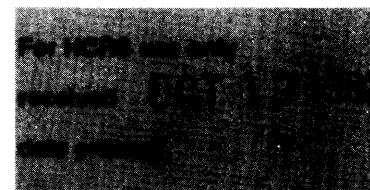


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



## 1. Name

historic Walnut Hill Park

and/or common Walnut Hill Park

## 2. Location

street & number West Main Street NA not for publication

city, town New Britain NA vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Connecticut code 09 county Hartford code 003

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name City of New Britain, Attn: Mr. S. Papa, Planning Commission

street & number 21 West Main Street

city, town New Britain N/A vicinity of state Connecticut 06051

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Britain Land Records, City Hall

street & number 21 West Main Street

city, town New Britain state Connecticut

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1982  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission

city, town Hartford state CT

---

## 7. Description

---

**Condition** excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved

date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

Walnut Hill Park occupies 98 acres in an area about one-quarter of a mile wide by three-quarters of a mile long, three blocks west of downtown New Britain, Connecticut. Topography divides the park into two sections, the hill to the east, that affords a fine view of the city, and the meadow to the west. A pleasant residential neighborhood, the Walnut Hill National Register Historic District, adjoins the park. Olmsted, Vaux & Co. designed the initial plan for the park in 1870. The park continues to reflect their basic plan. At a position they designated for a "Monumental Tower", a World War I memorial was erected in 1927-28, to the design of H. Van Buren Magonigle at a cost of \$200,000.

The principal entrance to the park (there are seven entrances) is from West Main Street. A drive rises in a southwesterly direction around the hill, gradually turning to the east and north, leading up to the pool and war memorial. Another serpentine roadway, roughly north-south, runs from Park Place west of the music shell to Linwood Street. The southwest half of the park, the meadow or "The Common" as Olmsted called it, is encircled by a sinuous, elliptical drive that connects the entrances at Lexington, Vine, Hart and Linwood streets. (Sketch Map 1.) These are essentially the same roadways as Olmsted, Vaux & Co. showed in their 1870 plan.<sup>1</sup> (Sketch Map 2.)

The war memorial grouping at the top of the hill to the northeast, 144 feet above Main Street, is the most prominent feature in the park. The drive terminates in a circle with central flag pole. Beyond the circle, posts with pineapple finials flank low steps leading to the pool. At the north end of the pool the memorial rises 90 feet high. (Photograph 1.) Its base is encircled by a wall that supports individual plaques honoring the men who died in the war.

The pool shows in the Olmsted design as a reservoir. The reservoir, sited true north and south and constructed as part of New Britain's new water supply system in 1858, was already there before Olmsted was invited to submit a plan for the park; he simply accepted it. The reservoir had earth excavated from the cavity piled five feet high around its edge with the top of the mound flat, providing a carriage way. A fountain, built by private subscription of \$1,000, played small jets of water 130 feet high. The reservoir was 260 feet long by 160 feet wide, 15 feet deep, and had a capacity of two million gallons. Over the years the reservoir ceased to be functional, the earth works dissipated, and the body of water was converted to the shallow wading or reflective pool that it is today.

The 1928 monument is the second World War I memorial to be erected in Walnut Hill Park. The first, constructed of wood, was made ready for Homecoming Day, September 19, 1919. Called the Memorial Arch and Court of Honor, it consisted of a wooden arch and 123 wooden columns, one for each man who died during the war, lining the roadway at the West Main Street entrance. (Photograph 2.) The symbolism of an individual tribute

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

Walnut Hill Park  
Description

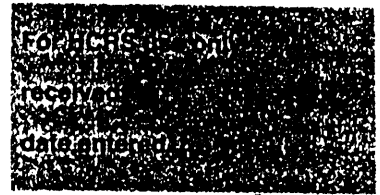
Continuation sheet

Item number

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to each man provided by the columns was well regarded in the community. In the permanent memorial the same symbolism was expressed in the new plan by the bronze plaques, one for each man, mounted on the limestone wall that encircles the base of the memorial. (Photograph 3.) Each rectangular tablet has a border of a laurel wreath with the bud of the laurel at the bottom forming a knob suitable for hanging flowers. The rosette between the tablets is the flower of the poppy. The row of plaques is known as "New Britain's Roll of Honor in the World War". The row is terminated by "the palm of the martyr."<sup>2</sup>

The circular wall is divided into two segments terminated by piers. The tops of the piers, shaped with ogee curves, are the bases for bronze bowls that cradle floodlights to play on the shaft. (Photograph 4.) The sides of the ogee bases are carved with the nearly flat designs of butterflies in sinuous Art Nouveau curves. (Photograph 5.)

