RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DECEMBER 1977

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Reviewed by: Southwest Regional Offices of History, Archeology, Planning, Maintenance, Interpretation, and Resources Management

Concurred by: _____
Superintendent, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site

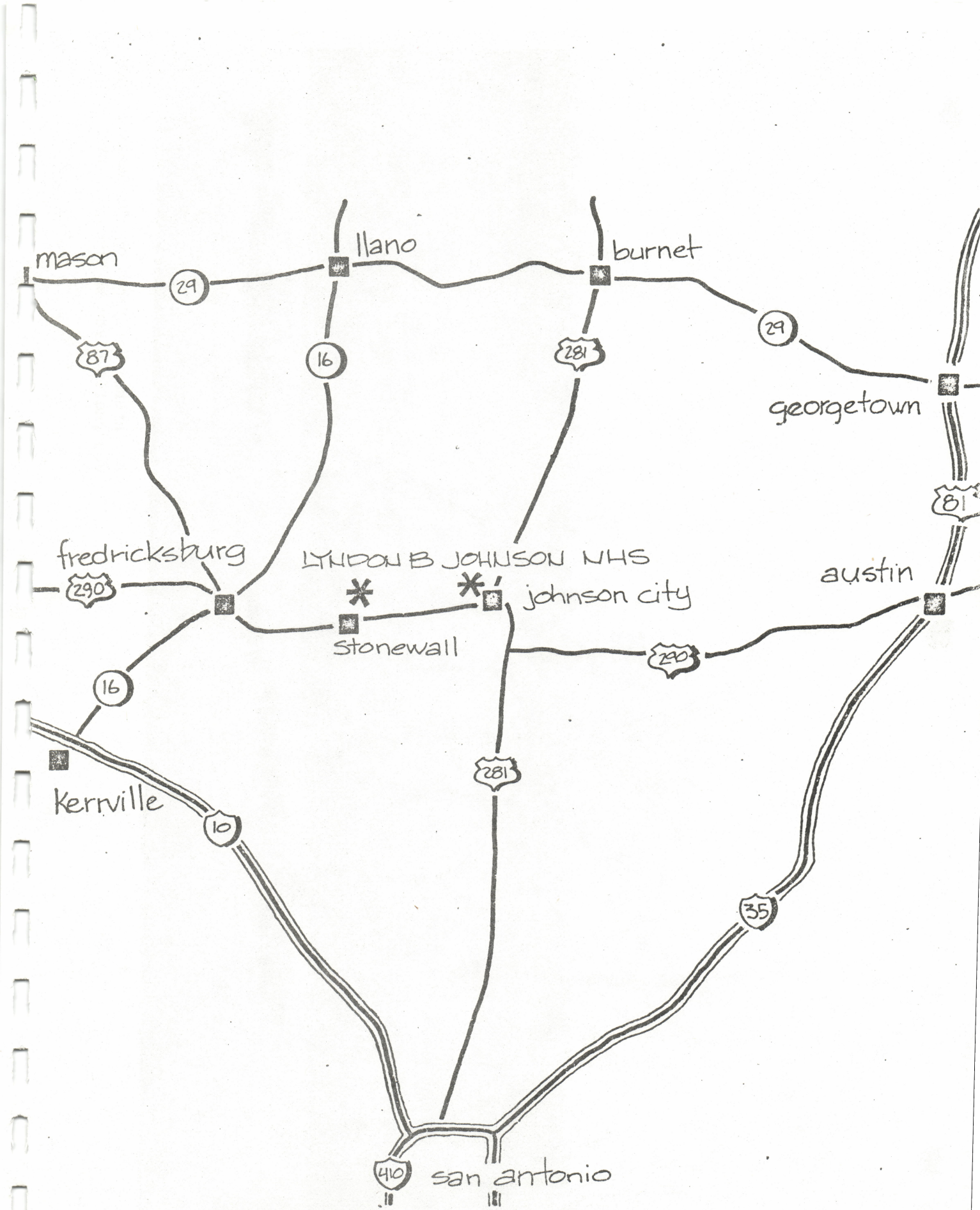
Approved for Implementation by: _____
Regional Director, Southwest Region

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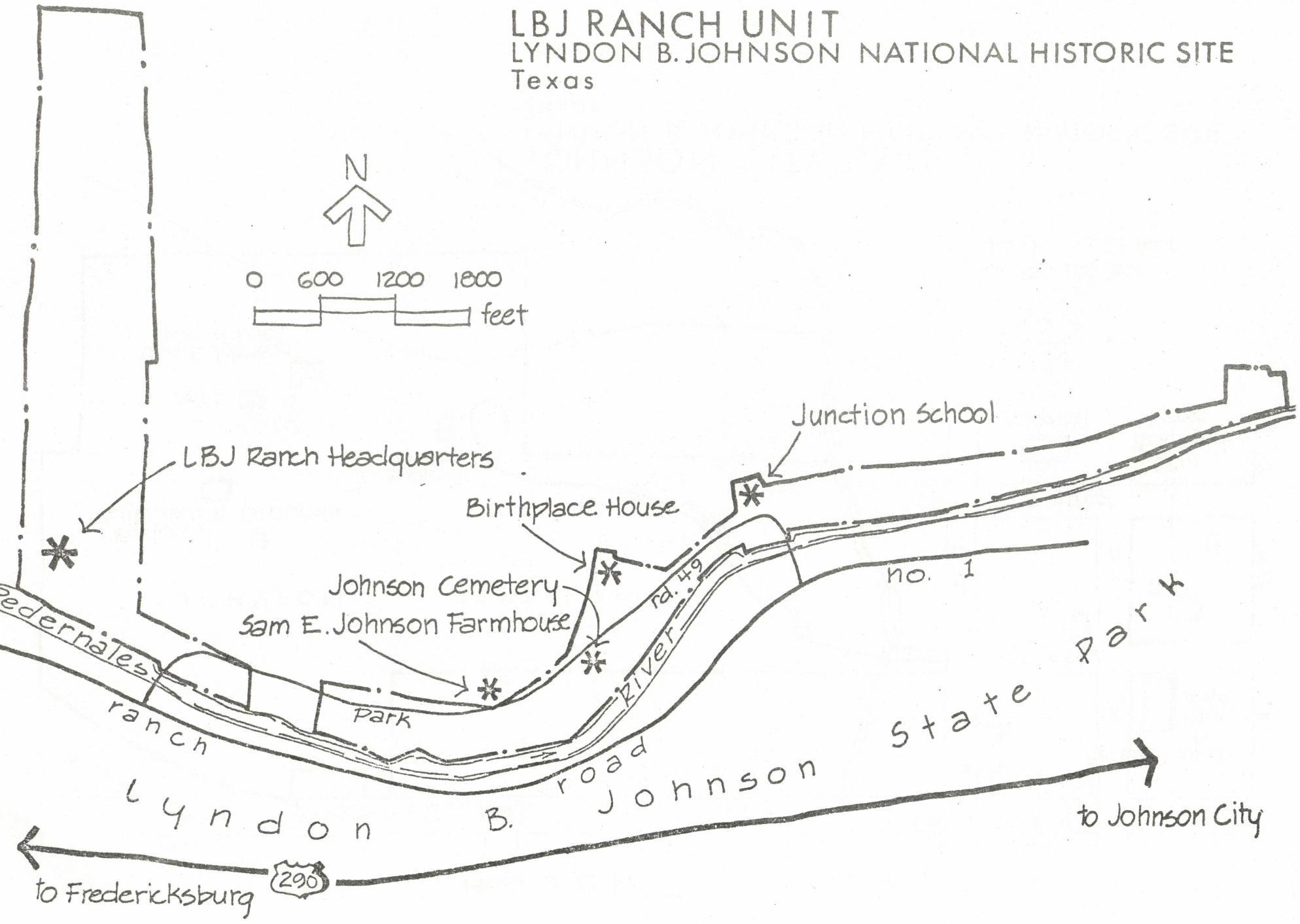
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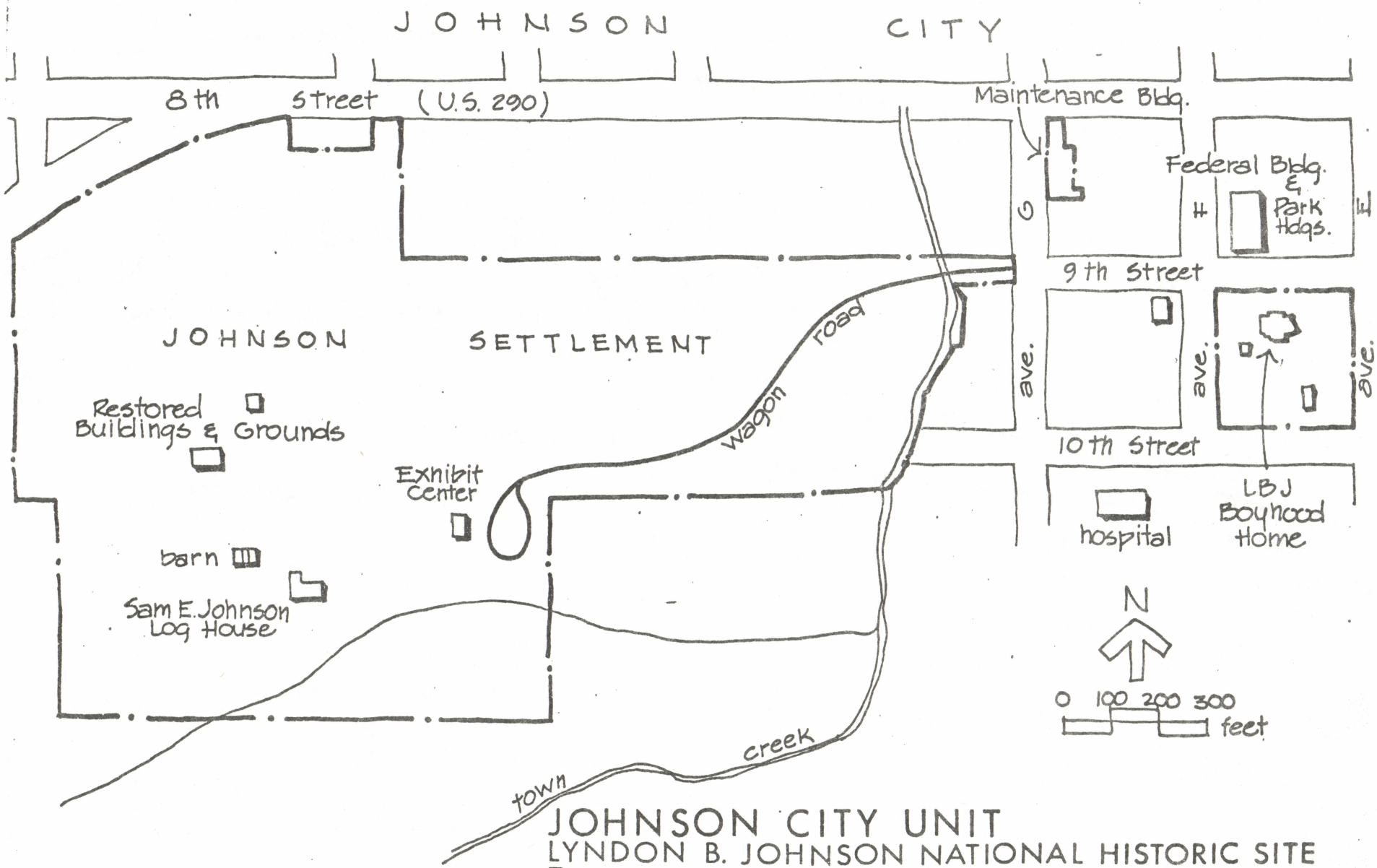

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Registered Herefords on the Banks of the Pedernales River at the LBJ Ranch.

