National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2007



Cold Springs Campground
Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

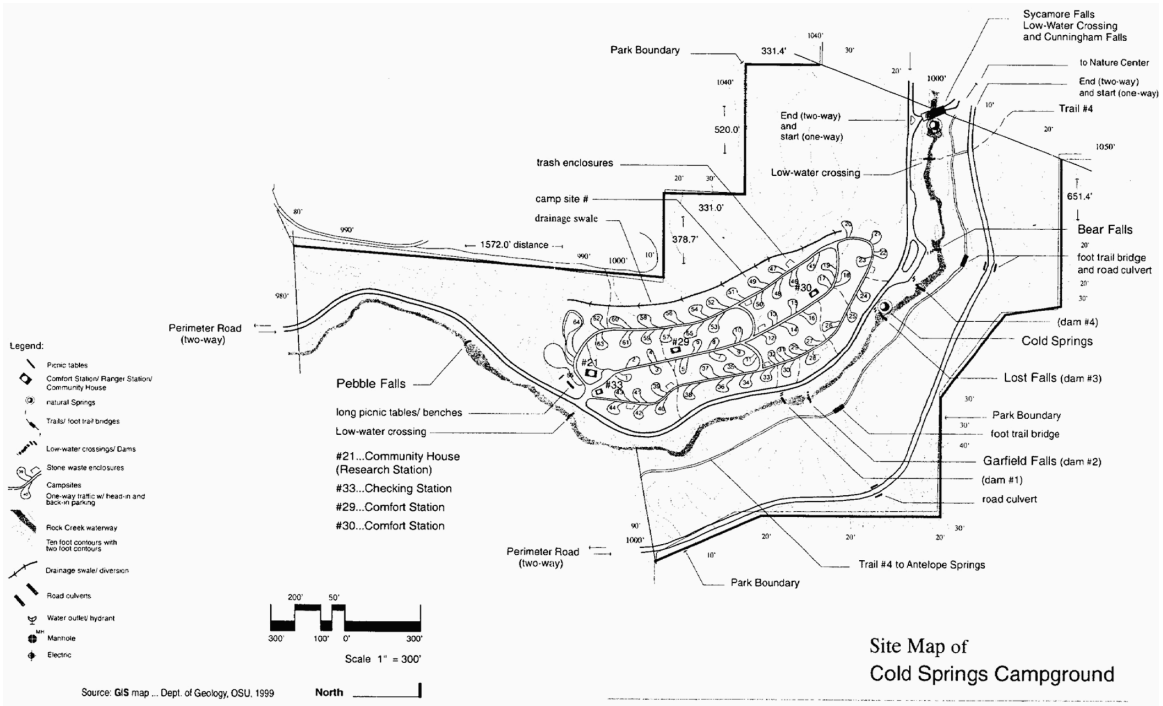
treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Cold Springs Campground is located in the central eastern section of the Platt Historic District, approximately one-half mile east of the intersection of the perimeter road and Highway 177 in Murray County, Oklahoma. The component landscape, which is primarily comprised of the campground, is a heavily used camping area. In addition to the campground proper, the component landscape area also includes sections of the perimeter road, Travertine Creek, and the trail running between Pavilion Springs and Buffalo/Antelope Springs. The area is bounded on the north and south by the park's existing boundary and fence line; to the east, the area runs as far as Sycamore Falls, and to the west, as far as the turn in Travertine Creek, where Central Campground begins. The area covers approximately 22 acres. Access to the campground is from the perimeter road as it winds along Travertine Creek.

At present, the Cold Springs Campground area has 65 public campsites along its oblong, almost symmetrical layout. Within the campground are two comfort stations, a checking station (all dating from the 1930s) and the pre-1930s "Community House". Small-scale features include stone-walled trash can enclosures which also date to the CCC-era design.

Site Plan



Site Plan for Cold Springs Campground. Source: GIS base map data obtained from Department of Geology, Oklahoma State University (1999), augmented by Iowa State University.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Cold Springs Campground

Property Level: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 850144

Parent Landscape: 850137

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District -CHIC

Park Organization Code: 7516

Subunit/District Name Alpha Code: Chickasaw NRA - Travertine District - CHIC

Park Administrative Unit: Chickasaw National Recreation Area

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Platt Historic District of Chickasaw National Recreation Area (CNRA) is the parent landscape for Cold Springs Campground. The Platt Historic District is a historic designed landscape containing ten component landscapes, each with unique and individual landscape features. A study of these numerous component landscapes contributes to our understanding and appreciation of the district's entire cultural landscape.

The Platt Historic District is an irregularly shaped area extending for about three miles along both sides of two small streams, which flow through it in a generally east to west direction. The width of the district varies from 4,800 feet near the center to about 6,400 feet near the western edge and 2,300 feet along its eastern edge. Connecting the district’s component landscapes is a six-mile (once eight-mile) perimeter road. This road provides both access to and opportunities for viewing the district’s features.

The ten component landscapes are:

• Rock Creek Campground (not part of Historic District)
• Flower Park and Black Sulphur Springs
• Antelope Springs and Buffalo Springs/ Nature Center
• Bromide Springs/ Bromide Hill
• Central Campground
• Cold Springs Campground
• Pavilion Springs / Hillside Springs/ Headquarters and Maintenance Area
• Walnut Grove
• Travertine Island and Little Niagara Falls
• Buffalo Pasture and Prairie Uplands

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI was written and completed by Heidi Hohmann and Katarzyna Grala of Iowa State University. Previous cultural landscape documentation for the Platt District, which includes the Cold Springs Campground, was carried out in 1997 by Kay Sallee et al., of UT Arlington. CLI database entry was completed by Michele Curran, CLI Coordinator.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/21/2007

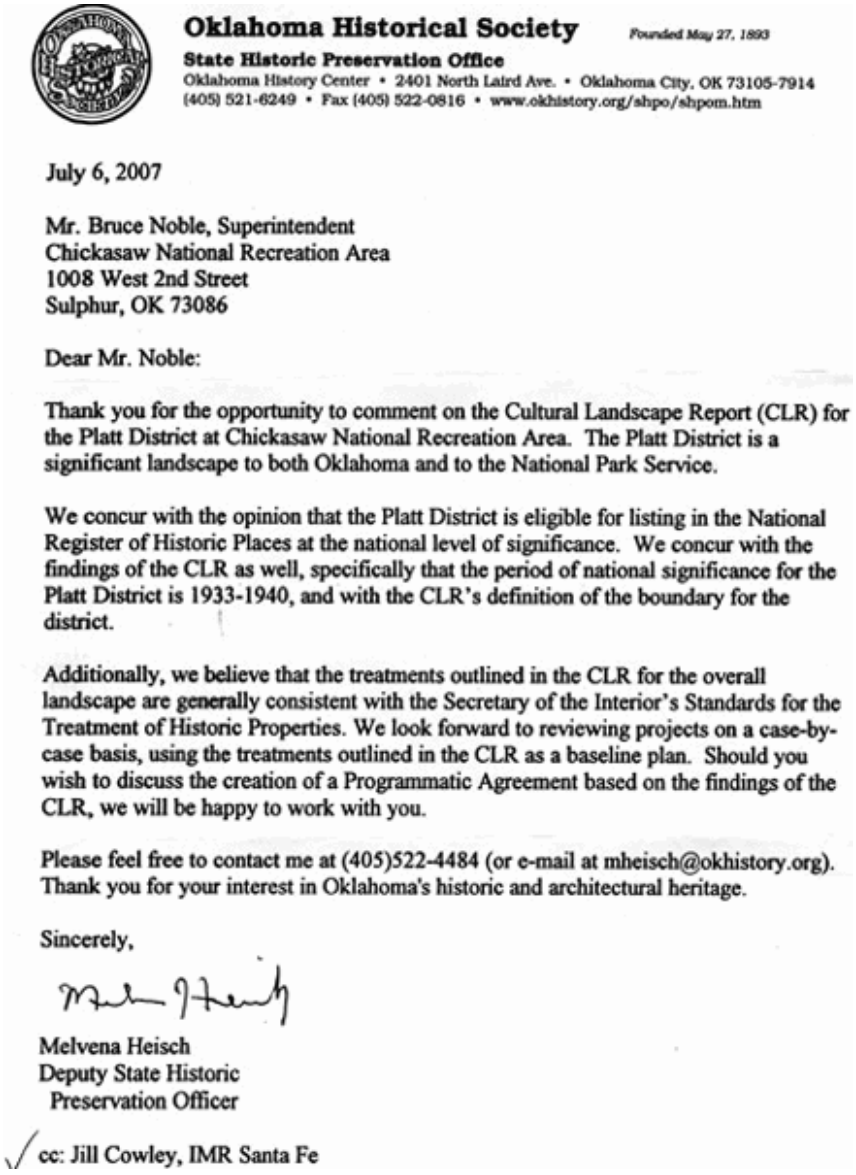
National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 07/06/2007

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Oklahoma SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI on 7/6/2007.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



Oklahoma Historical Society *Founded May 27, 1893*
State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma History Center • 2401 North Laird Ave. • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7914
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

July 6, 2007

Mr. Bruce Noble, Superintendent
Chickasaw National Recreation Area
1008 West 2nd Street
Sulphur, OK 73086

Dear Mr. Noble:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the Platt District at Chickasaw National Recreation Area. The Platt District is a significant landscape to both Oklahoma and to the National Park Service.

