frontage and through the interior of the golf course. Light green represents new meadows to be planted, located primarily in the northern half of the park.

Changes to existing recreational facilities are also recommended. Red dots represent recommended upgraded or altered facilities or additions. The rehabilitation of the maintenance barn is proposed to

be adapted in the future to accommodate active use. The barn is a symbol of the agricultural heritage of the parkland and should be preserved and integrated into active park use, which would help foster awareness of the park history. East of the River Lodge is the site for the future spray park and additional restrooms. A pedestrian bridge is proposed as part of the Rivergreenway trail as it crosses a small stream along a natural drainage swale. The area at the southeast section of the Expansion Park Land is identified as future park expansion land and could be used to accommodate a new maintenance area for the park. Four play fields are defined by dashed red lines. A practice field/free play area is noted in the Expansion Park Land. The park renewal accommodates two the kite flying and free play areas including one at the southeast corner of the disc golf course and one south of the loop drive. A second practice field/free play area is located at the southwest corner of the park.

Other recommendations include adding benches and picnic areas throughout the park, addressing the character of plantings at the golf course, and increasing public accessibility with welcoming edges, more paths, and improved signage. Additional community activities can be brought into the park, such as interpretive tours or nature walks highlighting the natural and cultural park resources. All of these recommendations are important in enhancing the unique character of Shoaff Park and making it a more vital part of the neighborhood and the Fort Wayne park and boulevard system. The following sections provide renewal recommendations presented within the framework of the seven categories of park values. They are lettered to correspond with the list of projects presented and the companion plans *CTP*, *PTP* and *ITP* depict the information using related graphic standards to aid in overall understanding of the recommendations.

A. Linkages & City Integration

Shoaff Park, like many neighborhood parks developed in the mid-20th century, served as a place for recreational and social activities and was accessed primarily by vehicles. This was due largely to the fact that Shoaff Park was located outside the core city, away from the dense residential neighborhoods. As illustrated in *PP-1960s,* the late 1960s plan for Shoaff Park, a single entry drive was provided for access to the park interior with no designated pedestrian paths. Today a range of park-goers use Shoaff Park, some who live within close walking distance and others who live outside the immediate community. While recommended changes and additions to circulation in Shoaff Park are discussed in greater detail in section B of this chapter, it is important to note that park users today access these public landscapes in a variety of ways. In the case of Shoaff Park, the limited pedestrian and cyclist access somewhat isolates the park and diminishes its contribution to the quality of the neighborhood. An important feature along this highly travelled street is the connection of the park to the citywide system of bikeways, including the Rivergreenway. Inclusion of the Rivergreenway Johnny Appleseed Trail and of shared bike and pedestrian paths along St. Joe Road help to integrate the park with the surrounding community. While the circulation plan, *CTP,* illustrates the recommended circulation system of multiple-use bike and pedestrian walks, drives and parking areas for the park, these features are illustrated with their associative park elements on both the *PTP* and *ITP*. Projects arising from the issues identified for park linkage and city-wide integration are:

A1. Retain river access, consider connections north/south, add parallel boat trailer parking
A2. Connect Rivergreenway Johnny Appleseed Trail to park and to improved pedestrian and bike system
A3. Add shared bike and pedestrian path along St. Joe Road for access

A4. Augment St. Joe Road plantings for park-like frontage
A5. Explore possible boat connections south from boat ramp
A6. Consider re-establishing a pedestrian bridge across the river

The visual connectivity to the urban fabric is an important factor when considering a park landscape. The public frontage of Shoaff Park along St. Joe Road is free of tree canopy and void of any formal tree plantings along this highly visible border. The Shoaff Park Golf Course is the most prominent park feature from St. Joe Road, which influences the overall perception of park identity. Establishment of tree plantings along the park frontage of a similar character to the natural wooded groves will unify the park landscape and establish a strong edge that identifies this as a public park within the framework of the surrounding landscape.

Another factor limiting the integration of Shoaff Park with the surrounding neighborhood is its lack of adequate access from St. Joe Road. Several users like to walk, jog, run, and bike through the Shoaff Park landscape, however, no shared pedestrian and bike trails exist along St. Joe Road. Improving bike and pedestrian access along St. Joe Road will improve access to the park and enhance park frontage. Addressing park character along St. Joe Road will aid in establishing a park with a stronger identity and clearly defined edges, further integrating the public park into the surrounding community.

The St. Joseph River is another important feature connecting the park landscape with the broader community. The existing boat ramp is well-used and the river frontage provides a popular regional access point to the scenic natural resource. The relationship between the river and the park has been an important feature of this landscape even before the establishment of Shoaff Park. It also provides a connection opportunity unique to Shoaff Park. Access to the river via the boat ramp should be maintained. Further connections to features north and south of the park should be considered as well as replacement of the bridge that once spanned the river, connecting the east and west banks.

B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience

Shoaff Park currently supports a range of active recreation facilities. The golf and disc golf courses, a basketball court, four tennis courts, a baseball diamond, two playgrounds, a soccer practice field, and open fields for pick-up sports are all utilized to varying degrees. During the planning process it was noted that a demand exists to improve some of the active park facilities. Recommended projects to address diversity of use and upgrade the quality of the park user experience include:

B1. Improve bike and pedestrian access throughout park
B2. Add shared bike lane to southern loop drive
B3. Add pedestrian paths along roads and river
B4. Add picnic tables along river
B5. Retain disc golf course
B6. Retain open fields for kite flying, reenactments, soccer practice, etc.
B7. Consider lighting on tennis courts to extend play
B8. Site spray feature and playground east of pond and River Lodge
B9. Retain and enhance golf course
B10. Retain and enhance access to boat launch

To address the current demand for desired uses, improvements to existing active recreation facilities is recommended. Installation of solar lighting for the tennis courts that would extend play time should be considered. Also, the playgrounds remain highly used features. Demand for more facilities has emerged and plans are in place to develop a spray park. As illustrated on the *PTP*, it is recommended that the new feature be located east of the existing River Lodge playground and north of the basketball courts, extending the existing play area. On the Shoaff Park user survey, several park visitors noted that the park does not have adequate restroom facilities. As part of the improved play area, a small restroom should be constructed.

Shoaff Park currently has several open field areas used for a variety of activities, both informal and organized. The soccer practice field at the southern edge of the park will remain in its current location and a second practice field is to be developed in the northeast corner. Other open areas are to remain in their current condition and used for pick-up sports, kite flying, and special events such as the Civil War reenactments. Each of these open play areas is defined by red dashed lines on the *PTP*. The open area north of the baseball field will continue to be used as a play field. The surrounds at most of these fields have additional tree groves planted to visually strengthen the organization of the park and its active recreation areas and to augment the existing woodlands. The northeast field is surrounded by meadow, retaining its open character. Perimeter walks and shared paths interconnect these areas with the other facilities in the park.

Passive, social and gregarious activities that include walking, sports spectating and picnicking are somewhat limited in this park because of lack of overall walks and picnic space. Picnic activities in the park occur largely beneath the shady grove canopy near the River Lodge and basketball court. Additional picnic areas should be provided along the river throughout the wooded grove. Walking and biking opportunities will be enhanced through the development of designated paths. The main paths will follow the park loop drive but will be separated from vehicular traffic, resolving the existing user conflict. Small spur paths will connect with park facilities and loop through the woodlands.

While many park users noted that the natural resources of Shoaff Park, including the St. Joseph River and the woodlands, were valued ecological elements and held recreation opportunities these are little know resources. Educational and interpretive activities or programs that use the Shoaff Park landscape as the subject are currently limited. Programs can be developed to address park natural resources, now and as they are enriched into the future, acting as an outdoor classroom.

C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation

When Shoaff Park was first established, its primary features were the natural scenic landscape. In 1956, landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff developed a master plan for the park that respected and highlighted the impressive natural systems, leaving the wooded groves intact and providing physical and visual access to the St. Joseph River. Today, the overall spatial arrangement set forth by Shurcliff remains. The shaping of the park based on its natural systems and topography makes Shoaff Park unique from other city parks and the natural features and spatial organization elements that need to be preserved for future generations to enjoy. Recommended projects to address issues of uniqueness, preservation, and innovation at Shoaff Park include:

C1. Respect original 1956 Shurcliff design
C2. Create and augment tree groupings on golf course
C3. Maintain large trees; establish woodland understory
C4. Preserve historic views and visual relationships along river
C5. Rehabilitate barn for future use and improve setting; perform a feasibility study of possible uses
C6. Add soccer field, parking, plantings, paths, picnic grove in northeast; reopen section of northern loop drive for access
C7. Realign River Lodge access and parking, control access
C8. Plant around Conklin Pavilion and parking area; add terraces to both sides

In particular, the wooded groves throughout the park should be enhanced. Mature trees should be cared for to ensure their continued health and new trees matching existing specimens and a woodland understory should be planted throughout. In addition to enhancing existing woodlands, small groves are to be planted throughout the golf course. By using trees that match specimens found in the existing park woodlands, the golf course will better match the character of the park and the overall park identity will be strengthened.

The relationship between the interior park landscape and the adjacent St. Joseph River has influenced the character of Shoaff Park since its inception. Today, a boat ramp provides access to the river. However, steep embankments and scrubby growth in the woodlands has obscured views of the water, altering the historic relationship. Since the 1950s, park users have enjoyed the serene quality of the water and enjoyed picnicking and strolling along it. It is recommended that visual access to the river be restored to recapture the historic relationship.

Additional features of the park landscape date from the historic period and, while not necessarily unique, contribute to the overall character and sense of place that defines Shoaff Park. For example, the maintenance barn provides a symbol of the agricultural heritage not just of the park but of the surrounding community. During future renewal actions, the barn should be studied and rehabilitated to accommodate new uses that actively engage park users, educating them about the evolution of the park landscape through interpretation of park history. In order to appropriately rehabilitate the barn into a functional park feature, a feasibility study should be performed to identify possible new uses. To optimize the interpretive value of the barn, its new use should actively engage park users. New features, including a soccer field, parking area, access road, and maintenance area, can be developed in the northeast corner of the park, which was not historically part of the park landscape.

The Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge are two character-defining features dating from the historic period that warrant improvements, particularly access to the social gathering facilities. The large parking lot north of the River Lodge overwhelms the lodge, detracting from its character. Access to the lodge and parking are realigned in a loop drive along the south of the main park drive. A linear nose-in parking area has 25 spaces. The new parking area accommodates the same number of vehicles but the layout shifts focus to the building and playground instead of the large paved area. Access to and setting of the Conklin Pavilion can also be improved. The wooded grove north and west of the pavilion exhibits canopy loss since the 1960s. Trees matching the existing species should be planted to enhance the grove and the natural setting of the pavilion. Further, smaller groves are to

be planted southeast of the pavilion, at the north edge of the parking lot and east of the parking lot, reinforcing the spatial arrangement around the pavilion. To improve the facilities at the pavilion, extended terraces can be constructed along the east and west elevations.

D. Sustainability & Stewardship

The natural woodlands are unique assets of Shoaff Park and are irreplaceable in that many of the mature trees are over 100 years old and a remnant of a historic forest that once blanketed parts of Fort Wayne in the early 19th century. In the northeast section of the City, the woodlands lined the river, separating the agricultural fields from the riverbank. It is clear from the information gathered for this report that the extent of canopy cover has been reduced since the 1960s as recreational facilities were expanded and new construction projects undertaken. This resource is currently in a state where it is not being renewed. A natural regeneration system would require a true forested environment that includes a forest floor where seedlings can take hold and repopulate the canopy cover. This natural ground plane has been replaced with mown turf, which prevents the ability for new seedlings to establish themselves. In addition to being unable to regenerate, trees are also being lost as a result of park construction activities and normal park uses as well as by the natural life cycles of the trees themselves. Specific sustainability and stewardship initiatives arising out of the identified park issues are:

D1. Preserve and manage woodlands
D2. Upgrade woodland trails for access
D3. Release proposed meadow areas from mowing, overseed as needed
D4. Augment and increase wooded areas

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

In addition to developing a plan for the future stewardship of the groves, a woodland understory should be established throughout. Current management strategies, such as mowing, inhibit natural woodland regeneration. As illustrated on the *PTP* and *ITP*, several areas that are currently managed as mown turf are transitioned to meadows, displaying native wildflowers while maintaining the historically open character of the fields. Also, limited existing trails bring park users through the

woodland understory. This trail should be upgraded to improve visitor access to the natural feature of the woodlands.

E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety

Overall, the various activities in Shoaff Park have remained consistent over time, changing moderately as the population changes and recreational activities move in and out of popularity. Changes in the park to satisfy those demands alter the physical landscape and visitor experience in a range of ways. A series of issues addressing maintenance and safety were identified and the projects and initiatives that follow from those issues are:

E1. Resolve vehicular-pedestrian/bike conflicts
E2. Create pedestrian and bike path along central park drive 1
E3. Connect southern loop drive for vehicles, bikes and pedestrians 2
E4. Make southern loop drive one-way into park
E5. Consolidate parking to north and east side of southern loop drive
E6. Shift parking east away from baseball hazard
E7. Move maintenance area to Expansion Park Land at northeast
E8. Integrate the Johnny Appleseed trail from the south as a continuous path. Retain partially closed north loop drive as trail segment.

In Shoaff Park, a user conflict exists between pedestrian and vehicular circulation. An increase in the number of vehicles driving through the park and the need for parking has resulted in degradation of the landscape along the drive and parking areas. Visible in the landscape are the expansion of parking areas with loosely laid gravel along the southern loop drive and disturbance to the mown turf from vehicles traveling across it to access adjacent recreational facilities. To address these concerns and improve the functioning of the drives and parking areas, it is recommended that the southern loop drive accommodate one-way traffic only, as noted on the *CTP*. The existing cul-de-sac east of the River Lodge and pond will be removed and the vehicular drive and pedestrian paths will continue north, connecting with the central park drive. The informally arranged parking areas will be realigned along the north and east side of the drive while pedestrian and shared pedestrian and bike paths runs along the south and west wide of the drive. This creates a clear separation between the user groups, resolving the existing conflict. Another conflict exists between the baseball field and the adjacent parking lot. Because the lot directly abuts the field, parking can be hazardous as balls are occasionally hit into the lot. As noted on the *PTP* and *ITP*, 15 parking spaces directly south of the ball field have been removed and replaced with meadow plantings matching the ground plane surrounding the field.

Like the proposed changes to the vehicle entry drive and parking area, the addition of walking paths and increased connectivity to city multimodal bike and pedestrian paths provides access to and within the park. Additional pedestrian and shared paths are located along the northern half of the loop drive with the shared path paralleling the central park drive as well. An extension of the Rivergreenway - Johnny Appleseed trail follows the west edge of the park before joining the shared path along the northern loop drive. The proposed new path segments as seen in purple and magenta on each of the treatment plans provide access to all the facilities and features within the park as well as allow users to

loop around the park and enjoy the natural scenic landscape. A more detailed discussion of the proposed circulation changes is expressed in section B of this chapter.

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

Assignment of dedicated maintenance staff for parks in other cities has resulted in positive effects in the parks. Crews gain a familiarity with the various needs of each park and can address them appropriately and in a positive way. Further, the crews can establish an efficient maintenance regime that reduces the effort and time needed for each task, allowing time for other maintenance operations. A secondary but equally important benefit is the familiarity the crews gain with park users, making users feel as though "someone is home" in the park as opposed to the current perception that the park staff has limited presence. Current maintenance facilities at the park require upgrades and should be moved out of core park landscape. Though this idea requires additional exploration, it is recommended that a new organized, functional and upgraded maintenance yard be developed in the recently acquired acreage at the northeast corner of the park. Developing the maintenance yard within the formerly private residential lots will create additional park frontage on St. Joe Road, enhancing the overall park character and moving the maintenance operations from the central park landscape. In addition to this development, it is recommended that the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department investigates the possibility of acquiring ownership of the adjacent Shoaff Park Baptist Church and woodlands to the north, creating continuous park frontage on St. Joe Road.

F. Civic & Community Value

Shoaff Park is an important public park, open space and river access area that contributes to the value of community life in Fort Wayne. This unique public park in the northeast city area accommodates a range of recreational activities and hosts community events, including the Fort Wayne Civil War Days and the Old Fort Wayne Volkswagen Club Car Show. Local sports groups use the playing fields for popular youth soccer practice and games. Events hosted by these community groups draw users into the park and enhance community awareness of the value of the park. However, no group exists that focuses on highlighting and interpreting the park resources. Some of the most valuable features at Shoaff Park are its natural resources, including the St. Joseph River and the bordering woodlands. Specific projects that can be undertaken to improve park civic and community value include:

F1. Augment park meadows and woodlands for habitat and educational use
F2. Improve riverfront, meadow, and woodland access with trails
F3. Balance regional recreation opportunities with a scenic neighborhood park character

The existing natural features of Shoaff Park offer unique a recreational experience to park users. Improved access to these features would enhance the inherent value of the park. The existing woodlands should be preserved and augmented through additional tree care, meadow seeding, and understory development. Improvements to the natural assets of Shoaff Park can increase use and enjoyment of these features, but will also securing the biodiversity of the park by providing wildlife habitat. Creation of a dedicated community group offering educational programs about the natural features of Shoaff Park could further add to the civic and community value and improve visitor experience. The civic presence of the park can be improved by increasing use of the park for neighborhood and regional events and by making the overall landscape, particularly the street frontage, more park-like in appearance. Retaining the events that are held at the park and improving access to natural features while at the same time improving the overall appearance and character of the park will help create an appropriate balance between creating a regional draw and preserving a valued neighborhood park.

G. Public-Private Partnerships

A successful renewal of Shoaff Park requires strong partnerships between public and private city entities. In turn, the renewal of the park will draw the attention of additional potential partners for future park treatment. Park promotion could be greatly enhanced through strong public-private partnerships. Improved park identity and character would enhance park use beyond the adjacent neighborhood. Three public-private partnerships initiatives arising out of the identified issues are:

G1. Develop strong partnerships with existing park advocates
G2. Partner with IPFW on Rivergreenway-Johnny Appleseed connection
G3. Involve volunteer groups in woodland management

Strong advocacy as well as increased park awareness through upgraded circulation, including pedestrian paths, connection with city infrastructure, improved signage, and visual enhancement of the park borders will help enhance visitor experience at the park. Specific groups and institutions need to be sought for potential future partnerships with the park. While existing park users are strong advocates for the continued success of the park, additional advocates are needed. Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne provides a likely partner, particularly with regard to the proposed Rivergreenway-Johnny Appleseed trail connection. Volunteer groups, using the Great Tree Canopy Comeback approach, could aid in woodland management efforts.

D. SHOAFF PARK RENEWAL PRIORITIES & INITIAL PHASING

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

Shoaff Park while improving neighborhood use and establishing connections to other valued city resources. Initial Shoaff Park priority renewal efforts are:

- Construct multi-use bicycle/pedestrian path along main entry drive
- Improve vehicular circulation and reorganize parking
- Construct the Rivergreenway-Johnny Appleseed trail to connect the park to the greenway
- Develop an the new soccer practice field
- Plant tree groves along St. Joe Road frontage
- Study St. Joe Road redesign for potential planted median
- Manage and sustain woodlands
- Create meadows in selected areas
- Develop a model, efficient maintenance yard on the farm property and link it into the park
- Study reuse of the Shoaff Park barn

Path system priorities for renewal address existing issues and user conflicts that are present in Shoaff Park today. Listed priority renewal projects can be separated into two categories—circulation improvements to separate users and potential conflicts and park vegetation improvements. A high priority for near-term implementation is the separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic to minimize potential user conflicts. This can be done through the creation of shared pedestrian and bike paths along the two park drives to provide optimal opportunities for pedestrian recreational activities. Additionally, pedestrian-only paths should be provided along the southern loop drive, while accommodating one-way traffic flows along the southern park drive and reorganizing parking areas along the north and east edges. As efforts and funding allow, vehicular routes and pedestrian paths should be further developed as laid out on *CTP*.

Connecting Shoaff Park to the broader community through the Rivergreenway-Johnny Appleseed trail is a priority project already in the final design stages and slated for construction. The proposed path will join the park property to the south along the river. The interior park project to carry it along the western river edges and link to the pedestrian paths at the boat ramp need to be coordinated with the linking project. This action will create a stronger connection between the park and the trails directly south, to the IPFW campus and to the broader Rivergreenway system.

An open field area was brought into the park with the farm acquisition. This area has been regarded and is relatively level. It allows sufficient space for soccer practice with temporary goals moved around to vary the play impact areas. PTP and ITP show this area with the drive reopened from the park entry north to this field and a new loop drive and adjacent parking created for a new soccer practice field. In addition, a parallel walking and bicycling path is needed to replace the current road surface that will be reused as a drive to access the field. This added practice field will provide a second practice and game venue for popular youth soccer.

An additional priority is to improve park frontage and edge definition through the planting of tree groves along the frontage along St. Joe Road. This relatively simple act will increase the presence and character of the green space of Shoaff Park within the adjacent neighborhood, thus decreasing the amount of paving in this area. Such tree plantings should use trees that perform well in these soils and be planted somewhat densely as mixed woodlands with mulch and ferns for groundcover rather

than turf. The plantings should be carried out with good soil management and establishment tree care protocols for the best results. A beneficial change to the park frontage would be a boulevard median planted with a row of upright trees. The pavement surface is quite wide along the St. Joe Road park frontage. A feasibility study should be undertaken to determine if trees can be planted in a mid-road in a 10-foot wide median. To augment the appearance of the park frontage and reduce traffic speed, the median would be a beneficial addition to the park frontage

Woodland management and the meadow creation should begin in selected areas to test and refine approaches and engage the public in volunteer park efforts. Renewing woodlands requires both invasive species suppression and new native tree plantings. Invasive suppression has been effective on the IPFW campus and their experience can be drawn upon. Training volunteers for "weed" tree and "bully" shrub removal by hand or with a Weed Wrench is not difficult. Spring and fall woodland tree, acorn, nut and seed planting can be a rewarding experience for volunteers. Supervision of the woodland management program by a knowledgeable professional is required. The initial meadow test should begin with biotic release, simply let the existing mown turf grow for a period of time in a selected area. Observation of the meadow to identify grasses and wildflowers already present would come next. If the species are desirable they should remain. If greater diversity is needed to improve meadow bird, butterfly and insect habitat, the area can be overseeded with selected seeds or planted with selected plugs. Controlled burning is also widely used as a meadow establishment and enrichment tool and may be undertaken by thoroughly trained fire fighting teams. Again, supervision by an experienced professional would be ideal. Several areas are noted on plans PTP and ITP. For the longer term increasing the woodland and meadow management areas would proceed in sequence to gradually expand until all proposed woodland management and meadow areas are addressed. Undertaking these priorities within Shoaff Park will improve habitat, increase sustainability and decrease mowing.

As the maintenance yard is moved to the former farm cluster area it should be developed as a model maintenance area to address the range of needs for park maintenance areas. These needs were studied and discussed by the Legacy Committee Study after existing conditions review pointed out the in each park there are maintenance yard issues. In outlining maintenance yard needs the items to accommodate include machinery, equipment and vehicle storage under cover for care and longevity, bulk materials storage, compost materials processing, staff offices, locker rooms, sanitary facilities, separate toxic and flammable materials storage and related issues such as access into the park and to the surrounding streets, security and visual separation. As this yard at Shoaff Park is developed there is an opportunity to plan in advance and to implement an efficient organizational structure and preferred components of a typical maintenance yard as a model for testing techniques and reorganizing other park yards.

As this maintenance yard shift is carried out, the reuse of the Shoaff Park barn deserves attention. This original structure was retained in the park design and development. As a two story traditional building it is an element of park character and the legacy of the prior land uses and early park development. Within the Fort Wayne Parks one barn has already been rehabilitated for multiple uses. This barn may serve park users or the broader community and various approaches to its preservation and reuse deserve study.

In terms of phasing, many of these priority action items can be accomplished in the relatively near term. Changes in circulation and vegetation management should be accomplished in the first phase of efforts for Shoaff Park renewal. These actions are targeted as first phase efforts for the minimal amount of effort and resources required for the largest beneficial impact to the park. Additional modest projects can be undertaken during first phase efforts as well. One such project is already underway to enhance existing recreation facilities by constructing a spray park feature and restroom and relocating the existing playground. It is recommended that these new features be located east of the pond and River Lodge, north of the basketball court.

Development of public-private partnerships is an essential priority of the Shoaff Park renewal. Existing park advocates provide a voice for the continued success of the park; however, strong, formal partnerships need to be pursued to aid in the overall enhancement of park character and management of park features. Creating of a broader range of park advocates as a priority recommendation will enhance existing park programs and ensure ongoing advocacy for Shoaff Park as park renewal proceeds.

E. PARK SYSTEM MATERIALS & SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES

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

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

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

The function and appearance of park maintenance yards was identified as another important issue. Often times, city parks departments spend limited resources on maintenance yards, choosing instead

to use available funds to improve public use areas. However, the appearance of maintenance yards is important to the overall perception of the park. It is also important that maintenance yards optimize functionality and space and a laid out accordingly. Specific features of a maintenance yard should include adequate space for vehicles, equipment, and tools with roofed areas to ensure security. Mulch, compost, and other bulk materials should be stored in structures with a hard surface pad and three walls. Interior space should allow for storage of fertilizers, seeds, and chemicals. Additionally, staff and parking access and operations support are important features to a maintenance yard. A supervisor's office with telephone, radio, computer, internet access and general employee area should be included. A temporary staging area could be used to store materials for special projects. Waste disposal and removal areas need to be considered as well. The addition of a small chipper to each park would benefit overall maintenance efforts in several ways. First, it would reduce large unsightly piles of brush and limbs while providing a self-sustaining supply of mulch and chips. It would also reduce the work load of other divisions making trips to existing facilities.

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

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

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

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

F. NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING FOR THE PARK SYSTEM

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

G. PARKS POTENTIAL PARK RANGER STAFFING & PROGRAM

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

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

Greenway Rangers are citizen volunteers who provide a valuable service to the community by monitoring a section of the greenways and trails network on a weekly basis for problems and concerns. In 2005, Mayor Graham Richard proposed the idea to the Greenway Consortium and the Greenways Manager to start a volunteer program to help the City monitor the trails. Since the Fort

Wayne Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for 83 parks and the 23-mile Rivergreenway, the Mayor envisioned a participatory program with citizen volunteers actively assisting the Parks Department and the Greenways Manager by closely watching the trails for safety and vandalism concerns. The program gives those in the community who support the parks and trails an opportunity to assist the Parks Department and have a stake in the future of the trails. Currently, 45 Rangers patrol the 23-mile Rivergreenway network. There has been very little turnover in the program since it began two years ago; thus, participants enjoy the opportunity to monitor the trails while helping the City protect and preserve a community resource. The Ranger program has been an absolute success with a great deal of media attention and community support.

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

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

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

H. SHOAFF PARK IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Traditionally park improvements are thought of as capital projects. There are options and some of these have been applied to park initiatives in Fort Wayne to date. An important effort in this regard is the Great Tree Canopy Comeback initiative. Heritage Landscapes works with and recommends three basic approaches to park projects, not only the document and bid process. The three strategies that serve park communities well and can be effective and economical are:

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

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

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

The use of volunteers to carry out implementation tasks has already been started, particularly in the Great Tree Canopy Comeback effort. Park tree plantings have been increased. The establishment and care of these trees needs to be documented. The Buffalo, New York, Olmsted Parks Conservancy undertook a significant volunteer effort to plant trees, 1,000 trees on Arbor Day weekend 2001. Using gel-coated bare-root trees as opposed to the conventional ball-and-burlap method of transplanting, crews of ten with one team leader planted three or four trees at a time after a start-up training session. Nina Bassuk, Ph.D. and her associates at Cornell University developed this technology and have implemented it in conjunction with Schichtel's Nursery in Springville, New York. The one-inch diameter trees weigh about twenty-five pounds, are easily shipped and carried, and can be planted in prepared soil quite readily. Heritage Landscapes planted 51 sugar maple trees, 1 ½ to 1 ¾ inch in caliper size gel-coated bare-root trees in the spring of 2007 with only one tree lost during the summer. These trees are substantial when planted and make an immediate difference in the park landscape.

Volunteer initiatives, such as seasonal park clean-up efforts, erosion control work, display garden preparation, planting and care, trail repair, plantings and plant and habitat inventories can all engage interested park users in rewarding, hands-on park work. Volunteers learn skills, gain knowledge

about the parks, and develop greater pride in their shared public green spaces. In several cities a "Weed Team" has been organized to work on invasive species suppression. The Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy (PPC) has organized a number of hands-on park sessions for education and park improvements to include planting efforts, erosion control and trail repair. In particular, cost-saving strategies such as using grant dollars or technological construction breakthroughs should be sought. City of Pittsburgh Partners in Parks and the local Student Conservation Association, as well as corporate and business work groups, collaborate with the PPC in these volunteer park efforts. Empowering citizen volunteers in successful park projects yields several benefits. It raises use levels in the park and decreases the likelihood of vandalism, enhancing the quality of the park environment.

I. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS & PARK RENEWAL

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

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

Comprehensive planning for each park and boulevard needs to be seen within the overall system in terms of upgrading throughout and balancing services in all the neighborhoods of the city. With the increasing gasoline prices and the growing recognition of climate change issues, city support and continued action to link all neighborhoods to bicycle routes and shared paths is an important step in transportation enhancement and environmental quality. Parks leadership will need to collaborate with other city departments and elected officials to achieve greater multimodal connections to parks and along boulevards. These types of initiatives can aid in building strong public-private partnerships.

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

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

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

In Pittsburgh, the 10-year-old Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy (PPC) is a 7,800 strong membership organization addressing the four historic parks of Pittsburgh that account for 1,700 acres of parkland. Building on the broad based community master planning effort, seven major capital projects have been completed in partnership with the Pittsburgh Public Works Department. They have raised substantial private funds to support capital project. Some 10,000 volunteer hours are being logged in productive park renewal and monitoring efforts annually. Programs for youth include the annual bio-blitz and programs in landscape exploration, park tours, tyke hikes, and environmental education sessions. Other aspects of the PPC efforts are to bring national experts in for consultation and education with some 30 speeches presented, with three or more annually. Ongoing study of best park landscape management practices continues to refine renewal efforts. One project example is the privately funded rehabilitation of the Homewood Entry Landscape and Gatehouse at Frick Park. This project addressed the rebuilding of an historic stone wall, replicating the deteriorated bluestone paving, replanting a grove of hawthorn trees, pines and maples, the reroofing, cleaning and lighting

of the gatehouse, the design and installation of a wayfinding park map as well as an illustrated welcome sign communicating park history and user rules. In conjunction with the project, a seventh grade class from a neighborhood school engaged in a four-session program to learn about landscape architecture, design, and team work that used the project as a resource. Both the entry renewal and the school educational component have been widely praised.

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

J. SHOAFF PARK RENEWAL SUMMARY

At Shoaff Park, the renewal recommendations seek to communicate the rich history of the park while considering the needs of current park users. The recommended rehabilitation approach is a broad philosophy which guides decisions about the preservation, stewardship, and future development of the park landscape. Ultimately, a rehabilitation-based treatment protects and enhances the historic character and features of the Shoaff Park landscape while incorporating the need for contemporary use and improvements.

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

- *Linkages & City Integration*
- *Diverse Use & Quality of Experience*
- *Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation*
- *Sustainability & Stewardship*
- *Functionality, Maintenance & Safety*
- *Civic & Community Value*
- *Public-Private Partnerships*

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

Enhanced diversity of recreational use would focus on passive and educational uses that are limited today. Improved access and circulation for pedestrians, bicycles is a needed component and a high

priority to support diverse uses. There is a need to address vehicular circulation and parking to reduce negative vehicle impacts. Support for healthier more sustainable landscape ecology and a richer habitat can be promoted and would enhance the value of Shoaff Park. Addressing landscape maintenance levels and tasks in terms of park landscape sustainability is needed. Targeted maintenance and increased citizen respect for the park can combine to resolve landscape deterioration and mitigating negative changes, abuse or misuse. This recommended plan envisions collaboration with community partners to enhance the value of the park within its neighborhood and the city of Fort Wayne. Overall these recommendations strive for a logical, phased Shoaff Park renewal with priority actions highlighted for early results.

CHAPTER VIII: ENDNOTES

[1] The activities observed in the woodland and along the river to the south west of Shoaff Park include gay cruising, stalking, flashing, and illicit sex according to the accounts of frequent park users they are uncomfortable in this area and welcome the construction of the Johnny Appleseed trail to activate this zone with pedestrians and bicyclists. They also welcome the reopening of the loop road that was closed to alter use patterns of weekend teenage cruising but leaves the southeast area isolated today.

TREATMENT KEY

A. Linkages & City Integration
A1. Retain river access, Consider connections north/south, Add parallel boat trailer parking
A2. Connect Rivergreenway Johnny Appleseed Trail to park and to improved pedestrian and bike system
A3. Add shared bike and pedestrian path along St. Joe Road for access
A4. Augment St. Joe Road plantings for park-like frontage
A5. Explore possible boat connections south from boat ramp
A6. Consider re-establishing a pedestrian bridge across the river

B. Diverse Use & Quality of Experience
B1. Improve bike and pedestrian access throughout park
B2. Add shared bike lane to southern loop drive
B3. Add pedestrian paths along roads and river
B4. Add picnic tables along river
B5. Retain disc golf course
B6. Retain open fields for kite flying, reenactments, soccer practice, etc.
B7. Consider lighting on tennis courts to extend play
B8. Site spray feature and playground east of pond and River Lodge
B9. Retain and enhance golf course
B10. Retain and enhance access to boat launch

C. Uniqueness, Preservation & Innovation
C1. Respect original 1956 Shurcliff design
C2. Create and augment tree groupings on golf course
C3. Maintain large trees; Establish woodland understory
C4. Preserve historic views and visual relationships along river
C5. Rehabilitate barn for future use and improve setting, conduct feasibility study for barn uses
C6. Add soccer field, parking, plantings, paths, picnic grove in northeast, reopen section of northern loop drive for access
C7. Realign River Lodge access and parking, control access
C8. Plant around Conklin Pavilion and parking area; Add terraces to both sides

D. Sustainability & Stewardship
D1. Preserve and manage woodlands
D2. Upgrade woodland trails for access
D3. Release proposed meadow areas from mowing, overseed as needed
D4. Augment and increase wooded areas

E. Functionality, Maintenance & Safety
E1. Resolve vehicular-pedestrian/bike conflicts
E2. Create pedestrian and bike path along central park drive
E3. Connect southern loop drive for vehicles, bikes and pedestrians
E4. Make southern loop drive one-way into park
E5. Consolidate parking to north and east side of southern loop drive
E6. Shift parking east away from baseball hazard
E7. Move maintenance area to Expansion Park Land at northeast
E8. Integrate the Johnny Appleseed trail from the south as a continuous path. Retain partially closed north loop drive as trail segment.

