**Chapter 6:**

**The Landscapes and Sites of the Campus**

**Historic Campus Landscapes**

The research in this study has provided insights into the amazing transformation of a once barren prairie mound into the forested and landscaped Mount Oread campus of today.

Shortly after the construction of old Fraser Hall in 1872 on the site of the 40-acre campus, the greening of the ridge top began. We have records of a hackberry tree planted northeast of old Fraser by the class of 1877 as a class gift. The values of the early founders included the desire to bring civilization to the prairie and part of that vision was to plant trees. The most important landscape remaining from that early period is Marvin Grove. Chancellor James Marvin is credited with securing native walnuts to be planted by students and faculty in the “North Hollow” in celebration of the University’s first “Great Arbor Day” in 1878. His efforts started a long tradition of tree planting and landscape development that continues to the present.

These early plantings on the oldest parts of the main campus responded to ideas about landscape design that were popular at the time. Ideas promoting formal landscape design were beginning to be eroded by notions of romantically inspired informality and naturalism. Marvin Grove responded to the latter and set the stage for succeeding plantings. Plantings of small naturalistic groves of trees would later be the hallmark of more designed landscapes by Hare & Hare in the mid 1910’s through the early 1930’s.

Prior to the work of Hare & Hare, though, a sweeping, highly organized landscape was designed for the westward expansion along the ridge from the original early campus. Envisioned by the 1904 plan of park system planner George Kessler, Jayhawk Boulevard provided an organizing element for the future development of the most enduring part of campus.
George Kessler and Henry Wright’s 1904 campus master plan.  
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas.

In Kessler’s plan, the street is framed by a canopy of street trees that were formally and evenly spaced with wide sidewalks paralleling the Boulevard. By 1915, Jayhawk Boulevard was well enough established that Hare & Hare produced a plan for the planting of American elms on 38-foot centers. Ultimately, the elms were planted in the early 1920’s, growing to create a magnificent arching canopy over Jayhawk Boulevard. By the early 1970’s all but a few of the trees had died because of Dutch elm disease, and the canopy over Jayhawk Boulevard was lost. The effect of the tree canopy was so striking that generations of students still remember it and would like to have it restored.

In 1916, Hare & Hare developed a planting plan for the eastern portion of campus that established the basic framework for landscape development that has been consistently employed over the years. This master planting plan used shrub masses at building corners, entries and walk intersections much as we do today. Because many of the early buildings had the first floor raised several steps above grade because the rock ledge on which they were founded prevented full-depth basements, the landscape architects designed foundation plantings to help transition the buildings to the land. In the major open spaces of the time, the lawn east of Fraser Hall and the areas south of Dyche and Spooner halls, groups of both deciduous and evergreen trees were proposed. These tree groups were informal and naturalistic in composition. Often they were planted in groups of threes and fives, the informal rule. These early groves would lend themselves to evolutionary, organic expansion as trees were added over the years.
There was one formal element in the landscape from the earliest era: the lilac hedge along the east lawn of old Fraser Hall. This hedge ran in a straight line along the eastern edge of the original liberal arts campus. Originally planted in the late 1800’s, it gained in popularity as it matured to a lush hedge with spring lilac blooms. It defined the area east of old Fraser as the “campus lawn” where major gatherings and events were held. For 50 years, this lawn was the heart of campus and the hedge was a tourist attraction. Lilacs have remained a signature species of the campus landscape to this day.

Other signature plants appeared in the landscape over the years. The planting of flowering trees began with the Hare & Hare plans of 1916, with redbuds and magnolias being the predominate species, and expanded in the late 1920’s to include a few crabapple trees. In the 1950’s, Alton Thomas and Chancellor Malott’s wife, Eleanor, worked together to plant numerous groves of crabapples that defined the slopes of the north bowls, the Irving Hill Road alignment and other landscapes throughout the campus. The profusion of blooming crabapples in the spring has been a signature of the campus landscape for years, however many of the plantings are now in decline or have died and are in need of rejuvenation.
Many layers of campus landscaping have come and gone over the years, but the basic concepts of landscape improvement have stayed remarkably the same. Trees are still planted along streets and in small groups and groves in campus green spaces. Foundation plantings are still planted to help visually transition buildings to the ground and we plant masses of shrubs and trees to help delineate pedestrian pathways. The varieties of plant materials have changed as improvements have been made in newer cultivars, but the planting concepts have stayed much the same.