We concur with the opinion that the Platt District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. We concur with the findings of the CLR as well, specifically that the period of national significance for the Platt District is 1933-1940, and with the CLR's definition of the boundary for the district.

Additionally, we believe that the treatments outlined in the CLR for the overall landscape are generally consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. We look forward to reviewing projects on a case-by-case basis, using the treatments outlined in the CLR as a baseline plan. Should you wish to discuss the creation of a Programmatic Agreement based on the findings of the CLR, we will be happy to work with you.

Please feel free to contact me at (405)522-4484 (or e-mail at mheisch@okhistory.org). Thank you for your interest in Oklahoma's historic and architectural heritage.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

cc: Jill Cowley, IMR Santa Fe

OK SHPO concurrence on the Platt Historic District CLR, includes the Cold Springs Campground component landscape, 7/6/2007.

MEMORANDUM

To: Deputy Associate Regional Director
Cultural Resources
12795 W. Alameda Pkwy.
Lakewood, CO 80228

From: Superintendent
Chickasaw National Recreation Area, 1008
W. 2nd
Sulphur, OK 73086-4814

Subject: Cold Springs Campground Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

I concur with the content and the assessment of the Cold Springs Campground cultural landscape for the Chickasaw National Recreation Area.

The CLI has identified the Cold Springs Campground component landscape as a "Historic Designed Landscape."

1. The CLI rates the condition as "GOOD" (pg. 43) and the Management Category is listed as "Must be Preserved and Maintained" (pg. 8).
2. The period of significance for the Cold Springs Campground component landscape is 1933-1940 (pg. 10).
3. The Statement of Significance is located on pgs. 10-11.
4. The contributing features are discussed and listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" section (pg. 19-53).

Bruce Noble
Superintendent, Chickasaw National Recreation Area

9/21/07
Date

Cc: Michele Curran, IMR, Landscape Historian, CLI Coordinator

CHIC Superintendent concurrence on the Cold Springs Campground CLI, 9/21/2007.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Other

Revision Narrative:

Uploaded CLR to Landscape Documents section and edited text to correct typos, May 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundaries of Cold Springs Campground encompass an area which includes the entire campground, a portion of Travertine Creek, the former site of a now missing park residence, a stretch of trail between Antelope and Buffalo Springs and Pavilion Springs, and two stretches of the perimeter road. The eastern boundary runs along a line from the northern park fence to the southeastern park fence on a line just above the low water crossing at Sycamore Falls. It then runs along the park fence to a point perpendicular to the campground entrance, where it runs due north to Travertine Creek. From here the boundary follows the creek until it reaches a point south of a major turn in the park fence, where it then runs north to the park fence. From here it runs along the park fence back toward Sycamore Falls. This boundary is somewhat arbitrary, and is located to encompass the campground, the perimeter road and associated culverts and small scale features associated with the road. The existing conditions and boundaries of the Cold Springs Campground component landscape are shown on the site plan.

State and County:

State: OK

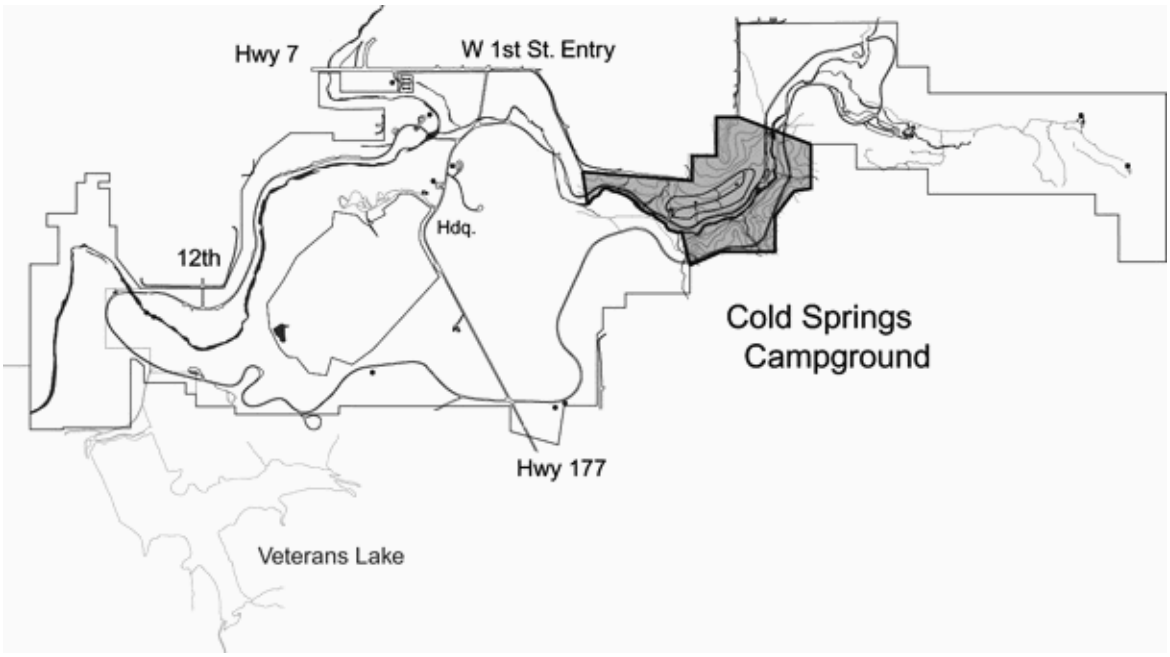
County: Murray County

Size (Acres): 22.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	687,560
UTM Northing:	3,819,410
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	687,390
UTM Northing:	3,819,340
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	687,315
UTM Northing:	3,819,290
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	687,285
UTM Northing:	3,819,320

Location Map:



Location of Cold Springs Campground within the Platt Historic District. Source: GIS base map data obtained from Department of Geology, Oklahoma State University (1999), augmented by Iowa State University.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

As early as 1913, improvements were made to the area, which contained a spring with a wooden platform. Sometime in the early 20th century, a tradition of using the site for camping began, which was formalized in the 1930s with the design and construction of the existing campground. Today, the site is heavily used in the summer for camping, often by family groups which return year after year. The campground is popular due to its close proximity to the numerous waterfalls and associated swimming areas along Travertine Creek, including Bear and Panther Falls, among others.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The area around Cold Springs Campground is a moderately flat, heavily wooded floodplain. The elevations within the component landscape range from 980 feet at the stream bank edge near the campground's entrance to 994 feet at its eastern end near Sycamore Falls.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Since 1902, when lands for Sulphur Springs Reservation were taken by the government, the Cold Springs Campground Area has been under the jurisdiction of the federal government. Since 1916, the park has been under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, first as Platt National Park and since 1976 as Chickasaw NRA. Lands adjacent to the component landscape boundary consist of privately owned holdings.

Management Unit: Chickasaw NRA

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/17/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Platt Historic District, which includes the Cold Springs Campground, was listed as a National Historic Landmark on 7/7/2011. As a result, the landscape must be preserved and maintained. Park Superintendent concurrence was received on 9/21/2007, prior to the formal NHL listing.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

The campground is typically open from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The sixty-three (63) and two group campsites are available on a first-come first-serve basis. The two group sites may be reserved as a group site (like Central Campground) or rented (if not reserved) on a first-come first-served basis. During the winter season the campground is closed, until opening day.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The landscape of the broader Platt Historic District contributes to the character and setting of the Cold Springs Campground.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Based on the findings of the Platt Historic District CLR, the Cold Springs Campground component landscape has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Oklahoma SHPO. Additionally, the Platt Historic District was listed as a National Historic Landmark on 7/7/2011.