F. Civic & Community Value
F1. Augment park meadows and woodlands for use and habitat
F2. Improve riverfront, meadow, and woodland access with trails
F3. Balance regional recreation opportunities with a scenic neighborhood park character

G. Public-Private Partnerships
G1. Develop strong partnerships with existing park advocates
G2. Partner with IPFW on Rivergreenway-Johnny Appleseed connection
G3. Involve volunteer groups in woodland management

200 FOOT TRAILER PARKING
REMOVE 15 NOSE-IN PARKING
24 NOSE-IN PARKING
REMOVE 12 NOSE-IN PARKING & PULL OFF AREA
E6 SHIFT 15 NOSE-IN PARKING
40 NOSE-IN PARKING
SPRAY PLAY & RESTROOM
40 NOSE-IN PARKING
REMOVE 5 NOSE-IN PARKING
6 PARALLEL PARKING
PRACTICE FIELD/ FREE PLAY AREA
REMOVE 5 NOSE-IN PARKING
14 PARALLEL PARKING
KITE FLYING/ FREE PLAY AREA
KITE FLYING/FREE PLAY AREA
36 NOSE-IN PARKING
PRACTICE FIELD/ FREE-PLAY AREA
GATED MAINTENANCE ACCESS

Sources
City of Fort Wayne, Dept. of Parks & Recreation, "SITEPLAN UPDATED.dwg," "SHOFTOP2.dwg," and "SITEBASE.dwg" Heritage Landscapes fieldwork.

0' 150' 300' 600'

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

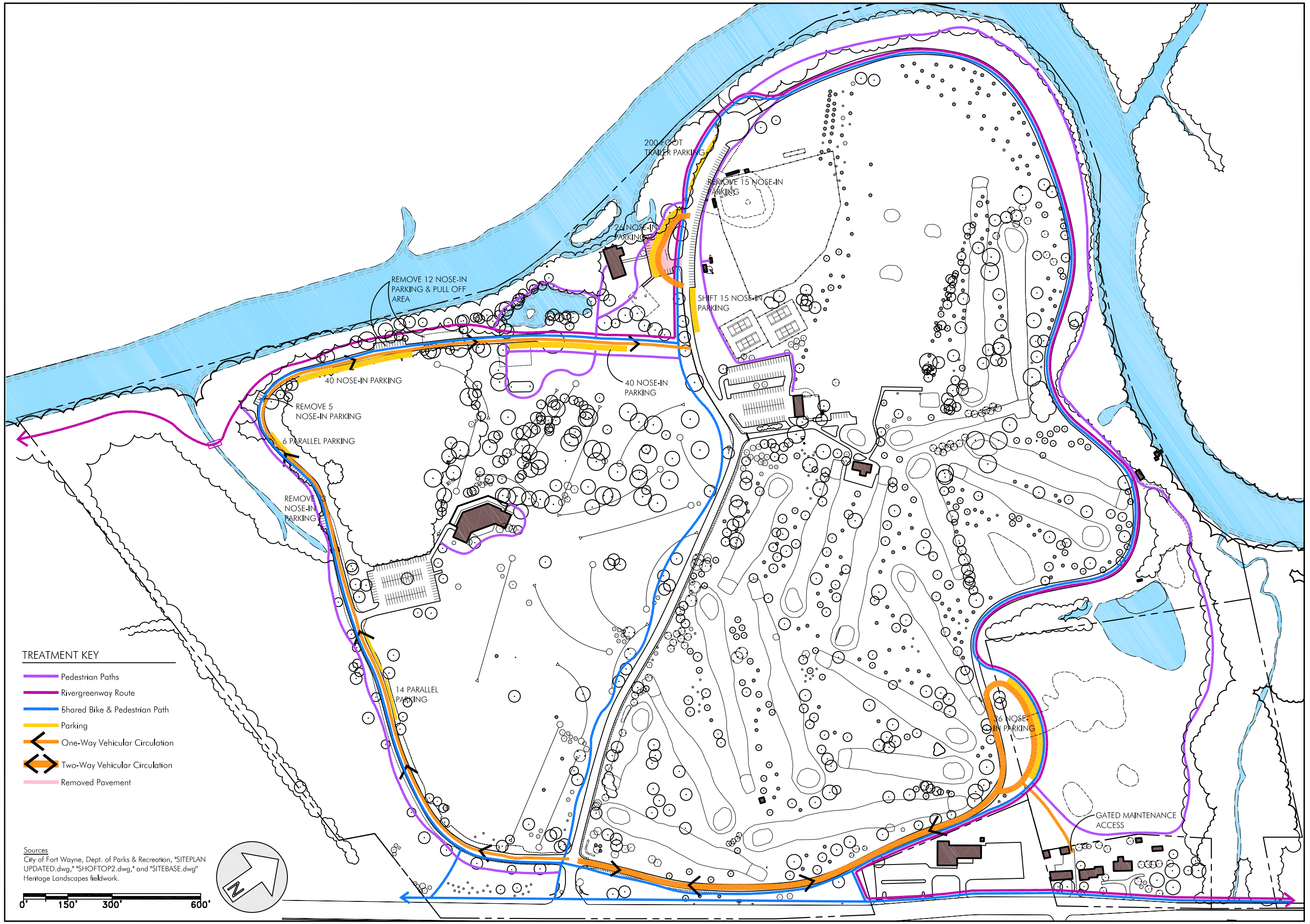
Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:
Shoaff Park Projects Treatment Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
PTP



SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:
Shoaff Park Circulation Treatment Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
CTP

SHOAFF PARK
Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana

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

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
501 Lake Road
Charlotte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

Drawing Title:

Shoaff Park Illustrative Treatment Plan

Date:
2007

Drawing Number:
ITP

Appendix A: Landscape Chronology

The Fort Wayne Park system has a fascinating history. From its inception, the Fort Wayne Parks Department strove to establish a unified chain of parks, linking its various communities throughout the City. Each park was developed as a response to a different set of needs, which often included the dedication of the Parks Department and Park Board to provide all of Fort Wayne's citizens with accessible parklands. In the case of Shoaff Park, the development of the park arose from the recognition by the Parks Department and Park Board that it had not provided a public park for communities in the northeast section of the City and from the generous contributions of private citizens, namely Frederick B. Shoaff. Through the combined efforts of the local government and individual community members 184.5 acres of wooded farmland and fields were transformed into Shoaff Park.

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

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

Original Board of Park Commissioners Members:

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

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

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

* Need better source or clarification
See photograph

Pre-1794	The Fort Wayne area is known as Ke-ki-on-ga, a Native American trading post and village of the Miami tribe.[1]
A 1794	October 22. Local Native Americans are defeated in battle by the U.S. Army and Fort Wayne is established and named after General Anthony Wayne.[2]
A1829	Fort Wayne is incorporated as a town with a population of less than 500 people.[3]
A1840	Fort Wayne is incorporated as a city with a population of 2,050 people.[4]
A 1863	Henry M. Williams purchases the site of Anthony Wayne's first fort for $800 and gives it to the city to create Old Fort Park, the first city park.[5]
A 1866-1886	Several public parks are created in Fort Wayne including Northside, Swinney, Hayden, Reservoir, and McCulloch Park.[6] Lawton Park, then called North Side Park, is purchased for establishment of the Indiana State Fair Grounds in 1866.[7]
S 1870	Circa. An English Basement Barn with double runway is constructed at what will later become Shoaff Park.[8]
S 1880	Circa. A historic farm including a Cross Gable/Queen Anne house, English barn and outbuildings is founded near the southern boundary of contemporary Shoaff Park.[9]
A 1894	The Parks Department (PD) forms under the aegis of the Board of Public Works.[10]
A 1894	May 28. C. A. Doswell fills the newly created Superintendent of Parks position. The City of Fort Wayne begins "Annual Reports of Head of Directors."[11]
A 1895	Col. David Foster heads a committee to investigate the formation of a municipal park board. He believes that Fort Wayne should have a city park within a ten minute walk of every home.[12]

A 1896 August W. Goers serves as the first Park Superintendent under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Works. During his tenure, the Park Board is given, purchases, and develops Lawton, Swinney, Reservoir, McCulloch, Hayden, Weisser and Lakeside Parks at a low cost to taxpayers.[13]

S 1896 Summer. Robison Park opens as an amusement park built by the consolidated Railway Company on the west bank of the St. Joseph River (across from future Germania Park.) Open electric railway cars provide a scenic seven-mile trip from the center of Fort Wayne to the amusement park.[14]

A 1905 March 6. The Board of Park Commissioners forms due to passage of Cities and Towns Law by the state legislature. The law creates a Board of Park Commissioners independent of the Board of Public Works. August W. Goers is chosen as the first Superintendent serving both before and after the Park Board was established.[15] Park Commissioners are appointed to serve four year terms as a service to the community[16] without compensation for efforts.[17] Colonel David N. Foster, Oscar W. Tresselt, Joseph M. Singmaster, and Ferdinand Meier comprise the first board.[18]

A 1905 In 1905 the park system consists of 8 parks totaling 110 acres.[19]

A 1906 The PD expresses a future need to provide more public parkland given foreseen population growth for 1910s.[20] The PD begins to secure land for a park in the Lakeside Park Addition.[21]

A 1908 Superintendent Goers suggests to the mayor that, in addition to neighborhood parks, the city look to acquire a "larger and much more extensive pleasure park for driving, automobiling, golf, tennis, baseball, children's play grounds and boating."[22]

A 1909 Annual appropriations for park purposes is $26,500, out of which $10,500 was paid for Weisser Park.[23]

A 1909 The Superintendent's of Parks Annual report states, that the Department of Public Parks' nursery "started a few years ago has aptly repaid itself."[24]

A 1909 A campaign of civic improvement begins in Fort Wayne. Professor Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago delivers a series of lectures on municipal improvement. Charles Mulford Robinson, a city planning expert from Rochester, New York, submits his comprehensive plan for the beautification of the city including parks and boulevards.[25]

A 1910 Charles Robinson develops the first comprehensive plan, *The Robinson Plan*, for parks and boulevards in Fort Wayne.[26]*

A 1910 In a report for the Fort Wayne Civic Improvement Association, Charles Mulford Robinson notes, "Most persons will say that a park is designed to be beautiful. So it is, but its purpose is also actively to serve. Passive beauty alone must not be the end

sought in the system as a whole, and in an industrial city particularly – much more, for example, than in a capital city – there is need that the park system furnish recreative facilities. So the 'improvement' of existing parklands ought not to deal simply with their landscape development."[27]

A 1910 Over 100,000 plants including "valuable and rare species" raised in the Department of Public Parks greenhouses are planted throughout the city parks.[28]

A 1910 Recommendations are made to secure equipped and supervised playgrounds in each of Fort Wayne's larger parks. An advisor notes that the city's parks were especially suitable playground sites, given their distribution and comparative nearness to homes; the compactness with which the city was built and difficulty of locating new sites for playgrounds; and the fact that the parks were already publicly owned.[29]

A 1910 Charles Mulford Robinson submits recommendations to the City of Fort Wayne: 1. "Swinney, Lawton and Weiser [sic] Park need additions of area to correct their boundaries"; 2. "the further development of all the parks should be in accordance with carefully made plans"; 3. "playgrounds are much needed, but for the present there will be advantages in developing these in the parks, even if this has to be done by private initiative; 4. "the best ideals of landscape beauty and social service should obtain in park development". "By no other means," he concluded, "is the higher side of the public life touched so easily, so pleasantly, and in so many ways."[30]

A 1910 Appropriations to the amount of $18,791 are made for PD use during the year, including $384.65 for a New Boulevard along St. Mary's River.[31]

S 1910 Proctor Laws bar breweries and distilleries and their employees from selling products directly to the public without a wholesaler.[32]

S 1910 February. Flooding destroys the wooden bridge that connects Germania Park on the east bank of the St. Joseph River to the Robison Park car line on the west bank. The bridge is rebuilt with a durable iron truss span.[33]

S 1910 April 4. Eleven wooded acres owned by the Corner Rod and Gun Club are purchased for Germania Park by the Berghoff Brewery and the Fort Wayne Chapter of the National German American Alliance under the auspices of the Germania Park Association.[34] This land includes the future acreage of Shoaff Park. The park is formed to bring together citizens of German descent, promote traditional German culture, protect traditional activities from xenophobic attacks, and provide a legal and physical space for consumption of German-style beer amid growing prohibition laws. The Germania Park Association is formed from the entire membership of several German singing and dancing societies and social clubs in order to bypass prohibition laws and legally distance the park from the Brewery. The gun club continues to hold events at the park.[35]

S 1910 June 5. Germania Park's opening day includes music, feasting, and outdoor games. "Bowling contests were held in the new bowling arbor and socializing was done in the expanded club house. The area around the club house was set up along the lines of a German Biergarten, where a person could 'just grab a mug and go.' The trap shooting range was still there, and many of the men partook in shooting at clay pigeons. … For children there was a playground with swings and a merry-go-round." The abundance of apple trees in the park provided snacks for visitors.[36] Landscape structures include a dance pavilion, club house and a constructed lily pond with a wooden bridge. The grounds of the park are largely turf shaded by large canopy trees. The bridge connecting east and west banks of the St. Joseph River brings patrons of Robison Park to Germania Park for the consumption of alcohol.[37]

A 1911 A new park law gives the PD power to declare park districts and levy taxes on properties within that district for improvements within the taxed area. This is particularly relevant for funding boulevard improvements. The new law is copied from a successful park law in Indianapolis.[38]

A 1911 March 24. A proposal by landscape architect George E. Kessler presents two options for the City of Fort Wayne: He could be employed in continuous service over several years, or work out a general scheme quickly during the summer of 1911. Kessler is confident that the rushed job could be done "very comfortably," but he felt that the Board would find the extended option "by far the most satisfactory."[39]

A 1911 The Park Commission unanimously votes to recommend to the Board of Park Commissioners the employment of George E. Kessler of St. Louis as the city landscape architect at a salary of $2,400 for the first year and $2,000 for the succeeding years, with traveling expenses from Indianapolis and subsistence while in Fort Wayne. The Board votes to employ Kessler on the condition that his salary for the first year be paid from the special fund raised for the purpose of river and park improvement.[40]

A 1911 George Kessler, city landscape architect and planner, creates a master plan for the park and boulevard system of Fort Wayne. The plan embraces the acquisition of park and parkway lands along the rivers of the city. The plan calls to provide the city with river front improvements for a park system of nine miles in length and within easy walking distance of the majority of the population.[41]

A 1911 Annual appropriations for park purposes is $27,700, out of which $2,500 is used for the topographical survey and map of the city's riverbanks and abutting property.[42]

A 1911 An ordinance is introduced regulating the trimming, removal, planting and cutting of trees, shrubs, vines, hedges, and plants within the limits of public streets, alleys, thoroughfares, lawns, and parks. The ordinance confers "authority… upon the Board of Park Commissioners, providing for the issuance of licenses to tree trimmers and the assessment of fines for violation thereof." The five sections of the ordinance detail the specific rules, specifications, and regulations surrounding these concepts.[43]

A/F 1911 Kessler notes that the river bends along the St. Marys and St Joseph Rivers make it possible for the city to acquire large tracts of land for future city parks and playgrounds. He suggests that within these river frontage parks, boulevards should be constructed along both sides of the rivers within the park properties to take advantage of the scenery and divide private and public lands. Placing parks along the rivers will preserve the lands for the enjoyment of the people and allow for connections between existing and new parks.[44]

A/R/F 1912 George Kessler, city landscape architect, lambastes the city government for relying solely on the generosity of two wealthy citizens without the city itself having the resolve to provide public recreation grounds for its citizens. He concedes in his annual report that communities are reluctant to take on debt burdens and the presence of many conditions that prevent the acquisition of lands required by his plans. He applauds the property owners of Rudisill Boulevard for urging the city to take action on improving Rudisill and Anthony Boulevards. He notes that the improvement of Rudisill will inspire other residential areas to request similar treatment. Regarding Foster Park, Kessler indicates that the city has at once an opportunity for a park supported by "a boating scheme as well as a border boulevard, which will immediately attract to itself a residential section… I do not know of any other one property which would deserve, so much as this, immediate attention and a very considerable improvement." He proposes continuing a parkway along the St. Mary's River between Foster and Swinney Parks. Kessler also stresses the importance of a comprehensive scheme of children's playgrounds.[45]

A 1912 The PD upper level staff includes George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect; Marriott Price, Engineer; August W. Goers, Superintendent; Lillian C. Busch, Chief Bureau of Assessment; Carl J. Getz, Forester; and Charles J. Steiss, Secretary.[46]

A 1912 Carl J. Getz, the newly appointed first City Forester, reports that Fort Wayne is fortunate to have few tree diseases. Getz supervises two forces of foresters trained in "practical shade tree preservation" that service the city with two large, single horse wagons. Training consists of "eradication and controlling tree diseases by the employment of power sprays; the symmetrical trimming of street, shade and lawn trees, the pruning of fruit trees, planting and transplanting of shade trees; tree surgery, etc."[47]

A 1912 Spring. At the request of the Board of Park Commissioners, the City Council divides the city into four park districts roughly bounded by Calhoun Street North and South, and by the Pennsylvania and Wabash Railroads East and West.[48]

A 1912 The Board of Park Commissioners desires parks with large forest areas for the provision of shade, "without which park areas are of little use."[49]

A 1912 March 9. A formal application to the Council asking for a $200,000 bond issue is drafted by Park Board President Foster and approved and signed by Board members.

The document reads, "The civic improvement committee and the special advisory committee appointed at a mass meeting of Fort Wayne citizens to assist in devising the best method to carry out the park and river improvements, recommended by Landscape Architect George E. Kessler, have united in a unanimous request… that it ask your honorable body to issue the sum of $200,000 in bonds, the proceeds of which to be used in acquiring ownership of our riverbanks and, as a rule, inexpensive parks and park strips contiguous thereto and such other park properties as there may be left to acquire." The Park Board examines the riverbanks and makes a cost estimate for acquiring parks, park strips, and riverbanks. The final estimate is accompanied by three maps, each some fifteen feet long, showing in detail the grounds proposed to purchase should the issue of bonds be made.[50]

A 1912 Because only eight of the city's ten wards are along the riverbanks, the Park Board proposes that a portion of money derived from the sale of bonds for park and river improvements should be used for the purchase of a large park of 90 to 100 acres, to be located in the southeast park district.[51]

A 1912 July 12. Detailed rules governing the planting, trimming and removal of trees are adopted. The rules are established in great depth and comprised a variety of considerations including, for example, a prohibition on tying horses to city shade trees and a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of various tree types.[52]

A 1912 Superintendent Goers reports that 2500 shrubs were set out in the fall, in the City's various parks.[53] He also instructs the City to plant Mulberry trees in the parks.[54]

A 1912 December. After two years of delayed laws and actions, the Board of Park Commissioners presents George E. Kessler's suggestions and plans for the purchase of river front property and adjacent vacant lands to the public in 1913. Rising property rates create a sense of urgency for land acquisition.[55]

A 1913 March. Extensive flooding in Fort Wayne focuses public attention on flood protection and leads to the creation of the River Improvement Association.[56]

A 1913 Park use in Fort Wayne increases as parks are continually used by residents. The Park Commissioner Secretary reports that "2619 tennis court permits were issued; 273 for baseball games; 41 for foot ball; of picnics, socials and family reunions there were an average of nearly two per day."[57]

A 1913 The Park Commissioners reports that the "purpose of the park commission [is] to make the parks of Fort Wayne not simply pictures of beauty, but to make them active agencies of social service. As public places they perform a service and have an effect, greater perhaps than we can measure, upon the tired nerves and brains of the thousands of people who visit them. The park area should be increased to a proportion of one acre to every hundred of population… [for an] acreage of seven hundred, while now we only have two hundred and twenty-seven."[58]

A 1914 Forty band concerts are given in the parks, five in each of the eight larger parks, with a total attendance of 50,000 people. Park improvements include the addition of a sanitary public comfort station, sewer, water main, drinking fountain and additional lights at Weisser Park; extension of water mains, construction of a wading pool, a drinking fountain and grading and graveling of additional foot paths at Foster Park; and a large amount of filling on the west side of Broadway south of the Bluffton Road bridge, with the view of making a park strip approach to the entrance to Foster Park.[59]

A 1914 The Park Board decides to increase the number of tennis courts and baseball diamonds after "The demand for tennis courts and baseball diamonds exceeded the facilities provided…."[60]

A 1914 Carl J. Getz assumes the role of Park Superintendent (1914-1917), replacing August W. Goers, who retires but remains the Assistant Superintendent. The Superintendent's job description and duties are combined with that of the City Forester.[61]

A 1914 Sanitary drinking fountains are placed in all parks.[62]

A 1915 The Fort Wayne Parks System is praised in a local magazine. "Few cities in this country of the size of Fort Wayne, can boast of so complete and so well distributed a park system as has already been secured for the city … It is the aim of Fort Wayne's Board of Park Commissioners to eventually secure for our city so complete and so well distributed a system of public parks that one will be located within ten minutes' walk of every resident of the city."[63]

A 1915 Attendance in the parks increases tenfold over the past decade. Twenty tennis courts are maintained, six baseball diamonds, benches, picnic tables, pavilions, refectories, wading pools, basketball courts, swings, play apparatus, sanitary drinking fountains, and sanitary public comfort stations are provided or soon will be in all the larger parks.[64]

A 1915 Fort Wayne's population of 74,352 exceeds the population of Evansville to become "Indiana's Second City."[65]

A 1915 Circa. American Chestnut Blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) affects Indiana.[66]

A 1915 The Report of the Board of Park Commissioners realizes the importance of parks stating, "Considered from this point of view ornamental streets or boulevards and public gardens, well equipped with trees, shrubbery and flowers, are not luxuries but necessary elements in the great work of advancing the general happiness of the citizen. They tend to meet a human want by increasing for everybody the opportunities for enjoying that which is beautiful in nature."[67] "The paramount purpose of parks and park systems, therefore, is to offer to all the citizens, young and

old, ample opportunities for innocent pleasures and for such healthful exercise as will strengthen and promote the physical well-being of the participants."[68]

A 1915 The Park Board states that sufficiently large and equipped parks should be near the homes of people: "Extensive park areas fit for occasional excursions, outings, and for driving may be located at some distance outside of the city limits; but the recreational parks, destined to be used often—daily if possible—by women and children and by the citizens of slender means, should be developed in the very heart of our residential districts."[69]

A 1916 October. A city planning exhibit is held under the auspices of the Woman's Club League. The exhibit is organized by John E. Lathrop, director of the city planning department of the American City Bureau. Following the exhibit, an automobile tour of the city is led by Lee J. Ninde, president of the Indian Real Estate Exchange.[70]

A 1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners recommends: "We could quadruple with profit the facilities our parks now afford for skating, tennis, basket ball, base ball, croquet, etc., and we ought speedily to add boating, swimming, and much additional play apparatus, and greatly increase our facilities for securing light refreshments, and add supper conveniences, such as are demanded for family reunions and those of church and fraternal organizations. The band concerts we have provided throughout the summer season have been enjoyed by many thousands, and are to be continued in the coming year."[71] The report also states the necessity for more base ball diamonds and tennis courts in the parks. Acquisition of sufficient open park area for a public golf links as soon as possible is important. More play apparatus should also be installed, including at least one sand box in each of the larger parks. "These improvements should be made as speedily as funds permit until our parks, the people's playgrounds, have been equipped to the fullest extent possible. Recreation in all proper forms in our parks tends to endear them to the people."[72]

A 1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners states "Exactly what our park and boulevard system represents as an asset to the city, is not generally understood. It may be a surprise to many of our citizens to learn that the value of the park and boulevard lands is approximately seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars."[73]

A 1917-1918 The U.S. is involved in World War I, which causes anti-German sentiment to progress throughout the nation and Fort Wayne.

A 1917 The state legislature passes a park law that enables cities to bond up to a percentage of the parklands assessed value. This provides funding for city parks for the next several decades.[74]

A 1917 Adolph Jaenicke ascends to the position of Superintendent of Parks and City Forester. As his career progresses, he is known as the "city beautifier" because of his

achievements with Jaenicke Gardens, the Rose Garden in Lakeside Park and the Children's Flower Growing Association.[75]

A 1917 An annual report inventory lists 14 tennis courts in the city.[76]

A 1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners states, "Until the close of the war with the central powers of Europe, in which our country is now engaged, it will not be the policy of this Board to undertake any considerable amount of new work requiring payment by special assignment. We do, however, contemplate the opening of a 100-foot boulevard from the Broadway pumping station on mile south to the St. Mary's River, at which point the county commissioners are expecting to shortly erect a new bridge to connect with the highway on the south bank, thus giving a much needed shorter approach to the city from that direction … This Boulevard will strike, at the St. Mary's river, the far end of Foster Park and thus add to its accessibility. It is expected the Broadway street car line will eventually be extended along this Boulevard to the river."[77]

A 1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners states "The writer has never seen anywhere such a disposition to the "Cow-Path Habit" as in our city. It is really disheartening to see the people walking upon the grass and making these 'cow-paths' in the immediate vicinity of a walk that is provided for them. The custodians of the different parks will be instructed to endeavor to break up this miss-use of our lawns the coming season."[78]

A 1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners notes that Troy, NY lost 1500 large elm trees in one year. The report recommends "Only concerted action can save the trees in this city. The Council should pass an ordinance to have the city trees regularly cared for by creating a fund and turning the care of the trees over to the Park Board." The report recommends that street trees should be planted, sprayed and pruned by the Forestry Department (a branch of the Parks Department). The ordinance prohibiting the planting of trees other than those permitted by the present law should be strictly enforced. Another ordinance should be passed forbidding the planting of wild trees from the woods.[79]

S 1917 Robison Park, Fort Wayne's first amusement park across from Germania Park, closes.[80]

S 1917 July. Germania Park is leased to the Elks Club by the Berghoff Brewery.[81] Amid anti-German sentiment, newspapers refer to Germania Park with new names including the Elks Country Club and the Corner Rod and Gun Club, the former name. The opening program on July 8 includes patriotic American music, flag raising, and a speech denigrating the influence of German culture. The Elks make physical improvements at the park.[82]

A 1918 The first public swimming pool opens in Lawton Park.[83]

A 1918 State-wide prohibition laws pass in Indiana.[84]

A 1918 Fort Wayne has seventeen parks covering 325 acres, with one acre of parkland to each 361 inhabitants. The cost is now $190,000 and value is $1,100,000. This is an increase from 1916, when Fort Wayne had seventeen parks covering 228 acres, with a population per acre of 363 people. The cost of grounds and buildings was $80,978, and the value totaled $700,000. Fort Wayne was third in acre average to population in the state of Indiana, following Indianapolis and South Bend.[85]

A 1918 Adolph Jaenicke, Park Superintendent and City Forester, notes "our trees… need badly a thorough pruning and spraying. It is disgraceful to see so many trees with broken and dead limbs hanging down. I would urge the Park Board to try to pass a more stringent tree ordinance, so that all the trees of the City may be looked after systematically, at least once a year."[86]

A 1919 Winter. Indiana Legislature enacts an increased levy for park purposes from five to nine cents to a minimum of ten and a maximum of twenty cents.[87]

S 1919 December. The Elks Club purchases the parkland previously leased from the Berghoff Brewery for $8,500.[88]

A/F/W 1920 214 dead trees are removed from parks and along city streets, nearly all of which were killed by scale. In Weisser Park, seventy-two dead trees are removed, and in Foster Park, forty-six, all of which were killed by insect pests. At least 300 more dead trees are still standing at the beginning of 1921. "We must enlighten our citizens as to the danger caused by insects to our trees, or else we shall have an epidemic of wholesale tree destruction such as they have had in some of our eastern cities."[89]

S 1920 An announcement is made that a street car company will no longer maintain Robison Park. The Board of Park Commissioners decides to "try the experiment" of selling the amusement ground concession to Mr. George F. Trier. Trier establishes a Pony Circle, Merry-Go-Round, Whip, Roller Coaster, Fun House, You Roll It, Kelly Derby, Pig Slide, High Strike, Aeroplane, and two playgrounds at Robison Park. The amusement center is an unqualified success, with many citizens commenting to the Board, "It is the best thing you have ever done."[90]

A 1921 The Board of Park Commissioners recommends the addition of two tracts of land to the park system: 120 acres between the present line of Foster Park and Broadway extended south of the St. Mary's River (to be specially adapted for a public golf course); and a 100 acre wooded tract in the southeast part of the city, near the International Harvester Company.[91]

A 1921 The Forestry Department secures about 7,000 trees from the sale of a nursery near Indianapolis. Most of these trees are set out in the different parks with the balance put into the city's nursery. "A pitiful condition existed in Fort Wayne in regard to

our trees between the curb and sidewalk." We have 55,000 trees along our streets and they are, without exception, affected by different kinds of scale."[92]

A 1921 Recommendations are made to obtain additional playground apparatus for all the different parks and to approach the Council about buying suitable land for a golf course in Fort Wayne. The Foster Park neighborhood is suggested as suitable.[93]

A 1922 The Board of Park Commissioners notes the importance of parks with "Park acquisition and park beautification is as old as the history of the human race. Not many of us realize that God Almighty was the first great landscape architect … He knew the value of riverbanks, and we may be sure He did not leave them in the unsightly condition of ours in Fort Wayne."[94]

A 1922 Frederick B. Shoaff is appointed to the Board of Park Commissioners.[95]

A 1926 The boulevard system, a subject to which the Park Board has paid much attention in recent years, is extended, improved, and beautified in 1926.[96]

A 1927 Fort Wayne issues the first bonds to raise capital for park improvements.[97]

A 1928 Arthur Shurcliff, landscape architect, is hired by the city to survey the existing park system.[98]

A 1929 A 1911 amendment to the Indiana Cities and Towns Act of 1905 made it obligatory for the City Council to include on its annual levy a sum of not less than five cents nor more than nine cents on each $100 of the city's assessed valuation, the fund thus derived to be expended under the judgment of the Board for park purposes. As a result, a friendly rivalry springs up between cities striving to excel in park acquisition and improvement.[99]

A 1929 The city recently has an option upon an 80-acre tract of land, half timbered and half cleared, in the southeast section of the city at $750.00 per acre. Around 1910, this land was indicated by celebrated landscape engineer George E. Kessler as an optimal site for a city park. The Park Commissioners feel that the city should purchase the land: the timbered forty for shade during the heated term and the cleared forty for tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a football field, and a running course.[100]

A 1930 The Superintendent of Parks and City Forester comments, "There never was a more disastrous year in the growing of plants and trees than the year of 1930." "However," he added, "as this cannot be changed, we will try to do our best to improve the existing conditions." The very cold spring's night frosts ruined the city's tulip beds, and the spring show of plant bulb exhibits couldn't be enjoyed.[101]

A 1930 The Park Police are commissioned to patrol parks.[102]

A 1931 The Forestry Department reports that the city has too many poplar and soft maple trees. Because it represents an expensive undertaking, the Federated Relief Agency offers assistance and over 1,500 poplar trees are cut down without any cost to the Park Board or property owners.[103]

A 1931 The department of Tree Preservation asserts that it can not adequately serve the needs of the city's street trees and needs additional money for pruning and spraying.[104]

A 1931 The Superintendent of Parks reports that despite decreased funding, the city is able (with the aid of the Federated Relief Agency) to do more than expected.[105]

A 1931 The Park Commissioners report that 1931 was a record year for the City's parks. Great economic distress and unemployment in the community meant that "at no time… have the recreational features of our parks been so generally enjoyed." With the exception of golf, no fees are charged for the use of park grounds or amenities.[106]

A 1931 Recreational facilities in the Fort Wayne parks include 56 tennis courts, 7 baseball diamonds, 2 swimming pools, 14 supervised playgrounds, 2 bridle paths, and 21 horseshoe courts.[107]

A 1931 In early 1931, 21 horseshoe courts are established in 7 of the city's larger parks: Foster, Franke, Lawton, Memorial, East Swinney, Lakeside, and Weisser.[108]

A 1932 Early Spring. The work of constructing a river boulevard and parkway along the east and west sides of the St. Joseph River northward of the city that began in 1931 is resumed. In a short period of time, the project succeeds in blotting out approximately ten acres of "the most unsightly riverbank land to be found anywhere in our city and out of it [make] a river driveway and park of surpassing beauty." According to the Superintendent of Parks, the work opens the public's eyes to the potential of the riverbank as a community asset.[109]

A 1933 Annual Reports from the Board of Park Commissioners are discontinued through 1946 due to the need for public conservation on account of the Great Depression and, later, World War II.[110]

A 1933 A debate emerges at the annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Parks Departments over whether or not to sell "3.2 beer" in the parks. Colonel Foster comments, "Our Park Board in Fort Wayne has not thought it wise to give our golf professional the privilege of selling that new 'soft drink'. We have been a little afraid that it was just not the thing to put before our boys and girls. Perhaps the time may come when me [sic] might regard it as a soft drink… At any rate we have not felt we have wanted to permit the sale of 3.2 in our parks and on our golf course."[111] Mr. Byron Hattersley adds, "I do not believe that believe that beer should be sold in our parks with the exception of our golf course. If we do not sell beer at our golf course,

we are apt to lose patronage because the other golf courses serve it, I cannot see any objection for a family picnic to take beer with them."[112]

