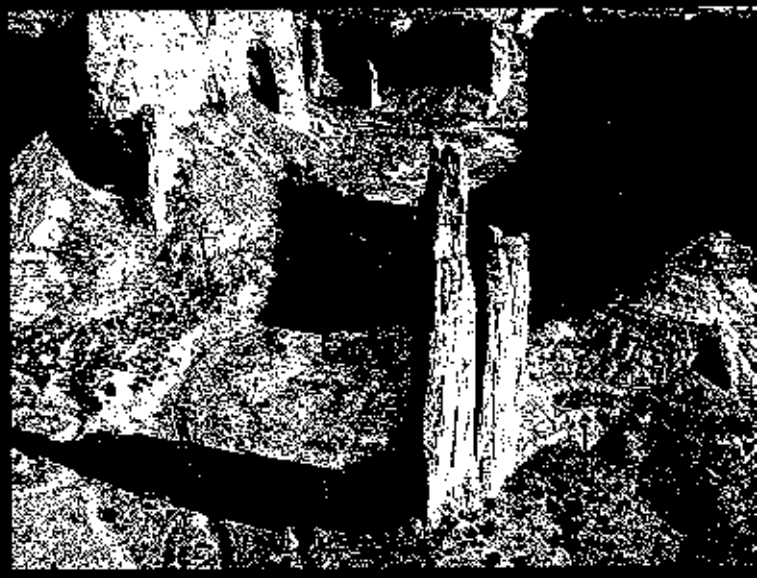
Cultural Landscape Bibliography









Resources in the National Park System

999/D-1453

Cultural Landscape Bibliography

Resources in the National Park System

Katherine Ahern
Lynda M. Frost
Melissa Stuber
Lori Tolliver

Edited by

Cari Goetcheus
Robert R. Page

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships
Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program
Washington, D.C.
2000

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Cover Images

Upper left: **Hampton National Historic Site.** Historic view of the Box Garden from the upper terrace published in *House & Garden*, vol. 3. *(NPS, 1903)*

Lower left: **William Howard Taft National Historic Site.** Home of William Howard Taft. *(NPS, c. 1868)*

Upper right: **Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore**. View of vernacular farmstead complex. *(NPS, n.d.)*

Lower right. **Canyon de Chelly National Monument.** Overlook view at Spider Rock. *(NPS, 1988)*

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The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Bibliography

In 1992, *Cultural Landscape Bibliography: An Annotated Bibliography on Resources in the National Park System* was published as the first historical overview of cultural landscape research undertaken in the National Park System. The one hundred annotations in that bibliography gave an idea of the types of research that were being done. Eight years have passed since that publication, and much research, planning and treatment of cultural landscapes has occurred during that time. The purpose of this bibliography, *Cultural Landscape Bibliography: Resources in the National Park System*, is to not only update that earlier effort, but to also document all cultural landscape research undertaken since the establishment of the National Park Service. As such, this publication offers a comprehensive perspective by citing research undertaken between 1918-2000. Granted, not all publications will be included and some will be missed, but the intent is to be as comprehensive as possible.

This bibliography is intended as a reference for individuals conducting research, as well as those involved in interpretation, treatment and management of cultural landscapes in the National Park System. The documents in this bibliography address the general types of cultural landscapes defined by the National Park Service (NPS): historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes and ethnographic landscapes.

The 1992 *Cultural Landscape Bibliography* was updated based on a review of the Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB) along with input provided by NPS staff in parks, support offices, regional offices and national center personnel. This information was compiled with the assistance of summer interns between 1996-1999.

In reviewing the amount of information collected during the update, it became clear that two different but related bibliographies were needed. Hence, this bibliography is divided into two sections: a *Comprehensive Bibliography*, and an *Annotated Bibliography*.

The *Comprehensive Bibliography* contains over five hundred and seventy citations documenting cultural landscapes in approximately 160 areas in the National Park System. The comprehensive bibliography offers a broad understanding of the variety of landscape research that has occurred throughout the National Park System.

The *Annotated Bibliography* contains two hundred selected reports that have been annotated. The purpose of the annotation is to objectively represent the contents of a report as reviewed. In general, each annotation includes an overview of the park and landscape studied, the methodology for conducting the research, the conclusions reached, and the identification of pertinent information included in the appendices. Where multiple reports exist for a park or landscape, the general overview information is provided in greatest detail in the first entry.