The round platform of granite, 80 feet in diameter, is north of the pool, with the limestone shaft, 12 feet in diameter and 90 feet high, at its center. Fluted like a column, but without base or capital, it is tapered like an obelisk, although while it is derived from these classical sources, it is neither column nor obelisk. At the bottom of the shaft on the north side there is a bronze tablet with raised letters reading:

MDCCCCXXVII  
THE CITY OF NEW BRITAIN  
HERE RECORDS WITH PRIDE  
THAT OF HER CITIZENS  
MORE THAN FOUR THOUSAND  
SERVED IN  
THE WORLD WAR  
1917 \* 1918

Symbols in the four corners of the tablet represent the Army (a helmet), the Navy (an anchor), industry (a gear), and the Red Cross (a Greek cross). At the bottom of the shaft on the south side, toward the pool, raised bronze letters are affixed to the stone reading: (Photograph 4.)

TO HER SONS  
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES TO THEIR COUNTRY  
IN THE WORLD WAR  
THEIR NAMES ARE HERE INSCRIBED  
THEIR MEMORY LIVES IN THE HEART OF  
A GRATEFUL CITY

The inscriptions are linked by an 8-inch oak-leaf band of bronze that encircles the shaft at a height of five feet. Similar vertical bronze strips are placed periodically around the shaft, joined to the horizontal band by acorn clusters.

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Walnut Hill Park  
Description

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At the top of the shaft flat, raised stars indicate a draped flag held in the talons of the two eagles that surmount the shaft. The eagles, emblematic of Freedom, are 10 feet wide and 14 feet tall. Their elongated, flat, incised wings suggest an Egyptian influence as often found in Art Deco compositions. (Photograph 6.) In all, the stripped nature of the shaft, without pedestal or capital, the absence of classical moldings, the wide, shallow fluting, the flat stars and the two-dimensional wings of the eagles, combine to create a design for which the best designation is Art Deco, the style that was at its peak in the 1920s.

The Hayes Construction Co. was contractor for the monument.

Two 28 x 38-foot shelters, on either side of the pool, were built at the time of the construction of the memorial, using money from the Darius Miller Fund. They are flat-roofed, open structures of wood, concrete and stone with iron railings. A lower level contains lavatories. (Photograph 7.) The year after the memorial was dedicated, stone steps were built, by private subscription, up the hill at the extreme northeast corner of the park in the line of the most direct pedestrian route from downtown. Magonigle designed the steps.

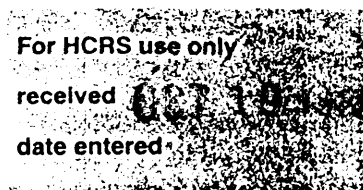
The second most important structure in Walnut Hill Park is the Darius Miller Music Shell, built in 1939 using funds provided by a testamentary gift in trust of \$75,000 by Darius Miller, a Main Street merchant. (Photograph 8.) The shell, 65 feet wide and 28 feet deep, of stucco, is constructed to the design of Harold Field Kellogg who was the architect for four such structures in the eastern part of the United States patterned after the principles enunciated in the Hollywood Bowl to project the sound in an outdoor environment. The Darius Miller shell was destroyed by fire in 1966 and was promptly<sup>3</sup> rebuilt to the original design. A platform was added in front, for dancing, and a tier of ten rows of seats was built in the slope in front of the shell at this time. The shell continues to be used actively during the summer for a variety of concerts and other performances.