A 1933 The issue of children on tennis courts is discussed at the 1933 annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Parks Departments. Frederick B. Shoaff explains that Fort Wayne Board of Park Commissioners' policy is to allow children under the age of twelve to play until noon every day with the exception of Sundays and holidays.[113]

A 1933 Race is an issue in the parks. A delegate to the 1933 annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Parks Departments asks if rules concerning children on tennis courts also apply to "colored people". Mr. Jaenicke replies, "The colored people are naturally born lazy and do not like any strong exertion. We have very few colored people playing tennis and we have never had in all this time any complaint from them. We have Japanese people, and they play tennis very well." He added that it "colored" people should come to the courts, the policy was to "make them feel at home… do not oppose them, but try to please them."[114]

A 1933 The Board of Park Commissioners receives from their Park levy only about half what they formerly received and lacks the funds to provide necessary watchmen for their parks. As a result, they are unable to control abuse of park property such as adults breaking playground apparatus for children and families swimming in lily ponds among delicate and valuable species.[115]

A 1933 The Board of Park Commissioners laments the great burden that is put upon them when the City Council requests that the Board take over the care and protection of the City's over 50,000 street trees. Until that time, little municipal attention was paid to their maintenance, and they became so badly infested with worms and scale that many were dying.[116]

A 1933 Appropriations for the PD are cut so dramatically that "every possible economy had to be applied for the most necessary repair work", including park upkeep, playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and the city Forestry Department.[117]

A 1934 Parks Commissioner Frederick B. Shoaff is elected president.[118]

S 1937 The Elks Club leases the park to the Turners, a German dance and social club formerly called Turnverein, which was one of the original member organizations of the Germania Park Association.[119]

S 1938 The Fraternal Order of the Police (F.O.P.) purchases the park from the Elks Club. The Turners and the Elks acquire their own separate club grounds elsewhere. The F.O.P. operates a private club until 1955.[120]

A 1941 The PD hired the first full-time recreation director.[121]

A 1941 The preservation of the city's elm trees begins with PD Superintendent A. Jaenicke's appeal to the city council for $5,000 to battle the "elm tree beetle and canker worm". Extensive efforts continued over the next 30 years, and are well documented in the Annual Reports.[122]

A 1944 The National Recreation Association creates the *Fort Wayne Long Range Recreation Plan*, in which an extensive redesign of Fort Wayne Parks Systems is proposed. The plan divides the city into neighborhoods that include Foster, Weisser, and McMillen Parks. The three parks each have a playfield and playground, while Foster and McMillen have indoor recreational centers. A large parcel of land to the east of McMillen Park is highlighted as a proposed park acquisition.[123] The plan also includes a variety of findings and recommendations, including: "the city should be commended for its increasing recognition of the importance of public recreation as an essential municipal function" and "playfield facilities for youth and adults are deficient in many sections of the city". Recommendations are very specific and address topics such as the acquisition of additional acreage, expansion of playfields, playgrounds, and other outdoor recreation facilities, and the need for a stronger budget.[124]

A 1946 Twenty-one weekly dances are conducted at Weisser, Forest Park, Reservoir, McCormick and Memorial Playgrounds with an attendance of 1,098 teens.[125]

A 1946 The Board of Park Commissioners recommends the installation of lights at the Weisser Park playground and a lighted hardball diamond at McMillen Park.[126]

A 1946 A 1944 *Long Range Recreation Plan* is the basis for developments in the Parks and for Recreation. A priority schedule of more than forty proposals was set up in this plan. Several of these proposals have been developed and others are in the process of development at the present."[127]

A 1947 Summer. The State Target Meet is held at McMillen Park in July. It is a two-day championship archery competition. As part of the playground program baseball instruction is offered at Weisser and McMillen Parks, among others. 150 boys ages 8-16 take part in two leagues, and 196 games are played besides a playoff. More than 15,000 persons used the facilities of the golf driving range in Foster Park, southeast of the Municipal Golf Course. Girl scouts use the public park facilities in the following manner: Foster Day Camp (210 participated); McMillen Park-training course (23 participated); Foster Park "Scouts Own" (200 participated); troop cookouts in all parks (500 participated).[128]

A 1947 The year 1947 sees the greatest public demand for and use of all Park and Recreation facilities in the 42 year history of the PD. The only park structure enclosed and heated is in Indian Village Park, and it is used by various groups 280 days this year. 50,000 tickets are issued to the municipal golf course.[129]

A 1947 "During the past six or seven years there has been no increase in the park acreage but there has been a substantial growth in recreation facilities. However, we realize that both the area of parklands and recreation facilities must be further expanded. The need for this is of course, due in part to a growing population, but perhaps still more to the decrease in the working hours of the modern week with the resulting increase of leisure time for the larger part of our population."[130]

A 1948 The Board of Park Commissioners reported at the end of the year that in the years to come, "there should be a substantial increase in the size of two of our present larger parks and an additional park area should be secured in the northeastern part of our city having a size of 100 or more acres."[131]

A 1948 A program of replacing old tennis net posts with modern ratchet type posts begins. Twenty-one courts are changed at Weisser, Swinney, Foster, and Packard Parks, and Lafayette Playground.[132]

A 1948 A total of 14,880 square feet of chain link fence are erected as backstops for tennis courts, ball diamonds, and protective fences at a number of Fort Wayne locations, including: McMillen Park hard ball backstop, 720 sq, ft.; Weisser Park tennis courts, 1650 sq. ft.; Weisser Park soft ball backstop, 450 sq. ft.; Weisser Park along Eckhart Street, 2100 sq. ft.[133]

A 1949 Summer. A polio epidemic closes all city summer swimming facilities.[134]

A 1949 The PD focuses on programming for senior citizens.[135] This is part of a larger trend in the augmentation of PD staff focused on recreation and programs after World War II.[136]

A 1949 Only one case of Elm Disease is found in Fort Wayne and, in an effort to prevent future infection, a new mist sprayer is purchased and some 11,000 trees are sprayed.[137] However, this only amounts to approximately one sixth of the city's trees. "If control spraying is to be completely effective the entire city must be sprayed."[138]

A 1949 The Board of Park Commissioners notes in its Annual Report that "it is all important that only good varieties of trees are chosen and that they are properly spaced when planted" in order to ensure a healthy future for the city's trees.[139]

A 1949 In providing the public with picnic facilities, thirty new tables are constructed and forty repaired. In addition, drinking fountains and fire places are erected at a number of parks, including Foster, Weisser, and McMillen Parks.[140]

A 1950 The planting of elm trees is discontinued, but a great deal of trimming and planting of new trees and shrubs of other varieties takes place.[141]

A 1950 A total of 6,860 square feet of chain link fencing is erected as backstops for ball diamonds, square dancing areas, and protective fences at a number of locations,

including: Foster Park softball back stop; Foster Park square dance area; and McMillen Park tot pool fence.[142]

A 1950 The growth of Park and Recreational services increases the amount of painting necessary in Fort Wayne parks. The Weisser Park Comfort Station; McMillen Swimming Pool, Park Storage Garage, Park Bleachers; and Forest Park Comfort Stations are all painted or stained this year.[143]

A 1950 The Superintendent of Parks and City Forester remarks, "It is our belief that 'the family that plays together, stays together'." Although intended for children, playgrounds are intended to be used by entire families together whenever possible.[144]

S/F 1952 The city realizes the need for a park to serve the Northeast quadrant of the city and an updated golf course clubhouse facility in Foster Park. Funds are not available for either.[145]

A 1954 July 20. The "Great Storm" brings down and damages 4,500 street trees and 1,200 park trees throughout the city of Fort Wayne.[146]

A 1954 Dutch Elm Disease becomes a major threat to elm trees in Fort Wayne. Twenty-three trees die from the disease.[147]

A 1955 The Board of Park Commissioners adopts First Class City Park Law.[148]

S 1955 December 30. The City of Fort Wayne acquires the parcel of land to be included in Shoaff Park from Indiana Wayne Lodge No. 14, Fraternal Order of Police at a sum of $33,000.[149] A survey of the property prepared by A. K. Hofer on July 25, 1955 indicated that there were no encroachments or improvements on any portion of the 9.3 acres.[150]

S 1955 Park Board President, Frederick B. Shoaff, donates funds for the purchase of 160 acres of parkland along the St. Joe River to the City for the majority of the 169-acre Shoaff Park.[151] The Fraternal Order of Police sells their approximately 10-acre property to the City for the park[152] Shoaff Park is believed to "take adequate care of the Northeast Section's need for park and recreational purposes;" however, no funds are available for its improvement.[153]

S 1955 March 24. Ella M. Conklin passes away and bequeaths funds to the City of Fort Wayne for the erection of an amphitheater or other appropriate structure in a city park as a memorial to her late husband, Guy V. Conklin. The City resolves to erect a large pavilion in the new Shoaff Park to be used for large public gatherings, picnics and other recreational purposes.[154]

S 1955 Students at Indiana Technical College complete a topographical survey of Shoaff Park.[155]

A 1955 Dutch Elm Disease increases throughout the city; 324 trees are infected and removed. City trees are sprayed with DDT to combat Dutch Elm Disease.[156]

A 1956 The Fort Wayne PD celebrates its 50th anniversary.[157]

A 1956 Many American elms are lost to Dutch elm disease throughout Fort Wayne. The annual Board of Park Commissioners Report notes, "The Forestry Department was again compelled to spend a large part of its time attempting to control Dutch Elm Disease and the results have given us some encouragement." Crews treated 15,245 of the estimated 72,000 trees along city streets.[158]

S 1956 May. A memorial gift from Ella M. Conklin of $100,000 is received by the city. It will go towards the first development of Shoaff Park, specifically the construction of a pavilion in the park. The largely wooded parkland slopes gradually from St. Joe Road on the east to the St. Joseph River on the west. Work already completed in the park includes: some plowing and seeding and removal of inside fences. Plans for initial development include installation of roadways and drainage tiles. It is hoped that work on the pavilion will begin in the fall and be open for the latter part of the 1957 season.[159]

S 1956 Estate of Ella Conklin provides $118,529 for construction of the Conklin Pavilion in Shoaff Park in honor of her husband Guy V. Conklin.[160] Ella Conklin, who died March 24, 1955, instructed that the gift should be used for a music venue or other single project. A newspaper announcement for Shoaff Park includes a basic map that indicates a house in the center of the park, wooded areas at the bend of the river and to the south, and ravines to the east and south. The article notes that "Some plowing and seeding has been done… inside fences are being removed. Roadways must be installed and some tile laid to facilitate drainage." In describing the landscape, the article states "The land slopes gradually from the St. Joe Road on the east to the St. Joseph River on the west and north of the area for about 1½ miles. There are many wooded areas that offer opportunity for beautiful and useful recreational facilities."[161]

S 1956 Landscape Architectural firm of Shurcliff, Shurcliff, & Merrill of Boston complete a master plan for Shoaff Park.[162] Park Board President Frederick B. Shoaff paid all fees for the development of the plan.

S 1956 A sketch of proposed plans for the development of Shoaff Park (169 acres located just northeast of the city) by the Board of Park Commissioners is published.[163]

S 1956 Improvements to Shoaff Park begin with plowing and seeding 80 acres and constructing a 1,500-foot entrance road from St. Joe Road to the location of the proposed large pavilion (Conklin Pavilion). Additionally fences are removed, woods are cleaned up, and other preparatory work is done."[164]

S 1956 T. Richard Shoaff drafts and donates plans for the Conklin Pavilion in Shoaff Park.[165]

S 1956 Frederick B. Shoaff purchases an additional 43.9 acres for Shoaff Park.[166]

S 1956 Improvements for Shoaff Park are compiled by the Superintendent of Parks. Immediate improvements include: large pavilion and parking lot; roads and drives to serve the pavilion; a small ball diamond near pavilion; drainage and water lines for the park; picnic areas in groves and along roads; and a small play apparatus area near the pavilion. "Near future" suggestions are: to construct a shop and storage, when the existing an barn is removed; athletic field on the west low flat; more park drives; a second pavilion and a parking lot; a par three, eighteen-hole golf course; swimming pool; floral displays; overnight camping area(s); and a boat dock.[167]

S 1956 November 9. The PD begins the development of its new 1,659-acre new Shoaff Park, located north of the City, off St. Joe Road. It becomes the fourth major park in the 1,037.32-acre Fort Wayne park system, and is expected to be ready by the following summer or fall. The Board planned the construction of a pavilion on the spacious recreational site. A road, 1,500 feet long, is developed in the park site leading to the proposed pavilion location.[168]

A/S 1957 May 26. The dedication of Shoaff Park coincides with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the DPR. At this time the system consists of 47 parks totaling 1,203 acres. Since 1905, 51 percent of parkland has been donated to the city. Full and part-time DPR staff total 225.[169] The 1957 park board consists of Frederick B. Shoaff, Byron F. Novitsky, Helen W. Sweet, and A.W. Kettler Jr. DPR head staff includes Superintendent of Parks Howard Von Gunten and Superintendent of Recreation Marin M. Nading Jr.[170] The dedication takes places near the construction site of the Conklin Pavilion. It is noted that the master plan of the park is laid out by the firm of Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill "specialists in the field of landscape engineering." The plan provides for a par three eighteen-hole golf course, baseball diamonds, a large sports field area, tennis courts, boating facilities, picnic groves, and playgrounds.[171] John H. and Judith Shoaff, the 15 and 12-year-old grandchildren of Frederick B. Shoaff, dig the hole for the "50th Anniversary Tree" near the site of the ceremony.[172]

A/S 1957 May 20-26. The 50th Anniversary of the Fort Wayne PD is a weeklong celebration. It includes the dedication of Shoaff Park, 169 acres donated by the Board President. The grandchildren of Mr. Shoaff participate in the ceremonies helping to plant an "Anniversary Tree" in the park. Other events are square-dancing and a tree planting ceremony in Foster Park and a concert and family outing at McMillen Park.[173]

S 1957 May. Construction begins on the Conklin Pavilion. Funds for the pavilion are donated by Ella Conklin in memory of her husband Guy Conklin. Fort Wayne architect T. Richard Shoaff volunteered services for the plans and specifications.[174]

S 1957 May 27. Frederick B. Shoaff, President of the Fort Wayne Park Board, gives the deeds to the new 160-acre Shoaff Park to Mayor Robert E. Meyers in a ceremony witnessed by approximately 150 people. The park's master plan is laid out by Shurcliff, Shurcliff & Merrill, specialists in the field of landscape engineering. In addition, a tree-planting ceremony is held honoring the Park Board's 50th anniversary.[175]

S 1957 June 28. The Park Board receives donations totaling $11,700, $11,200 of which comes from Frederick B. Shoaff, who asks that it be used for improving the new Shoaff Park. The other $500 is provided in the will of Adolph G. Keller for the purchase of playground equipment.[176]

A 1957 DPR offices move from East Berry Street to Jefferson Center.[177]

S/M 1957 An ice skating rink and its pavilion are completed. This includes the hard surfacing of four tennis courts which supply the hard surface necessary for the ice rink in winter and tennis courts in summer. The erection of a large pavilion at Shoaff Park is largely completed with funds from the residuary bequest of $118,529 under the will of Mrs. Guy Conklin, except for interior painting, grading and planting of the surrounding area. Work continues throughout the year in preparing Shoaff Park for use including building of roads, parking lots, grading of lands, and other improvements.[178]

S 1957 Shoaff Park receives subgrading for two miles of new road, forty acres of lawn was seeded and rough grading for the pavilion and athletic field was completed.[179]

S 1957 Several buildings are removed at Shoaff Park and the lumber salvaged.[180]

A 1957 Normal routine care of 72,000 trees, involving trimming, removal of dead branches, fertilizing, and cutting of dead trees and replanting is undertaken.[181]

S 1957 December. The large parking lot at Conklin Pavilion is surfaced with crushed stone and the River Road was given rough grading. The athletic field is leveled and some drain tiles are placed. Construction of Indiana limestone and rustic timber Conklin Pavilion is 90% complete. Several old buildings around the River Lodge are removed, as well as a portion of the old parking lot. Additional parking will be provided to the rear of the Lodge.[182]

S/M 1957 December 29. Mr. Frederick B. Shoaff provides funds for improvements to Shoaff Park and the purchase of a triangular piece of land adjoining the entrance to Shoaff Park on the east. Dedication ceremony of the McMillen Park Ice Rink is held. The outdoor artificial rink, which is the first in Indiana, is 85 feet by 185 feet. A substantial part of the $175,000 cost is donated by the McMillen Foundation which goes towards construction of the McMillen Park Ice Rink, hardsurfacing of four tennis courts, 50 acres purchased southeast of the park, and telecasting and recording the dedication of the rink.[183]

S/M 1958 Planned projects of the PD for 1958 include development of the 50-acre tract added to McMillen Park, to offer further recreational facilities; and the completion of many of the improvements shown in the master plan of Shoaff Park.[184]

S 1958 Circa. The Conklin Pavilion is constructed at Shoaff Park. The *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* identifies it as a modern/Park Rustic style.[185]

S/F/M 1958 December. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Shoaff donate $10,000 for improvements at Shoaff Park. Dedication of McMillen Skating Pavilion and Conklin Pavilion in Shoaff Park occurs.[186] Stockbridge Chapter of the Indiana Audubon Society donates a 24 apartment Martin Bird house erected in Foster Park near the well.

S/M 1958 December. The new Conklin Pavilion at Shoaff Park is constructed and River Lodge at Shoaff Park completely rebuilt by maintenance crews. Shoaff Park also has 3,200 feet of water line and 1,000 feet of tile line installed. 40 acres of farm land are plowed, leveled and seeded at McMillen Park.[187]

S 1958 3,200 feet of water line and 1,000 feet of 18-inch tile are laid for a new par three golf course. The golf course is laid out as approved by the Board. Approximately 1½ miles of road is graded and stoned and the berms are graded and seeded. New water lines, electric and telephone lines are laid underground to service the River Lodge. The area around the River Lodge is graded and seeded and a parking lot for 50 cars constructed. Walks, service drive and French drains are finished around the Conklin Pavilion and the area graded and seeded. Small parking areas for picnickers are made along the road through the woods. All the roads and parking lots are graded and oiled.[188]

S/F/W 1958 A completely new planting of 11,000 tulip bulbs consisting of over 40 varieties is planted. It is highly visited by the public. Over 700 iris in 57 different varieties are received as a gift from Mrs. Paul Haller. Arrangement of the plants in the Meads Garden section is almost completely changed. A specimen of nearly all varieties in the original collection is kept. Landscape planting is done at: Conklin Pavilion and River Lodge in Shoaff Park and the tennis courts at Weisser Park.[189]

S 1958 The following playground equipment is installed at Shoaff Park at Conklin Pavilion: 1 merry-go-round, 1 exerglide, 4 Teeter-totters, 6 swing sets (swings), 1 slide. At the River Lodge: 1 merry-go-round, 6 swing sets (swings), 1 slide, 4 teeter-totters, 1 exerglide. In the larger park area: 2 exerglides are placed.[190]

S 1958 The new Conklin Pavilion, designed by architect T. Richard Shoaff, is named in honor of Guy V. Conklin. It measures 50 feet by 100 feet, excluding two wings. It houses a kitchen for use by the public, restrooms, caretaker's apartment, and is equipped with overhead doors which can be opened in the summer and closed in cool weather.[191]

A/S/M 1958 The Conklin Pavilion in Shoaff Park receives final inspection by the Park Board in May and is dedicated July 18. 196 groups use this facility for a total attendance of 16,263 during 1958. Two other new pavilions are the McMillen Skating Pavilion and the River Lodge in Shoaff Park. All 21 pavilions are used in 1958 by 130 additional groups with an increase in attendance by 3,412 over 1957.[192]

A/S 1958 July 18. The Guy V. Conklin Pavilion in Shoaff Park is formally dedicated as a facility of the Board of Park Commissioners. Baseball facilities in Foster and Weisser Parks are converted in the middle of October to football fields for use by local teams. A field for soccer is laid out in the north-eastern part of McMillen Park.[193]

S 1958 A new baseball diamond is completed at Shoaff Park. Contracts are let for the construction of two hard surface tennis courts. Plans are completed for a par three golf course on the North 60 acres and work is done in the laying of water lines and a drainage system for the course. Funds for this installation are provided through private donations.[194]

S 1958 As of June 25, 1958, Frederick B. Shoaff has donated $140,657.48 for Shoaff Park, of which $135,284.29 was disbursed by the City of Fort Wayne.[195]

S 1958 The long range budget for Shoaff Park is $60,000 for materials, labor, and contractual services.[196]

S 1958 July 18. The Conklin Pavilion at Shoaff Park is dedicated at 3:30 pm. The building is named for Guy V. Conklin, former music store operator, who died in 1944. His widow, Ella M. Conklin, died on March 24, 1955, leaving approximately $120,000 to the Board of Park Commissioners as a memorial to her husband. The structure is free of center posts, which better suited it for recreational purposes.[197]

S 1958 Shoaff Park encompasses 169 acres, of which 160 acres were donated by Mr. Frederick B. Shoaff, President of the Park Board.[198]

S 1958 September 10. Architect T. Richard Shoaff submits a revision of the proposed layout for a three-par golf course in Shoaff Park.[199]

S 1959 Mr. and Mrs Frederick B. Shoaff donate $35,413 for the development of the par three golf course in Shoaff Park.[200]

S/M/F 1959 Construction of par three, eighteen-hole golf courses begins at Shoaff and McMillen Parks. Work is expected to be completed the summer of 1960. Costs of "both of these courses are being donated and it is expected by the Park Board that, when these courses are in full operation, they will be self-supporting, as has been our experience with the Foster Park golf course." Work includes installation of the water and tile lines, construction of tees and greens, grading of approaches and clearing of fairways through wooded areas. More specifically, 8,500 ft of drain tile, 1,500 ft of waterline, 30,000 yards of dirt are moved and 75% of the fairways and rough are graded and

seeded at Shoaff Park. A pump house is also constructed along the river for the irrigation system. At McMillen Park, 14,000 feet of drain tile is laid, 7,700 feet of water pipe is installed, 12 acres of woods are cleared, 25,000 yards of dirt is moved and 5,000 yards of dirt is mixed.[201]

S 1959 Two concrete tennis courts are constructed at Shoaff Park.[202]

S/F 1959 Upright grills are installed in Foster and Shoaff Parks.[203]

S 1959 A flagpole is installed at the Riverlodge at Shoaff Park. Screens and screen doors are also installed on the Riverlodge.[204]

F/S 1959 Large signs are constructed in Foster and Shoaff Parks.[205]

A 1959 Foster Park contains 251 acres, Shoaff Park 169 acres, McMillen 164 acres, and Weisser Park 20 acres.[206]

A 1959 Use of park pavilions includes 22,789 people at McMillen Park, 20,118 people at Conklin Pavilion at Shoaff Park, 11,534 people at River Lodge Pavilion, 9,285 people at Foster #1, 4,768 people at Foster #3, 3,522 people at Foster #2, and 2,613 at Weisser Park.[207]

S 1959 The City Park Board pays $60 for supplies and materials for which the Northern Indiana Boat Club performed the following: construction of a dock planned in two 3-foot by 12-foot sections in Shoaff Park along the east bank of the river; painting of the dock with two coats of outside paint; and removal of dead trees and limbs in the adjoining area, and use of some of the timber for piling. The department also plans to grade the boat dock area when they have the opportunity and to place crushed stone along the west side of the park drive near the dock, approximately 8 feet wide and 80 feet in length.[208]

S/M 1960 Construction continues on the par three golf courses at Shoaff and McMillen Parks. Two small clubhouses are erected. Sod is laid at both golf courses, totaling 20,000 square yards of Merion Blue Grass at McMillen Park and 55,000 square feet of grasses at Shoaff Park.[209]

S 1960 Funds are secured from the Psi Iota Xi Sorority for an enclosed camping shelter at Shoaff Park.[210]

S 1960 A rustic style footbridge is constructed in Shoaff Park.[211]

S 1960 Work performed at Shoaff Park includes removing 70 diseased elms, constructing a new footbridge, drafting plans for a new archery range, constructing a Day Camp Shelter House, draining the lake, and placing 134 tons of stone and 156 tons of gravel along the sides and bottom of the lake, laying out the tees and greens for the golf course, transplanting trees, and fertilizing and seeding golf course areas.[212]

A 1961 Park Commissioner president, Frederick B. Shoaff, dies.[213]

A 1961 The Board of Park Commissioners, Board of Public Works, the Urban Redevelopment Commission, the City Plan Commission, and Fort Wayne Community Schools collaborate to work in parks and playgrounds. [214]

S 1961 Kiwanis Club donates $110 for tulips to be planted at the entrance of Shoaff Park.[215]

S 1961 Indiana State Conservation Department donates 750 fingerling fish for Shoaff Park Lagoon.[216]

S 1961 Shoaff Park's par three, eighteen-hole golf course opens to the public.[217]

S/M1961 Extensive planting is done at the entrance to Shoaff Park and the McMillen Park golf clubhouse.[218]

A 1961 Dutch Elm Disease impacts the Fort Wayne Park system. Approximately one-third of trees within the parks are affected by the disease. Of 25,000 elms on city property, 8,500 have died and 3,852 are removed.[219]

S 1961 Two parking lots at Shoaff Park and Shoaff Park golf course are constructed, adding 300 feet of parking space along the park drives, and a 170-foot by 130-foot lot.[220]

S 1961 October 15. The Lorraine Young Psi Ote Shelter in Shoaff Park is dedicated at 2:30 pm. The shelter was made possible through a donation from the Pi Chapter of the Psi Iota Xi Sorority and is to be used by the advanced campers, junior, and senior leaders, and counselors in training of the City Park Board's camping programs. The building is 25 feet by 50 feet with an indoor fireplace, paneled walls, and an acoustical ceiling.[221]

A 1961 The City accepts numerous donations for the improvement of several city parks. The Kiwanis Club of Northwest Fort Wayne donates $110 for tulips at the Shoaff Park entrance; Post 47 and the Auxiliary of American Legion donates fifteen memorial trees for Memorial Park; and the State Conservation Department donates 750 fingerling bluegill and bass fish for Shoaff Park Lagoon. Also, members of the Chamber of Commerce who were friends with the late board President, Frederick B. Shoaff, make a donation of $100 for a memorial.[222]

S 1962 A boat ramp area is constructed in Shoaff Park.[223]

S/M/F 1962 Elm trees are removed throughout the Fort Wayne parks including 84 trees at McMillen Park, 75 trees at Shoaff Park, 641 trees at Foster Park. 70 trees are replanted at Shoaff Park and 45 trees at Foster Park.[224]

A 1963 DPR goals and objectives are revised. [225]

S 1963 A lighted baseball diamond is erected in Shoaff Park for $14,300.[226]

S 1963 Work at Shoaff Park includes constructing a new parking lot west of the existing parking lot and regrading the boat ramp. 48 trees and shrubs are also planted on the golf course.[227]

S 1963 A 10-week summer program of camping and nature activities is offered in Shoaff Park.[228]

S 1963 April 25. The Park Board abandons plans for a south entrance to Shoaff Park because of St. Joe Road changes made by the new Papermill Bridge.[229]

S 1963 Park Board approves plans for a bronze plaque to be mounted on a stone in front of Conklin Pavilion in memory of the late Frederick B. Shoaff. Shoaff donated the land for the park and served on the Park Board from 1922 until his death on August 17, 1961. [230]

S/F/M 1964 Football fields at the parks are used for practice and games by local public and parochial schools.[231]

S/F/M 1964 Total attendance at the public golf courses is 161,315, an increase over the 1963 attendance.[232]

S 1964 Forty trees of varying species are planted at Shoaff Park golf course. 960 feet of multiflora rose shrubs are also planted on the back side of the course.[233]

S 1964 Shoaff Memorial and plaque is constructed at Conklin Pavilion along with a flagpole in Shoaff Park.[234]

A 1964 Superintendent of Recreation & Parks requests from the Board of Public Works use of the St. Joe riverbank property across the river from Shoaff Park for an enlargement of the city's Day Camp program. The Camp serves 1100 youngsters between the ages of nine and twelve at Franke Park, but because that park is becoming "more civilized" it is more appropriate to relocate camp activities. Teenagers over thirteen years of age use Shoaff Park's Psi Ote structure for overnight camping, as well as other "native activities".[235]

S 1965 A bike path is recommended for Shoaff Park to accommodate increased interest in bicycling.[236]

S 1965 The Park Board announces that a two-mile scenic bike trail will open in Shoaff Park the following spring. The free trail will follow the St. Joseph River and run through wooded areas and open spaces. Initially, the Board plans to smooth the trail, cutting paths through wooded areas where necessary, and cover it with cinders or crushed stone. Eventually, once money is available, the Board intends to apply an asphalt

surface. One of the features of the new trail will be a lookout point over the river with picnic tables.[237]

S 1965 Parking and drives are expanded at Shoaff Park with the construction of a crushed stone drive to the Loraine Young day camp building and a crushed stone parking lot along the drive at the picnic area.[238]

S 1965 A rustic fence is erected around some golf course holes, a new practice green is constructed, and trees and shrubs are planted at Shoaff Park golf course, including 300 feet of multiflora rose.[239]

S 1965 Work at Shoaff Park includes constructing a new restroom at the baseball diamond, building a pole shed for dirt storage, and installing concrete walks at the caretaker's house.[240]

A 1966 A total of 5,865 elm trees remain in Fort Wayne; 1,275 were lost due to Dutch Elm Disease.[241]

A 1967 Total parkland acreage for the City of Fort Wayne reaches 1,640 acres. [242]

A 1967 Approximately 2,000 American elm trees remain on city park property of the nearly 25,000 that existed in 1958.[243]

S/M 1967 Golf courses at Shoaff and McMillen Parks are planted with 90 pines, 40 flowering trees, and 30 shrubs.[244]

S/F/M 1967 Asphalt walkways are constructed at the golf courses at Foster, Shoaff, and McMillen Parks.[245]

S 1967 Circa. Drainage problems in Shoaff Park are attributed to runoff from the already developed Shoaff Park Apartments. The city undertakes an engineering study to rectify the problem.[246]

A/S 1967 Camping is a year-round activity in Fort Wayne parks. The department's activities are conducted at Franke and Shoaff Parks as well as the Board of Works area adjacent to the old Robison Park. A significant innovation this year is the nurses-aide training held during the summer program. One of the highlights of the winter program is the election of the king and queen to reign over the annual Burning of the Greens ceremony. [247]

A 1967 The cool weather leads to an overall drop off in swimming pool attendance. Although the special events such as instruction, shows, and competition bring in patrons, the daily regular recreational swimming sessions at the four public pools in Lawton, McMillen, Memorial, and Swinney Parks are not used to full capacity.[248]

S/M 1969 Two golf tees at McMillen Park and four tees at Shoaff Park are expanded.[249]

A 1970 The DPR participates in the federally-funded Recreation Support Program for Inner-City Youth. [250]

S 1970 The city-wide kite flying contest continues to be held in Shoaff Park.[251]

A 1970 Several exterior lighting fixtures are installed in Weisser, McMillen, Foster and Shoaff Parks.[252]

A 1971 The Board of Park Commissioners Report states, "The Dutch Elm Disease epidemic is no longer an emergency in Fort Wayne. This year we removed 242 diseased elms."[253] This is a drastic improvement from ten years earlier, when 3,852 elm trees were removed throughout the City in 1961.[254]

A 1971 Park Commissioners realize an overall park master plan is needed for the city to get federal funding for park projects.[255]

A 1971 Fort Wayne supplies between 9 and 10 acres per 1,000 people of the city population. Ten acres per 1000 people is the minimal requirement for city recreational areas, while 15 acres per 1000 people is optimal.[256]

A 1971 The city park maintenance department notes increased maintenance associated with the par three golf courses, and discusses recommendations to cut back mowing and other issues. Increased special events in parks also increases maintenance and the City is "on the alert for larger and faster maintenance equipment, a more complete chemical program, efficient and practical maintenance procedures, and landscapes designed for faster and easier maintenance."[257]

A 1971 An average of over 250 trees are removed from parks per year and the city notes that with "the large open areas in the parks…a tree planting program with specific goals is almost mandatory."[258]

S/F/M 1971 The three golf courses within the parks system do not bring in expected fees. Total plays are down about 5%.[259]

S 1971 Tennis courts at Shoaff Park are recoated.[260]

A 1971 Football fields are heavily used at Foster, McMillen, and Weisser Parks. Soccer fields are utilized at McMillen Park, and cross-country courses are used at Shoaff and Foster Parks.[261]

S/M 1971 Square dances are held at McMillen and Shoaff Parks.[262]

A 1972 The Park Foundation is established to provide funding for capital improvements for the DPR. [263]

A 1972 DPR offices move to the City-County Building.[264]

A 1973 Park maintenance methods and concepts are reorganized.[265]

A 1973 A preliminary draft of the city-wide Park Master Plan is complete. The plan directs toward an "orderly acquisition and development program."[266]

A 1974 The DPR adopts an Affirmative Action Policy. [267]

A 1974 A Park Master Plan is presented to City Council.[268]

S/F/M 1974 Golf course use increases at all three public golf courses to a total of 124,462 plays for the year. However, expenditures outweigh revenue creating operating deficits in all three parks.[269]

S 1974 The city proposes an improvement project on St. Joe Road, including curbs, storm sewers, sidewalks, bike trails, street lighting with underground wiring, and landscaping.[270]

S 1974 A proposed improvement of St. Joe Road from Stellhorn Road to Evard Road involves a strip of parkland approximately 50' wide and 1500' long parallel to the existing right-of-way. A vegetative screen between the road and park is provided as visual relief and as a buffer from road noises. [271]