This bibliography includes unpublished and published reports that offer general and specific information about cultural landscapes within the National Park System. These reports include landscape histories, cultural landscape reports, treatment plans and vegetative plans; general reports such as historic resource studies, architectural histories or ethnographic overviews that contain pertinent landscape information; and technical guides offering direction on specific landscape features such as earthworks or biotic cultural resources, as well as National Register Bulletins and Landscape Lines. The experience and judgement of NPS regional or support office historical landscape architects was used to determine which general reports and technical guides contained pertinent cultural landscape information.

Types of information not cited in this bibliography include cultural landscape inventories, articles, and historic resource studies or architectural histories determined to not contain pertinent cultural landscape information.

The NPS intends to update and reprint this publication on a periodic basis to include newly identified reports and future research efforts.

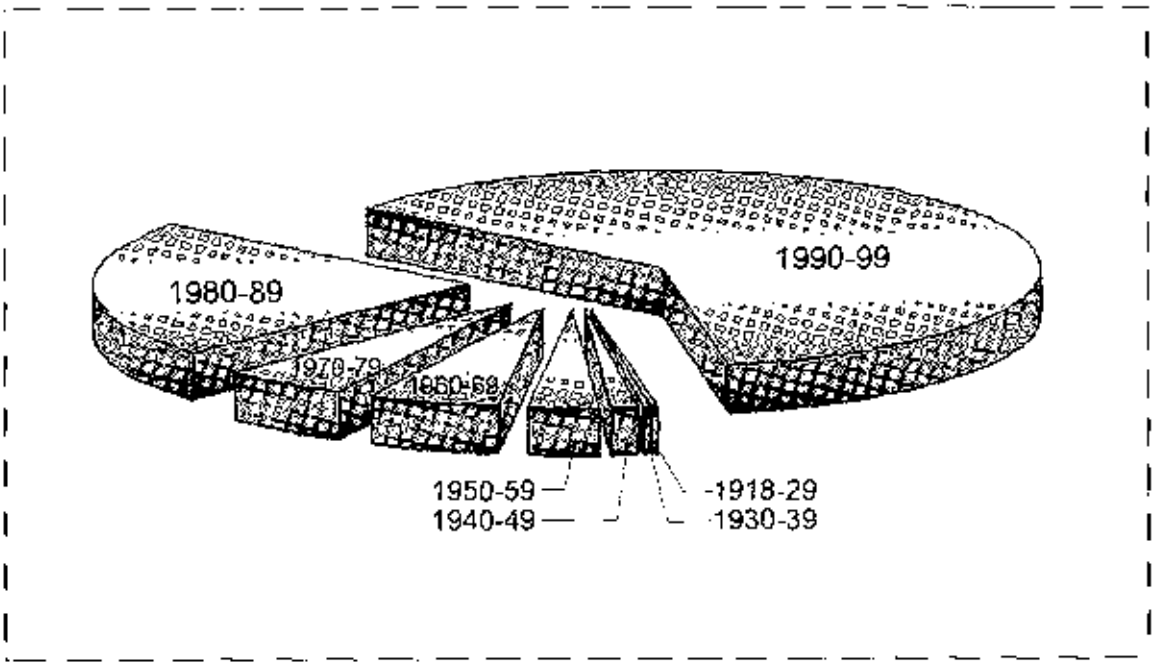
Retrospective

Although both the 1992 document and this bibliography offer information on NPS cultural landscape research, substantial changes have occurred over the last eight years in the field of cultural landscape research. Some of these changes include the number and type of reports prepared, consistency in format and content, as well as detail not seen in previous decades of research.

The sheer number of cultural landscape documents is astounding. The figure on the next page indicates that in the 1980s, reports dealing with cultural landscapes increased more than fivefold from the previous decade. Between 1990-1999, the number of reports produced exceeded the total number of reports created since the beginning of NPS cultural landscape research in 1918. These numbers alone indicate the increased emphasis and value placed on landscape resources in the system. Future research and reports will serve to define a stronger preservation ethic for cultural landscapes ensuring their perpetuation for future generations.

