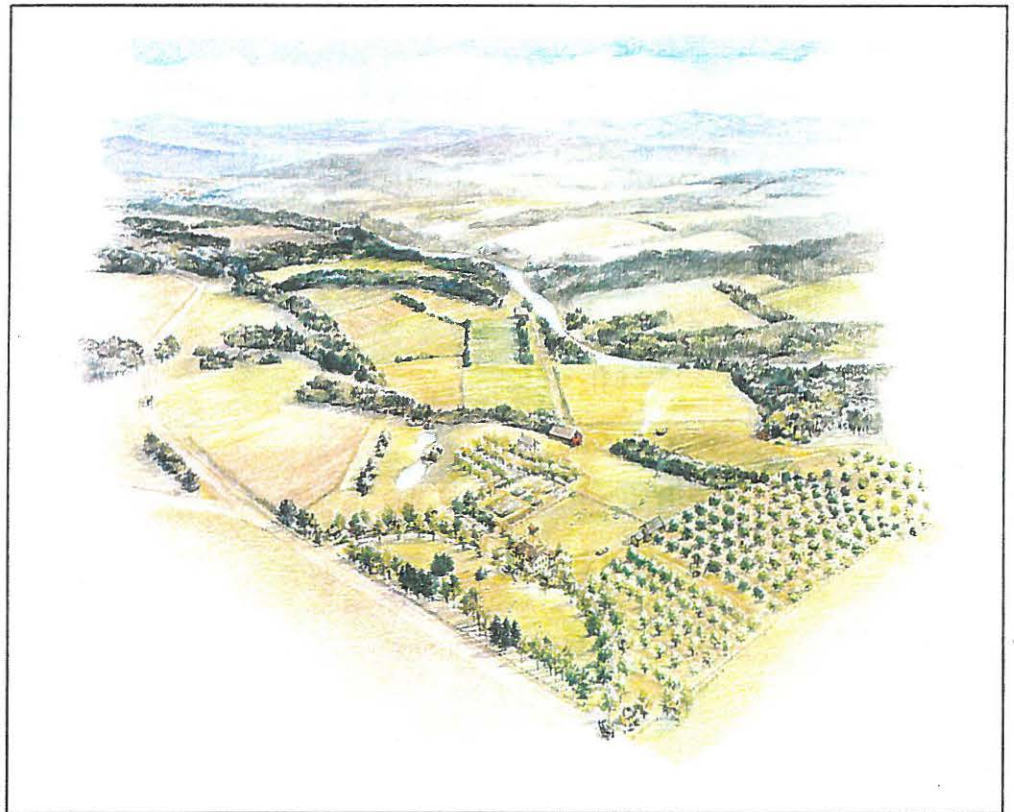

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

FOR

MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume 2: Treatment Plan



Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation



National Park Service

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

FOR

MARTIN VAN BUREN

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Volume 2: Treatment Plan

by

David L. Uschold

Historical Landscape Architect

Advisors

George W. Curry, Professor
College of Environmental Science and Forestry
State University of New York

Katy Lacy, Historical Landscape Architect
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation



National Park Service

Boston, Massachusetts

September 1997

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Volume 2 of the Cultural Landscape Report for the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site was a collaborative effort between the National Park Service's Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY), and the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. Many individuals within these organizations contributed their expertise and knowledge to the development of this document.

A draft of the broad treatment recommendations within this report was originally developed in 1993 by David Uschold, at that time a Research Assistant for the Faculty of Landscape Architecture at the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science Forestry. The original draft recommendations were completed as a supplement to Uschold's *Cultural Landscape Report for Martin Van Buren NHS, Volume One* (1995). Volume one of the CLR and the draft recommendations were completed under the direction of Professor George W. Curry of SUNY and in close consultation with the staff at the Martin Van Buren NHS.

This document, *Cultural Landscape Report for Martin Van Buren NHS, Volume Two: Treatment Plan*, was authored by David Uschold, Historical Landscape Architect at the Olmsted Center. Several other individuals at the Olmsted Center contributed to the report's completion including Katy Lacy, who supervised the project, Barbara Harty, Charlie Pepper, Lauren Meier and Nora Mitchell.

The staff of the Martin Van Buren NHS worked closely with the Olmsted Center to complete this project. Michael Henderson, Superintendent, Phyllis Ewing, Curator, and Judy Harris, Museum Specialist, provided extensive guidance and support throughout the project.

Katy Lacy of the Olmsted Center and Professor George Curry of SUNY provided editing support and guidance for the final product. The maps for the report were constructed on a computer-aided drafting system by Bob Von Elgg, of BVE CAD Graphics. In addition, Paul Weinbaum, Lead Historian, of the National Park Service's Boston Support Office, provided review and editing support in regards to National Park Service policies and compliance concerns. Kevin Mendik, Environmental Protection Specialist, also of the National Park Service's Boston Support Office, conducted a reconnaissance of the site and assisted in identifying issues related to compliance with natural and cultural resource regulations pertinent to this treatment plan.

In closing, we would like to acknowledge the administrative staff of the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site for their assistance in securing the cooperative agreement with SUNY by which this project was completed.

ABSTRACT

Lindenwald was the nineteenth-century working and experimental farm of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States (1837-1841). Located in the Hudson Valley village of Kinderhook, New York, the property was first established as a 260-acre farm in 1797. In 1839, Martin Van Buren purchased 137 acres including the main house. He immediately began transforming the property and by 1845 he had created a 221-acre working and experimental farm. At the completion of his Presidential term, Lindenwald served as a country seat for Van Buren's continued political activity. Van Buren owned and managed the property for twenty-three years, until his death in 1862.

Today, the National Park Service owns a 14.3-acre portion of the core of Lindenwald, managing it as the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. Lindenwald is located on Post Road in the Village of Kinderhook, twenty miles south of Albany and two miles east of the Hudson River.

The *Cultural Landscape Report for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis* (CLR V1), published in 1995, documented the establishment and evolution of Lindenwald and inventoried the existing conditions of the site. The report also assessed the property's historical significance and evaluated the integrity of the existing site. Through a comparison of historic and existing conditions, character-defining features of the historic period were identified. The overall period of significance for the property has been established as 1839-1862, which spans Martin Van Buren's ownership of Lindenwald.

The CLR V1 expanded upon the property's documented National Register significance under Criteria B for its association with Martin Van Buren. The CLR V1 stated that it was the entire property that is significant for its association with Van Buren, not simply the main house. It also noted that the property may have additional significance under Criteria C: Design/Construction as an important example of Italianate architecture and a well-preserved work of the prominent 19th-century architect, Richard Upjohn.

Currently, the Secretary of the Interior recognizes four treatments for the management of historic resources: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. This report explores these treatment alternatives and recommends restoration as the most appropriate treatment for the Martin Van Buren NHS. It outlines, through a feature by feature list of tasks, how that treatment should be implemented.

In addition this report makes additional recommendations that may be future considerations for the park. They include more long-term management recommendations that would not be accomplished as part of this treatment plan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

Abstract

List of Illustrations

INTRODUCTION	1
Intent of Report	1
Relation to Other Planning Documents	3
Landscape Treatment Alternatives	4
Recommended Landscape Treatment Alternative	5
Landscape Treatment Alternatives Not Recommended	7
Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration	8
 LANDSCAPE RESTORATION TASKS	 11
Semi-Circular Entry Drive	11
Overhead Utility Lines	12
Flagpole and NPS Sign	13
Stone Marker, Wagon and Farm Equipment	13
Locust Allee	19
Front Pine Row and Pine Grove	22
Front Garden	29
Front Lawn	32
North Gate House	34
North Gate House Vegetation	36
South Gate House Vegetation	36
Views	41
Pastures	44
North Orchard	47
Dingman Fence	49
Electric Transformer	50
Mounting Platform	52
 ADDITIONAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	 57
 COMPLIANCE ISSUES	 61
 SOURCES	 65
 APPENDIX	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover: Lindenwald c1849, 1997 rendering (MAVA archives).

- Figure 1: Martin Van Buren NHS, boundary map (SUNY, 1995).
- Figure 2: Semi-circular entry drive, 1996 (OCLP).
- Figure 3: Plan #1, Feature Removal Plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 4: Plan #2, Feature Relocation Plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 5: Semi-circular entry drive with locust allee, c.1913 (Photo #CLR-301. MAVA archives).
- Figure 6: Locust allee planting plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 7: Pine row along Post Road, 1996 (OCLP).
- Figure 8: Plan #3, Feature Removal Plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 9: Plan #4, Feature Restoration Plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 10: Front garden, c.1913 (Photo #CLR-302. MAVA archives).
- Figure 11: Front garden restoration plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 12: Front lawn, 1996 (OCLP).
- Figure 13: North gate house, c.1950 (Photo #CLR-426, MAVA archives).
- Figure 14: North gate house foundation, 1993 (SUNY).
- Figure 15: Plan #5, Feature Restoration Plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 16: Vegetation, parcels 01-104 and 01-107, 1996 (OCLP).
- Figure 17: View from MAVA to Catskill Mountains, 1991 (SUNY).
- Figure 18: View from MAVA to Lindenwald farmland, 1996 (OCLP).
- Figure 19: South woodlot, 1992, historically south pasture (SUNY).
- Figure 20: Administrative and maintenance offices, 1991, historically rear pasture (SUNY).
- Figure 21: North woodlot, 1991, historically north orchard (SUNY).
- Figure 22: North orchard restoration planting plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 23: Dingman fence restoration detail (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 24: Electrical transformer, 1996 (OCLP).
- Figure 25: Planting plan for screening transformer (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 26: Mounting platform, c.1930 (MAVA archives).
- Figure 27: Plan #6, Feature Removal Plan (OCLP, 1997).
- Figure 28: Plan #7, Feature Restoration Plan (OCLP, 1997).

INTRODUCTION

Lindenwald was established as the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site in 1974 to commemorate the life and political career of Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States (1837-1841). Lindenwald is the only remaining site, other than the White House, closely associated with Martin Van Buren. Although Van Buren owned and invested in many properties, Lindenwald was the only one where he actually lived. It was this 221-acre farm of which Van Buren was so proud and wished to show to all of his friends, relatives, and associates. Van Buren's evident love and devotion to his farm make it clear that Lindenwald was an extremely important part of his life for the twenty-three years he owned the property, during which he experimented with plants and managed the farm. The period of significance for Lindenwald is 1839-1862, encompassing the time Martin Van Buren owned the property.

After Martin Van Buren's tenure at Lindenwald the property experienced several private ownerships. The farm land was separated from the main house and several of the farm buildings were torn down. By the time the National Park Service (NPS) acquired the property it was in a general state of deterioration.

Today the site is open to the public with the main house operated as a house museum, restored to its 1850 appearance. After an initial clean-up, the grounds have been maintained as they existed in 1974 when the NPS took over management of the site. In addition to the main house, the site includes other historic features including an expansive front lawn, a semi-circular entry drive, a gate house, two building foundations, and numerous specimen trees.

The NPS currently manages 24.9 of the original 221 acres of Van Buren's Lindenwald. The NPS owns 14.3 acres in fee simple while 10.6 acres are under conservation easements held by the park. The park also manages 13.7 acres of adjacent non-historic land on which the park proposes to locate a new visitor center and relocate administration and maintenance facilities (see fig. 1).

The 24.9 acres of historic land represents the core of the original farm and includes the main house and the area which contained most of the support activities for the house. Also within this area is Lindenwald's road frontage along Post Road, which constituted the formal entry to the property. The remainder of the Lindenwald farmland was located to the rear of the house, west of this central core. The majority of the Lindenwald farmland remains in agriculture but is privately owned. The treatment prescribed within this report will address only the 38.6 acres of Lindenwald managed by the NPS (24.9 acres of historic and 13.7 acres of non-historic).

INTENT OF REPORT

This report was prepared in response to a request from park management for guidance regarding the protection and management of the site's landscape. The historical development of the landscape has been sufficiently documented to allow the park to determine an appropriate course for the landscape's future management. This document draws on information presented in Volume 1 of the park's Cultural Landscape Report (1995). Volume 1 documents the historical development of the site, assesses its National Register eligibility, identifies character-defining features, and provides an assessment of the site's historic integrity. Now that the historical development of the landscape has been sufficiently documented the park is ready to determine an appropriate course for the treatment and management of the historic landscape.

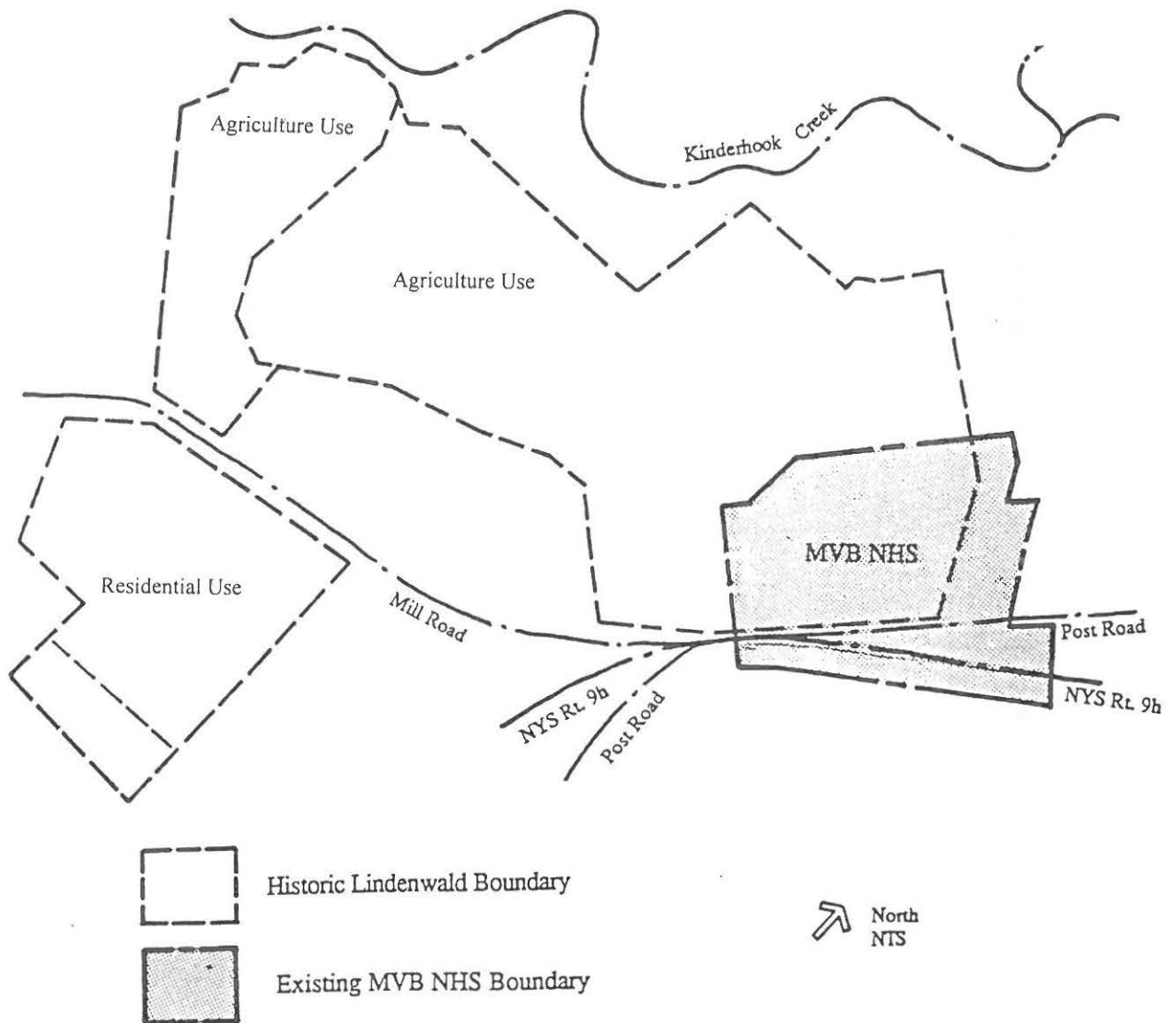


Figure 1: Martin Van Buren NHS, boundary map (SUNY, 1995).

RELATION TO OTHER PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Treatment and management of a historic property is typically identified in a park's General Management Plan (GMP) with specific development actions provided in a Development Concept Plan (DCP). According to *NPS-28 Cultural Resource Management Guidelines*, "A development concept plan should be coordinated with the development of a CLR (Cultural Landscape Report)."

In 1970 the NPS completed a Master Plan for the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. The Master Plan was officially approved by the NPS and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as a General Management Plan in 1978.¹ The plan outlines the management objectives for the park and calls for a preferred treatment of restoration for the historic buildings and grounds "as far as practical and recreating the environment which President Van Buren knew."

A supplement to the Master Plan, the park's most current management document is its Development Concept Plan (DCP), approved in 1991. This DCP is an amendment to the park's first DCP approved in 1986. The 1986 DCP calls for the restoration of the main house and those landscape features that are well documented. The DCP states that grounds restoration will be completed on an individual feature-by-feature basis, restoring landscape features that are accurately documented and preserving those that lack documentation. The DCP also calls for the removal of any highly intrusive non-historic features.

The 1991 DCP (amendment), as the park's current operational document, furthers the intentions of the 1986 DCP by specifying the construction of a visitor center and parking area on adjacent non-historic property. The "preferred alternative" in the 1991 DCP removes all park operational and functional activities from the historic core and places them on adjacent non-historic property. Furthermore, the 1991 DCP specifies restoration of the landscape as called for in the Master Plan and 1986 DCP. Construction of the visitor and staff parking area detailed in the 1991 DCP was completed in 1996.

In 1995 a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR V1) was completed, documenting the evolution of Lindenwald from its initial establishment as a farm to its status as a National Historic Site. The report assesses Lindenwald's historic significance and eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It also identifies the site's character-defining features and analyzes the historical integrity of the existing landscape.

Currently, the park is planning a new DCP, providing a unique opportunity to revisit landscape treatment goals. It is the intention of park management to incorporate the treatment recommendations from this report (CLR V2) into the new DCP. This treatment plan, based on newly documented historical information presented within CLR V1, is consistent with and will elaborate on the broad recommendations within the park's Master Plan and 1991 DCP.

¹ Myra Harrison (Assistant Director, Office of Review and Compliance, ACHP) to Jack Stark (Regional Director, NPS, NARO), 26 May 1978, Cultural Resources Management files, Boston Support Office, National Park Service, Boston MA.

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

Because Martin Van Buren NHS is a federally-owned property listed on the National Register of Historic Places, decisions regarding its treatment must be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Further, the application of these decisions must conform with *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelines* (Release Number 4, 1994). Four approaches are currently recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for the treatment of historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction.² NPS-28 provides the following definitions of the four treatment alternatives for cultural landscapes:

Preservation maintains the existing integrity and character of a cultural landscape by arresting or retarding deterioration caused by natural forces and normal use. It includes both maintenance and stabilization. Maintenance is a systematic activity mitigating wear and deterioration of a cultural landscape by protecting its condition. In light of the dynamic qualities of a landscape, maintenance is essential for the long-term preservation of individual features and integrity of the entire landscape. Stabilization involves re-establishing the stability of an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorated cultural landscape while maintaining its existing character.

Rehabilitation improves the utility or function of a cultural landscape, through repair or alteration, to make possible an efficient compatible use while preserving those portions or features that are important to defining its significance.

Restoration accurately depicts the form, features, and character of a cultural landscape as it appeared at a specific period or as intended by its original constructed design. It may involve the reconstruction of missing historic features, and selective removal of later features, some having cultural value in themselves.

Reconstruction entails depicting the form, features and details of a non-surviving cultural landscape, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period or as intended by its original constructed design. Reconstruction of an entire landscape is always a last resort measure for addressing a management objective and will be undertaken only after policy review in the regional and Washington offices.

A treatment is a physical action carried out to further a historic preservation goal. Determining the most appropriate treatment for a historic resource is dependant upon several factors including "...the historical significance, the physical condition, the proposed use, and intended interpretation."³ Other determining factors include the extent of historic documentation of the resource, long and short-term management objectives, operational requirements, and financial constraints of the resource.

² U.S. Department of Interior. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992.

³ Ibid.

RECOMMENDED LANDSCAPE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE: RESTORATION

As described in the analysis portion of the CLR V1, the historical significance of Lindenwald and its high level of integrity are evident. Consistent with NPS Management Policies and based on the current management goals of the park, along with the research and analysis conducted for this report, the recommended treatment for the Martin Van Buren NHS is restoration. A restoration treatment is intended to "accurately depict the form, features, and character of a cultural landscape as it appeared at a specific period or as intended by its original constructed design."⁴ The recommended restoration date should be 1850, coinciding with the restoration date of the main house. 1850 is also the year during which the last major changes were made to the property during Martin Van Buren's tenure at Lindenwald and was the height of productivity for the farm.

As outlined by NPS Management Policies, restoration is the most appropriate treatment choice for the Martin Van Buren NHS. According to this established policy: "A cultural landscape may be restored to an earlier appearance if (1) restoration is essential to public understanding of the cultural associations of a park, and (2) sufficient data exist to permit restoration with minimal conjecture."⁵

Restoration is the recommended treatment for the Martin Van Buren NHS because:

- The park's planning documents currently in place (Master Plan, Development Concept Plan) clearly state restoration as the preferred treatment for the park. As a means to that end, the main house has been accurately restored to its 1850 appearance. In addition, the exterior of the south gate house has been restored to its 1850 appearance. The recognition that the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties* do not recommend more than one treatment for an individual resource, and that a restoration has been implemented as a treatment for the site's extant buildings, adds to the validity of restoration as a preferred alternative for the entire site.
- The historic value and significance of the site are well documented and elaborated upon within the CLR V1. As stated in Volume 1, Lindenwald is significant for its association with Martin Van Buren (1782-1862). Van Buren had a long and influential political career that began at the state level in New York and culminated with his term as the eighth President of the United States (1837-1841).
- As a result of the CLR V1, the establishment and evolution of Lindenwald has been well documented. The historic character, overall layout, and many individual features which existed during Van Buren's occupancy of Lindenwald have been clearly documented, including both lost and extant features.
- The landscape at Lindenwald is currently in good condition and, while it has undergone many

⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *NPS-28 Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, Release IV, Washington, DC, Government Printing Office. 1994, p106.

⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *NPS Management Policies*. Chapter 5:6, Washington, DC, 1988.

changes throughout its history, does retain a high level of historic integrity. Many of the large-scale aspects of the landscape are extant as are many small-scale features.

- It is the intent of the park to interpret Lindenwald to the public with the goal of fostering an appreciation and understanding of the life and public service of Martin Van Buren and his contributions to the American political system. Lindenwald is extremely important to this effort both as the only extant site intimately associated with President Van Buren and as the site from which he continued his political activity after his presidency. It is only through the restoration of both the house and the grounds of Lindenwald that the cultural associations attached to this site through Van Buren's tenure there will be fully understood.

The successful restoration of Lindenwald will allow for the accomplishment of the park's mission as mandated through its enabling legislation.

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES NOT RECOMMENDED: PRESERVATION, REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION

Although restoration is the preferred treatment alternative, preservation, rehabilitation and reconstruction were also fully explored as potential treatments.

Preservation is not an appropriate treatment alternative because it would not accomplish the goal of the park to interpret the life and political career of Martin Van Buren. While the existing site does retain integrity, it does not wholly convey the character present during Van Buren's tenure. While many features are intact, some minor changes need to be made to existing features and some features need to be replaced in order for the site to accurately depict the historic scene of Lindenwald and best interpret Van Buren's political and personal life. Preserving the current scene would not provide visitors with an understanding of Van Buren's life or the time period in which he lived. Preservation of the site would not allow for the alterations necessary to recreate the historic character of Lindenwald during the tenure of Van Buren.

Rehabilitation, as with preservation, is not an appropriate treatment alternative. Rehabilitation is intended to allow for the introduction of a compatible new use or new construction, neither of which are called for within park management goals as demonstrated in the park's existing management documents. The new parking and proposed visitor center are both on adjacent, non-historic land, thus precluding the need for a rehabilitation of the historic core. Rehabilitating Lindenwald would not accomplish the park's management and interpretive goals of depicting Van Buren's personal and political life. In order to depict that historic scene, the character of several features must be changed and some features must be replaced. While rehabilitation would allow for the use of the site as a public park, it would not allow for the changes necessary to re-establish the historic character present during Van Buren's tenure. Finally, rehabilitation does not allow for the depiction of the site at a specific period of time, in this case, the Van Buren tenure.

Reconstruction is not an appropriate treatment alternative for the Martin Van Buren NHS because the major character-defining elements and many smaller features of the site's landscape are extant. Changes necessary to re-establish the historic scene of Lindenwald do not require reconstruction as an overall treatment.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR RESTORATION

Restoration accurately depicts the form, features, and character of a cultural landscape as it appeared at a specific period or as intended by its original constructed design. It may involve the reconstruction of missing historic features and selective removal of later features, some having cultural value in themselves. The following standards based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* apply:⁶

A cultural landscape is used as it was historically or given a new or adaptive use that interprets the landscape and its restoration period.

Materials and features from the restoration period are retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the period is not undertaken.

Each cultural landscape is recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features from other landscapes, are not undertaken. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve materials and features from the restoration period is physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

Materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the historic periods are documented prior to their alteration or removal.

Historic materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the historic period are preserved.

Deteriorated features from the restoration period are repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of the deterioration requires replacement of a historic feature, the new feature matches the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, material.

Replacement of missing features from the restoration period is substantiated by archeological, documentary, or physical evidence. A false sense of history is not created by adding conjectural features or features from other landscapes, or by combining features that never existed together historically.

Chemical or physical treatments that cause damage to historic materials are not used.

Archeological and structural resources are protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures are undertaken including recovery, curation, and documentation.

6 US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *NPS-28 Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, Release IV, Washington, DC, Government Printing Office. 1994, p106.

Designs that were never executed historically are not constructed.

The following additional standards apply:

Archeological, documentary, or physical evidence is sufficient to permit accurate restoration with minimal conjecture.

Restoration is essential to public understanding of the cultural associations of a park.

Reinforcements required for stability of existing support systems and protective or code-required features (electrical, security, fire protection, handicapped accessibility, etc.) are concealed whenever possible so as not to intrude upon or detract from a cultural landscape's aesthetic and historical qualities, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically significant features, materials, or physical or visual relationships.

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION TASKS

TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION

The following section includes detailed descriptions of individual treatment tasks. Each task specifies actions to be undertaken for individual landscape features or a combination of features. The features addressed within the tasks are both historic features and those added subsequent to the period of significance. The sum of the actions within this section results in the restoration of the portion of Lindenwald that constitutes the Martin Van Buren NHS.

Since the individual actions, and the resulting property-wide restoration, are based on the documentation and analysis contained within Volume I of the Cultural Landscape Report, it should be referred to for further detail relating to the historic and existing condition of each feature effected by the treatment. Before any alterations are made to any feature of the landscape, the extant condition of that feature should be carefully recorded to document its current state and condition previous to physical treatment action.

Semi-Circular Entry Drive

Action: Preserve Historic Drive

The semi-circular entry drive currently extends from Post Road to the main house from two locations: the south gate house and the north gate house foundation. An extension of the drive branches off encircling the main house. The semi-circular portion of the drive has a gravel surface and the branch encircling the rear of the main house is a combination of gravel and compacted soil. The location and the alignment of the semi-circular portion and the portion circling around the rear of the main house are historically accurate to 1850 and should be preserved (see fig. 2).



Figure 2: Semi-circular entry drive, 1996 (OCLP).

The current surface material is the result of a 1996 development project which combined the construction of a staff and visitor parking area for the site and resurfacing the semi-circular portion of the drive. In order to meet current needs of the park and to accommodate universal access, a compacted gravel surface material was used. Although the surface is slightly different from the historically compacted soil surface, it does retain its rustic appearance.

Overhead Utility Lines

Overhead utility lines currently extend through the site in two locations: across the front lawn and adjacent to the south gate house. The extant overhead utility lines do not serve the park but rather the farm complex to the west. The park utilities are underground and do not detract from the historic character of the site. Overhead lines enter the site from Post Road and extend across the front lawn toward the main house. At a utility pole near the house the line turns west toward the farm complex behind the park. Another overhead utility line enters the park near the south gate house and extends just past the gate house. This line serves the gate house but also extends past the structure and ends at a utility pole behind it. This extension previously served a structure which is no longer extant.

The presence and particularly the location of these utility lines severely impacts the historic character of the site. The lines extending across the front lawn disrupt the open expanse of the lawn and also introduce a contemporary addition to an otherwise intact historic feature (the front lawn). In addition the overhead lines conflict with the park's ability to replace lost features, specifically, trees within the locust allee and front pine row. Continued existence of the overhead lines will further damage extant historic trees and will inhibit growth of the replacement trees.

Overhead Utility Lines Crossing Front Lawn

Action: Relocate Non-Historic Utility Lines

The overhead line extending across the front lawn should be relocated (see fig. 3). The following two potential alternatives would accomplish this task:

- The preferred alternative would be to relocate the line completely off of park property to a location where it extends across the farm property it serves. The preferred location would be for the line to enter the farm from Mill Road at the southwest boundary of the existing field southwest of the park (see fig. 4). This location would place the utility line approximately six-hundred feet from the park's southwest boundary and along the edge of an existing woodlot. Both the distance and woodlot would assist in masking the utility line from views from the historic core of the property.
- The second alternative would be to relocate the overhead line to the west boundary of the park, along the existing road accessing the Meyer farm. If this alternative were chosen, it would be preferable to place the line underground rather than overhead. Locating the utility line underground would necessitate an archeological evaluation of the proposed area before undertaking the task (see fig. 4).

Overhead Utility Lines at South Gate House

Action: Remove and Relocate Non-Historic Utility Lines

The overhead utility line that extends to the south gate house (see fig. 3) should be addressed in two ways:

- The portion of the line extending past the gate house should be removed. It served a non-historic structure that has been removed (see fig. 4).
- The portion of the line currently serving the south gate house should be placed underground. The

overhead line exists at an important visitor contact point of the park. The south gate house is currently serving as the visitor orientation center and visitor restrooms. In addition the south gate house has undergone an exterior restoration, making a contemporary utility line an even greater intrusion to the historic scene. Locating the utility line underground would necessitate an archeological evaluation of the proposed area before undertaking the task (see fig. 4).

Flagpole and NPS Sign

Action: Relocate Non-Historic Features

A contemporary flagpole and park sign are located within the front pine row along the boundary of the front lawn and Post Road (see fig. 3). The current location of these features within the historic core detracts from the site's historic character and interferes with the character of both the front lawn and front pine row. In addition their presence conflicts with the replacement of trees within the pine row.

The flagpole and park sign should be relocated to the non-historic parcel between Post Road and Route 9h, (parcel 01-104)(see fig. 4). The relocation will remove these two contemporary features from the historic core and also will allow for more visibility for the NPS sign from the passing traffic on Route 9h.

Stone Marker, Wagon and Farm Equipment

Action: Relocate Non-Historic Features

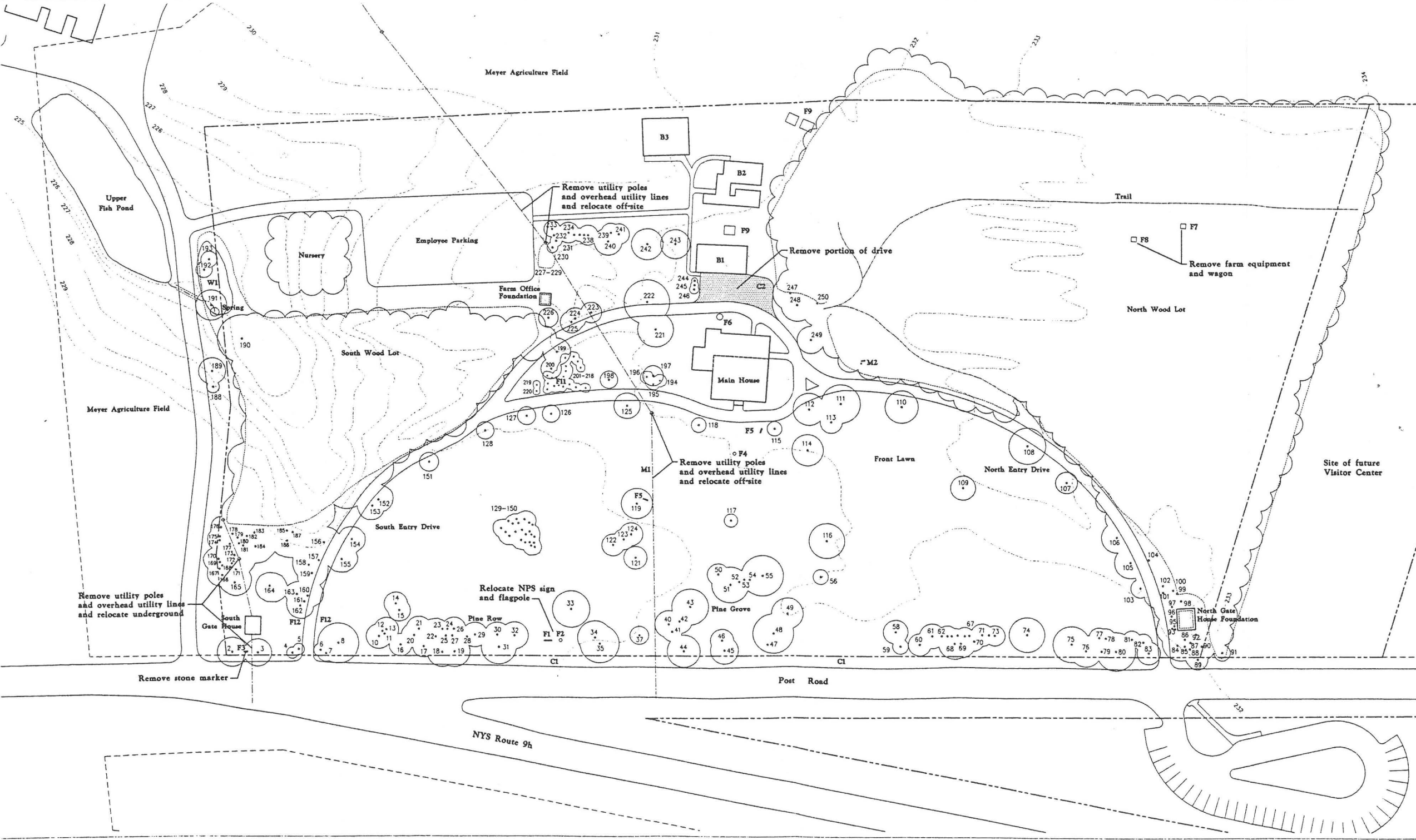
A stone road marker is located in front of the south gate house (see fig. 3). The marker was not present during the period of significance and does not reflect the historic character of the site. The marker should be removed from its current location. Although the marker may date to 1850, it was not located in its current location. It may have historic significance of its own and should become part of the site's museum collection.

Remnants of a horse-drawn wagon and a piece of farm equipment are located within the north woodlot (see fig. 3). The wagon and farm equipment should be removed from the woodlot. The farm equipment and wagon will conflict with the reestablishment of the north orchard. They should be analyzed to determine their age and origin and if determined non-historic they should be disposed of. If determined to date to the period of significance, they should be salvaged and become part of the site's museum collection.

Existing Plants

CLR
VI # Common Name

1 Black Locust	25 Eastern White Pine	49 Bitternut	73 Eastern White Pine	97 Black Cherry	121 Eastern Red Cedar	145 Eastern Red Cedar	169 Black Locust	193 Crack Willow	217 Common Lilac	241 Eastern White Pine
2 Black Locust	26 Eastern White Pine	50 Black Cherry	74 Black Cherry	98 Black Cherry	122 Eastern Red Cedar	146 Eastern Red Cedar	170 Eastern Red Cedar	194 Common Lilac	218 Common Lilac	242 Butternut
3 Black Locust	27 Eastern White Pine	51 Eastern White Pine	75 Black Cherry	99 Common Lilac	123 Eastern Red Cedar	147 Eastern Red Cedar	171 Black Cherry	195 Common Lilac	219 Common Lilac	243 Butternut
4 Eastern Red Cedar	28 Eastern White Pine	52 Eastern White Pine	76 Black Cherry	100 Black Locust	124 Eastern Red Cedar	148 Eastern Red Cedar	172 Black Cherry	196 Common Lilac	220 Common Lilac	244 Eastern Red Cedar
5 Eastern Red Cedar	29 Eastern White Pine	53 Eastern White Pine	77 Eastern White Pine	101 Black Cherry	125 White Mulberry	149 Eastern Red Cedar	173 Red Maple	197 American Elm	221 White Mulberry	245 Eastern Red Cedar
6 Eastern Red Cedar	30 Eastern White Pine	54 Eastern White Pine	78 Eastern White Pine	102 Black Cherry	126 Littleleaf Linden	150 Eastern Red Cedar	174 Red Maple	198 Flowering Dogwood	222 Sycamore	246 Eastern Red Cedar
7 Eastern Red Cedar	31 Black Cherry	55 Eastern White Pine	79 Black Cherry	103 Black Cherry	127 Littleleaf Linden	151 Black Locust	175 Black Cherry	199 White Mulberry	223 American Larch	247 Eastern White Pine
8 Eastern White Pine	32 Eastern White Pine	56 Eastern White Pine	80 Black Cherry	104 Black Cherry	128 Black Locust	152 Black Cherry	176 Black Cherry	200 White Mulberry	224 American Larch	248 Black Cherry
9 Eastern White Pine	33 Kentucky Coffee-tree	57 Eastern White Pine	81 Black Cherry	105 American Elm	129 Eastern Red Cedar	153 Common Honey-locust	177 Black Locust	201 Virginal Mock-orange	225 American Larch	249 Black Locust
10 Eastern White Pine	34 Red Maple	58 Eastern White Pine	82 Black Cherry	106 Black Cherry	130 Eastern Red Cedar	154 Common Honey-locust	178 Black Cherry	202 Virginal Mock-orange	226 Black Locust	250 Black Cherry
11 Eastern White Pine	35 Eastern White Pine	59 Eastern White Pine	83 Black Cherry	107 Littleleaf Linden	131 Eastern Red Cedar	155 Common Honey-locust	179 American Elm	203 Virginal Mock-orange	227 Forsythia	
12 Eastern White Pine	36 Eastern White Pine	60 Eastern White Pine	84 Black Cherry	108 American Linden	132 Eastern Red Cedar	156 Common Honey-locust	180 Black Locust	204 Virginal Mock-orange	228 Common Hop	
13 Eastern White Pine	37 Eastern White Pine	61 Eastern White Pine	85 Black Cherry	109 White Mulberry	133 Eastern Red Cedar	157 Black Cherry	181 Black Locust	205 Common Lilac	229 Virginia Creeper	
14 Eastern Red Cedar	38 Eastern White Pine	62 Eastern White Pine	86 Black Cherry	110 Horse-chestnut	134 Eastern Red Cedar	158 Black Cherry	182 Red Maple	206 Common Lilac	230 White Spruce	
15 Eastern Red Cedar	39 American Linden	63 Eastern White Pine	87 Black Cherry	111 Common Honey-locust	135 Eastern Red Cedar	159 Common Honey-locust	183 Black Locust	207 Common Lilac	231 Common Lilac	
16 Black Cherry	40 Eastern White Pine	64 Eastern White Pine	88 Black Cherry	112 Black Locust	136 Eastern Red Cedar	160 Black Cherry	184 Black Locust	208 Common Lilac	232 Eastern White Pine	
17 Black Cherry	41 Eastern White Pine	65 Eastern White Pine	89 Black Cherry	113 Eastern White Pine	137 Eastern Red Cedar	161 Black Cherry	185 Black Locust	209 Common Lilac	233 Eastern White Pine	
18 Black Locust	42 Eastern White Pine	66 Eastern White Pine	90 Black Cherry	114 Douglas-fir	138 Eastern Red Cedar	162 Black Cherry	186 Black Locust	210 Common Lilac	234 Eastern White Pine	
19 Mazzard Cherry	43 Eastern White Pine	67 Eastern White Pine	91 American Elm	115 Eastern White Pine	139 Eastern Red Cedar	163 Black Cherry	187 Black Cherry	211 Virginal Mock-orange	235 Eastern White Pine	
20 Eastern White Pine	44 Eastern White Pine	68 American Linden	92 Black Cherry	116 American Elm	140 Eastern Red Cedar	164 Black Cherry	188 White Spruce	212 Virginal Mock-orange	236 Eastern White Pine	
21 Eastern White Pine	45 American Linden	69 American Linden	93 Black Cherry	117 Eastern White Pine	141 Eastern Red Cedar	165 Black Cherry	189 Red Maple	213 Virginal Mock-orange	237 Eastern Red Cedar	
22 Eastern White Pine	46 American Linden	70 Eastern White Pine	94 Black Cherry	118 Eastern White Pine	142 Eastern Red Cedar	166 Black Locust	190 Crack Willow	214 Virginal Mock-orange	238 Eastern White Pine	
23 Eastern White Pine	47 Littleleaf Linden	71 Red Maple	95 Black Cherry	119 Kentucky Coffee-tree	143 Eastern Red Cedar	167 Eastern Red Cedar	191 Crack Willow	215 Common Lilac	239 Eastern Red Cedar	
24 Eastern White Pine	48 Littleleaf Linden	72 Eastern White Pine	96 Black Cherry	120 American Linden	144 Eastern Red Cedar	168 Eastern Red Cedar	192 Crack Willow	216 Common Lilac	240 Butternut	



- B1 Maintenance Garage
- B2 Mobile Homes
- B3 Pole Barn
- M1 Farm Complex Electric Lines
- M2 Electrical Transformer
- C1 Visitor Parking
- C2 Universal Access Parking
- W1 Small Pond
- F1 Park Sign
- F2 Flagpole
- F3 Stone Marker
- F4 Urn
- F5 Bench
- F6 Historic Well
- F7 Wagon
- F8 Farm Equipment
- F9 Aluminum Sheds
- F11 Linear Brick Feature
- F12 Circular Brick Feature

- Symbol Key
- Property Line
 - Conservation Easement
 - Tree Canopy Edge
 - Understory Vegetation Edge
 - Wood Land
 - Trail
 - Topographic Contour
 - Power Line
 - Features to be removed

No.	Revision	Date	Appr.