Existing NRIS Information:

Other Names:	Platt Historic District DOE
Primary Certification Date:	12/03/2001
Other Certifications and Date:	Platt Historic District DOE - 7/6/2007
Other Names:	Platt Historic District DOE
Primary Certification Date:	12/03/2001
	Platt District NHL Nomination - 7/7/2011

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1933 - 1940
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Time Period:	AD 1933 - 1940
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The Platt Historic District has been determined eligible under Criteria A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history) and C (design), as an excellent example of National Park recreational design. Under Criterion A, the district is significant for its association with the development of National Park landscapes completed during the depression and funded as part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal" programs such as the PWA (Public Works Administration), WPA (Works Progress Administration), and CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps). Under Criterion C, the district is significant as embodying the characteristics of the type, period, and methods of construction typical of the "rustic style" of park design developed by the National Park Service in the years between World War I and World War II (1916-1942) under the leadership of Thomas Vint. In general terms, "rustic" park design limited development to preserve natural scenery and designed buildings and structures in keeping and in harmony with the natural landscape. In specific terms, this meant using hand craftsmanship, local architectural styles and natural materials such as

stone, wood and native plants in the design of each park structure or element.

The Platt Historic District exemplifies all of these aspects of National Park Service development, planning and design. Most of the district's extant features were designed and constructed between circa 1930 and 1940 during the depression years under the New Deal. Most of the park's construction was undertaken by Company 808 of the CCC, one of the largest CCC camps in Oklahoma. The park's architecture and landscape design also exhibit classic "rustic" style design characteristics. Park development in the 900-odd acres of the park is limited and preserves natural scenery and key features, such as the mineral springs and creeks. The buildings and landscape features constructed in the park by Company 808 of the CCC are made of local stone and wood, emphasize the horizontal lines of the landscape, and merge with their surroundings in color, scale, and appearance. It should be noted that a good number of the NPS-designed and CCC-constructed buildings in the district appeared as examples in the NPS's summary of design techniques, the "handbook" of rustic park design, Park and Recreation Structures, compiled by Albert H. Good in 1938.

Cold Springs Campground comprises one component of this larger significant district landscape, and as such, reflects and contributes to the significance of the entire district. Though used by visitors from as early as 1913, the extant campground elements were constructed between 1935 and 1938 by CCC crews working under the direction of NPS landscape architects. In its site planning, architectural style, landscape architectural design and small-scale features, the Cold Springs Campground explicitly reflects the NPS principles of rustic design and construction, in both overall layout and design of the campground and camping sites and in the design of buildings and small scale features. Particularly notable is the rustic design of the checking station. Both individually and collectively, the designed elements of the Cold Springs Campground contribute to the significance of the overall district and enable the district to convey its significance. In addition, because this component landscape exists in a predominantly intact state, it contributes to the integrity of the overall district.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Recreation/Culture-Other

Primary Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Cold Springs Campground	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1913	Built	Superintendent French improved Cold Springs with a square wooden platform. Unclear if tile installed at this time or earlier. Spring located along Travertine Creek (Boeger, 86-87).
		French cleared underbrush on 50 acres around Cold Springs, "the first work done on that favorite campground." (Boeger, 90); start of camping activities.
		Road built along Sulphur Creek (later Travertine Creek).
AD 1914	Built	Road along Travertine Creek was extended to Buffalo/Antelope Springs ("Head of Springs"). Gravel and 20 culverts installed as far as Cold Spring; new road beyond had no gravel surface (Boeger, 91).
AD 1914 - 1919	Farmed/Harvested	"Some of the area had been a cultivated field in Sneed's administration" (Boeger, 141).
AD 1918	Built	Panther Falls constructed by Supt. Sneed (source) 100 yards from Cold Springs.
AD 1922	Built	Community house #21 constructed.
AD 1930 - 1935	Built	Bear Falls constructed.
AD 1931	Stabilized	Half of Cold Springs Campground closed to visitors to let ground recover (Boeger, 140).
AD 1933	Rehabilitated	Vegetation treatment; plan for Cold Springs rehabilitation created (Richey, CCC report 1934).
		Drawing "Extension to Culverts on Rock Creek and Travertine Road" (NP-PLA 4948) shows the community house and 3 comfort stations.
AD 1933 - 1934	Built	0.49 miles of road within Cold Springs Campground is constructed.

AD 1934	Built	Area closed completely for construction by CCC (Boeger, 140).
AD 1935	Built	Pre-CCC design layout and its interior roads were removed (CCC report Apr. ’35). Development started with the staking of roads, parking spurs, water and sewer lines (CCC report April 1 –September 30, 1935). Construction of Comfort Station #29 and #30 started. Construction of stone fire pits undertaken. (report to the Architect April 1, September 30, 1935).
AD 1937	Built	Construction of Checking Station #33 finished.
AD 1937 - 1939	Rehabilitated	Vegetation rehabilitation undertaken.
AD 1938	Rehabilitated	Proposed opening of campground is delayed in order for the existing vegetation to have more time to recuperate from heavy use.
AD 1939	Established	Camp open to public use.
AD 1997	Developed	A draft CLI is written for the Platt District by Katherine (Kay) Sallee of the University of Texas at Arlington.
AD 2002	Developed	Cold Springs Campground CLI completed by Heidi Hohmann and Katarzyna Grala of Iowa State University.
AD 2003 - 2004	Developed	Platt Historic District CLR completed by Heidi Hohmann and Katarzyna Grala of Iowa State University.
AD 2005 - 2011	Developed	Platt Historic District NHL nomination prepared by Heidi Hohmann of Iowa State University. NHL nomination is approved and listed on 7/7/2011.

Physical History:

General Historical Overview

For a more complete narrative history of the Cold Springs area, see the 2004 Cultural Landscape Report for the Platt Historic District, written by Heidi Hohmann and Katarzyna Grala of Iowa State University.

An early map (1904) shows future platting in the area of Cold Springs Campground. This meager graphic documentation is accompanied by early written accounts (1908) which describe the area as having a spring with a wooden platform. Perhaps because of the spring or springs, the area was also known as a prime location for picnicking, which soon led to camping. In 1913, an area of 50 acres around Cold Springs was cleared by Superintendent French to accommodate campers, and by 1914, a gravel road was built along Travertine Creek (then known as Sulphur Creek) to access the area. Unfortunately, there is no known documentation of the appearance of the area during its initial use as a campground.

Early town brochures dating from the 1920s show the general area of Cold Springs Campground in diagram form and describe the area as "free camp ground #3." Pictures dating to the 1920s show vehicles and tents located in grassy areas under trees. In 1922 a "community house" was added to the campground. In "A History of Platt National Park" Superintendent Perry E. Brown recounts that "the city of Sulphur and the Chamber of Commerce constructed and paid for two community houses in the park, one at Bromide Springs area and the other in the Cold Springs Campground. They constructed sewer lines, water lines and electricity to each community house. Estimated expenditure was between $13,000 and $14,000" (Brown, Section E, np). Construction drawings for the buildings illustrate that the buildings used rough exterior siding with 8-½ inch to the weather and roof shingles 4-½ inch to the weather, double every sixth course. It appears that photographs confirm these configurations.