At the time of publication of the 1992 *Cultural Landscape Bibliography*, there was no standardization of content for a report focusing on a cultural landscape, hence the purpose, content, and format of reports varied greatly. That variety revealed the changing perceptions of cultural landscapes and different approaches to the research, inventory, documentation, analysis and treatment of the resources over an eighty-year period. Early reports included historic grounds reports, landscape sections within historic structures reports, documentation of historical base maps, historic groundcover reports and special site/garden histories. The recent standardization of Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) content has created a continuity across reports which reflects current thinking on cultural landscape research, documentation, analysis and treatment.

With CLR content continuity, the passing years have also brought an increased understanding of cultural landscape resources. The greatest advance has been the recognition of the dynamic qualities inherent in a landscape: the role of both natural and constructed systems and features, which comprise the system.



Comparison of cultural landscape research by decade.

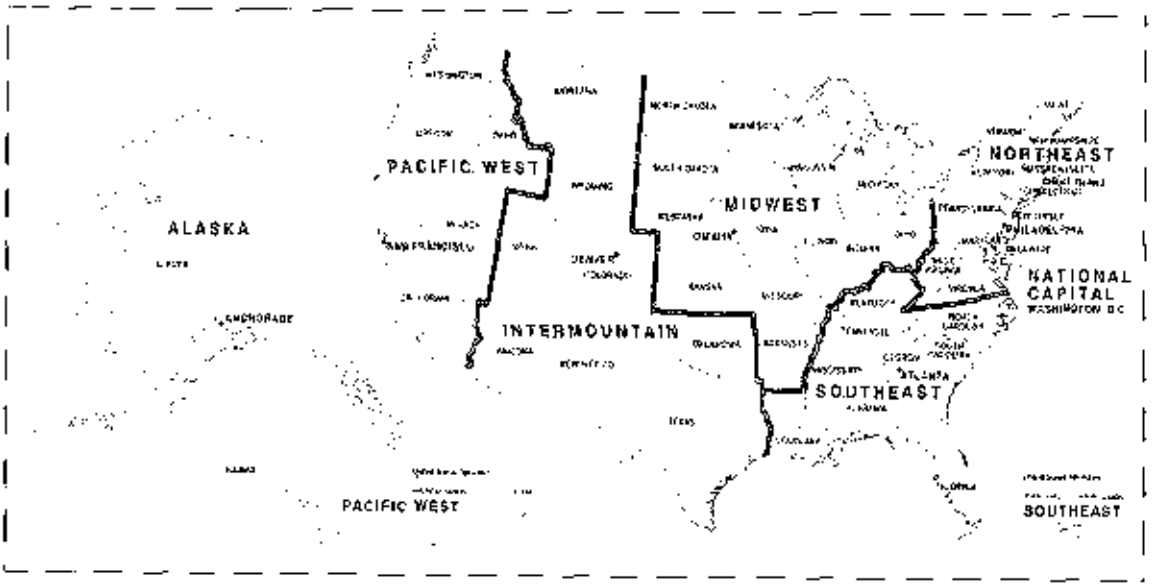
Since the refinement of purpose, content and format of Cultural Landscape Reports, the reports produced during the last ten years offer three defined components: *Part I-Site History, Existing Conditions and Analysis and Evaluation; Part II Treatment;* and *Part III-Record of Treatment*. One purpose of recent reports has focused on identifying landscape characteristics, features, materials, and qualities of a landscape, along with analyzing and evaluating those attributes in relation to the development and evolution of the landscape. Based on that information, treatment recommendations are proposed. Although few current reports offer *Part III-Record of Treatment*, inclusion of that section recognizes that changes often exist between the proposed and actual treatment; and the need to provide an articulate account of the alterations made to a landscape as part of the historical record.

How this Guide is Organized

This bibliography is organized by NPS regions, as depicted in the figure on the next page. Within each region, the bibliography is organized alphabetically by park. Reports pertaining to a park are listed alphabetically by author, with multiple works by the same author listed chronologically, the newest date listed first. Both the comprehensive and annotated bibliographies have sections entitled General Reports and Technical Information. The General Reports section include reports whose scope address general systemwide issues, while the Technical Information section includes reports that offer guidance for specific cultural landscape technical issues.

