

## Charles Eliot

Casey Byers and Jeremy Schmitz

Charles Eliot (1857-1897) was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts and developed an early love for the outdoors. Eliot graduated from Harvard University (1882) and began practice in landscape architecture. Eliot's early works include Franklin Park in Boston, Massachusetts (1885) and White Park in Concord, New Hampshire (1890). In 1893, Eliot joined John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted where they focused on the metropolitan park system of Boston. The Boston plan links communities with public space, and provides recreational opportunities in a natural setting. Eliot's work illustrates his desire to conserve the natural beauty within the landscape.

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## Benton MacKaye

Joel Mathis

Benton MacKaye (1879-1975) grew up around Shirley, MA. It was here that he, as an adolescent, developed the belief that man and the landscape are interrelated. He believed that humans could live in harmony with both society and the landscape at the same time while still practicing modern, practical ways of life. Among many of his accomplishments, he is best known for his vision of the Appalachian Trail, a trail that would extend from Maine to Georgia. MacKaye's visions and attitudes of land stewardship, like the Appalachian Trail, are still strong today.

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## Arthur Carhart

Josh Pommier and Tade Willger

In 1892, Arthur Hawthorne Carhart was born in Mapleton, Iowa. He earned the first landscape architecture degree from Iowa State College in 1916. Carhart established a dollar value for wilderness that allowed him to balance people and the living environment with the economical value of timber. Carhart also developed the Wilderness Concept prohibiting “man-made improvements in scenic territories.” Carhart worked with the National Forest Service on projects including Trapper Lake, San Isabel National Forest, and the Lake Superior region. Arthur Carhart authored 24 novels and 4,000 articles that reached far beyond conservation audiences.

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## Aldo Leopold

Chad Kovalski and Jason Victora

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948) grew up in Iowa and developed an avid appreciation and of the natural world. After working in the Southwest for the U.S. Forest Service and in the field of game management, he analyzed and documented his admirations which led him to be considered the father of wildlife ecology. Professor Leopold is best known for his book, *A Sand County Almanac*, published after his death in 1949, which showed the relationship society had to its environment. His discoveries and policy recommendations drove forward the emerging fields of forestry, soil conservation, wildlife study, ecology, wilderness protection, and land ethics.

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## Jens Jensen

Ryan Peterson and Anna Bogler

Jens Jensen was born in 1860 near the town of Dybbol, located in the Kingdom of Denmark. During his childhood, Jensen developed a love and sense of respect for the outdoors which was evident throughout his career. Based on this love of the outdoors, Jensen developed “prairie style” landscape design which became a trademark of his work. Jensen’s works were mainly focused in the Midwest region concentrating on the design of parks, residential properties, native plant design, and golf courses. Jensen’s work was primarily focused in Chicago where he brought the subconscious recreation of country life to the inner city neighborhoods.

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## Genevieve Gillette

Rachel Van Daalwyk and Ian Hampson

Genevieve Gillette, a Michigan landscape architect, is most famous for her efforts in the conservation and creation of Michigan’s two historic lakeshores. Gillette was also an active proponent of stewardship of natural environments in both urban and rural settings to enhance the quality of life. Along with figures such as Jane Addams, Gillette held much political clout among her Progressive Era colleagues. Educated at Michigan Agricultural College, Gillette drew her influence from her work under Jens Jensen. Her subsequent achievements lead her to be known as “The Lady of the Parks.”

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## Rachel Carson

Sarah Huth

As an English major at Pennsylvania College for Women, Rachel Carson was re-inspired to her roots in nature. She changed her major to zoology after taking interest in a marine biology class. While working at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Carson started writing her first of three books about the sea, Under the Sea Wind. In 1957, after hearing of a neighbor's concern with a DDT application, she began researching the effects on the environment. These results lead her to write her most famous and controversial book, Silent Spring.

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## Brian Hackett

Matt Riffey and Christine Sawyer

Brian Hackett (1911-1998) was a well known British Landscape Architect who taught and lectured at several Universities in Britain and the United States. His projects stemmed from an ecological basis with concentration on planting design, conservation, and land renewal. Throughout his career, Hackett wrote several books on landscape theory, planting design, and conservation that continue to influence regional planning today. His book *Landscape Development of Steep Slopes* addresses problems of landscape stabilization, establishment and development. Other projects confront issues of derelict industrial sites and contamination of these surrounding areas.

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## J.B. Jackson

Ryan Seeberger and Laura Smith

J.B. Jackson (1909-1996), writer, teacher, and explorer, shared his delight in studying the ordinary aspects of the everyday landscape. Jackson graduated from Harvard in 1932 with a B.A. in History and Literature. After college, Jackson spent several years motorcycling across Europe and eventually serving as an intelligence officer in WWII. In 1951, Jackson created *Landscape*, a magazine dedicated to the study of the vernacular landscape. He focused both on the U.S. as a region and on smaller regions such as the Spanish-American settlements of New Mexico. Jackson's poetic writings inspired many Americans to see the landscape with a new perspective.

