

In the end, hard times came across the nation as agriculture in the West faltered and manufacturing halted in the East.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Panic of 1819, and one that Browning addresses well, is the reaction to the economic collapse and, in particular, where Americans assigned blame for what happened. Westerners could plausibly have blamed speculators, but they would have implicated themselves in doing so. Instead debtors clamored for relief, but it came largely at the local and state levels via stay laws and other means of easing debt burdens. The federal government did very little to alleviate the pain caused by the panic because few if any national politicians believed that it could do anything to help. President James Monroe himself offered little more than platitudes and calls for thrift and economy. In modern-day politics, Monroe would have been pilloried for his lack of empathy; in 1820, he won reelection to the presidency unopposed. But indeed, a number of leaders—and even ordinary people—blamed greed and avarice for the economic depression that plagued the nation.

Browning concludes his book with a thoughtful study of the long-term effects of the panic. In particular, he shows how the economic issues stemming from the panic became entwined with the rampant sectionalism that emerged with the Missouri controversy. Moreover, antipathy toward the Bank of the United States led to the pivotal Supreme Court decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* and remained an issue well into the Jacksonian era.

Beyond the national impact of the Panic of 1819, Browning also illustrates how it affected different regions in different ways. Generally speaking, the Northeast recovered more quickly from the panic than did the South and parts of the West. The agricultural economy remained depressed far longer. Immigration to Missouri, for example, stalled for almost a decade after the panic began.

Browning has written a meticulously researched study of the Panic of 1819, one that

will become a standard work on the economic history of the early republic. Some of Browning's contextual material strays a little far afield from the story at hand, but the reader will gladly indulge his diversions because in the end the book captures the significance of the economic collapse so well. *The Panic of 1819* is a book that no historian of the early republic can afford to miss.

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***Hare & Hare, Landscape Architects and City Planners.*** By Carol Grove and Cydney Millstein (Amherst, MA: Library of American Landscape History and Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2019). Illustrations. Notes. Index. \$39.95, cloth.

The Kansas City practice of Hare & Hare epitomizes the dynamic changes that were transforming the disciplines of landscape architecture and city planning during the early to mid-twentieth century. Grove and Millstein's lively account is infused with the personalities of Sidney J. Hare, his son S. Herbert Hare, and the historical, social, and disciplinary contexts in which they were working.

With his educational background in horticulture and civil engineering and a persistent curiosity about the natural and cultural environments in which he was raised, Sidney Hare developed his landscape practice in an era that preceded the establishment of a formal academic discipline (at Harvard in 1900). Hare was working in the Kansas City engineer's office in 1893 when the Brookline, Massachusetts, firm of brothers John Charles Olmstead and Frederick Law Olmsted issued its comprehensive proposal for the city's park and boulevard system, reflecting a shift in values in Hare's native city that would prove to be consequential for his career. Three years later, when he became superintendent of Forest Hill Cemetery—an experience that enabled him to launch his independent practice grounded initially in cemetery design—Sidney Hare was calling himself a “landscape engineer.”



Extending his practice to park designs and the grounds of private estates, he was using the phrase “civil and landscape engineer” by 1900. By 1907 the workload had expanded to the point that Hare began to differentiate his professional title according to the type of commission on which he was engaged: “landscape architect” for planning projects and “landscape gardener” or “planting designer” for residential work. Moreover, in 1910, after Herbert Hare completed two years of graduate studies at Harvard and joined in partnership with his father, the firm expanded its repertoire to include residential subdivisions and the grounds of cultural institutions, as well as private gardens and estates. By 1922 Hare & Hare added “city planner” to the firm’s growing list of specialties.

This planning expertise proved to be of particular benefit during the depression years of the 1930s, when many landscape architects turned to work subsidized by the federal government to keep their practices afloat. Hare & Hare was no exception. Although the firm continued to take on private residential commissions during this period, the public sector work upon which the practice had been founded enabled the partnership to thrive under challenging economic circumstances. As consultants to the city of Fort Worth (beginning in 1925), the firm drafted planning proposals for the Texas city’s system of parks and boulevards (1930 and 1957). Similar work in Houston began with planning for the Texas Centennial Exposition (1935), followed by Hare & Hare’s appointment as the city’s park consultants (beginning in 1939), in which they incorporated the city’s bayous into their proposals.

By 1925 Sid was less visible in the firm, devoting himself primarily to elaboration of the grounds of his residence, Harecliff, to which he periodically admitted visitors before his death in 1938. As president of the American Society of Landscape Architects during World War

II, Herbert identified areas that would require professional expertise during the postwar period while continuing with the long-range planning and conservation efforts in Missouri that the firm had undertaken as consultants to the National Planning Board in 1933. Following World War II, senior partner Donald Bush drew on this conservation expertise in planning the residential development North Oaks Farms north of St. Paul, Minnesota, as well as landscape reclamation at Hodges Gardens in Louisiana—both derived from extensive experience of the specific terrain rather than top-down planning. Following Herbert’s death in 1960 the firm continued to operate under its existing partners, merging in 1979 with Ochsner & Associates. Following a second merger in 2014, Ochsner Hare & Hare continues in operation as a studio within Olsson Associates.

Rather than provide a chronological account, Grove and Millstein wisely opted to elaborate on the various types of projects undertaken by Hare & Hare—including many overlapping, long-term undertakings—thus providing both depth and breadth to their narrative of this remarkable firm. In an era characterized by increasing professional specialization, their broad expertise enabled the partners to engage in improvements to the public sphere that spanned the social reforms of the Progressive Era, military planning during World War I, long-term planning and conservation during the economic woes of the Great Depression and World War II, and landscape reclamation during the postwar period. Although the partners’ work is consistent with the era’s aesthetic and technical developments, the scope of their practice is particularly noteworthy.

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