The number of pages contained within individual reports is listed when available and for those not paginated an estimate is given, noted with (+). All photographs and illustrations in the bibliography from private and special collections have

been credited; all others are the property of NPS. All reports are published by NPS, unless otherwise noted. Finally, any report that has been annotated and included in the *Annotated Bibliography* has been indicated at the end of each citation as *(Annotated)*.



National Park Service Regions.

Appendix

There is one appendix in this document, the author index. The author index lists all cited authors alphabetically, identifying the pages on which that author's citation can be found.

How to Obtain Documents

At the end of each citation, the unique number assigned to each report in the CRBIB (B) is listed (if there is one) along with other sources from which that report is available. These other sources include: National Park Service's Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center (T); Chadwyck-Healey microfiche (C); the National Technical Information Service of the Department of Commerce (N), and the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (H). Individual microfiche or paper copies can be ordered through (N) and (T). Chadwyck-Healey does not sell microfiche individually, only in sets according to region or subject area. Alternate sources from which to obtain reports are regional or support offices whose addresses and phone numbers are listed below.

Alaska Regional Office
2525 Gambell Street, Rm. 107
Anchorage, AK 99503-2892
TEL: 907-257-2453
FAX: 907-257-2664

Chadwyck-Healey Inc.
1101 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
TEL: 800-521-0600

Denver Service Center
Technical Information Center
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
TEL: 303-969-2130
FAX: 303-969-2557

Intermountain Region
Denver Support Office
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
TEL: 303-969-2897
FAX: 303-987-6675

Intermountain Region
Santa Fe Support Office
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
TEL: 505-988-6899
FAX: 505-988-6876

Midwest Regional Office
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102-2571
TEL: 402-221-3309
FAX: 402-221-3465

National Capital Regional Office
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
TEL: 202-523-1326
FAX: 202-523-1322

National Technical Information Service
Springfield, VA 22161
TEL: 703-605-6000

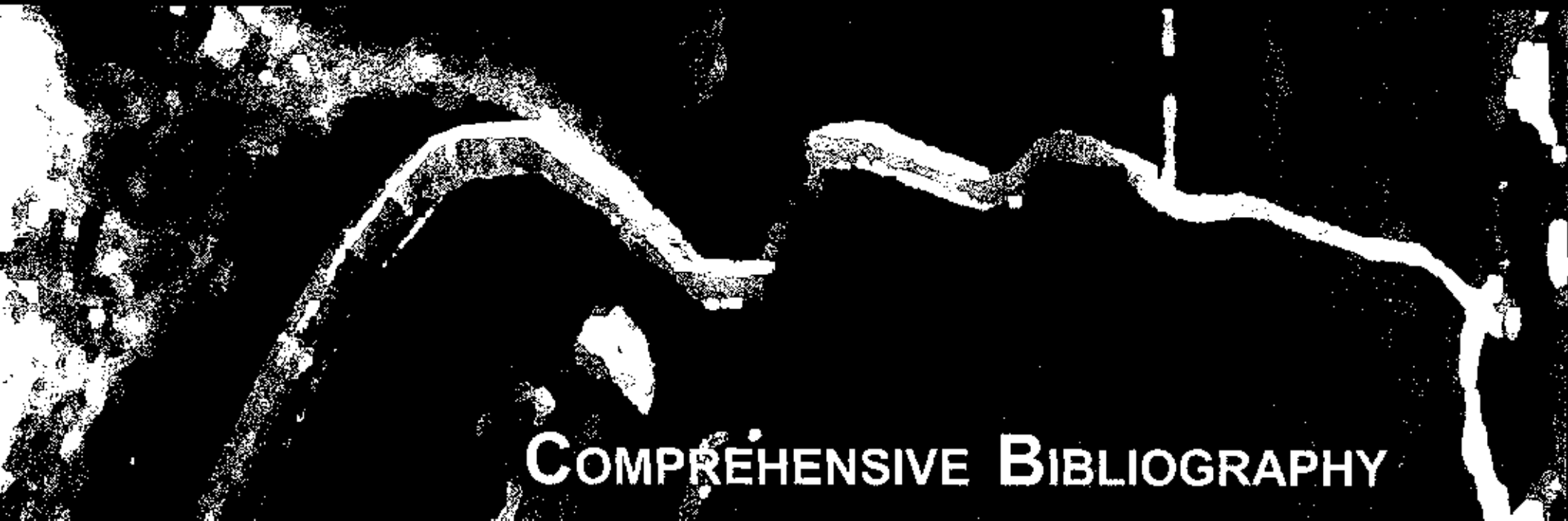
Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren Street
Brookline, MA 02446
TEL: 617-566-1689x264
FAX: 617-232-4073