LBJ RANCH UNIT
LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Texas





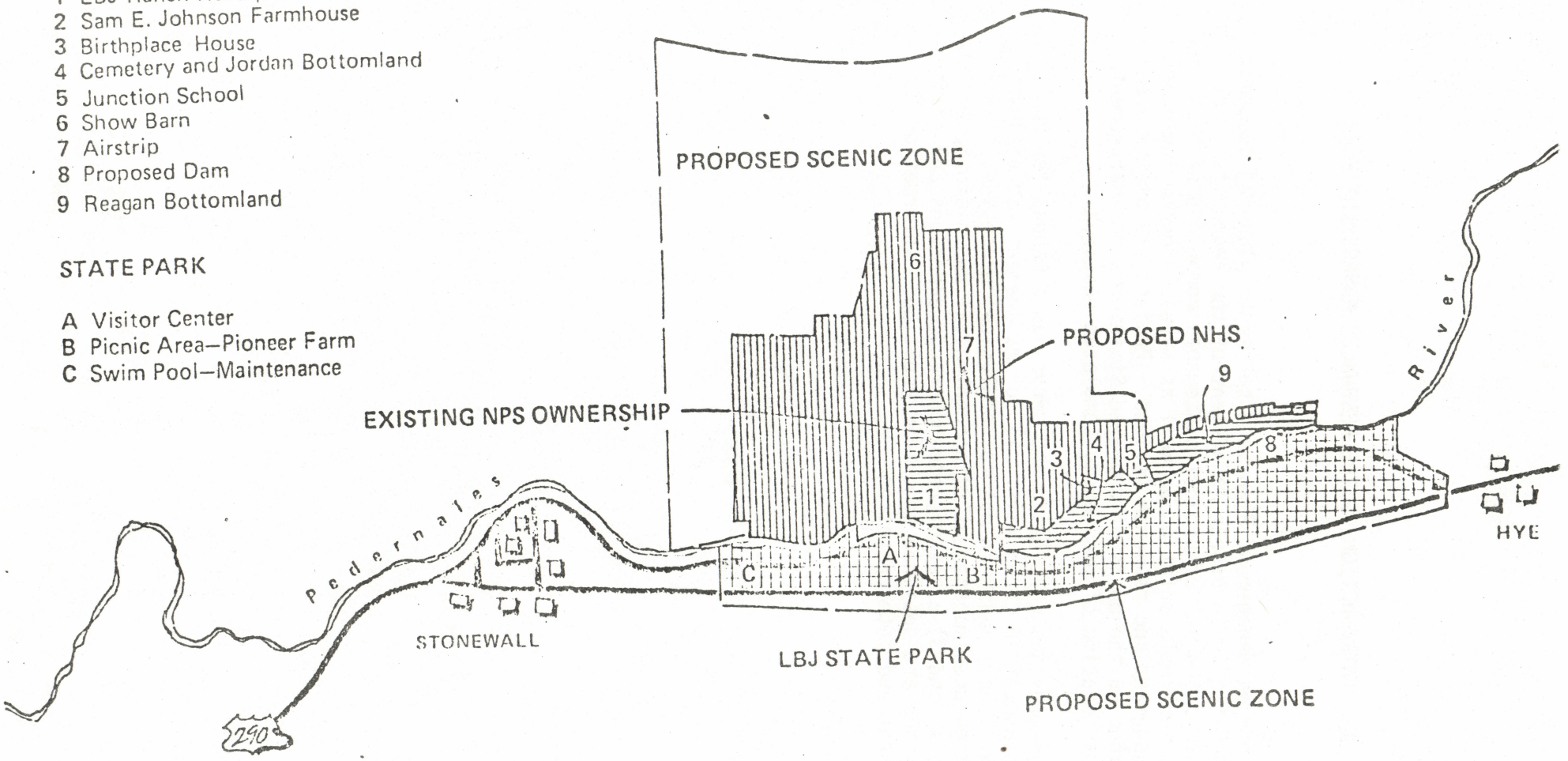
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Texas

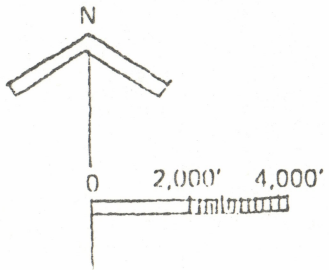
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

1 LBJ Ranch Headquarters
2 Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse
3 Birthplace House
4 Cemetery and Jordan Bottomland
5 Junction School
6 Show Barn
7 Airstrip
8 Proposed Dam
9 Reagan Bottomland

STATE PARK

A Visitor Center
B Picnic Area—Pioneer Farm
C Swim Pool—Maintenance





PROPOSED BOUNDARIES & ACQUISITION

LBJ RANCH UNIT

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Resources Management Plan is a strategic planning document and a key factor in proper management of the resources. The plan includes a set of project statements comprised of proposed actions for implementation as well as 5-year programming sheets for management and research actions. Project statements are determined on the basis of approved Statements for Management and consideration of previously completed research.

The plan provides continuity and serves as a manual for the Superintendent in three ways: 1) for management activities which will help maintain natural ecological processes, 2) for the enlightened management of archeological and historical resources, and 3) a set of research recommendations and priorities which are designed to obtain additional information for management and interpretation.

II. STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

A. PURPOSE OF THE PARK

The purpose of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site is to preserve and interpret historically significant properties associated with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson and his heritage. See Public Law 91-134 of December 2, 1969, which established the National Historic Site, the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (see Appendix), and conversations between National Park Service Director George Hartzog and President Johnson (described later in this Statement).

The Act authorizing the Site references the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, which states: "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

B. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARK'S RESOURCES

Lyndon B. Johnson's life had a tremendous impact on this Nation and the world. The historic resources of the National Historic Site document the full story of his life from his grandparents' first settlement in this area, to his birth and boyhood years, to the years when the LBJ Ranch served as the Texas White House, and finally the retirement years and burial at the Johnson Family Cemetery. Here, as in few other historic sites, one can see the lands and structures that represent the origins, ancestry, and full life span of a major historical figure.

The National Historic Site consists of the Johnson City Unit (39.44 acres (16 ha) and, 15 miles (24 km) west, the LBJ Ranch Unit (201.37 acres) (81 ha). Located in the Johnson City Unit are the Boyhood Home, where Lyndon Johnson lived during his formative years; and the Johnson Settlement Area, which President Johnson's grandfather used as headquarters for his open-range cattle business from 1867-1872. The original log house still stands, as do several stone buildings constructed by later owners. The frontier heritage, family, and community, all had a real influence on Lyndon Johnson's development.

The LBJ Ranch Unit contains the Texas White House and associated structures for communications, transportation, and security; the operating ranch with fields and pastures, showbarn, cattle pens, and registered Herefords; the Birthplace House; the Junction School; and the Johnson Family Cemetery. The full impact of Lyndon Johnson's energy and power can be felt at the LBJ Ranch, scene of serious political decision-making as well as quiet times with family and friends.

In addition to the 48 historic structures maintained by the National Park Service, some 2,000 historic objects are used to furnish or interpret the various sites.

From the 1860's to the 1970's, the historic resources at LBJ National Historic Site document and communicate the heritage of the 36th President of the United States.

C. LAND CLASSIFICATION

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and as such, its 240.64 (97 ha) Federally-owned acres are classified as a historic zone, and are managed in compliance with the standards as outlined in Management Policies of the National Park Service (1975), which limit physical development to the minimum needed to preserve, protect, and interpret the historical, cultural, and archeological values, and which limit activities therein to sightseeing and the study of the cultural features.

D. INFLUENCES UPON MANAGEMENT

1. Legislative and Administrative Constraints

Constraint documents can be found at Park Headquarters and at Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Public Law 91-134, December 2, 1969, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire "by donation or by purchase with donated funds" lands for the National Historic Site. The Act authorized "to be appropriated not more than $180,000" to provide for development.

All management and development decisions and actions must comply with the provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906; the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916; the Historic Sites Act of 1935; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;

Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971; and the Historical and Archeological Data Preservation Act of 1974. In addition, applicable guidance and procedures are provided by the most current activities standards and management policies of the National Park Service.

The President and Mrs. Johnson had meetings with a number of National Park Service and U.S. Department of the Interior officials during which agreements were made which guide the development of the National Historic Site. Those officials included Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton, National Park Service Directors George Hartzog and Ronald Walker, National Park Service Regional Directors Frank Kowski and Joseph Rumburg, and Field Assistant to the Regional Director Charlie Boatner. The most important of these agreements and understandings may be summarized as follows:

The President and Mrs. Johnson, along with other members of their family and business associates, would donate buildings and land to the National Park Service for the National Historic Site in increments over the years, subject to concurrence by the donors that the justifications by the National Park Service for additional acreage were valid "by the needs of history, protection, and preservation." President Johnson accepted the recommendation of the National Park Service that he donate certain lands first at the LBJ Ranch (including the Ranch House complex, fields to the north, and river bottom lands) and the Johnson Settlement Area (Bruckner and Cox tracts). As part of the donation understanding Director Hartzog agreed, as suggested by President Johnson, that the President and Mrs. Johnson have a lifetime estate in the "LBJ Ranch headquarters building and accessory outbuildings and improvements, together with unrestricted right of ingress and egress;" that a number of President Johnson's employees become National Park Service employees to continue operating the ranch as a "working ranch" rather than a sterile relic of the past; that the Johnsons be responsible for maintenance of the interior of the LBJ Ranch House as long as they continue to live **there,** and that the National Park Service be responsible for exterior maintenance of the LBJ Ranch House; that the Johnsons allow tours to be conducted via bus by the Ranch House on a mutually-agreed schedule; and that good cooperative relations,

including a continued sharing of personnel and equipment, as practiced by President Johnson, be maintained among all individuals, ranchers, community organizations, and local, State, and Federal Government agencies in the LBJ Ranch Area. The President and Mrs. Johnson expressed the firm view that admission to the park should always be free. "What wasn't given is coming out of their pockets as tax monies--State or Federal." He was speaking of both the State and Federal parks.

Mrs. Johnson, her family and business associates, have declared to Regional Director Joseph Rumburg their hope that they will be in a position to donate the remainder of the original portion of the LBJ Ranch and the 37-acre (15 ha) area south of the Johnson Settlement to the National Park Service in years to come.

In addition to the land proposed for donation, other lands are needed to preserve the historic scene and to facilitate visitor use of the area. Amendatory legislation will be required to permit acquisition with Federal funds.

The deeds donating the ranch lands to the National Park Service convey water rights subject to "first use" by the grantor. Also reserved to the grantor is "joint use" with the National Park Service" of the irrigation water line. . . to Leaky Tank. . .and joint use of said tank as a storage reservoir."

Pending donations of additional land, Mrs. Johnson, her family and business associates are leasing to the National Park Service (at $1.00 per year) other lands and facilities needed for a viable park operation. The leased properties at the LBJ Ranch Unit allow access through the ranch lands of National Park Service tour buses, use of cattle pens, sheds, and the showbarn for maintenance of the cattle operation and interpretation to visitors of the registered Herefords in the showbarn, and use of certain buildings for temporary operations center, including bus parking and maintenance, an office, general storage and curatorial storage. At some time in the future a new ranch operations center should be constructed at a better location.

Amendatory legislation will also be required to raise the development ceiling to allow construction of the new operations center and other required facilities, and to reflect increases in development costs.

By agreement among the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the National Park Service, and the President and Mrs. Johnson, the State Historical Park on the south side of the Pedernales River includes visitor orientation for both parks, as well as a variety of recreational uses. The National Historic Site concentrates on historic preservation and interpretation with no development of recreational facilities. National Park Service buses pick up visitors at the State Historical Park Visitor Center for tours of the National Historic Site. There is coordination of park operational activities, signing, equipment use, publications, and training between the two parks.

In view of the increased historical complexity of the area and the expanded acreage, the name of the park should be changed to Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. This will also require amendatory legislation.

At present, the State of Texas owns Park Road 49 which runs from the Junction School to the east gate of the LBJ Ranch. Because this road is used primarily for park purposes, traffic control should be transferred from the State of Texas to the National Park Service.

As requested by the National Park Service, the City of Johnson City has agreed to the establishment of a no-parking zone in front of the Boyhood Home.

The City of Johnson City has also agreed to allow the National Park Service to use the city well located at the Johnson Settlement. In order to ensure protection of the historic scene, ownership by the National Park Service should be the ultimate objective.

The National Park Service has proprietary law-enforcement jurisdiction. Good working relationships exist with nearby Federal, State, and local law-enforcement authorities who assist whenever called upon. At present the Johnson City Night Marshal provides intermittent patrol services at the Johnson City Unit during the late night hours.

2. Regional Influences

The National Historic Site is located in the scenic, rolling, and wooded Hill Country of Texas. Visually, it is an enjoyable land with an agriculturally-oriented economy. Some urbanization pressures are apparent, not in the small towns, but in the subdivision of ranches for speculative (and successful) "ranchettes" of five acres (2 ha) or more. The population of the Hill Country region is predominantly white and agrarian, but there are sizable groups of blacks and Mexican-Americans scattered in different sections. Economically the region is stable, supported by a wide, viable range of income sources. Johnson City is a small, agriculturally-oriented town of about 850 people, and is the county seat of Blanco County.

The area around the LBJ Ranch Unit is now a very attractive and viable environment, mostly dedicated to ranching. Large and economical farm units prevail, with a scattering of small villages and single-family residential units. The State has developed the LBJ State Historical Park to preserve lands south of the ranch from commercial exploitation, and recently purchased additional lands along the Pedernales to preclude loss of pastoral, scenic, and historic qualities, as well as to provide space for additional park facilities and public use.

The LBJ sites are popular with visitors both from within and outside the State. With implementation of the various additional proposals, the "industry" generated could become second only to agriculture in regional economic impact.