It is fortunate, though somewhat unusual, that the planting concepts for the grounds of the University have stayed so consistent. The landscape has not been redesigned in a wholesale effort to modernize or update its image, which has preserved the heritage character of the campus landscape. The early designers produced a campus that met the vision most of us maintain for what a campus should look like: sweeping lawns, groves of mature trees and masses of flowering shrubs. This vision is as viable today as when that first tree was planted northeast of old Fraser Hall in 1877.
Adapting the Historic Planting Palettes for Use Today

As we have seen, the KU campus has been shaped by numerous designers and social forces that broadly fall into the three Periods of Development, as outlined in Chapter 4:

**First Period of Development**

1856 -1901: Chancellor Marvin and James Savage
- Marvin Grove

Marvin Grove c. 1910.
Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas.
Second Period of Development

1902-1928: George Kessler, Henry Wright and the firm of Hare & Hare
- Planning responses to the topography and views off the Hill
- Hillside cluster plantings
- Potter Lake riparian and softwood species
- Jayhawk Boulevard plantings
- Landscapes for monumental building fronts (Strong Hall)
- Responding to institutional building façades (Lippincott Hall, Hoch Auditorium)
- Campus grand lawns and side yards (old Fraser Hall, Watson Library)
- Entry and foundation plantings

An aerial view of the campus in the early 1920's. From left, a portion of Marvin Hall; Strong Hall is the prominent building in the center, with old Haworth Hall (left) and old Robinson Gymnasium (both now razed) across the street; Potter Lake and the new stadium can be seen in the distance behind Strong Hall; Bailey Hall is to the right of Strong, with Stauffer-Flint across the street from Bailey; the Facilities Operations Administration building and the old cafeteria building (demolished in 1943) can be seen to the far right.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas.
Third Period of Development

1929-1957: W.D. Durrell, Chancellor and Mrs. Malott, Alton Thomas
- Slope plantings of ornamental trees (the North Slope and bowls, West Slope, Memorial Drive)
  - Massive coniferous foundation plantings
  - Sidewalk plantings to guide pedestrians
  - Hillside walks and stairways, enclosures and screening
  - Entry signs and planting

In the 1970’s, the hillside slopes of the campus were in full bloom thanks to the plantings of Alton Thomas and Eleanor Malott in the 1940’s and 1950’s.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas.
Historic Design Influences on the Landscapes of KU

Landscape Design Influence of Chancellor Marvin & James Savage

Landscape Design Influence of Kessler & Wright

Landscape Design Influence of Hare & Hare

Landscape Design Influence of Chancellor Malott & Alton Thomas
Contained within Appendix F are lists of the historic plant materials used in the campus planting plans prepared by Hare & Hare and W.D. Durrell and copies of their actual planting plans. By having access to the historic plant lists and planting plans for the campus, the design intent of the original plans have now been documented. While it would be challenging work to create and maintain a contemporary master planting plan for the entire campus, it will now be possible for those involved with future opportunities for landscape improvements to reference these historic documents and apply current cultivars to meet both the design intent and sustainability concerns for the campus.

The compilation of historic design and plant material data contained within this report provides a valuable overlay of additional information to the 2002 Campus Landscape Master Plan. This information may now be used in conjunction with the Master Plan recommendations in developing appropriate landscape treatments for the future that fulfill the goals of the Master Plan and remain sensitive to the historic context of the campus.

Guidelines for Landscape Treatment & Stewardship Recommendations

Many universities are not only slowly losing the integrity of their historic campus spatial organization and visual relationships but also their character-defining vegetation, topography and site furnishings. Many such cherished campus landscapes derive their identities not so much by ephemeral plantings as from the more enduring buildings that frame them. As such, the casual removal of even “non-contributing” buildings or the closing of streets offering definitive entry views can have a damaging effect on the environmental, historic and cultural character of the campus.