In his plan, Olmsted placed "The Playsted" in the meadow. This feature of his scheme eventually was realized because the present playing fields and tennis courts are located approximately in "The Playsted" position. The Field House (or shelter) is across the drive from the baseball fields. Built in 1925 of brick, it is a 16 x 58-foot, Colonial Revival structure with slated, gable roof. A cross gable provides a pediment over the front entrance of paneled double door flanked by fluted pilasters. There is a central lantern in the roof. "The Fountain Close" that Olmsted contemplated, with fountain basin, intended to be the most elaborate section of the park near Hart Street, was never carried out.<sup>4</sup> Similarly, the men's gymnasium, women's gymnasium, and "site for school" delineated by Olmsted never came to fruition.

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WALNUT HILL PARK



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A Bath House was built in 1925. A brick, Neo Classical structure, its recessed porch has columns in antae while the overhang of the hipped, slanted roof is supported by rafters with rounded ends. (Photograph 9.)

The Park Street entrance is the location of a frame kiosk that serves as a refreshment stand. (Photograph 10.) The Griswold Street entrance is made of cobblestone piers, and the Hart Street entrance has trellises supported by traprock piers that terminate retaining walls constructed of the same rock.

The Olmsted plan shows a park that is dense with trees. At the time Olmsted made the plan, Walnut Hill was a stark, barren promontory<sup>5</sup> "used chiefly in winter for coasting purposes."<sup>6</sup> Trees were planted from time to time over the years on various occasions. For example, elms and maples were planted as part of the centennial celebration of 1876. During the 1880s and 1890s trees were planted each Arbor Day by the schools. The G.A.R. and Putnam Phalanx planted trees near Park Place. The report of the Park Commissioners for 1901 shows that \$381 was paid to a nursery for trees and shrubs. After World War I a memorial grove of trees was planted at the southwestern triangle formed by Vine and Hart streets, and lindens were imported from Germany and planted between the West Main Street entrance and Park Place during the 1920s. In March of 1910 the superintendent of the park, R. B. Wainwright, a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry, reported that the park then had 1145 trees of 57 varieties with maples, elms, oaks and evergreens predominating. The rose garden was added in mid 20th century.

1. According to Sloper, p. 50, the first roadway was laid out on the "west side" by B. Munn, a landscape architect of Boston. No date is given, but some time in the 1860s is inferred. The location also is vague, but the "west side" of the property in those years might be the road from Park Place to Linwood Street, if the Munn roadway does in fact remain.

2. World War Memorial, 1918, 1928, p. 7, quoting Magonigle.

3. The urgency for rebuilding was occasioned by the need to have the shell ready for the high school graduation. Cost of rebuilding was \$64,000.

4. Explanation for the term "The Bergmote Close" that Olmsted used for the hill and reservoir area is unknown.

5. Photographs showing the barren hill are at the Local History Room of the New Britain Public Library.

6. Sloper, p. 49.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1870, 1928, 1939 **Builder/Architects** Frederick Law Olmsted

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

H. Van Buren Magonigle  
Harold Field Kellogg

### Criterion C

Walnut Hill Park is an early example of the work of Frederick Law Olmsted (1822–1903), America's innovative 19th-century landscape architect and leading park designer. His work in New Britain later provided a fine setting for an outstanding Art Deco World War I memorial designed by the talented architect, H. Van Buren Magonigle. Other buildings, including a music shell designed by Harold Field Kellogg, together with the picturesque vistas and irregular spaces planned by Olmsted contribute to the significance of this important open space in the heart of New Britain. In mid-19th-century America, the development of urban open spaces, often cemeteries or parks, in a picturesque manner became a strong movement. Olmsted by his design for Central Park, New York City, became a leader of this movement. His work at Walnut Hill gave New Britain an early example of a picturesque park designed by the leading landscape architect of the century.