S 1974 June 27. The Superintendent of Parks and Recreation expresses the Board's support for the proposed bicycle trail as an important link for the many bicyclists traveling from the adjoining residential areas to Shoaff Park. A survey reveals that the bicyclists are using the existing roadway, and a road improvement/widening project would increase hazard exposure. [272]

A 1974 The Fort Wayne Park Foundation, whose purpose is to secure wide membership participation in the community and to assist the Board of Park Commissioners with counsel and financial aid, is incorporated and made application for classification as a tax-exempt foundation.[273]

A 1976 The DPR adopts changes in policy to emphasize fees and make services and programs more financially self-supporting.[274]

S/F 1976 A Park Study Team forms and evaluates social patterns and needs for physical changes to meet demands in Foster and Shoaff Parks.[275]

S/F 1976 Traffic and crowd control are issues in Foster and Shoaff Parks.[276]

A 1977 A study of cruising, drinking, and disorderly conduct in city parks drives the acceleration of plans to develop East Swinney to accommodate cruising and other youth activities.[277]

S 1977 March 14. A park study identifies existing problems and recommends improvements for Shoaff Park. Problems in the park include: high speed traffic, property damage, abuse of roadside parking areas, and constant loop traffic patterns or "cruising" causing congestion and hindering access by patrons of the park facilities. Proposed solutions are: enforcement of speed limit, parking regulations, an 11:00 pm curfew; termination of the road just past the basketball court and construction of a cul-de-sac to eliminate loop traffic; construction of small (4-5 car) parking areas along the south road in the wooded area; post and cabling the south rim of the south road and allowing parking on the north side only; posting appropriate traffic signals; and termination of the south road in the above manner.[278]

S 1978 Summer City Police stage an unsuccessful drug raid in Shoaff Park.[279]

S 1979 Shoaff Park is the center of youth cruising and associated illegal behaviors in Fort Wayne after having been displaced from Foster Park. The highest priority issues for the park are traffic safety and management, drug and alcohol abuse, litter, and vandalism. Crowds taper off after early June when many young people move to lakeside areas.[280]

A 1979 The 1979-1983 Park Master Plan is completed and approved by the State Department of Natural Resources, Outdoor Recreation Division. [281] A park user survey finds that the public is in favor of improving the present park system. Results also indicate a desire for more neighborhood parks and special activity areas such as a bicycle racing track.[282]

A 1980 The primary office for the DPR relocates to 705 E. State Blvd., former site of State Hospital and Training Center, from the City-County Building.[283]

A 1980 The DPR receives the coveted Gold Medal Award for Excellence in the Field of Park and Recreation Management presented by the Sports Foundation, Inc.[284]

S 1980 The Park Board removes restrictions on religious groups using park facilities. Instead, the facilities are opened to such groups provided they pay the appropriate fees. In addition, the Board raises rent for space on the second floor of the Senior Citizens Center from $3.75 a square foot to $4.50.[285]

S 1980 Park Commissioners indicate their desire to turn Shoaff Park into a walk-in park because of noise, trash, drinking and drugs, traffic tie-ups, and vandalism. The park originally had one main road that started off St. Joe Road, circled through the park past the golf course and exited onto St. Joe Center Road. After play dropped off dramatically at the golf course and vandalism skyrocketed, the city changed the roads to deter "cruising". Instead, the main road ends at a cul-de-sac and a second road

farther north leads back to the baseball diamonds and golf course. The Board requests additional police support to control problems in the park, and the commissioners agree to begin investigating the cost of closing the main park road to vehicular traffic.[286]

S 1981 Newspapers report that the many ills afflicting Shoaff Park, such as noise, cruising, and vandalism, have subsided, perhaps because of additional security guards in the park. "There are still lots of kids," comments Parks Director Robert Arnold, "But the blatant drinking and smoking has not been happening."[287]

A 1981 After 50 years of continuous service, the Park Police operation is disbanded due to budget cuts.[288]

S/F 1981 $100,000 is secured from Land and Water Conservation Fund for Rivergreenway development and a $25,000 appropriation is approved by the state of Indiana for related land acquisition.[289]

S/M 1982 The 1981 and 1982 bonds fund improvements at McMillen Ice Arena, Shoaff Golf Course and Foster Golf Course.[290]

A 1982 March. A massive flood requires the DPR to focus efforts on salvage and clean up.[291]

A/F 1982 Arsonists destroy 10 park structures at an estimated cost of $269,486.[292] Additionally, throughout the summer, vandals cause thousands of dollars in damage to the Foster Park golf course by digging hundreds of holes in the golf greens. Park officials attempt to halt the notion that immigrants caused the damage by digging for worms, a false rumor spread by members of the police department.[293]

A 1984 Rivergreenway is dedicated in June. Improvements and expansion of this trail system continue through the present.[294]

A1987-1988 Dr. Louis Moncrief completes a DPR study characterizing the organization as "park driven." Moncrief recommends that the DPR take steps to become more "market driven." Departmental reorganization and marketing training is completed by 1988. A new marketing philosophy and mission statement are adopted.[295]

S/F 1988 Master plans are developed for Shoaff, Franke, Maumee and Buckner Parks as well as Foster Gardens, Johnny Appleseed Campground and the four city pools.[296]

A 1989 The DPR adopts a new logo.[297]

S 1989 The Park Foundation provides funds to purchase the Remenschneider property, approximately 16 acres, adjacent to the northeast corner of Shoaff Park.[298]

A 1991 Adopt-a-Greenway program is created, whereby groups agree to clean up a two-mile section of the trail three times a year for two years.[299]

A 1992 A new, system-wide park turf mowing operation is implemented.[300]

A 1996 The DPR enters the information age with a new site on the World Wide Web.[301]

A 1996 The DPR completes Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) survey of facilities and develops a basic transition plan to become more accessible.[302]

S 1996 A driving range is constructed at Shoaff Park.[303]

A 1999 Robert C. Arnold, DPR Director from 1954 to 1999, retires and is replaced by Greg Purcell.[304]

A 1999 Friends of the Parks of Allen County, Inc. forms in response to the controversy that stemmed from the proposed expansion of parking at Franke Park. The mission of the not-for-profit organization is to promote the stewardship and celebration of the scenic, historic, and recreational resources of the parks and public spaces in Fort Wayne and Allen County.[305] Founding members include Julie Donnell, Angela Quinn, David Lupke, Darrell Jaggers, Don Cunningham, and Rebecca Pfeiffer.[306]

A 1999 The supervised summer playground program is not conducted for the first time since its inception in circa 1930.[307]

A 1999 The DPR focuses on city renewal as the Headwaters Park and the Old Fort are officially conveyed to the Park Board from the Board of Works and the Fort Wayne Redevelopment Commission.[308]

A 2000 The DPR joins efforts and funding with Allen County Parks to develop a five-year master plan.[309]

A 2001 January. Greg Purcell resigns as DPR Director. Phil Bennett acts as interim director until Mayor Graham Richard appoints Dianne Hoover in September 2001. Dennis Noak, Superintendent of Conservatory and Horticulture, retires after 33½ years with the DPR.[310]

A 2002 The Rivergreenway Consortium (a group formed in the late 1970s to promote the Rivergreenway development) changes its name to the Greenway Consortium and expands its focus to trails beyond the rivers. The Consortium presents a Greenway extension plan to the Park Board.[311]

A 2002 Lakeside, Memorial, and Swinney Parks Cultural Landscapes Reports addressing history, evolution, and future directions are completed by LANDSCAPES Landscape Architecture Planning Historic Preservation (now known as Heritage Landscapes).

A 2002 Fall. First phase of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback is implemented in Fort Wayne parks.

A 2003 Summer. An arborist reports that fewer than 20 large American elm (*Ulmus americana*) trees remain along Fort Wayne city streets.[312]

S 2003 The former Remenschneider property, adjacent to the northeast corner of the Shoaff Park golf course, is planned for future golf course expansion. [313]

A 2003 Fall. Second phase of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback is implemented in Fort Wayne parks.

A 2004 April. Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) is discovered in a Steuben County campground approximately 40 miles north of Fort Wayne. This destructive beetle was first discovered in June 2002 in southeast Michigan and Windsor, Ontario.[314]

A 2004 The DPR completes a comprehensive strategic master plan, begun in 2002.[315]

A 2004 A Greenway/Community Trails Manager position is created to take responsibility for the Rivergreenway and coordinate with other area organizations in trail development. [316]

A 2004 Fall. Third phase of the Great Tree Canopy Comeback is implemented in Fort Wayne parks.

A 2005 The 100th anniversary of the DPR is celebrated with special events and reduced $1.00 admissions scheduled throughout the year.[317]

A 2005 February. Director Dianne Hoover resigns in February. Dave Ridderheim (February-September) and Perry Ehresman (October) serve as interim directors until Al Moll officially takes the position in late October. [318]

A 2005 As part of the 2005 Great Tree Canopy Comeback, 5,240 trees are planted in McMillen, Foster West, Weisser, Kreager and Tillman Parks. [319]

A 2006 The DPR seeks proposals for and commissions Heritage Landscapes for producing Cultural Landscape Reports for Foster, Shoaff, McMillen and Weisser Parks and Rudisill Boulevard.

APPENDIX A: ENDNOTES

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

---

[1] "Historical," *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*, 1913, original HC.
[2] "Historical," *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*, 1913, original HC.
[3] "Historical," *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*, 1913, original HC.
[4] "Historical," *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*, 1913, original HC.
[5] John Ankenbruck, *Twentieth Century History of Fort Wayne,* Fort Wayne: Twentieth Century Historical Fort Wayne, Inc., 1975:471-478.
[6] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[7] John Ankenbruck, *Twentieth Century History of Fort Wayne,* Fort Wayne: Twentieth Century Historical Fort Wayne, Inc., 1975:471-478.
[8] Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Fort Wayne, *Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1996:33; structure 04006.
[9] Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Fort Wayne, *Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1996:33; structure 04007.
[10] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[11] *Annual Reports of Heads of Departments of the City Government*, 1894:85.
[12] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[13] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[14] Herb Harnish, ed. *The Robinson Park Photo Album*, Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 1966:2.
[15] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[16] "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912:92; original DPR.
[17] William J. Hosey, "Mayor's Message," *Fourth Annual Message of Wm. J. Hosey Mayor of Fort Wayne, Indiana with Annual Reports of Heads of Departments of the City Government for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1908,* 1909:24; original DPR.
[18] "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912:92; original DPR.
[19] Charles A. Keefer, "City Park System Marks 50 Years of Operation," News-Sentinel, 18 May 1957.
[20] "Department of Public Parks," *1906 Annual Report Fort Wayne City Government*, 1 Jan., 1907, original DPR.
[21] *1906 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1906:154-155, original DPR.
[22] A. W. Goers, "Department of Public Parks," *Fourth Annual Message of Wm. J. Hosey Mayor of Fort Wayne, Indiana with Annual Reports of Heads of Departments of the City Government for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1908,* 1909; original DPR.
[23] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 24 July 1911.
[24] A.W. Goers, "Superintendent of Parks Annual Report," *1909 Annual Report Fort Wayne City Government*, 1909; original DPR.
[25] Bert J. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, Chicago: Robert O. Law Co., 1917:546-548.
[26] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).

[27] Charles Mulford Robinson, *The Improvement of Fort Wayne, Indiana* (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1910): 68.
[28] August W. Goers, *Annual Report of Board of Public Parks of Fort Wayne, Indiana*, 1910:13; original DPR.
[29] Charles Mulford Robinson, *The Improvement of Fort Wayne, Indiana* (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1910): 88.
[30] Charles Mulford Robinson, *The Improvement of Fort Wayne, Indiana* (Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1910): 94.
[31] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, 1910: 62.
[32] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:5-6; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[33] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:11; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[34] *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, 4 April 1910:12.
[35] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:7-11; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[36] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:12; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[37] Herb Harnish, ed. *The Robinson Park Photo Album*, Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 1966:4.
[38] Bert J. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, Chicago: Robert O. Law Co., 1917:546-548.
[39] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 26 December 1911: 116-7.
[40] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 25 April 1911: 80.
[41] "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," *Seventh Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners*, 1911: 41, original HC.
[42] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 24 July 1911.
[43] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 26 December 1911: 119.
[44] "Report of George E. Kessler, Landscape Architect," *Seventh Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners*, 1911: 43-44, original HC.
[45]George E. Kessler, "Report of the George Kessler, Landscape Architect," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912:105-107; original DPR.
[46] "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912:92; original DPR.
[47] Carl J. Getz, "Report of the City Forester for 1912," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912:113, 116; original DPR.
[48] David N. Foster, Louis Fox, Louis Dorn, and E.F. Yarnelle, "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912:92-104; original DPR.
[49] David N. Foster, Louis Fox, Louis Dorn, and E.F. Yarnelle, "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912:96; original DPR.
[50] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 9 March 1912: 145-6.
[51] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 9 March 1912: 147.
[52] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 12 July 1912: 198-201.
[53] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 16 November 1912: 19.
[54] Fort Wayne, Indiana, Minutes of Meetings of Board of Park Commissioners, Meeting of 22 June 1912: 190.
[55] David N. Foster, Louis Fox, Louis Dorn, and E.F. Yarnelle, "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1912:92-104; original DPR.
[56] Bert J. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, Chicago: Robert O. Law Co., 1917:546-548.
[57] "Report of the Secretary," *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*, 1913, original HC.
[58] "Report of the Secretary," *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1913*, 1913, original HC.
[59] *1914 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1914:20-21.
[60] *1914 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1914:21.

[61] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[62] Board of Park Commissioners, "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for the Year 1914," *Reports of the Board of Park Commissioners 1913-1917*, 1914:30; original DPR. Image FWP-AllParks-PD-BRD-RPT-DrinkingFTns-1914-pg30; All Parks Files, PD.
[63] "The Park System of Fort Wayne," *The Wildwood Magazine*, Vol. II, Number 5, Christmas 1915:7.
[64] "The Park System of Fort Wayne," *The Wildwood Magazine*, Vol. II, Number 5, Christmas 1915:9.
[65] Bert J. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, Chicago: Robert O. Law Co., 1917:546-548.
[66] Unknown.
[67] *1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1915:11.
[68] *1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1915:12.
[69] *1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1915:17.
[70] Bert J. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, Chicago: Robert O. Law Co., 1917:546-548.
[71] *1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1916:9.
[72] *1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1916.
[73] *1916 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1916.
[74] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[75] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[76] *1917 Annual Report*, p. 21, 45-46 (in Swinney Park CLR, Heritage Landscapes, 2002, p.I.4)
[77] *1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1917:12-13.
[78] *1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1917:46.
[79] *1917 Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1917:49.
[80] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[81] *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, 2 July 1912:5.
[82] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:31; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[83] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[84] p5, Need Citation
[85] *1918 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1918: 15, 17.
[86] *1918 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1918: 35.
[87] *1919 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1919: 16.
[88] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:33; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[89] *1920 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1920: 30.
[90] *1920 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1920: 14.
[91] "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Report of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1921:12.
[92] "Report of the Park Superintendent and City Forester," *Annual Report of the City of Fort Wayne*, 1921:29-30.
[93] "Report of the Park Superintendent and City Forester," *Annual Report of the City of Fort Wayne*, 1921:33.
[94] "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Report of the City of Fort Wayne*, 1922:11-13.
[95] "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1956:3; original DPR.
[96] *1926 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1926: 19.
[97] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[98] *1952 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1952:2.
[99] *1929 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1929: 9.
[100] *1929 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1929: 19.

[101] *1930 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1930.
[102] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[103] *1931 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1931: 26.
[104] *1931 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1931: 26.
[105] *1931 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1931: 27.
[106] *1931 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1931.
[107] *1931 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1931.
[108] *1931 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1931: 13.
[109] *1932 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1932.
[110] *Annual Reports of Heads of Departments of the City Government*, 1946:1.
[111] *Proceedings of the Eight Annual Convention of the Indiana Association of Park Departments*, *Fort Wayne, Indiana* (11 and 12 Sept. 1933): 21.
[112] *Proceedings of the Eight Annual Convention of the Indiana Association of Park Departments*, *Fort Wayne, Indiana* (11 and 12 Sept. 1933): 22.
[113] *Proceedings of the Eight Annual Convention of the Indiana Association of Park Departments*, *Fort Wayne, Indiana* (11 and 12 Sept. 1933): 25.
[114] *Proceedings of the Eight Annual Convention of the Indiana Association of Park Departments*, *Fort Wayne, Indiana* (11 and 12 Sept. 1933): 25.
[115] *1933 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1933: 12.
[116] *1933 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1933: 12.
[117] *1933 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1933: 19.
[118] "Report of the Board of Park Commissioners," *Annual Reports of the Fort Wayne City Government*, 1956:3; original DPR.
[119] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:33; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[120] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:33-4; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[121] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[122] Unknown, newspaper article, Parks and Recreation Department Scrapbook, June 14, 1941, vol. 1944; original DPR.
[123] *Long Range Recreation Plan, City of Fort Wayne*, National Recreation Association, 1944; 35-36.
[124] *Long Range Recreation Plan: City of Fort Wayne, Indiana* (New York, National Recreation Association, 1944): 9-10.
[125] *1946 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1946:7.
[126] *1946 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1946:21.
[127] *1946 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1946:22.
[128] *1947 Report of Registration Attendance for Community Centers, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1947.
[129] *1947 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana*, 1947:2.
[130] 1957 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana. 1947:4.
[131] *1948 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1948: 2.
[132] *1948 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1948: 7.
[133] *1948 Annual Report of Miscellaneous Construction and Maintenance Work Accomplished, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1948.
[134] "Nautical and Nice," *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel*, Nov., 1949; Image FWP-MCM-ACPL-SFWH-pool-11-1949; McMillen Files, HC.
[135] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[136] John Ankenbruck, *Twentieth Century History of Fort Wayne,* Fort Wayne: Twentieth Century Historical Fort Wayne, Inc., 1975:471-478.
[137] *1949 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1949: d.
[138] *1949 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1949: 4.
[139] *1949 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1949: 4.

[140] *1949 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1949: 5.
[141] *1950 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1950: 1.
[142] *1950 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1950: 6.
[143] *1950 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1950: 8.
[144] *1950 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Draft, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1950.
[145] *1953 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1953:3.
[146] John Ankenbruck, *Twentieth Century History of Fort Wayne*, Fort Wayne, IN: Twentieth Century Historical Fort Wayne, Inc., 1975 and *1954 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1954:5.
[147] *1955 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1955:32.
[148] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[149] Contract for Purchase of Real Estate. Indiana Wayne Lodge No. 14, Fraternal Order of Police to City of Fort Wayne, December 30, 1955.
[150] A. K. Hofer, Certificate of Survey, Eby Farm, Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 25, 1955.
[151] "Fain or Shine: Shoaff Park Dedication Rites Today," Times-Gazette, 26 May 1957; ; original DPR Scrapbook 57; DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[152] Mark A. Rogers, "'Wir Trinken und Tanzen' In Germania Park: Fort Wayne German-American Society and the National German American Alliance during World War I," Unpublished History Senior Seminar Paper, Indiana University-Perdue University Fort Wayne, Spring 1994:33-4; ACFW-G: 977.202 F77ROG.
[153] *1955 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1955:5.
[154] Undated Resolution, City of Fort Wayne.
[155] "Students Do Topographical Survey of New Shoaff Park," *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, August 20, 1955: 2.
[156] *1955 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1955:4, 32.
[157] *1956 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1956:2.
[158] Board of Park Commissioners Report, 1956, quoted in John Ankenbruck, *Twentieth Century History of Fort Wayne,* Fort Wayne: Twentieth Century Historical Fort Wayne, Inc., 1975:471-478.
[159] "$100,000 Memorial Gift Will Be Used To Finance Pavilion In New Shoaff Park Recreational Area," *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, 27 May 1956.
[160] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[161] Benedict, "$100,000 Memorial Gift Will Be Used to Finance Pavilion in New Shoaff Park Recreational Area," Journal-Gazette, 27 May 1956.
[162] *1956 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1956:3.
[163] "$100,000 Memorial Gift Will Be Used To Finance Pavilion In New Shoaff Park Recreational Area," *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, 27 May 1956.
[164] *1956 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1956:3 & 7.
[165] *1956 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1956:3.
[166] *1956 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1956:6.
[167] Fred B. Shoaff, June 20, 1956, "Shoaff Park – Recommendations for…"
[168] "City Begins Shoaff Park Development," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, November 9, 1956.
[169] Charles A. Keefer, "City Park System Marks 50 Years of Operation," News-Sentinel, 18 May 1957; "Shoaff Park Dedication Ceremonies," announcement, 26 May 1957; original DPR Scrapbook 57.
[170] "Shoaff Park Will Greatly Augment System," News-Sentinel, 22 May 1957; original DPR Scrapbook 57.
[171] "160-Acre Shoaff Park Formally Given to City," Times-Gazette, 27 May 1957; original DPR Scrapbook 57.
[172] "Grandchildren of Donor to Help Dedicate Park," Times-Gazette, 18 May 1957; original DPR Scrapbook 57.
[173] *1957 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana*. 1957:3.
[174] "Shoaff Park Will Greatly Augment System," News-Sentinel, 22 May 1957; original DPR Scrapbook 57.
[175] "160-Acre Shoaff Park Formally Given to City", *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, May 27, 1957.
[176] "Funds Given To Improve Shoaff Park," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, June 28, 1957.
[177] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[178] *1957 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana*. 1957:a-b.

[179] *1957 Annual Report of the Park Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1957: 16.
[180] *1957 Annual Report of the Park Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1957:25.
[181] *1957 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1957:b.
[182] *1957 Annual Report of the Park Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1957: 7.
[183] *1957 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1957:4.
[184] *1957 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1957:b.
[185] Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Fort Wayne, *Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 1996:33; structures 04005.
[186] "Annual Report from the Secretary," *1958 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958:6-7.
[187] *1958 Annual Report of the Park Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958:8,13.
[188] *1958 Annual Report of the Park Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958:15.
[189] *1958 Annual Report of the Park Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958:20-21.
[190] *1958 Annual Report of the Park Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958:27.
[191] "New Conklin Pavilion Dedication is Friday," *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, 13 July 1958.
[192] *1958 Annual Report of the Recreation Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958:41.
[193] *1958 Annual Report of the Recreational Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958:57, 60.
[194] *1958 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana.* 1958.
[195] Document, June 25, 1958.
[196] "Shoaff Park, 1958, Proposed Spring Work", February 6, 1958.
[197] News Release, July 19, 1958.
[198] News Release, July 19, 1958.
[199] T. Richard Shoaff, September 10, 1958, "Memorandum No. 1".
[200] "Annual Report of the Secretary," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:6.
[201] "Report of the Park Department," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:9 & 11-12.
[202] "Annual Report of the Park Department," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:8.
[203] "Park General Construction and Maintenance," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:19
[204] "Construction and Maintenance," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:24
[205] "Park General Construction and Maintenance," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:21
[206] "Parks of Fort Wayne," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:37
[207] "Use of Pavilions," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1959 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1959:63
[208] Martin M. Nading, Jr. to Gerald Stetzel, May 18, 1959.
[209] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1960:3 & 9
[210] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1960:6
[211] "Annual Report of the Park Department," *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1960:8
[212] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1960 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1960:14-16
[213] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1961:1a
[214] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[215] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1961:3
[216] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1961:3
[217] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1961:5
[218] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1961:23
[219] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1961:6
[220] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1961:8 & 13
[221] News Release, October 15, 1961.

[222] "Board to Run Skate Rental At McMillen," *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel*, November 3, 1961.
[223] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1962 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1962:11 & 13
[224] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1962 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1962:12
[225] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[226] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1963 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1963:2 &7
[227] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1963 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1963:33 & 36
[228] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1963 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1963:10
[229] "Now Portal To Park Abandoned," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, April 26, 1963.
[230] "Park Board OKs Plaque Tribute To Fred Shoaff," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, October 24, 1963.
[231] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1964 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1964:20
[232] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1964 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1964:20
[233] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1964 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1964:33
[234] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1964 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1964:43
[235] Martin Nading, Superintendent of Recreation & Parks, to Fred Ehrman, Chairman, Board of Public Works, November 25, 1964.
[236] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1965:11
[237] "Board to Build Bike Trail in Shoaff Park," *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel*, December 29, 1965.
[238] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1965:38
[239] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1965:42
[240] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1965 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1965:55
[241] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1966 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1966:5
[242] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[243] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1967 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1967:6
[244] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1967 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1967:29
[245] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1967 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1967:32
[246] Fort Wayne Engineering Department, undated, "Meeting Re F & L Construction Project".
[247] *1967 B. O. Annual Report, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1967.
[248] *1967 B. O. Annual Report, Fort Wayne, Indiana,* 1967.
[249] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1969 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1969:3
[250] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[251] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1970 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1970:5
[252] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1970 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1970:41-42
[253] Board of Park Commissioners Report, 1971, quoted in John Ankenbruck, *Twentieth Century History of Fort Wayne,* Fort Wayne: Twentieth Century Historical Fort Wayne, Inc., 1975:471-478.
[254] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1961 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1961:6
[255] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971:1
[256] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971:1
[257] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971:29
[258] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971:30
[259] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971:7
[260] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971:30
[261] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971:42
[262] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1971:49
[263] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[264] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[265] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[266] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1973 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1973.

[267] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[268] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[269] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1974 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1974.
[270] Ron Bonar to Messrs. Black, Arnold, Wanush, Casaburo Drake, June 18, 1974. "St. Joe Road Public Hearing."
[271] Robert C. Arnold to the Indiana State Highway Commission, June 27, 1974.
[272] Robert C. Arnold to the Indiana State Highway Commission, June 27, 1974.
[273] "Foundation For Parks Established," *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel*, April 19, 1974.
[274] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[275] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1976 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1976:1.
[276] *Fort Wayne, Indiana 1976 Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1976:12.
[277] *Annual Reports of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 1977:3.
[278] Park Study Team, March 14, 1977, "Recommendations for Shoaff Park…"
[279] Nancy Laughlin and Gail Bales, "Spring Rites at Shoaff Wrong in City's Eyes," *Jounal-Gazzette,* 29 April 1979.
[280] Nancy Laughlin and Gail Bales, "Spring Rites at Shoaff Wrong in City's Eyes," *Journal-Gazette,* 29 April 1979.
[281] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[282] Gail Bales, "McMillen Park to get $140,000," *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel*, 16 February, 1979; McMillen Files, HC.
[283] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[284] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[285] Karen Walker, "Shoaff Park Complaints Heard," *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel*, May 16, 1980.
[286] Nancy Laughlin, "Park officials mull banning most cars from Shoaff Park," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, May 16, 1980.
[287] Steven Thomma, "No one is certain why Shoaff problem's gone," *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, August 23, 1981.
[288] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[289] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[290] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[291] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[292] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[293] Nancy Laughlin, "Vandal-plaged Foster Park golf greens damaged again," *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, 15 September 1982.
[294] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[295] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[296] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[297] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[298] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[299] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).

[300] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[301] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[302] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[303] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[304] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[305] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[306] Julie Donnell, personal communication to Greg De Vries, 22 Jan. 2007.
[307] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[308] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[309] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[310] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[311] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[312] Mike Esson, "Arborist Exchange Program – Fort Wayne, Indiana," *Society of Municipal Arborists*, http:// http://www.urban-forestry.com/mc/page.do?sitePageId=19373 (accessed 9 Jan. 2007).
[313] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[314] USDA, "Emergency and Domestic Programs: Emerald Ash Borer," http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ep/eab/background.html (accessed 9 Jan.2007).
[315] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[316] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[317] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[318] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).
[319] DPR, "Parks Department History," http://www.fortwayneparks.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67 (accessed 8 Jan. 2007).

Appendix B: Tree, Shrub & Vine Inventory Results

A. TREE & SHRUB ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

Within the Shoaff Park landscape, trees shrubs and vines were identified by genus and species from field observation and keyed to botanical sources as required. Heritage Landscapes assessed free-standing trees at Shoaff Park, and mapped them using existing plans and a 2005 aerial photograph. Trees were assessed by canopy, trunk, and root condition, and given a corresponding code illustrated on the plan, *TA- 2006*. A complete list and discussion of tree and shrub species at Shoaff Park is addressed in this appendix. Genus and species were noted unless obvious characteristics were able to provide cultivar information (cultivated varieties, or cv) as well. Cultivars are somewhat difficult to determine in the field and planting records or previous tree surveys were not available and may not exist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each tree was given a four-digit ID number. This number is found at the end of the tree code. Trees were numbered beginning at the St. Joe Road entrance to the park, and extend generally clockwise around the park, from 001 to 1216. Stumps or depressions with E codes were not given an ID number. The numbers do not run continuously; spaces were left incrementally to allow for additional future tree planting.

When fully inventoried, a tree may have a code of 10-13 characters. The first 2 or 3 letters designate the genus and species. The plant list provided in Appendix B keys the genus and species by code. The next 1 or 2 numbers refer to the dbh in inches. For trees with multiple stems, the diameter of individual trunks was recorded at dbh and added together to find the total diameter. The following letter (A-E) shows the condition of the canopy. The next number (1 or 2) refers to the condition of the trunk. The next letter (U or R) designates the condition of the roots. If there is a T following the root code, it means the tree has two stems, if there is an M, it means the tree has three or more stems. The three-digit number at the end of the code is its individual identification number. For the example of Ar17B1RT0098, Ar is the species of the tree, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and 17 is the

diameter at breast height (DBH) in inches. B denotes a tree canopy in need of minimal pruning, 1 signifies a trunk in good condition, R indicates a restricted root zone, and T means the tree has two main trunks. The last four digits, 0098, make up the tree's ID number.

B. ASSESSMENT & INVENTORY RESULTS

A total of 1086 trees, stumps, and former tree depressions were recorded, located, and assessed in Shoaff Park, including a total of 30 different genera and 55 different species. Of these, 12 trees were assigned to the E category, meaning they were stumps or depressions that remain after a tree has been removed. The E category stumps and depressions were not included in the percentage calculations for trunk condition, root space, diameter and species makeup below, leaving a total of 1076 standing trees. Of these, 98 trees (9%) are pin oak. Oak make up the majority of genera at Shoaff Park with 303 specimens, followed by maple with 166 specimens, followed by ash and crabapple with 115 and 108 specimens, respectively.

In terms of park tree health, 394 trees (37%) were assessed an A rating for canopy health, indicating no remedial work is needed, and little to no deadwood is present. B-rated trees included 492 specimens (46%), indicating that minor pruning is required for the tree to regain full vigor. Loss of canopy vigor and fullness was observed in 137 trees (13%), which were given a C rating; these trees require significant tree work and maintenance. 30 trees (3%) were rated D, indicating that they are failing, standing dead, or need to be checked by an arborist for possible removal. Twelve stumps and depressions left where stumps were removed were observed in the park, and given an E rating. A total of 21 trees or 2% were not rated for canopy condition.

Trunk condition was evaluated with a rating of 1 for no damage and 2 for visible damage including wounds, cracks, and fungus. The majority of standing trees, 817 specimens or 76% received a rating of 1. Trees with visible damage numbered 235 (22%) and received a 2-rating. 22 trees, or 2%, were not assessed for trunk damage.

Root space was also assessed with a rating system, where U means the roots are unrestricted, and R means the tree's roots are restricted within 8 to 10 feet by substantial objects. Root space was unrestricted for 1034 trees or 96% of the trees in Shoaff Park. Throughout the park, 4% or 39 trees had roots restricted by buildings, roads, sidewalks, or other objects that limited the available growing space and soil for the root zone.

Trees were sized by measuring the trunk dbh. Of the 1076 standing trees, 362 or 34% had diameters of 6 inches or less. There were 393 trees (36%) sized between 7 and 16 inches. Trees sized between 17 and 26 inches made up 17% of the park canopy, with 183 trees. 61 trees (6%) had diameters between 27 and 36 inches. Only 20 specimens or 2% had diameters of over 36 inches. The largest trees in the park were a multiple-trunk 60-inch littleleaf linden and a 56-inch cottonwood. Twenty-two trees were not measured for diameter. 12 stumps or depressions were recorded, and one stump measured 34 inches in diameter. Trees sized over 30 inches in diameter can be assumed to be over 100 years old based on a general growth pattern of 3 inches per decade. These oldest, largest trees over 30 inches diameter in Shoaff Park are listed in descending order of count:

- 16 white oak *(Quercus alba)*
- 9 sugar maple *(Acer saccharum)*
- 6 sycamore *(Platanus occidentalis)*
- 3 pin oak *(Quercus palustris)*
- 2 each of American elm *(Ulmus americana,* red oak *(Quercus rubra),* green ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica),* littleleaf linden *(Tilia cordata)* cottonwood *(Populus deltoides)*
- 1 each of red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), tuliptree *(Liriodendron tulipifera),* hackberry *(Celtis occidentalis*), pignut hickory *(Carya glabra)*

Shoaff Park has seven naturally occurring shrub species that compose the understory and verges of the river edge and woodland. However, all but the Siberian dogwood, elderberry and American cranberrybush viburnum are invasive exotics, including Tatarian and Amur honeysuckle, burningbush, and multiflora rose. Shrub plantings were not inventoried.

C. TREE ASSESSMENT OBSERVATIONS

The variety of tree types represented within the park includes 41 genera and 77 species. Of these 77 species, 32 are non-cultivars that are native to the Fort Wayne area. The remaining species are cultivars or non-native species that were planted in the park to increase species richness and visual appeal of the park. The native species makeup, especially the largest trees listed above, suggests the historic tree composition of this part of Fort Wayne, and specifically Shoaff Park. In upland areas the park is dominated today by oak, especially white oak. Along with hickory, this tree makeup suggests an oak-hickory dominated forest community at the time of Shoaff Park's purchase in 1955, and more specifically a dry-mesic upland forest which is dominated by white oak, black oak, and red oak, with shagbark hickory as a characteristic tree. Sugar maples are the second most abundant species. Along the river the largest individuals are sycamore and cottonwood.