For this reason, the recommendations for treatments at KU will look at the inter-related fabric of buildings and the landscape (in the broadest sense of the word). It is important to address not only the important campus landmarks, such as Jayhawk Boulevard, but also the structure of less noticeable features, such as the subtle topography of the stadium area, the width of streets and sidewalks, and the character of old stone walls. It will now be possible to address how these small pieces add up to a greater whole and how they can be protected from gradual loss.

Whereas the previous chapters examined the history of development on the campus of the University of Kansas from 1856 through 1957, this section will analyze the historic KU landscapes and sites, presenting treatment and stewardship recommendations designed to preserve the beauty of this campus into the future.

Before specific treatment and stewardship recommendations are considered for the campus landscape, it is helpful to first understand the guidelines that have been developed by the Department of the Interior to accomplish just such a process.
The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes as summarized in Preservation Brief 36, defines the following treatment approaches for historic landscapes.

**Treatments for Cultural Landscapes**

Source: Preservation Brief 36 Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes by Charles A. Birnbaum, FASLA

The four primary treatments identified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are:

**Preservation** - 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. New additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

**Rehabilitation** - defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural values.

**Restoration** - 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. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

**Reconstruction** - 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.
Landscape Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations

The landscape treatment and stewardship recommendations for various zones of the campus include site specific historic treatments along with a broader strategy for adapting sustainable planting palettes to different areas of the campus. These strategies are based upon the periods in which these landscapes were developed and the design intent of their planners.

When we consider the diversity of the KU campus (in terms of topography, vegetation, development density, historic context, open space and architectural character), developing a “one size fits all” series of treatment recommendations quickly proves to be lacking in both logic and benefit. In order to respect this diversity of character within the study area boundaries, the process to analyze and create appropriate treatment recommendations for the campus followed a systematic process for specific Treatment Zones and Subzones.

The Process

The inventory, analysis and development of targeted recommendations for specific Treatment Zones were completed according to the following process:

1. Collection of historic documentation: Numerous individuals, libraries and regional resources (as documented within the acknowledgements and bibliography for this report) provided maps, plans, planting lists, photographs and other documents to assist the study team in researching and identifying the historic context for this study.

2. Development of Treatment Zones: Though not within hard and fast boundary lines, the Treatment Zones were designated after careful study to identify areas of campus maintaining significant commonalities with their “sense of place” within the campus fabric. Further subzones were identified where the differentiation of recommendations within a zone might be helpful. (See graphic on next page.)

3. Completion of an inventory: A careful inventory was completed within each Treatment Zone to identify:

   a. Periods of Significance
   b. Associated Builders and Designers
   c. Spatial Patterns
   d. Views
   e. Topography
   f. Vegetation
   g. Circulation
   h. Structures, Features and Objects
   i. Water Features

These criteria comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s “Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes” in identifying the organizational elements and the character-defining features of the landscape. Detailed information about the Guidelines is included in Appendix C.
Treatment Zones
4. **Development of Graphics and Photographs:** Graphics and supporting photographs were created to document and communicate the inventory for each Treatment Zone.

5. **Analysis of the Inventory and Historic Contexts:** Further work was completed in evaluating the significance of the historic context for each Treatment Zone, the impact on the inventory, and the potential for treatment recommendations to protect what is historically significant.

6. **Development of Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations:** Finally, the inventory and analysis process provided the basis for the development of context-appropriate recommendations for each Treatment Zone. These recommendations are not intended to be used in isolation but rather as a tool to build upon the recommendations included within the 2002 Campus Landscape Master Plan for the University. The Treatment Zone recommendations to follow address both actions that are recommended as well as those that are not recommended.

**The Recommendations**

Following the format outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines, the complete Landscape Treatment Zones and Stewardship Recommendation sections may be found in Appendix E.

The Zones, as shown on the map at left, are placed in alphabetical order in the appendix for easy reference and do not reflect a prioritized order of importance. These zones include detailed information for the inventory and analysis of each Treatment Zone within the study area to document the historic contexts of significance. Paired with each Zone Inventory are the Treatment and Stewardship recommendations for that zone.