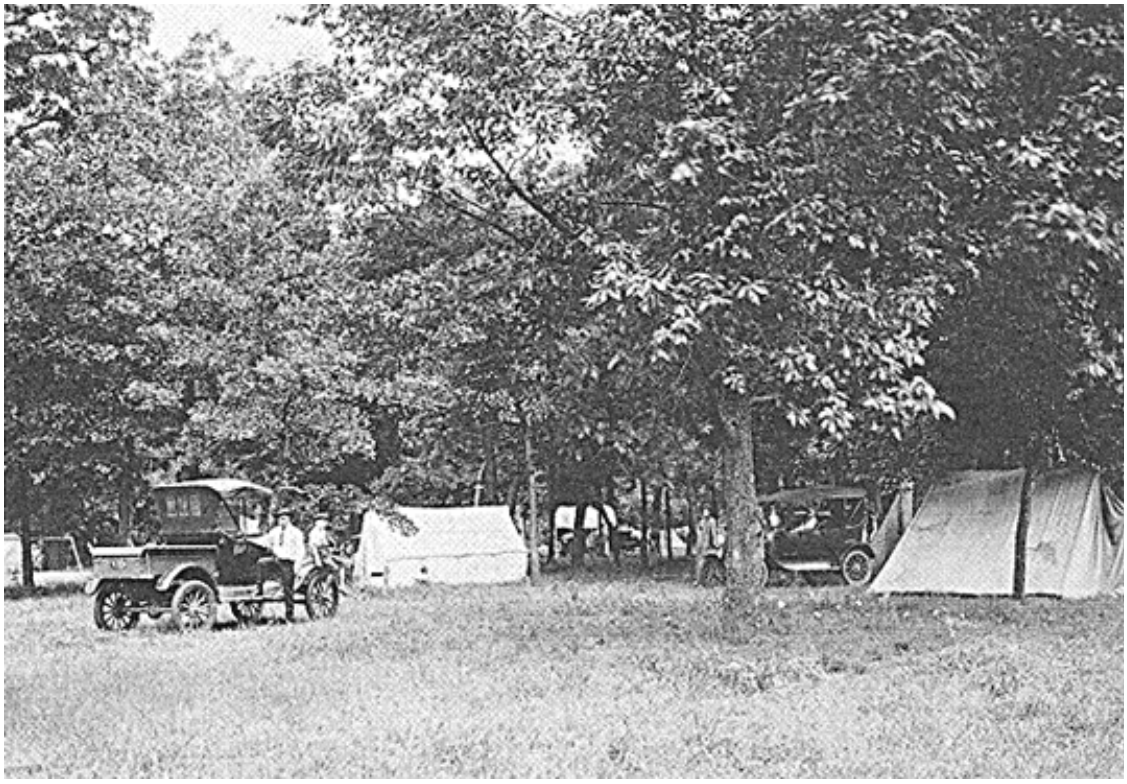
These features recounted by Brown are depicted on two plans, a "Utilities Layout" plan (1931) and an overall park map (NP-PLA-4948, 1933). These drawings show water lines and roads accessing the area. Also added to the campground by 1933 were four new comfort stations. A barn and a home (residence #6) were also shown directly east of the campground area on the overall park map.

Campground use was heavy through out the 1920s and 1930s, and in 1931, one-half of Cold Springs Campground was closed to let the ground recover from the heavy use. By 1934, Superintendent Branch closed the entire area, prior to its reconstruction in 1935.

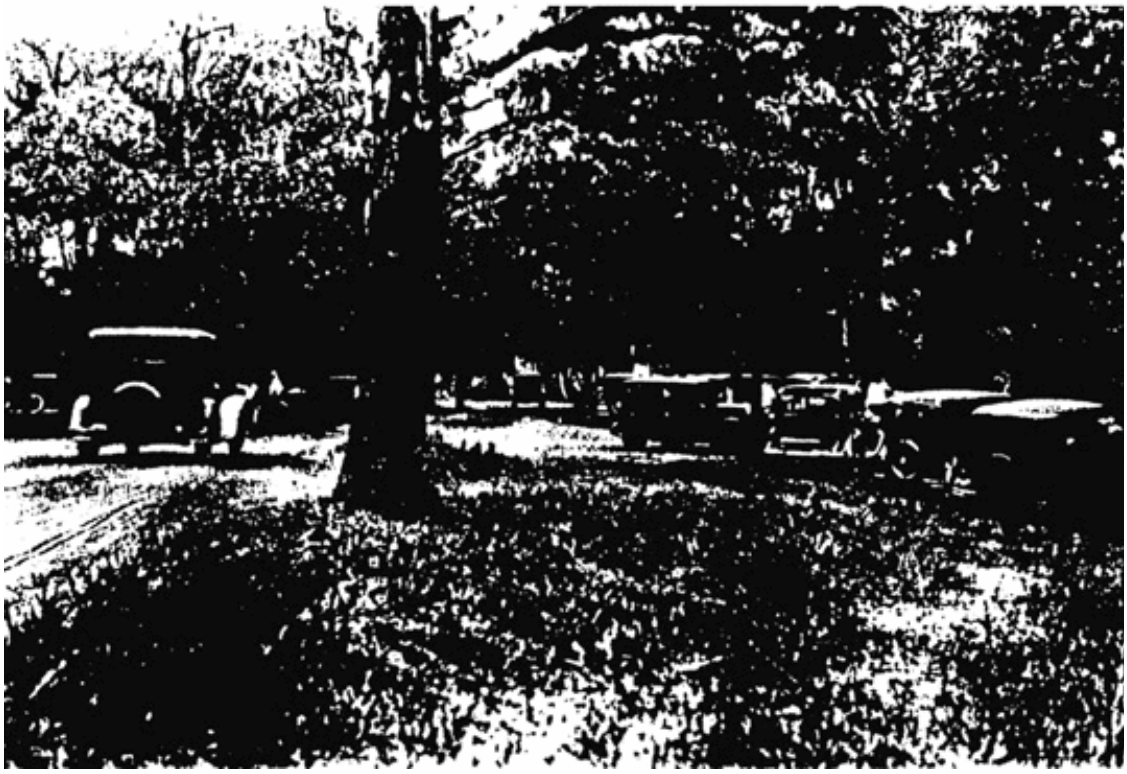
The arrival of CCC crews in May 1933 brought changes to the campground. In late 1933, the area around Cold Springs underwent exceptional "surgical and pruning work" under the supervision of CCC Forestry Foreman Donald E. Stauffer (CCC Report, 1934). In the meantime, NPS landscape architects and engineers designed a new campground for the area. According to Supt. Branch, the redevelopment of Cold Springs Campground was the parks' most important depression-era project (Supt. Brown). The new design completely removed the camp's early design layout and the area was graded and drained (CCC Report, 1935).

Plans for the Cold Springs rehabilitation were completed late in the fourth CCC enrollment period and approved early in the fifth period. Between May 1933 and April 1934, 0.49 miles (2,607 feet) of roads were constructed in Cold Springs Campground. CCC quarterly reports noted that "a new system of roads in the campgrounds of Cold Springs, Bromide Springs and Central Camp were completed and were purposely designed for the use of campers —not as thoroughfares. The major roads of this system were 12 feet wide, minor roads 10 feet wide and all efforts were made to adopt roads to vegetation and topography."

Other construction began in April 1935 with the staking of parking spurs, and water and sewer lines (CCC report, April 1 to September 30, 1935). By late December 1937, most of the construction in Cold Springs had been completed and the park planned for the campground to open the following spring. However, early 1938 proved very dry, and the opening was postponed for another year. This "extra" year of no use, combined with the silviculture program supervised by Forester Donald Stauffer allowed existing vegetation to recuperate from previous heavy use and from the trauma of construction. New plantings were also able to properly establish themselves with the extra time and care.



Early camping near Cold Springs, circa 1923
(CNRA archives, photograph Camp'g 23)



Pre-CCC development of Cold Springs Campground, 1933.
(CNRA archives, CCC Quarterly Report, 16 May 1933 to 1 April 1934)



1934 road development at Cold Springs Campground, showing wood perimeter road barriers, 1934.
(CNRA archives, CCC Quarterly Report, 16 May 1933 to 1 April 1934)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Cold Springs Campground has not changed appreciably over the years in either function or appearance. All major designed elements and structures are extant, including checking station and comfort stations. Major landscape features such as the overall layout, vegetation, topography, circulation patterns, camp sites, and natural and designed aspects of Travertine Creek are much like their historic conditions, based on a comparison of historic photographs and existing conditions. Minor changes over time have included the widening and creation of new pathways within the campground, loss of vegetation cover, particularly understory plants, and the addition of some new campsites. Some of these changes are due to heavy use and the increasing size of vehicles accessing campsites.

Below is a list of the landscape's contributing and non-contributing elements.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

— Natural System Features (natural course of Travertine Creek)
— Spatial Organization (location of Cold Springs in flood plain, campground and campsite layout)
— Cultural Traditions (use as family campground)
— Land Use (use as campground)
— Topography (level, floodplain terrain)
— Vegetation (Eastern deciduous forest and understory and canopy plantings)
— Circulation (Campground roads and footpaths, perimeter road, Antelope Springs trail (#4))
— Buildings and Structures (comfort stations (2), checking station, community house)
— Water Features (recreational dams (3), low water crossings (2))
— Small Scale Features (trash can enclosures)
— Views and Vistas

NONCONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

— Small Scale Features (Box Culvert: LCS #62821 no.26F —modified '63, lantern hangers, picnic tables, overhead lights, metal fire rings, fee station kiosk, water hydrants)

INTEGRITY ANALYSIS

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical significance. Integrity is based on the presence of physical features dating to the historic period, and is further defined by seven aspects, which are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property, to convey its significance, must have integrity in several if not all of the aspects. Below is a preliminary analysis of the integrity of the Cold Spring Campground.