Related regional public facilities show the same trend. The LBJ Library in Austin is one of the most popular Presidential libraries. The Admiral Chester W. Nimitz Center in Fredericksburg, 15 miles (24 km) west of the LBJ Ranch, is also a popular attraction, even partially developed. Both of these sites offer complementary interpretive opportunities to the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site. Pedernales Falls State Park and Blanco State Park in Blanco County and Lady Bird Park in Gillespie County offer camping and a wide variety of recreational activities.

Surrounding the LBJ Ranch Unit on the west, north, and east is a proposed scenic protection zone. (To the south, scenic protection for the LBJ Ranch is provided by the LBJ State Historical Park.) The intent of this zone is to preserve the low density, agricultural character of the land. Local zoning or the purchase of restrictive easements by the National Park Service could accomplish this objective.

Another area of great concern is the now scenic ranchland south of the State Historical Park adjacent to U.S. 290. Scenic controls by the State or County are needed here to preserve the agricultural use of the area which will otherwise, over time, certainly succumb to strip commercial development, to the detriment of the land itself and businesses in nearby communities.

Much of the area around the Boyhood Home and the Johnson Settlement is still used for residential and agricultural purposes. From the park's point of view, it is desirable that these lands continue in residential or agricultural use rather than commercial or industrial use. A combination of acquisition, local zoning, and the purchase of restrictive easements by the National Park Service could accomplish the objective.

3. Within-Park Influences

The Lyndon B. Johnson sites draw large numbers of visitors from all over the United States and the world. For the 12-month period ending June 30, 1975, 170,000 visits were recorded at the Johnson City Unit, 252,000 visits at the LBJ Ranch Unit, and 1,017,000 visits at the LBJ State Historical Park. This visitation represents a 128% increase over 1970, the first year of operation for the National Historic Site. Visitation at the LBJ State Historical Park has increased 205% since 1970.

Records kept for three specific functions during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1975, show 42,000 persons carried on the horse-drawn wagon transportation systems, 105,000 persons conducted on tours through the Boyhood Home, and 202,000 visitors carried on the bus tour of the LBJ Ranch.

The greatest number of people come during the summer months, but visitation occurs year-round. During spring, and to a lesser extent in the fall, school groups and other special tour groups visit the park in large numbers. Visitors from the northern states come to south Texas for the winter and visit the park in good numbers. During July 1975 the average visitation per weekend day at the Johnson City Unit was 1,147; at the LBJ Ranch it was 1,570. During the summer of 1975 the buses alone carried an average of 1,000 people per day. Except for an occasional day when visitation is unusually high, the park does provide visitors with a high-quality park experience. If visitation substantially increases, however, the great popularity of the National Historic Site could destroy the quiet dignity of the place--the

very thing people come to experience. Fortunately, however, some built-in constraints against overuse will help to preserve the present quality of the visitor experience as well as that of the resource integrity.

Two visitor-carrying-capacity problems exist at present in the Johnson City Unit. First, the temporary visitor center does not have adequate floor space to effectively accomplish the desired informational and interpretive functions. Secondly. with no parking facilites, visitors are forced to park along congested city streets.

The Boyhood Home can comfortably accommodate 15 people at a time on a 10-minute tour--about 90 people per hour, or as many as 720 per 8-hour day. Of course, evening hours increase this capacity, and the grounds and porches are used to accommodate other visitors. The Johnson Settlement is more spacious, and will not often be over-crowded because access is restricted to horse-drawn wagons and walking.

Access to the historical resources in the LBJ Ranch Unit is largely limited to tours originating from the State Park. Although there is access after hours to certain features by private car, tour-bus service is the only means of getting into the LBJ Ranch itself. The State Park facilities have been enlarged to handle more visitors, to take into account the slower turnover factor that has resulted because of the bus tour which began on June 1, 1973. Traffic congestion, which in the past occurred at the Birthplace House and Cemetery, has been relieved by closing Park Road 49 to private cars during the period the tour buses are running. One busload of 60 persons at a time is the maximum carrying capacity for the LBJ Birthplace. Visits at the Birthplace take approximately 10 minutes. Thus, 360 persons per hour represents the carrying capacity at the Birthplace. On busy days at present, visitation approaches, but rarely exceeds this carrying capacity.

In the future, the critical carrying capacity will be that of the main house. At that time, tours of the house can be designed to both maximize the visitor experience and minimize the adverse impacts on historical resources. Grounds and outbuildings can accommodate many visitors and, in face, become an integral part of the overall interpretive story.

E. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To identify, evaluate, preserve, and protect the Site's historical resources in a manner consistent with legislative mandates, management policies, and perpetuation of the values for which the National Historic Site was established, by; acquiring the remainder of the LBJ Ranch and adjacent lands necessary to preserve the historic scene; acquiring property or restrictive easements near the Boyhood Home and the Johnson Settlement for development of visitor facilities and preservation of the historic scene; basing all maintenance, resource management, and interpretation on thorough historical research, to ensure that the Site is presented with a high degree of historical authenticity.

2. To provide visitors with opportunities for meaningful park experiences, by offering a varied and balanced interpretive program that offers insights into the heritage of Lyndon B. Johnson, with emphasis on his life at the LBJ Ranch, his family (including his parents and grandparents), and the Hill County environment in which he was raised.

3. To cooperate with State and local officials and community organizations to further park objectives and to encourage compatible land uses adjacent to the National Historic Site; and to work closely with the management of the LBJ State Historical Park to coordinate programs to provide visitors with an enjoyable and well-integrated visit to the National Park/State Park complex.

III. RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. MANAGEMENT SUBZONES WITHIN THE PROPOSED PARK BOUNDARIES

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site is classified as a Historic Zone. Special subzones described below and shown on Drawings A and B have been established to designate where various strategies for management and use will best fulfill the park objectives. These subzones are based on the inherent nature of park resources and the suitability of the land for the proposed uses and management. In all of these subzones physical development shall be the minimum needed to preserve, protect and interpret the historical values. Adaptive uses of historic structures and lands will be permitted when such use is appropriate and does not impair the structural or visual integrity of the structure or site.

LBJ RANCH UNIT

LBJ Ranch House Subzone. Because the Presidential years are the most important historically, the Ranch Headquarters complex--buildings and grounds--will be preserved and restored to its appearance during the last year of the Presidency ending in January 1969. The only exception to this policy will be preservation and interpretation of the east wing of the Ranch to the years, 1969-1973.

LBJ Ranch Lands Subzone. The objective for the ranch lands is to maintain the ranching scene--registered Herefords, fences, buildings, pastures, grasses, crop lands--to the Presidential and retirement years, 1963-1973. The time frame for the ranch lands will be broader than the time frame for the Ranch House Complex for practical operational reasons and because President Johnson actually spent much more time with the ranching operation during the retirement years than during the Presidential years.

Birthplace Subzone. For the most part, management of the historic scene and interpretive activities will concentrate on the years Lyndon Johnson lived there as a child, 1908-1913. The public will also be informed that President Johnson had the house reconstructed.

Junction School Subzone. The school and grounds will be restored to their appearance in 1912-13, the year Lyndon Johnson, a precocious four-year-old, attended school there. Interpretation will also include his return to the school as President in 1965 to sign an education bill.

Johnson Family Cemetery Subzone. President Johnson, his parents and grandparents are buried here. The National Park Service will

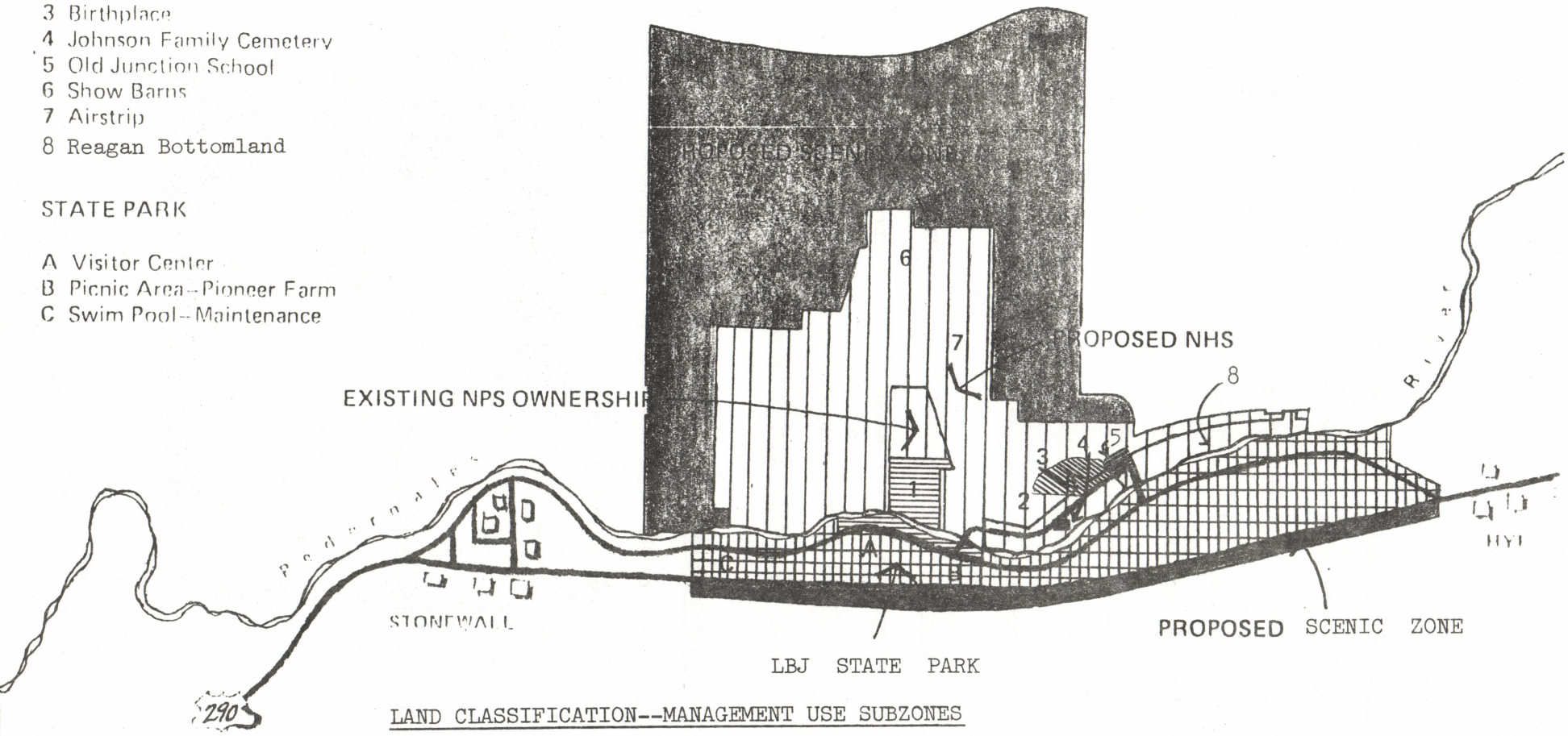
lbj ranch unit

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site
DRAWING A

1 LBJ Ranch Headquarters
2 Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse
3 Birthplace
4 Johnson Family Cemetery
5 Old Junction School
6 Show Barns
7 Airstrip
8 Reagan Bottomland

STATE PARK

A Visitor Center
B Picnic Area--Pioneer Farm
C Swim Pool--Maintenance



LAND CLASSIFICATION--MANAGEMENT USE SUBZONES

	1	LBJ Ranch House Management Subzone, Jan. 1968-Jan. 1969
	2,6,7,8	LBJ Ranch Lands Management Subzone, 1963-1973
	3	Birthplace Management Subzone
	4	Johnson Family Cemetery Management Subzone
	5	Junction School Management Subzone
		LBJ State Historical Park
		Proposed Scenic Zone

perpetuate the simplicity and peaceful atmosphere of the cemetery. Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson will be consulted before any physical change or development takes place in or around the cemetery. The plans she approves (walks, plantings, burial policies, etc.) will become part of the historic scene at the cemetery and be preserved in perpetuity.