The information contained within the Treatment Zone sections may be helpful for a variety of purposes:

a. To identify the significant historic features remaining today within each zone
b. To document the events and dates of development in various areas of the campus
c. To provide a tool for the Campus Historic Preservation Board review process in identifying environs boundaries, important viewsheds and potential impacts to significant historic features
d. To provide a tool for the planning process for future campus capital development projects

While these Treatment Recommendations are targeted for specific zones on campus, there are a significant number of treatment and stewardship recommendations that would apply to the campus as a whole. These include the following:
Treatment Recommendations Applicable to the Entire Campus

1. Maintain the historic setbacks and scale of buildings and the pattern of mass and voids along major campus streets.
2. Use care in locating utility boxes and other infrastructure improvements in a manner to minimize the impacts on the viewsheds and historic resources of the campus.
3. Avoid overlighting of the campus and continue to avoid harsh light fixtures, such as sodium, while maintaining the appropriate lighting levels required for campus safety and security.
4. Develop and implement a consistent palette for street furniture, wayfinding and signage, and plant materials appropriate for the campus as a whole or for related zones within the campus.
5. Use the known historic planting designs and plant lists to guide the design intent for future landscape applications within these zones. New varieties of plant materials may be appropriate if they can fulfill the same design intent.
6. Avoid the addition of electronic signage on campus.
7. Maintain the intent of the campus circulation context by holding to the widths of streets and sidewalks.

Significant Landscapes of the KU Campus

After completing the process to inventory, analyze and develop treatment recommendations for specific campus zones, the following historic landscapes of the campus have been identified for their potential for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

KU’s most important and NRHP-eligible designed historic landscapes are in fragile condition. The section below summarizes each of the landscapes and states why they are considered most significant based on design quality, association with KU and Kansas history, relative rarity and association with important people and events. As listed below, the most significant landscapes (and those that directly contribute to a National Register of Historic Places District Nomination for the campus) include the following:
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS - NRHP ELIGIBLE LANDSCAPES

Map-NRHP Eligible landscapes
Marvin Grove

Identified as the most historically significant landscape on the campus, Marvin Grove continues to age and suffer from storm damage.

Associated Period of Significance: 1856-1901, the First Period of Development

NRHP Eligibility: Marvin Grove is eligible for individual National Register listing at the local, state and national levels. Its strong associations with Chancellor Marvin, relative (though fragile) spatial and vegetative intactness, and importance in institutional memory all contribute to eligibility. The Grove is also a rare expression of the settlement of the plains in being one of the earliest planted hardwood groves on a Midwestern campus.

Recommended Treatment Type: An ongoing forestry management plan should be developed to create a walnut-based planting mix and to create a long-term schedule for planting and for removal of invasive volunteer species. Rehabilitate and sustain using period species and new comparable blight and weather resistant cultivars.
Prairie Acre

One of the first intentional prairie restorations on an American campus, Prairie Acre should be studied for long-term species diversity and sustainability. Funding should allow for optimal restoration to pre-European settlement conditions, teaching opportunities on-site, interpretation and restoration, and care for the surrounding walls.

Associated Period of Significance: 1929-1957, the Third Period of Development

NRHP Eligibility: Prairie Acre is eligible for individual listing on the National Register because of its association with regionalism and the rising appreciation of the native landscape in the 1930’s. It is likely one of the first organized attempts on an American university campus to preserve a remnant piece of native landscape. Further research is needed as to the period and the sources of local interest in saving this remnant. Although subsequent maintenance led to the depletion of species diversity, there is sufficient continuity of rock walls, the dedication plaque and spatial patterns to justify nomination for physical condition and historic association.

Recommended Treatment Type: Preserve and manage for invasive species using current best practices.
Jayhawk Boulevard

There is no more important campus corridor than Jayhawk Boulevard and the street alignment of its origins, known as Oread Avenue. Today, the continuity of Oread Avenue and Jayhawk Boulevard remains a clear expression of the topography of Mount Oread. It is a historic landscape corridor defined by the walls of facing buildings, the patterns of vegetation and outward views. Should the design for future lighting fixtures along Jayhawk Boulevard be considered, the acorn style streetlamps that were present in the 1940’s would be appropriate for use. Furthermore, the street tree canopy should be restored with a disease-resistant mix of overstory trees that maintain a consistent “tunnel” spatial pattern down the street, as once provided by American Elms.