Designed by: _____ Drawn by: BVE _____ Checked by: _____
CAD checked by: _____ File: MVS-F1.dwg
Scale: 1" = 50' _____ Date: February 1997
Project Title: _____

Cultural Landscape Report
Martin Van Buren NHS
Volume 2
Treatment Plan

Lindenwald
Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York
Issued for:
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Drawing Title
Plan 1
Feature Removal Plan

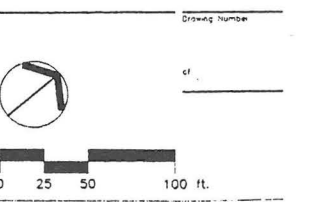
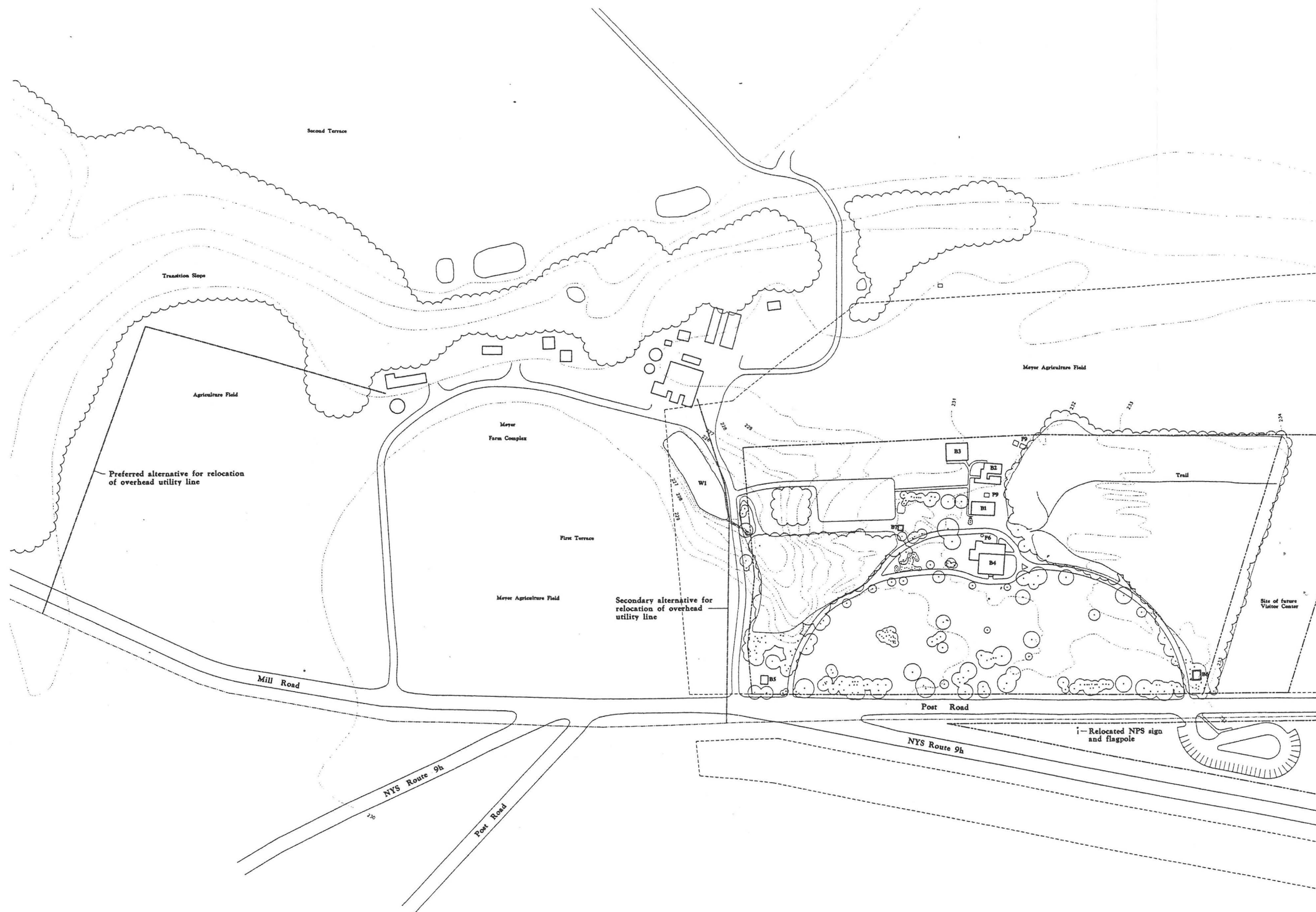


Figure: 3



- B1 Maintenance Garage
- B2 Mobile Homes
- B3 Pole Barn
- B4 Main House
- B5 South Gate House
- B6 North Gate House Foundation
- F6 Historic Well
- B7 Farm Office Foundation
- F9 Aluminum Sheds
- W1 Fish Pond

Symbol Key

- Property Line
- - - Conservation Easement
- ~ Tree Canopy Edge
- Understory Vegetation Edge
- Wood Land
- Trail
- Topographic Contour
- Power Line

No.	Revision	Date	Appr'd.
Designed by	Drawn by	Checked by	
CAD checked by	File		
Scale	1" = 100'	Date	February 1997
Project Title			

Cultural Landscape Report Martin Van Buren NHS

Volume 2
Treatment Plan

Lindenwald
Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York

Issued for
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Drawing Title
Plan 2
Feature Relocation Plan

Drawing Number



0 25 50 100 ft

Figure: 4

Locust Allee

Action: Re-establish Locust Allee

Existing vegetation along the semi-circular entry drive varies in species and is scattered and unsymmetrical in location. Historically, the semi-circular entry drive was enclosed by an allee of black locust (*Robinia psuedoacacia*), creating a corridor-like space leading to the front entrance of the main house (see fig. 5).

The black locust allee enclosing the semi-circular entry drive should be replaced. In order to replace the locust allee, the vegetation along both sides of the drive should be cleared. A twenty-foot strip along the outside of the drive should be cleared to allow for planting and proper growth of the allee. The clearing should include all trees, shrubs and herbaceous growth and include stumps and surface roots (see fig. 8). Before initiating any treatment tasks effecting the woodlots, natural resource issues regarding their content must be considered (see Natural Resource Issues section at the end of this report).

One historic black locust (#112), part of the original allee, exists on the north drive near the main house. The historic black locust should be preserved and the 39 black locusts (#R3-R22 and #R25-R43 on fig. 9) that have been lost should be replaced (see figs. 6 & 9). To best represent the historic character of a uniform allee, the new trees should be reasonably equal to one another in size, creating a corridor space and enclosing the drive. All attempts should be made to maintain the locusts within the allee at a comparable size to one another through cyclic pruning. After planting, the cleared area of the ground plane should be seeded and maintained in a manner consistent with the front lawn.

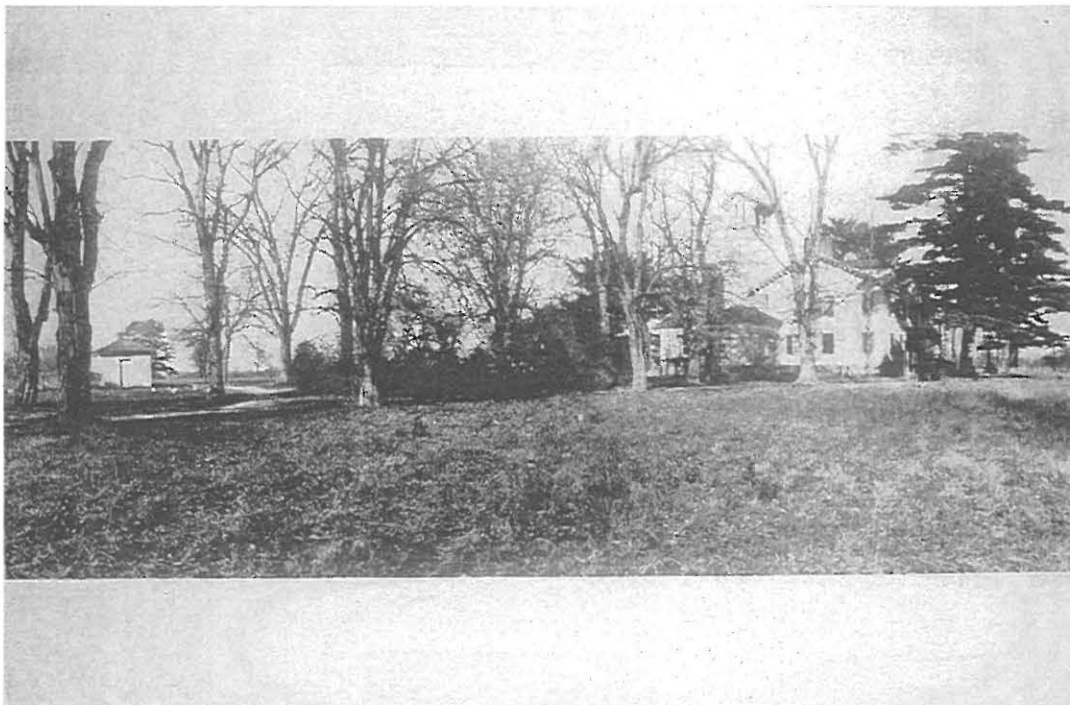


Figure 5: Semi-circular entry drive with locust allee, c.1913 (Photo #CLR-301, MAVA archives).

The remaining historic black locust (#112) is the last tree on the north drive. Due to its location its mature size will not interrupt the corridor created by the replacement locust. The extant locust adds to the integrity and historic character of the site. During the implementation of this and other treatment tasks damage to the root system of the existing locust should be avoided.

Removal of Non-historic Trees

Planted and volunteer trees existing along the drive need to be removed. The following forty-seven trees should be removed (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 8):

#81-90	black cherry
#92-98	black cherry
#99	common lilac
#100	black locust
#101-104	black cherry
#105	American elm
#106	black cherry
#107	littleleaf linden
#108	American linden
#110	horse-chestnut
#111	common honey-locust
#125	white mulberry
#126-127	littleleaf linden
#128	black locust
#151	black locust
#152	black cherry
#153-156	common honey-locust
#157-158	black cherry
#159	common honey-locust
#160-164	black cherry
#197	American elm
#198	flowering dogwood
#199-200	white mulberry

Replacement of Lost Historic Trees

The following thirty-nine lost historic trees should be replaced as specified in Figures 6 and 9 (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 9):

#R3-R22	black locust
#R25-R43	black locust

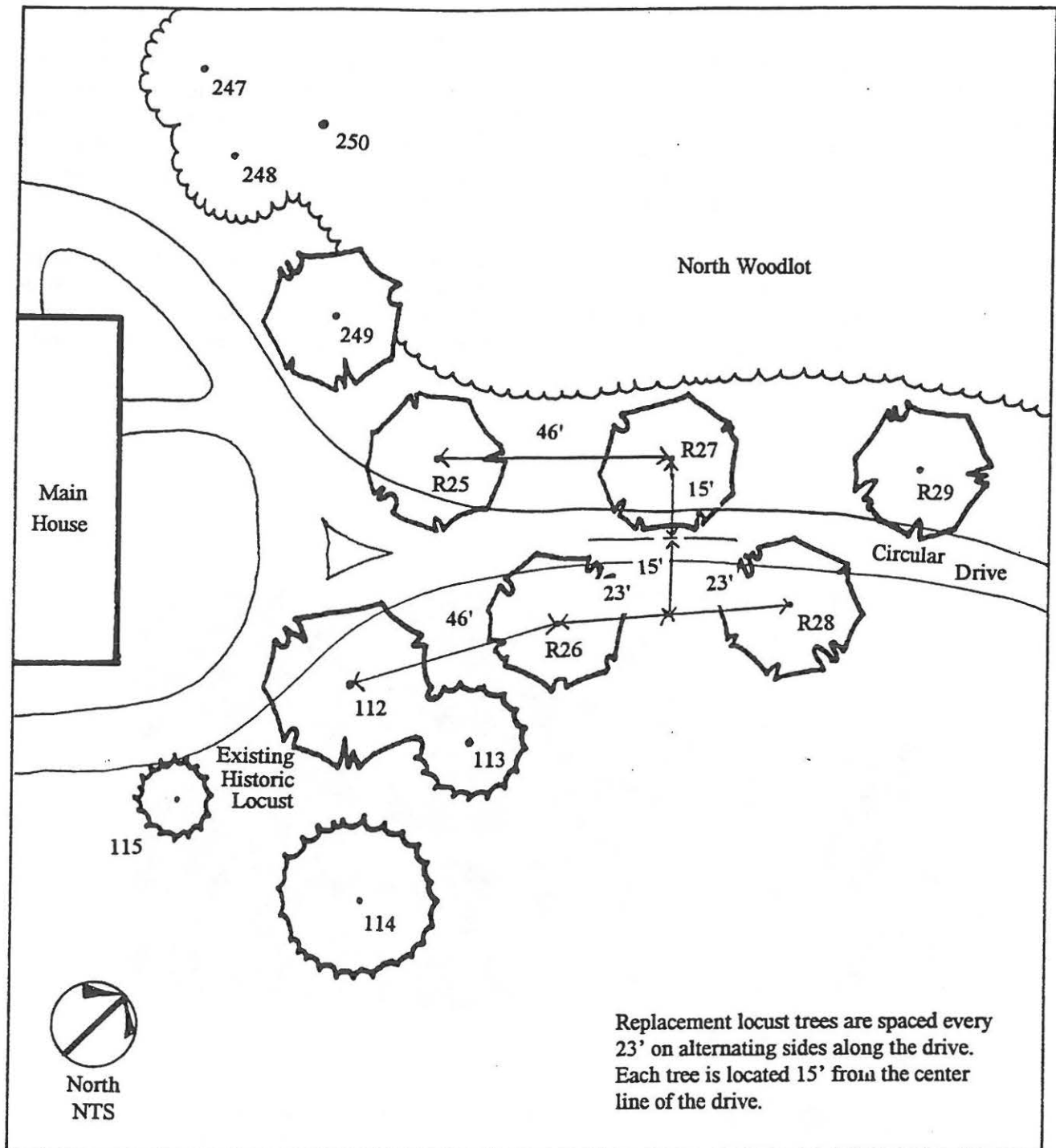


Figure 6: Locust allee planting plan (OCLP, 1997).

Front Pine Row and Pine Grove

Action: Restore Pine Row and Pine Grove

The existing vegetation along the border of the front lawn at Post Road includes a combination of pine, cherry, locust, linden, cedar, bitternut and maple. The pattern is an irregular hedgerow with a wider grove directly in front of the main house. It is very dense in some areas while sparse in others along this boundary (see fig. 7). Historically, the vegetation along the border of the front lawn and Post Road was comprised of a more symmetrical, single row of mostly Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) with a grove of Eastern white pine directly in front of the main house. The historic vegetation row created an even row of trees along the boundary and a dense grove directly in front of the main house.

The pine row and grove should be restored. In order to restore the pine row and pine grove, the extant portions should be preserved. Invasive and non-historic plant materials should be removed (see fig. 8) and the lost portions of the pine row and pine grove should be replaced (see fig. 9). The removal and addition of vegetation to this area should be carefully implemented to avoid damage to the existing trees being preserved.



Figure 7: Pine row along Post Road, 1996 (OCLP).

Preservation of Existing Trees

The following sixteen historic plants existing within the pine row and pine grove should be preserved (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 4):

#8	Eastern white pine
#18	black locust
#19	mazzard cherry
#37	Eastern white pine
#37A	Eastern white pine
#40-44	Eastern white pine
#45	American linden
#51-55	Eastern white pine

Four non-historic trees existing within the pine row and grove should also be preserved. Although non-historic, these trees do not detract from the site's historic character. The location and species of these plants help to maintain the setting of the historic pine and pine grove. Their location within the pine row and pine grove and their species are consistent with the historic character of this feature. The following non-historic trees should be preserved (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 8):

#47	littleleaf linden
#60	Eastern white pine
#70	Eastern white pine
#76	black cherry

Removal of Non-historic Trees

The following forty-six non-historic volunteer and invasive trees within the pine row and pine grove should be removed (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 8):

#4-7	Eastern red cedar
#10-13	Eastern white pine
#16-17	black cherry
#20-30	Eastern white pine
#31	black cherry
#32	Eastern white pine
#34	red maple
#35	Eastern white pine
#49	bitternut
#50	black cherry
#58-59	Eastern white pine
#61-67	Eastern white pine
#68-69	American linden
#71	red maple
#72-73	Eastern white pine
#74-75	black cherry
#77-78	Eastern white pine

#79 black cherry

Replacement of Lost Historic Trees

The following twenty-nine lost historic trees should be replaced within the pine row and pine grove (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 9):

#R1-R2	Eastern white pine
#R44	Eastern white pine
#R46	Eastern white pine
#R51	Eastern white pine
#R54-R55	Eastern white pine
#R58-R63	Eastern white pine
#R67-R71	Eastern white pine
#R73	Eastern white pine
#R75	black locust
#R76-R78	Eastern white pine
#R80-R85	Eastern white pine

Existing Plants

CLR
VI # Common Name

- 1 Black Locust
- 2 Black Locust
- 3 Black Locust
- 4 Eastern Red Cedar
- 5 Eastern Red Cedar
- 6 Eastern Red Cedar
- 7 Eastern Red Cedar
- 8 Eastern White Pine
- 9 Eastern White Pine
- 10 Eastern White Pine
- 11 Eastern White Pine
- 12 Eastern White Pine
- 13 Eastern White Pine
- 14 Eastern Red Cedar
- 15 Eastern Red Cedar
- 16 Black Cherry
- 17 Black Cherry
- 18 Black Locust
- 19 Mazzard Cherry
- 20 Eastern White Pine
- 21 Eastern White Pine
- 22 Eastern White Pine
- 23 Eastern White Pine
- 24 Eastern White Pine

- 25 Eastern White Pine
- 26 Eastern White Pine
- 27 Eastern White Pine
- 28 Eastern White Pine
- 29 Eastern White Pine
- 30 Eastern White Pine
- 31 Black Cherry
- 32 Eastern White Pine
- 33 Kentucky Coffee-tree
- 34 Red Maple
- 35 Eastern White Pine
- 36 Eastern White Pine
- 37 Eastern White Pine
- 38 Eastern White Pine
- 39 American Linden
- 40 Eastern White Pine
- 41 Eastern White Pine
- 42 Eastern White Pine
- 43 Eastern White Pine
- 44 Eastern White Pine
- 45 American Linden
- 46 American Linden
- 47 Littleleaf Linden
- 48 Littleleaf Linden

- 49 Bitternut
- 50 Black Cherry
- 51 Eastern White Pine
- 52 Eastern White Pine
- 53 Eastern White Pine
- 54 Eastern White Pine
- 55 Eastern White Pine
- 56 Eastern White Pine
- 57 Eastern White Pine
- 58 Eastern White Pine
- 59 Eastern White Pine
- 60 Eastern White Pine
- 61 Eastern White Pine
- 62 Eastern White Pine
- 63 Eastern White Pine
- 64 Eastern White Pine
- 65 Eastern White Pine
- 66 Eastern White Pine
- 67 Eastern White Pine
- 68 American Linden
- 69 American Linden
- 70 Eastern White Pine
- 71 Red Maple
- 72 Eastern White Pine

- 73 Eastern White Pine
- 74 Black Cherry
- 75 Black Cherry
- 76 Black Cherry
- 77 Eastern White Pine
- 78 Eastern White Pine
- 79 Black Cherry
- 80 Black Cherry
- 81 Black Cherry
- 82 Black Cherry
- 83 Black Cherry
- 84 Black Cherry
- 85 Black Cherry
- 86 Black Cherry
- 87 Black Cherry
- 88 Black Cherry
- 89 Black Cherry
- 90 Black Cherry
- 91 American Elm
- 92 Black Cherry
- 93 Black Cherry
- 94 Black Cherry
- 95 Black Cherry
- 96 Black Cherry

- 97 Black Cherry
- 98 Black Cherry
- 99 Common Lilac
- 100 Black Locust
- 101 Black Cherry
- 102 Black Cherry
- 103 Black Cherry
- 104 Black Cherry
- 105 American Elm
- 106 Black Cherry
- 107 Littleleaf Linden
- 108 American Linden
- 109 White Mulberry
- 110 Horse-chestnut
- 111 Common Honey-locust
- 112 Black Locust
- 113 Eastern White Pine
- 114 Douglas-fir
- 115 Eastern White Pine
- 116 American Elm
- 117 Eastern White Pine
- 118 Eastern White Pine
- 119 Kentucky Coffee-tree
- 120 American Linden

- 121 Eastern Red Cedar
- 122 Eastern Red Cedar
- 123 Eastern Red Cedar
- 124 Eastern Red Cedar
- 125 White Mulberry
- 126 Littleleaf Linden
- 127 Littleleaf Linden
- 128 Black Locust
- 129 Eastern Red Cedar
- 130 Eastern Red Cedar
- 131 Eastern Red Cedar
- 132 Eastern Red Cedar
- 133 Eastern Red Cedar
- 134 Eastern Red Cedar
- 135 Eastern Red Cedar
- 136 Eastern Red Cedar
- 137 Eastern Red Cedar
- 138 Eastern Red Cedar
- 139 Eastern Red Cedar
- 140 Eastern Red Cedar
- 141 Eastern Red Cedar
- 142 Eastern Red Cedar
- 143 Eastern Red Cedar
- 144 Eastern Red Cedar

- 145 Eastern Red Cedar
- 146 Eastern Red Cedar
- 147 Eastern Red Cedar
- 148 Eastern Red Cedar
- 149 Eastern Red Cedar
- 150 Eastern Red Cedar
- 151 Black Locust
- 152 Black Cherry
- 153 Common Honey-locust
- 154 Common Honey-locust
- 155 Common Honey-locust
- 156 Common Honey-locust
- 157 Black Cherry
- 158 Black Cherry
- 159 Common Honey-locust
- 160 Black Cherry
- 161 Black Cherry
- 162 Black Cherry
- 163 Black Cherry
- 164 Black Cherry
- 165 Black Cherry
- 166 Black Locust
- 167 Eastern Red Cedar
- 168 Eastern Red Cedar