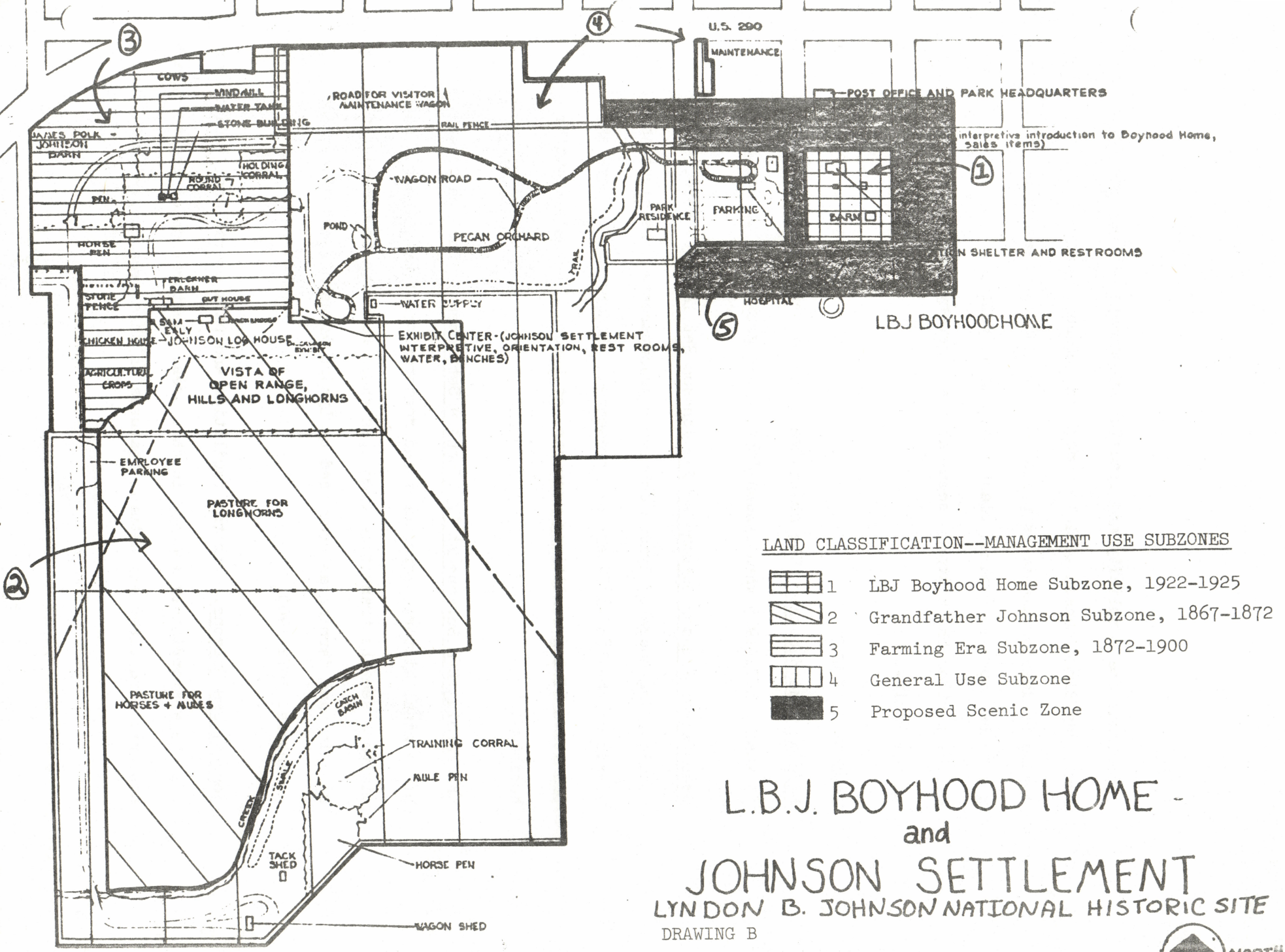
JOHNSON CITY UNIT

Boyhood Home Subzone. The objective is to present this area much as it was in 1922-1925 when Lyndon Johnson was growing up in Johnson City.

Grandfather Johnson Subzone At The Johnson Settlement. Here, at the original log house of Lyndon Johnson's grandparents, the sights and sounds of the 1867-1872 era are presented. Longhorns, cowboys and primitive living conditions were part of Lyndon Johnson's frontier heritage.

The Farming Era Subzone At The Johnson Settlement. Through preservation of original historic structures and restoration of the historic scene, visitors see the transition from open range ranching to closed range ranching and farming as practiced by Lyndon Johnson's ancestors and neighbors, 1872-1900.

General Use Subzone. Visitor facilities and park operational facilities will be appropriately located in this area. Restoration of the secondary historic structures and natural features in this area coupled with the



LAND CLASSIFICATION--MANAGEMENT USE SUBZONES

1 LBJ Boyhood Home Subzone, 1922-1925
2 Grandfather Johnson Subzone, 1867-1872
3 Farming Era Subzone, 1872-1900
4 General Use Subzone
5 Proposed Scenic Zone

L.B.J. BOYHOOD HOME - and JOHNSON SETTLEMENT

LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DRAWING B

NORTH

horse-drawn wagon transportation system will increase visitor awareness of both continuity and change from the nineteenth to the early twentieth century in the lives of the Johnson Family.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LAND USE ADJACENT TO THE PARK BOUNDARIES

LBJ RANCH UNIT

The LBJ State Historical Park provides scenic protection south of the ranch, visitor orientation for both parks, a starting and ending point for the bus tour of the Ranch as well as a variety of recreational uses.

A Proposed Scenic Zone surrounds the LBJ Ranch Unit on the west, north and east. The intent of this zone is to preserve the low density, agricultural character of the land. Deed restrictions by owners, local zoning, or the purchase of restrictive easements by the National Park Service will accomplish this objective.

JOHNSON CITY UNIT

A Proposed Scenic Zone around the Boyhood Home and part of the Johnson Settlement will restrict commercial use and encourage preservation of those structures associated with Lyndon Johnson such as the Pedernales Electric Cooperative Building, the Lyndon B. Johnson Hospital, the Federal/Post Office Building and some of the houses. The objective is to preserve the character and atmosphere of Lyndon Johnson's hometown

as he knew it as a boy and as a man. Preservation of some of the houses near the Boyhood Home will perpetuate the residential character of the neighborhood where Lyndon Johnson grew up. Preservation of the institutional buildings and other houses will perpetuate the appearance of Johnson City that Lyndon Johnson knew as President and show in part the beneficial effect of his Presidency on his hometown. Deed restrictions by the owners, local zoning, or the purchase of restrictive easements by the National Park Service will accomplish this objective.

C. PROJECT STATEMENTS FOR HISTORIC RESOURCES

1. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE LBJ RANCH HOUSE

Present Situation: The LBJ Ranch House was purchased by Senator and Mrs. Johnson in 1951. Over the years, the Johnsons remodeled and added to the house to accommodate the demands of the Senator's work, and the needs of his wife and their two daughters, Lynda Bird and Luci Baines. It was after Lyndon Johnson became President, however, that the ranch house assumed special significance as the Texas White House. When the President came home, it was the scene of incredible activity. National and world leaders conferred; friends, neighbors, and relatives visited. And somehow the President of the United States managed to find personal solitude and renewal.

The President and Mrs. Johnson donated the Ranch House complex to the National Park Service in December 1972 with the understanding that they would have a life estate. At present, the National Park Service maintains the exterior of the house and Mrs. Johnson maintains the interior. The National Park Service conducts bus tours of the ranch which include a stop by the Ranch House. Visitors remain on the bus at the Ranch Headquarters complex and receive interpretation through a recording by Mrs. Johnson and the driver's commentary.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: The long-range objective is to restore the house and grounds to their appearance during the last year of the Presidency ending in January 1969. An exception to this time frame will be made for the east bedrooms and sitting room which will be preserved and refurnished to interpret the retirement years. Conducted tours of the first floor of the house will become the prime visitor attraction at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site.

Research: To properly implement plans to preserve, restore and manage visitor use of the Ranch House, park personnel need studies which document the structural and human history, a maintenance and preservation guide, a furnishing plan, a landscape plan, and a visitor use plan.

Alternatives: Other alternative time frames for the main part of the house have been considered and judged less advantageous. These alternative time frames are 1963-1973; a single month or a single day during the Presidential years; January 1968-December 1969; early 1968. Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson suggests that we leave the west wing (former office) as it is now as a result of her remodeling in 1975-1976.



LBJ Ranch House

To properly implement plans to preserve, restore and manage visitor use at the LBJ Ranch House and 40 other historic structures in the park, research studies are needed.

2. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE LBJ HANGAR

Present Situation: The LBJ Hangar was used by President Johnson to store his airplane, to hold press conferences, to have parties and to show movies for guests and neighbors.

The Hangar is presently owned by the National Park Service with Mrs. Johnson retaining the right to use the Hangar. The Hangar and other out-buildings are interpreted to visitors on the bus tour. The park maintains the exterior of the Hangar to its appearance during the final year of the Presidency.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: National Park Service will continue to accurately preserve the exterior appearance of the Hangar. The interior of the main room in the Hangar will be restored to its appearance in January 1968-January 1969. Visitors may receive orientation/ interpretation here in the same manner that was used for LBJ's press conferences and movie showings. Other rooms in the Hangar--rest rooms, storage rooms, office, kitchen and quarters--may be put to adaptive use subject to regional review and approval.

3. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE OLD BARN, WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY SWITCHBOARD BUILDING, THE SECRET SERVICE COMMAND POST AND GUARD HOUSES, THE MILITARY AID TRAILER, AND THE CRYPTOGRAPHY TRAILER.

Present Situation: Significant activity occured in these structures during the Presidential years: objects for family and ranch use were stored in the Old Barn; communications with the President from all over the world came through the WHCA Switchboard Building; the Secret Service Command Post served as nerve center for the function of protecting the President; the Military Aid Trailer was used as an office and quarters; the Cryptography Trailer provided another essential function for the Texas White House. These structures have been donated to the National Park Service with Mrs. Johnson reserving a life estate. The park is attempting to maintain the buildings to their appearance during the final year of the Presidency. Mrs. Johnson provides maintenance for the Secret Service Command Post which continues to function with Secret Service personnel 24 hours a day.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: Only a few minor restoration changes are needed for the exteriors. All of these buildings are judged worthy of interior restoration. Research is needed to guide the restoration and refurnishing work.

Research: Needed are studies which document the structural and human history of these buildings, refurnishing studies and plans, and a maintenance and preservation guide.

Alternatives: The interiors could remain as is and not be restored and refurnished. The plan above is preferred due to the historical significance of these structures and the potentially high visitor interest. Only by interior restoration can the complete story be told of Lyndon Johnson, the President.

4. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF SECONDARY STRUCTURES IN THE HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX

Present Situation: The following structures served useful functions in the Ranch Headquarters Complex: Klein's Maintenance Shop, the Pumphouse, the Pressure Tank Building, the Water Well Pumphouse, the Freezer-Cooler Shed, the Car Wash Shelter and the Welder Storage Shed. These structures have been donated to the National Park Service with Mrs. Johnson reserving a life estate. The park is maintaining the exterior of these structures to their appearance during the final year of the Presidency. The interiors are being used for utilitarian purposes.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: Continue preservation maintenance. Better documentation of the appearance of these structures during 1968 would help to perfect preservation maintenance. The interiors of these structures are not judged worthy of interior restoration and will be put to adaptive use. Klein's Shop has a large interior which could accommodate adaptive use for orientation, visitor rest rooms, and interpretive sales facility.

Research: Historical studies and preservation guides are needed.

Alternatives: A choice could be made to restore and refurnish the interior of these structures for the public to view. Our judgment is, however, that the point of diminishing returns is reached when considering the interior restoration of these buildings.

5. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF HISTORIC VEHICLES DISPLAYED IN THE LBJ RANCH AREA

Present Situation: It took many different kinds of vehicles to accommodate President Johnson's needs. Many of these were stored under the Hangar Shed and Carport. At present, the National Park Service owns two of these vehicles and Mrs. Johnson owns the remainder.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: These historic vehicles stimulate a high degree of visitor interest. They should be protected, preserved and interpreted. Curatorial expertise is needed. A study is needed to determine which vehicles should be acquired and displayed.

Research: Research is needed to determine the complete history of each vehicle.



Many individuals are still living who were a part of Lyndon Johnson's life at the LBJ Ranch and in Johnson City. Historians need to interview these individuals to obtain information for a number of resource management research projects.

6. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE SHOWBARN AND CATTLE PENS

Present Situation: The Showbarn was a favorite place for President Johnson. He would bring visitors here to show his registered Herefords and also to make cattle sales. The Showbarn along with other facilities and land is presently leased to the National Park Service by the LBJ Company for $1.00 per year subject to joint use by the LBJ Company or its lessee. The Showbarn is a very popular stop for visitors on the bus tour of the LBJ Ranch. The park maintains the Showbarn to its general appearance during the years 1963-1973. The park ranching staff with modern equipment is headquartered at the Showbarn. The park does not attempt at present to re-create accurately the historic scene which existed in President Johnson's time. The present objective at the Showbarn is to give visitors a feeling for and understanding of the ranching atmosphere which was an important part of President Johnson's life.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: The National Park Service hopes to acquire the Showbarn and adjoining ranch lands via donation form Mrs. Johnson and her family. In the future (long-range), ranching personnel and modern equipment will be moved from the Showbarn to a location

which would not intrude upon the historic scene: possibilities would be the old Fertilizer Shed area--where bus operations are now--or a new location in the Hay Shed Field. At that time, work will be done to restore the historic scene to the 1963-1973 period, including: interior and exterior restoration and preservation maintenance; refurnishing of the rooms; display of the original farm equipment used by President Johnson; continued use of the registered Herefords; and the interpretation will be done by cowboys or cowgirls in period clothing.

Research: Historical studies, preservation guides, and furnishing studies and plans are needed.

7. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE SAM EALY JOHNSON FARMHOUSE

Present Situation: President Johnson's grandparents, Sam and Eliza Johnson, made this their home in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It was used as a rent house for President Johnson's employees during the late 1960's and early 1970's. Mrs. Johnson owns this house at the present time.

Action: New Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: The National Park Service has asked Mrs. Johnson to donate this house. If this donation takes place, the exterior of the house and the grounds will be preserved as part of the historic scene on the LBJ Ranch, 1963-1973. The interior will be used for National Park Service employee quarters.

Research: Historical studies on the structural and human history of the house are needed to guide restoration and interpretation. A preservation maintenance guide is also needed.

8. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE LBJ BIRTHPLACE

Present Situation: Lyndon Johnson was born in the original house on August 27, 1908 and lived there his first five years. The house was torn down in 1935. President and Mrs. Johnson had the house reconstructed in 1964. Based on the research he conducted "to establish the original appearance" of the house, the architect did a fair job with the reconstruction, but a few errors did occur. The house was used briefly as a guesthouse, then refurnished and opened with volunteers and taped recordings which interpreted President Johnson's childhood years. The President and Mrs. Johnson donated the house to the National Park Service in 1970. The National Park Service, with Mrs. Johnson's approval, has made several changes designed to more accurately portray the historic scene of 1908-1913, such as: placement of wide boards on the Birthplace porch; reconstruction of the period barn; privies; fencing; reduction in the number of flower beds; relocation of a modern maintenance shed; and limited furnishings adjustments. Interpretation emphasizes the childhood years. The visiting public also learns that the President and Mrs. Johnson had the Birthplace reconstructed themselves.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: Past management policies for the Birthplace--such as the Master Plan approved December 1976--placed primary importance on the years Lyndon Johnson lived there as a child, 1908-1913. For the most part, interpretive activities and management of the historic scene will concentrate on these early years. The grounds and outbuildings around the house and the exterior of the house itself should ultimately reflect the historic scene, 1908-1913, within limits of practicality. The interior wall erroneously placed between the kitchen and dining room has been recognized as being historically inaccurate to the 1908-1913 period, and thus will be removed. Furnishings will be determined by a historic furnishing study and a historic furnishing plan. The lean-to on the back with the modern kitchen, and the modern bathroom inside the house are in a sense historic because they were part of the Birthplace House as reconstructed by President and Mrs. Johnson. In order to leave options open for the future, the kitchen wing and the modern bathroom will not be removed at this time.

Research: Studies documenting the structural and human history are needed as well as furnishing plans, preservation guides, and visitor use plans.

9. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE JUNCTION SCHOOL

Present Situation: At the age of four, Lyndon Johnson walked from the Birthplace House to the Junction School to attend classes with the older children. This historic school was purchased by the National Park Service in 1972 with funds donated by President Johnson. A start toward restoration of the school has been made by removal of the modern additions. The school is presently interpreted to visitors from the tour bus.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: The school will be restored and refurnished to its appearance in 1912-1913. It will then be opened to the public. Pending the restoration work, the park staff will continue to provide maintenance to preserve the structure as is.

Research: Furnishing study and plan, historic structures report and a preservation guide are needed.



Restoration and refurnishing of the Old Junction School will take visitors back to 1912 when Lyndon Johnson attended school at the age of 4. Additional research and funding are needed before the restoration can take place.

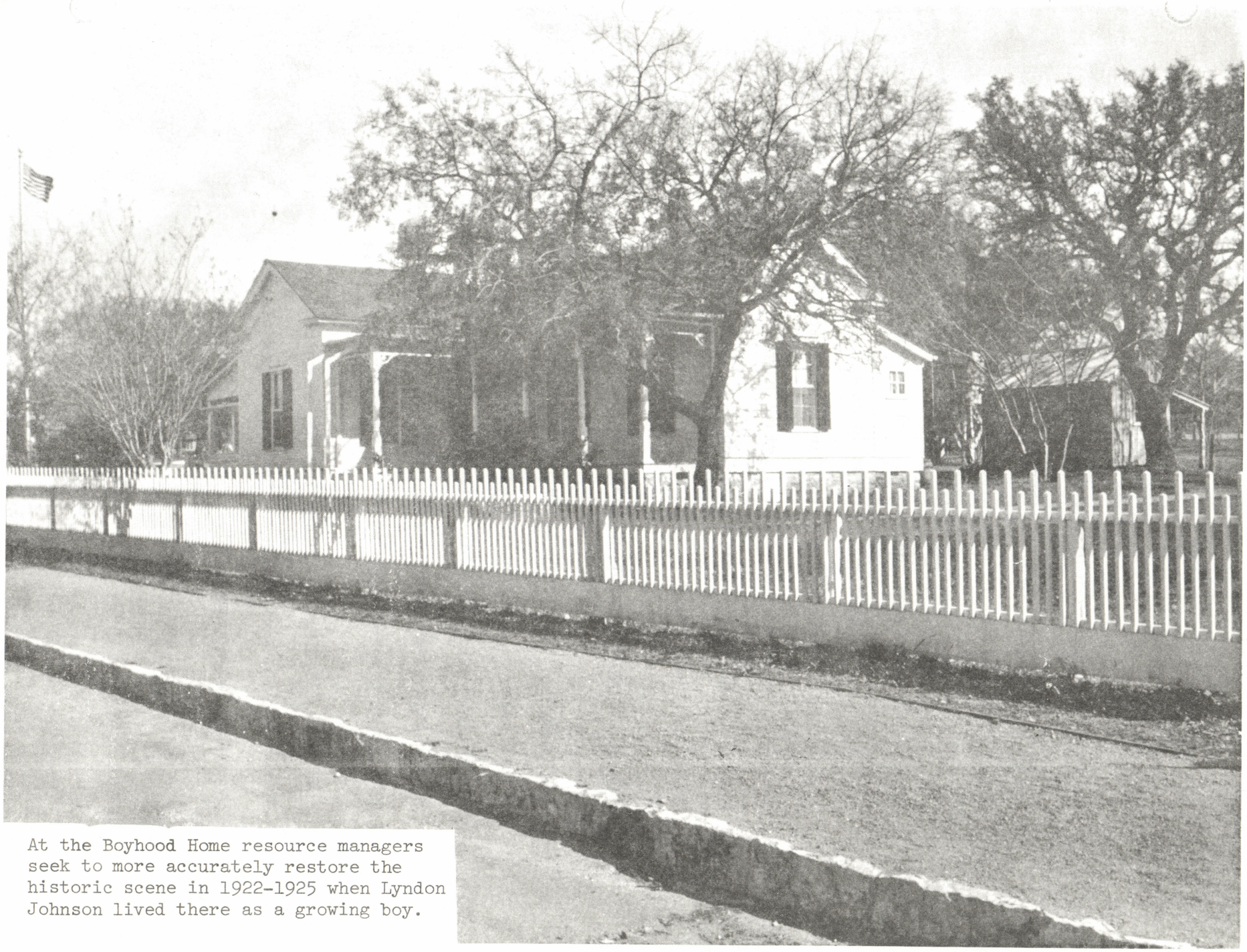
10. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE LBJ BOYHOOD HOME

Present Situation: Lyndon Johnson spent his boyhood years in this house. He had it remodeled in 1964 and donated it to the National Historic Site in 1970. In 1973-1974, the National Park Service restored and refurnished the Boyhood Home to its appearance in 1922-25 when Lyndon Johnson lived there as a growing boy. A period barn similar in size to the original barn was placed on the site of the original barn in 1972. Other outbuildings and fences were reconstructed. Visitors are conducted on guided tours daily.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: Plans are to further refine the restoration and refurnishing of the house, grounds and outbuildings to more accurately reflect the historic scene of the boyhood years. The modern garage/rest room building will be removed when permanent rest rooms are relocated across the street.

Research: Studies are needed for the structural and human history of the Boyhood Home complex. The furnishing plan for the Boyhood Home needs to be completed. A preservation guide is needed.



At the Boyhood Home resource managers seek to more accurately restore the historic scene in 1922-1925 when Lyndon Johnson lived there as a growing boy.

11. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND GROUNDS IN THE GRANDFATHER JOHNSON SUBZONE 1867-1872

Present Situation: Lyndon Johnson's frontier heritage had an impact on his life. His grandparents made their log house headquarters for their extensive longhorn cattle business. A portion of this area was purchased for the National Historic Site with funds donated by the President and Mrs. Johnson in 1972. The National Park Service has restored the original log house. Visitors walking through this area experience the frontier heritage of Lyndon Johnson by seeing the log house, a fair view of the "open range" to the south with a few representative longhorns, a chuck wagon and living history activity.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: Refinement of the present program includes: cultivation of more native grass, berries and weeds; relocation of the chuck wagon; upgraded preservation maintenance and additional furnishings emphasizing the ranch headquarters aspect.

Research: Studies on the structural, human and natural history of the area and a preservation guide are needed.

12. PROJECT: PRESERVE AND MANAGE USE OF THE FARMING ERA SUBZONE 1872-1900

Present Situation: The James Polk Johnsons (President Johnson's second cousin and founder of Johnson City) and the John Bruckners lived here during the latter part of the nineteenth century. This area was purchased for the National Historic Site with funds donated by the President and Mrs. Johnson in 1972. The National Park Service has restored the three original stone buildings here and added period type fences, corrals, windmill, cropland and cows. Visitors walking through this area see the transition from the open range cattle days to closed range ranching and farming.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: Refinement of the present program includes: cultivation of more native grasses, berries and weeds; more accurate farming practices; better refurnishing of the structures; and upgraded preservation maintenance.

Research: Studies on the structural human and natural history of the area and a preservation guide are needed.

13. PROJECT: ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Future Plans: In order to fulfill National Park Service Activity Standards and comply with Executive Order 11593, an Archeological Survey of the property is required.

Action: Research

Research: Complete an archeological survey for the Johnson Settlement area, the Birthplace, and the Lyndon B. Johnson Ranch.

14. PROJECT: ALARMS AND FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Present Situation: Some historic structures have fire and intrusion alarms and fire suppression systems ranging from poor to fair. Some historic structures have no alarm systems and no quickly effective fire suppression systems.

Action: Research

Future Plans: Plans are needed for the design and installation of these systems in 30 historic buildings.

15. PROJECT: JOHNSON FAMILY CEMETERY

Present Situation: President Johnson, his parents and grandparents are buried here. Other family members will be buried here in the future. The National Park Service perpetuates the simplicity and the peaceful, rural atmosphere of the cemetery. Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson is consulted before any physical change or development take place in or around the cemetery. The plans she approves (walks, plantings, burial policies, etc.) will become part of the historic scene at the cemetery and be preserved in perpetuity.

Action: Develop cemetery in accordance with Mrs. Johnson's concepts. Continue preservation maintenance.

Research: Two studies are needed: a history of the cemetery and a preservation/maintenance guide.



Preservation of the peaceful atmosphere at the Johnson Family Cemetery is an important park objective.

D. PROGRAMMING SHEETS FOR HISTORIC RESOURCES

RESEARCH
ACTIVITIES AND 5-YEAR PROGRAMMING SHEET

Pkg. No.	Area Priority	RMP Ref. No.	Project Title	Year 1 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 2 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 3 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 4 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 5 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Date Submitted 10-237 10-238
	1	H-1a	Historic Structures Reports, LBJ Ranch	60					9/2/76
	2	H-10a	Historic Preservation guide, LBJ Boyhood Home	3					9/2/76
	3	H-11b H-12b	Historic Preservation Guides, Johnson Settlement	5					9/2/76
	4	H-1g	Historic Preservation Guides, LBJ Ranch Complex		30				9/2/76
	5	H-8b	Furnishings Study & Plan LBJ Birthplace		10	15			9/2/76
	6	H-1b	Historic Resource Study, LBJ Ranch		15				9/2/76
	7	H-6	Research on Ranching Operations, LBJ Ranch			15			9/2/76
	8	H-8a	Historic Structures Report, LBJ Birthplace			20			9/2/76
	9	H-7	Historic Structures Report, Sam Johnson Sr. Home			20			9/2/76
	10	H-1-c	Research on Family Life At LBJ Ranch			15			9/2/76

RESEARCH
ACTIVITIES AND 5-YEAR PROGRAMMING SHEET

Pkg. No.	Area Priority	RMP Ref. No.	Project Title	Year 1 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 2 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 3 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 4 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 5 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Date Submitted 10-237 10-238
	11	H-14a	Fire Detection & Suppression System, Ranch House						9/2/76
	12	H-14b	Fire Detection & Suppression System, Hangar						9/2/76
	13	H-14c	Fire Detection & Suppression System, S.S. Office						9/2/76
	14	H-14d	Fire Detection & Suppression System, Exhibit Center						9/2/76
	15	H-14e	Fire Detection & Suppression System, J.S. Log Cabin						9/2/76
	16	H-14f	Fire Detection & Suppression System, Johnson Barn						9/2/76
	17	H-14g	Fire Detection & Suppression System, Barn						9/2/76
	18	H-14h	Fire Detection & Suppression System, Junction School						9/2/76
	19	H-14i	Fire Detection & Suppression Systems, LBJ Birthplace						9/2/76
	20	H-14j	Fire Detection & Suppression System, Boyhood Home						9/2/76
	21	H-14k	Fire Detection & Suppression System at Bus Barn						9/2/76