The land that became Walnut Hill Park, a barren promontory, was for sale in 1856 because of a bad debt. The creditor who took the land in settlement for the debt did not live in New Britain, and promptly resold the property to a group of leading New Britain citizens.<sup>1</sup> This group included Henry E. Russell, Sr., Cornelius B. Erwin (of Russell & Erwin), George M. Landers, Sr., (of Landers, Frary & Clark) and Frederick T. Stanley (of the Stanley Works) who all were prominent in New Britain's emerging hardware manufacturing industry. For many decades starting in the late 19th century New Britain was known as the "Hardware Center of the World."

This group of citizens formed the Walnut Hill Park Co. and purchased the hill with the intent, according to the record, of "improving the same.... laying out suitable roads and walks.....for the purpose of leasing, selling...in lots or parcels of land."<sup>2</sup> According to tradition, the stated commercial purpose was to be pursued only if the real, unstated purpose of forming a city park came to naught. Tradition is borne out by use of the word park in the corporate name and by subsequent events as they actually occurred.

In 1858 the reservoir was built at the top of Walnut Hill as part of New Britain's early water supply system.<sup>3</sup> Its function was to furnish an additional source of water during a fire in case the principal source failed.<sup>4</sup> The first roadway was laid out by the Boston landscape architect, B. Munn, perhaps in the early 1860s, and in 1867 negotiations were begun with Frederick Law Olmsted.<sup>5</sup>

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 98

Quadrangle name New Britain

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References See continuation sheet.

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary is shown by the dotted line on the Sketch Map drawn at a scale of 1"=360'. The property is Lot No. 1 on New Britain Tax Map D7A. The boundary encompasses land that has constituted the park since its formation.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code NA county NA code NA

state NA code NA county NA code NA

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title David F. Ransom, edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization Architectural Historian date February 7, 1982

street & number 33 Sunrise Hill Drive telephone 203 521-2518

city or town West Hartford state Connecticut

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *John M. Shaw*

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

date October 12, 1982

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date 11/30/82

*Melrose Byrd*  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received OCT 19 1982

date entered

Continuation sheet WALNUT HILL PARK Item number 8 Page 1  
Significance

Olmsted (1822-1903), a native of nearby Hartford, in partnership with Calvert Vaux<sup>6</sup> (1824-1892) had won a competition in 1857 for design of New York's Central Park and in the 1860s started Prospect Park in Brooklyn. Walnut Hill Park was one of the early commissions, perhaps the third or fourth park, but in any event among the first half dozen of the approximately 80 commissions of Olmsted's career.<sup>7</sup> The impact of Olmsted's work on the standards for design of parks and other public places is well known. His career established the status and prestige in this country of the profession of landscape architecture, and indeed gave impetus to adoption of the term "landscape architect" to replace the earlier "landscape gardener."

The distinguishing characteristic of Olmsted's park designs was pursuit of the picturesque, as first enunciated in this country, for landscape planning, by Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852). Replacement of earlier formal and geometrical park designs with the picturesque was in step with other American mid-19th-century cultural and artistic trends, including the Hudson River School of painting, that encouraged large, picturesque landscapes, and the several Revival styles of architecture, that turned away from classical formality. In addition, contemporary public policy favored development of schools, parks, libraries, hospitals and the like for the public good. These various trends came together in the early plan for a picturesque park in the heart of New Britain.

The announced purpose of creating a park for New Britain saw little progress in the 1850s. The New Britain Record deplored the lack of action and urged the City to get on with development of the park.<sup>8</sup> A Park Commission was formed. In July 1869, Olmsted came to New Britain,<sup>9</sup> viewed the terrain in the company of the Park Commissioners, advised purchase of adjoining property and gave a general idea of a suitable layout. In 1870 the City purchased the 34 acres from the Walnut Hill Park Co.<sup>10</sup> and 56 acres from eight other parties, a total of 90 acres. Bonds were issued in the amount of \$75,000 to defray these costs and provide money for the development of the park. The roadways were built in 1870-71-72. The main drive from West Main Street up to the top of the hill required deep cuts through the shale at a cost that aroused rebellion among the taxpayers. Work came to a stop during the panic of 1873.<sup>11</sup>