- 169 Black Locust
- 170 Eastern Red Cedar
- 171 Black Cherry
- 172 Black Cherry
- 173 Red Maple
- 174 Red Maple
- 175 Black Cherry
- 176 Black Cherry
- 177 Black Locust
- 178 Black Cherry
- 179 American Elm
- 180 Black Locust
- 181 Black Locust
- 182 Red Maple
- 183 Black Locust
- 184 Black Locust
- 185 Black Locust
- 186 Black Locust
- 187 Black Cherry
- 188 White Spruce
- 189 Red Maple
- 190 Crack Willow
- 191 Crack Willow
- 192 Crack Willow

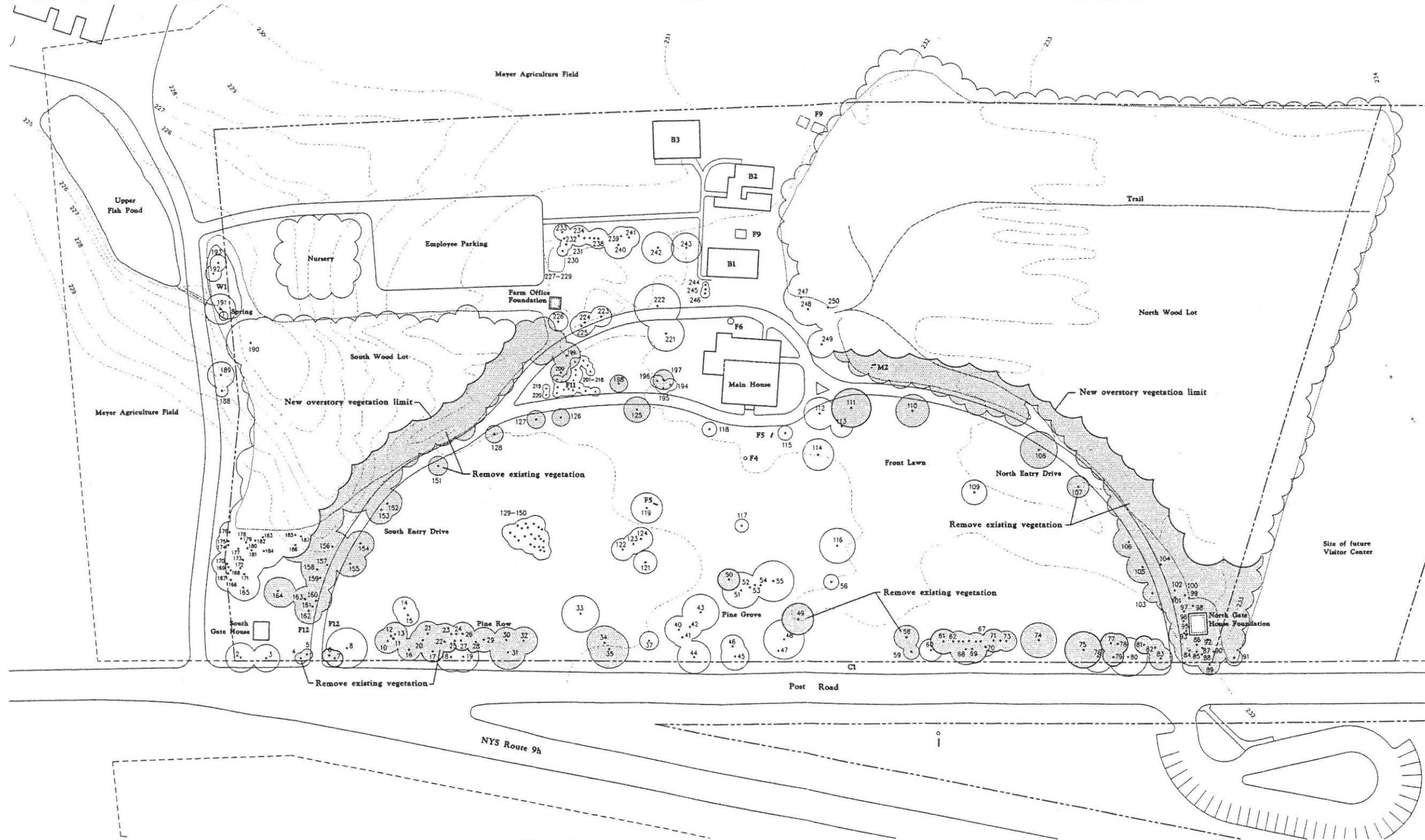
- 193 Crack Willow
- 194 Common Lilac
- 195 Common Lilac
- 196 Common Lilac
- 197 American Elm
- 198 Flowering Dogwood
- 199 White Mulberry
- 200 White Mulberry
- 201 Virginal Mock-orange
- 202 Virginal Mock-orange
- 203 Virginal Mock-orange
- 204 Virginal Mock-orange
- 205 Common Lilac
- 206 Common Lilac
- 207 Common Lilac
- 208 Common Lilac
- 209 Common Lilac
- 210 Common Lilac
- 211 Virginal Mock-orange
- 212 Virginal Mock-orange
- 213 Virginal Mock-orange
- 214 Virginal Mock-orange
- 215 Common Lilac
- 216 Common Lilac

- 217 Common Lilac
- 218 Common Lilac
- 219 Common Lilac
- 220 Common Lilac
- 221 White Mulberry
- 222 Sycamore
- 223 American Larch
- 224 American Larch
- 225 American Larch
- 226 Black Locust
- 227 Forsythia
- 228 Common Hop
- 229 Virginia Creeper
- 230 White Spruce
- 231 Common Lilac
- 232 Eastern White Pine
- 233 Eastern White Pine
- 234 Eastern White Pine
- 235 Eastern White Pine
- 236 Eastern White Pine
- 237 Eastern Red Cedar
- 238 Eastern White Pine
- 239 Eastern Red Cedar
- 240 Butternut

- 241 Eastern White Pine
- 242 Butternut
- 243 Butternut
- 244 Eastern Red Cedar
- 245 Eastern Red Cedar
- 246 Eastern Red Cedar
- 247 Eastern White Pine
- 248 Black Cherry
- 249 Black Locust
- 250 Black Cherry

Note:
• Denotes trees to be removed

- B1 Maintenance Garage
B2 Mobile Homes
B3 Pole Barn
M2 Electrical Transformer
W1 Small Pond
F4 Urn
F5 Bench
F6 Historic Well
F9 Aluminum Sheds
F11 Linear Brick Feature
F12 Circular Brick Feature



- Symbol Key
- Property Line
 - Conservation Easement
 - Tree Canopy Edge
 - Understory Vegetation Edge
 - Wood Land
 - Trail
 - Topographic Contour
 - Power Line
 - Features to be removed

No.	Revision	Date	Author
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			
41			
42			
43			
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50			
51			
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			
57			
58			
59			
60			
61			
62			
63			
64			
65			
66			
67			
68			
69			
70			
71			
72			
73			
74			
75			
76			
77			
78			
79			
80			
81			
82			
83			
84			
85			
86			
87			
88			
89			
90			
91			
92			
93			
94			
95			
96			
97			
98			
99			
100			
101			
102			
103			
104			
105			
106			
107			
108			
109			
110			
111			
112			
113			
114			
115			
116			
117			
118			
119			
120			
121			
122			
123			
124			
125			
126			
127			
128			
129			
130			
131			
132			
133			
134			
135			
136			
137			
138			
139			
140			
141			
142			
143			
144			
145			
146			
147			
148			
149			
150			
151			
152			
153			
154			
155			
156			
157			
158			
159			
160			
161			
162			
163			
164			
165			
166			
167			
168			
169			
170			
171			
172			
173			
174			
175			
176			
177			
178			
179			
180			
181			
182			
183			
184			
185			
186			
187			
188			
189			
190			
191			
192			
193			
194			
195			
196			
197			
198			
199			
200			
201			
202			
203			
204			
205			
206			
207			
208			
209			
210			
211			
212			
213			
214			
215			
216			
217			
218			
219			
220			
221			
222			
223			
224			
225			
226			
227			
228			
229			
230			
231			
232			
233			
234			
235			
236			
237			
238			
239			
240			
241			
242			
243			
244			
245			
246			
247			
248			
249			
250			
251			
252			
253			
254			
255			
256			
257			
258			
259			
260			
261			
262			
263			
264			
265			
266			
267			
268			
269			
270			
271			
272			
273			
274			
275			
276			
277			
278			
279			
280			
281			
282			
283			
284			
285			
286			
287			
288			
289			
290			
291			
292			
293			
294			
295			
296			
297			
298			
299			
300			

Cultural Landscape Report
Martin Van Buren NHS
Volume 2
Treatment Plan
Lindenwald
Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Plan 3
Vegetation Removal Plan

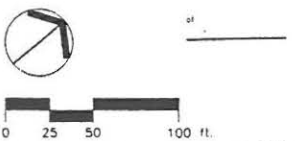


Figure: 8

Existing Plants

CLR
VI # Common Name

1	Black Locust
2	Black Locust
3	Black Locust
8	Eastern White Pine
9	Eastern White Pine
14	Eastern Red Cedar
15	Eastern Red Cedar
18	Black Locust
19	Mazzard Cherry
33	Kentucky Coffee-tree
36	Eastern White Pine
37	Eastern White Pine
38	Eastern White Pine
39	American Linden
40	Eastern White Pine
41	Eastern White Pine
42	Eastern White Pine
43	Eastern White Pine
44	Eastern White Pine
45	American Linden
46	American Linden
47	Littleleaf Linden
48	Littleleaf Linden
51	Eastern White Pine

52	Eastern White Pine
53	Eastern White Pine
54	Eastern White Pine
55	Eastern White Pine
56	Eastern White Pine
57	Eastern White Pine
60	Eastern White Pine
70	Eastern White Pine
76	Black Cherry
80	Black Cherry
109	White Mulberry
112	Black Locust
113	Eastern White Pine
114	Douglas-fir
115	Eastern White Pine
116	American Elm
117	Eastern White Pine
118	Eastern White Pine
119	Kentucky Coffee-tree
120	American Linden
121	Eastern Red Cedar
122	Eastern Red Cedar
123	Eastern Red Cedar
124	Eastern Red Cedar

129	Eastern Red Cedar
130	Eastern Red Cedar
131	Eastern Red Cedar
132	Eastern Red Cedar
133	Eastern Red Cedar
134	Eastern Red Cedar
135	Eastern Red Cedar
136	Eastern Red Cedar
137	Eastern Red Cedar
138	Eastern Red Cedar
139	Eastern Red Cedar
140	Eastern Red Cedar
141	Eastern Red Cedar
142	Eastern Red Cedar
143	Eastern Red Cedar
144	Eastern Red Cedar
145	Eastern Red Cedar
146	Eastern Red Cedar
147	Eastern Red Cedar
148	Eastern Red Cedar
149	Eastern Red Cedar
150	Eastern Red Cedar
155	Black Cherry
166	Black Locust

167	Eastern Red Cedar
168	Eastern Red Cedar
169	Black Locust
170	Eastern Red Cedar
171	Black Cherry
172	Black Cherry
173	Red Maple
174	Red Maple
175	Black Cherry
176	Black Cherry
177	Black Locust
178	Black Cherry
179	American Elm
180	Black Locust
181	Black Locust
182	Red Maple
183	Black Locust
184	Black Locust
185	Black Locust
186	Black Locust
187	Black Cherry
188	White Spruce
189	Red Maple
190	Crack Willow

191	Crack Willow
192	Crack Willow
193	Crack Willow
194	Common Lilac
195	Common Lilac
196	Common Lilac
201	Virginal Mock-orange
202	Virginal Mock-orange
203	Virginal Mock-orange
204	Common Lilac
205	Common Lilac
206	Common Lilac
207	Common Lilac
208	Common Lilac
209	Common Lilac
210	Common Lilac
211	Virginal Mock-orange
212	Virginal Mock-orange
213	Virginal Mock-orange
214	Common Lilac
215	Common Lilac
216	Common Lilac
217	Common Lilac
218	Common Lilac

219	Common Lilac
220	Common Lilac
221	White Mulberry
222	Sycamore
223	American Larch
224	American Larch
225	American Larch
226	Black Locust
227	Forsythia
228	Common Hop
229	Virginia Creeper
230	White Spruce
231	Common Lilac
232	Eastern White Pine
233	Eastern White Pine
234	Eastern White Pine
235	Eastern White Pine
236	Eastern White Pine
237	Eastern Red Cedar
238	Eastern White Pine
239	Eastern Red Cedar
240	Butternut
241	Eastern White Pine
242	Butternut

243	Butternut
244	Eastern Red Cedar
245	Eastern Red Cedar
246	Eastern Red Cedar
247	Eastern White Pine
248	Black Cherry
249	Black Locust
250	Black Cherry

Replaced Plants

CLR
VI # Common Name

R-1	Eastern White Pine
R-2	Eastern White Pine
R-3	Black Locust
R-4	Black Locust
R-5	Black Locust
R-6	Black Locust
R-7	Black Locust
R-8	Black Locust
R-9	Black Locust
R-10	Black Locust
R-11	Black Locust
R-12	Black Locust
R-13	Black Locust
R-14	Black Locust
R-15	Black Locust
R-16	Black Locust
R-17	Black Locust
R-18	Black Locust
R-19	Black Locust
R-20	Black Locust
R-21	Black Locust
R-22	Black Locust

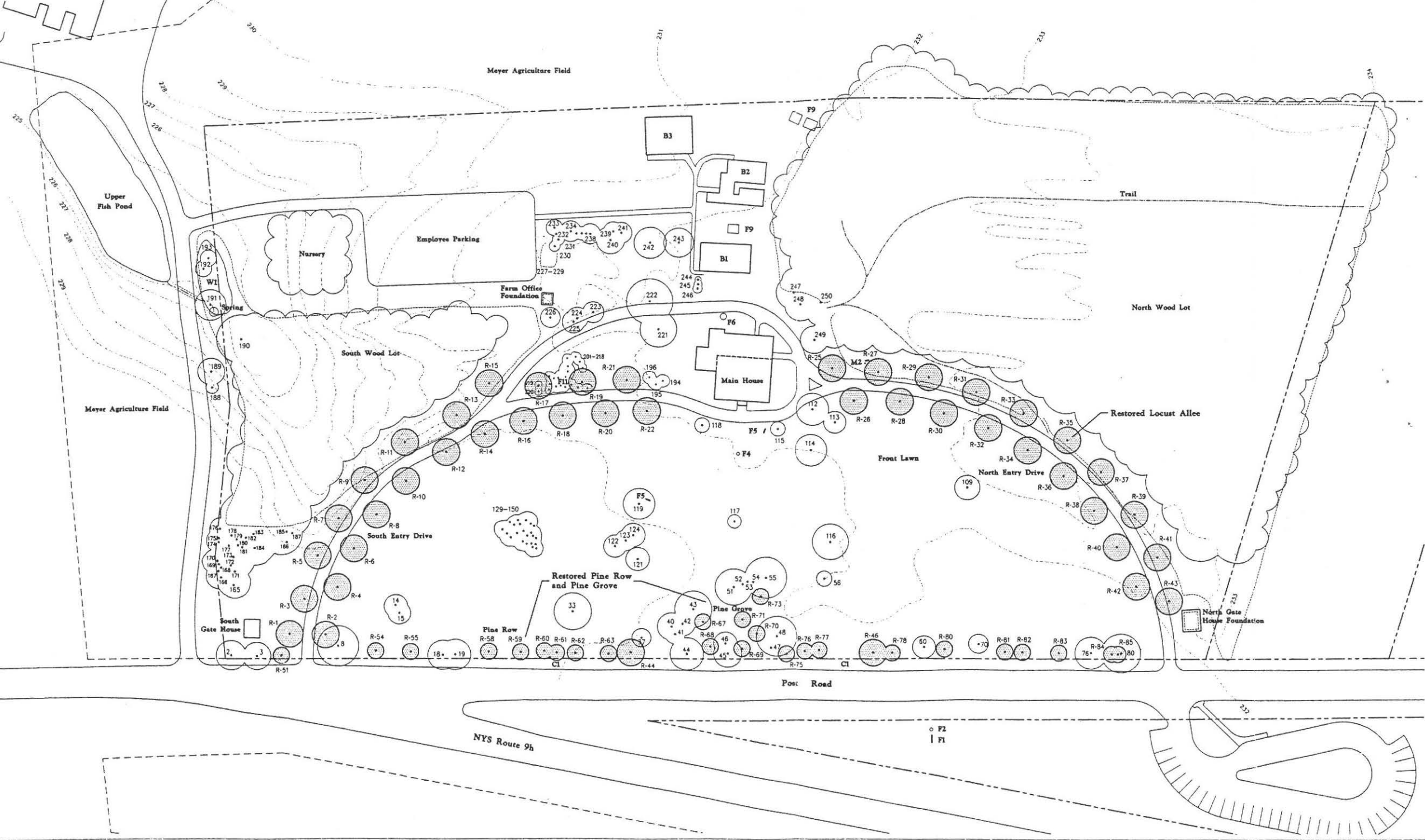
R-25	Black Locust
R-26	Black Locust
R-27	Black Locust
R-28	Black Locust
R-29	Black Locust
R-30	Black Locust
R-31	Black Locust
R-32	Black Locust
R-33	Black Locust
R-34	Black Locust
R-35	Black Locust
R-36	Black Locust
R-37	Black Locust
R-38	Black Locust
R-39	Black Locust
R-40	Black Locust
R-41	Black Locust
R-42	Black Locust
R-43	Black Locust
R-44	Eastern White Pine
R-45	Eastern White Pine
R-51	Eastern White Pine

R-54	Eastern White Pine
R-55	Eastern White Pine
R-58	Eastern White Pine
R-59	Eastern White Pine
R-60	Eastern White Pine
R-61	Eastern White Pine
R-62	Eastern White Pine
R-63	Eastern White Pine
R-66	Eastern White Pine
R-67	Eastern White Pine
R-68	Eastern White Pine
R-69	Eastern White Pine
R-70	Eastern White Pine
R-71	Eastern White Pine
R-73	Eastern White Pine
R-75	Black Locust
R-76	Eastern White Pine
R-77	Eastern White Pine
R-78	Eastern White Pine
R-80	Eastern White Pine
R-81	Eastern White Pine
R-82	Eastern White Pine

R-83	Eastern White Pine
R-84	Eastern White Pine
R-85	Eastern White Pine

Notes:
R denotes a replacement plant.
Existing plant list is cumulative,
showing completion of previously
recommended tasks (within this
document, CLR v2)

- Symbol Key
- B1 Maintenance Garage
 - B2 Mobile Homes
 - B3 Pole Barn
 - C1 Visitor Parking
 - W1 Small Pond
 - F1 Park Sign
 - F2 Flagpole
 - F4 Urn
 - F5 Bench
 - F6 Historic Well
 - F9 Aluminum Sheds
 - F11 Linear Brick Feature
 - F12 Circular Brick Feature
 - M2 Electrical Transformer



Cultural Landscape Report
Martin Van Buren NHS
Volume 2
Treatment Plan

Lindenwald
Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York

Issued for
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Plan 4
Feature Restoration Plan

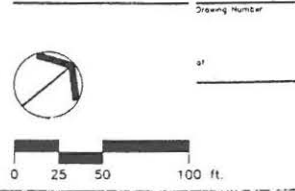


Figure: 9

Front Garden

Action: Re-establish Front Garden

During the period of significance the front garden was the only area in front of the main house that was maintained in a finely manicured condition. Since that time the garden's circular path has grown over with grass and the original three Eastern white pines surrounding the garden were lost but have been replaced in kind. Historically, an urn was located at the center of the garden. The historic urn is extant and stored in the park's museum collection. A 20th-century reproduction of the urn is located in the historic urn's 1850 location (see fig. 10).

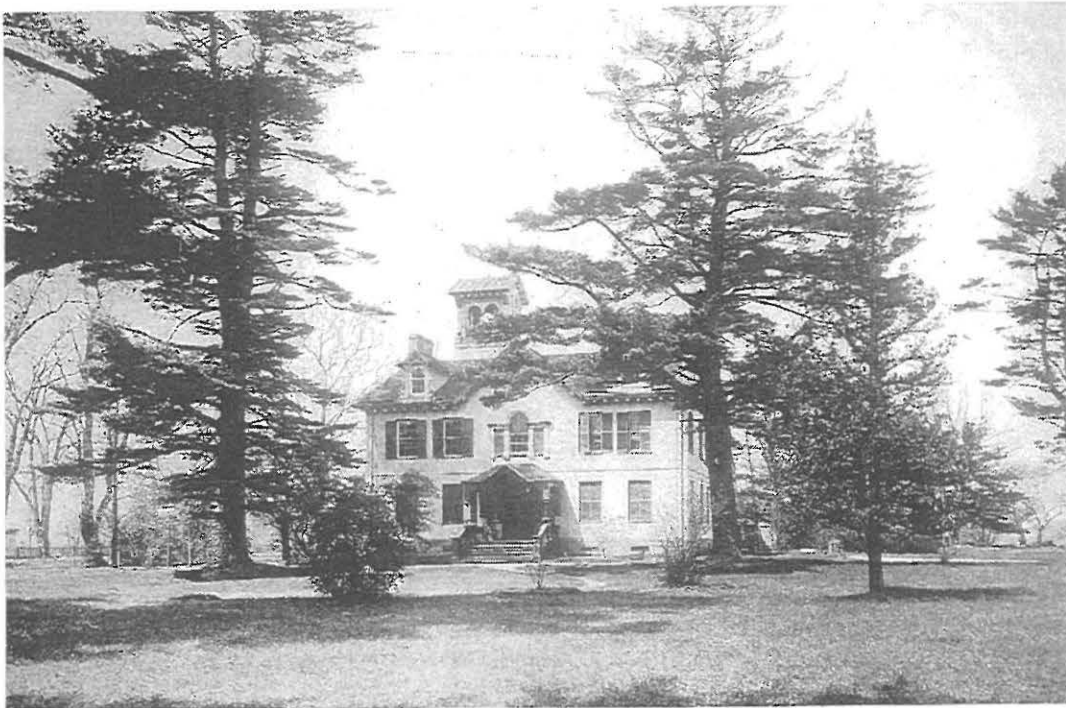


Figure 10: Front garden, c.1913 (Photo #CLR-302, MAVA archives).