Of the 417 individuals of the dominant upland forest tree species (oak, hickory and sugar maple) the following were noted:

- 173 trees of the 417 individuals (41%) are under 7" caliper. Of these 133 are in good condition, 30 are fair, 5 are poor, and 5 are failing.
- 96 trees of the 417 individuals (23%) have calipers between 6" and 17". 22 of these are in good condition, 59 are fair, 11 are poor, 3 are failing, and 1 was not assessed.
- 98 trees of 417 individuals (24%) have calipers between 16" and 27". 11 of these are in good condition, 65 are fair, 20 are poor, and 2 are failing.
- 41 of 417 individuals (10%) have calipers between 26" and 37". 4 of these are in good condition, 21 are fair, and 16 are poor.
- 8 of 417 individuals (2%) have calipers larger than 36". 4 of these are in fair condition, and 4 are poor.

In total, 170 of the 417 dominant species individuals (41%) are in good condition. Most of these (133) are less than 3" caliper. 179 individuals (43%) are in fair condition, 56 (13%) are in poor

condition, and 10 are failing. 2 individuals were not assessed for canopy condition; one was not assessed for caliper.

Overall, the trees at Shoaff Park are in fair to good condition, but more than 50% of the park trees require some degree of canopy maintenance to ensure their continued health. Of the existing trees, 13% were coded fair, C, requiring significant canopy tree work; and 46%, were coded good, B, needing minor pruning or tree work. 76% of the tree trunks show no damage, or display healed minor damage. Most of the trees (96%) grow unrestricted without obstacles within 8 feet of their trunks.

The following pages provide a summary of the tree inventory results for the Shoaff Park landscape. These charts provide the codes used in the Shoaff Park existing conditions drawings for tree and shrub species. The list references each plant by code, scientific name (genus and species), and common name. Charts for the total number of species and trees sorted by size are listed on the following pages.

Codes for Trees & Shrubs According to Species

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
An	*Acer negundo*	Box elder	Deciduous Tree
Ani	*Acer nigrum*	Black maple	Deciduous Tree
Apa	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese maple	Deciduous Tree
Ap	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Deciduous Tree
Ar	*Acer rubrum*	Red maple	Deciduous Tree
As	*Acer saccharinum*	Silver maple	Deciduous Tree
Asa	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar maple	Deciduous Tree
At	*Asimina triloba*	Pawpaw	Deciduous Tree
Bpe	*Betula pendula*	European white birch	Deciduous Tree
Cas	*Cornus alba siberica*	Siberian dogwood	Deciduous Shrub
Cca	*Carpinus caroliniana*	American hornbeam	Deciduous Tree
Cco	*Carya cordiformis*	Bitternut hickory	Deciduous Tree
Cg	*Carya glabra*	Pignut hickory	Deciduous Tree
Cov	*Carya ovata*	Shagbark hickory	Deciduous Tree
Cb	*Catalpa bignonioides*	Indian beantree	Deciduous Tree
Co	*Celtis occidentalis*	Common hackberry	Deciduous Tree
Cc	*Cercis canadensis*	Eastern redbud	Ornamental Tree
Cf	*Cornus florida*	Ornamental dogwood	Ornamental Tree
Cm	*Cornus mas*	Corneliancherry dogwood	Ornamental Tree
Crs	*Crataegus* species	Hawthorn species	Ornamental Tree
Ea	*Euonymus alata*	Burningbush	Deciduous Shrub
Fg	*Fagus grandifolia*	American beech	Deciduous Tree
Fa	*Fraxinus americana*	White ash	Deciduous Tree
Fp	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Green ash	Deciduous Tree
Fq	*Fraxinus quandrangulata*	Blue ash	Deciduous Tree
Fsp	*Fraxinus species*	Ash	Coniferous Tree
Gb	*Ginkgo biloba*	Ginkgo	Deciduous Tree
Gt	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	Honeylocust	Deciduous Tree
Gti	*Gleditsia triacanthos* var *'inermis'*	Thornless honeylocust	Deciduous Tree
Gd	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree	Ornamental Tree
Jn	*Juglans nigra*	Black walnut	Ornamental Tree
Jv	*Juniperus virginia*	Eastern redcedar	Coniferous Tree
Ls	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Sweetgum	Deciduous Tree
Lt	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tuliptree	Deciduous Tree
Lm	*Lonicera maackii*	Maack's honeysuckle	Deciduous Shrub
Lta	*Lonicera tatarica*	Tartarian honeysuckle	Deciduous Shrub

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Mas	*Malus pumila* varieties	Apple species	Ornamental Tree
Mg	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	Dawn redwood	Deciduous Tree
Ma	*Morus alba*	White Mulberry	Deciduous Tree
Pa	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pg	*Picea glauca*	White spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pi	*Picea species*	Spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pp	*Picea pungens*	Colorado spruce	Coniferous Tree
Ppg	*Picea pungens 'glauca'*	Colorado blue spruce	Coniferous Tree
Pn	*Pinus nigra*	Austrian pine	Coniferous Tree
Ps	*Pinus strobus*	Eastern white pine	Coniferous Tree
Psy	*Pinus sylvestris*	Scotch pine	Coniferous Tree
Po	*Platanus occidentalis*	Sycamore	Deciduous Tree
Pd	*Populus deltoides*	Cottonwood	Deciduous Tree
Pse	*Prunus serotina*	Black cherry	Deciduous Tree
Psp	*Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'*	Weeping Higan cherry	Ornamental Tree
Pc	*Pyrus calleryana* variety unknown	Callery pear	Deciduous Tree
Pco	*Pyrus communis*	Common pear	Ornamental Tree
Qa	*Quercus alba*	White oak	Deciduous Tree
Qb	*Quercus bicolor*	Swamp white oak	Deciduous Tree
Qi	*Quercus imbricaria*	Shingle oak	Deciduous Tree
Qm	*Quercus macrocarpa*	Bur oak	Deciduous Tree
Qmu	*Quercus muehlenbergii*	Chinkapin oak	Deciduous Tree
Qp	*Quercus palustris*	Pin oak	Deciduous Tree
Qr	*Quercus rubra*	Red oak	Deciduous Tree
Qsp	*Quercus species*	Oak	Deciduous Tree
Qv	*Quercus velutina*	Black oak	Deciduous Tree
Rp	*Robinia pseudoaccacia*	Black locust	Deciduous Tree
Rmu	*Rosa multiflora*	Multiflora rose	Deciduous Shrub
Sn	*Salix nigra*	Black willow	Deciduous Tree
Ssp	*Sambucus species*	Elderberry	Deciduous Shrub
To	*Thuja occidentalis*	Eastern arborvitae	Coniferous Tree
Ta	*Tilia americana*	American linden	Deciduous Tree
Tc	*Tilia cordata*	Littleleaf linden	Deciduous Tree
Td	*Taxodium distichum*	Bald cypress	Deciduous Tree
Ua	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Deciduous Tree
Up	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian elm	Deciduous Tree
Ur	*Ulmus rubra*	Slippery elm	Deciduous Tree

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Us	*Ulmus* species	Elm species	Deciduous Tree
Vr	*Vitis riparia*	Riverbank grape	Deciduous Vine
Vs	*Viburnum* species	Viburnum species	Deciduous Shrub
Vt	*Viburnum trilobum*	American Cranberrybush Viburnum	Deciduous Shrub

All Trees Sorted by Size

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Tc60B1UM1086	*Tilia cordata*	60	B	1	U	M	1086	Deciduous Tree
Pd56B1U0226	*Populus deltoides*	56	B	1	U	1	0226	Deciduous Tree
Qr55B2U0250	*Quercus rubra*	55	B	2	U	1	0250	Deciduous Tree
Qr54C1U0256	*Quercus rubra*	54	C	1	U	1	0256	Deciduous Tree
Qp53C2UT0324	*Quercus palustris*	53	C	2	U	2	0324	Deciduous Tree
Qa50B2U0267	*Quercus alba*	50	B	2	U	1	0267	Deciduous Tree
Tc50B1UM0895	*Tilia cordata*	50	B	1	U	M	0895	Deciduous Tree
Ua47C1R1023	*Ulmus americana*	47	C	1	R	1	1023	Deciduous Tree
Qa46C1U1165	*Quercus alba*	46	C	1	U	1	1165	Deciduous Tree
Asa44B2U0173	*Acer saccharum*	44	B	2	U	1	0173	Deciduous Tree
Po44B1U0259	*Platanus occidentalis*	44	B	1	U	1	0259	Deciduous Tree
Po44B1UT0321	*Platanus occidentalis*	44	B	1	U	2	0321	Deciduous Tree
Po43B1U0260	*Platanus occidentalis*	43	B	1	U	1	0260	Deciduous Tree
Po42B1U0257	*Platanus occidentalis*	42	B	1	U	1	0257	Deciduous Tree
Pd41C1U0198	*Populus deltoides*	41	C	1	U	1	0198	Deciduous Tree
Po40B1U0224	*Platanus occidentalis*	40	B	1	U	1	0224	Deciduous Tree
Cg38B1UT0119	*Carya glabra*	38	B	1	U	2	0119	Deciduous Tree
Lt38B2U0249	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	38	B	2	U	1	0249	Deciduous Tree
Qa38C1U0341	*Quercus alba*	38	C	1	U	1	0341	Deciduous Tree
Pse37C1U1161	*Prunus serotina*	37	C	1	U	1	1161	Deciduous Tree
Asa36C1U0170	*Acer saccharum*	36	C	1	U	1	0170	Deciduous Tree
Qa36B1U0078	*Quercus alba*	36	B	1	U	1	0078	Deciduous Tree
Qa36B1U0146	*Quercus alba*	36	B	1	U	1	0146	Deciduous Tree
Qa36B1U0180	*Quercus alba*	36	B	1	U	1	0180	Deciduous Tree
Qa35B1U1162	*Quercus alba*	35	B	1	U	1	1162	Deciduous Tree
Qa35C1U0111	*Quercus alba*	35	C	1	U	1	0111	Deciduous Tree
34E		34	E					Stump
Asa34C2U0174	*Acer saccharum*	34	C	2	U	1	0174	Deciduous Tree
Asa34C2U0220	*Acer saccharum*	34	C	2	U	1	0220	Deciduous Tree
Asa34C2U0323	*Acer saccharum*	34	C	2	U	1	0323	Deciduous Tree
Qa34B1U0085	*Quercus alba*	34	B	1	U	1	0085	Deciduous Tree
Qa34B1U0339	*Quercus alba*	34	B	1	U	1	0339	Deciduous Tree
Qa34B1U1160	*Quercus alba*	34	B	1	U	1	1160	Deciduous Tree
Qa34C1R0091	*Quercus alba*	34	C	1	R	1	0091	Deciduous Tree
Asa33B2U0265	*Acer saccharum*	33	B	2	U	1	0265	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fp33B1U0223	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	33	B	1	U	1	0223	Deciduous Tree
Fp33B1U0318	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	33	B	1	U	1	0318	Deciduous Tree
Ar32C2R0441	*Acer rubrum*	32	C	2	R	1	0441	Deciduous Tree
Asa32C1U0184	*Acer saccharum*	32	C	1	U	1	0184	Deciduous Tree
Asa32C2U0114	*Acer saccharum*	32	C	2	U	1	0114	Deciduous Tree
Asa32C2U0171	*Acer saccharum*	32	C	2	U	1	0171	Deciduous Tree
Co32B1UM0414	*Celtis occidentalis*	32	B	1	U	M	0414	Deciduous Tree
Po32B1R0263	*Platanus occidentalis*	32	B	1	R	1	0263	Deciduous Tree
Qa32B1U0156	*Quercus alba*	32	B	1	U	1	0156	Deciduous Tree
Ua32B2UM0798	*Ulmus americana*	32	B	2	U	M	0798	Deciduous Tree
Qa31B1R0123	*Quercus alba*	31	B	1	R	1	0123	Deciduous Tree
Qa31B1U0189	*Quercus alba*	31	B	1	U	1	0189	Deciduous Tree
Qa31B2U0079	*Quercus alba*	31	B	2	U	1	0079	Deciduous Tree
Qp31B1R0861	*Quercus palustris*	31	B	1	R	1	0861	Deciduous Tree
Qp31C1U1071	*Quercus palustris*	31	C	1	U	1	1071	Deciduous Tree
Asa30C1U0169	*Acer saccharum*	30	C	1	U	1	0169	Deciduous Tree
Asa30C2U0251	*Acer saccharum*	30	C	2	U	1	0251	Deciduous Tree
Cco30C1U0088	*Carya cordifolia*	30	C	1	U	1	0088	Deciduous Tree
Mas30B2U0462	*Malus pumila* variety	30	B	2	U	1	0462	Ornamental Tree
Pd30D1U0228	*Populus deltoides*	30	D	1	U	1	0228	Deciduous Tree
Pd30D1U0261	*Populus deltoides*	30	D	1	U	1	0261	Deciduous Tree
Pse30C2UT1064	*Prunus serotina*	30	C	2	U	2	1064	Deciduous Tree
Qa30B1U0532	*Quercus alba*	30	B	1	U	1	0532	Deciduous Tree
Qa30C1R0148	*Quercus alba*	30	C	1	R	1	0148	Deciduous Tree
Ar29B2U0314	*Acer rubrum*	29	B	2	U	1	0314	Deciduous Tree
Crs29C2U0160	*Crataegus* species	29	C	2	U	1	0160	Ornamental Tree
Fp29B2U0320	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	29	A	2	U	1	0320	Deciduous Tree
Pc7B1U0872	Pyrus calleryana variety unknown	29	B	1	U	1	0872	Deciduous Tree
Qa29B1R0122	*Quercus alba*	29	B	1	R	1	0122	Deciduous Tree
Qa29B1U1153	*Quercus alba*	29	B	1	U	1	1153	Deciduous Tree
Qp29A1U0627	*Quercus palustris*	29	A	1	U	1	0627	Deciduous Tree
Qp29B1U0552	*Quercus palustris*	29	B	1	U	1	0552	Deciduous Tree
28E		28	E					Stump
28E		28	E					Stump

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Asa28B2U0179	*Acer saccharum*	28	B	2	U	1	0179	Deciduous Tree
Asa28C2U0248	*Acer saccharum*	28	C	2	U	1	0248	Deciduous Tree
Co28C1R1022	*Celtis occidentalis*	28	C	1	R	1	1022	Deciduous Tree
Co28D2U0105	*Celtis occidentalis*	28	D	2	U	1	0105	Deciduous Tree
Jn28B2U0113	*Juglans nigra*	28	B	2	U	1	0113	Deciduous Tree
Qa28B1U0118	*Quercus alba*	28	B	1	U	1	0118	Deciduous Tree
Qp28A1U0463	*Quercus palustris*	28	A	1	U	1	0463	Deciduous Tree
Qp28A1U0885	*Quercus palustris*	28	A	1	U	1	0885	Deciduous Tree
Ta28C1U0144	*Tilia americana*	28	C	1	U	1	0144	Deciduous Tree
Asa27C2R0076	*Acer saccharum*	27	C	2	R	1	0076	Deciduous Tree
Gti27B1U1072	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	27	B	1	U	1	1072	Deciduous Tree
Qp27B1U0331	*Quercus palustris*	27	B	1	U	1	0331	Deciduous Tree
Qp27B1U0879	*Quercus palustris*	27	B	1	U	1	0879	Deciduous Tree
Qr27A1U0925	*Quercus rubra*	27	A	1	U	1	0925	Deciduous Tree
Ap26C1U0408	*Acer platanoides*	26	C	1	U	1	0408	Deciduous Tree
Asa26B1U0168	*Acer saccharum*	26	B	1	U	1	0168	Deciduous Tree
Asa26B2U0092	*Acer saccharum*	26	B	2	U	1	0092	Deciduous Tree
Asa26B2U0101	*Acer saccharum*	26	B	2	U	1	0101	Deciduous Tree
Asa26C2U0266	*Acer saccharum*	26	C	2	U	1	0266	Deciduous Tree
Cg26B1U0157	*Carya glabra*	26	B	1	U	1	0157	Deciduous Tree
Fg26B1R0070	*Fagus grandifolia*	26	B	1	R	1	0070	Deciduous Tree
Fp26B2U0172	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	26	B	2	U	1	0172	Deciduous Tree
Fp26D2R0340	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	26	D	2	R	1	0340	Deciduous Tree
Gti26B1U1171	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	26	B	1	U	1	1171	Deciduous Tree
Jn26B1U0142	*Juglans nigra*	26	B	1	U	1	0142	Deciduous Tree
Pd26C1U0206	*Populus deltoides*	26	C	1	U	1	0206	Deciduous Tree
Pn26C1UM0290	*Pinus nigra*	26	C	1	U	M	0290	Coniferous Tree
Qp26A1U0464	*Quercus palustris*	26	A	1	U	1	0464	Deciduous Tree
Qp26A1U0662	*Quercus palustris*	26	A	1	U	1	0662	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B1U0332	*Quercus palustris*	26	B	1	U	1	0332	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B1U0766	*Quercus palustris*	26	B	1	U	1	0766	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B1U0843	*Quercus palustris*	26	B	1	U	1	0843	Deciduous Tree
Qp26B1U1070	*Quercus palustris*	26	B	1	U	1	1070	Deciduous Tree
Asa25B1U0190	*Acer saccharum*	25	B	1	U	1	0190	Deciduous Tree
Asa25C1U0187	*Acer saccharum*	25	C	1	U	1	0187	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Asa25C2U0178	*Acer saccharum*	25	C	2	U	1	0178	Deciduous Tree
Asa25D1U0183	*Acer saccharum*	25	D	1	U	1	0183	Deciduous Tree
Cov25C1U0920	*Carya ovata*	25	C	1	U	1	0920	Deciduous Tree
Fa25B2U0336	*Fraxinus americana*	25	B	2	U	1	0336	Deciduous Tree
Jn25C1U0110	*Juglans nigra*	25	C	1	U	1	0110	Deciduous Tree
Jn25C1U0112	*Juglans nigra*	25	C	1	U	1	0112	Deciduous Tree
Qa25B1U1215	*Quercus alba*	25	B	1	U	1	1215	Deciduous Tree
Qa25B2U0878	*Quercus alba*	25	B	2	U	1	0878	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U0299	*Quercus palustris*	25	B	1	U	1	0299	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U0328	*Quercus palustris*	25	B	1	U	1	0328	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U0334	*Quercus palustris*	25	B	1	U	1	0334	Deciduous Tree
Qp25B1U0718	*Quercus palustris*	25	B	1	U	1	0718	Deciduous Tree
Qr25A1UT0526	*Quercus rubra*	25	A	1	U	2	0526	Deciduous Tree
Ta25B1U0103	*Tilia americana*	25	B	1	U	1	0103	Deciduous Tree
Ap24A2U0481	*Acer platanoides*	24	A	2	U	1	0481	Deciduous Tree
Asa24B1U0351	*Acer saccharum*	24	B	1	U	1	0351	Deciduous Tree
Asa24C1U0115	*Acer saccharum*	24	C	1	U	1	0115	Deciduous Tree
Fp24B1U0865	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	24	B	1	U	1	0865	Deciduous Tree
Fp24B2U0632	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	24	B	2	U	1	0632	Deciduous Tree
Fsp24A1U0319	*Fraxinus* species	24	A	1	U	1	0319	Deciduous Tree
Fsp24B1U0200	*Fraxinus* species	24	B	1	U	1	0200	Deciduous Tree
Gti24B1U1175	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	24	B	1	U	1	1175	Deciduous Tree
Mas24B1U0163	*Malus pumila* variety	24	B	1	U	1	0163	Ornamental Tree
Mas24B2R0166	*Malus pumila* variety	24	B	2	R	1	0166	Ornamental Tree
Mas24B2U0461	*Malus pumila* variety	24	B	2	U	1	0461	Ornamental Tree
Po24B1U0067	*Platanus occidentalis*	24	B	1	U	1	0067	Deciduous Tree
Qa24B1U0126	*Quercus alba*	24	B	1	U	1	0126	Deciduous Tree
Qa24B1U0127	*Quercus alba*	24	B	1	U	1	0127	Deciduous Tree
Qa24B1U0145	*Quercus alba*	24	B	1	U	1	0145	Deciduous Tree
Qa24B1U0208	*Quercus alba*	24	B	1	U	1	0208	Deciduous Tree
Qa24B1U0243	*Quercus alba*	24	B	1	U	1	0243	Deciduous Tree
Qa24C1U0209	*Quercus alba*	24	C	1	U	1	0209	Deciduous Tree
Qp24A1U0647	*Quercus palustris*	24	A	1	U	1	0647	Deciduous Tree
Qp24B1U0361	*Quercus palustris*	24	B	1	U	1	0361	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qp24B1U0892	*Quercus palustris*	24	B	1	U	1	0892	Deciduous Tree
Qr24B1R0129	*Quercus rubra*	24	B	1	R	1	0129	Deciduous Tree
Rp24B2U0871	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	24	B	2	U	1	0871	Deciduous Tree
Ta24C2U0325	*Tilia americana*	24	C	2	U	1	0325	Deciduous Tree
Asa23B1U0151	*Acer saccharum*	23	B	1	U	1	0151	Deciduous Tree
Asa23C1U0188	*Acer saccharum*	23	C	1	U	1	0188	Deciduous Tree
Asa23C2U0120	*Acer saccharum*	23	C	2	U	1	0120	Deciduous Tree
Co23B1UT0623	*Celtis occidentalis*	23	B	1	U	2	0623	Deciduous Tree
Co23C2U1061	*Celtis occidentalis*	23	C	2	U	1	1061	Deciduous Tree
Fa23B1R0322	*Fraxinus americana*	23	B	1	R	1	0322	Deciduous Tree
Fsp23A1U0728	*Fraxinus* species	23	A	1	U	1	0728	Deciduous Tree
Gti23B1U0665	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	23	B	1	U	1	0665	Deciduous Tree
Gti23B1U1085	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	23	B	1	U	1	1085	Deciduous Tree
Mas23B1U0482	*Malus pumila* variety	23	B	1	U	1	0482	Ornamental Tree
Mas23B1U0483	*Malus pumila* variety	23	B	1	U	1	0483	Ornamental Tree
Mas23C2U0457	*Malus pumila* variety	23	C	2	U	1	0457	Ornamental Tree
Qa23B1U0744	*Quercus alba*	23	B	1	U	1	0744	Deciduous Tree
Qp23A1U0216	*Quercus palustris*	23	A	1	U	1	0216	Deciduous Tree
Qp23B1U0327	*Quercus palustris*	23	B	1	U	1	0327	Deciduous Tree
Qp23B1U1156	*Quercus palustris*	23	B	1	U	1	1156	Deciduous Tree
Asa22C2U0143	*Acer saccharum*	22	C	2	U	1	0143	Deciduous Tree
Cco22B1U0080	*Carya cordifolia*	22	B	1	U	1	0080	Deciduous Tree
Co22B1U1046	*Celtis occidentalis*	22	B	1	U	1	1046	Deciduous Tree
Co22C1U1000	*Celtis occidentalis*	22	B	1	U	1	1000	Ornamental Tree
Crs22B2U0162	*Crataegus* species	22	B	2	U	1	0162	Ornamental Tree
Fp22B1U0458	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	22	B	1	U	1	0458	Deciduous Tree
Fp22B1U0484	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	22	B	1	U	1	0484	Deciduous Tree
Fp22B1U0730	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	22	B	1	U	1	0730	Deciduous Tree
Fsp22B1U0349	*Fraxinus* species	22	B	1	U	1	0349	Deciduous Tree
Fsp22C1U0448	*Fraxinus* species	22	C	1	U	1	0448	Deciduous Tree
Fsp22D2U0234	*Fraxinus* species	22	D	2	U	1	0234	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Gti22B2U0643	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	22	B	2	U	1	0643	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U0065	*Quercus palustris*	22	B	1	U	1	0065	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U0648	*Quercus palustris*	22	B	1	U	1	0648	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U0857	*Quercus palustris*	22	B	1	U	1	0857	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U0867	*Quercus palustris*	22	B	1	U	1	0867	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U1048	*Quercus palustris*	22	B	1	U	1	1048	Deciduous Tree
Ta22B1U1080	*Tilia americana*	22	B	1	U	1	1080	Deciduous Tree
Asa21C1U0109	*Acer saccharum*	21	C	1	U	1	0109	Deciduous Tree
Asa21C1U0185	*Acer saccharum*	21	C	1	U	1	0185	Deciduous Tree
Asa21C1U0186	*Acer saccharum*	21	C	1	U	1	0186	Deciduous Tree
Cb21C2U0244	*Catalpa bignonioides*	21	C	2	U	1	0244	Deciduous Tree
Co21B1U0891	*Celtis occidentalis*	21	B	1	U	1	0891	Deciduous Tree
Mas21B2R0165	*Malus pumila* variety	21	B	2	R	1	0165	Ornamental Tree
Mas21C2U0222	*Malus pumila* variety	21	C	2	U	1	0222	Ornamental Tree
Po21C2R0316	*Platanus occidentalis*	21	C	2	R	1	0316	Deciduous Tree
Pse21B2U1169	*Prunus serotina*	21	B	2	U	1	1169	Deciduous Tree
Qa21B1U1197	*Quercus alba*	21	B	1	U	1	1197	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B2U0687	*Quercus palustris*	21	B	2	U	1	0687	Deciduous Tree
Qp21A1U0485	*Quercus palustris*	21	A	1	U	1	0485	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1U0217	*Quercus palustris*	21	B	1	U	1	0217	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1U0330	*Quercus palustris*	21	B	1	U	1	0330	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1U1060	*Quercus palustris*	21	B	1	U	1	1060	Deciduous Tree
Ap20B1U0406	*Acer platanoides*	20	B	1	U	1	0406	Deciduous Tree
Ap20B1U0411	*Acer platanoides*	20	B	1	U	1	0411	Deciduous Tree
Ar20A1U0442	*Acer rubrum*	20	A	1	U	1	0442	Deciduous Tree
Asa20A1U0725	*Acer saccharum*	20	A	1	U	1	0725	Deciduous Tree
Asa20B1U0084	*Acer saccharum*	20	B	1	U	1	0084	Deciduous Tree
Asa20C2R0073	*Acer saccharum*	20	C	2	R	1	0073	Deciduous Tree
Co20B1U0799	*Celtis occidentalis*	20	B	1	U	1	0799	Deciduous Tree
Fp20C1U0496	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	20	C	1	U	1	0496	Deciduous Tree
Fp20C1U0633	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	20	B	1	U	1	0633	Deciduous Tree
Mas20B2U0348	*Malus pumila* variety	20	B	2	U	1	0348	Ornamental Tree
Mas20B2UM0342	*Malus pumila*	20	B	2	U	M	0342	Ornamental