Cornelius B. Erwin by his will established a trust fund of \$50,000 for maintenance of the park. Income from the fund became available in 1893 and for years was the only money available to the Park Commissioners. G. A. Parker, superintendent of Keney Park in Hartford, commented at the turn of the century, "The park, as a whole, gives the impression of neglect, but when I learned that less than \$25 per acre was available for the yearly



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WALNUT HILL PARK

Continuation sheet

Significance

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received

date entered

expenses...this wonder was that so much could have been accomplished, for usually maintenance alone costs double that amount..."<sup>12</sup>

The park nonetheless served the city in many ways. In the 1890s the Barnum & Bailey circus showed on the Common, which had been drained and made usable. In 1910 there was a famous exhibition of flying in a Wright biplane by Charles Hamilton, a local aviator, whose demonstration drew a crowd served by special trains. During the war years of 1917-1919, 6½ acres were provided to the Home Garden Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to raise vegetables, and in the 1920s Chatauqua erected its tent in Walnut Hill Park. In recent years the park has been the scene of bicycle races.

In the light of this history of activity, it is not surprising that Walnut Hill Park was selected as the location for a war memorial in 1919. Indeed, New Britain's 5-day "Welcome Home to Her Service Men" celebration of September 15-20, 1919 linked the Memorial Arch and Court of Honor to an extensive program of events at the park that included a carnival, high-dive acts, trained wild animal exhibition, baseball game, girls' baseball game, fireworks, and, of course, a long and impressive parade.

In August of 1922, the Common Council by resolution directed and authorized the Mayor to appoint a committee of five to consider the question of a permanent war memorial. The committee concluded that the Memorial Arch and Court of Honor were structurally unsuitable as a permanent monument, and invited competitors to submit designs for an alternative. Out of five entries, Magonigle's was judged most suitable by the committee,<sup>13</sup> but failed to win approval of the city government and the matter lay dormant for two years. In 1926 the subject was revived; Magonigle altered his plan to include the popular individual tribute to each man, managed to effect some cost reductions and the matter went forward. The cornerstone was laid July 20, 1927 and the dedication was held September 22, 1928. On hand for the dedication were 100,000 people; 7000 took part in the parade.<sup>14</sup> H. Van Buren Magonigle (1867-1935) as a young man worked for Vaux & Bradford (thereby providing a tenuous link with the design of the Park), Charles S. Haight and McKim, Mead & White. In addition to drawing plans for buildings, he established a reputation for designing monuments. His work included the Fireman's Monument in New York, the McKinley monument at Canton, Ohio, the Schenley Fountain in Pittsburgh and the Peace Memorial at Kansas City. A man of a wide range of talents, he designed furniture, book and magazine covers, as well as pottery and the seal of the American Institute of Architects. He was also a painter, and wrote books in the fields of art and architecture.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

WALNUT HILL PARK

Significance

Item number 8

For NPS use only

received **OCT 19 1982**  
date entered

Continuation sheet

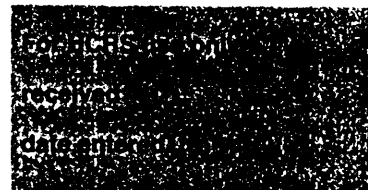
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Magonigle complied with Olmsted's original design for the park by positioning his monument at the location Olmsted had designated for a Monumental Tower. Magonigle's work also paralleled Olmsted's in that both created designs in the style of contemporary fashion; Olmsted used the picturesque, at its height of popularity in the mid-19th century, while Magonigle used the Art Deco, that dominated the 1920s and 1930s.

The Paris Exposition of 1925 firmly established Art Deco as the popular style of the era. It was not a complete break with the past because it used classical sources for its forms and decorative motifs, present in Walnut Hill Park in the tall shaft and wreaths and garlands. The flat ornament of Art Deco is found in the stars and incised eagles' wings and the overall Moderne tone of the design. The sharp angles and zigzag lines that were important to many Art Deco compositions are missing from Magonigle's war memorial, and in this sense it is transitional Art Deco rather than a full expression of the style. The Art Nouveau butterflies were another transitional feature. The grand layout of pool, central platform, encircling walls and entrance posts bespeaks the classical background of the design. The Darius Miller Music Shell is frankly modern and functional, with a bow to the classical in its round columns. Like the war memorial, it is contemporary in design while acknowledging classical precedents. Its continued use for summer programs, together with the presence of recreational facilities and the continued basic opportunity to enjoy picturesque outdoor space in the center of the city ensure the on-going contribution of Walnut Hill Park to the service of the people of the City of New Britain.