The circular garden at the front entrance to the main house should be re-established (see figs. 11 & 15). The following tasks are necessary to accomplish this:

- The circular path should be replaced. It should be two feet wide and surfaced with compacted soil. At the point of the path where the compacted soil meets the gravel drive, the two materials should blend together, there should be no distinct edge. The boundary of the path and the adjoining lawn should also blend with each other rather than having a sharp edge.
- Two of the three Eastern white pines surrounding the garden should be replaced. Trees #115 and #118 should be replaced in kind. The leaders on the existing trees have been broken several times and the trees are forming a globular shape. The replacements should be of comparable size and form to one another and attempt to match tree #117 at the far end of the garden (see fig. 15).
- The lawn within the garden should be maintained at a two-inch-height, rather than the six-inch height recommended for the surrounding lawn.
- The urn currently located at the center of the front garden is a 20th-century reproduction of the historic urn. The contemporary urn is an accurate reproduction of the historic urn and should remain on the existing concrete base in the center of the front garden (see fig. 11).
- The 20th-century reproductions of the historic benches should be placed underneath each of the Eastern white pines at the garden's entrance. Until the pines have grown to sufficient height to allow this placement, the benches should be placed adjacent to the pines, within the front garden (see fig. 11).
- The Douglas fir (#114) on the north side of the garden should be preserved until such time that it interferes with the growth of the front garden plants or the trees within the locust allee along the semi-circular entry drive. At a future date, if the Douglas fir does begin to interfere with the growth of surrounding plants, its preservation should be re-evaluated. While the Douglas fir does not date to 1850 and is not historically significant, it potentially is significant as a natural resource or a specimen tree and should be evaluated within these other contexts.

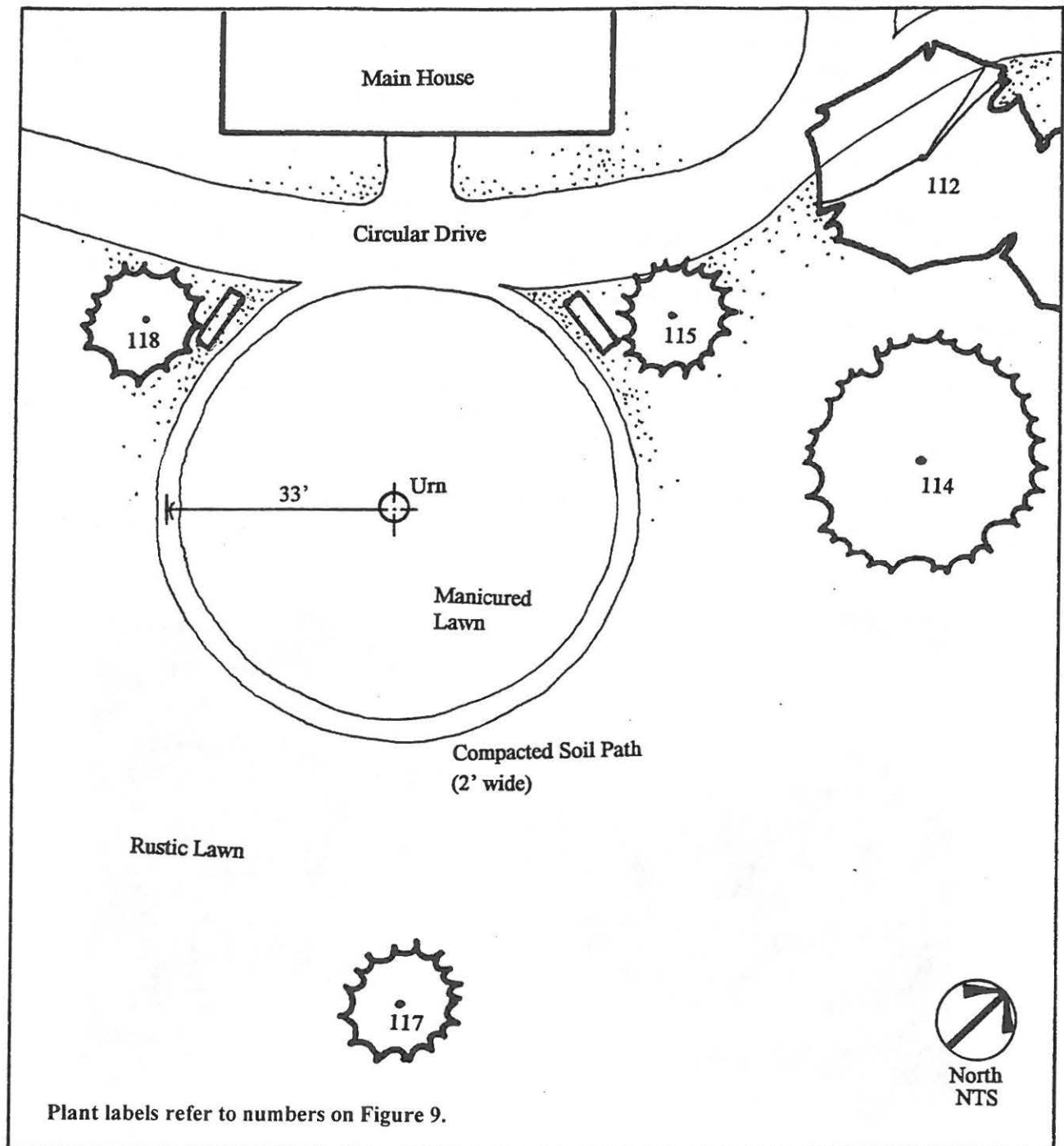


Figure 11: Front garden restoration plan, (OCLP, 1997).

Front Lawn

Action: Restore Front Lawn

Historically, the front lawn was enclosed by the locust allee and front pine row. It had several scattered trees within it and the grass was maintained in a rustic fashion. Except for the small, circular garden at the front entry to the main house, the lawn was maintained at a height of approximately 6 inches.

Today the lawn is used for special events and visitors are encouraged to walk the grounds. The grass is maintained at approximately 2 inches and the lower branches are cut from the trees to allow mowers access to areas under the tree canopies (see fig. 12). The current mowing practices damage the tree roots and scar the trunks and removing the lower limbs of the trees alters the historic character of the site (*Martin Van Buren Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan*; Bitzel, Coffin, 1996). While allowing contemporary uses of the site, these maintenance practices create an appearance that is in direct contrast with the site's historic rustic appearance.

The lawn should be restored to its rustic character. This could be accomplished by adjusting the maintenance schedule to allow the lawn to grow to 6 inches (see fig. 15). The mowing schedule for the lawn could also be reduced to lessen the number of cuttings per year.

Adjusting the height of the lawn and altering the maintenance schedule will re-establish the lawn's rustic appearance and avoid mowing damage to the tree roots. In addition, the practice of limbing the trees should be discontinued.

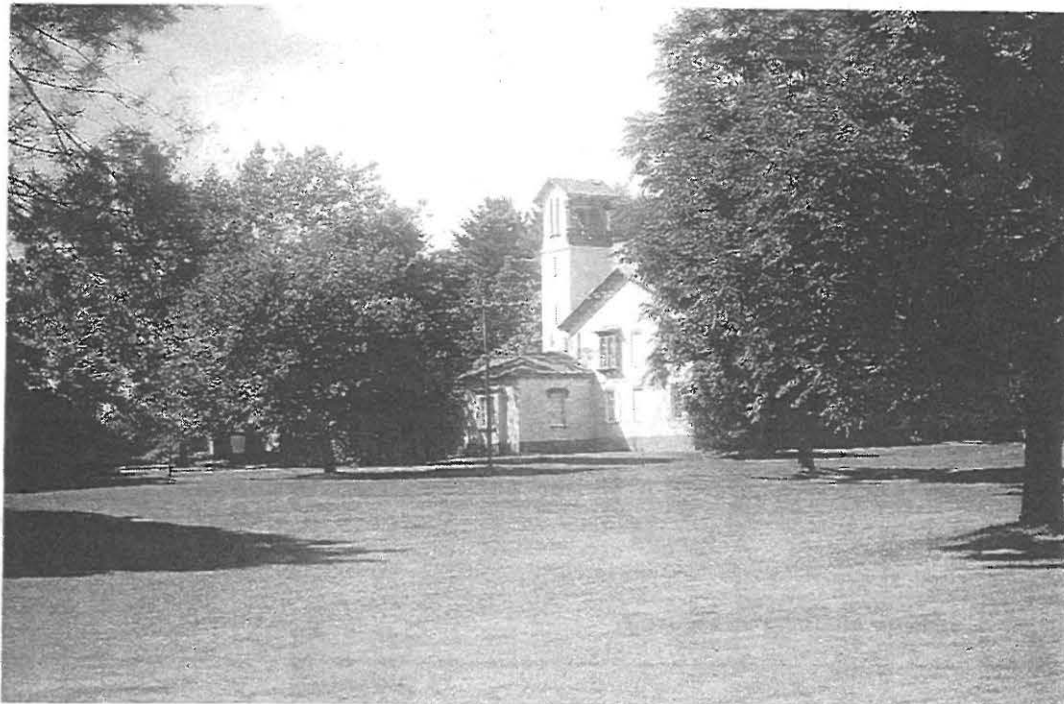


Figure 12: Front lawn, 1996 (OCLP).

Action: Replace Trees in Front Lawn

Today many trees are located within the front lawn including historic trees and non-historic planted and volunteer trees. The overall character of the front lawn is that of an open expanse of manicured grass with scattered trees throughout. Historically, the front lawn was an open expanse of lawn, more rustic in nature, but still having many scattered trees within its boundaries. It is the open character with scattered trees that is important, rather than actual specific location of each individual tree.

Several historic trees within the lawn are extant and many have been lost. The location and species of several lost trees have been documented while others are unclear. Trees dating from 1850 include six Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*, #14-15, 121-124) which should be preserved. A white mulberry (*Morus alba*, #109) may potentially date to 1850 and should be preserved. Four lost historic Eastern white pines (*Pinus strobus*, #R64-R65, R91-R92) should be replaced (see fig. 15).

Of the non-historic trees within the front lawn, several do not detract from the lawn's historic character while other trees do conflict with the lawn's historic character or that of the locust allee along the semi-circular entry drive. A non-historic Eastern white pine (#113) should be removed because it will conflict with the growth of the trees within the locust allee as well as the spatial organization of the front garden.

Several non-historic trees, specified below, do not detract from the overall historic character of the front lawn and should be preserved. While these trees may not be in the exact location as lost historic trees, they help to maintain the character of the front lawn as an open expansive lawn with scattered trees.

Preservation of Historic Trees

The following seven historic trees should be preserved (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 15):

#14-15	Eastern red cedar
#109	white mulberry
#121-124	Eastern red cedar

Preservation of Existing Non-historic Trees

The following twenty-five non-historic trees should be preserved (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 15):

#33	Kentucky coffee-tree
#116	American elm
#119	Kentucky coffee-tree
#129-150	Eastern red cedar

Replacement of Historic Trees

The following four lost historic trees should be replaced (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 15):

#R64-R65	Eastern white pine
#R91-R92	Eastern white pine

North Gate House

Action: Reconstruct North Gate House

Historically, two gate houses stood at the two entrances to the semi-circular entry drive along Post Road. The north and south gate houses were mirror images of each other with a few minor differences. The south gate house is extant and has been restored to its 1850 appearance. The foundation of the north gate house is extant but the building itself was torn down in the 1950s. The foundation and basement have been back-filled as a preservation effort (see figs. 13-15).

Historically the two gate houses were important features of Lindenwald. Together they added to the formal character and symmetry of the front of the property, which cannot be represented without the presence of both gate houses. The north gate house was extremely important to the historic character and spatial organization of Lindenwald as it was the property's main entry. In addition, the north gate house is the first feature within the historic core of the park reached by visitors today as they leave the parking area and cross Post Road. Visually, the physical presence of the north gate house would greatly enhance interpretation at the site while the interior of the building could serve park needs.

Functionally the gate house could be very useful for the park in light of the insufficient interior building space at the park. Currently, the park drastically needs additional administrative and curatorial space for both office and storage needs. A reconstruction of the north gate house could greatly assist in meeting the current space needs.

The north gate house should be reconstructed.⁷ The overall configuration and details of the building are well documented. The structure should be a mirror image of the south gate house but have a gable on the south side of the roof. The following tasks will be necessary to complete the replacement of the north gate house:

- Documentation of the north gate house should be analyzed and construction plans and specifications should be prepared in order to accurately reconstruct it. The existing documentation includes several sources such as the existing foundation, extant south gate house, photographs, oral interviews, and the CLR VI. Information regarding the south gate house should also be analyzed since the two structures were nearly identical.
- In order to reconstruct the north gate house, 14 black cherry (*Prunus serotina*, #84-90, 92-98) trees should be removed. This invasive species threatens the condition of the existing foundation and would interfere with reconstruction of the north gate house (see fig. 8). The tree removal should be completed in a manner that would not disturb the foundation.⁸

⁷ Reconstruction of the north gate house was an action included within the park's 1970 Master Plan. It was approved by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as part of the Master Plan in 1978. The reconstruction of the north gate house was specifically called out and approved by the ACHP in confirmation with terms of NPS Management Policies regarding reconstruction.

⁸ The tree removal necessary for reconstruction of the north gate house may already have been completed as part of the steps to restore the locust allee along the semi-circular entry drive. If, at the time of the north gate house reconstruction, trees numbered 84-90 and 92-98 do exist, they must be removed.

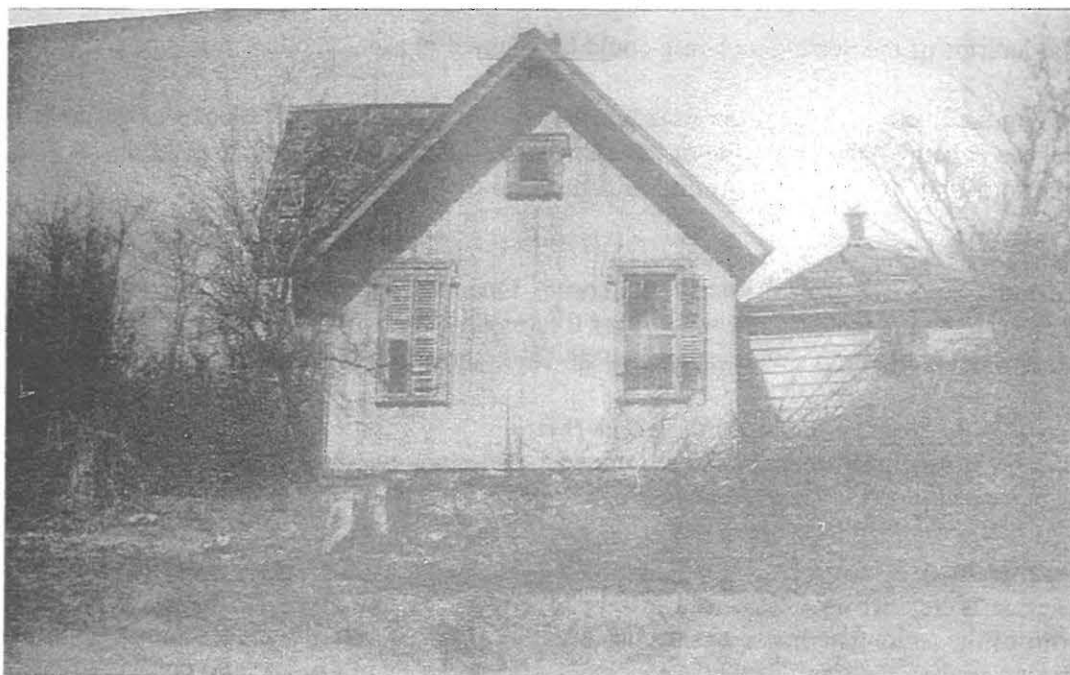


Figure 13: North gate house, c.1950 (Photo #CLR-426, MAVA archives).

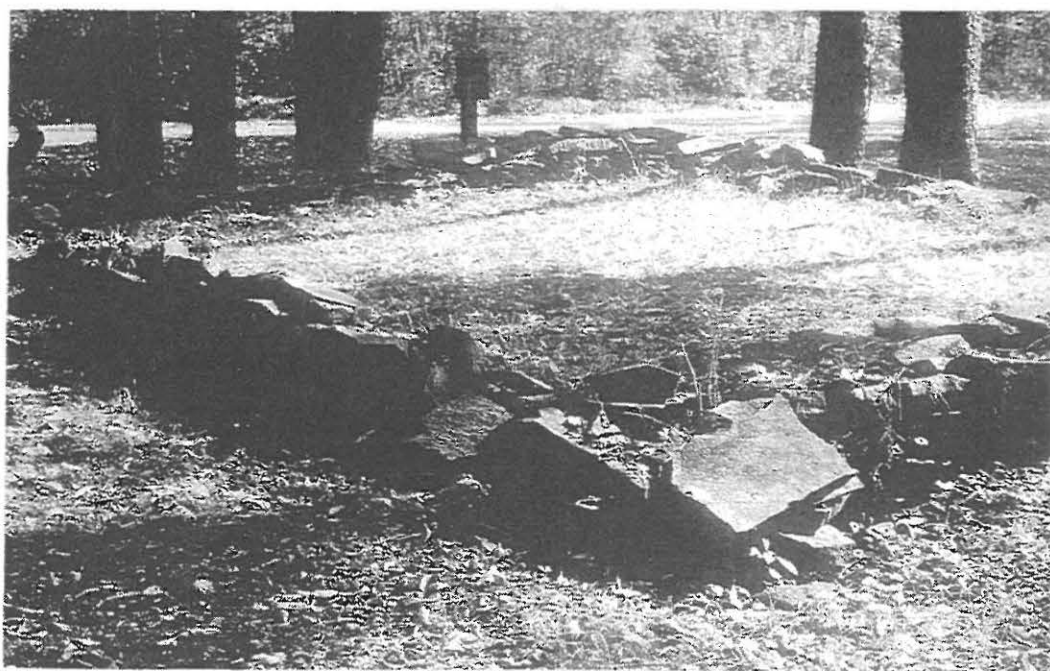


Figure 14: North gate house foundation, 1993 (SUNY).

- The existing foundation should be repaired to allow the reconstruction.
- The interior of the north gate house could be adapted to accommodate needs of the park staff.

Reconstructing the north gate house on its original foundation should not detract from the archeological potential of the existing foundation due to the existing and identical foundation of the south gate house. Mitigation efforts should be taken to minimize damage to the historic foundation.

Replace Trees Surrounding North Gate House

In 1850, several trees surrounded the north gate house. One existing common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*, #99) should be preserved as potentially historic. After treatment to the north gate house is complete, five lost historic black locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*, #R86-R90) should be replaced (see fig. 15).

Remove Non-historic Trees Surrounding North Gate House

Three non-historic volunteer trees should be removed, including one black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*, #100) and two black cherry (*Prunus serotina*, #101-102).

South Gate House

Action: Replace Trees Surrounding South Gate House

The exterior of the south gate house has been accurately restored to its 1850 appearance. However, the vegetation surrounding the south gate house includes a combination of historic and non-historic trees. Six historic trees are extant and should be preserved and four lost trees should be replaced. Nineteen non-historic volunteer plants should be removed (see fig. 27).