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	variety							Tree
Psy20B1U0371	*Pinus sylvestris*	20	B	1	U	1	0371	Coniferous Tree
Qa20C1U0083	*Quercus alba*	20	C	1	U	1	0083	Deciduous Tree
Qp20A2U0674	*Quercus palustris*	20	A	2	U	1	0674	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B1U0056	*Quercus palustris*	20	B	1	U	1	0056	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B1U0066	*Quercus palustris*	20	B	1	U	1	0066	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B1U0745	*Quercus palustris*	20	B	1	U	1	0745	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B2R0046	*Quercus palustris*	20	B	2	R	1	0046	Deciduous Tree
Tc20C1U0733	*Tilia cordata*	20	C	1	U	1	0733	Deciduous Tree
Cg19B2U0335	*Carya glabra*	19	B	2	U	1	0335	Deciduous Tree
Co19B1U0077	*Celtis occidentalis*	19	B	1	U	1	0077	Deciduous Tree
Co19B1U0997	*Celtis occidentalis*	19	B	1	U	1	0997	Deciduous Tree
Cov19B1U0998	*Carya ovata*	19	B	1	U	1	0998	Deciduous Tree
Fsp19B1U0703	*Fraxinus* species	19	B	1	U	1	0703	Deciduous Tree
Gti19B1U0506	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	19	B	1	U	1	0506	Deciduous Tree
Gti19B1U1052	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	19	B	1	U	1	1052	Deciduous Tree
Gti19C1U1069	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	19	C	1	U	1	1069	Deciduous Tree
Jn19B1U0994	*Juglans nigra*	19	B	1	U	1	0994	Deciduous Tree
Mas19B1U0403	*Malus pumila* variety	19	B	1	U	1	0403	Ornamental Tree
Mas19B2UM0685	*Malus pumila* variety	19	B	2	U	M	0685	Ornamental Tree
Mas19C2U0221	*Malus pumila* variety	19	C	2	U	1	0221	Ornamental Tree
Po19B1U0225	*Platanus occidentalis*	19	B	1	U	1	0225	Deciduous Tree
Pse19B1U1063	*Prunus serotina*	19	B	1	U	1	1063	Deciduous Tree
Pse19C1U0287	*Prunus serotina*	19	C	1	U	1	0287	Deciduous Tree
Qa19B1U0240	*Quercus alba*	19	B	1	U	1	0240	Deciduous Tree
Qa19D1U0235	*Quercus alba*	19	D	1	U	1	0235	Deciduous Tree
Qp19A1U0474	*Quercus palustris*	19	A	1	U	1	0474	Deciduous Tree
Qp19A1U0493	*Quercus palustris*	19	A	1	U	1	0493	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B1U0661	*Quercus palustris*	19	B	1	U	1	0661	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B1U1037	*Quercus palustris*	19	B	1	U	1	1037	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B1U1040	*Quercus palustris*	19	B	1	U	1	1040	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B1U1142	*Quercus palustris*	19	B	1	U	1	1142	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B2R0280	*Quercus palustris*	19	B	2	R	1	0280	Deciduous Tree
Rp19C2U1168	*Robinia*	19	C	2	U	1	1168	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	pseudoacacia							
Ap18B1U0517	*Acer platanoides*	18	B	1	U	1	0517	Deciduous Tree
Ap18D2R0540	*Acer platanoides*	18	D	2	R	1	0540	Deciduous Tree
Ap18D2U0541	*Acer platanoides*	18	D	2	U	1	0541	Deciduous Tree
Cb18B2U0242	*Catalpa bignonioides*	18	B	2	U	1	0242	Deciduous Tree
Cco18B1U0125	*Carya cordifolia*	18	B	1	U	1	0125	Deciduous Tree
Cg18B1U0093	*Carya glabra*	18	B	1	U	1	0093	Deciduous Tree
Cg18B1U0326	*Carya glabra*	18	B	1	U	1	0326	Deciduous Tree
Cm18B1UM0338	*Cornus mas*	18	B	1	U	M	0338	Ornamental Tree
Co18B1U0413	*Celtis occidentalis*	18	B	1	U	1	0413	Deciduous Tree
Crs18B1UT0058	*Crataegus* species	18	B	1	U	2	0058	Ornamental Tree
Fp18A1U0273	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	18	A	1	U	1	0273	Deciduous Tree
Fp18B1U0315	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	18	B	1	U	1	0315	Deciduous Tree
Fp18B1U0640	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	18	B	1	U	1	0640	Deciduous Tree
Fp18B1U0761	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	18	B	1	U	1	0761	Deciduous Tree
Fsp18C1U1213	*Fraxinus* species	18	C	1	U	1	1213	Deciduous Tree
Gd18B2UT0181	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	18	B	2	U	2	0181	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U0501	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	18	B	1	U	1	0501	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U0645	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	18	B	1	U	1	0645	Deciduous Tree
Gti18B1U0664	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	18	B	1	U	1	0664	Deciduous Tree
Gti18C1U1057	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	18	C	1	U	1	1057	Deciduous Tree
Jn18D2U0237	*Juglans nigra*	18	D	2	U	1	0237	Deciduous Tree
Mas18B1RM0128	*Malus pumila* variety	18	B	1	R	M	0128	Ornamental Tree
Mas18B1RT0443	*Malus pumila* variety	18	B	1	R	2	0443	Ornamental Tree
Mas18B1RT0444	*Malus pumila* variety	18	B	1	R	2	0444	Ornamental Tree
Mas18C2R0164	*Malus pumila* variety	18	C	2	R	1	0164	Ornamental Tree
Pn18C1U0366	*Pinus nigra*	18	C	1	U	1	0366	Coniferous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Psy18B1U0359	*Pinus sylvestris*	18	B	1	U	1	0359	Coniferous Tree
Psy18B1U0365	*Pinus sylvestris*	18	B	1	U	1	0365	Coniferous Tree
Qa18B1U1208	*Quercus alba*	18	B	1	U	1	1208	Deciduous Tree
Qa18C1U0239	*Quercus alba*	18	C	1	U	1	0239	Deciduous Tree
Qa18C1U0743	*Quercus alba*	18	C	1	U	1	0743	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1R0279	*Quercus palustris*	18	B	1	R	1	0279	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0031	*Quercus palustris*	18	B	1	U	1	0031	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0032	*Quercus palustris*	18	B	1	U	1	0032	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0033	*Quercus palustris*	18	B	1	U	1	0033	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0057	*Quercus palustris*	18	B	1	U	1	0057	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U0773	*Quercus palustris*	18	B	1	U	1	0773	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B2U0034	*Quercus palustris*	18	B	2	U	1	0034	Deciduous Tree
Qp18C1U0149	*Quercus palustris*	18	C	1	U	1	0149	Deciduous Tree
Qsp18E	*Quercus* species	18	E					Stump
Ar17B1U0468	*Acer rubrum*	17	B	1	U	1	0468	Deciduous Tree
Ar17C1U0513	*Acer rubrum*	17	C	1	U	1	0513	Deciduous Tree
Asa17B2U0659	*Acer saccharum*	17	B	2	U	1	0659	Deciduous Tree
Asa17C2U0074	*Acer saccharum*	17	C	2	U	1	0074	Deciduous Tree
Asa17C2U0121	*Acer saccharum*	17	C	2	U	1	0121	Deciduous Tree
Co17B1U0880	*Celtis occidentalis*	17	B	1	U	1	0880	Deciduous Tree
Cov17B2U1039	*Carya ovata*	17	B	2	U	1	1039	Deciduous Tree
Fp17B1U0479	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	17	B	1	U	1	0479	Deciduous Tree
Fp17B1U0491	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	17	B	1	U	1	0491	Deciduous Tree
Fp17B1U0741	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	17	B	1	U	1	0741	Deciduous Tree
Fp17C1U0497	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	17	C	1	U	1	0497	Deciduous Tree
Fsp17C1U0624	*Fraxinus* species	17	C	1	U	1	0624	Deciduous Tree
Gti17B1U1066	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	17	B	1	U	1	1066	Deciduous Tree
Gti17C1U0407	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	17	C	1	U	1	0407	Deciduous Tree
Jn17B2U0996	*Juglans nigra*	17	B	2	U	1	0996	Deciduous Tree
Mas17B2U0218	*Malus pumila* variety	17	B	2	U	1	0218	Ornamental Tree
Pse17B1U0117	*Prunus serotina*	17	B	1	U	1	0117	Deciduous Tree
Pse17B2U1170	*Prunus serotina*	17	B	2	U	1	1170	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pse17C2U1010	*Prunus serotina*	17	C	2	U	1	1010	Deciduous Tree
Qa17B1U0195	*Quercus alba*	17	B	1	U	1	0195	Deciduous Tree
Qa17C1U0213	*Quercus alba*	17	C	1	U	1	0213	Deciduous Tree
Qp17A1U0726	*Quercus palustris*	17	A	1	U	1	0726	Deciduous Tree
Qp17B1U0048	*Quercus palustris*	17	B	1	U	1	0048	Deciduous Tree
Qp17C1U1041	*Quercus palustris*	17	C	1	U	1	1041	Deciduous Tree
Ta17B2U0862	*Tilia americana*	17	B	2	U	1	0862	Deciduous Tree
Tc17B2U0850	*Tilia cordata*	17	B	2	U	1	0850	Deciduous Tree
Ap16B1U0409	*Acer platanoides*	16	B	1	U	1	0409	Deciduous Tree
As16B1U1019	*Acer saccharinum*	16	B	1	U	1	1019	Deciduous Tree
Asa16B1R0094	*Acer saccharum*	16	B	1	R	1	0094	Deciduous Tree
Asa16B1U0269	*Acer saccharum*	16	B	1	U	1	0269	Deciduous Tree
Asa16B2U1159	*Acer saccharum*	16	B	2	U	1	1159	Deciduous Tree
Asa16C1U0108	*Acer saccharum*	16	C	1	U	1	0108	Deciduous Tree
Co16A1U0086	*Celtis occidentalis*	16	A	1	U	1	0086	Deciduous Tree
Co16B1U0890	*Celtis occidentalis*	16	B	1	U	1	0890	Deciduous Tree
Co16C1U0264	*Celtis occidentalis*	16	C	1	U	1	0264	Deciduous Tree
Cov16B1U0241	*Carya ovata*	16	B	1	U	1	0241	Deciduous Tree
Crs16B2U0159	*Crataegus* species	16	B	2	U	1	0159	Ornamental Tree
Fp16B1U0500	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	16	B	1	U	1	0500	Deciduous Tree
Fsp16B2U0449	*Fraxinus* species	16	B	2	U	1	0449	Deciduous Tree
Jn16B1U0199	*Juglans nigra*	16	B	1	U	1	0199	Deciduous Tree
Jv16B1U0544	*Juniperus virginiana*	16	B	1	U	1	0544	Coniferous Tree
Lt16A1U0667	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	16	A	1	U	1	0667	Deciduous Tree
Mas15B1U0297	*Malus pumila* variety	16	B	1	U	1	0297	Ornamental Tree
Mas16B1U0372	*Malus pumila* variety	16	B	1	U	1	0372	Ornamental Tree
Mas16B1U0394	*Malus pumila* variety	16	B	1	U	1	0394	Ornamental Tree
Mas16B2U0219	*Malus pumila* variety	16	B	2	U	1	0219	Ornamental Tree
Mas16B2U0347	*Malus pumila* variety	16	B	2	U	1	0347	Ornamental Tree
Mas16C2U0545	*Malus pumila* variety	16	C	2	U	1	0545	Ornamental Tree
Pc29B2U0460	Pyrus calleryana variety unknown	16	B	2	U	1	0460	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pn16C1U0307	*Pinus nigra*	16	C	1	U	1	0307	Coniferous Tree
Pse16B2U0834	*Prunus serotina*	16	B	2	U	1	0834	Deciduous Tree
Qi16A1U0671	*Quercus imbricaria*	16	A	1	U	1	0671	Deciduous Tree
Qp16B1U0039	*Quercus palustris*	16	B	1	U	1	0039	Deciduous Tree
Qp16B1U0049	*Quercus palustris*	16	B	1	U	1	0049	Deciduous Tree
Qp16B2R0047	*Quercus palustris*	16	B	2	R	1	0047	Deciduous Tree
Tc16B2U0672	*Tilia cordata*	16	B	2	U	1	0672	Deciduous Tree
Ap15B1U0488	*Acer platanoides*	15	B	1	U	1	0488	Deciduous Tree
Ar15B1U0467	*Acer rubrum*	15	B	1	U	1	0467	Deciduous Tree
Ar15B1UM0897	*Acer rubrum*	15	B	1	U	M	0897	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B1U0999	*Acer saccharum*	15	B	1	U	1	0999	Deciduous Tree
Asa15B1U1079	*Acer saccharum*	15	B	1	U	1	1079	Deciduous Tree
Co15B1U0072	*Celtis occidentalis*	15	B	1	U	1	0072	Deciduous Tree
Co15B1U1062	*Celtis occidentalis*	15	B	1	U	1	1062	Deciduous Tree
Cov15B1U1018	*Carya ovata*	15	B	1	U	1	1018	Deciduous Tree
Cov15B2U0922	*Carya ovata*	15	B	2	U	1	0922	Deciduous Tree
Crs15B2U0258	*Crataegus* species	15	B	2	U	1	0258	Ornamental Tree
Fp15B1U0658	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	15	B	1	U	1	0658	Deciduous Tree
Fsp15???0529	*Fraxinus* species	15	?	2	U	1	0529	Deciduous Tree
Fsp15B1U0231	*Fraxinus* species	15	B	1	U	1	0231	Deciduous Tree
Fsp15D2U0771	*Fraxinus* species	15	D	2	U	1	0771	Deciduous Tree
Gb15A1U1194	*Gingko biloba*	15	A	1	U	1	1194	Deciduous Tree
Gd15B2U0194	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	15	B	2	U	1	0194	Deciduous Tree
Gti11A1U0436	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	15	A	1	U	1	0436	Deciduous Tree
Jn15B1U0438	*Juglans nigra*	15	B	1	U	1	0438	Deciduous Tree
Lt15C1U0564	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	15	C	1	U	1	0564	Deciduous Tree
Mas15A1UM0023	*Malus pumila* variety	15	A	1	U	M	0023	Ornamental Tree
Mas15A1UM0025	*Malus pumila* variety	15	A	1	U	M	0025	Ornamental Tree
Mas15B1U0291	*Malus pumila* variety	15	B	1	U	1	0291	Ornamental Tree
Pc15B1UM0866	Pyrus calleryana variety unknown	15	B	1	U	M	0866	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pc15B2U0868	Pyrus calleryana variety unknown	15	B	2	U	1	0868	Deciduous Tree
Pc16B1U0459	Pyrus calleryana variety unknown	15	B	1	U	1	0459	Deciduous Tree
Qp15B1U0041	*Quercus palustris*	15	B	1	U	1	0041	Deciduous Tree
Qp15B1U0050	*Quercus palustris*	15	B	1	U	1	0050	Deciduous Tree
Qp15B1U0214	*Quercus palustris*	15	B	1	U	1	0214	Deciduous Tree
Qp15B1U0333	*Quercus palustris*	15	B	1	U	1	0333	Deciduous Tree
Qp15C1U1043	*Quercus palustris*	15	C	1	U	1	1043	Deciduous Tree
Qr15A1U0417	*Quercus rubra*	15	A	1	U	1	0417	Deciduous Tree
Qr15A1U0439	*Quercus rubra*	15	A	1	U	1	0439	Deciduous Tree
Qr15B2U0167	*Quercus rubra*	15	B	2	U	1	0167	Deciduous Tree
Rp15B2U0870	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	15	B	2	U	1	0870	Deciduous Tree
Ap14A1U0471	*Acer platanoides*	14	A	1	U	1	0471	Deciduous Tree
Ap14B1U0262	*Acer platanoides*	14	B	1	U	1	0262	Deciduous Tree
Ap14B2U0716	*Acer platanoides*	14	B	2	U	1	0716	Deciduous Tree
Ap14C1U0715	*Acer platanoides*	14	C	1	U	1	0715	Deciduous Tree
Ar14A1U0641	*Acer rubrum*	14	A	1	U	1	0641	Deciduous Tree
Ar14B1U0669	*Acer rubrum*	14	B	1	U	1	0669	Deciduous Tree
Ar14B2UT0201	*Acer rubrum*	14	B	2	U	2	0201	Deciduous Tree
Ar14B2UT1187	*Acer rubrum*	14	B	2	U	2	1187	Deciduous Tree
Asa14???0106	*Acer saccharum*	14	?	2	U	1	0106	Deciduous Tree
Asa14A1U0760	*Acer saccharum*	14	A	1	U	1	0760	Deciduous Tree
Asa14B1U0558	*Acer saccharum*	14	B	1	U	1	0558	Deciduous Tree
Asa14C1U0136	*Acer saccharum*	14	C	1	U	1	0136	Deciduous Tree
Cco14B1U0090	*Carya cordifolia*	14	B	1	U	1	0090	Deciduous Tree
Co14C2U0268	*Celtis occidentalis*	14	C	2	U	1	0268	Deciduous Tree
Crs14B1U0840	*Crataegus* species	14	B	1	U	1	0840	Ornamental Tree
Crs14B2U0098	*Crataegus* species	14	B	2	U	1	0098	Ornamental Tree
Crs14B2U0116	*Crataegus* species	14	B	2	U	1	0116	Ornamental Tree
Crs14B2U0841	*Crataegus* species	14	B	2	U	1	0841	Ornamental Tree
Fp14A1U0684	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	14	A	1	U	1	0684	Deciduous Tree
Fp14A1U0889	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	14	A	1	U	1	0889	Deciduous Tree
Fp14B1U0475	*Fraxinus*	14	B	1	U	1	0475	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	pennsylvanica							
Fp14B1U0739	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	14	B	1	U	1	0739	Deciduous Tree
Fp14C1U0498	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	14	C	1	U	1	0498	Deciduous Tree
Fp14C2U0288	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	14	C	2	U	1	0288	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14A1U0520	*Fraxinus* species	14	A	1	U	1	0520	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14B1U0561	*Fraxinus* species	14	B	1	U	1	0561	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14B1U0900	*Fraxinus* species	14	B	1	U	1	0900	Deciduous Tree
Fsp14B1U1212	*Fraxinus* species	14	B	1	U	1	1212	Deciduous Tree
Gd14C1U0182	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	14	C	1	U	1	0182	Deciduous Tree
Gti14C1U1184	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	14	C	1	U	1	1184	Deciduous Tree
Gti14C2U0507	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	14	C	2	U	1	0507	Deciduous Tree
Mas14B1U0029	*Malus pumila* variety	14	B	1	U	1	0029	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B1U0350	*Malus pumila* variety	14	B	1	U	1	0350	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B1U0356	*Malus pumila* variety	14	B	1	U	1	0356	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B1U0357	*Malus pumila* variety	14	B	1	U	1	0357	Ornamental Tree
Mas14B1U0402	*Malus pumila* variety	14	B	1	U	1	0402	Ornamental Tree
Pc14B2U0864	Pyrus calleryana variety unknown	14	B	2	U	1	0864	Deciduous Tree
Pc14C2U0367	Pyrus calleryana variety unknown	14	C	2	U	1	0367	Deciduous Tree
Pn14C2U0352	*Pinus nigra*	14	C	2	U	1	0352	Coniferous Tree
Po14B1U0100	*Platanus occidentalis*	14	B	1	U	1	0100	Deciduous Tree
Qa14B1U0210	*Quercus alba*	14	B	1	U	1	0210	Deciduous Tree
Qa14C1U0236	*Quercus alba*	14	C	1	U	1	0236	Deciduous Tree
Qi14B1U0670	*Quercus imbricaria*	14	B	1	U	1	0670	Deciduous Tree
Qp14A1U0062	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	1	U	1	0062	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B1R0063	*Quercus palustris*	14	A	1	R	1	0063	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B1U0001	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	1	U	1	0001	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B1U0043	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	1	U	1	0043	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B1U0044	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	1	U	1	0044	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B1U0045	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	1	U	1	0045	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qp14B1U0059	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	1	U	1	0059	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B1U0064	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	1	U	1	0064	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B1U0729	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	1	U	1	0729	Deciduous Tree
Qp14B2U0035	*Quercus palustris*	14	B	2	U	1	0035	Deciduous Tree
Qp14C1U0795	*Quercus palustris*	14	C	1	U	1	0795	Deciduous Tree
Qp14C1U1042	*Quercus palustris*	14	C	1	U	1	1042	Deciduous Tree
Tc14B1UM0370	*Tilia cordata*	14	B	1	U	M	0370	Deciduous Tree
Ap13C1U0719	*Acer platanoides*	13	C	1	U	1	0719	Deciduous Tree
Ar13B1U0523	*Acer rubrum*	13	B	1	U	1	0523	Deciduous Tree
Ar13C2U0521	*Acer rubrum*	13	C	2	U	1	0521	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1R0781	*Acer saccharum*	13	B	1	R	1	0781	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U0131	*Acer saccharum*	13	B	1	U	1	0131	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U0132	*Acer saccharum*	13	B	1	U	1	0132	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B1U0919	*Acer saccharum*	13	B	1	U	1	0919	Deciduous Tree
Asa13B2U0543	*Acer saccharum*	13	B	2	U	1	0543	Deciduous Tree
Asa13C2U0828	*Acer saccharum*	13	C	2	U	1	0828	Deciduous Tree
Asa13D2U0191	*Acer saccharum*	13	D	2	U	1	0191	Deciduous Tree
Cco13B1U0087	*Carya cordifolia*	13	B	1	U	1	0087	Deciduous Tree
Co13B1R0075	*Celtis occidentalis*	13	B	1	R	1	0075	Deciduous Tree
Co13B1U0560	*Celtis occidentalis*	13	B	1	U	1	0560	Ornamental Tree
Co13B1U0562	*Celtis occidentalis*	13	B	1	U	1	0562	Ornamental Tree
Co13B1U0563	*Celtis occidentalis*	13	B	1	U	1	0563	Ornamental Tree
Co13B2U0518	*Celtis occidentalis*	13	B	2	U	1	0518	Deciduous Tree
Co13B2U0777	*Celtis occidentalis*	13	B	2	U	1	0777	Deciduous Tree
Co13C1U0104	*Celtis occidentalis*	13	C	1	U	1	0104	Deciduous Tree
Crs13B1U0137	*Crataegus* species	13	B	1	U	1	0137	Ornamental Tree
Fp13B1U0499	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	13	B	1	U	1	0499	Deciduous Tree
Fp13C1U0490	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	13	C	1	U	1	0490	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13???0530	*Fraxinus* species	13	?	2	U	1	0530	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13A1U0769	*Fraxinus* species	13	A	1	U	1	0769	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13A1U0811	*Fraxinus* species	13	A	1	U	1	0811	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fsp13A1U1200	*Fraxinus* species	13	A	1	U	1	1200	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U0514	*Fraxinus* species	13	B	1	U	1	0514	Deciduous Tree
Fsp13B1U0765	*Fraxinus* species	13	B	1	U	1	0765	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B1U0435	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	13	B	1	U	1	0435	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B1U0437	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	13	B	1	U	1	0437	Deciduous Tree
Gti13B1U0918	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	13	B	1	U	1	0918	Deciduous Tree
Jn13C1U0197	*Juglans nigra*	13	C	1	U	1	0197	Deciduous Tree
Jv13A1U0376	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	1	U	1	0376	Coniferous Tree
Jv13A1U0377	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	1	U	1	0377	Coniferous Tree
Jv13A1U0378	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	1	U	1	0378	Coniferous Tree
Jv13A1U0379	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	1	U	1	0379	Coniferous Tree
Jv13A1U0380	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	1	U	1	0380	Coniferous Tree
Jv13A1U0381	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	1	U	1	0381	Coniferous Tree
Jv13A1U0382	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	1	U	1	0382	Coniferous Tree
Jv13A1U0383	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	1	U	1	0383	Coniferous Tree
Jv13A2U1076	*Juniperus virginiana*	13	A	2	U	1	1076	Coniferous Tree
Ls13B1U0099	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	13	B	1	U	1	0099	Deciduous Tree
Mas13B1U0295	*Malus pumila* variety	13	B	1	U	1	0295	Ornamental Tree
Mas13B2U0292	*Malus pumila* variety	13	B	2	U	1	0292	Ornamental Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pn13B1U1030	*Pinus nigra*	13	B	1	U	1	1030	Coniferous Tree
Pn13B1U1032	*Pinus nigra*	13	B	1	U	1	1032	Coniferous Tree
Pn13C1U0392	*Pinus nigra*	13	C	1	U	1	0392	Coniferous Tree
Pn13C1U1031	*Pinus nigra*	13	C	1	U	1	1031	Coniferous Tree
Qp13A1U0060	*Quercus palustris*	13	A	1	U	1	0060	Deciduous Tree
Qp13B1U0042	*Quercus palustris*	13	A	1	U	1	0042	Deciduous Tree
Qp13B1U0995	*Quercus palustris*	13	B	1	U	1	0995	Deciduous Tree
Ta13B1U0207	*Tilia americana*	13	B	1	U	1	0207	Deciduous Tree
Ta13B1U0230	*Tilia americana*	13	B	1	U	1	0230	Deciduous Tree
Tc13A1U0732	*Tilia cordata*	13	A	1	U	1	0732	Deciduous Tree
Ap12A2U0470	*Acer platanoides*	12	A	2	U	1	0470	Deciduous Tree
Ap12B1U0487	*Acer platanoides*	12	A	1	U	1	0487	Deciduous Tree
Ap12B2U0782	*Acer platanoides*	12	B	2	U	1	0782	Deciduous Tree
Ap12C2U0915	*Acer platanoides*	12	C	2	U	1	0915	Deciduous Tree
Ap12D1U0232	*Acer platanoides*	12	D	1	U	1	0232	Deciduous Tree
Ar12A1U1211	*Acer rubrum*	12	A	1	U	1	1211	Deciduous Tree
Ar12B1U0894	*Acer rubrum*	12	B	1	U	1	0894	Deciduous Tree
Ar12D1U0663	*Acer rubrum*	12	D	1	U	1	0663	Deciduous Tree
Asa12B1U0150	*Acer saccharum*	12	B	1	U	1	0150	Deciduous Tree
Asa12B1U0313	*Acer saccharum*	12	B	1	U	1	0313	Deciduous Tree
Asa12B1U0842	*Acer saccharum*	12	B	1	U	1	0842	Deciduous Tree
Asa12B1U1140	*Acer saccharum*	12	B	1	U	1	1140	Deciduous Tree
Asa12C2U0712	*Acer saccharum*	12	C	2	U	1	0712	Deciduous Tree
Asa12D1U0130	*Acer saccharum*	12	D	1	U	1	0130	Deciduous Tree
Cco12B1U0196	*Carya cordifolia*	12	B	1	U	1	0196	Deciduous Tree
Cg12B2U0071	*Carya glabra*	12	B	2	U	1	0071	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Co12A1U0465	*Celtis occidentalis*	12	A	1	U	1	0465	Deciduous Tree
Co12B1U0792	*Celtis occidentalis*	12	B	1	U	1	0792	Deciduous Tree
Co12B1U0793	*Celtis occidentalis*	12	B	1	U	1	0793	Deciduous Tree
Cov12B1U1034	*Carya ovata*	12	B	1	U	1	1034	Deciduous Tree
Cov12B1U1035	*Carya ovata*	12	B	1	U	1	1035	Deciduous Tree
Cov12B1U1036	*Carya ovata*	12	B	1	U	1	1036	Deciduous Tree
Cov12B1U1038	*Carya ovata*	12	B	1	U	1	1038	Deciduous Tree
Crs12B1U0140	*Crataegus* species	12	B	1	U	1	0140	Ornamental Tree
Crs12B1U0255	*Crataegus* species	12	B	1	U	1	0255	Ornamental Tree
Fg12A1U0008	*Fagus grandifolia*	12	A	1	U	1	0008	Deciduous Tree
Fp12B1U0301	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	12	B	1	U	1	0301	Deciduous Tree
Fp12B1U0480	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	12	B	1	U	1	0480	Deciduous Tree
Fsp12B2U0229	*Fraxinus* species	12	B	2	U	1	0229	Deciduous Tree
Gd12B2U0193	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	12	B	2	U	1	0193	Deciduous Tree
Gti12B1U0434	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	12	B	1	U	1	0434	Deciduous Tree
Jn12B1U1164	*Juglans nigra*	12	B	1	U	1	1164	Deciduous Tree
Jv12A2U1082	*Juniperus virginiana*	12	A	2	U	1	1082	Coniferous Tree
Jv12A2U1083	*Juniperus virginiana*	12	A	2	U	1	1083	Coniferous Tree
Jv12B1U1081	*Juniperus virginiana*	12	B	1	U	1	1081	Coniferous Tree
Jv12B1U1084	*Juniperus virginiana*	12	B	1	U	1	1084	Coniferous Tree
Jv12B2U1186	*Juniperus virginiana*	12	B	2	U	1	1186	Coniferous Tree
Mas12B1U0391	*Malus pumila* variety	12	B	1	U	1	0391	Ornamental Tree
Mas12C1RM0421	*Malus pumila* variety	12	C	1	R	M	0421	Ornamental Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Pa12A1U1182	*Picea abies*	12	A	1	U	1	1182	Coniferous Tree
Pa12A1U1183	*Picea abies*	12	A	1	U	1	1183	Coniferous Tree
Pn12C1U0495	*Pinus nigra*	12	C	1	U	1	0495	Coniferous Tree
Ps12A1U0859	*Pinus strobus*	12	A	1	U	1	0859	Coniferous Tree
Pse12D2U0824	*Prunus serotina*	12	D	2	U	1	0824	Deciduous Tree
Qa12B1U0124	*Quercus alba*	12	B	1	U	1	0124	Deciduous Tree
Qa12B2U0233	*Quercus alba*	12	B	2	U	1	0233	Deciduous Tree
Qi12A1U0452	*Quercus imbricaria*	12	A	1	U	1	0452	Deciduous Tree
Qp12B1U0009	*Quercus palustris*	12	B	1	U	1	0009	Deciduous Tree
Qp12B1U0061	*Quercus palustris*	12	B	1	U	1	0061	Deciduous Tree
Qp12B1U0450	*Quercus palustris*	12	B	1	U	1	0450	Deciduous Tree
Qp12B1U0456	*Quercus palustris*	12	B	1	U	1	0456	Deciduous Tree
Qr12A1U0440	*Quercus rubra*	12	A	1	U	1	0440	Deciduous Tree
Rp12B1U0873	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	12	B	1	U	1	0873	Deciduous Tree
Rp12B1U0874	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	12	B	1	U	1	0874	Deciduous Tree
Tc12A1U0734	*Tilia cordata*	12	A	1	U	1	0734	Deciduous Tree
Ap11C2U0516	*Acer platanoides*	11	C	2	U	1	0516	Deciduous Tree
Ap11C2U0710	*Acer platanoides*	11	C	2	U	1	0710	Deciduous Tree
Ar11A1U1136	*Acer rubrum*	11	A	1	U	1	1136	Deciduous Tree
Ar11C1U0215	*Acer rubrum*	11	C	1	U	1	0215	Deciduous Tree
Asa11A1U0847	*Acer saccharum*	11	A	1	U	1	0847	Deciduous Tree
Asa11B1U0923	*Acer saccharum*	11	B	1	U	1	0923	Deciduous Tree
Cco11B1U0081	*Carya cordifolia*	11	AB	1	U	1	0081	Deciduous Tree
Cco11B1U0102	*Carya cordifolia*	11	B	1	U	1	0102	Deciduous Tree
Cco27B1U0089	*Carya cordifolia*	11	B	1	U	1	0089	Deciduous Tree
Crs11C2U0161	*Crataegus* species	11	C	2	U	1	0161	Ornamental Tree
Fp11B1U0657	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	11	B	1	U	1	0657	Deciduous Tree
Fsp11A1U0509	*Fraxinus* species	11	B	1	U	1	0509	Deciduous Tree
Fsp11B1U0155	*Fraxinus* species	11	B	1	U	1	0155	Deciduous Tree
Fsp11B1U0512	*Fraxinus* species	11	B	1	U	1	0512	Deciduous Tree
Fsp11B1U0700	*Fraxinus* species	11	B	1	U	1	0700	Deciduous Tree
Gd11B2U0192	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	11	B	2	U	1	0192	Deciduous Tree
Pn11C1U0390	*Pinus nigra*	11	C	1	U	1	0390	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U0051	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	0051	Coniferous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Ppg11A1U0052	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	0052	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U0053	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	0053	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U0054	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	0054	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U0055	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	0055	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1024	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	1024	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1025	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	1025	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1026	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	1026	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1027	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	1027	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1028	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	1028	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1029	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	1029	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1151	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	1151	Coniferous Tree
Ppg11A1U1152	*Picea pungens glauca*	11	A	1	U	1	1152	Coniferous Tree
Pse11B1U0790	*Prunus serotina*	11	B	1	U	1	0790	Deciduous Tree
Pse11C2U0742	*Prunus serotina*	11	C	2	U	1	0742	Deciduous Tree
Qp11B1U0917	*Quercus palustris*	11	B	1	U	1	0917	Deciduous Tree
Qr11B1U0388	*Quercus rubra*	11	B	1	U	1	0388	Deciduous Tree
Tc11A1U0419	*Tilia cordata*	11	A	1	U	1	0419	Deciduous Tree
Tc11B1U0666	*Tilia cordata*	11	B	1	U	1	0666	Deciduous Tree
Ap10B2U0704	*Acer platanoides*	10	B	2	U	1	0704	Deciduous Tree
Ar10A1UM0845	*Acer rubrum*	10	A	1	U	M	0845	Deciduous Tree
Ar10B2U0469	*Acer rubrum*	10	B	2	U	1	0469	Deciduous Tree
Asa10A1U0785	*Acer saccharum*	10	A	1	U	1	0785	Deciduous Tree
Asa10B1U0004	*Acer saccharum*	10	B	1	U	1	0004	Deciduous Tree
Asa10B1U1141	*Acer saccharum*	10	B	1	U	1	1141	Deciduous Tree
Asa10C1U0141	*Acer saccharum*	10	C	1	U	1	0141	Deciduous Tree
Cf10A2U0317	*Cornus florida*	10	A	2	U	1	0317	Ornamental Tree
Co10B2U0363	*Celtis occidentalis*	10	B	2	U	1	0363	Deciduous Tree
Crs10B1U0133	*Crataegus* species	10	B	1	U	1	0133	Ornamental Tree
Fsp10???0723	*Fraxinus* species	10	?	2	U	1	0723	Deciduous Tree
Fsp10B1U0205	*Fraxinus* species	10	B	1	U	1	0205	Deciduous Tree
Fsp10B1U0416	*Fraxinus* species	10	A	1	U	1	0416	Deciduous Tree
Mas10B1U0305	*Malus pumila* variety	10	B	1	U	1	0305	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B1U0306	*Malus pumila* variety	10	B	1	U	1	0306	Ornamental Tree
Mas10B2U0296	*Malus pumila* variety	10	B	2	U	1	0296	Ornamental Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Mas10B2U0863	*Malus pumila* variety	10	B	2	U	1	0863	Ornamental Tree
Mas10D2U0329	*Malus pumila* variety	10	D	2	U	1	0329	Ornamental Tree
Pg10A1U0364	*Picea glauca*	10	A	1	U	1	0364	Coniferous Tree
Pn10C1U0494	*Pinus nigra*	10	C	1	U	1	0494	Coniferous Tree
Psp10B2U0095	*Prunus* species	10	B	2	U	1	0095	Deciduous Tree
Qr10B1U0389	*Quercus rubra*	10	B	1	U	1	0389	Deciduous Tree
Up10B1U1134	*Ulmus pumila*	10	B	1	U	1	1134	Deciduous Tree
Ap9D2R0176	*Acer platanoides*	9	D	2	R	1	0176	Deciduous Tree
Ap9D2R0177	*Acer platanoides*	9	D	2	R	1	0177	Deciduous Tree
Ar9B1U0486	*Acer rubrum*	9	B	1	U	1	0486	Deciduous Tree
Ar9B1U0625	*Acer rubrum*	9	B	1	U	1	0625	Deciduous Tree
As9B1U0778	*Acer saccharinum*	9	B	1	U	1	0778	Deciduous Tree
Asa9D2U0628	*Acer saccharum*	9	D	2	U	1	0628	Deciduous Tree
Cg9B1U0211	*Carya glabra*	9	B	1	U	1	0211	Deciduous Tree
Cg9B1U0212	*Carya glabra*	9	B	1	U	1	0212	Deciduous Tree
Co9B2U0300	*Celtis occidentalis*	9	B	2	U	1	0300	Deciduous Tree
Crs9B1U0134	*Crataegus* species	9	BB	1	U	1	0134	Ornamental Tree
Crs9B1U0420	*Crataegus* species	9	B	1	U	1	0420	Ornamental Tree
Crs9B1U0423	*Crataegus* species	9	B	1	U	1	0423	Ornamental Tree
Crs9B1U0424	*Crataegus* species	9	B	1	U	1	0424	Ornamental Tree
Crs9B1U0425	*Crataegus* species	9	B	1	U	1	0425	Ornamental Tree
Crs9B1U0426	*Crataegus* species	9	B	1	U	1	0426	Ornamental Tree
Crs9B1U0430	*Crataegus* species	9	B	1	U	1	0430	Ornamental Tree
Fp9A1U0395	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	9	A	1	U	1	0395	Deciduous Tree
Fsp9A1U0830	*Fraxinus* species	9	A	1	U	1	0830	Deciduous Tree
Fsp9B1U0422	*Fraxinus* species	9	B	1	U	1	0422	Deciduous Tree
Gti9C2U0816	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	9	C	2	U	1	0816	Deciduous Tree
Jn9B1U0202	*Juglans nigra*	9	B	1	U	1	0202	Deciduous Tree
Jn9B1U1163	*Juglans nigra*	9	B	1	U	1	1163	Deciduous Tree
Mas9B1U0028	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0028	Ornamental Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Mas9B1U0030	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0030	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0254	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0254	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0274	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0274	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0302	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0302	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0308	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0308	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0309	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0309	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0311	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0311	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0445	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0445	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0446	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0446	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B1U0447	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	1	U	1	0447	Ornamental Tree
Mas9B2U0275	*Malus pumila* variety	9	B	2	U	1	0275	Ornamental Tree
Pn9A1U0397	*Pinus nigra*	9	A	1	U	1	0397	Coniferous Tree
Pn9A1U0398	*Pinus nigra*	9	A	1	U	1	0398	Coniferous Tree
Ps9B1U0860	*Pinus strobus*	9	B	1	U	1	0860	Coniferous Tree
Pse9A2U0821	*Prunus serotina*	9	A	2	U	1	0821	Deciduous Tree
Qa9B2R0238	*Quercus alba*	9	B	2	R	1	0238	Deciduous Tree
Qp9A1U0154	*Quercus palustris*	9	A	1	U	1	0154	Deciduous Tree
Qr9A1U0386	*Quercus rubra*	9	A	1	U	1	0386	Deciduous Tree
Qr9A1U0387	*Quercus rubra*	9	A	1	U	1	0387	Deciduous Tree
Tc9A1U0722	*Tilia cordata*	9	A	1	U	1	0722	Deciduous Tree
Ar8A1U1033	*Acer rubrum*	8	A	1	U	1	1033	Deciduous Tree
Ar8B2U0731	*Acer rubrum*	8	B	2	U	1	0731	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Asa8A1U0153	*Acer saccharum*	8	A	1	U	1	0153	Deciduous Tree
Asa8A1U0203	*Acer saccharum*	8	A	1	U	1	0203	Deciduous Tree
Asa8B1U0252	*Acer saccharum*	8	B	1	U	1	0252	Deciduous Tree
Asa8B1U0253	*Acer saccharum*	8	B	1	U	1	0253	Deciduous Tree
Asa8C1U1147	*Acer saccharum*	8	C	1	U	1	1147	Deciduous Tree
Cc8A1UM0601	*Cercis canadensis*	8	A	1	U	M	0601	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B1U0135	*Crataegus* species	8	B	1	U	1	0135	Ornamental Tree
Crs8B2R0107	*Crataegus* species	8	B	2	R	1	0107	Ornamental Tree
Fp8A1U0680	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	8	A	1	U	1	0680	Deciduous Tree
Fp8B1U0869	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	8	B	1	U	1	0869	Deciduous Tree
Fq8A1U0393	*Fraxinus quadrangulata*	8	A	1	U	1	0393	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8A2U0775	*Fraxinus* species	8	A	2	U	1	0775	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8B1U0400	*Fraxinus* species	8	B	1	U	1	0400	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8B1U0814	*Fraxinus* species	8	B	1	U	1	0814	Deciduous Tree
Fsp8B2U0401	*Fraxinus* species	8	B	2	U	1	0401	Deciduous Tree
Gti8CB2U0819	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	8	CB	2	U	1	0819	Deciduous Tree
Jv8A1U0358	*Juniperus virginiana*	8	A	1	U	1	0358	Coniferous Tree
Mas8A1U0022	*Malus pumila* variety	8	A	1	U	1	0022	Ornamental Tree
Mas8A1U0024	*Malus pumila* variety	8	A	1	U	1	0024	Ornamental Tree
Mas8A1U0026	*Malus pumila* variety	8	A	1	U	1	0026	Ornamental Tree
Mas8A1U0027	*Malus pumila* variety	8	A	1	U	1	0027	Ornamental Tree
Mas8A1U0385	*Malus pumila* variety	8	A	1	U	1	0385	Ornamental Tree
Mas8A1U0786	*Malus pumila* variety	8	A	1	U	1	0786	Ornamental Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Mas8B1U0276	*Malus pumila* variety	8	B	1	U	1	0276	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0283	*Malus pumila* variety	8	B	1	U	1	0283	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0303	*Malus pumila* variety	8	B	1	U	1	0303	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0304	*Malus pumila* variety	8	B	1	U	1	0304	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0310	*Malus pumila* variety	8	B	1	U	1	0310	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0783	*Malus pumila* variety	8	B	1	U	1	0783	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B1U0784	*Malus pumila* variety	8	B	1	U	1	0784	Ornamental Tree
Mas8B2U0368	*Malus pumila* variety	8	B	2	U	1	0368	Ornamental Tree
Pse8A2U0825	*Prunus serotina*	8	A	2	U	1	0825	Deciduous Tree
Pse8B2U0227	*Prunus serotina*	8	B	2	U	1	0227	Deciduous Tree
Qp8B1U0040	*Quercus palustris*	8	B	1	U	1	0040	Deciduous Tree
Qr8A1U1206	*Quercus rubra*	8	A	1	U	1	1206	Deciduous Tree
Ar7A1U0630	*Acer rubrum*	7	A	1	U	1	0630	Deciduous Tree
Ar7A1U0829	*Acer rubrum*	7	A	1	U	1	0829	Deciduous Tree
Ar7A2U0686	*Acer rubrum*	7	A	2	U	1	0686	Deciduous Tree
Ar7A2U0835	*Acer rubrum*	7	A	2	U	1	0835	Deciduous Tree
Asa7A1U1139	*Acer saccharum*	7	A	1	U	1	1139	Deciduous Tree
Asa7A1U1207	*Acer saccharum*	7	A	1	U	1	1207	Deciduous Tree
Asa7B1U0152	*Acer saccharum*	7	A	1	U	1	0152	Deciduous Tree
Cc7A1UM0797	*Cercis canadensis*	7	A	1	U	M	0797	Ornamental Tree
Cco7C1U0082	*Carya cordifolia*	7	C	1	U	1	0082	Deciduous Tree
Crs7B1U0139	*Crataegus* species	7	B	1	U	1	0139	Ornamental Tree
Fp7A1U0345	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	7	A	1	U	1	0345	Deciduous Tree
Fp7B1U0396	*Fraxinus*	7	B	1	U	1	0396	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	pennsylvanica							
Fsp7A1U0779	*Fraxinus* species	7	A	1	U	1	0779	Deciduous Tree
Jn7A2U0810	*Juglans nigra*	7	A	2	U	1	0810	Deciduous Tree
Mas7B1U0286	*Malus pumila* variety	7	B	1	U	1	0286	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B1U0312	*Malus pumila* variety	7	B	1	U	1	0312	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B1U0427	*Malus pumila* variety	7	B	1	U	1	0427	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B1U0428	*Malus pumila* variety	7	B	1	U	1	0428	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B1U0429	*Malus pumila* variety	7	B	1	U	1	0429	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B1U0431	*Malus pumila* variety	7	B	1	U	1	0431	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B1U0432	*Malus pumila* variety	7	B	1	U	1	0432	Ornamental Tree
Mas7B1U0433	*Malus pumila* variety	7	B	1	U	1	0433	Ornamental Tree
Mas7C2U0293	*Malus pumila* variety	7	C	2	U	1	0293	Ornamental Tree
Mas7C2U0369	*Malus pumila* variety	7	C	2	U	1	0369	Ornamental Tree
Pse7A1U0827	*Prunus serotina*	7	A	1	U	1	0827	Deciduous Tree
Qr7A1U1011	*Quercus rubra*	7	A	1	U	1	1011	Deciduous Tree
Ap6A1U0886	*Acer platanoides*	6	A	1	U	1	0886	Deciduous Tree
Ar6A2U0780	*Acer rubrum*	6	A	2	U	1	0780	Deciduous Tree
Asa6A1U0534	*Acer saccharum*	6	A	1	U	1	0534	Deciduous Tree
Asa6A1U0812	*Acer saccharum*	6	A	1	U	1	0812	Deciduous Tree
Asa6A1U1181	*Acer saccharum*	6	A	1	U	1	1181	Deciduous Tree
Asa6B1U1214	*Acer saccharum*	6	B	1	U	1	1214	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Asa6B2U1007	*Acer saccharum*	6	B	2	U	1	1007	Deciduous Tree
Cc6A1UM0590	*Cercis canadensis*	6	A	1	U	M	0590	Ornamental Tree
Cc6A1UM0622	*Cercis canadensis*	6	A	1	U	M	0622	Ornamental Tree
Cc6A1UT0593	*Cercis canadensis*	6	A	1	U	2	0593	Ornamental Tree
Cca6A1U0809	*Carpinus caroliniana*	6	A	1	U	1	0809	Deciduous Tree
Cg6A1U0204	*Carya glabra*	6	A	1	U	1	0204	Deciduous Tree
Co6B1U0791	*Celtis occidentalis*	6	B	1	U	1	0791	Deciduous Tree
Crs6B1U0138	*Crataegus* species	6	B	1	U	1	0138	Ornamental Tree
Fp6A1U0466	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	6	A	1	U	1	0466	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A1U0808	*Fraxinus* species	6	A	1	U	1	0808	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A1U1188	*Fraxinus* species	6	A	1	U	1	1188	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6A2U0721	*Fraxinus* species	6	A	2	U	1	0721	Deciduous Tree
Fsp6B1U1148	*Fraxinus* species	6	B	1	U	1	1148	Deciduous Tree
Ls6A1U1216	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	6	A	1	U	1	1216	Deciduous Tree
Mas6B1U0284	*Malus pumila* variety	6	B	1	U	1	0284	Ornamental Tree
Mas6C2U0374	*Malus pumila* variety	6	C	2	U	1	0374	Ornamental Tree
Pa6A1U1020	*Picea abies*	6	A	1	U	1	1020	Coniferous Tree
Ps6B1U0858	*Pinus strobus*	6	B	1	U	1	0858	Coniferous Tree
Qr6A1U0531	*Quercus rubra*	6	A	1	U	1	0531	Deciduous Tree
Qr6A1U0823	*Quercus rubra*	6	A	1	U	1	0823	Deciduous Tree
Rp6A1U0877	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	6	A	1	U	1	0877	Deciduous Tree
Rp6B1U0875	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	6	B	1	U	1	0875	Deciduous Tree
Ar5B2U0346	*Acer rubrum*	5	B	2	U	1	0346	Deciduous Tree
Asa5B2U1195	*Acer saccharum*	5	B	2	U	1	1195	Deciduous Tree
Asa5B2U1196	*Acer saccharum*	5	B	2	U	1	1196	Deciduous Tree
Cc5A1U0908	*Cercis canadensis*	5	A	1	U	1	0908	Ornamental Tree
Cc5A1UM0599	*Cercis canadensis*	5	A	1	U	M	0599	Ornamental Tree
Cm5B2U1209	*Cornus mas*	5	B	2	U	1	1209	Ornamental Tree
Co5A12UM1045	*Celtis occidentalis*	5	A	2	U	M	1045	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Fsp5A1U0572	*Fraxinus* species	5	A	1	U	1	0572	Deciduous Tree
Fsp5A1U0776	*Fraxinus* species	5	A	1	U	1	0776	Deciduous Tree
Fsp5A1U0837	*Fraxinus* species	5	A	1	U	1	0837	Deciduous Tree
Fsp5A1U1180	*Fraxinus* species	5	A	1	U	1	1180	Deciduous Tree
Fsp5B2U0568	*Fraxinus* species	5	B	2	U	1	0568	Deciduous Tree
Fsp5B2U1190	*Fraxinus* species	5	B	2	U	1	1190	Deciduous Tree
Fsp5B2U1192	*Fraxinus* species	5	B	2	U	1	1192	Deciduous Tree
Mas5A1U0002	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0002	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0003	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0003	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0005	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0005	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0006	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0006	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0007	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0007	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0010	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0010	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0011	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0011	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0012	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0012	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0013	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0013	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0014	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0014	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0015	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0015	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0016	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0016	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0017	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0017	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0018	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0018	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A1U0019	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	1	U	1	0019	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A2U0015	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	2	U	1	0015	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A2U0020	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	2	U	1	0020	Ornamental Tree
Mas5A2U0021	*Malus pumila* variety	5	A	2	U	1	0021	Ornamental Tree
Mas5B1U0281	*Malus pumila* variety	5	B	1	U	1	0281	Ornamental Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Mas5B1U0294	*Malus pumila* variety	5	B	1	U	1	0294	Ornamental Tree
Mas5B2U0375	*Malus pumila* variety	5	B	2	U	1	0375	Ornamental Tree
Ppg5A1U0399	*Picea pungens glauca*	5	A	1	U	1	0399	Coniferous Tree
Qp5A1U0701	*Quercus palustris*	5	A	1	U	1	0701	Deciduous Tree
Qr5A1U1012	*Quercus rubra*	5	A	1	U	1	1012	Deciduous Tree
Qr5A1U1017	*Quercus rubra*	5	A	1	U	1	1017	Deciduous Tree
Qr5B1U0737	*Quercus rubra*	5	B	1	U	1	0737	Deciduous Tree
Ar4A2U1210	*Acer rubrum*	4	A	2	U	1	1210	Deciduous Tree
Asa4B2U0820	*Acer saccharum*	4	B	2	U	1	0820	Deciduous Tree
Asa4B2U1198	*Acer saccharum*	4	B	2	U	1	1198	Deciduous Tree
Cc4A1U0683	*Cercis canadensis*	4	A	1	U	1	0683	Ornamental Tree
Cc4A1UT0586	*Cercis canadensis*	4	A	1	U	2	0586	Ornamental Tree
Cc4A2R0788	*Cercis canadensis*	4	A	2	R	1	0788	Ornamental Tree
Cc4A2UM1044	*Cercis canadensis*	4	A	2	U	M	1044	Ornamental Tree
Cc4B1U0525	*Cercis canadensis*	4	B	1	U	1	0525	Ornamental Tree
Cc4B1U0527	*Cercis canadensis*	4	B	1	U	1	0527	Ornamental Tree
Cc4B1U0528	*Cercis canadensis*	4	B	1	U	1	0528	Ornamental Tree
Cc4B1U0533	*Cercis canadensis*	4	B	1	U	1	0533	Ornamental Tree
Co4A1U0833	*Celtis occidentalis*	4	A	1	U	1	0833	Deciduous Tree
Fp4B2UM1095	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	4	A	2	U	M	1095	Deciduous Tree
Fsp4A2U0573	*Fraxinus* species	4	A	2	U	1	0573	Deciduous Tree
Fsp4B1U1146	*Fraxinus* species	4	B	1	U	1	1146	Deciduous Tree
Mas4A1U0384	*Malus pumila* variety	4	A	1	U	1	0384	Ornamental Tree
Mas4C2U0037	*Malus pumila* variety	4	C	2	U	1	0037	Ornamental Tree
Mas4C2U0282	*Malus pumila* variety	4	C	2	U	1	0282	Ornamental Tree
Qsp4A1U0826	*Quercus* species	4	A	1	U	1	0826	Deciduous Tree
Tc4A1U0682	*Tilia cordata*	4	A	1	U	1	0682	Deciduous Tree
Asa3A1U0913	*Acer saccharum*	3	A	1	U	1	0913	Deciduous Tree
Asa3A1U1145	*Acer saccharum*	3	A	1	U	1	1145	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Asa3A2U0565	*Acer saccharum*	3	A	2	U	1	0565	Deciduous Tree
Asa3A2U0566	*Acer saccharum*	3	A	2	U	1	0566	Deciduous Tree
Asa3A2U1073	*Acer saccharum*	3	A	2	U	1	1073	Deciduous Tree
Asa3A2U1143	*Acer saccharum*	3	A	2	U	1	1143	Deciduous Tree
Asa3B1U1173	*Acer saccharum*	3	B	1	U	1	1173	Deciduous Tree
Cc3A1R0789	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	R	1	0789	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0524	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0524	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0535	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0535	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0536	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0536	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0537	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0537	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0538	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0538	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0539	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0539	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0548	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0548	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0549	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0549	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0550	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0550	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0556	*Cercis canadensis*	3	AA	1	U	1	0556	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0557	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0557	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0579	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0579	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0580	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0580	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0600	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0600	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0615	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0615	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0676	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0676	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0678	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0678	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0679	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0679	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0756	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0756	Ornamental Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Cc3A1U0757	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0757	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U0758	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	0758	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U1166	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	1166	Ornamental Tree
Cc3A1U1167	*Cercis canadensis*	3	A	1	U	1	1167	Ornamental Tree
Cc3B1U0360	*Cercis canadensis*	3	B	1	U	1	0360	Ornamental Tree
Cc3B1U0582	*Cercis canadensis*	3	B	1	U	1	0582	Ornamental Tree
Fp3A1U0748	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	A	1	U	1	0748	Deciduous Tree
Fp3A1U1092	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	A	1	U	1	1092	Deciduous Tree
Fp3A1U1106	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	A	1	U	1	1106	Deciduous Tree
Fp3B2U0747	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	B	2	U	1	0747	Deciduous Tree
Fsp37B1U1193	*Fraxinus* species	3	B	1	U	1	1193	Deciduous Tree
Fsp3A1U0787	*Fraxinus* species	3	A	1	U	1	0787	Deciduous Tree
Fsp3A1U0806	*Fraxinus* species	3	A	1	U	1	0806	Deciduous Tree
Fsp3A1U0838	*Fraxinus* species	3	A	1	U	1	0838	Deciduous Tree
Fsp3A1U0839	*Fraxinus* species	3	A	1	U	1	0839	Deciduous Tree
Fsp3B2UM0813	*Fraxinus* species	3	B	2	U	M	0813	Deciduous Tree
Gti3A1U1067	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	3	A	1	U	1	1067	Deciduous Tree
Gti3A1U1068	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	3	A	1	U	1	1068	Deciduous Tree
Gti3A1U1178	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	3	A	1	U	1	1178	Deciduous Tree
Mas3B2U0337	*Malus pumila* variety	3	B	2	U	1	0337	Ornamental Tree
Mas3C2U0373	*Malus pumila* variety	3	C	2	U	1	0373	Ornamental Tree
Pg3A1U0832	*Picea glauca*	3	A	1	U	1	0832	Coniferous Tree
Qb3A1U1199	*Quercus bicolor*	3	A	1	U	1	1199	Deciduous Tree
Qb3B1U1058	*Quercus bicolor*	3	B	1	U	1	1058	Deciduous Tree
Qm3A1U0912	*Quercus macrocarpa*	3	A	1	U	1	0912	Deciduous Tree
Qm3A2U0818	*Quercus macrocarpa*	3	A	2	U	1	0818	Deciduous Tree
Qm3B1U1116	*Quercus macrocarpa*	3	B	1	U	1	1116	Deciduous Tree
Qmu3A1U0720	*Quercus*	3	A	1	U	1	0720	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	muehlenbergii							
Qr3A1U0759	*Quercus rubra*	3	A	1	U	1	0759	Deciduous Tree
Qr3A2U1050	*Quercus rubra*	3	A	2	U	1	1050	Deciduous Tree
Qsp3A1U0717	*Quercus* species	3	A	1	U	1	0717	Deciduous Tree
Qsp3A1U1059	*Quercus* species	3	A	1	U	1	1059	Deciduous Tree
Ar2A1U0285	*Acer rubrum*	2	A	1	U	1	0285	Deciduous Tree
Ar2A1U0510	*Acer rubrum*	2	A	1	U	1	0510	Deciduous Tree
Ar2A1U0547	*Acer rubrum*	2	A	1	U	1	0547	Deciduous Tree
Ar2A1U0914	*Acer rubrum*	2	A	1	U	1	0914	Deciduous Tree
Ar2B2U0344	*Acer rubrum*	2	B	2	U	1	0344	Deciduous Tree
Ar2C2U0410	*Acer rubrum*	2	C	2	U	1	0410	Deciduous Tree
Ar2C2U0412	*Acer rubrum*	2	C	2	U	1	0412	Deciduous Tree
Asa2B2U0909	*Acer saccharum*	2	B	2	U	1	0909	Deciduous Tree
Asa2B2U0910	*Acer saccharum*	2	B	2	U	1	0910	Deciduous Tree
Cc2A1U0675	*Cercis canadensis*	2	A	1	U	1	0675	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0681	*Cercis canadensis*	2	A	1	U	1	0681	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1U0724	*Cercis canadensis*	2	A	1	U	1	0724	Ornamental Tree
Cc2A1UM1047	*Cercis canadensis*	2	A	1	U	M	1047	Ornamental Tree
Cc2B1U0907	*Cercis canadensis*	2	B	1	U	1	0907	Ornamental Tree
Cc2D1U0591	*Cercis canadensis*	2	D	1	U	1	0591	Ornamental Tree
Co2A1U1099	*Celtis occidentalis*	2	A	1	U	1	1099	Deciduous Tree
Co2B1U1016	*Celtis occidentalis*	2	B	1	U	1	1016	Deciduous Tree
Fp2A1U0736	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	2	A	1	U	1	0736	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1U01001	*Fraxinus* species	2	A	1	U	1	1001	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1U0542	*Fraxinus* species	2	A	1	U	1	0542	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1U0763	*Fraxinus* species	2	A	1	U	1	0763	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1U0764	*Fraxinus* species	2	A	1	U	1	0764	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1U0796	*Fraxinus* species	2	A	1	U	1	0796	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1U1013	*Fraxinus* species	2	A	1	U	1	1013	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1U1014	*Fraxinus* species	2	A	1	U	1	1014	Deciduous Tree
Fsp2A1U1089	*Fraxinus* species	2	A	1	U	1	1089	Deciduous Tree
Gti2A1U1177	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	2	A	1	U	1	1177	Deciduous Tree
Gti2A2U1049	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	2	A	2	U	1	1049	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
	var inermis							
Gti2A2U1056	*Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis*	2	A	2	U	1	1056	Deciduous Tree
Jn2A1U0844	*Juglans nigra*	2	A	1	U	1	0844	Deciduous Tree
Mas2B?U0038	*Malus pumila* variety	2	B	?	U	1	0038	Ornamental Tree
Mas2D2U0036	*Malus pumila* variety	2	D	2	U	1	0036	Ornamental Tree
Po2A1U1098	*Platanus occidentalis*	2	A	1	U	1	1098	Deciduous Tree
Qb2A1U0617	*Quercus bicolor*	2	A	1	U	1	0617	Deciduous Tree
Qb2B2UT0800	*Quercus bicolor*	2	B	2	U	2	0800	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U0688	*Quercus imbricaria*	2	A	1	U	1	0688	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U0774	*Quercus imbricaria*	2	A	1	U	1	0774	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U1008	*Quercus imbricaria*	2	A	1	U	1	1008	Deciduous Tree
Qi2A1U1009	*Quercus imbricaria*	2	A	1	U	1	1009	Deciduous Tree
Qm2A1U0631	*Quercus macrocarpa*	2	A	1	U	1	0631	Deciduous Tree
Qm2A1U0673	*Quercus macrocarpa*	2	A	1	U	1	0673	Deciduous Tree
Qm2A1U1185	*Quercus macrocarpa*	2	A	1	U	1	1185	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B2U0612	*Quercus macrocarpa*	2	A	2	U	1	0612	Deciduous Tree
Qm2B2U0629	*Quercus macrocarpa*	2	B	2	U	1	0629	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A1U0848	*Quercus palustris*	2	A	1	U	1	0848	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A1U1021	*Quercus palustris*	2	A	1	U	1	1021	Deciduous Tree
Qp2A2U0749	*Quercus palustris*	2	A	2	U	1	0749	Deciduous Tree
Qp2B1U0289	*Quercus palustris*	2	B	1	U	1	0289	Deciduous Tree
Qp2B2U0522	*Quercus palustris*	2	B	2	U	1	0522	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U0404	*Quercus rubra*	2	A	1	U	1	0404	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U0546	*Quercus rubra*	2	A	1	U	1	0546	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U0567	*Quercus rubra*	2	A	1	U	1	0567	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A1U1191	*Quercus rubra*	2	A	1	U	1	1191	Deciduous Tree
Qr2A2U0298	*Quercus rubra*	2	A	2	U	1	0298	Deciduous Tree
Qsp2A1U0714	*Quercus* species	2	A	1	U	1	0714	Deciduous Tree
Ap1A1U0690	*Acer platanoides*	1	A	1	U	1	0690	Deciduous Tree
Ap1A1U1149	*Acer platanoides*	1	A	1	U	1	1149	Deciduous Tree
Ar1A1U1078	*Acer rubrum*	1	A	1	U	1	1078	Deciduous Tree
Ar1A1U1172	*Acer rubrum*	1	A	1	U	1	1172	Deciduous Tree
Ar1A2U0924	*Acer rubrum*	1	A	2	U	1	0924	Deciduous Tree
Ar1B2U0815	*Acer rubrum*	1	AB	2	U	1	0815	Deciduous Tree
Ar1C2U0772	*Acer rubrum*	1	C	2	U	1	0772	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Cc1A1U0451	*Cercis canadensis*	1	A	1	U	1	0451	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0472	*Cercis canadensis*	1	A	1	U	1	0472	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0473	*Cercis canadensis*	1	A	1	U	1	0473	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0476	*Cercis canadensis*	1	A	1	U	1	0476	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0477	*Cercis canadensis*	1	A	1	U	1	0477	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0478	*Cercis canadensis*	1	A	1	U	1	0478	Ornamental Tree
Cc1A1U0620	*Cercis canadensis*	1	A	1	U	1	0620	Ornamental Tree
Cc1B1U0362	*Cercis canadensis*	1	B	1	U	1	0362	Ornamental Tree
Cco1A1U1124	*Carya cordifolia*	1	A	1	U	1	1124	Deciduous Tree
Co1B1U1006	*Celtis occidentalis*	1	B	1	U	1	1006	Deciduous Tree
Co1B2U0817	*Celtis occidentalis*	1	B	2	U	1	0817	Deciduous Tree
Co1C1U0794	*Celtis occidentalis*	1	C	1	U	1	0794	Deciduous Tree
Fg1A1U1121	*Fagus grandifolia*	1	A	1	U	1	1121	Deciduous Tree
Fg1B1U1113	*Fagus grandifolia*	1	B	1	U	1	1113	Deciduous Tree
Fp1A1U1090	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	A	1	U	1	1090	Deciduous Tree
Fp1A1U1107	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	A	1	U	1	1107	Deciduous Tree
Fp1B2U1115	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	B	2	U	1	1115	Deciduous Tree
Fp1C2U1091	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1	C	2	U	1	1091	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U0578	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	1	A	1	U	1	0578	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U0588	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	1	A	1	U	1	0588	Deciduous Tree
Lt1A1U1118	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	1	A	1	U	1	1118	Deciduous Tree
Lt1B1U1100	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	1	B	1	U	1	1100	Deciduous Tree
Lt1B2U1144	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	1	B	2	U	1	1144	Deciduous Tree
Mg1B2U0906	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	1	B	2	U	1	0906	Deciduous Tree
Mg1C1U0899	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	1	C	1	U	1	0899	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Mg1D2U0896	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	1	D	2	U	1	0896	Deciduous Tree
Mg1D2U0898	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	1	D	2	U	1	0898	Deciduous Tree
Pa1A1U0735	*Picea abies*	1	A	1	U	1	0735	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0881	*Picea abies*	1	A	1	U	1	0881	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0882	*Picea abies*	1	A	1	U	1	0882	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U0884	*Picea abies*	1	A	1	U	1	0884	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1015	*Picea abies*	1	A	1	U	1	1015	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1094	*Picea abies*	1	A	1	U	1	1094	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1189	*Picea abies*	1	A	1	U	1	1189	Coniferous Tree
Pa1A1U1201	*Picea abies*	1	A	1	U	1	1201	Coniferous Tree
Pg1D2U0343	*Picea glauca*	1	D	2	U	1	0343	Coniferous Tree
Qa1A1U1176	*Quercus alba*	1	A	1	U	1	1176	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0415	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0415	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0511	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0511	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0606	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0606	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0611	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0611	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0614	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0614	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0709	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0709	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0711	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0711	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0751	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0751	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0822	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0822	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U0921	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	0921	Deciduous Tree
Qb1A1U1138	*Quercus bicolor*	1	A	1	U	1	1138	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B1U0597	*Quercus bicolor*	1	B	1	U	1	0597	Deciduous Tree
Qb1B1U1131	*Quercus bicolor*	1	B	1	U	1	1131	Deciduous Tree
Qb1C1U0595	*Quercus bicolor*	1	C	1	U	1	0595	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0551	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	1	U	1	0551	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0576	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	1	U	1	0576	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0577	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	1	U	1	0577	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0668	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	1	U	1	0668	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0689	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	1	U	1	0689	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0702	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	1	U	1	0702	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U0762	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	1	U	1	0762	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A1U1075	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	1	U	1	1075	Deciduous Tree
Qi1A2U1122	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	A	2	U	1	1122	Deciduous Tree
Qi1B2U0575	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	B	2	U	1	0575	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qi1C1U1096	*Quercus imbricaria*	1	C	1	U	1	1096	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0158	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0158	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0489	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0489	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0492	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0492	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0502	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0502	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0519	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0519	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0571	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0571	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0589	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0589	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0610	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0610	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0642	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0642	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0644	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0644	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0646	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0646	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0649	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0649	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0650	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0650	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0656	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0656	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0713	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0713	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0727	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0727	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0746	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0746	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0767	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0767	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0768	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0768	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0770	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0770	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0846	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0846	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0876	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0876	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0887	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0887	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U0888	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	0888	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1077	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1077	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1087	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1087	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1088	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1088	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1101	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1101	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1108	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1108	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1109	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1109	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1114	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1114	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1119	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1119	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1132	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1132	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1174	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1174	Deciduous Tree
Qm1A1U1179	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	A	1	U	1	1179	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0570	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	B	1	U	1	0570	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U0585	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	B	1	U	1	0585	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qm1B1U0740	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	B	1	U	1	0740	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U1125	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	B	1	U	1	1125	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B1U1129	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	B	1	U	1	1129	Deciduous Tree
Qm1B2U1126	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	B	2	U	1	1126	Deciduous Tree
Qm1C2U0574	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	C	2	U	1	0574	Deciduous Tree
Qm1D2U0849	*Quercus macrocarpa*	1	D	2	U	1	0849	Deciduous Tree
Qp1A1U0660	*Quercus palustris*	1	A	1	U	1	0660	Deciduous Tree
Qp1A1U1150	*Quercus palustris*	1	A	1	U	1	1150	Deciduous Tree
Qp1A1U1157	*Quercus palustris*	1	A	1	U	1	1157	Deciduous Tree
Qp1A1U1158	*Quercus palustris*	1	A	1	U	1	1158	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0508	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0508	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0515	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0515	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0559	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0559	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0598	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0598	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0607	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0607	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0608	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0608	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0609	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0609	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0613	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0613	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0618	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0618	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0738	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0738	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0807	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0807	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0831	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0831	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0836	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0836	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U0916	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	0916	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1097	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	1097	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1123	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	1123	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1130	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	1130	Deciduous Tree
Qr1A1U1133	*Quercus rubra*	1	A	1	U	1	1133	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B1U1112	*Quercus rubra*	1	B	1	U	1	1112	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B1U1128	*Quercus rubra*	1	B	1	U	1	1128	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U0418	*Quercus rubra*	1	B	2	U	1	0418	Deciduous Tree
Qr1B2U1110	*Quercus rubra*	1	B	2	U	1	1110	Deciduous Tree
Qr1C1U1111	*Quercus rubra*	1	C	1	U	1	1111	Deciduous Tree
Qr1D??0569	*Quercus rubra*	1	D	2	U	1	0569	Deciduous Tree
Qr1D1U0592	*Quercus rubra*	1	D	1	U	1	0592	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0581	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	0581	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0583	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	0583	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0584	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	0584	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Qsp1A1U0587	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	0587	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0596	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	0596	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0616	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	0616	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0619	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	0619	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U0621	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	0621	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A1U1117	*Quercus* species	1	A	1	U	1	1117	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1A2U1065	*Quercus* species	1	A	2	U	1	1065	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1B2U0594	*Quercus* species	1	B	2	U	1	0594	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1C1U1093	*Quercus* species	1	C	1	U	1	1093	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1D1U1120	*Quercus* species	1	D	1	U	1	1120	Deciduous Tree
Qsp1D1U1127	*Quercus* species	1	D	1	U	1	1127	Deciduous Tree
Qv1A1U0750	*Quercus velutina*	1	A	1	U	1	0750	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0901	*Taxodium distichum*	1	A	1	U	1	0901	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U0911	*Taxodium distichum*	1	A	1	U	1	0911	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U1135	*Taxodium distichum*	1	A	1	U	1	1135	Deciduous Tree
Td1A1U1137	*Taxodium distichum*	1	A	1	U	1	1137	Deciduous Tree
?????0068	*?*	?	?	2	U	1	0068	Deciduous Tree
?????0069	*?*	?	?	2	U	1	0069	Deciduous Tree
?????0097	*?*	?	?	2	U	1	0097	Deciduous Tree
Asa?A2U0096	*Acer saccharum*	?	A	2	U	1	0096	Deciduous Tree
Co???0271	*Celtis occidentalis*	?	?	2	U	1	0271	Deciduous Tree
Co?B1R0147	*Celtis occidentalis*	?	B	1	R	1	0147	Deciduous Tree
Fsp???0883	*Fraxinus* species	?	?	2	U	1	0883	Deciduous Tree
Pi???0634	*Pinus* species	?	?	2	U	1	0634	Coniferous Tree
Pi???0635	*Pinus* species	?	?	2	U	1	0635	Coniferous Tree
Pi???0636	*Pinus* species	?	?	2	U	1	0636	Coniferous Tree
Pi???0637	*Pinus* species	?	?	2	U	1	0637	Coniferous Tree
Pi???0638	*Pinus* species	?	?	2	U	1	0638	Coniferous Tree
Po???0270	*Platanus occidentalis*	?	?	2	U	1	0270	Deciduous Tree
Po???0272	*Platanus occidentalis*	?	?	2	U	1	0272	Deciduous Tree
Pse?B1U0277	*Prunus serotina*	?	B	1	U	1	0277	Deciduous Tree
Pse?B1U0278	*Prunus serotina*	?	B	1	U	1	0278	Deciduous Tree
Pse?C2UT0893	*Prunus serotina*	?	C	2	U	2	0893	Deciduous Tree
Psp???UM0245	*Prunus* species	?	?	2	U	M	0245	Deciduous Tree
Psp???UM0246	*Prunus* species	?	?	2	U	M	0246	Deciduous Tree
Psp???UM0247	*Prunus* species	?	?	2	U	M	0247	Deciduous Tree
Qi????0856	*Quercus imbricaria*	?	?	2	U	1	0856	Deciduous Tree
Qp?E	*Quercus palustris*	?	E					Stump