Location
The campground and all major features including buildings, perimeter road, trails, and Travertine Creek

remain extant in their locations during the period of significance. A few minor small scale features have been lost, but this does not detract from this aspect of integrity. Integrity of location is high.

Design
The design of this component landscape remains substantially intact. Topographical features, circulation features, and the layout of the campground and individual campsites have not been changed. Extant buildings retain most of their designed characteristics, though some minor changes have occurred in building rooflines.

There is little sign of vegetative disturbance —in fact tree plantings were added— and years where allowed for recovery of others. Vegetation patterns do not appear to have changed significantly since 1934. The landscape retains its intended picturesque and rustic character. Therefore, integrity of design is also high.

Setting
The setting of this landscape, in a wooded environment, has changed little over the years. Despite the proximity of the town of Sulphur to the north, the campground retains its aspect of 'wilderness camping' due to retention of forest and understory. There has been little urban or suburban encroachment in this area. The integrity of setting is also high.

Materials
The materials used in the design and construction of this component landscape were, for the buildings, native stone and large timbers and, for the landscape, a simple palette of native vegetation, water, and gravel roads. These durable materials have not changed over time. The building materials, in particular, retain most of their original character, though there have been some minor changes, such as in roof materials. Minor changes—such as the addition of asphalt paving and the loss of some under- and overstory vegetation— have also occurred in the landscape. It appears that some of these material loss or changes may be mitigated through maintenance regimes and/or treatment. Integrity of materials is therefore high.

Workmanship
The original workmanship on the buildings and small scale features in this landscape was skilled and meticulous, particularly in the realm of masonry and stonework. This workmanship is still evident today in the extant comfort stations, checking station, and stone-walled trash enclosures, which have not been significantly altered. There have been some changes, including the replacement of the crafted firepits with off-the-shelf metal fire rings. However, in general, original workmanship is evident and integrity of workmanship remains high.

Feeling
The integrity of feeling is high. The natural setting and the internal views of the campground still offer campers feelings of remoteness, solitude, and wilderness, as they have since the campground's earliest construction. In addition, the retention of such traditions as family reunions contribute to the vacation community feeling prevalent in the campground during periods of high use.

Association
Integrity of association is high. Evidence of 1920s and CCC-era park development remains prominent. The layout and spatial organization continue to illustrate CCC-era park development despite losses of some small-scale features. Integrity of association of the area with NPS recreational park development is judged, from a preliminary standpoint, to be high.

Overall Rating
Based on the above assessment of the seven aspects of integrity, overall integrity for the Cold Springs Campground area would appear to be high. Essential features area retained and visible, and all seven individual aspects of integrity are judged to be high.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

N/A

Buildings and Structures

Four buildings are extant at Cold Springs Campground. Three of these—the comfort stations and checking station—date to the era of CCC construction, while one—the community house—is earlier, dating to 1922. LCS and park numbers for these buildings are provided above.

Community House: The one building not part of CCC design and development in the campground is the community house. Constructed in 1922, the building is roughly 45 by 33 feet. It is a wooden frame structure on a concrete foundation with a long porch along one side. Located across the entry road from the checking station, the community house is painted brown. As campers enter the campground, the community house is the dominant visual feature of the entry area, since its long, large wooden porch faces the road. The design of the structure, however, is not inappropriate as it reflects the frontier vernacular of the area and also provides a space for group gatherings.

Comfort Stations: The first CCC-era buildings to be constructed at Cold Springs Camp were the two comfort stations. Construction of the first (#29, in the western half of the campground) was started on July 19, 1935 and construction of the second (#30, in the eastern half of the campground) began on August 17, 1935 (CCC Report, April 1 to September 30, 1935). The two buildings are approximately 32 by 28 feet. The buildings are constructed of stone, with the boulders decreasing in size as the walls reach the massive wood timber roofline and the roof with its exposed beams and roof rafter tails. The entryways are protected by walls that wrap around the doorways. Both buildings also have a south-facing exposure and catch the warmth of the sun. In general, in design, siting, and construction, the buildings are excellent examples of rustic NPS park architecture.

However, NPS designers felt that the design of these two buildings differed slightly from the other rustic buildings in the park. Landscape Architect Richey noted that the construction was

"a departure from any previous masonry done in the park" (CCC Report, April 1 to September 30, 1935). The stone used was a rough, dark gray and brown sandstone and the units were large and irregular in shape, with the largest individual stone weighing approximately six tons. The individual stones in the building walls were never placed edge to edge, giving the building walls an irregular, chunky profile. As a result, the buildings were much more massive and heavier in appearance than, for example, the comfort station at Flower Park. Richey felt that "The appearance [of the comfort stations] is much more natural in effect than the yellow-brown limestone previously used and blends more inconspicuously in the landscape."

Upon completion of the comfort stations, Richey and Jerome Miller wrote "the two comfort stations in the Cold Springs Campground are fine examples of 'Rustic' architecture and without doubt are the most picturesque buildings in the park." This description might equally hold true today. Changes to the buildings include a change from a hip-end gable to a simple gable roof.

Checking Station: At the Cold Springs Campground entrance, campers are presented with the checking station, a rustic building completed in December 1937. The building, approximately 27 feet by 21 is constructed in a manner similar to that of the two comfort stations, being made of dark-gray and brown sandstone boulders. The building also utilizes large rough sawn timbers along its roof line. Constructed after the comfort stations, it apparently exceeded the picturesque nature of even the Cold Springs comfort stations: Jerome Miller, landscape architect, reported that "this structure is definitely better in character than any previous architecture in the park" (CCC Report, 1938).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: CS Checking Station