**Associated Period(s) of Significance:** 1865-1901, 1902-1928, and 1929-1957, the First, Second and Third Periods of Development

**NRHP Eligibility:** Developed in the 19th and 20th centuries, Jayhawk Boulevard and Oread Avenue could be NRHP eligible for the landscape space between buildings or as part of a larger district that includes buildings. The latter is preferable given the fact that George Kessler planned the boulevard as an armature for access to and the experience of proposed monumental buildings, the first of which was Strong Hall. As a road and spatial pattern, the Avenue and Boulevard are largely intact, although much of the architecture along them has changed over time.

Oread Avenue alone as a work of designed landscape architecture is not likely eligible for listing given its lack of association with a prominent designer and its shorter length.

**Recommended Treatment Type:** Rehabilitate and sustain using period species and new comparable blight and weather resistant cultivars. Preserve spatial patterns along the Boulevard by minimizing new intrusions of objects such as signs, benches and statues.

Options for Jayhawk Boulevard/Oread Avenue National Register nomination include:

Nomination of Jayhawk Boulevard and Oread Avenue from the Memorial Union to the Chi Omega Fountain, as a designed open space. Associations with George Kessler, his assistant Henry Wright, the St. Louis World’s Fair and the growth of a major university all contribute to listing.

Nomination of the same segment as a district including all buildings along the Avenue and Boulevard.

Nomination of Jayhawk Boulevard and Oread Avenue as separate National Register districts including buildings.
Mississippi Street Terrace

Mississippi Street Terrace (the green space west of Lippincott Hall) should be planted and maintained according to the treatment recommendations herein. The stairway from the Terrace to Mississippi Street should be recreated and street plantings set out along Mississippi Street. Efforts should be made to soften the impact of new practice fields along Mississippi Street and to prevent, to the maximum extent possible, damage from the proposed tunnel improvement project through the terrace area.

A glimpse of Fraser Hall is seen through the hillside plantings of the Mississippi Street Terrace.

A view into the Mississippi Street Terrace in 2008. The placement of utility boxes on campus, such as the green box in the center of the photograph, should be carefully designed to minimize visual impacts to the historic core of the campus.
Photograph by study team.
Associated Period(s) of Significance: 1856-1901 and 1902-1928, the First and Second Periods of Development

NRHP Eligibility: The Terrace is eligible for nomination as contributing to a larger landscape and architectural National Register district. This space is a very important focal point of the campus where the historic Mississippi Street entry used since the 19th century weaves to intersect with Jayhawk Boulevard, as planned in the early 20th century by George Kessler. The Terrace includes relatively intact grading, plantings and important objects such as the Class of 1914 bench and the birdbath (recently removed due to vandalism).

Recommended Treatment Type: Preserve in place all historic objects. Preserve all grading and slopes. Preserve open spaces and do not introduce new objects. Rehabilitate vegetation with appropriate species. Re-create sidewalk and stairway to Jayhawk. If possible, relocate the existing large electrical box that is currently located in the middle of the site.
Memorial Drive and the Campanile Hill

A highpoint of modern-era landscape architecture and the work of Hare & Hare and Alton Thomas, Memorial Drive should be maintained with the appropriate light colored materials palette described in the treatment recommendations. A hillside species mix of the Thomas era should be refined for treatment of the slopes throughout the Drive and parking should be removed from the outer edge of the Drive as recommended in the 2002 Landscape Master Plan.

Associated Period of Significance: 1929-1957, the Third Period of Development

NRHP Eligibility: Memorial Drive and the Campanile Hill are eligible for National Register listing as contributing to a larger landscape and architectural district at the local, state and national levels. Memorial Drive and the Campanile are highly intact. Their integrity is partly defined by the connection of views to Potter Lake, the stadium and from other areas of campus. Pedestrian connections down the Hill are also important for integrity.

