Iroquois Park was noted by early park users as “Louisville’s own Yellowstone.” The Olmsted design for this park took advantage of the rugged terrain and the drama of the mature woodlands and scenic overlooks. At the heart of the park is a 10,000-year-old forest, blanketing the knob’s steep hillsides with a great variety of rare plants and animals. Since 1989, we’ve planted more than 2,500 trees and 15,000 plants, restored historic spaces and scenic overlooks. At the heart of the park is a 10,000-year-old forest, blanketing the knob’s steep hillsides with a great variety of rare plants and animals. It is home to living works of art: a system of historic places, the system is the legacy of Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of landscape architecture. His idea was to use parks as public green space for Louisville’s city dwellers. Olmsted was born in the U.S. Capitol Grounds and the U.S. Capitol Grounds. He grew up in a world of buildings, and most of Olmsted’s work was influenced by the life he observed there. As one of the greatest champions of urban beauty, Olmsted believed nature could be harmonized into the modern landscape for the benefit of everyone. This idea also took root in Louisville in the 1890s with the Olmsted Parks and Parkways. These parks are part of Louisville’s Metro Parks. Louisville is home to living works of art: a system of historic places, the system is the legacy of Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of landscape architecture. His idea was to use parks as public green space for Louisville’s city dwellers. Olmsted was born in the U.S. Capitol Grounds and the U.S. Capitol Grounds. He grew up in a world of buildings, and most of Olmsted’s work was influenced by the life he observed there. As one of the greatest champions of urban beauty, Olmsted believed nature could be harmonized into the modern landscape for the benefit of everyone. This idea also took root in Louisville in the 1890s with the Olmsted Parks and Parkways. These parks are part of Louisville’s Metro Parks.