Feature Identification Number: 119890

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62825

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Checking Station

LCS Structure Number: B-033

Feature: CS Community House

Feature Identification Number: 119892

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62826

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Community House

LCS Structure Number: B-021

Feature: CS Comfort Station #1

Feature Identification Number: 119894

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62827

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Comfort Station #1

LCS Structure Number: B-029

Feature: CS Comfort Station #2

Feature Identification Number: 119896

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62828

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Comfort Station #2

LCS Structure Number: B-030

Feature: Upper Bear Falls

Feature Identification Number: 119900

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62831

LCS Structure Name: Upper Bear Falls

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.D

Feature: Upper Garfield Falls

Feature Identification Number: 119902

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 255613

LCS Structure Name: Upper Garfield Falls

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.F

Feature: Lower Garfield Falls

Feature Identification Number: 119906

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 255614

LCS Structure Name: Lower Garfield Falls

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.G

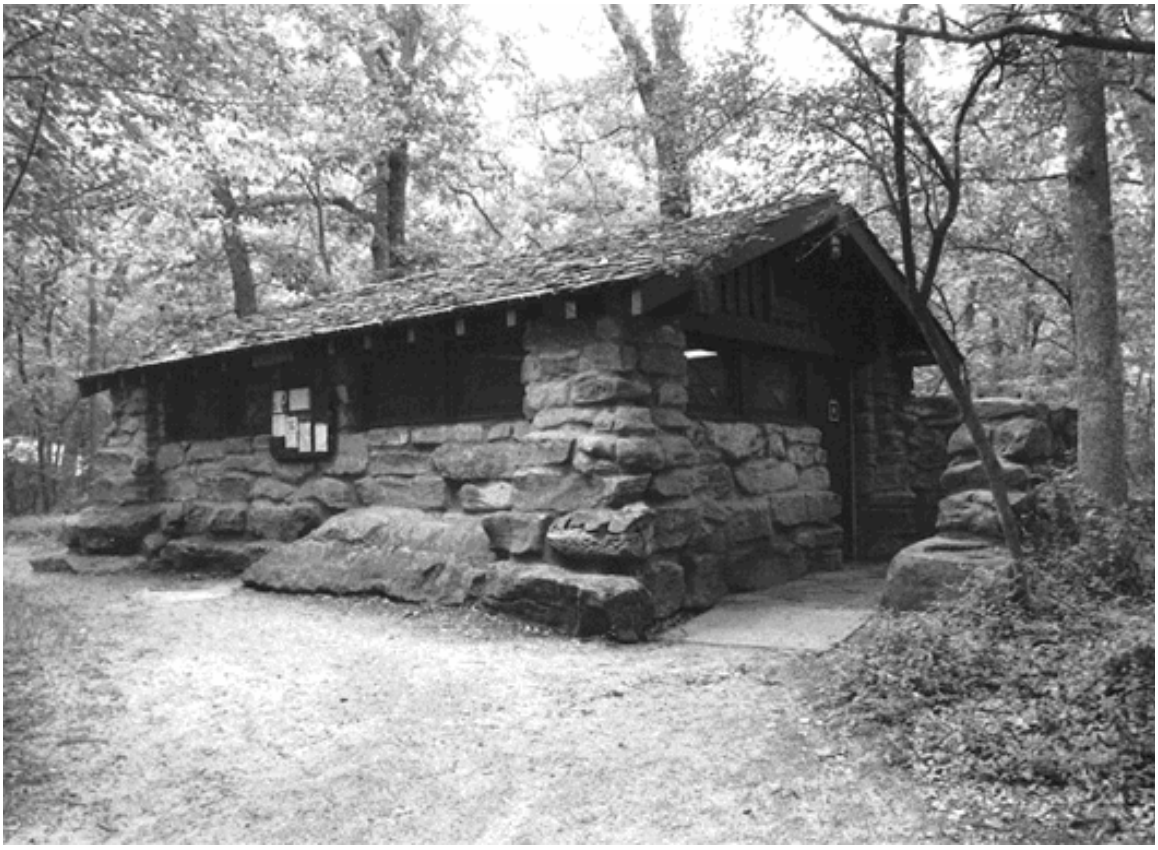
Feature: Lower Bear Falls

Feature Identification Number:	119910
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	315720
LCS Structure Name:	Lower Bear Falls
LCS Structure Number:	CSCG.E

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



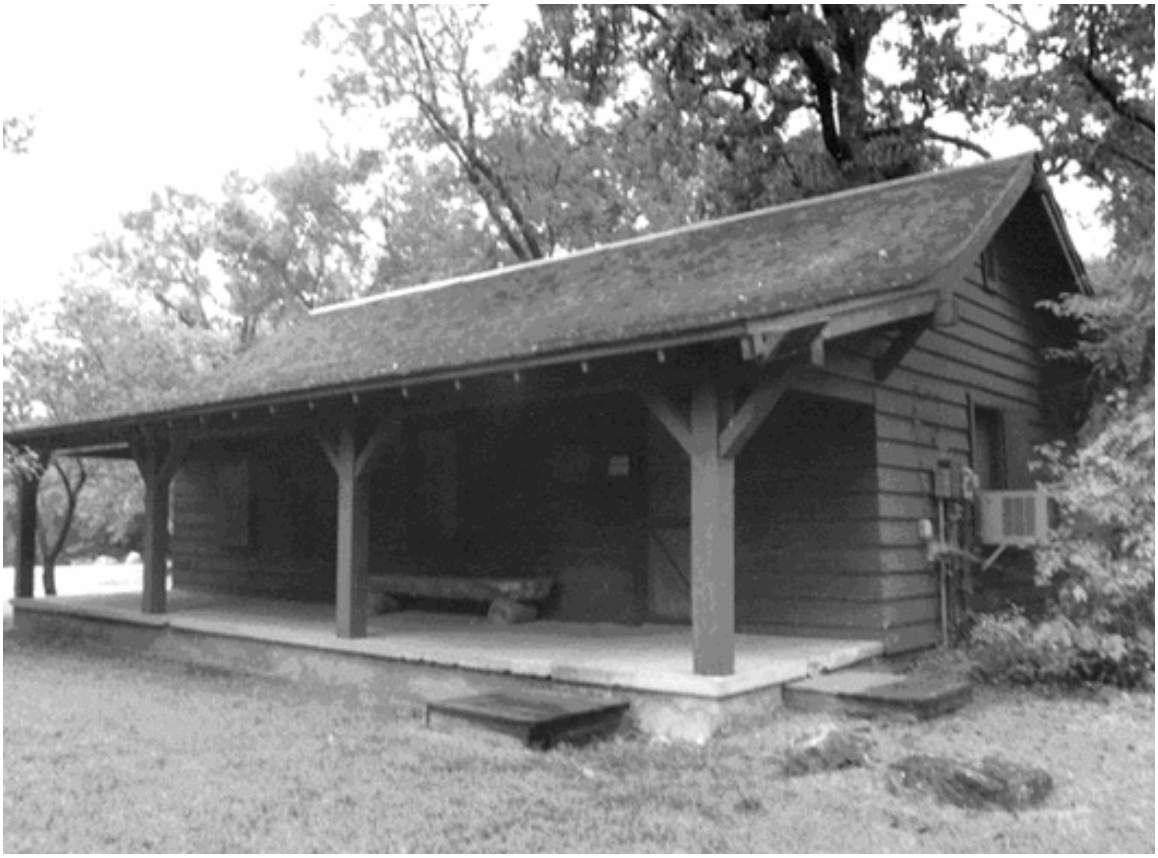
Comfort station (#29) in Cold Springs Campground, circa 2000.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)



Comfort station (#30) in Cold Springs Campground, circa 2000.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)



Checking station in Cold Springs Campground, circa 2000.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)



Community House in Cold Springs Campground, circa 2000.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)

Circulation

It is clear that vehicular circulation patterns in the Cold Springs Campground area have changed over time, although graphic documentation is not always available to fully record the changes. Early plans (NP-PLA-1040-2) show no camp roads. Prior to the campground's reconstruction in the 1930s, however, it is reported that all existing camp roads were removed. With the construction of the new campground in 1935, the existing circulation pattern, where visitors access the campground via a central road, was established.

Cold Springs Campground is entered from the park's perimeter road at the western edge of the camp. Circulation in the campground is one way, with automobiles entering the central road, and turning left or right midway down the campground to access the exterior roadways which head back to the entrance. The exterior loop roads may also be entered at the end of the central access road. The circulation pattern at the entrance, near the group site, camp host sites, and the parking area for the community house, seems to have been altered slightly from the historic conditions. Additional research will confirm the precise nature of these changes.

This pattern of vehicular circulation evolved through a design in which control and access were key design considerations. The one-way road system was clearly designed to separate

incoming and outgoing traffic. The vehicular circulation to individual campsites follows typical NPS planning principles of the 1930s. Campsites have pull-in/back-out spurs. Fifty-six of these spurs are thirty feet long, while ten were made longer (thirty-six feet) to accommodate longer trailers. Roads and parking spurs were designed to be twelve feet wide. They were constructed of 4 inches of coarse gravel laid as a base, with one inch of fine gravel topping (CCC report, April to September, 1936). Today the main roads have been asphalted, while the parking spurs are still gravel.

Another feature of vehicular circulation within the component landscape is the use of large conglomerate and limestone boulders as vehicular barriers to direct vehicles and define traffic and parking areas. These boulders are placed in campsite spurs, along outer loop road, and along the perimeter road parking areas.

Vehicular circulation within the component also includes portions of the perimeter road. Originally gravel, the road is now paved asphalt. The perimeter road in this area was redesigned and widened in the 1930s to eliminate sharp curves and accommodate increased traffic. Five parking areas along the perimeter road were also designed in 1933 to provide access to the dams and swimming areas. These parking areas are also extant today.

Pedestrian circulation throughout Cold Springs Campground is concentrated along the central and outer loop roads. Pedestrian paths also lace through the sites to connect campers to the comfort stations. Footpaths also have been created leading from the campground, across the perimeter road to the swimming areas along Travertine Creek. Further research is needed to determine which of these pedestrian footpaths were part of the original design for the area and which are volunteer paths.

Pedestrian circulation patterns also include a portion of the trail from Buffalo and Antelope Springs to Pavilion Springs. This area is connected to the Cold Springs Campground by a low water crossing which leads from the trail to a point across the perimeter road from the campground entrance.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: CS Loop Roads and Campsites

Feature Identification Number: 119976

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62829

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground, Loop Roads & Campsites

LCS Structure Number: CSCG

Feature: CS Trails

Feature Identification Number: 119978

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 420622

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Trails

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.J

Feature: Cold Springs Parking Areas

Feature Identification Number: 121008

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 499474

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Parking Areas

LCS Structure Number: P-Rd.J

Feature: Bear Falls Parking Area

Feature Identification Number: 121012

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 499534

LCS Structure Name: Bear Falls Parking Area

LCS Structure Number: P-Rd.M

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Typical campsite parking spur with boulders at Cold Springs Campground, 1963. (CNRA archives, LCS photograph)



Camping in Cold Springs Campground, 1959.
(CNRA archives, photograph CldSp.184)

Cluster Arrangement

N/A

Constructed Water Features

Recreational Dams and Pools: Designers and CCC crews manipulated Travertine Creek with a series of natural stone dams and concrete retaining walls to provide picturesque falls and pools for bathing. These improvements are in keeping with elements of NPS rustic design ideas.