RESEARCH

ACTIVITIES AND 5-YEAR PROGRAMMING SHEET

Pkg. No.	Area Priority	RMP Ref. No.	Project Title	Year 1 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 2 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 3 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 4 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 5 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Date Submitted 10-237 10/238
	22	H-14L	Fire Detection & Suppression System Sam Johnson House						9/2/76
	23	H-1d	Research on the Political Process, LBJ Ranch	15					9/2/76
	24	H-1c H-3a	Study of Communications Process, LBJ Ranch	20					9/2/76
	25	H-14m	Fire Detection & Suppression System, Klein's Shop						9/2/76
	26	H-5	Exhibit Historic Vehicles at LBJ Ranch	12					9/2/76
	27	H-9a	Furnishings Study & Plan Junction School	15	15				9/2/76
	28	H-9b	Restore Junction School	40					11/2/76
	29	H-1f	Research Report on Available Media						9/2/76
	30	H-8c	LBJ Birthplace, Locate Outbuildings and Fences	7					9/2/76
	31	H-8d	Study of Historic Scene LBJ Birthplace	10					9/2/76
	32	H-8e	LBJ Birthplace--Locate Outbuildings and fences	7					8/9/76

RESEARCH
ACTIVITIES AND 5-YEAR PROGRAMMING SHEET

PKG. NO.	Area Priority	RMP Ref. No.	Project Title	Year 1 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 2 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 3 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 4 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 5 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Date Submitted 10-237 10-238
	33	H-11a H-12a	Farming, Ranching and Droving at Johnson Settlement	7.5					9/2/76
	34	H-7a	Report on Sam Johnson Jr., Farming & Ranching Activity	5					9/2/76
	35	H-9c	Historic Preservation Guide, Junction School	3					9/2/76
	36	H-8f	Historic Preservation Guide, LBJ Birthplace	3					9/2/76
	37	H-15	Research Report on Johnson Family Cemetery	13					9/2/76
	38	H-11c H-12c	Historic Furnishing Plans, Johnson Settlement	15					9/2/76
	39	H-1g, H-2, H-3a, H-6b	Historic Furnishings Plans, LBJ Ranch						9/2/76
	40	H-11d H-12d	Historic Structures Reports, Johnson Settlement	60					9/2/76
	41	H-10b	Furnishings Plan, Boyhood Home Outbuildings	15	15				9/2/76

RESEARCH

ACTIVITIES AND 5-YEAR PROGRAMMING SHEET

Pkg. No.	Area Priority	RMP Ref. No.	Project Title	Year 1 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 2 NPS Cost/ M.Y.$1000	Year 3 NPS Cost/ M.Y.$1000	Year 4 NPS Cost/ M.Y.$1000	Year 5 NPS Cost/ M.Y.$1000	Date Submitted 10-237 10-238
	42	H-10c	Historic Structures Report, Boyhood Home Outbuildings	20					9/2/76
	43	H-1h, H-10c	Historic Study of LBJ's Contact with Minorities	13					9/2/76
	44	H-7b	Rehabilitate Sam Johnson Sr. Home						9/2/76
	45	H-12e	Research on James Polk Johnson Home	20					9/2/76
	46	H-8g H-10d	Historic Study, Rebekah Johnson & Her Family	15					9/2/76
	47	H-13a	Archeological Survey	15					9/2/76
	48	H-13b	Archeological Assessment	2.5					11/2/76
	49	H-3b	Exhibit White House Communications Building						9/2/76
	50	H-3c	Exhibits for Secret Service Office						9/2/76

E. PROJECT STATEMENTS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES WITH HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

1. PROJECT: OAK DECLINE

Present Situation: "Oak Decline" is the name given to a fungus disease that occurs in live oak, red oak, post oak and water oak. The disease has been identified as being present in trees at LBJ Ranch by the U.S. Forest Service and by Dr. Eugene Van Arsdel, Forest Pathology Department, Texas A. & M. University, by means of culture of wood chips from the various trees. Natural resources personnel in the Southwest Regional Office of the National Park Service are directing efforts to deal with this disease. National Park Service has contracted with the U.S. Forest Service to closely monitor the situation, evaluate the research performed by Dr. Van Arsdel on local non-park lands, conduct independent research and make periodic recommendations to the National Park Service.

The park presently prunes, waters, and fertilizes the trees to keep them as healthy as possible.

Because the live oaks are such an important and visible part of the historic scene, this project has the highest priority for attention and funding.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: Dr. Van Arsdel recommends treating the trees with Benomyl/DMF. The treatment will not be used at LBJ National

Historic Site until concrete results on large trees located elsewhere can be demonstrated. National Park Service is relying on U.S. Forest Service recommendations to guide future action.

Research: Research on Oak Decline is being done by Dr. Van Arsdel with the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station, Pineville, La. monitoring the research for the National Park Service. Additional independent research is also being performed by the U.S. Forest Service at LBJ National Historic Site and elsewhere.



Live oak trees constitute a major part of the historic scene. They are infected with a fungus disease called oak decline. Studies are underway to determine what should be done to combat the disease.

2. PROJECT: PASTURE MANAGEMENT AT LBJ RANCH

Present Situation: At the LBJ Ranch, approximately 145 acres (59 ha) of the total 217 acres (88 ha) are devoted to forage production for the herd of National Park Service Hereford cattle. The grass and farm lands management is kept to the period of Lyndon Johnson's Presidential and retirement years. The lands continue to be used for forage hay production and cattle grazing and are irrigated with a Valley Sprinkler System. Fertilization is based upon yearly soil samples, as was the custom during President Johnson's years.

In the cultivated land, oats are raised for winter grazing of the brood-cow herd and are harvested as feed grain for horses, mules and calves. It is properly fertilized as per soil test at planting time (on or about September 1) and in January and February. Modern farm equipment is used.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: Continue present management practices.

3. PROJECT: MANAGEMENT OF REGISTERED HEREFORD HERD AT LBJ RANCH

Present Situation: The raising of cattle was an important part of Lyndon Johnson's life at the ranch. The LBJ Ranch, under the management of the National Park Service, continues to be operated as a working ranch with registered Herefords in order to actively maintain the historic scene. The present National Park Service cow herd consists of the top-end 50 of President Johnson's registered Herefords and the female offspring of their calf crops. These were purchased from President Johnson in December 1972. Offspring are sold in local and state Hereford sales.

During the late 1960's and the early 1970's the body type of Hereford cattle changed rather drastically. Whereas the body type of the 1950's and 1960's was of short leg, short body, very early maturing with accelerated fat accumulations, the type of the late 1960's and early 1970's is of longer leg, longer body, more upstanding and slower maturing with only limited fat accumulation and more lean meat on the finished carcass. President Johnson, being progressive in cattle breeding as he was in his other undertakings, saw that changes were eminent and necessary in order to stay abreast of the changing type of carcass the American housewife was demanding from the local meat counter. In 1970, he challenged his ranch manager, Dale Malechek, to find the best modern type bull in America.

After many air miles and days of search, a new modern-type bull was purchased in Iowa and added to the LBJ herd as the new head-herd sire.

A park objective at the LBJ Ranch is "to maintain the ranching scene--registered Herefords, fences, buildings, pastures, grasses and crop lands--to the Presidential and retirement years 1963-1973." In line with that objective visitors do see registered Herefords descended from President Johnson's original herd, which look much as they did in President Johnson's day. In as much as he changed his breeding pattern to produce the longer animals in the last four years of his life, and lived to see the benefits of the change, the park continues to breed this type of cattle.

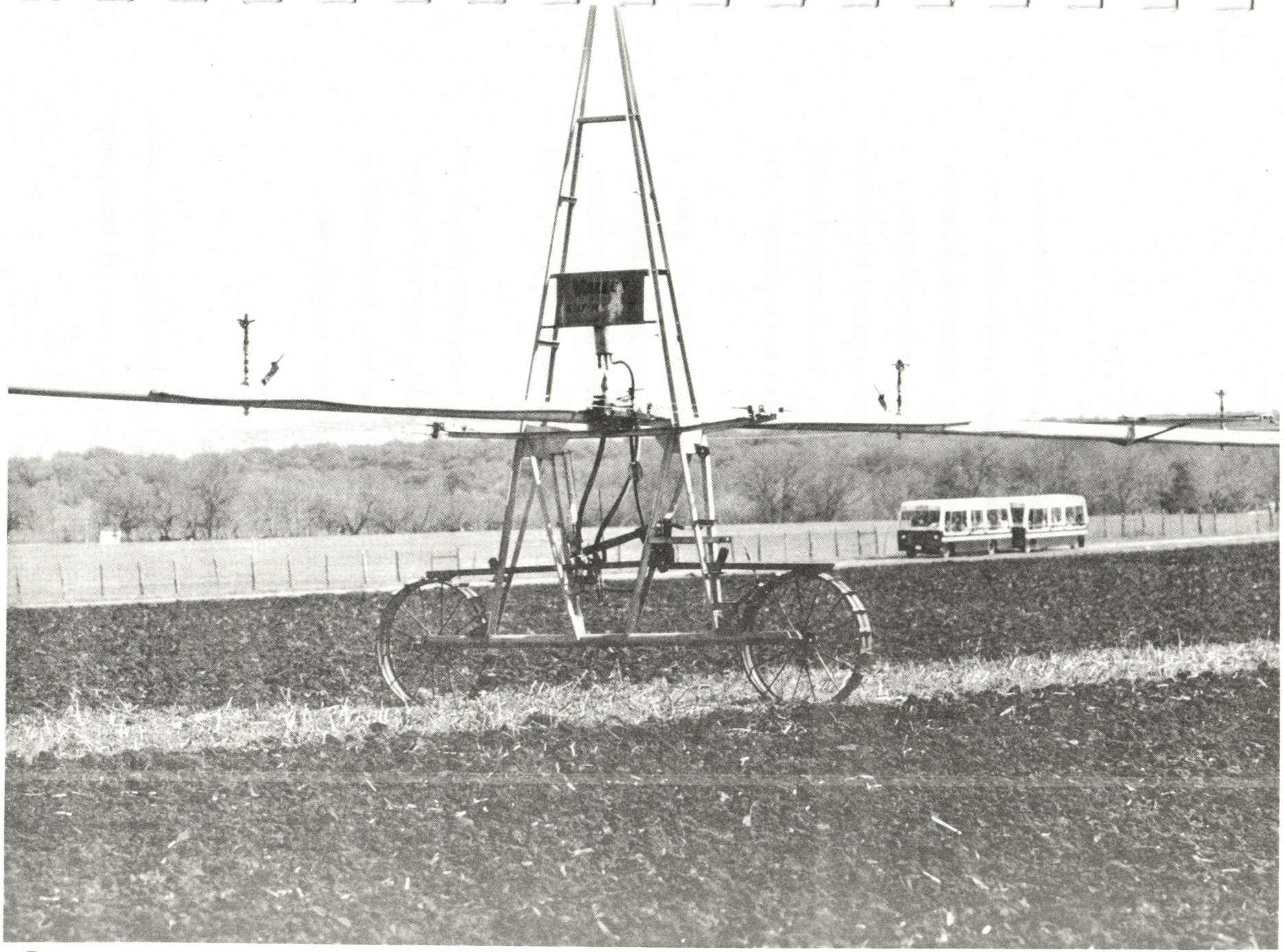
Early in 1976 Dale Malechek, Chief of Maintenance, Ranching and Resource Management and Edward Meier, Ranch Foreman, analyzed the pros and cons of maintaining a 25 cow herd rather than a 50 cow herd. Their study shows that it is beneficial to the Park, dollar wise, to retain a 50 cow herd on the presently owned ranch lands.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: Present cattle management practices will continue. The National Park Service will continue to manage the registered Herefords so that they will maintain the same general appearance they had during the last years of President Johnson's life. If

the Hereford industry begins breeding in a new direction in the future, the National Park Service herd will not change, even if economically advantageous. The objective of the historical park is to maintain the ranch and the cattle as they looked in President Johnson's day.

Research: A research report is needed on cattle management at the LBJ Ranch.



For resource management and interpretation, a historical study is needed on ranching and farming practices at the LBJ Ranch.

4. PROJECT: PECAN ORCHARD ALONG PARK ROAD 49

Present Situation: The pecan grove south of the LBJ Birthplace is in the LBJ Ranch Lands Management Subzone, 1963-1973. After purchasing the property in 1964, President Johnson, although he did not plant these trees, maintained them and harvested the pecans. The trees are now maintained by the National Park Service as part of the 1963-1973 scene, not part of the Birthplace scene, 1908-1913. The northern edge of the orchard is the boundary line between these two management subzones.