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## **Philip H. Lewis, Jr.**

**Mark Putney and Heidi Vonarb**

Philip H. Lewis, Jr., FASLA is widely recognized for his development of sustainable regional landscape design procedures for the identification, enhancement and protection of vulnerable lands. Lewis is President of the Marshal Erdman Academy of Sustainable Design and Jens Jensen Professor Emeritus of Landscape Architecture at the University of Wisconsin. His work in Wisconsin, Illinois, Alaska, and elsewhere are key examples for regional resource management. Lewis's Circle City urban constellations concept, study of Upper Mississippi Valley, and inventory of corridors of ecological diversity in the upper Midwest guide preservation efforts of fragile lands and natural resources within developed areas.

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## **Ian McHarg**

**Marco Alvarez and Nathan Moore**

Ian McHarg was born in Scotland; he studied for two and a half years in the Glasgow College of Art. It was there that he discovered the field of Landscape Architecture. He studied at Harvard from 1946 to 1950. He earned Masters Degrees in Landscape Architecture and in City Planning. He returned to Scotland, but came back to the US by 1954 to revitalize the field of Landscape Architecture. He took a scientific approach to his designs by creating layered data analysis. He was against the suburban sprawl that occurred after the war, and sought to make cities more livable.

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## Frederick Steiner

Sam Kessel and Brian Ryckman

Dr. Frederick "Fritz" Steiner serves as dean of the School of Architecture, University of Texas at Austin. He received his Ph.D. in City and Regional Planning from the University of Pennsylvania along with other assorted degrees in Planning and Graphic Design at the University of Cincinnati. Accredited with various regional design projects, Dr. Steiner's work includes the Desert View Tri-Villages area in Phoenix, Arizona. His contributions to Landscape Architecture focus on agriculture restoration/preservation, sustainable design, and advanced regional design processes. Following the work of Ian McHarg, Dr. Steiner continues identifying new roles and directions of regional design planning and implementation.

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## Joan Nassauer

Katherine Lough and Phuong Nguyen

Professor Nassauer was driven by her early interest in artistic aesthetics to pursue a BLA at University of Minnesota and a MLA at Iowa State University (ISU) in 1972-1978. She taught at many Universities since graduating, including ISU, University of Minnesota, and is currently at the University of Michigan. Recognized as a distinguished practitioner Professor Nassauer's focuses include design planning as it pertains to landscape perception, ecology, watershed planning and management in rural and urban settings. Her recent research projects embrace relationships among wetland restoration and sustainability and how they are integrated into the social systems within urban community landscapes.

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## Kristina Hill

Ben Sandell and Seth Dreier

Dr. Kristina Hill (1964-present) understands and incorporates ecological processes in her design work. From Harvard University she attained a M.L.A. and a Ph.D. in Landscape Architecture with a minor in Ecology. She is currently an Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Washington. Through *The University of Rain* project in 1999, Kristina examined aspects of water and how it relates to, and flows through the urban setting. She has developed new analysis techniques proven effective in *Pedestrians, Perception and the Grid City* in 1997. Kristina has helped guide urban expansion by developing more eco-friendly designs.

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## **Susan M. Galatowitsch**

**Beth Carton and Becky Froeter**

Dr. Galatowitsch, Assistant Professor at University of Minnesota, is a landscape ecologist interested primarily in wetland restoration. She received her Doctorate in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology from Iowa State University in 1993. Currently she is studying the effects of water quality, wildlife and land use on wetland health. Galatowitsch's commitment to environmental revitalization is apparent in projects such as Minnehaha Creek Watershed District and Spring Peeper Meadow Wetlands Restoration. Through collaboration with ecological designers, she hopes to educate the public about the importance of ecosystems as places to preserve.

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## Monica G. Turner

Joshua Remington and Justin Boehm

Dr. Monica Turner is a pioneer researcher in the field of heterogeneity in spatial form and ecology. She has worked on several joint studies, including a study with assistant professor Dr. James Miller of Iowa State University. Dr. Turner is a prolific writer on heterogeneity and ecology. Dr. Turner writes, "Ecologists, land managers and planners have traditionally ignored interactions between the different elements in the landscape –the elements are usually treated as different systems... and ... Results from landscape ecology studies strongly suggest that a broad-scale perspective incorporating spatial relationships is a necessary part of land-use planning." (Turner 1989, 189)

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## Leslie Kerr

Judy Johnson and Tara Henson

Leslie Kerr, FASLA, is a landscape architect who integrates biology, ecology, politics, culture, and economics throughout her work. Initially interested in sociology, Kerr switched to landscape architecture to fulfill her love for outdoors. Through her work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, she prepared master plans for the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and the Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge before transferring to Alaska. She currently serves as Chief of Planning for the Alaska office and has been widely recognized for her planning of Circumpolar Protected Areas Network. Kerr's outstanding contributions to resource management of public lands has also been recognized nationally.

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“Warren H. Manning was a great planner because his thorough knowledge of nature...[was] the compelling guidance and inspiration of all his planning – whether on a large or small scale.” (Hans, 1938). Manning, a horticulturist, trained under Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. where he developed his interest in regional scale planning. Manning’s significant contributions to landscape architecture were overlay mapping techniques and community-based participatory planning. Major projects using these techniques include Birmingham, AL and Gwinn, MI. His most ambitious endeavor was a national plan for the United States. Manning’s revolutionary overlay techniques influenced the work of Phil Lewis and Ian McHarg.

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