Recommended Treatment Type: Rehabilitate the rock garden near the east entry to circa 1955 origins. Re-create a native species mix for hillside plantings. Re-create the Cairn from the 1940's for placement near the top of the hill. Preserve all outward views and circulation patterns. Preserve the original 22-foot road alignment width. Move parking to create perpendicular stalls along the interior edge of Memorial Drive, as recommended in the Campus Landscape Master Plan. Create a pedestrian sidewalk on the north side of Memorial Drive, using plain, light colored concrete.
**Class of 1943 Recreation Area**

The stone benches, walls and grills of this area to the northwest of Potter Lake require significant restoration work. Yet, overall, the Recreation Area is an ideal donor project to support football and other alumni events. The Dance Pavilion could be reactivated with the use of a temporary tent and electrical upgrades for lighting and special events.

![A 2008 view of the Class of 1943 Recreation on the west slope of Potter Lake.](image)

**Associated Period of Significance:** 1929-1957, the Third Period of Development

**NRHP Eligibility:** The Recreation Area is eligible for National Register listing as contributing to a larger district that encompasses the master plan of George Kessler. This area gains significance from associations with student life during WWII, when materials were scarce and students built grills, benches and walls using local materials. The scenic views to Potter Lake and Strong Hall are quite intact.

**Recommended Treatment Type:** Rehabilitate all stonework, surfaces and plantings. Preserve all views. Do not introduce new objects such as tall lamp posts or new furniture.
Potter Lake

One of the most significant designed campus landscapes, and one of the few water features, Potter Lake suffers significant water quality problems, largely as the result of run-off. An investment project should call for a full water quality study, bio-filtration along the waterline and future shoreline plantings in accord with the spatial intentions of original Hare & Hare drawings and current best practices for bank stabilization and water quality.

Associated Period of Significance: 1902-1928, the Second Period of Development

NRHP Eligibility: Potter Lake and its surrounding shoreline vegetation and walks are eligible for National Register listing as contributing to a larger district that encompasses the master plan of George Kessler. This area gains significance from associations with early fire protection and student life between 1910 and the 1940's when the Class of 1943 Recreation Area was built just uphill.

Recommended Treatment Type: Rehabilitate and sustain using period species and new comparable cultivars from the original Hare & Hare palette. Use an expanded riparian edge for improved water quality.
Weaver Court at Spooner Hall

One of the finest modern landscapes on the KU campus is the Weaver Court adjacent to Spooner Hall. Designed by Alton Thomas and once graced by an important sculpture by Aristide Malliol (unfortunately stolen), the garden is a refined work of modern courtyard design. This is one of the few sites on campus that includes important design from both the First and Third Periods of Development. There is a fine pairing of Richardsonian Romanesque design and mid-20th century modernism. The courtyard was updated in 2007. In time, as future renovations are anticipated, efforts should maintain period appropriate replacement plantings, paving materials, seating and lighting. Water features should be considered for restoration. In the long term, the garden could be the site of new sculptures that could be donated or loaned to KU or the site of changing sculpture exhibits with interpretive panels discreetly placed.

Associated Period of Significance: 1929-1957 (for landscape only), the Third Period of Development

A 1998 view of Spooner Hall and the stone retaining wall of Weaver Courtyard to the left of the building.

Source: The University of Kansas, Office of University Relations.

NRHP Eligibility: Weaver Court is eligible for National Register listing as contributing to a larger district that encompasses Jayhawk Boulevard and Oread Avenue. This area gains significance from associations with modern era landscape architecture and the work of Alton Thomas. The loss of the original sculpture compromises design integrity sufficiently to preclude an individual nomination.

Recommended Treatment Type: Rehabilitate all stonework, surfaces and plantings using current cultivars of original palettes. Preserve all views. Do not introduce new objects, such as lamp posts or new furniture. Introduced sculpture should be removable.
A 2008 view of the Weaver Court.

Photograph by study team.
Lindley Commons Landscape

Lindley Commons is another fine example of the importance of landscapes and buildings as a unified whole. Both the foreground landscape and Lindley Hall are eligible for National Register nomination. Photographic evidence indicates that the Mugho pine plantings that clearly define the lawn space were established shortly after World War II and may have been some of the earliest design work of Alton Thomas on campus. A future project should be to create and implement a restoration plan for these evergreens and overstory trees, using current cultivars appropriate to the original palettes and spatial patterns of the 1940’s.