The pecan pest control schedule recommended by Texas A. & M. University will be followed as closely as will be permitted by the National Park Service pesticide restrictions. Tent caterpillars, army worms, bag worms, pecan casebearer and pecan chuck worm will be controlled.

The visitors will be permitted to pick up the pecans they can eat on the site and also may carry out a handful. They will not be permitted to shake or thrash trees for the nuts. The remaining pecans will be thrashed and harvested by park employees and sold as park property.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: The park will continue to maintain the trees as described above. As trees die, they will be replaced by other pecan trees.

5. PROJECT: BALL MOSS (TILANDSIA RECRUUATA) AT LBJ RANCH

Present Situation: Many of the live oak trees at the LBJ Ranch are heavily infested with ball moss, an epiphyte, that does not get its nourishment from the tree, but from the air and rain. Damage does occur to the tree from crowding and shading of the tree leaves. If left unattended, the moss eventually denudes the limbs of leaves and results in a limb that is covered with tennis-ball-size moss accumulations.

Ball moss is controlled by spraying the trees, to the point of run-off, with Kocide 101, a copper derivative product which is diluted with water at the rate of 8# per 100 gallons. This is being applied to one group of trees in the park with good results.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: Trees will continue to be sprayed with Kocide 101 as the need arises.

Alternatives: One of the better methods of alternate control is the picking of the moss from the trees manually. Although effective, this method not only is extremely expensive because of the number of employee hours involved but is dangerous for the employee as he climbs onto the small brittle tree limbs.

6. PROJECT: WATER MANAGEMENT

Present Situation: The United States is part owner of one (1) permit and three (3) claims to riparian water of the Pedernales River for irrigation purposes.

Permit No. 1781 with LBJ Co. for a claimed 200 ac. ft. per year.
Claim No. 1528 with Austin Investments, LTD. for a claimed 260 ac. ft. per year.

Claim No. 1541 with LBJ Co. for a claimed 1260 ac. ft. per year.

Claim No. 1046 with LBJ Co. for a claimed 500 ac. ft. per year.

All permits and claims to riparian waters in the Pedernales River watershed are being adjudicated at this time, with hearings on LBJ claims held on July 1-3, 1976.

In all permits and claims, the LBJ Co. and other interests reserved by deed, the first water for irrigation purposes and also the right to cross National Park Service land with irrigation main trunk lines.

Much research has been done by Gary Moore and Dale Malechek at the Texas Water Rights Commission's Records Library, Austin, Texas on prior water usage. All records of yearly water usage are on file in the Records Library, along with accompanying maps and pictures of equipment.

Action: Continue Maintenance and Research

Future Plans: It is mandatory that National Park Service continue to irrigate its cropland and pastureland in order to continue present ranching operations and in order to maintain the historical integrity of President Johnson's ranching operations.

It is therefore necessary that an agreement on an equitable amount of water for the acres owned by National Park Service, be reached with the LBJ Co. and other interests, whereby National Park Service will be guaranteed sufficient water for crops.

Alternative: On July 2, 1976 the National Park Service applied for a municipal use water right in order to irrigate crops within the historic site. At this time it has neither been granted nor refused.

In addition, the National Park Service should file for all unappropriated waters presently flowing by the historic site in order to maintain the historic scene of the ranch and for recreation purposes.

7. PROJECT: NUTRIA CONTROL

Present Situation: The increasing population of Nutria (an imported exotic rodent) in the Pedernales River presents a problem of major concern. Nutria establish their dens by burrowing into the river banks below the stream water level. During periods of flooding, the banks are eroded and collapse as a result of the den holes. In the spring of 1976, local neighbors and the LBJ State Historical Park, working in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, actively engaged in a successful control program on the south banks of the Pedernales River, without any observable harmful effects on other wildlife. Control of the nutria was accomplished by using poison baits consisting of fresh carrots cut into two inch lengths, dipped in zinc phosphide and placed on anchored rafts in the middle of the river. Nutria control has been researched and a booklet published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Action: We recommend cooperating with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the continuation of the carrot-baiting program, as needed.

Alternatives: Shooting and live trapping are alternatives, but not very effective. These alternatives will also require many employees and are, therefore, more costly.

8. PROJECT: EROSION CONTROL ALONG THE PEDERNALES RIVER

Present Situation: As much as 25 feet in width of the Pedernales River banks eroded during the three floods which occurred from 1973 to 1975 and the major contributing cause was the weakening of the banks by the nutria activity. In 1975-1976, the major portion of the north bank was backsloped in an effort to restrict further erosion during high-water periods.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: The remainder of the north bank on park property, (from Johnson Dam west to west National Park Service property line) is to be back-sloped. The work is being done by the Texas Highway Department on a contract basis with National Park Service.

Minor erosion problems on trails and lands can be effectively handled by the park maintenance staff.

9. PROJECT: RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE GRASSES AT THE JOHNSON SETTLEMENT

Present Situation: The native grasses which were growing when Lyndon Johnson's grandparents came to this area have largely disappeared through farming, overgrazing and other land uses. Re-establishment of the native grasses is needed to more accurately restore the historic scene. In 1974 the park staff chiseled, disked and planted native grass seeds in the northwest portion of the Johnson Settlement.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: The park has prepared a plan to further provide for the increase in native grasses. The plan calls for the planting of native grass seeds in certain areas, the scattering of native grass seeds in other areas, and the shredding or grazing of the land to be carefully timed to encourage the propagation of native grasses. This plan will be coordinated with interpretive programs and development plans. It will be reviewed and updated at least once each year. Soil Conservation Service personnel, research historians and other knowledgeable persons will be consulted as needed.

10. PROJECT: PECAN GROVE AT JOHNSON SETTLEMENT

Present Situation: Because this pecan grove was planted in the 1920's and 1930's, it does not relate to the historic periods interpreted at the Johnson Settlement (1867-1900). For that reason, the trees are not being replaced as they age and deteriorate.

Visitors are permitted to pick up the pecans they can eat on site and to carry out no more than a handful. Shaking or thrashing of the trees for nuts by visitors or area residents is not allowed. The park harvests the pecans and sells them on the open market.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: As long as they remain, the pecan trees will be cared for in accepted horticultural procedures. A spray schedule to control army worms, tent caterpillars, bag worms, pecan case-bearer and other insects will be adhered to in keeping with National Park Service pesticide restrictions. As the trees age and deteriorate, they will be removed. Maintenance and re-establishment of the native grasses will have priority over orchard maintenance. The end result will be a field of native grasses as existed when Lyndon Johnson's grandparents lived there, rather than an orchard.

Native pecans at the Johnson Settlement which are not part of the orchard will remain.

Alternatives: An alternative to consider at a later date is the removal of the entire orchard at one time.

11. PROJECT: NOXIOUS ANIMAL CONTROL

Present Situation: Skunks, raccoons, armadillos, and snakes are prevalent on Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site. Skunks and snakes are a hazard in high use areas, and, at times, raccoons destroy and scent up calf creep feed with their feces. Armadillos also present a problem by digging burrows in the cemetary and areas of irrigation and intensive use.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: Raccoons will be eliminated individually when they present problems with animal food stuffs. Snakes and skunks will be eliminated by trained park personnel when found in areas of high visitor use; otherwise, they will be left unharmed. Since the LBJ Ranch is maintained as a working ranch, there is no philosophical reason why nuisance animals should not be destroyed when necessary.

12. PROJECT: MAPPING OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

Present Situation: Large scale aerial photo maps and other types of maps are required to show elevations, lines, grasses, topography, historic structures and other features which must be considered in proper management of the area. The maps available at present are not adequate.

Action: Research

Research: The park is requesting funds (see form 10-238) for this project.

13. PROJECT: EXOTIC GAME MANAGEMENT

Present Situation: During the 1960's President Johnson game-fenced the major portion of the LBJ Ranch (with the exception of lands owned by NPS) and stocked the area with native and imported exotic game animals. Up until his death, the variety of species was increased. All are still present in increasing numbers.

Action: Research

Future Plans: To eventually acquire land at the LBJ Ranch which was used by President Johnson as an exotic game area.

Research: Document the type of exotic animals owned by President Johnson, their location during the years 1963-1973, and the management techniques used by President Johnson and his staff. In anticipation of the National Park Service acquiring some of the land occupied by the exotic animals during the historic period, the study will also make recommendations for future National Park Service exotic game management.

14. PROJECT: FIRE ANT CONTROL

Present Situation: Fire ants have recently been discovered near the Johnson Settlement even though there has been a quarantine on soil movement from south of U.S. 290 to the north of Highway 290. These insects can inflict painful bites and pose a definite hazard to both employees and visitors.

Action: Continue Maintenance

Future Plans: The insecticide Vapona (Dimethyl 2, 2-dichlorovinyl phosphate) is registered for flies and has been approved for use on specific ant mounds at LBJ National Historic Site. The efficiency of this program will be annually evaluated by the Superintendent and the Regional Office.

15. PROJECT: HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

Present Situation: The living landscape at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site constitutes an important part of the historic scene. The park does not have any comprehensive studies which identify existing landscape patterns or which point the way toward restored landscapes.

Action: Maintenance and Research

Research: Studies are needed which identify presently existing historic trees, shrubs and vegetation worthy of careful management and replacement in kind. Studies are also needed which show desired landscapes for every area of the park.



The original log house (1867-1872) of Lyndon Johnson's grandparents is preserved at the Johnson Settlement. To more accurately recreate the historic scene at this and other sites, historic landscape plans are needed.

F. PROGRAMMING SHEETS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

Maintenance and Management

ACTIVITIES AND 5-YEAR PROGRAMMING SHEET

Pkg. No.	Area Priority	RMP Ref. No.	Project Title	Year 1 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 2 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 3 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 4 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 5 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Date Submitted 10-237 10-238
		N2	Pasture Management	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	
		N3	Management of Hereford Herd	12.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	
		N4	Pecan Orchard Management	0.6	0.65	0.7	0.75	0.8	
		N5	Ball Moss Control	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
		N6	Water Management	1.2	1.3	1.35	1.4	1.5	
		N7	Nutria Control	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
		N8	Erosion Control along Pedernales River	6.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
		N9	Re-establishment of Native Grasses at Johnson Settlement	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	
		N10	Pecan Grove at Johnson Settlement	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	
		N11	Noxious Animal Control	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
		N12	Mapping of Significant features	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
		N14	Fire Ant Control	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	

RESEARCH

ACTIVITIES AND 5-YEAR PROGRAMMING SHEET

Pkg. No.	Area Priority	RMP Ref. No.	Project Title	Year 1 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 2 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 3 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 4 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Year 5 NPS Cost/ M.Y. $1000	Date Submitted 10-237 10-238
	1.	N1	Oak Decline	23.0					9/2/76
	2.	N15	Historic Landscape studies and Plans		1.2				9/2/76
	3.	N13	Exotic Game Management study		3.0				1/18/77

IV. OVERVIEW

The following is a review of all actions proposed within the Lyndon B. Johnson Resources Management Plan and outlined in the four categories described in the plan.

I. THOSE ACTIONS WHOSE IMPLEMENTATION WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT AND MEASURABLE EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT (SIGNIFICANT ACTION).

No such actions are planned. Each project included in the Resources Management Plan was considered on its own merit and, in every case, those actions planned do not have a significant and measurable effect on the environment. All of the actions fall into categories II, III, or IV.

II. THOSE ACTIONS WHICH WILL CONTINUE EXISTING MAINTENANCE (CONTINUE MAINTENANCE).

Historical projects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 will continue maintenance of historic resources as will Natural Science projects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15.

III. THOSE ACTIONS WHICH WILL INITIATE NEW MAINTENANCE (NEW MAINTENANCE).

Historical project #7 is the only project of this type.

IV. THOSE ACTIONS WHICH WILL ENTAIL RESEARCH (RESEARCH).

Historical projects 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and Natural Science projects 1, 3, 6, 12, 13, and 15 all fall into this category.

DETERMINATION: It is determined that all actions above are maintenance or research in character and do not significantly effect the environment or cause controversy.

Therefore, in accordance to the following paragraph of "Guidelines for the Preparation and Review of Environmental Assessments and Statements" (National Park Service, July 29, 1974, page 6).

> Based on an overview of all actions affecting the environment, the responsible official may determine that many plans, projects and operational decisions have negligible potential

to cause controversial or significant environmental impact and therefore do not require preparation of environmental assessments.

NO ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WILL BE PREPARED.