Code	Plant Name	DBH	Crown	Trunk	Roots	No. of stems	ID #	Plant Category
Rp????0055	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	?	?	2	U	1	0055	Deciduous Tree
Dep			E					Depression
Dep			E					Depression
Dep			E					Depression
Dep			E					Depression
E								Stump
E								Stump
Fsp22E	*Fraxinus* species		E					Stump

Appendix C: User Survey Form & Results

Total Surveys Collected	**59**

What is your age range?	Count	%
A. 10-16	1	1.7%
B. 17-24	6	10.2%
C. 25-35	11	18.6%
D. 36-45	5	8.5%
E. 46-64	28	47.5%
F. 65+	8	13.6%

What is your gender?	Count	%
A. Male	43	72.9%
B. Female	16	27.1%

Do you have children aged 18 or under?

	Count	%
A. No	37	62.7%
B. Yes	13	22.0%
If so, are they? What ages?		
A. Male children, Ages: 1 to 17	14	23.7%
B. Female children, Ages: 1 to 17	19	32.2%

What is your highest level of education completed?

	Count	%
A. Primary/Middle School	1	1.7%
B. High School/GED	7	11.9%
C. Some College	15	25.4%
D. College Graduate	24	40.7%
E. Post College/Graduate School	10	16.9%

What is your ethnic background?	Count	%
A. Black	0	0.0%
B. White	56	94.9%
C. Asian	1	1.7%
D. Latino	0	0.0%
E. Native American	0	0.0%
F. Other	0	0.0%

I am a Shoaff Park user in:

	Count	%
A. Summer	54	91.5%
B. Fall	52	88.1%
C. Winter	39	66.1%
D. Spring	44	74.6%
E. Never	0	0.0%

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

	Count	%
A. Daily	8	13.6%
B. More than once a week	28	47.5%
C. A few times a month	8	13.6%
D. A few times a year	12	20.3%
E. Never	0	0.0%

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

	Count	%
A. 1 hour or less	10	16.9%
B. 1-3 hours	36	61.0%
C. More than 3 hours	12	20.3%

How do you get to the park?

	Count	%
A. Car	54	91.5%
B. Public Transportation	0	0.0%
C. Walk	10	16.9%
D. Bike	6	10.2%
E. Other (work truck)	1	1.7%

How close do you live to Shoaff Park?

	Count	%
A. Right next to the park	2	3.4%
B. Less than a 5 minute walk	1	1.7%
C. 5-15 minute walk	12	20.3%
D. Not within easy walking distance	42	71.2%

When you come to the park, do you come:

	Count	%
A. Alone	31	52.5%
B. With a friend	33	55.9%
C. With a family member	36	61.0%
D. With a team	5	8.5%
E. With a group (not a team)	24	40.7%

What do you do when visiting the park?