Northeast Region
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
TEL: 215-597-8850
FAX: 215-597-6599

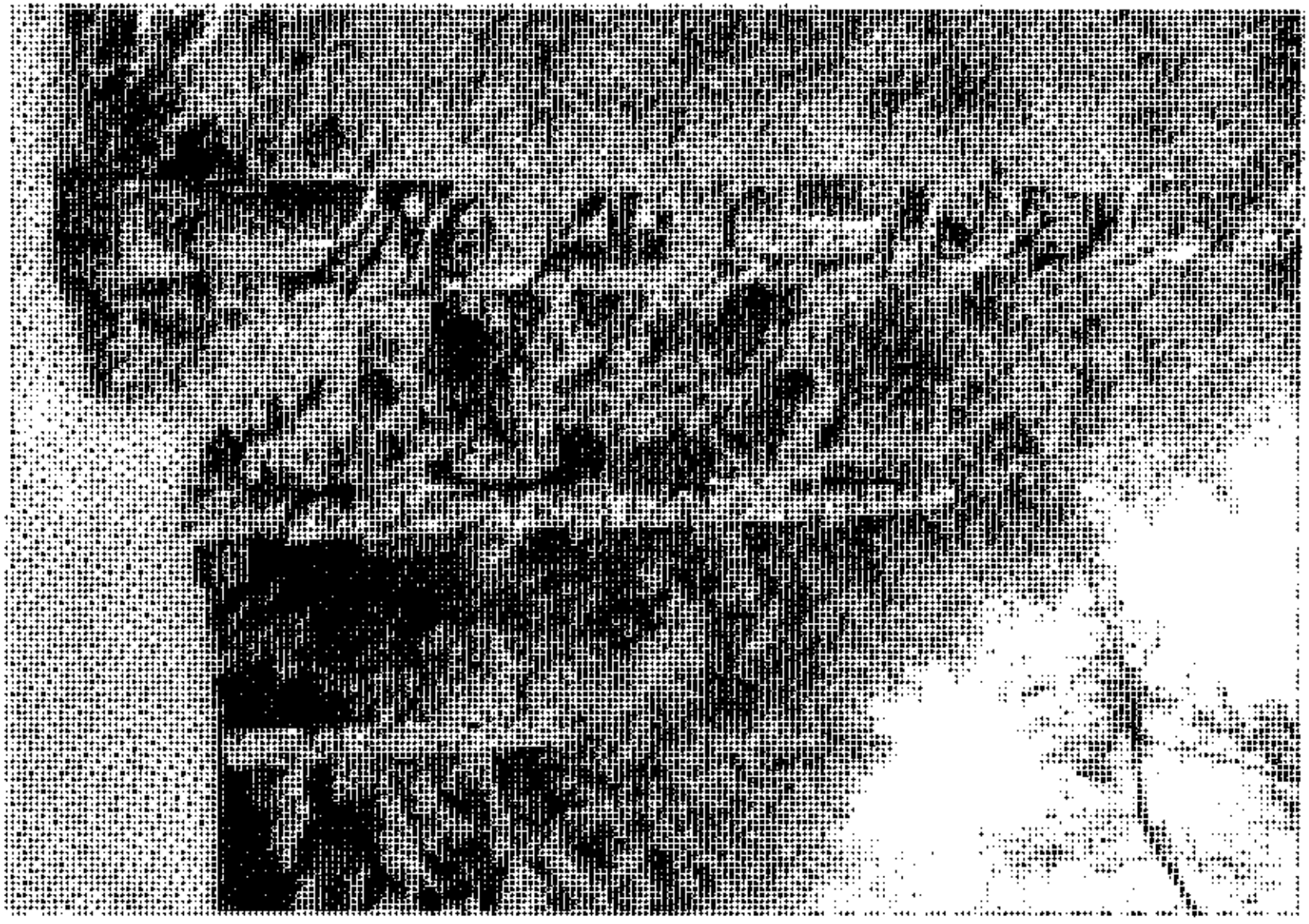
Pacific West Region
Columbia Cascades Support Office
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104-1060
TEL: 206 220-4132
FAX: 206-220-4159