Preserve Historic Trees Surrounding South Gate House

The following six historic trees should be preserved (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 15):

- #2-3 black locust
- #166 black locust
- #167 Eastern red cedar
- #168 Eastern red cedar
- #169 black locust

Remove Non-historic Trees Surrounding South Gate House

The following nineteen non-historic trees should be removed (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 27):

- #165 black cherry
- #170 Eastern red cedar
- #171-172 black cherry
- #173-174 red maple
- #175-176 black cherry
- #177 black locust
- #178 black cherry
- #179-181 black locust
- #182 red maple
- #183-186 black locust

#187 black cherry

Replace Historic Trees Surrounding South Gate House

The following four lost historic trees should be replaced (numbers correspond to labels on fig. 15):

#R47-R50 black locust

Existing Plants

CLR
VI # Common Name

1 Black Locust
2 Black Locust
3 Black Locust
8 Eastern White Pine
9 Eastern White Pine
14 Eastern Red Cedar
15 Eastern Red Cedar
18 Black Locust
19 Mazzard Cherry
33 Kentucky Coffee-tree
36 Eastern White Pine
37 Eastern White Pine
38 Eastern White Pine
39 American Linden
40 Eastern White Pine
41 Eastern White Pine
42 Eastern White Pine
43 Eastern White Pine
44 Eastern White Pine
45 American Linden
46 American Linden
47 Littleleaf Linden
48 Littleleaf Linden
51 Eastern White Pine

52 Eastern White Pine
53 Eastern White Pine
54 Eastern White Pine
55 Eastern White Pine
56 Eastern White Pine
57 Eastern White Pine
60 Eastern White Pine
70 Eastern White Pine
76 Black Cherry
80 Black Cherry
109 White Mulberry
112 Black Locust
113 Eastern White Pine
114 Douglas-fir
115 Eastern White Pine
116 American Elm
117 Eastern White Pine
118 Eastern White Pine
119 Kentucky Coffee-tree
120 American Linden
121 Eastern Red Cedar
122 Eastern Red Cedar
123 Eastern Red Cedar
124 Eastern Red Cedar

129 Eastern Red Cedar
130 Eastern Red Cedar
131 Eastern Red Cedar
132 Eastern Red Cedar
133 Eastern Red Cedar
134 Eastern Red Cedar
135 Eastern Red Cedar
136 Eastern Red Cedar
137 Eastern Red Cedar
138 Eastern Red Cedar
139 Eastern Red Cedar
140 Eastern Red Cedar
141 Eastern Red Cedar
142 Eastern Red Cedar
143 Eastern Red Cedar
144 Eastern Red Cedar
145 Eastern Red Cedar
146 Eastern Red Cedar
147 Eastern Red Cedar
148 Eastern Red Cedar
149 Eastern Red Cedar
150 Eastern Red Cedar
165 Black Cherry
166 Black Locust

167 Eastern Red Cedar
168 Eastern Red Cedar
169 Black Locust
170 Eastern Red Cedar
171 Black Cherry
172 Black Cherry
173 Red Maple
174 Red Maple
175 Black Cherry
176 Black Cherry
177 Black Locust
178 Black Cherry
179 American Elm
180 Black Locust
181 Black Locust
182 Red Maple
183 Black Locust
184 Black Locust
185 Black Locust
186 Black Locust
187 Black Cherry
188 White Spruce
189 Red Maple
190 Crack Willow

191 Crack Willow
192 Crack Willow
193 Crack Willow
194 Common Lilac
195 Common Lilac
196 Common Lilac
201 Virginian Mock-orange
202 Virginian Mock-orange
203 Virginian Mock-orange
204 Virginian Mock-orange
205 Common Lilac
206 Common Lilac
207 Common Lilac
208 Common Lilac
209 Common Lilac
210 Common Lilac
211 Virginian Mock-orange
212 Virginian Mock-orange
213 Virginian Mock-orange
214 Virginian Mock-orange
215 Common Lilac
216 Common Lilac
217 Common Lilac
218 Common Lilac

219 Common Lilac
220 Common Lilac
221 White Mulberry
222 Sycamore
223 American Larch
224 American Larch
225 American Larch
226 Black Locust
227 Forsythia
228 Common Hop
229 Virginia Creeper
230 White Spruce
231 Common Lilac
232 Eastern White Pine
233 Eastern White Pine
234 Eastern White Pine
235 Eastern White Pine
236 Eastern White Pine
237 Eastern Red Cedar
238 Eastern White Pine
239 Eastern Red Cedar
240 Butternut
241 Eastern White Pine
242 Butternut

243 Butternut
244 Eastern Red Cedar
245 Eastern Red Cedar
246 Eastern Red Cedar
247 Eastern White Pine
248 Black Cherry
249 Black Locust
250 Black Cherry
R-1 Eastern White Pine
R-2 Eastern White Pine
R-3 Black Locust
R-4 Black Locust
R-5 Black Locust
R-6 Black Locust
R-7 Black Locust
R-8 Black Locust
R-9 Black Locust
R-10 Black Locust
R-11 Black Locust
R-12 Black Locust
R-13 Black Locust
R-14 Black Locust
R-15 Black Locust
R-16 Black Locust

R-17 Black Locust
R-18 Black Locust
R-19 Black Locust
R-20 Black Locust
R-21 Black Locust
R-22 Black Locust
R-23 Black Locust
R-24 Black Locust
R-25 Black Locust
R-26 Black Locust
R-27 Black Locust
R-28 Black Locust
R-29 Black Locust
R-30 Black Locust
R-31 Black Locust
R-32 Black Locust
R-33 Black Locust
R-34 Black Locust
R-35 Black Locust
R-36 Black Locust
R-37 Black Locust
R-38 Black Locust
R-39 Black Locust
R-40 Black Locust
R-41 Black Locust
R-42 Black Locust

R-43 Black Locust
R-44 Eastern White Pine
R-45 Eastern White Pine
R-46 Eastern White Pine
R-47 Eastern White Pine
R-48 Eastern White Pine
R-49 Eastern White Pine
R-50 Eastern White Pine
R-51 Eastern White Pine
R-52 Eastern White Pine
R-53 Eastern White Pine
R-54 Eastern White Pine
R-55 Eastern White Pine
R-56 Eastern White Pine
R-57 Eastern White Pine
R-58 Eastern White Pine
R-59 Eastern White Pine
R-60 Eastern White Pine
R-61 Eastern White Pine
R-62 Eastern White Pine
R-63 Eastern White Pine
R-64 Eastern White Pine
R-65 Eastern White Pine
R-66 Eastern White Pine
R-67 Eastern White Pine
R-68 Eastern White Pine
R-69 Eastern White Pine
R-70 Eastern White Pine
R-71 Eastern White Pine
R-72 Eastern White Pine
R-73 Eastern White Pine
R-74 Eastern White Pine
R-75 Eastern White Pine
R-76 Eastern White Pine
R-77 Eastern White Pine
R-78 Eastern White Pine
R-79 Eastern White Pine
R-80 Eastern White Pine

R-81 Eastern White Pine
R-82 Eastern White Pine
R-83 Eastern White Pine
R-84 Eastern White Pine
R-85 Eastern White Pine

Replaced Plants

CLR
VI # Common Name

R-47 Black Locust
R-48 Black Locust
R-49 Black Locust
R-50 Black Locust
R-51 Eastern White Pine
R-52 Eastern White Pine
R-53 Eastern White Pine
R-54 Eastern White Pine
R-55 Eastern White Pine
R-56 Eastern White Pine
R-57 Eastern White Pine
R-58 Eastern White Pine
R-59 Eastern White Pine
R-60 Eastern White Pine
R-61 Eastern White Pine
R-62 Eastern White Pine
R-63 Eastern White Pine
R-64 Eastern White Pine
R-65 Eastern White Pine
R-66 Eastern White Pine
R-67 Eastern White Pine
R-68 Eastern White Pine
R-69 Eastern White Pine
R-70 Eastern White Pine
R-71 Eastern White Pine
R-72 Eastern White Pine
R-73 Eastern White Pine
R-74 Eastern White Pine
R-75 Eastern White Pine
R-76 Eastern White Pine
R-77 Eastern White Pine
R-78 Eastern White Pine
R-79 Eastern White Pine
R-80 Eastern White Pine

B1 Maintenance Garage
B2 Mobile Homes
B3 Pole Barn
W1 Small Pond
F1 Park Sign
F2 Flagpole
F3 Urn
F4 Bench
F5 Historic Well
F6 Aluminum Sheds
F7 Linear Brick Feature
F8 Circular Brick Feature
F9 Electrical Transformer

Symbol Key

--- Property Line
--- Conservation Easement
--- Tree Canopy Edge
--- Understory Vegetation Edge
--- Wood Land
--- Trail
--- Topographic Contour
--- Power Line
--- Features Added
--- Feature Adjusted

No.	Revision	Date	Appr.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			
41			
42			
43			
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50			
51			
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			
57			
58			
59			
60			
61			
62			
63			
64			
65			
66			
67			
68			
69			
70			
71			
72			
73			
74			
75			
76			
77			
78			
79			
80			
81			
82			
83			
84			
85			
86			
87			
88			
89			
90			
91			
92			
93			
94			
95			
96			
97			
98			
99			
100			

Cultural Landscape Report
Martin Van Buren NHS
Volume 2
Treatment Plan

Lindenwald
Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

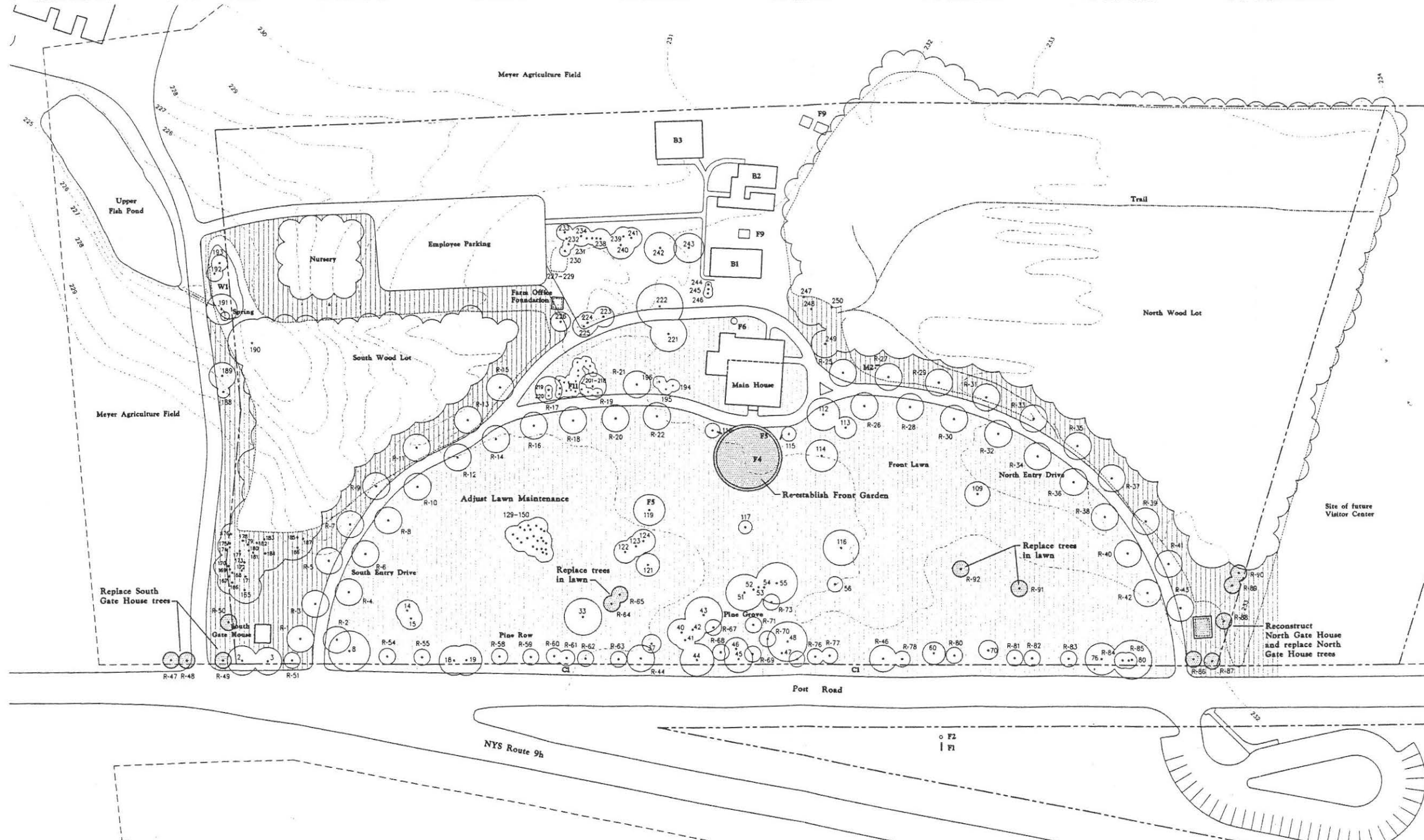
Drawing Title

Plan 5
Feature Restoration Plan

Drawing Number



0 25 50 100 ft.



Views

Action: Re-establish Views

Two character-defining views at Lindenwald are the view of the front of the property for those approaching or passing by and the view from the rear of the main house over the farmland to the mountains beyond. Present day land use and improvements to the surrounding area have brought changes to these views. Several adjustments should be made to recapture and protect these important views, allowing for a far better understanding of Lindenwald as a working farm with the appearance of a formal country estate. The following steps should also help to protect the view to the mountains west of the park.

Re-establish Views to the Front of Lindenwald

Replacement of the missing elements in the front pine row and re-establishment of the locust allee will do much to recapture the view of the front of Lindenwald. In addition to physical changes since Van Buren's tenure, modes of transportation have changed drastically, effecting the view of the property. Those approaching or passing Lindenwald today experience a different view of the property than those during the period of significance. Historically travellers would have been on foot, horse or carriage. With the automobile being the current, and much faster moving, transportation mode, steps should be taken to counter the effects to some degree. The understory vegetation of parcels 01-104 and 01-107 (between Post Road and NYS Route 9h) should be cleared, removing all shrubs and herbaceous vegetation. The overstory should be thinned, removing all smaller vegetation, leaving only the larger trees (6 inch caliper and larger)(see fig. 16 & 27). Vegetation removal should include stump grinding and should be completed in a manner to minimize damage to remaining trees. Once the understory is cleared both parcels should be seeded and maintained in the manner consistent with the front lawn at a height of 6 inches.

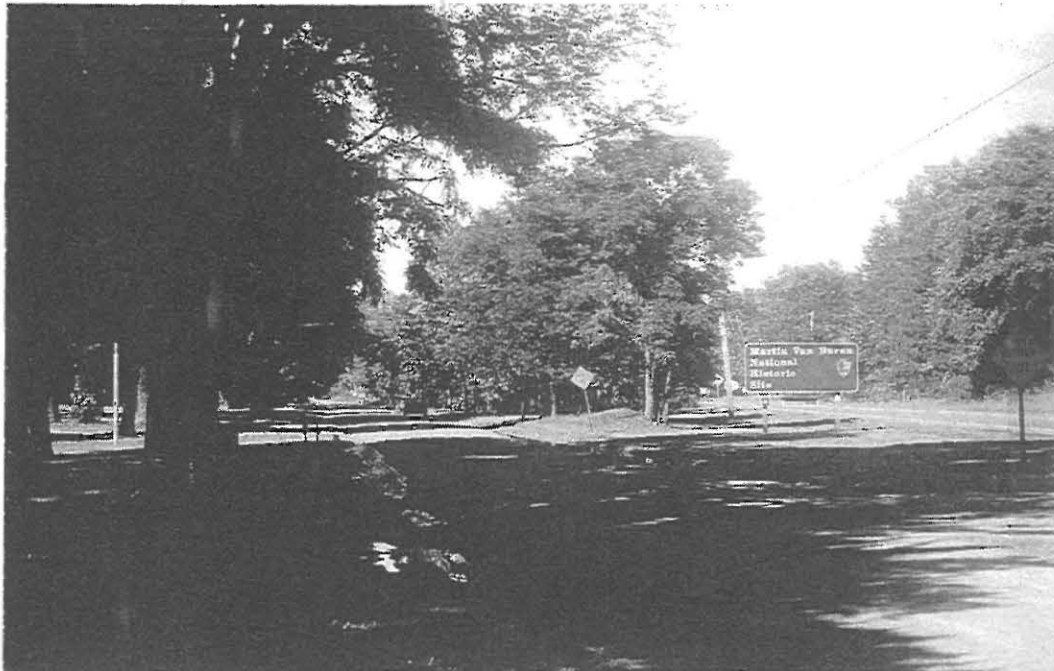


Figure 16: Vegetation, parcels 01-104 & 01-107, 1996 (OCLP).

Landscape Treatment Tasks

The recommended changes would provide travellers on Route 9h views of Lindenwald as close as possible to those that travellers on Post Road would have seen historically. Although Route 9h does not directly abut the front boundary of Lindenwald, clearing the small area between Route 9h and the front of Lindenwald (parcels 01-104 & 01-107) would provide a similar view.

Re-establish Views from the Rear of the Lindenwald

Historically, views from the rear of the house extended over the farm fields and included a view to the Catskill Mountains. While the views remain, forest and hedgerow growth along the edges of the fields are progressively inhibiting them and reducing their expanse. During full-foliage seasons much of the views are almost completely blocked. From the northern portions of the houselot these views do remain intact.

On NPS property a thin hedgerow has begun to form along the northwest boundary of the park. This growth consists of a row of small trees and shrubs which has begun to inhibit views of the adjacent fields and creates a separation which never existed between the houselot and the farm fields. This hedgerow should be cleared, lessening interference with views from the rear of Lindenwald and providing a better visual connection between the main house and the farm fields (see figs. 27).

The majority of the vegetative growth interfering with views is off of park property. The most substantial is from the hedgerow at the edge of the upper terrace and the hedgerow between the fields on the lower terrace. These hedgerows interfere with views of the farmland as well as the views to the mountains (see figs. 17). Because these hedgerows are off of park property they cannot be cleared.



Figure 17: View from MAVA to Catskill Mountains, 1991 (SUNY).



Figure 18: View from MAVA to Lindenwald farmland, 1996 (OCLP).

Pastures

Action: Re-establish Pastures

Historically two pastures existed within the houselot, one southwest of the main house and one directly behind the main house. These two pastures were separated by the vegetable and flower garden. The area south of the main house is currently wooded (see fig. 19) and the area behind the house contains the park's administrative and maintenance facilities (see fig. 20). Both areas should be returned to pasture. Before initiating any treatment tasks within the south woodlot, natural resource issues regarding the woodlot must be considered. Re-establishing the south pasture should be completed in a manner that does not adversely effect any significant natural resources such as wetlands or endangered species within the woodlot.⁹

Historically, the rear vegetable and flower garden was located in the area between these two pastures. Treatment to the garden will not be completed at this time and the area should be incorporated as part of these two pastures until treatment of the garden is initiated. Implementing these pastures should be done in a manner that will not disturb the farm office foundation or the historic plants being preserved near the foundation.

Re-establish South Pasture

- All vegetation within the south woodlot, on park property, should be removed (respecting natural resource issues identified for the south woodlot). Removal of the vegetation should include trees, shrubs, and herbaceous materials (see fig. 27).
- The area should be graded and tilled and planted as a rye field. The areas adjacent to the rye pasture should be seeded and maintained consistent with specifications for the front lawn (see fig. 28).



Figure 19: South woodlot, 1992, historically south pasture (SUNY).

⁹ Further detail on natural resource compliance issues is provided within the Natural Resource section in the rear of this document.

- The existing staff parking area west of the main house should be removed (see fig. 27).
- The park's plant stock nursery should be relocated off of the historic core (see fig. 27).

A natural spring exists within the south woodlot but its exact location is unclear. Re-establishing the south pasture (including the required clearing and grading) should be completed in a manner that will not disturb drainage patterns which allow the spring water to flow into the upper fish pond. In addition, re-establishing the pasture should be completed in a manner so as not to damage or disturb the locust allee along the drive.

Re-establish Rear Pasture

- The maintenance and administrative activities should be relocated off of Lindenwald's historic core (see fig. 27).
- The garage and pole barn serving as maintenance facilities should be demolished. The portion of the drive extending to the front of the maintenance garage should be removed (see fig. 27).
- The two mobile homes serving as the administrative facility should be removed (see fig. 27).
- All sheds, walkways and utilities associated with the park's maintenance and administrative facilities should be removed from behind the main house (see fig. 27).
- The farm road enclosing the rear pasture should be replaced. It should be single lane and constructed of compacted soil (see fig. 28).



Figure 20: Administrative and maintenance offices, 1991, historically rear pasture (SUNY).

Landscape Treatment Tasks

In conjunction with the re-establishment of the rear pasture, several existing plants should be preserved and several non-historic trees and shrubs should be removed:

Preserve Existing Vegetation

The following ten existing plants should be preserved:

#221	white mulberry
#222	sycamore
#223-225	American larch
#226	black locust
#227	forsythia
#228	common hop
#229	Virginia creeper
#231	common lilac

Remove Non-historic Vegetation

The following sixteen non-historic trees should be removed:

#230	white spruce
#232-236	Eastern white pine
#237	Eastern red cedar
#238	Eastern white pine
#239	Eastern red cedar
#240	butternut
#241	Eastern white pine
#242-243	butternut
#244-246	Eastern red cedar

- The area should be graded and tilled and planted as a rye field. The areas adjacent to the rye pasture should be seeded and maintained consistent with specifications for the front lawn (see fig. 28).

North Orchard

Action: Re-establish North Orchard

The north portion of the site is currently wooded, referred to as the north woodlot (see fig. 21). Historically the area was an orchard extending to the lower terrace of the property. The orchard was divided into two sections. The front section was planted with pear trees and the rear section with apple trees. The section of the north orchard that was apple trees is not owned by the NPS and is currently an agricultural field. The front portion should be replanted as a pear orchard.

Before initiating any treatment tasks within the north woodlot, natural resource issues must be considered (see Natural Resource Mitigation section at the rear of this report). Re-establishing the north orchard should be completed in a manner that does not adversely effect any significant natural resources such as wetlands or endangered species within the existing woodlot. The following tasks need to be completed in order to re-establish the north orchard:

- The vegetation in the north woodlot should be cleared. Removal of the vegetation should include trees, shrubs, and herbaceous materials. Two trees at the west edge of the woodlot should be preserved including #247 (Eastern white pine) and #249 (black locust) (see fig. 27).
- The existing elements of the Dingman fence along the north border of the north woodlot should be removed (see fig. 27).



Figure 21: North woodlot, 1991, historically north orchard (SUNY).

Landscape Treatment Tasks

- The pear orchard should be replanted as illustrated on figure 28. The pear trees should be single-stemmed with approximately 1 to 1-1/2 inch caliper. They should have a main, upright trunk and overhead canopy. They should be planted and spaced as indicated on figure 22.
- The ground plain of the orchard should be seeded and maintained in the manner of the surrounding lawn, maintained at a height of six inches, blending the orchard's ground plain with the surrounding lawn.