Note: Recreation Type code is P= Passive, S/E= Social & Educational, S= Social, A=Active.	Count	%	Rank	Type
Enjoying Nature	31	52.5%	1	P
Leisure Walking	30	50.8%	2	P/S
Golfing	21	35.6%	3	A
Playing Disc Golf	16	27.1%	4	A
Relaxation/Socialization	15	25.4%	5	P
Dog Walking	14	23.7%	6	P
Attending Organized Activities	12	20.3%	7	S/E
Jogging/Running	11	18.6%	8	A
Accessing the River	11	18.6%	8	A
Using a Pavilion	10	16.9%	9	P/S
Other: Car Shows, Sledding, Canoe, Kites, Bird Watching, Rollerblading, Mushroom Hunting, Pond, RC Plane Flying, parks employee also	10	16.9%	9	A/P/S
Bicycling	8	13.6%	10	A
Picnicking	8	13.6%	10	P
Cross Country Skiing	8	13.6%	10	A
Playing Tennis	5	8.5%	11	A
Using the Playground	5	8.5%	11	A
Watching a Sporting Event	4	6.8%	12	P/S
Playing Baseball	2	3.4%	13	A
Attending Weddings or other Ceremonies	1	1.7%	14	P/S
Sunbathing	0	0.0%	15	P

Please rate the following area of Shoaff Park:

Survey Responses Count **59**

	Excellent		Good		Average		Fair		Poor	
Park Access	25	42%	27	46%	6	10%	0	0%	0	0%
General Appearance	21	36%	32	54%	4	7%	1	2%	0	0%
Condition of Trees	19	32%	34	58%	6	10%	0	0%	0	0%
Condition of Plants (Grass, Shrubs, Gardens)	18	31%	28	47%	10	17%	0	0%	0	0%
Condition of Golf Course	15	25%	20	34%	4	7%	0	0%	0	0%
Cleanliness/Litter Pick-up	14	24%	27	46%	9	15%	6	10%	1	2%
Condition of Park Walks	14	24%	24	41%	13	22%	3	5%	0	0%
Condition of Pavilions	13	22%	25	42%	10	17%	0	0%	0	0%
Condition of Drives & Parking	12	20%	21	36%	22	37%	0	0%	1	2%
Adequacy of Park Signage	12	20%	27	46%	11	19%	0	0%	0	0%
Safety/Security	11	19%	32	54%	12	20%	0	0%	0	0%
Condition of Restrooms	10	17%	19	32%	14	24%	4	7%	2	3%
Condition of Baseball/Softball Diamonds	4	7%	17	29%	8	14%	0	0%	0	0%
Condition of Tennis Courts	3	5%	17	29%	11	19%	1	2%	0	0%
Condition of Soccer Fields	3	5%	16	27%	8	14%	0	0%	0	0%
	195		389		161		22		8	195

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Park Condition Range (highest & lowest %)	42%	2%	58%	27%	37%	7%	12%	0%	7%	0%
Park Condition Averages		21%		41%		17%		2%		0.9%

Notes: Percentages have been rounded in this chart.

Shoaff Park User Comments

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

- Dog park (x8)
- Additional lights at the tennis courts (x2)
- 9 More golf holes
- A better walking/hiking trail and activities for kids such as in McMillen park
- Spray ground, more paths
- Another disc golf course, expanded in the woods (x4)
- Landscape woods should not be compromised; walking trail might be expanded
- More Golf (x2)
- Organized nature study and activities
- Need to add a trail head for using the future bike/greenway trail coming. Need parking/maps and portolets
- Flying kites
- Need to complete the walking loop, during bad weather it is muddy next to the pavilion
- Area set up or designated for flying radio controlled gliders (sailplanes)
- Bicycle lanes/paths
- RC plane flying area (glider)
- Cross country ski rental;

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

- Civil War Days
- No pick up dog walkers
- Random golfers using southernmost open fields as driving range practice! Frequently happens during spring and summer making it impossible to walk along tree line without being in danger of flying golf balls
- Littering
- Drug dealing, loitering, deviant behavior
- Soccer and less trees and less dog crap. We used to be able to fly RC gliders planes at McMillen Park years ago. Then the golf course came. Now it is almost impossible to find a safe place to fly RC gliders or electrics. This city needs a park where we can safely fly gliders and electric planes and not risk interference from other sports. Even the small city of New Haven has a park for RC planes. When will Fort Wayne get with the program? After a critical accident!

What do you like best about Shoaff Park?

- Pleasing landscape and woodlands along the river
- Variety of activities
- It's easy to get to from my house; it is a beautiful place to walk
- The oak trees, please plant the next generation; kite flying; the history of the park, the mighty pavilion

- Nature, boat access and playground
- Wooded trails, festival use for example Civil War reenactment, VW shows; kite flying
- Tennis courts, leisure walking and more tennis courts
- The part that is closest to vehicle traffic is safest to walk, I appreciate that a path is plowed during snow to make walking easier on the paved roadway. The openness also makes it feel safer to walk alone; only certain short paths are concealed/less visible to passersby
- The trees
- Wooded and old growth forest; cross country running and meets
- River
- Open space, the nice walking/biking path
- Proximity to my home
- Disc golf (x10)
- Golf course (x10)
- close-clean atmosphere
- Best place for disc golf
- Close to home
- Open space
- walkway
- Scenery (x2)
- The river view
- Something for everyone
- Hills
- It's always in great shape
- Sledding Hill
- Great Personnel Attitudes
- Very well kept
- The walking loop
- Driving Range
- Great pavilions
- The track around the golf course
- Area tennis walking
- The mixture of open space and wooded space
- Trees & Nature
- Well established/maintained
- The variety of holes at the disc golf course
- The large trees, beautiful rolling hills and layout of the disc golf course. It is very well maintained and means a lot to many of us.
- General cleanliness (x2)
- general appearance
- the river lodge/pavilion, the playground

- The pond, the trails along the river, the playground equipment
- Size -- lots of room
- The woods; the old wooden playground
- The forest and old wooden playground
- Open space
- Convenience and restrooms in summer
- Walking around golf course and along river.
- Large open green spaces; walking areas

What do you like least about Shoaff Park?

- No lights on tennis courts, no benches on courts, bathrooms often locked, grass by the pavilion is often soggy and our feet get wet when we walk there
- No lights on tennis courts
- A healthy forest that is not being used or enjoyed, a less healthy forest that is being used is less beneficial to the public
- Condition of pond (x3)
- Lack of trash cans (x8)
- SUV's parking in soccer fields right across from an empty paved lot; no lights on paved path for winter evening walks.
- Blocked trails, unattended trails, no sidewalks along west side of St. Joe Road - safer walk/bike access
- Landscape needs a little more focus
- Wet ground between playground and basketball court; dog poo
- Need to walk on road with car traffic
- Raccoons
- Lack of lighting at night; lack of restrooms for walkers
- In the baseball season parking at boat ramp can be a problem at game time
- Lack of easy access; only way to get here safely is by car
- It's peaceful
- Inaccessibility from adjoining neighborhoods; no sidewalks
- Old Red Barn (x3)
- No greenway access
- No beer served at the Pro Shop
- Cars driving too fast along main entrance road; drivers not respecting bikers, rollerbladers and walkers who also use the road
- Condition of back access road
- Lack of public restrooms (x2)
- Lacks color
- Some of the drives have disintegrated into gravel; I would prefer if the drives were connected; the trails alongside the river show no signs of being maintained; I don't think the basketball court or backboards are maintained either.

- Golf course: scared of being hit by balls
- Relatively small wooded area; the dirty pond near the playgrounds
- Golf course
- Dog droppings: no one picks up after their pets/dog
- Cars on ½ of the walk
- Walkers, joggers on roadways

What ideas would you suggest to improve Shoaff Park?

- More trash cans and another disc golf course
- Do not remove one square foot of natural wooded areas, either bordering the river, the creek, or in the central wooded area; support the plant and animal life
- More birds
- Light the tennis courts
- Raised path walkway near the pavilion, put lights on tennis courts and benches, have the bathrooms more often, more picnic tables
- Be careful to respect, enhance landscape, natural character of roads
- Create Permanent Cross Country Course
- Clean the pond and create safe walking trails and a bike trail
- Trash cans, a championship caliber disc golf course
- To maintain the one or two paths west of upper pavilion
- Post with trash bags for dog owners; signs that say clean up after your dog; better trails helps preserve natural fauna; neighborhood volunteer work days
- Plant more trees and wildflowers
- Lights at the tennis courts and more courts, benches inside the tennis courts, water fountains at the tennis courts, put a sidewalk on the side of the pavilion to connect pond and driveway in front of pavilion
- Add dog park (x3)
- River edge walk connected to other river greenways
- An off leash area for dogs would allow dogs to socialize and exercise in a safe environment (area by pond would be nice)
- More than one set of trash receptacles would encourage visitors to clean up after pet droppings; add parking bumpers along road near soccer fields to prevent SUV's from parking in the grass; add distance markers to indicate miles walked around park perimeter; more lighting for night walks.
- Canoe/kayak access at boat ramp
- More parking for large events
- Greenway, more paths, some flower gardens.
- More lighting outdoors
- A better boat launch

- Move cross country running out of disc golf course; improve boat launch area and ramp; open bathrooms earlier and later in the year; have running water fountain earlier and later in year.
- More trails
- Tear down the barn (x3)
- Expand disc-golf course to include a tighter wooded course (x2)
- A regulation size golf course
- Add more golf holes 9 more
- Connect it to the River greenway (x2)
- The park has the potential to become a major disc golf 'center' (with the addition of a 2nd more challenging course) much as Swinney is for tennis and the 'plex' is for soccer
- Better maintenance to trees
- Trash cans to keep the park clean (x3)
- Soda machine
- Open restroom in pavilion and trash cans and addition disc golf targets
- Set aside or designate a place to fly radio controlled sailplanes
- More color on the landscape; flowering trees; bushes; annuals and perennials in the beds around pavilions; outside of the gold course the park lacks color
- Baseball field needs sprinkler system to keep grass alive
- Marking some hiking trails; adding bicycling access that does not depend on St. Joe Rd; being able to bike there from Canterbury on the River Greenway would be great
- Needs garbage cans; poop bags/poop bag dispensers along paths; need paved area between basketball court and lower playground
- Put a merry-go-round back in; plant pines along St. Joe to block it
- Enhance pavilions
- A better place for canoes to get in and out of the river would be nice
- Get rid of soccer nets
- More car-less paths.
- Post signs for pet owners to pick up; open restrooms in winter

Shoaff Park
User Survey

Fort Wayne Cultural Landscape Reports

Foster, McMillen, Shoaff & Weisser Parks & Rudisill Boulevard

By Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
For Fort Wayne's Park & Boulevard Users & Citizens
& City of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation

Greetings! This user survey will help us understand the current uses and opinions about Shoaff Park. We ask you to fill out the survey, checking the boxes and answering the questions. This survey is part of a park and boulevard planning project that includes local community and park user input. The history, existing conditions, needs and opinions about the parks and boulevard will be incorporated into the Cultural Landscape Reports that will guide these valued public landscapes into the future. Your time to respond is greatly appreciated. Please return the completed survey at the end of this public meeting, drop off at any City of Fort Wayne building, or mail to:
Alec Johnson, City of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation, Lawton Park Office, 1900 North Clinton, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805

I am a Shoaff Park user in (check all that apply):

- ❑ Summer
- ❑ Fall
- ❑ Winter
- ❑ Spring
- ❑ Never

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

- ❑ Daily
- ❑ More than once a week
- ❑ A few times a month
- ❑ A few times a year
- ❑ Never

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

- ❑ 1 hour or less
- ❑ 1-3 hours
- ❑ More than 3 hours

How do you get to the park? (check all that apply)

- ❑ Car
- ❑ Public Transportation/Bus
- ❑ Walk
- ❑ Bike
- ❑ Via River Greenway
- ❑ Other_____

How close do you live to the park?

- ❑ Right next to the park
- ❑ Less than a 5 minute walk
- ❑ 5-15 minute walk
- ❑ Not within easy walking distance

When you come to the park, do you come (check all that apply):

- ❑ Alone
- ❑ With a friend
- ❑ With a family member
- ❑ With a team
- ❑ With a group (not a team)

What are you doing when visiting Shoaff Park? (check all that apply):

- ❑ Jogging/Running
- ❑ Leisure Walking
- ❑ Dog Walking
- ❑ Bicycling
- ❑ Picnicking
- ❑ Enjoying Nature
- ❑ Sunbathing
- ❑ Attending Organized Activities
- ❑ Attending Weddings or other Ceremonies
- ❑ Golfing
- ❑ Playing Tennis
- ❑ Relaxation/Socialization
- ❑ Cross Country Skiing
- ❑ Accessing the River
- ❑ Playing Baseball
- ❑ Playing Disc Golf
- ❑ Watching a Sporting Event
- ❑ Using a Pavilion
- ❑ Using the Playground
- ❑ Other _____

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

_____
_____
_____

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

_____
_____
_____

Please rate the following areas of Shoaff Park (please check one rating for each):

	Excellent	Good	Average	Fair	Poor
General Appearance	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Cleanliness/Litter Pick-up	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Safety/Security	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Park Access	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Trees	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Plants (Grass, Shrubs, Gardens)	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of River Edge	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Tennis Courts	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Golf Course	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Soccer Fields	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Baseball/Softball Diamonds	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Drives & Parking	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Park Walks	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Pavilions	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Condition of Rest Rooms	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Adequacy of Park Signs	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑

What do you like best about Shoaff Park?

_____
_____
_____

What do you like least about Shoaff Park?

_____
_____
_____

What ideas would you suggest to improve Shoaff Park?

_____
_____
_____

What other parks or boulevard from the list below do you use in Fort Wayne? Please fill in activities on the blank line.

- ❑ McMillen Park: *Activities:*_____
- ❑ Weisser Park: *Activities:*_____
- ❑ Foster Park: *Activities:*_____
- ❑ Rudisill Boulevard: *Activities:*_____

In order to understand park and boulevard users, we request that you answer the following questions. (Answering these questions is optional but appreciated.)

What is your age range?

- ❑ 10-16
- ❑ 17-24
- ❑ 25-35
- ❑ 36-45
- ❑ 46-64
- ❑ 65+

What is your gender?

- ❑ Female
- ❑ Male

Do you have children aged 18 or under?

- ❑ Female: How Many?_____ Ages_____
- ❑ Male: How Many?_____ Ages_____

What is the highest level of education you have completed (optional)?

- ❑ Primary/middle school
- ❑ High school/ GED
- ❑ Some college
- ❑ College graduate
- ❑ Post college/graduate school

What is your ethnic background (optional)?

- ❑ Black
- ❑ White
- ❑ Latino
- ❑ Asian
- ❑ Native American
- ❑ Other

Thank you for your time and participation!

If you have additional comments or questions about the Cultural Landscape Report project, please contact Alec Johnson at (260) 427-6425 alec.johnson@ci.ft-wayne.in.us
or Greg De Vries at (802) 425-4330 info@heritagelandscapes.cc

Appendix D: Landscape Renewal Guidelines for Sustainability

A. INTRODUCTION TO RENEWAL GUIDELINES

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

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

These Landscape Renewal Guidelines developed by our office are included here for reference. They are office protocols and are constantly updated as techniques are tested and results gathered.[1] All are relevant to the planned work in the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards.

B. TRAIL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. SOIL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

During any future undertaking in the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards, management of soils is imperative to controlling soil quality and limiting negative impacts from projects such as compaction

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

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

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

D. EXOTIC INVASIVE SPECIES SUPPRESSION GUIDELINES

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

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

Invasive species suppression will be an ongoing effort throughout the landscapes of the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards. With a planned suppression program, colonized areas of invasive plants can be removed although seed sources will remain in adjacent areas. Inspection and removals should be an annual effort that will suppress dense patches of undesirable plants within a few years of intensive effort. Planning the program of invasive species suppression is an initial step. One approach to the effort is targeting species suppression by applying tested protocols. An effective strategy for control of invasive plants is the Bradley Method, a perimeter approach that sequentially moves from landscape edges to center. Locations of infestations are identified and plants are eradicated at the perimeter and removal continues working toward the densely populated areas. The Bradley Method "has great promise on nature reserves with low budgets and with sensitive plant populations" as noted in a useful overview publication.[2]

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

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

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

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

E. MEADOW ESTABLISHMENT GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

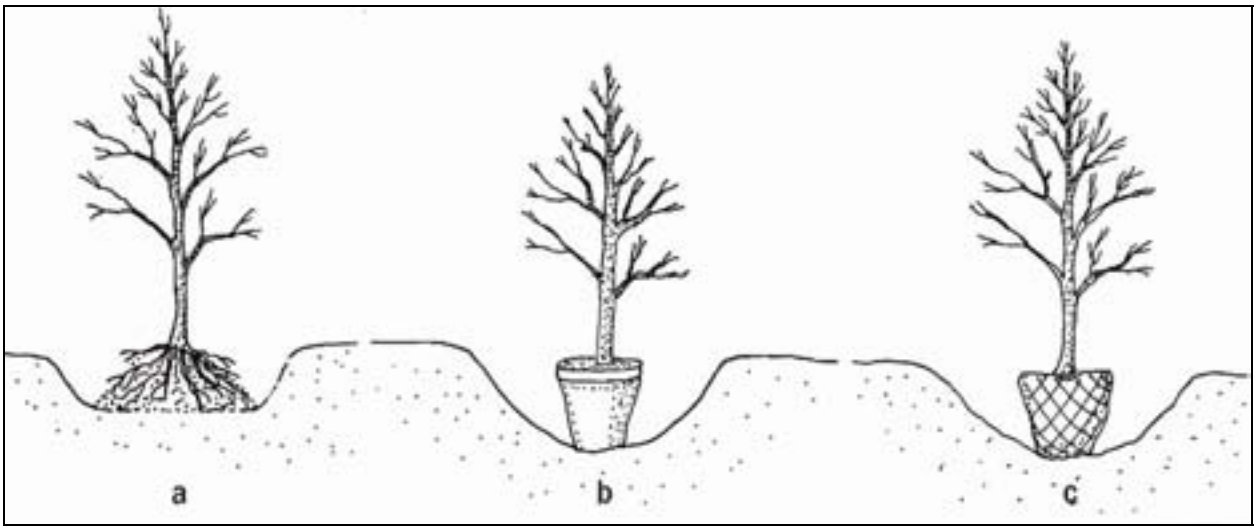
F. TREE PLANTING GUIDELINES

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

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

Tree Types, Similarities & Differences

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



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

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

Tree Inspection

Healthy trees should be obtained from reputable growers. Inspection of trees upon purchase should examine many factors including trunk form, branch patterns, root vigor and lack of damage. If the

caliper of the tree is greater than 2 inches, the trunk should taper some as it extends upward.[3] The trunk should also flare as it reaches the soil indicating the presence of lateral roots. This area of the plant, referred to as the "root collar," will be mentioned again in the section outlining good planting practices. It is imperative that soil not be piled on the trunk. Additionally, for grafted trees the notched section where the trees have been grafted together should not be included in the root section. This grafted area must remain above soil level. The visible union will disappear (or be significantly reduced) as the tree ages.

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

Courtesy Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health.

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

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

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

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

Upon delivery, determine the root ball height and width. Locating the root flares, the location where the roots flare away from the trunk, helps establish the correct planting depth. If using ball and burlap trees, the burlap should be peeled back to locate the root flares. From the top of the root

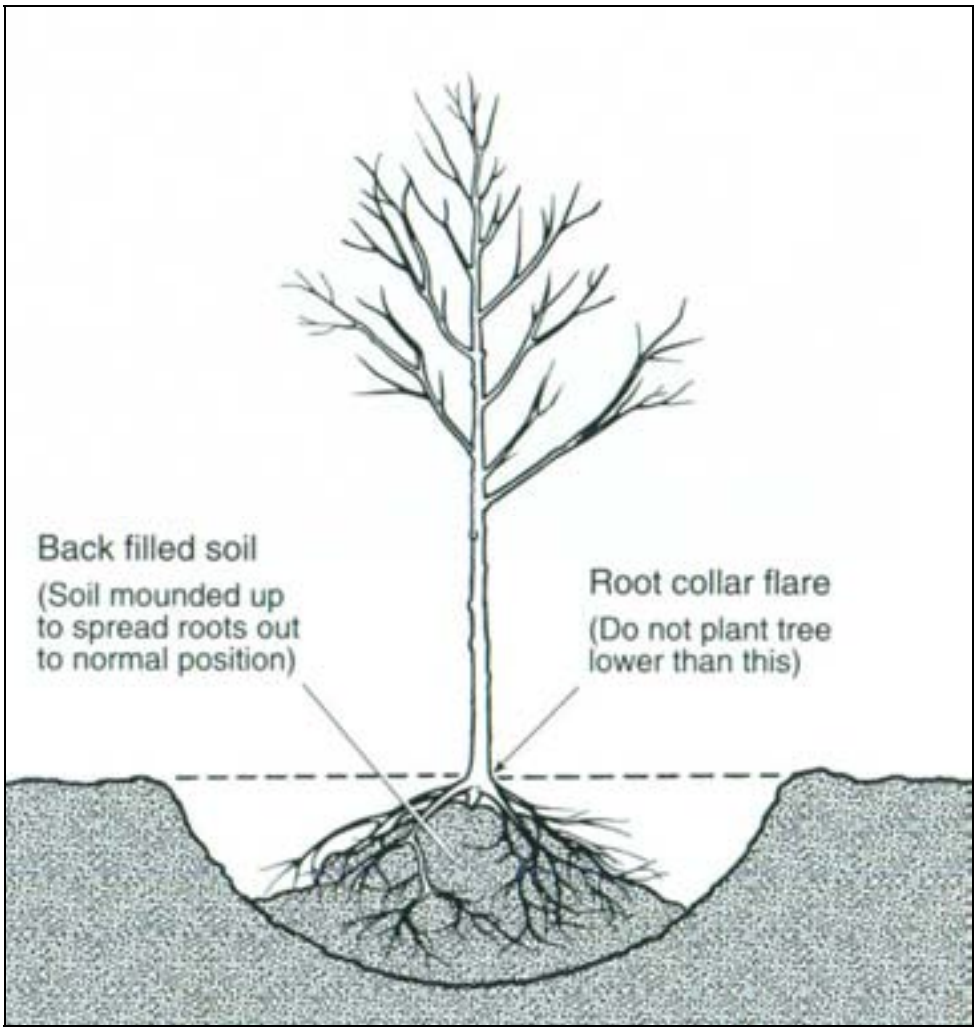
flare, go down about 2 inches and use this point as the top reference point for depth measurement. The tree will be planted 2 inches above the surrounding grade. Use this reference point to plant the tree at the correct depth. Do not plant the tree too deep with soil above root flares. The root flare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

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

To insure correct soil depth:

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

Planting should be carried out in teams of two so that one person mounds and packs the soil while checking tree planting depth and the other holds the tree upright. The backfill soil is placed and tamped halfway full. Fill the hole with water and allow it to be absorbed, then continue to fill and tamp again to reach final soil depth. This will help guarantee good root to soil connection and eliminate air pockets.



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

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

If you receive bare root trees for spring planting, observe the trees in bud condition. Buds should be swollen and ready to break into leaf but not be leafed out. In the case of oaks, birch, and hawthorn, these species may require sweating, a special watering and heating treatment that helps tree growth buds to swell and break dormancy. The grower may carry out this process which requires that the trees be placed on layer of wood chips, burlap, or other material and doused with water. When ordering, check with the grower to see if this is the case. The wet saplings are then covered with moist burlap and a sheet of thick plastic to retain moisture. Placed in a warm location (45-70

degrees Fahrenheit) out of the direct sunlight, the tree buds will swell. When the buds swell but before the leaves open, carry out the planting.

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

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

Planting container trees requires special attention to removing the container and opening the root ball. First, check if the trees arrive dry and water them before removing the containers. Trees may be removed from containers by gently pushing on the container and if needed pulling on the trunk. If there are roots coming out of the bottom loosen or trim these roots before attempting to remove the container. Once the root ball has been removed, inspect the root mass for encircling roots and tease them loose. If root circling is a problem, create 1 inch slits from top to bottom on each quarter of the container soil mass. These slits continue across the bottom of the soil and root mass, forming an X. This root and soil mass slitting will reopen the root mass so that it can grow more readily into

the soil at the planting location. The tree may then be placed in a hole at the proper depth or adjusted to the root flare level on the trunk and then back-filled.

To plant a large, heavy ball and burlap tree, use a wire-cutter to clip away wire baskets or rope. Remove the entire top half of the basket. Cut away as much of the burlap or protective wrap as possible without damaging the root ball. If the tree is heavy and the burlap and wire portion under the tree is not removable, it may be trimmed and tucked down into the soil. Remove as much of the burlap and wire as possible without harming the tree. Material and wires left wrapped around the root ball may inhibit root growth and hinder tree performance. Backfill roughly half of the soil and tamp all the way around the root ball. Finish filling to grade and check that the soil meets the root flare of the trunk and slopes gently away from the tree.

For ball and burlap trees, move the tree using a tree cart, place in hole, and remove twine, burlap, and wire basket holding the root ball together. As much of the burlap and wire should be removed as possible. Courtesy Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health.

Once the bare root, container grown or ball and burlap tree is planted, form a five-inch high watering saucer at the outside diameter of the prepared hole using extra soil. Compact this watering saucer by hand tamping so that it will not break when water is added. Water each tree twice allowing the filled saucer to percolate down once between watering. Adjust soil as needed to address watering related settlement. Double-check that the tree is at the proper elevation with the flared root collar visible at soil surface.

Place wood chip mulch to depth of 2 to 3 inches within the water saucer and firm into place by hand so that no soil is showing. Taper the mulch down to ½-inch depth at the tree trunk. The purposes of mulch are to retain soil moisture and suppress weed growth. If desired, distribute Treflan, a weed seed sprouting inhibitor, on the surface of the mulch and watering saucer so that the newly planted tree has limited weed competition.

In order to establish young replanted trees, a watering system will need to be devised. Watering of newly planted trees should take place on two week intervals during the first year and in dry conditions in the subsequent two years. After three years, young trees should be watered in drought conditions. This can be carried out using a mobile watering system with a water tank on a truck or a 55 gallon drum pulled behind a golf cart. This type of tank can be filled at a spigot and moved where needed. Initially, a hose connection to a street-front fire hydrant also may be used with permission of local authorities. Emergency watering may be necessary in times of drought. Volunteer labor can be effective for forming bucket brigades if the situation warrants this approach.

The issue of tree staking has been under some scrutiny in recent years. While stakes can hold a tree level for the first year after growth, allowing trees to resist the wind has been shown to aid root development. The objective is to allow trees not more than ten degrees of movement from vertical as they begin to grow. After planting, place two 5-foot high hardwood stakes opposing the prevailing winds to either side, or place three stakes in a triangle. Position stakes upright and firm by sledging into the soil; place stakes just inside the watering saucer. To support trees at stakes use wire with wide hose or flat webbing fabric covering, never use bare wire that will damage tree trunks. The webbing or hose should be attached to the tree no higher than 1/3 of the way up the young tree trunk.

In high traffic areas wrap hardware cloth completely around the watering saucer and stakes to provide a movement barrier and an animal and mower guard. In areas where pedestrian traffic is not an issue, a hardware cloth trunk protector is wrapped about 2 feet high and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. This galvanized wire mesh material is preferred for tree guards because it allows light and air on the tree trunk not holding moisture as tree wraps do, and it does not provide space for pests to nest that plastic tree guards do. Secure the hardware cloth slightly into the grade. This hardware cloth barrier will safeguard the tree trunk against mower or weed whacker damage, winter cold and animals.

Tree Establishment Care
Trees require an intensive level of establishment care for the first three years after plantings. A program of inspection, watering, corrective pruning, fertilization, weeding and mulch renewal should be planned and carried out. There are several steps that can be taken to ensure tree health and longevity:

- Supplemental watering is needed at two week intervals for the full growing season after planting and in dry conditions thereafter
- Surface broadcast of fertilizer should be carried out each spring as mulch is renewed and weeds are removed

- Weed tree mulch circle and renew mulch annually by removing old mulch, checking soil depth, exposing to bright sun for several hours to reduce mold and pathogens and replacing with fresh mulch. Too much or too little mulch is detrimental. With an overall depth of 2 to 3 inches, ensure that the mulch is light at the trunk reducing depth to ½ inch
- Stakes should be used for the first year and can be used as support for trees in windy areas for two additional years. When the new tree is stable, remove the stakes, wires and hose or webbing guards so that the tree will continue to develop strong anchoring roots.

For at least three years after planting, young trees should be inspected and evaluated twice each year, in early spring and mid-summer. If problems become apparent, corrective action should be taken. As additional guidance, a one page summary at the end of this document provides instructions for ball and burlap elm trees located at another historic property, Shelburne Farms.

Trees are one of the antidotes to global-warming. Planting trees is a visible effort to decrease carbon footprints that can be undertaken by staff and volunteers. Planting trees is a rewarding experience, and seeing planted trees thrive and mature is a joy. The meadows and woodlands in the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevards deserve an ongoing and effective tree planting effort.

APPENDIX D ENDNOTES

[1] Heritage Landscapes retains authorship and all rights of these guidelines as developed by our office from research and direct project experience.
[2] *Weed Control Methods Handbook Tools and Techniques for Use in Natural Areas*, by authors Mandy Tu, Callie Hurd, and John M. Randall, April 2001, available on the web at tncweeds.ucdavis.edu.
[3] *The Cornell Guide for Planting and Maintaining Trees and Shrubs*, by authors George L. Good and Richard Weir III, Cornell University Cooperative Extension, n.d.
[4] *Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health*, by authors Rebecca Hargrave, Gary Johnson, Michael Zins, University of Minnesota Extension Service, 2002.

Elm Planting & Protection Guidelines

For establishing new elm trees, and other trees at Shelburne Farms, Heritage Landscapes suggests the following sequence and details:

1. In the selected locations, cut a circle six-feet in diameter centered on the tree trunk position. Remove all sod and take to a compost location, away from the planting site.
2. Use a soil probe to determine soil pH. Elms prefer a slightly acid soil say 6.5 pH, although they will tolerate both mildly acid and mildly alkaline pH levels of about 6.1 to 8.0. Adjust pH downward with aluminum or iron sulfate or upward with lime. Distribute on the planting soil surface and mix in.
3. Prepare a flat-bottomed hole for the elm trees about 3 to 31/2-feet wide and 2-feet deep. Use a tarp for piling soil next to the hole for a cleaner planting operation.
4. Have 2 to 2 1/2-inch caliper trees delivered and placed near their respective planting locations or use a ball cart to move them by hand without damage to the root ball.
5. Peel back burlap to see root flares for planting height. Check the ball depth and width with a tape measure and adjust holes. Tamp bottom of hole firm and adjust depth as needed to position root flares 2-inches above surrounding grades. Adjust width of hole as required to allow a minimum of 6-inches around the tree on all sides.
6. Get ***Roots*** fertilizer for trace minerals and microbial elements and an organic slow release granular fertilizer (i.e. 4-4-4 balanced formula). Use both mixed together at specified rates at the time of planting. Using about a pint of each fertilizer type, broadcast into soil pile and mix-in, breaking up soil to blend before filling planting hole.
7. Place each tree in its hole. With a wire cutter, clip away the wire basket and remove the entire top half of the basket and as much of balance as possible without breaking the root ball.
8. Peel back burlap on top of ball and cut away.
9. Position trunk upright with branching as desired.
10. Begin backfill of soil filling and tamp all the way around the ball. Fill to halfway, tamp and water in, filling hole with water. Allow water to seep in and complete filling to grade to meet root flare and slope gently away from tree.
11. Form 5-inch high watering saucer at about 36 to 42-inches in diameter. Use soil mix and tamp to firm up soil within saucer and around edge out to the six-foot diameter circle edge. Tamp edge of circle to be about 2-inches below grade at surrounding turf.
12. Place wood chip mulch to depth of 2 inches and tamp in place. Distribute weed seed inhibitor over mulch to discourage weed growth around new tree.
13. Water in again filling saucer and firming soil as needed to contain water.
14. Place four 5-foot high stakes around the tree 6-inches beyond the water saucer.
15. Wrap around all the stakes with chicken wire or hardware cloth about 2-feet high to provide a movement barrier in areas of heavy pedestrian traffic.
16. For winter protection from mice bark damage place a hardware cloth tube around the tree trunk with on overlapping joint bent together.

Appendix E: Principal Sources

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society

Annual Reports, All years available
Historic postcard & photograph collections

Allen County Public Library

Annual Reports, All years available
City of Fort Wayne Park Master Plans
Historic maps, newspaper, postcard & photograph collections
Long Range Recreation Plan, City of Fort Wayne, prepared by National Recreation Association, 1944

City of Fort Wayne, Department of Public Works, City/County Building

Planimetric aerials: All years available
Allen County survey from planimetric aerials

Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation, Lawton Park Office & State Boulevard Office

Annual Reports, All years available
Current AutoCAD files
Historic newspaper clipping scrapbooks
Digital files of historic plans

Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation, Leadership, Staff & Contributing Community Members

Al Moll, Director of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Perry Ehresman, Superintendent of Leisure Services, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation Jeff Baxter, Former Director of Maintenance, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Alec Johnson, Landscape Architect & CLR Project Manager, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Fort Wayne Parks & Boulevard Legacy Committee: Waymon and Synovia Brown, Julie Donnell, Janet Kelly, David Kohli, Jim Owen, Matt Wiedenhoeft, Don Orban, Susan Mol, Jeanette Dillon, Angie Quinn
Councilman Glynn Hines
Councilman John Shoaff

Interested Fort Wayne Citizens Attending Public Work Sessions & Meetings