Construction drawings (NPS Plan NP-PLA-5008, October 5, 1935) show that two dams were built at Lost and Garfield Falls and that a third was constructed upstream at Bear Falls.

Low Water Crossings: There are two low water crossings across Travertine Creek in this component landscape. One is pedestrian, the other, vehicular.

The pedestrian crossing occurs at a point just across the perimeter road from the Cold Springs

Campground entrance. Large stepping stones form an arc-shaped crossing from the Cold Springs side of Travertine Creek leading to the Antelope Spring Trail, on the opposite. This feature was designed in the 1930s and remains mostly intact today. Some shifting of stones and changes to the stream banks have occurred, and these changes will be researched further via a comparison of existing and historic photographs.

The vehicular crossing occurs at Sycamore Falls, at the eastern edge of the component landscape. The crossing is a concrete dam topped by a flat concrete deck. A concrete wall with stone caps lines the deck's downstream side.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	CS Low Water Crossing
Feature Identification Number:	119980
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	64260
LCS Structure Name:	Cold Springs Campground Low Water Crossing
LCS Structure Number:	CSCG.B

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Garfield Falls Recreational Dam near Cold Springs Campground, circa 2000
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)



Pedestrian low water Travertine Creek crossing, near Cold Springs Campground, circa 2000.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)



Sycamore Falls low water crossing along the perimeter road, circa 2000
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)

Cultural Traditions

Cultural traditions at Cold Springs Campground include traditional camping activities, as well as swimming in the area's associated swimming holes. While this is not particularly significant in and of itself, the tradition of return visits and of holding campground family reunions at the campground is perhaps more interesting. Numerous families hold annual reunions at Cold Springs. The longest recurring family reunion is held by the Wilkins family, which has been meeting at Cold Springs for some 60 years. In 1999, 75 family members attended the 60th annual Wilkins' Family reunion started by Ed and Alice Wilkins in 1939. Another long-standing reunion at Cold Springs is held by the Walter and Odessa Sterling family. In 1996, five generations of over 200 Sterling family members from 11 states attended their family's 50th annual reunion at Cold Springs Campground.

Land Use

As one of the park's most wooded camp areas, Cold Springs Campground has, since 1913, served as a place for camping and recreation including picnicking, and swimming. As the park developed over the years and camp visitation and usage only increased. Today, Cold Springs Campground is one of the three campground developments within the Platt District.

Natural Systems and Features

Cold Springs Campground is set on a moderately flat, south-facing, heavily wooded terrain. The most important natural feature is Travertine Creek. The Creek's floodplain area provides the setting for the campground, while the creek itself provides the major attraction of the campground, which is its proximity to water for swimming and wading. Water flow in the creek is generally good, though during dry seasons, the creek, which is fed by Buffalo and Antelope Springs does cease to flow.

The Cold Springs Campground was clearly sited in response to the natural feature of the creek, and the campgrounds are within convenient walking distance to the springs and dams along the stream. The original design also utilized the natural topography to advantage in sitting the campground in the most level area above the creek. These conditions have remained the same since the time of the campground's construction.

Small Scale Features

Many small-scale features contribute to the character of the Cold Spring Campground.

Stone-walled Trash Enclosures: Ten stone-walled containers for garbage and firewood were originally built for the campground (NPS Plan NP-PLA-3045, 1935). These small-scale features used the same irregular stone masonry as the comfort stations and the checking station. The enclosures were designed to be "unobtrusive and serviceable" and to have plantings around them (CCC Report, 1935). Each enclosure is approximately 3 feet high, four-sided, square to rectangular in shape, with an opening in the wall facing the road.

In the original design, a water faucet and concrete basin was attached to the front face of each enclosure. Some of these faucets have been removed, and any that remain are no longer functioning. Today water is provided from hydrants located throughout the camp.

Only nine of the original ten enclosures are extant. The missing enclosure was located near today's guest-host campsite.

Picnic Tables: Picnic tables used in Cold Spring Campground have changed over the years. In the 1930s, a wooden picnic table was designed and constructed for use in the park in general, including the campground. Sixty-six (out of 114 built) of these wooden tables were located in the campground. The tables were described in the CCC Report for April 1 to September 30, 1935:

"The tables are of rough sawed dimension lumber of a sturdy proportions. They are neat and serviceable. One detail of the design is a wide crack, approximately two (2) inches, between each of the tabletop boards."

The estimated labor time and material costs were 252 total man days and $707.89, respectively. No tables as described exist today. The type of picnic table in sites today is a pipe metal frame type of standard picnic table.

Two large picnic tables, located within the group camp area near the entrance, were constructed in the 1930s. These tables are very long and are constructed with thick wooden tops and concrete bases, and were possibly designed to accommodate group and family reunion meals. These picnic tables are extant today.

Stone Fire Pits/ Fireplaces: During the redesign of Cold Springs Campground, the CCC built sixty-six campground fireplaces. Construction of the fireplaces started on August 30, 1935 and was finished on September 18, 1935. These fire pits were built of the same stone as the comfort stations, were lined with firebrick, and had a welded iron grate.

Today, none of these sixty six sandstone fireplaces are extant. Only one fireplace foundation with remnants of sandstone rocks and the firebrick liner is visible at campsite number 63, just north of the community house.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: CS Enclosure A

Feature Identification Number: 119920

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 62830

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure A

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.K

Feature: CS Enclosure B

Feature Identification Number: 119932

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 322400

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure B

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.L

Feature: CS Enclosure C

Feature Identification Number: 119940

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 323759

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure C

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.M

Feature: CS Swale

Feature Identification Number: 119946

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 420623

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Swale

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.A

Feature: CS Dual Box

Feature Identification Number: 119950

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 420624

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Dual Box Culvert

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.C

Feature: CS Enclosure D

Feature Identification Number: 119954

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 430094

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure D

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.N

Feature: CS Enclosure E

Feature Identification Number: 119958

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 443766

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure E

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.O

Feature: CS Enclosure F

Feature Identification Number: 119964

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 445435

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure F

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.P

Feature: CS Enclosure G

Feature Identification Number: 119968

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 480417

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure G

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.Q

Feature: CS Enclosure H

Feature Identification Number: 119972

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 480418

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure H

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.R

Feature: CS Enclosure I

Feature Identification Number: 119974

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 480419

LCS Structure Name: Cold Springs Campground Stone Enclosure I

LCS Structure Number: CSCG.S

Feature: Boulder Barriers

Feature Identification Number: 120998

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Perimeter Road Pre-CCC Box Culverts

Feature Identification Number: 121002

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 64157

LCS Structure Name: Perimeter Road Pre-CCC Box Culverts w/ CMP

LCS Structure Number: P-Rd.T

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Stone-walled trash enclosure at Cold Springs Campground, 1 of 9 extant, circa 2000.
(CNRA archives, LCS photograph)



Wooden picnic table at Cold Springs Campground, no longer extant, date unknown. (CNRA archives, fac.02)



Stone fireplace with fire liner and welded iron grill at Cold Springs Campground, 1935. (CNRA archives, photograph from CCC Quarterly Reports)

Spatial Organization

Cold Springs Campground is a roughly oblong shaped area, defined by a perimeter road. The area is subdivided into two linear, banana-shaped areas by a central road leading into the campground. Midway along the access road, are two spurs leading to both sides of the perimeter loop, dividing the two banana shaped areas into two halves. Thus, the campground is divided into four major spaces. The two spaces to the east are served by one comfort station, and the two spaces to the west are served by a second comfort station, which, from a functional standpoint divides the area into two zones, east and west.

The four areas of the campground together contain sixty-five campsites, which are located along the three roadways, alternating entrances on the left and right of each side, to allow for privacy. Each campsite is configured as a more or less circular area which contains a tent area and fire pit. In each campsite this functional zone is separated from the driveway/parking area and from other campsites by conglomerate and limestone stone boulders. This organization of

camping areas subscribes to principles of campground design set out in the classic NPS handbook, Park and Recreation Structures.