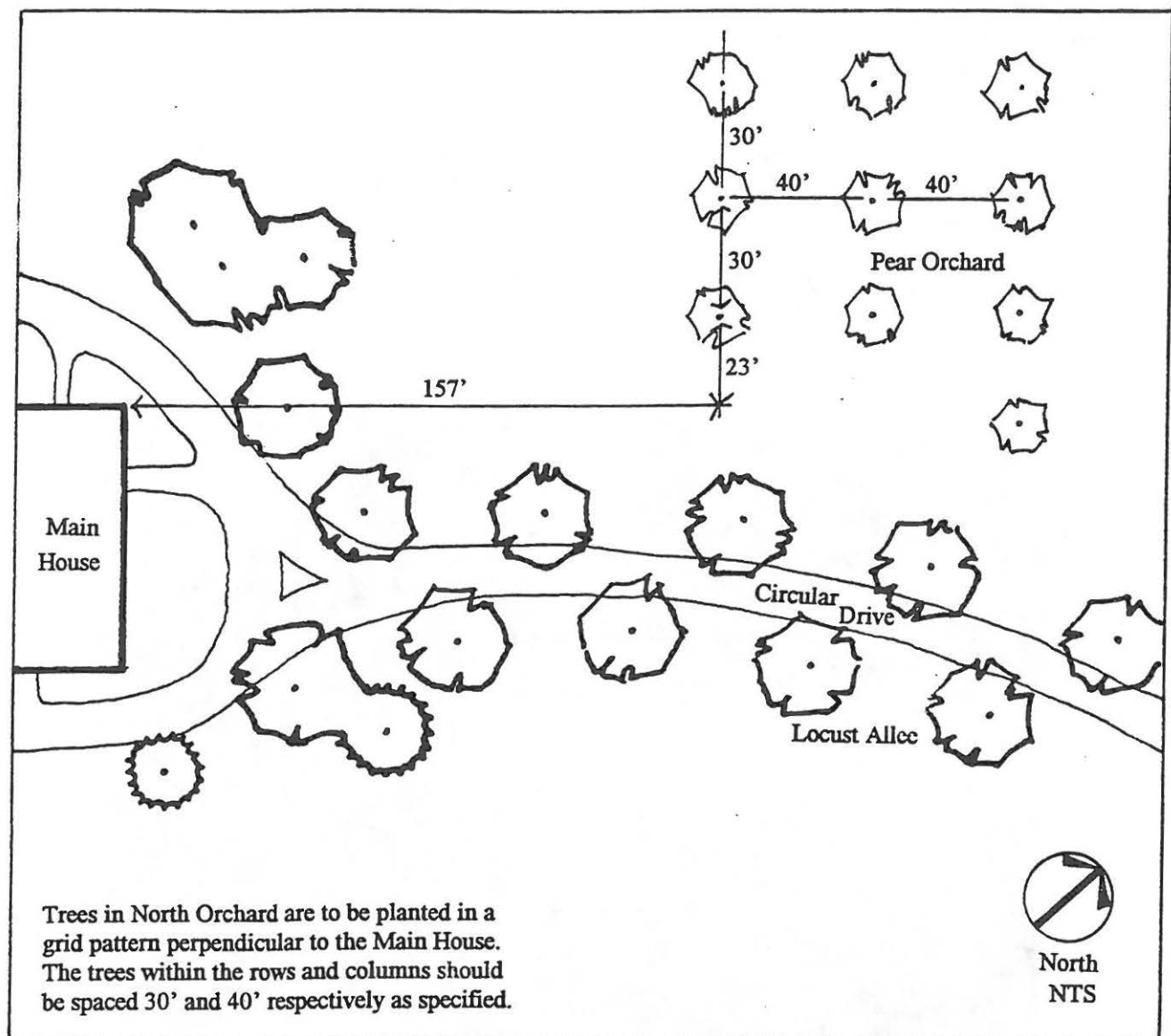


Figure 22: North orchard restoration planting plan (OCLP, 1997).

Dingman Fence

Action: Replace Dingman Fence

In 1850, a white post and wire fence stood along the northeast boundary of the property, along the edge of the pear orchard. The fence was referred to as the Dingman fence in reference to the property owners along that boundary of Lindenwald.

The fence should be replaced. It should be a post and wire fence and the posts should be painted white (see fig. 23 & 28).

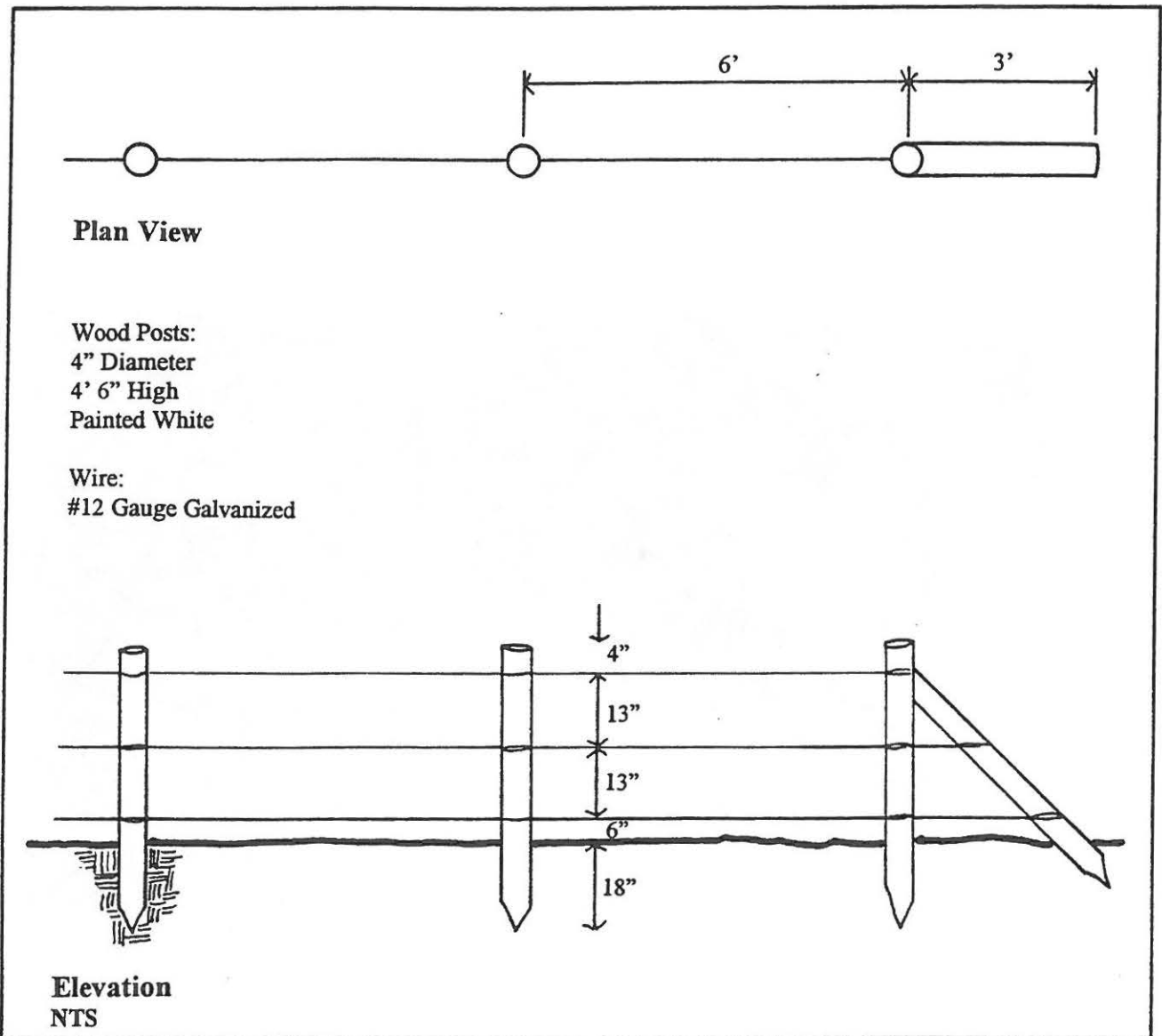


Figure 23: Dingman fence restoration detail (OCLP, 1997).

Electric Transformer

Action: Screen Views of Transformer

After the north woodlot is cleared, the park's electric transformer, currently located within the north woodlot, will be visually exposed (see fig. 28). Measures should be taken to minimize the intrusive visual effects of the transformer. It should be screened from view using plantings typical of the property during the period of significance. The planting screen should consist of a combination of common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), virginian mock-orange (*Philadelphus x virginialis*), and Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) (see fig. 25). The planting should surround the transformer to mask it from view during all seasons of the year.



Figure 24: Electrical transformer, 1996 (OCLP).

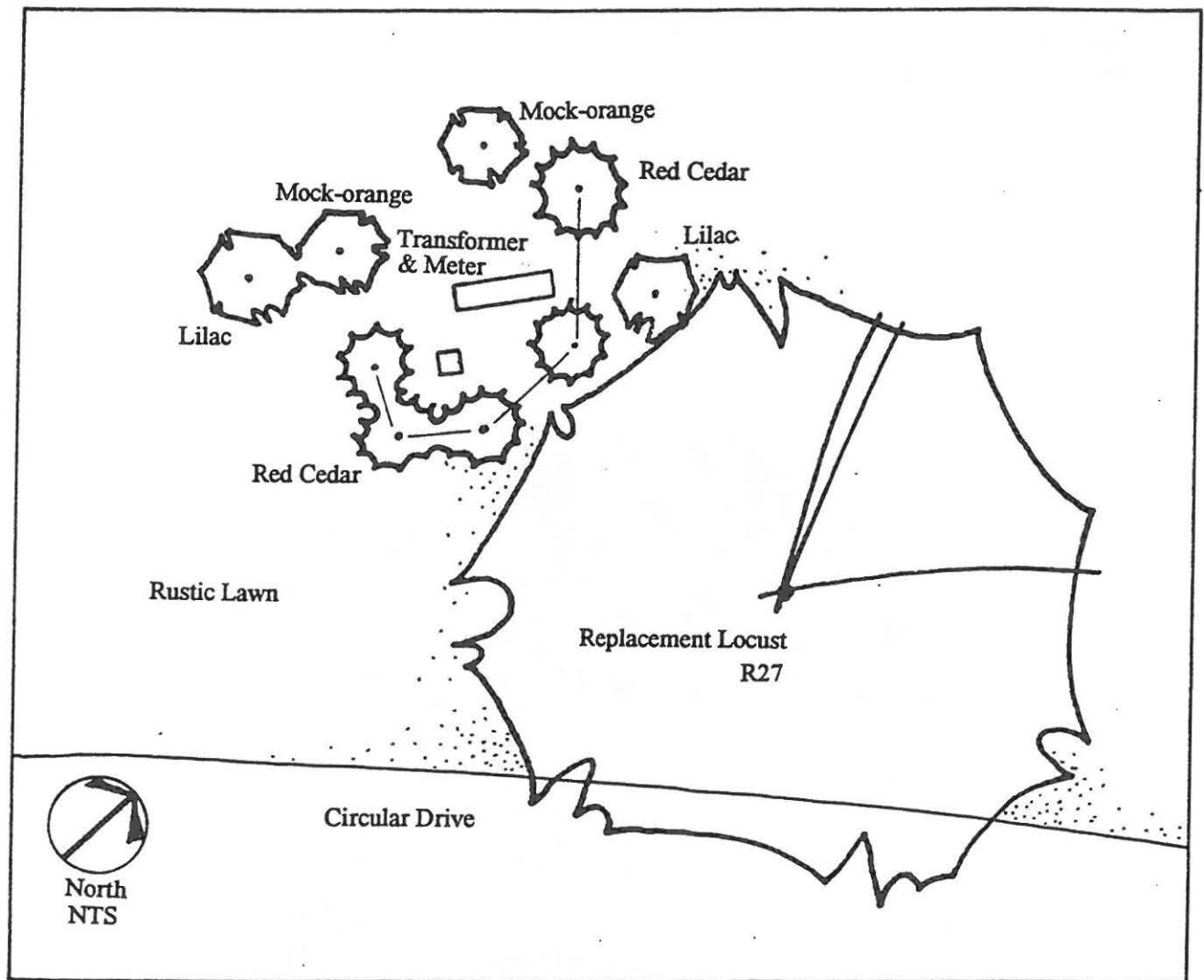


Figure 25: Planting plan, electrical transformer screen (OCLP, 1997).

Mounting Platform

Action: Replace Mounting Platform

The historic stone used by Martin Van Buren to mount his horse was located at the north entry to the main house (see fig. 26). The stone, lost in the 1960s, should be replaced.

The new stone should replicate the original in size and materials. The top should have a smooth finish while the sides should have a rough surface. The material should be very light in color, possibly made of granite. It should be approximately eight inches high and three feet square. The stone should be placed on the northwest side of the entrance walk leading to the north entrance of the main house, at the point where the walk meets the entry drive (see fig. 28).

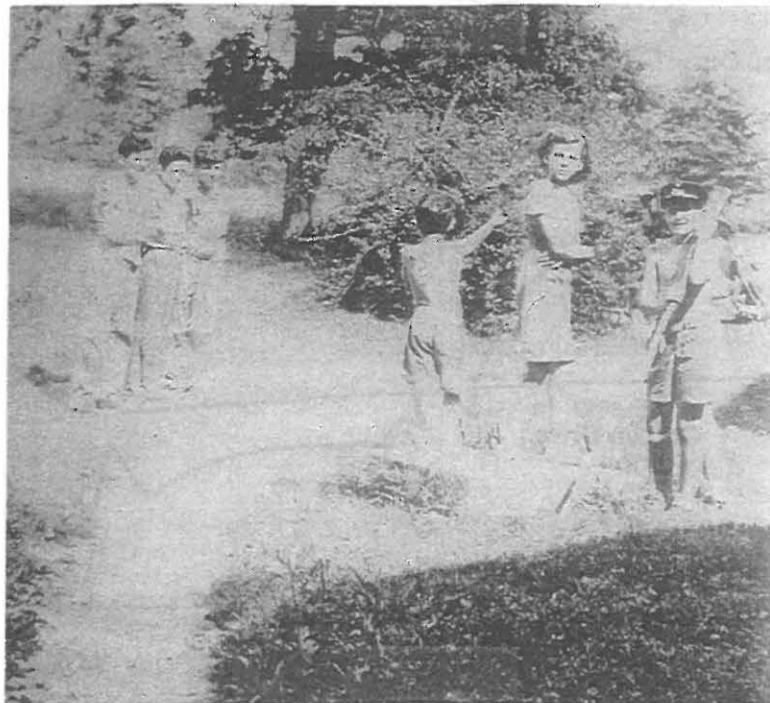


Figure 26: Mounting platform, c.1930 (no photo number, MAVA archives).

VI # Common Name

Notes:
R denotes a replacement plant.
Existing plant list is cumulative,
showing completion of previously
recommended tasks (within this
document, CLR V2)
• Denotes trees to be removed

- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| B1 | Maintenance Garage |
| B2 | Mobile Homes |
| B3 | Pole Barn |
| C1 | Visitor Parking |
| W1 | Small Pond |
| F1 | Park Sign |
| F2 | Flagpole |
| F4 | Urn |
| F5 | Bench |
| F6 | Historic Well |
| F9 | Aluminum Sheds |
| F11 | Linear Brick Feature |
| F12 | Circular Brick Feature |
| M2 | Electrical Transformer |

	Property Line
	Conservation Easement
	Tree Canopy Edge
	Understory Vegetation Edge
	Wood Land
	Trail
	Topographic Contour
	Power Line
	Feature Removal

No.	Revision	Date	App'd.
Designed by	Drawn by	BVE	Checked by
CAD checked by		File	MVB -F6a.dwg
Scale	1" = 50'	Date	February 1997

Cultural Landscape Report
Martin Van Buren NHS
Volume 2
Treatment Plan

Lindenwald
Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York

Issued for
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Plan 6
Feature Removal Plan

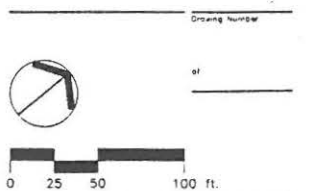
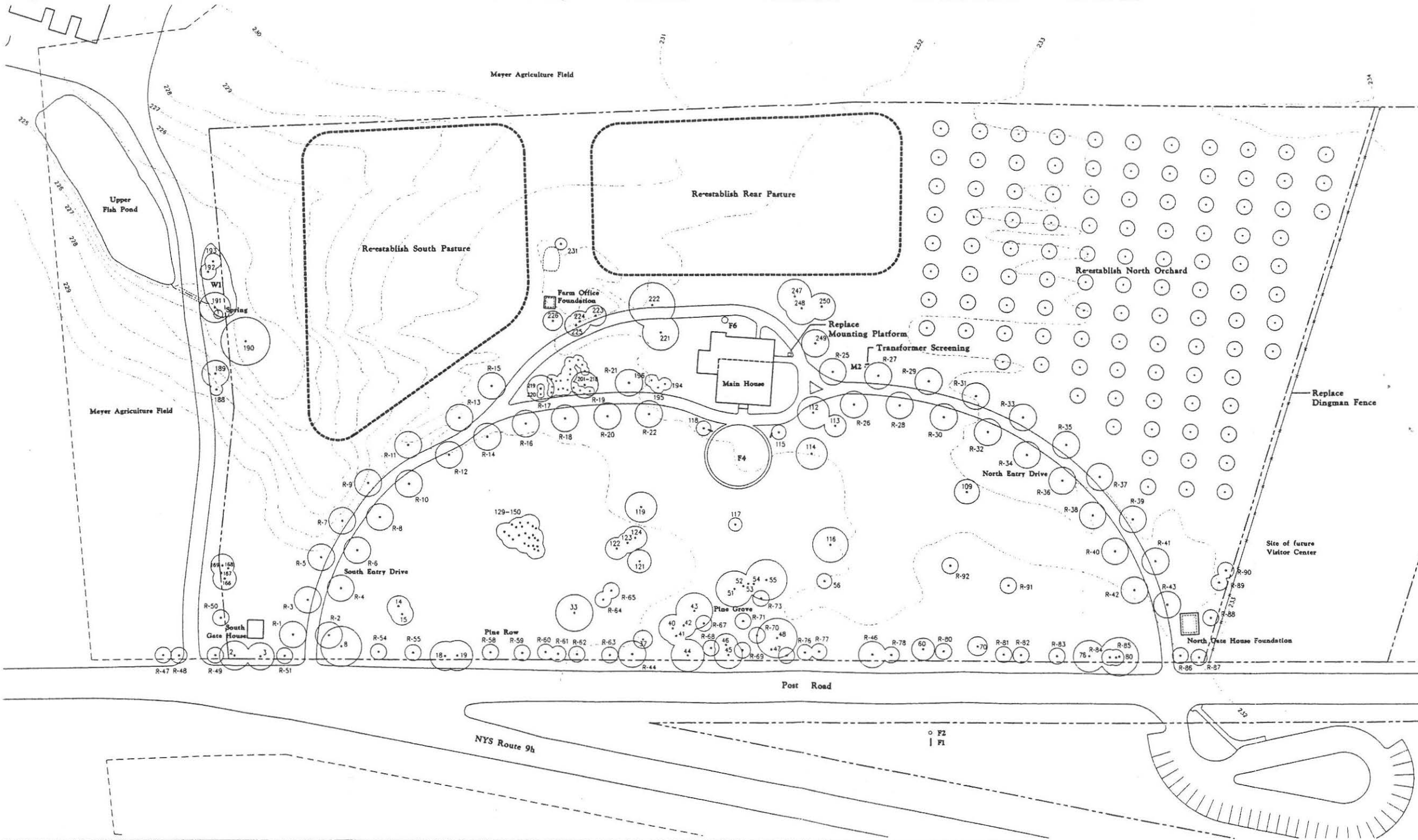


Figure: 27

Existing Plants

VI #	Common Name																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
------	-------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



- CI** Visitor Parking
W1 Small Pond
F1 Park Sign
F2 Flagpole
F4 Urn
F5 Bench
F6 Historic Well
F11 Linear Brick Feature
F12 Circular Brick Feature
M2 Electrical Transformer

Symbol Key

- Property Line
 --- Conservation Easement
 --- Tree Canopy Edge
 --- Understory Vegetation Edge
 --- Wood Land
 --- Trail
 --- Topographic Contour
 --- Power Line

Designed by	Drawn by	Checked by
CAD checked by	File	Scale
Scale	1" = 50'	Date
Project Name		

Cultural Landscape Report
 Martin Van Buren NHS
 Volume 2
 Treatment Plan

Lindenwald
 Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York
 Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
 United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

Drawing Title
 Plan 7
 Feature Restoration Plan

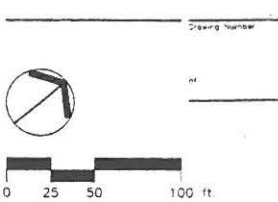


Figure: 28

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

While it is the intent of this report to address specific treatment actions that will result in the restoration of Lindenwald to its 1850 appearance, several additional recommendations, both treatment and management related, may be pertinent to the site's restoration. These include issues regarding the conservation easements held by the park, further plans and specifications for future treatment, and updating the park's maintenance plan during and after completion of the restoration. In addition there are a few recommendations for tasks that could be addressed after completing the treatment tasks outlined in this plan.

Conservation Easements

Within the boundaries of the Martin Van Buren NHS the park holds several conservation easements on privately owned agricultural land bordering the historic core of the park. While these areas are not owned in fee-simple by the park, they directly affect the historic character of the park and need to be addressed in the treatment plan.

As specified within two of the tasks outlined in this plan action is called for involving the conservation easement areas. The tasks include planting trees along the edge of the conservation easement on parcel 01-103 and clearing a small, invasive hedgerow along the border of that easement and park property. Neither of these actions should interfere with current farming activity on those easements.

Another aspect of Lindenwald's restoration that falls within an easement, partially in this case, is the vegetable and flower garden located behind the main house. The historic location of the garden straddles the boundary of the park property owned in fee and the conservation easement on parcel 01-103. The front portion of the garden would have been located on current park property while the rear portion of the garden was within the current conservation easement.