Recommended by: Roland H. Wauer Oct. 31, 1977
Chief, Division of Natural Resources Management, Southwest Region — DATE

Recommended by: Robert H. Kuster 11/16/77
Chief, Cultural Resources, Southwest Region — DATE

Concurred by: Douglas G Warnock Nov 9, 1977
Associate Regional Director, Park Operations, SWR — DATE

Approved by: John E Cook
Regional Director, Southwest Region — DATE

V. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

National Park Service Planning
Documents and Studies

The following plans and studies are on file in the Park library:

United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service

1977 Statement for Management, 15 pp.

1976 Master Plan, 30 pp.

1976 Proposal Analysis - An Assessment of the Planning Alternatives

1975 Interpretive Prospectus, 36 pp.

1976 Negative Declaration, published in Federal Register, June 21, 1976

Bearss, Edwin C.

1971 Historic Resource Study, Johnson City Unit, 200 pp. 33 pp. illustrations and maps
History of the LBJ Ranch and Hill Country 1837-1965

1973 Historic Structure report and Furnishing Study of the Blacksmith Shop, Denver Service Center, 58 pp.

1973 Historic Structure Report Historical Data, Junction School, Denver Service Center, 81 pp.

1973 Transportation System - Boyhood Home to Old Ranch, 4 pp.

Ketcham, Sally Johnson

1973 The Sam Ealy Johnson Cabin Section E, 76 pp.

1973 The Sam Ealy Johnson Cabin Section F, 13 pp.

1973 Lyndon B. Johnson Boyhood Home, Section E, 164 pp.

1973 The Sam Ealy Johnson Cabin (Old Ranch) Section F, 70 pp.

Malechek, Dale

1976 Cattle Management by the National Park Service at the LBJ Ranch

1976 Grass Management and Grazing of Johnson Settlement Pastures

Neilsen, Chester V.

1973 Study of the Johnson Settlement, 24 pp.

National Park Service

1973 Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Briefing Book, a compendium of facts and figures concerning the site, 94 pp.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, 91st Congress-1st Session. This briefing book was used during congressional hearings, another compendium of facts and figures concerning Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site.

1973 Mrs. Bobbitt's Observations on Draft of Boyhood Home Furnishing Plan, (Mrs. Bobbitt is LBJ's sister), 52 pp.

1975 List of Classified Structures

1975 Summary of discussion of plans for Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site by Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson, Regional Director Joe Rumburg and others.

APPENDIX B

Other Related Plans and Studies

OTHER RELATED PLANS AND STUDIES

White, Roy J.
1964 The Restoration of the Birthplace of President Lyndon B. Johnson, 10 pp.

Author Unknown (possibly Liz Carpenter)

The Story of the LBJ Ranch and Home, 29 pp.
Primarly about the Texas White House from its earliest years to the present including photographs, Xerox copy.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Carter, Susan A.
1973 Archeological Investigations at the Johnson Brothers Cattle Company Ranch Headquarters, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Blanco County, Texas, Texas Archeological Survey, the University of Texas, 18 pp.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES STATE OF TEXAS

Tunnell, Curtis D.; Jensen, Harald P., Jr.
1969 Archeological Program (Excavations in Lyndon B. Johnson State Park), State Building Commission, 96 pp.

REGIONAL,STATE AND LOCAL STUDIES AND PLANS

Blanco County Commissioners Court
1973 Blanco County Transportation Plan, City of Johnson City, City of Blanco, Texas Highway Department, 14 pp.

1973 Blanco County Water and Sewer Plan and Texas Water Plan, 15 pp.

Freese and Nichols Consulting Engineers
1975 Environmental Assessment Wastewater System Improvements, Johnson City, Texas, 48 pp.

Kott, Nancy and Harlan, Gerald

Furnishing Plan, Visitor Center and Associated Cabin, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 128 pp.

1974 Eastern Hill Country: Mason, Llano, Lampasas, Burnet, Gillespie, Blanco, Resource Conservation and Development Project Plan

Lyndon B. Johnson State Park, Master Plan, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

1972 Development Plan LBJ State Park, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Preliminary Interpretive Planning, Visitor Center and Cabin Furnishing Plan--Other Park Features, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 142 pp.

LIBRARY

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site has a small but growing library, containing general works covering a time span of 125 years pertaining to Lyndon B. Johnson, western history, Texas and hill country history. In addition to the above, we have approximate 300 reels of audio tape containing the reminiscences of nearly 100 persons who knew LBJ during his lifetime. There is also a growing body of historic photographs and other documentary material. The above materials have proved to be invaluable to all phases of park operations. Below are listed those volumes which have proved to be the most valuable.

APPENDIX C

History Bibliography

HISTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Johnson, Rebekah Baines
1954 A Family Album, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 146 pp.

1956 The Johnsons, Descendants of John Johnson, A Revolutionary Soldier of Georgia: A genealogical History, Xerox copy, 143 pp.

Kinnison, Virginia Saunders

The Baines in Blanco, Xerox copy, 54 pp.

Mooney, Booth
1964 The Lyndon Johnson Story, Farrar, Straus and Co., New York, 198 pp.

Pool, William; Craddock, Emmie; Conrad, David
1965 Lyndon Baines Johnson. The Formative Years, Southwest Texas State College Press, San Marcos, 185 pp.

Porterfield, Bill

LBJ Country. The country that shaped a President, Doubleday and Co., Inc. New York, 141 pp.

Rogers, Jerry L.
1970 History of LBJ Country, Xerox copy, 68 pp.

Johnson, Lyndon B.
1971 The Vantage Point. Perspectives of the Presidency 1963-1969, LBJ, Popular Library, New York, 636 pp.

APPENDIX D

Natural History Bibliography

NATURAL HISTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Borror, Donald J. and White, Richard E.
1970 A Field Guide to the Insects of America North of Mexico, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 404 pp., National Audubon Society and National Wildlife Federation

Davis, William B.
1974 The Mammals of TExas, Texas Parks and Wildlife, 294 pp.

Conant, Roger
1975 A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North American, Second Edition, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 424 pp., National Audubon Society and National Wildlife Federation

Hampton, Nan and Diercks, Char
1973 A Guide to the Animals, Austin Natural Science Center, Austin Parks and Recreation Department, 57 pp.

Irwin, Howard S.
1961 Roadside Flowers of Texas, University of Texas Press, Austin 295 pp.

Peattie, Donald Culross
1953 A Natural History of Western Trees, Bonanza Books, New York, 751 pp.

Peterson, Roger Tory
1960 A Field Guide to the Birds of Texas and Adjacent States, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 304 pp. Texas Game and Fish Commission and National Audubon Society

Petrides, George A.
1972 A Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs, Second Edition, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 428 pp. National Audubon Society and National Wildlife Federation

Ramsey, Charles

Texotics, Bulletin No. 49, Texas Parks and Wildlife, 46 pp.

Singleton, J.R.
1974 Waterfowl Habitat Management in Texas Bulletin No. 47, 65 pp. Texas Parks and Wildlife

Teer, James G.
1963 Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of the Southwest, 1104 pp. University of Texas Press, Austin

Werler, John E.
1970 Poisonous Snakes of Texas and First Aid Treatment of Their Bites, Bulletin No. 31, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department 62 pp.

APPENDIX E

Maps and Planning Drawings
Maps Pertaining to the Entire Park
Maps of Johnson City Unit and Johnson City
Maps of Lyndon B. Johnson Ranch Unit
Regional and County Maps
Historic Maps
Geologic Survey Maps

MAPS AND PLANNING DRAWINGS

The maps listed below are from a variety of sources and have been found to be useful in the past, for research and planning purposes.

MAPS PERTAINING TO THE ENTIRE PARK

Denver Service Center

1974 Location and Index Map for LBJ National Historic Site

1974 Land Status Map 01 Johnson City Unit

1974 Land Status Map 02, LBJ Ranch Unit

1973 Drawing of Radio System Location, LBJ National Historic Site

National Park Service

Land Acquisition, Southwest Regional Office, Land Acquisition Division

U.S. Department of Agriculture

1974 Aerial Photographs, Stonewall and Johnson City Areas

MAPS OF JOHNSON CITY UNIT AND JOHNSON CITY

Armstrong, Alford L.

1972 Survey Map of James Fentres Grant, Blanco County, Texas

National Park Service

Johnson City Unit, General Development Map

LBJ Boyhood Home and Johnson Settlement, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, General Development Map.

Map of Existing Land Uses, Johnson City, Texas

Map Showing Structures of Architectural Merit

Map Showing Proposed Historic District

Boundary Map for Boyhood Home and Birthplace

Southwest Regional Office

Land Ownership Plat for Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site Boyhood Home

1972 Map of Boyhood Home and Surrounding Area

United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service
1975 Map of Johnson City Unit - Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Texas

1969 Map of City of Johnson City, Texas

Map of Sewage System of Johnson City, Texas

MAPS OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON RANCH UNIT

National Park Service

The Birthplace, General Development Plan

Map of LBJ Ranch Unit, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Texas

Map of Road System at LBJ Ranch and Ranch Area

Topographic Map of the LBJ Ranch Unit, San Francisco

Planning and Service Center, Design and Construction

Nixon, Victor L.

Contour Map of Johnson Family Cemetery, National Park Service undated

REGIONAL AND COUNTY MAPS

Resource Conservation and Development Project
1974 General Soil Map Eastern Hill Country - Blanco, Burnet, Gillespie, Lampasas, Llano and Mason Counties, Texas

1974 Land Resource Area Map Eastern Hill Country - Blanco, Burnet, Gillespie, Lampasas, Llano and Mason Counties, Texas

1974 Land Use Map Eastern Hill Country - Blanco, Burnet, Gillespie, Lampasas, Llano and Mason Counties, Texas

Texas State Highway Department, Planning and Research
1975 General Highway Map Blanco County, Texas

1975 General Highway Map Gillespie County, Texas

HISTORIC MAPS

Dietz
1862 Land Use Map of Blanco County, Texas, General Land Ofice

1871 Land Use Map of Blanco County, Texas, General Land Office

U.S. Geological Survey
1894 Topographical Map Blanco County, Texas

GEOLOGIC SURVEY MAPS

Barnes, Virgil E.
1952 Cain City Quadrangle Gillespie and Kendall Counties, Texas Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas

1967 Geology of the Cave Creek School Quadrangle, Gillespie County, Texas

1965 Geology of the Hye Quadrangle, Blanco, Gillespie and Kendall Counties, Texas

1963 Geology of the Johnson City Quadrangle, Blanco County, Texas reprinted November 1969

1967 Geology of the Monument Hill Quadrangle, Blanco County, Texas

1965 Geology of the Rocky Creek Quadrangle, Blanco and Gillespie Counties, Texas

1966 Geology of the Stonewall Quadrangle, Gillespie and Kendall Counties, Texas

1967 Geology of the Yeager Creek Quadrangle, Blanco and Hays Counties, Texas

Map showing correlation of Geologic, Gravity and Magnetic Observations, Blanco and Gillespie Counties, Texas

1952 Stonewall Quadrangle, Gillespie and Kendall Counties, Texas

APPENDIX F

Collections and Care of Collection

COLLECTIONS

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site is unique among Presidential parks and landmarks: within its boundaries are historic resources representative of the culture, ancestry, and full life-span of the 36th President of the United States. The purpose of the park collection will at all times be consistent with the applicable provisions of the master plan, interpretive prospectus, furnishing studies plans, and other documents governing park management and interpretation. Such purposes are:

To acquire original objects having appropriate documentable association with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson, during the years expressed in the structures and grounds of the Birthplace House (1908-1913), Junction School (1912), Boyhood Home (1922-1925), and LBJ Ranch (1963-1973).

To acquire original objects having appropriate documentable association with the structures, outbuildings, and grounds of the Johnson Settlement (1867-1900).

To acquire, when necessary, appropriate original objects (or reproductions) representative of the period, to effectively furnish and interpret the sites listed above.

To exclude from the park collection, objects - regardless of provenance or period - that are inappropriate to the interpretive objectives of the site indicated in the master plan, interpretive prospectus, furnishings studies and plans.

To collect or acquire, as appropriate, natural history specimens that clearly and specifically illustrate the profound effect of the environment upon human history interpreted in the park.

To recognize the intrinsic and irreplaceable value of all original objects in the park collection; to make use of reproductions only, in living history demonstrations; and to take all necessary measures to document, conserve, and safeguard the entire collection.

CARE OF COLLECTION

At the request of the National Park Service, Mrs. Johnson has been generous in setting aside (for future donation) clothes, draperies, chair covers, and other objects for use in restoring the interiors of the buildings. Curatorial storage space, with total climate control, is being set up in the old telephone building at the LBJ Ranch to properly preserve and care for these furnishings and objects until used in the LBJ Ranch restoration.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site has a large and diverse museum collection covering a time span of 125 years. There are seven historic structures that are currently furnished, and at least six more will be furnished in the future. We have a large collection of artifacts on loan from various Johnson family members.

APPENDIX G

Annual Review

ANNUAL REVIEW

This Resource Management Plan will be reviewed annually by the Park Superintendent and the Regional Resource Management Plan Coordinator. Significant changes will be submitted to the Regional Director for approval.

Milford Fletcher 11/30/77

Resources Management Plan Coordinator — Date