Associated Period of Significance: 1929-1957, the Third Period of Development

NRHP Eligibility: Lindley Commons is eligible for National Register listing as contributing to a larger district that encompasses Jayhawk Boulevard and the Chi Omega Fountain. This area gains significance from associations with modern era landscape architecture and the work of Alton Thomas.

Recommended Treatment Type: Rehabilitate all stonework, surfaces and plantings using original palettes. Preserve all views and topography. Do not introduce new objects such as lamp posts or new furniture. Preserve spatial patterns and separation from Jayhawk Boulevard, using original planting species or appropriate new evergreen cultivars.
The Stauffer-Flint Lawn

When constructed as the old Fowler Shops in 1897, Stauffer-Flint was the westernmost building on campus. Its Prairie Style design and asymmetry were distinctive characteristics of the building. Originally, old Snow Hall blocked the views to the lawn area from Lippincott Hall. The lawn was planted in the 1870’s and 1880’s at the same time that Marvin Grove was established.

A 2004 view of the lawn of Stauffer-Flint Hall.
Source: The University of Kansas, Office of University Relations.

**Associated Period of Significance:** 1856 -1901, the First Period of Development

**NRHP Eligibility:** The Stauffer-Flint lawn is eligible for National Register listing as contributing to a larger district that encompasses Jayhawk Boulevard and Marvin Grove. This area gains significance from associations with Chancellor Marvin and the planting of Marvin Grove.

**Recommended Treatment Type:** Rehabilitate and sustain using period species and comparable newer blight and weather resistant cultivars. This mix should be similar to that applied to Marvin Grove.
### Summary of Landscape Treatment Recommendations by the Three Historic Periods of Development on the Campus

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<td>‣ 14th Street Entry (1) Preserve width, building scale, and two-way flow</td>
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<td>‣ Oread Campus Entry (1) Preserve width, building scale, and two-way flow</td>
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<td>‣ Blake Trail Path (3) Interpret with Signage</td>
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<td>‣ Mississippi Street entry (1) Preserve width, building scale, and two-way flow</td>
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<td>Vegetation</td>
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<td>‣ Marvin Grove (1) Rehabilitate and Sustain using period species and new comparable blight and weather resistant cultivars</td>
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<td>‣ Stauffer Flint Front Yard, (2) Recreate grove species as noted above</td>
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<td>‣ Lilac Lane/Hedge (2) Reconstruct and extend toward Danforth. Remove some street parking and restore partial lawn area at north end of new Fraser near Danforth.</td>
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<td>Structures/ Features/ Objects</td>
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<td>‣ 14th Street retaining wall, fence and hitching posts (1) Preserve</td>
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<td>‣ Jayhawk-1914 Terrace stairs (2) Reconstruct</td>
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<td>‣ Lilac Lane Retaining Wall (1) Preserve</td>
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<td>‣ Pioneer Statue (2) Study Relocation to West of Fraser</td>
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<td>Water Features</td>
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<td>‣ Spring House at Sprague Apartments (1) Stabilize and Preserve with signage interpretation</td>
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### Site Treatments