Pacific West Region
Pacific Great Basin Support Office
600 North Harrison Street,
Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372
TEL: 415-427-1398
FAX: 415 427-1481

Southeast Regional Office
1924 Building
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
TEL: 404-562 3117
FAX: 404-562 3202



Comprehensive Bibliography



ALASKA REGION

Sitka National Historical Park, Lakich'nei, Yaadas Crest, and Mosquito Legend Poles. *(Alaska State Library, Winter & Pond Photo Collection, PCA 87-95, 1938)*

Aniakchak National Monument and National Preserve (AK)

Norris, Frank. *Aniakchak Bay, A Cultural Landscape Based on Fishing.* (SHA Newsletter 31) Anchorage: USDI, NPS. Spring 1998. 2 pp.

Denali National Park and National Preserve (AK)

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and National Park Service. *Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, Including Village Histories.* (Draft) Anchorage: USDI, NPS. 1999. 207 pp.

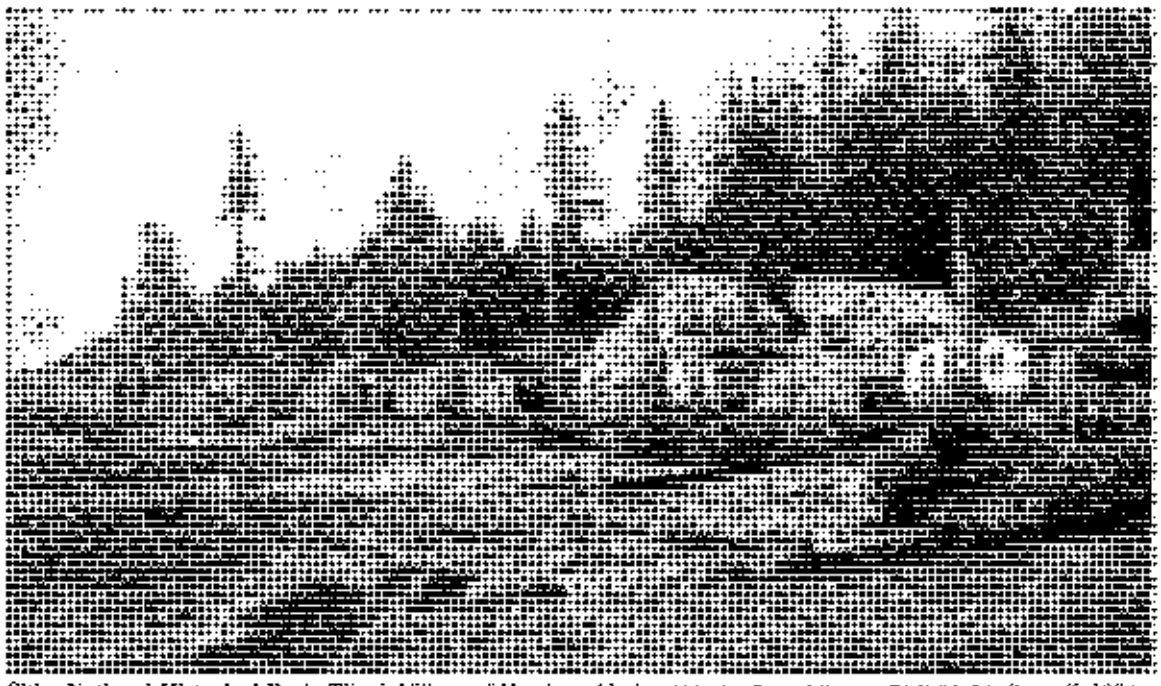
Katmai National Park and National Preserve (AK)

Clemens, Janet. *Katmai National Park and National Preserve Historic Resource Study.* Anchorage: USDI, NPS. 1999. 204 pp.