1. The debtor was O. R. Burnham. The creditor who took the land on execution against Burnham was Frederic Shelton of Tarrytown, New York. He sold to Henry E. Russell for \$3000. See New Britain Land Records (NBLR) vol. 2, p. 202, October 28, 1856. Russell sold the 34 acres to the Walnut Hill Park Co. See NBLR 2/250, April 25, 1857.
2. Porter, p. 3.
3. The land occupied by the reservoir was conveyed to the City of New Britain by the Walnut Hill Park Co. in 1867. See NBLR 3/170.
4. The scheme required opening valves to start the flow of water from the reservoir. On at least one occasion, getting the flow started took so long that the fire was over before the water could be delivered. After the turn of the century, there were several drownings in the reservoir. It was de-commissioned in 1912. See McManus.

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Continuation sheet

WALNUT HILL PARK  
Significance

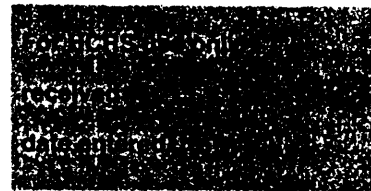
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5. Olmsted, p. 13.
6. Olmsted, Vaux & Co. is the name that appears on the design for Walnut Hill Park (see Sketch Map 2), but the extent of participation in the work by Vaux, if any, is unknown.
7. Barlow in her chronology, p. 170, also lists plans for Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and Fort Greene (or Washington Park) in 1867. An inquiry in this matter to Olmsted archives in Brookline, Massachusetts, brought no response.
8. New Britain Record, June 1, 1866, 2:2, January 8, 1869, 2:1.
9. New Britain Record, July 9, 1869.
10. The conveyance is recorded at NBLR 5/395, July 7, 1876, with the explanation that the first deed of 1870 had been lost.
11. This account of the early history of the park is taken from Porter.
12. Annual Report of the Park Commissioners, 1901, p. 54.
13. Little is known about the competition. The nature and source of the other entries and why Magonigle's was preferred are not noted in World War Memorial, 1918, 1928. No other source has come to light.
14. 1953 newspaper clipping at the Local History Room of the New Britain Public Library.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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WALNUT HILL PARK

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Page 1

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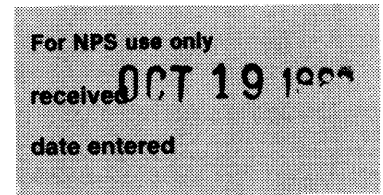
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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Walnut Hill Park, New Britain, CT