Treatment of the garden depends on future management of the portion of the garden extending onto the easement. Combined with incomplete documentation, replacing only a portion of the garden would be inappropriate according to NPS preservation policies. Until such time that the NPS does manage the entire area of the garden, replacement of the garden should not be attempted. The only elements of the garden which could accurately be replaced are the farm office (as specified in the following section), trees and, potentially, the fence bordering the front portion of the garden.

Post-Treatment

After the completion of the treatment tasks, several issues should be addressed. They include the following:

- *Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan*

Once treatment (of an individual feature or the entire landscape) is complete the park's existing Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan (Bitzel, Coffin, 1996) should be updated. Features that have been altered or added should be inventoried, inspected, and documented. The work calendar and monitoring schedule should be adjusted if necessary.

In addition to an inventory of adjusted and new features, changes in the following areas (and possibly others) may necessitate additions in the existing Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan:

Care of New Plantings
Altered Lawn Maintenance
Pasture Maintenance
Garden Maintenance
Orchard Maintenance

■ *Historic Tree Propagation*

In order to better preserve the historic character of Lindenwald, steps have been taken to propagate specified historic trees on the site. By propagating these trees, their genetic stock is preserved, ensuring that characteristics of future replacements are similar to the original plant.

Propagation of two of the historic trees has already been initiated, including the sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*, #222) and the white mulberry (*Morus alba*, #221) on the south side of the main house. The propagated plants are currently being maintained at the Arnold Arboretum by the staff of the Olmsted Center. The remaining historic plants on the site should be evaluated for possible propagation.

■ *Farm Office*

Historically, the farm office was located at the east corner of the garden. Today, only the foundation of the farm office is extant and the garden no longer exists. Enough documentation of the farm office exists to accurately reconstruct the building. This reconstruction, however, requires further study of the existing documentation in order to prepare construction plans and specifications. Documentation can be collected from the information within the CLR V1, historic photographs in the park archives, and from the extant foundation.

■ *Vegetable and Flower Garden*

The overall layout of the historic vegetable and flower garden at Lindenwald has been documented, including the buildings, fences, paths and trees. In addition, a list of plants grown in the garden has been compiled. However, the layout of these plants within the garden is unknown.

A study should be undertaken to explore the possibility of recreating Lindenwald's vegetable and flower garden. A combination of the plant list from the historic period and documentation of the evolution of the garden at Lindenwald over later time periods could provide sufficient evidence to restore the garden.

Recommendations for Implementation

Implementation of the treatment tasks to accomplish Lindenwald's restoration can be initiated in several ways. They can include in-house projects completed by the park staff or by purchase orders (\$25,000 or less) administered by the park directly. Tasks can also be completed through the Preservation Maintenance Branch of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, requested directly by the park to the Olmsted Center. Larger contracts (above \$25,000) could be administered through outside contracts.

Standards for Vegetation Tasks

The following are standards that need to be taken into account throughout the proposed treatment implementation:

■ *Tree and Shrub Removal*

Removal of trees and shrubs includes both surface roots and stumps. Stumps should be ground to a depth of six inches below grade. Locust and cherry stumps should be treated with an herbicide to insure that they do not grow back. In the instances where replacement trees will be planted in the location of an existing tree, the stump and roots of the existing tree should be sufficiently ground (16-18" below grade) to allow planting of the replacement trees.

■ *Tree Replacement*

Replacement trees should conform to the following specifications:

Black locusts should be approximately 2 to 2-1/2" in caliper, balled and burlaped, have a strong leader, main trunk and horizontal branching pattern.

Eastern white pines should be approximately 7 to 8' in height, balled and burlaped, have a strong leader, main trunk and horizontal branching pattern.

Pear trees should be approximately 2 to 2-1/2" in caliper, balled and burlaped, have a strong leader, main trunk and horizontal branching pattern.

COMPLIANCE ISSUES

The National Park Service will comply with all applicable laws, regulations and executive orders, including those listed here, prior to implementing the recommendations outlined in this Treatment Plan for Martin Van Buren NHS.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, states that the federal government must make it possible for the nation to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." In accordance with this act, all federal agencies must prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for proposed actions and permits that might effect the environment. In the case of the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, the EIS for the forthcoming Development Concept Plan (DCP) will address (among other issues) all changes proposed in this CLR: Vol 2, Treatment Plan. The National Park Service will prepare a record of decision and make it available to interested parties to complete the NEPA process.

Cultural Resource Compliance

The Martin Van Buren National Historic Site is a National Historic Landmark (1961). Because it is owned by the federal government, any proposed changes to the area must comply with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the implementing regulations for Section 106.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470, et. seq) requires a federal agency head with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking to take into account the effects of the agencies undertakings on properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and, prior to approval of an undertaking, to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

The Council seeks through the Section 106 process to take into account historic preservation concerns with the needs of agency programs. It is designed to identify potential conflicts between the two and to help resolve such conflicts in the public interest. The Council encourages consultation among the Agency Official, the State Historic Preservation officer, and other interested persons during the early stages of planning. The Council regards the consultation process as an effective means for reconciling the interests of consulting parties.

Section 110(f) of the act requires the federal agency heads, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking and, prior to approval of such undertaking, afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment.

The National Park Service completes a 106 form (Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources) or otherwise documents all undertakings prior to implementing any proposed actions. All ground-disturbing activities are preceded by an archeological evaluation to determine the level of archeological investigation required before any such activities can begin. Should any resources be identified, the SHPO and the National Park Service evaluate their potential for inclusion on the National

Register of Historic Places; if eligible, appropriate measures are undertaken to preserve them. Archeological testing is carried out prior to ground-breaking activities.

During treatment implementation, measures should be taken to minimize and avoid, whenever possible, damage to historic resources and vegetation in particular. Construction equipment should be kept away from historic vegetation, minimizing trunk and branch scarring and compaction damage to roots.

In addition, the protection of archeological resources of the site must be addressed. Within the standards for restoration, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties states: "archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken."¹⁰

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, this document was reviewed by the designated NPS advisors for the Martin Van Buren NHS and by the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO concluded that the proposed treatment actions would have no adverse effect. Appendix A includes the correspondence between the NPS and the SHPO.

Pursuant to the SHPO's request for an archeological treatment plan regarding the effected landscape the NPS archeology advisor for the Martin Van Buren NHS prepared a matrix identifying actions that may require additional archeological investigation before or as part of implementation. A summary of the archeological review and the matrix is included in Appendix A.¹¹

Natural Resource Compliance

The following regulations are intended to protect natural resources on all federally-owned properties:

Section 118 of the Clean Air act requires all federal facilities to comply with existing federal, state, and local air pollution control laws and regulations. The National Park Service will work with the State of New York to ensure the all site activities meet the requirements of the state air quality implementation plan.

Executive Order 11988 ("Floodplain Management") requires that all federal agencies avoid construction within the 100-year floodplain unless no other practicable alternative exists. The tasks described within this document are not located within a 100-year floodplain.

Executive Order 119900 ("Protection of Wetlands") requires that all federal agencies avoid construction within a wetland unless no other practicable alternative exists. Restoring the south pasture may potentially effect a wetland. The area in question needs to be evaluated to determine if it is a wetland and if so, what

¹⁰ US Department of the Interior. *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, National Park Service, 1995, p118.

¹¹ Stephen Pendery, Leslie Mead, Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, Massachusetts.

its boundaries are (see Natural Resources Issues section on following page for details). Restoring the south pasture is the only recommendation within this plan that may effect a wetland.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.) requires all federal agencies to consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency does not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species of critical habitat.

During the design phase of project implementation, the National Park Service will comply with all pertinent state and local permitting procedures, such as the New York Wetlands Protection Act.

Natural Resource Issues at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Based on a recent field survey at the site, it appears that three of the treatment tasks specified in the Treatment Plan for Martin Van Buren NHS will require natural resource mitigation efforts.¹²

Re-establishing the Locust Allee

In order to re-establish the locust allee along the entry drive a portion of both the north and south woodlot must be cleared. A twenty-foot wide linear strip of each woodlot's vegetation directly adjacent to the drive must be cleared. These cleared strips are necessary to allow for planting and proper growth of the locust trees in the allee.

The re-establishment of the locust allee, particularly its southeast boundary, will need to take into account the limits of the wetland and the existence of any documented endangered species. Restoring the locust allee must be accomplished in a manner that would not extend beyond the limits of ant determined wetland or appropriate buffer zone.

Clearing South Woodlot

This treatment plan recommends clearing the south woodlot and restoring the south pasture. During the period of significance (1839-1862) an for many years after, the area now known as the south woodlot was a pasture. However, in the early 20th-century, the pasture was abandoned, allowing successional forest growth. The vegetation today is a result of that successional growth.

It has been previously determined that a small wetland area may exist within the south woodlot. In accordance with federal, state and local wetland regulations, the boundaries of this wetland must be specifically delineated and the required buffer zones established to ensure that clearing portions of the woodlot will not adversely effect or interfere with the wetland area. In addition, in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the NPS must consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that no endangered species will be adversely effected by this task.

The re-establishment of the south pasture, particularly the boundaries of the re-established pasture, will

¹² Field Reconnaissance, Martin Van Buren NHS, 24 September, 1996; K. Mendik, D. Uschold, J. Harris, P. Ewing. Kevin Mendik, Environmental Protection Specialist, BOS, conducted a site survey to determine a preliminary environmental impact evaluation in regards to this report.

need to take into account the limits of the wetland and the existence of any documented endangered species. The boundaries of the re-established pasture will be defined so that they do not extend beyond the limits of the wetland or appropriate buffer zone.

Clearing North Woodlot

This treatment plan recommends clearing the north woodlot and restoring the orchard. During the period of significance (1839-1862) and into the 20th century the area now known as the north woodlot was a pear orchard. However, in the early 20th century the orchard was abandoned and allowed to experience successional forest growth which remains today.

Initial reconnaissance of the north woodlot indicated that the area has potential characteristics of a wetland. In accordance with federal, state and local wetlands regulations, the north woodlot must be examined further to determine whether it does contain a wetland, and if one does exist, its boundaries and required protective buffer zones must be delineated. Clearing the woodlot must be undertaken in a method that does not adversely effect any established wetland areas. In addition, in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the NPS must consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that no endangered species will be adversely effected by this task. The re-establishing the north orchard, should take in to account the limits of any wetland areas determined to exist there and the existence of any documented endangered species.

SOURCES

Uschold, David. 1995. *Cultural Landscape Report for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment of 1986: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Boston, 1986.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment of 1986: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site: Amendment*. Boston, 1991.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Lindenwald: Master Plan*. Boston, 1970.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Martin Van Buren National Historic Site: Adjacent Lands Resource Analysis*. Columbia Land Conservancy, Boston, 1990.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Historic Grounds Report, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, VI*. Brown University, Boston, 1982.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Historic Grounds Report, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, V2*. Brown University, Boston, 1982.

APPENDIX A

ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

This treatment plan was reviewed by a professional archeologist at the NPS's Cultural Resource Center in Lowell, Massachusetts. The intent of the review was to identify any proposed treatment actions that may impact archeological resources on the site. Review of the actions in the treatment plan was based on the *Cultural Landscape Report for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis* (Uschold, 1995) as well as a review of the archeological literature relating to Lindenwald (see references cited, list attached).

The archeological overview is summarized on the following pages in the form of a matrix which outlines each treatment action and the compliance issues associated with that action. The archeology overview also recommends archeological research options which could provide additional data to support the treatment actions.

The archeological review takes two perspectives on the archeological record. The first focuses on assessing the impact the treatment plan will have on the site's archeological resources and identifying ways to address those impacts. The second focuses on identifying ways in which archeological research could provide data to enhance, inform, or provide further information for the treatment plan.

Compliance:

- Several treatment actions, including replacing the locust allee, pine row and grove, trees around the south gate house, and restoring the front lawn and garden will have no affect on archeological remains so long as the recommended treatment plan is followed and the stumps from the removed trees are ground rather than removed.
- Archeological surveys, ranging from reconnaissance to intensive (Phase I and II Archeological Surveys), are recommended where overhead utility lines are replaced with underground lines, relocation of the flagpole and park signage, in areas where the pastures or orchards are being re-established, and in the area of the vegetable garden restoration.
- Data recovery excavations (Phase III) are recommended when known archeological resources are likely to be impacted by the proposed treatment plan. The only known archeological resource threatened by the proposed treatment plan is the foundation of the north gate house and Phase III data recovery is recommended here.

Research:

- The treatment plan calls for the replacement of large numbers of trees which are no longer extant (in the Locust allee, pine row and grove, and the front lawn). The locations of the original planting holes for specimen trees can be determined archeologically and systematic excavations focusing on identifying these features could provide data useful for guiding the exact location of the replacement trees.
- A systematic archeological program could provide additional data for the treatment plan. Identifying the locations of fences and fence posts, determining the exact original route of the garden path and other garden elements, as well as providing data on how these features were originally installed. In addition, pollen and phytolith data could help illuminate gray areas in the plant list for the property, particularly in areas such as the front garden and vegetable garden.

- An integrated research program focusing on the North Gate House could provide information useful for the proposed restoration/reconstruction of this building. Recovering that information as part of research program begun well prior to the completion of construction drawings, would allow the resultant research and data to be incorporated into restoration plans.
- Remote sensing can examine the Lindenwald landscape with an eye toward clarifying the locations of "missing" elements, such as the remains of the "carriage house" or "carriage barn" or the location of lost paths and other landscape features. Remote sensing has improved enormously in the last decade and many of the unachieved goals of the 1983 remote sensing project would be well within the scope of the present technology.

Landscape Restoration Task	Basis for recommendation	Archaeological Research Which Could Buttress Landscape Restoration	Archaeological Compliance Issues Relating to Implementation of Recommendation
Preservation of Semi-Circular Entry Drive	Significant, contributing, existing feature (Uschold 1995:175). Drive dates to the Van Buren occupation and has not substantially changed since then (Uschold 1995: 51). Archaeological testing in vicinity of drive indicated that the present drive was underlain by an earlier drive which varies no more than 1 meter from the existing one (Simon 1982a: 61-64; Gallagher 1984). Simon postulated from limited artifactual remains that the drive dated to late 18th or early 19th century.	None	None. The area of the circular drive has been extensively tested and additional testing is unlikely to provide new information.
Moving of Overhead Utility Lines	The presence of the utility lines severely impact the historic character of the site.	None	If overhead utility lines are replaced by underground lines on Park property, limited testing may be necessary in some locations, depending upon location of proposed new lines (Uschold 1995: 11) No impact where lines are being removed and not replaced.
Relocate Flagpole and NPS sign	Current location detracts from site's historic character and interferes with the character of both the front lawn and front pine row. Simon (1982a:65) identifies this area as the location of the Everts House and Wagoner barn.	None	None. Some very limited testing in proposed new location of sign and flagpole (Simon 1982a). Excavation found "many disturbed profiles in this area; and in fairly undisturbed soil profiles, nothing of interest was found". Simon concludes area is too disturbed by road construction to contain significant deposits.
Relocate stone road marker, remains of a horse-drawn wagon and a piece of farm equipment	While possibly of an historic character these items are in inappropriate locations an conflict either with the historic character of the property or with restoration plans. The CLR state the stone marker was not located on the property during the Van Buren tenure.	None	None, unless the stone road marker is moved to a new location on park property and reinstalled. If that takes places archeological investigations of the new location may be necessary.

Landscape Restoration Task	Basis for recommendation	Archaeological Research Which Could Buttress Landscape Restoration	Archaeological Compliance Issues Relating to Implementation of Recommendation
Re-establish locust allee	Historic documentation exists for an allee of Black Locusts from the Van Ness period. "The Black Locusts along the drive were planted some time between the completion of the main house in 1797 and when they appear on the 1805 map" (footnote 42 Uschold 1995). The 1805 map is part of Peter Van Ness' will, fig. 1.3, p. 17 in Uschold 1995. Uschold describes the trees as "spaced approximately forty feet apart in an alternating sequence along both sides of the drive" (1995: 23).	Archaeological investigations might uncover some evidence for the original planting holes for the 39 missing trees.	None, if stumps are ground in the 20-foot strip of clearance along the outside of the drive. Locations of specific replacement locusts should be investigated prior to replacing individual specimens.
Restore Pine Row and Pine Grove	Historically, the vegetation along the border of the front lawn and Post Road was comprised of a more symmetrical singular row of mostly Eastern White Pine with a grove of Eastern White Pine directly in front of the house (Uschold 1997). "The front lawn contained a large number of White Pines (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) during this period, including a circular grove along the road in front of the main house. This pine grove partially screened the view of the main house from Post Road" (Uschold 1995: 43), citing Collier's <i>A History of Kinderhook</i> (p. 378), later photographs, and the existing specimens as evidence of these white pines.	Archaeological investigations might uncover some evidence for the original planting holes for the missing trees.	None, if stumps of non-historic trees to be removed are ground. Locations of specific replaced pines and locust should be investigated prior to replacing individual specimens.
Re-establish front garden	The evidence for the front garden seems to be confined to the in-the-ground remains of this feature, a 1849 Upjohn rendering of the main house, and a 1913 photo which show portions of the garden. However Uschold 1995 questions the reliability of these sources.	Some testing might help with exactly locating the route of the path (currently overgrown).	None, if stumps of 115 and 118 are ground prior to replanting (as described p. 57 of Uschold 1997).
Restore front lawn	Description of the front lawn space in 1841 "[the main house] stands at a little distance from the road, in the midst of ground planted with trees and shrubbery..." (1841 newspaper account).	Testing may help identify the original locations of lost historic trees.	None, if stumps of removed non-historic trees are ground prior to replanting (as described p. 57 of Uschold 1997).

Landscape Restoration Task	Basis for recommendation	Archaeological Research Which Could Buttress Landscape Restoration	Archaeological Compliance Issues Relating to Implementation of Recommendation
Reconstruct North Gate House		Archeological investigations in this location will add to the documentation on the structure and should be done prior to construction. Questions to focus on: the farm office addition who lived in the building and when.	Date Recovery excavations are recommended. Of the two gatehouse sites, the north gate house is the least well investigated. Given that Simon postulates that the north gate house was occupied earlier than the southern, that the farm office may have been subsequently added to the back of it (Simon 1982a and b; Capozzi 1991), and that the nature and character of the archaeological remains presently in place will be substantially changed by reconstruction data recovery (Phase III) is likely to be necessary.
Replace Trees Surrounding the South Gate House			None, if stumps are ground prior to replanting (as described p. 57 of Uschold, 1997). In addition, the area was extensively tested by Simon (1982a and 1982b).
Re-establish views			None, if stumps are ground (as described p. 57 of Uschold 1997).
Re-establish pastures	1841 sketch map of property identifying these areas as rye fields.		This area is identified in Simon (1982a: 100) a locus of pre-historic activity. Additional testing on the level of a Phase II survey may be appropriate in the case of the south pasture if tree removal does not include grinding of stumps. The removal of the administrative and maintenance offices could pose a problem for the rear pasture.

Landscape Restoration Task	Basis for recommendation	Archaeological Research Which Could Buttress Landscape Restoration	Archaeological Compliance Issues Relating to Implementation of Recommendation
Re-establish north orchard	1841 sketch map of property identifying these areas as rye fields, early 20th c. Photographs and oral histories.	Archaeological investigations may help define the locations of planting holes. In addition, remote sensing might assist in identifying the location of the remains of the barn foundation (NPS 1983) ¹ .	This area is identified in Simon (1982a: 100) a locus of pre-historic activity. Additional testing on the level of a Phase I/II survey may be appropriate. This area was extensively tested by (1982b) looking for the remains of the "carriagehouse" or "carriage barn." She did not find them, however Uschold 1995 cites substantial oral historical evidence of the barn being located north west of the main house.
Replace Dingman Fence	Existing remnants of the fence provide evidence of its original location.	Archeological investigation might help locate any missing fence posts.	None
Screen Views of Transformer			None
Replace Mounting Platform	Historic photograph, c. 1930.	Archeological investigations of the proposed location for the mounting platform, might provide useful information of how it was originally installed.	None. No excavation will be required for the proposed placement of the mounting platform (Uschold, personal communication).
Conservation easement--Vegetable Garden	Report calls for additional research prior to any attempt to replace portions of the garden, the farm office, or the fence.	Archaeological investigations might be useful in identifying the former location of the fence, and other garden features. Pollen and phytolith analysis might also be helpful.	Simon (1982b) identifies this as a locus for prehistoric activity. A Phase I/II survey might be appropriate.

¹

Previous "remote sensing" (NPS 1983) consisted of aerial photography. This project was more of a test case for the use of aerial photography at historic sites and was handicapped by a number of limiting factors, including that the interpreter of the photographs did not have a working knowledge of the history of the site.

References

Capozzi, Maria

- 1991 *Archeological Collections Management at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York*. ACMP Series No. 8. Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston.

Fiero, Kathleen W.

- 1983 *Historic Structure Report, Archeological Data Section, Lindenwald Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Kinderhook, New York*. Denver Service Center, Branch of Cultural Resources, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Denver.

Gallagher, Joan

- 1984 *Archeological Survey Electrical Line Easement, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historical Site*. Ms. on file, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston.

National Park Service

- 1983 *Cultural Resources Remote Sensing and Its Limitations: A Test at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Ms. on file, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston.

Simon, Brona G.

- 1982a *Historic Grounds Report, Volume II, Archeological Data Section, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Ms. on file, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston.
- 1982b *Archeological Survey of the Proposed Utility Line, Servicing the Mansion and South Gate House, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Ms. on file, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston.

Uschold, David

- 1995 *Cultural Landscape Report for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Site History, Existing Conditions and Analysis*. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, Boston.
- 1997 *Cultural Landscape Report for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Volume 2 Treatment Plan*. Draft ms. on file, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, Boston.