At the campground entrance, a fifth space is defined within the two western portions of the campground. This area is defined by its function, which is related to campground administration and management. The space is created by its relative openness and lack of canopy which result from the location of a large group campsite and a parking area at the entrance. The parking lot serves two buildings, the community building and checking station. The mass of the community house and location of the checking station, also aid in providing definition to the entrance area.

The spatial organization of the campground today seems to conform quite closely in overall layout to the organization which existed during the period of significance. However, some changes have occurred. These include a "softening" of the boundaries between individual campsites due to loss of over- and understory vegetation in the campground. Without significant vegetation between campsites, they tend to blur together. Another major change is likely the reconfiguration of the campground host site, which is larger and contain RVs, a use not intended in the original design. Other changes have likely occurred in the design of the entrance area, but will require additional research to fully assess.

Although the campground proper is the most significant space within the overall boundaries of the component landscape, two other major spaces may be defined. These are the perimeter road corridor, and the stream corridor of Travertine Creek. Although these two spaces parallel each other, and are linked at points by footpaths and steps, they remain separate spaces because of the grade change between them. An illustration of this is the fact that one can bathe in a swimming area along the creek and forget the location of the roadway nearby, because the creek is located so much lower than the road. At a number of locations the road corridor widens to include parking areas which are linked to individual swimming areas created by dams. These areas, which are separate spaces along the stream corridor, are Bear Falls, Lost Falls and Garfield Falls. These three falls are located within walking distance from Cold Springs Campground, across the park's perimeter road (Drawing NP-PLA-3049-D (1935) depicts four dams along Travertine Creek. The fourth dam, in addition to Bear, Lost, and Garfield Falls is Panther Falls, which is located about 100 yards west of the Cold Springs Campground entrance. Panther Falls is described in the Central Campground component landscape).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Design/campsites

Feature Identification Number: 119982

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Topography

The moderately flat, wooded terrain and topography within and adjacent to Cold Springs Campground provides much of the site's interest. The campground proper is relatively level, with a slight rise toward the northeast. The stream valley of Travertine Creek is more steeply

dissected. Landforms within the Cold Springs Campground component landscape vary from 980 feet along Travertine Creek near the camp entrance to 996 feet further east near Bear Falls at the area's eastern edge. The land to the north side of the camp's outer loop road rises in elevation quickly.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Level terrace

Feature Identification Number: 119984

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Vegetation

Vegetation was originally surveyed in 1937. The result of this study is similar to that of a study by Dale, Jr. Cold Springs Campground (see map in the Iowa State CLI hardcopy or park files.) is predominantly a xeric community of Texas and Chinquapin Oak . These species are typical of the area's lower hillsides and drier parts of the lower floodplain. This vegetation type is far the most extensive forest type present in the park. Overstory species in this community consist of Quercus texana and Q. Muhlenbergii and Ulmus americana. Understory species include Cornus drummondii, Fraxinus texensis, Ulmus alata and Celtis laevigata. Shrub layers are a mixture of Celastrus scandens, Smilax bona-nox, and Rhus toxicodendron.

The 1937 layout plan of Cold Springs Campground (NP-PLA-5028), is a historical record showing tree type (genus) and size (dbh). According to this plan, the area around Travertine Creek contained mostly oaks in the mid-1930s, though a few other species (sycamore, elm, willow, hackberry and walnut) grew there as well. The map also shows areas north and east of the creek with small groupings of plum thickets and scattered Eastern red cedar.

Today, the vegetation at Cold Springs Campground is, in keeping with historic conditions, predominately native species, particularly along Travertine Creek. The vegetation within the campground is also composed of native species, and provides overhead canopy for campsites. Some understory vegetation provides screening between the campground and the perimeter road as well as screening between campsites.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Canopy trees

Feature Identification Number: 119986

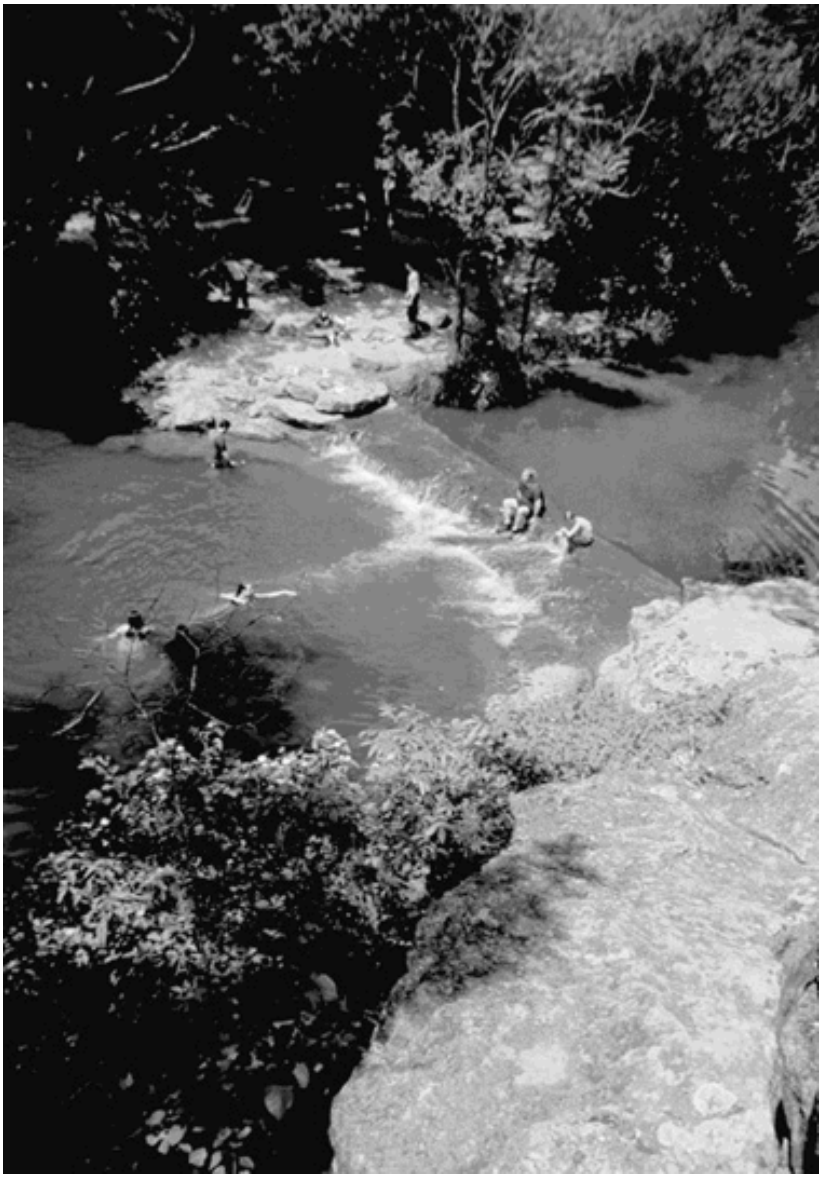
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Views and Vistas

There are not major viewsheds within the component landscape. Most of the views within the campground are internal, and many of these were intentionally blocked to provide visual screening between campsites and between campground and perimeter road.

However, there are some significant views. The view from the perimeter road into the Campground of the community house and checking station is important, as are a number of secluded views looking down on the bathing areas from the heights of the Buffalo/Antelope Springs Trail. In addition, views up and downstream from the bathing areas are also important and add to the experience of swimming in these locations.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of dam and swimming area at Garfield Falls from Buffalo and Antelope Springs Trail, 2000.
(Photograph by Harlen Groe)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/17/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape of the Cold Springs Campground was assessed in good condition. The park superintendent concurred on 9/21/2007.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Neglect maintenance of /or to stone trash enclosures, Comfort and Checking stations, and Community House by exposure to the natural elements.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: Non-native shrub species invade understory areas when on-checked or cleared.

Type of Impact: Visitation

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: High usage from visitations/ camping areas

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: High deterioration of building materials and construction type/ methods when un-checked.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 01/01/2004

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:
The approved treatment recommendations are outlined within the Cultural Landscape Report for the Platt Historic District, written by Iowa State University.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 01/01/2004

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Supplemental Information

Title: Cultural Landscapes Inventory of Platt District (Katherine Sallee), 1997 (NPS).

Description: Document located in IMR Cultural Landscapes Program files.