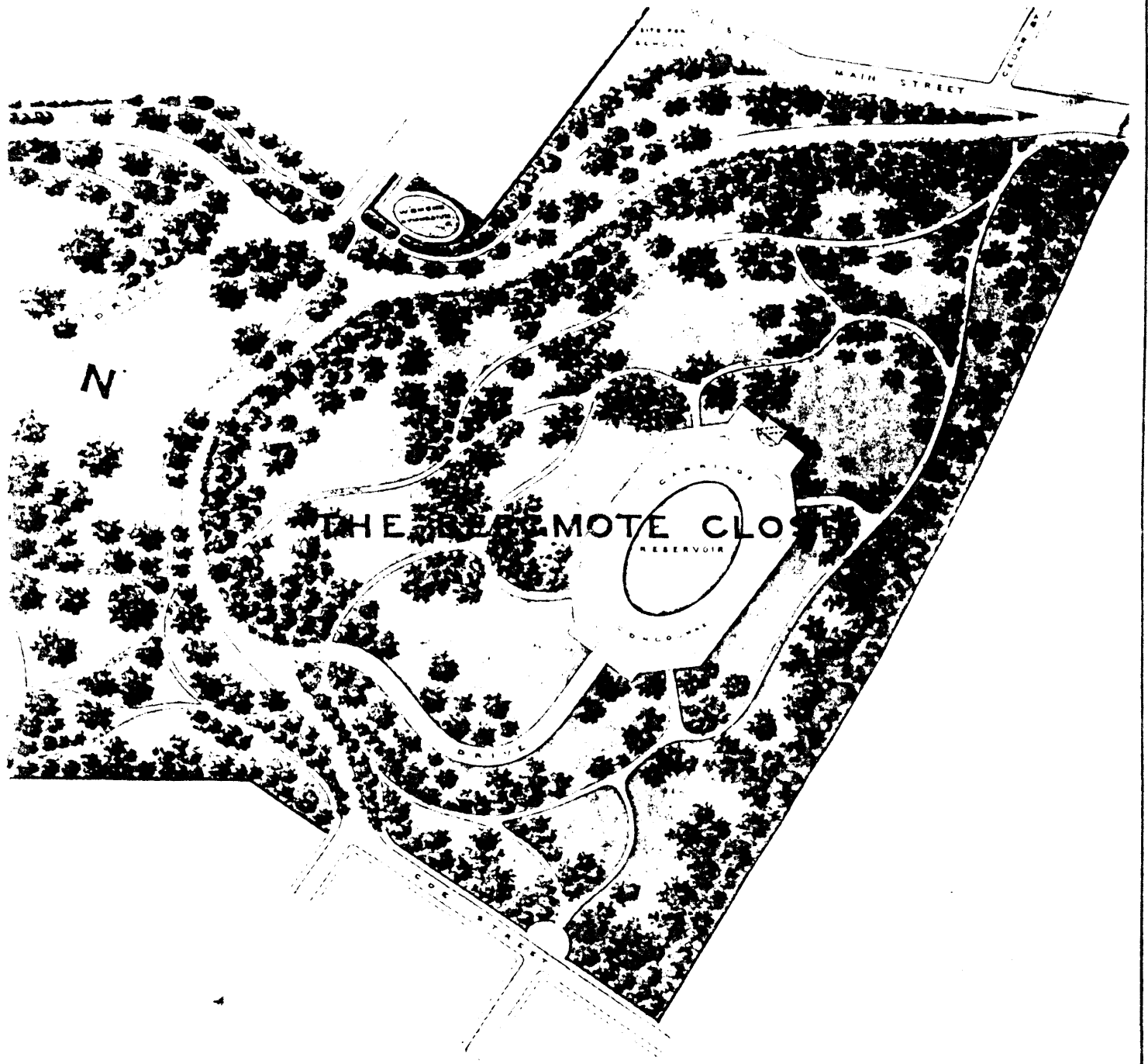
Continuation sheet Geographical Data

Item number 10

Page 1

UTM References:

- ✓ A 18/684290/4614940
- ✓ B 18/684330/4614400
- ✓ C 18/684110/4614400
- D 18/683870/4614190
- ✓ E 18/683860/4614100
- ✓ F 18/683350/4614070
- ~~G~~ 18/683540/4614290
- ✓ H 18/683600/4614470
- I 18/683650/4614460
- J 18/683900/4614660
- ✓ K 18/684030/4614680
- ✓ L 18/684020/4614840