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Sources/ Stewards</th>
<th>Intactness</th>
<th>Associated Sites and Resources &amp; priority (#) for preservation treatment with treatment type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1928                      | 2          | - Jayhawk Boulevard (1) **Preserve**  
- Marvin Grove (1) **Rehabilitate & Sustain**  
- Mississippi Street/Class of 1914 Terrace (2) **Restore to period of circa 1928**  
- 14th Street Entry (1) **Preserve**  
- Potter Lake bowl and pool (1) **Preserve** |
| Topography                | 1          | - Mount Oread Contour Line (1) **Preserve**  
- The Hill Walk (1) **Preserve**  
- Marvin Grove and Potter Lake Bowls (1) **Preserve**  
- Grading of Quarry sites along Memorial Dr. (1) **Preserve**  
- Grading of north Jayhawk (1) **Preserve** |
| Viewsheds                 | 3          | - Views from north Jayhawk to Stadium (1) **Preserve**  
- Marvin Grove views (2) **Restore and Preserve**  
- Views to Hill from Lawrence and Campus Entries (3) **Preserve** |
| Circulation               | 3          | - 14th Street Entry (1) **Preserve width, building scale, and two-way flow**  
- Hillside Path to Stadium (1) **Preserve**  
- Blake Trail Path (3) **Interpret with Signage**  
- West Campus Road (1) **Preserve width, building setbacks, scale, and two-way flow** |
| Vegetation                | 4          | - Hare & Hare Plantings on eastern portion of campus (2) **Reconstruct, Rehabilitate and Restore**  
- Hare & Hare plantings around Stadium and at Mississippi Street (2) **Reconstruct original plans with appropriate species**  
- Jayhawk street trees (2) **Recreate and restore with hardy contemporary hard cultivars to preserve vaulted spatial pattern**  
- Potter Lake (1) **Control invasive species, Reconstruct plantings at shoreline to interpret Hare & Hare planting designs. Expand riparian zone for bio-filtration**  
- Budig and Strong Entries (2) **Preserve and reconstruct Hare & Hare planting designs** |
| Structures/ Features/ Objects | 4        | - Blake Hall Bench (1) **Preserve in place**  
- Class of 1914 Bench (1) **Preserve in place**  
- Bird Bath at Class of 1914 Terrace (1) **Restore to original location** |
<p>| Water Features            | 2          | - Potter Lake (1) <strong>Preserve water area and employ expanded riparian zone for to improve water quality</strong> |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>1-5 high-low</td>
<td>1-5 high-low treatment priority</td>
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### Spatial Patterns
- Opening of Watson Lawn (1) **Preserve**
- Open space around Military Science and Mid-Hill Walk corridor (1) **Preserve**

### Topography
- Mount Oread Contour Line (1) **Preserve**
- Alignment and elevation of Memorial Drive (1) **Preserve**
- Marvin Grove and Potter Lake Bowls (1) **Preserve**
- Grading of Quarry sites along Memorial Dr. (1) **Preserve**
- Grading of north Jayhawk (1) **Preserve**

### Viewsheds
- Views from north Jayhawk to Stadium (1) **Preserve**
- Marvin Grove views (2) **Restore and Preserve**
- Views outward from Memorial Drive (1) **Preserve**

### Circulation
- Naismith Drive
- Memorial Drive Gates (1) **Preserve original 22-foot alignment**. Move parking to south edge and make perpendicular as specified in campus master plan, create pedestrian sidewalk on north side using plain, light colored concrete
- West Campus Drive (1) **Preserve width, building setbacks, scale, and two-way flow**

### Vegetation
- Memorial Drive Mississippi Street Rock Garden (1) **Restore to circa 1955 with similar species**
- Hare & Hare plantings around Stadium and at Mississippi Street (2) **Reconstruct original plans with appropriate species**
- Jayhawk street trees (2) **Reconstruct and rehabilitate with hardy contemporary hard cultivars to preserve vaulted spatial pattern**
- Slope Plantings along Memorial Drive (1) **Rehabilitate with new species palette to preserve views and scale**
- Prairie Acre (1) **Preserve and monitor for invasive species**
- Chi Omega Fountain outer edge evergreens (1) **Rehabilitate with new plantings of similar type**
- Lindley Commons plantings (1) **Rehabilitate with similar species for winter color, texture, and spatial patterns**

### Structures/ Features/ Objects
- Lindley, new Fowler Shops, Mud Hut, Military Science
- Memorial Drive Gates (1) **Preserve in place**
- Campanile and terrace (1) **Preserve in place**
- Rock Chalk Cairn (removed for Campanile) (2) **Recreate on current fire pit site**
- Class of 1943 Recreation Area (1) **Restore stone features, remove non-contributing objects, restore electrical service** (1) **Restore in place**
- Chi Omega Fountain (1) **Preserve in place**
- Entry map at Dyche and Union (1) **Rehabilitate but move to left to reopen view to Marvin Grove**

### Water Features
- Potter Lake improvements (1) **Preserve water area and employ expanded riparian zone for to improve water quality**