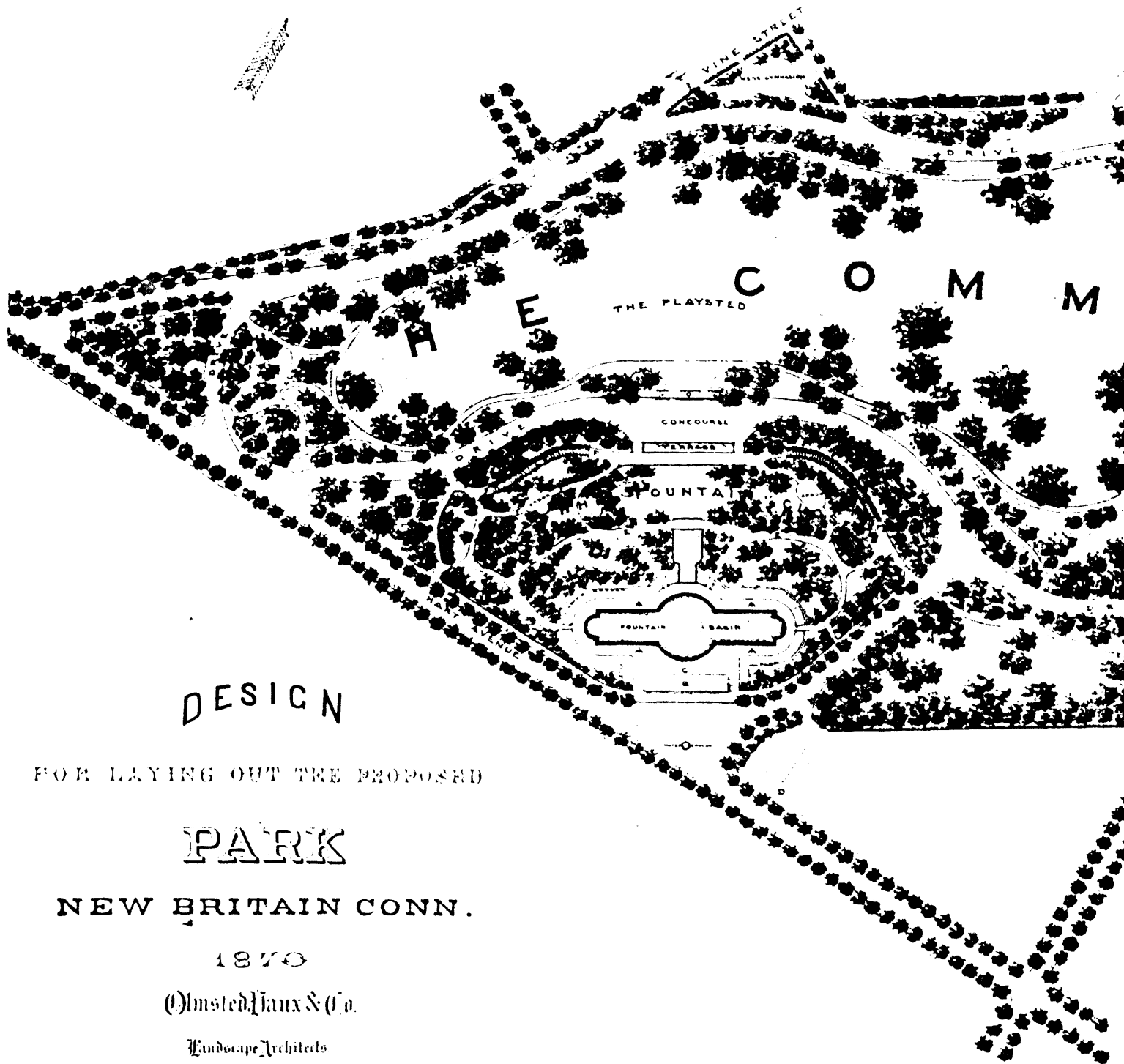


THE REMOTE CLOSURE  
RESERVOIR

SCALE OF FEET

Walnut Hill Park  
New Britain, CT

Sketch Map 2



DESIGN

FOR LAYING OUT THE PROPOSED

PARK

NEW BRITAIN CONN.

1870

Olmsted,aux & Co.

Landscape Architects



Walnut Hill Park  
 New Britain, CT

UTM References:

- A 18/684290/461494
- B 18/684330/461440
- C 18/684110/461440
- D 18/683870/461419
- E 18/683860/461410
- F 18/683350/461407
- G 18/683540/461429
- H 18/683600/461447
- I 18/683650/461446
- J 18/683900/461466
- K 18/684030/461468
- L 18/684020/461484



Walnut Hill Park  
New Britain, CT

Sketch Map 1

Photo Key

Scale: 1"=360'

Boundary