Sitka National Historical Park (AK)

Griffin, Kristen. *Sitka National Historical Park Historic Resource Study.* (Draft) Anchorage: USDI, NPS. 1999. 63 pp.

Smith-Middleton, Holly, and Arnold R. Alanen. *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park.* Anchorage: USDI, NPS, Alaska System Support Office. 1998. 328 pp. *(Annotated)* B: 017692



Sitka National Historical Park. Tlingit Village of Howkan, Alaska. *(Alaska State Library, ZAC 91-56, Degroff, 1884-1890)*

Smith-Middleton, Holly and Arnold R. Alanen. *Testaments to Place and Time: A Cultural Landscape Report for Sitka National Historical Park.* Anchorage: USDI, NPS, Alaska Systems Support Office. 1999. 228 pp. B: 017246

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and National Preserve (AK)

White, Paul. *Kennecott and Bremner Landscape Histories.* Anchorage: USDI, NPS. 1999. 244 pp.



INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Capitol Reef National Park. Aerial View of *Fruita Rural Historic District. (NPS, 1930)*

Capitol Reef National Park (UT)

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B: 017619
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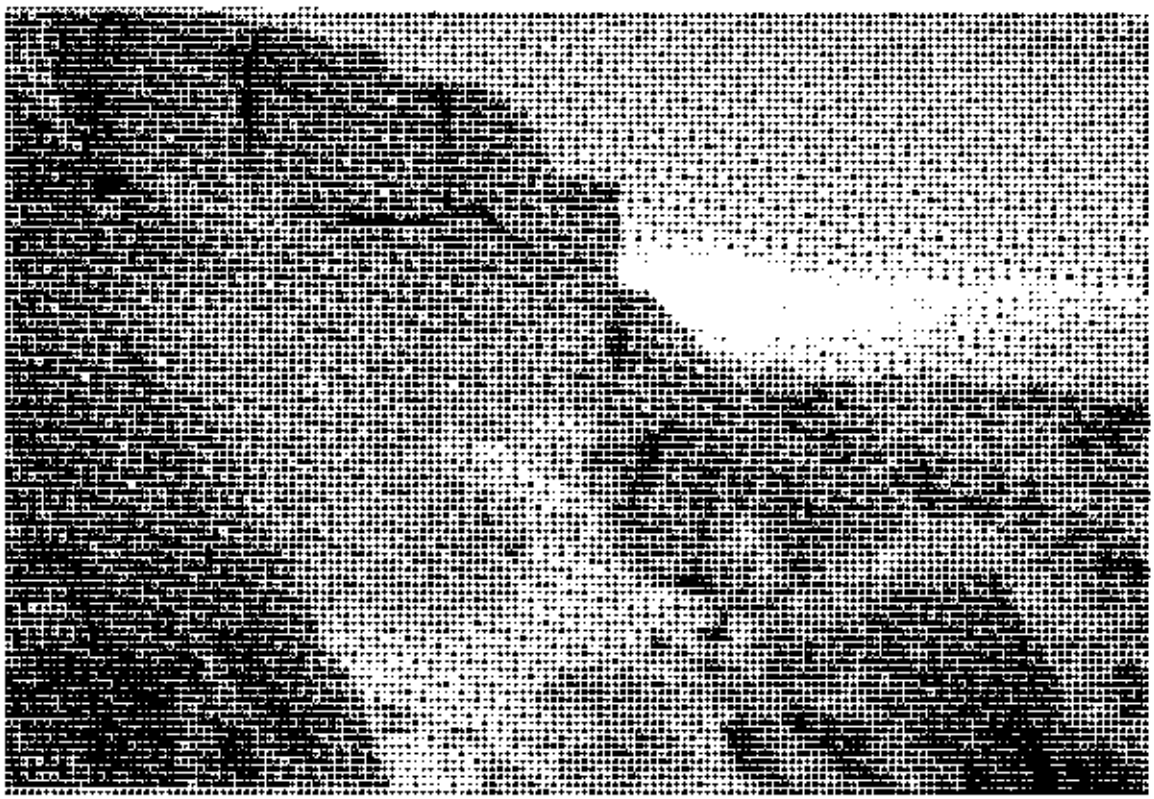
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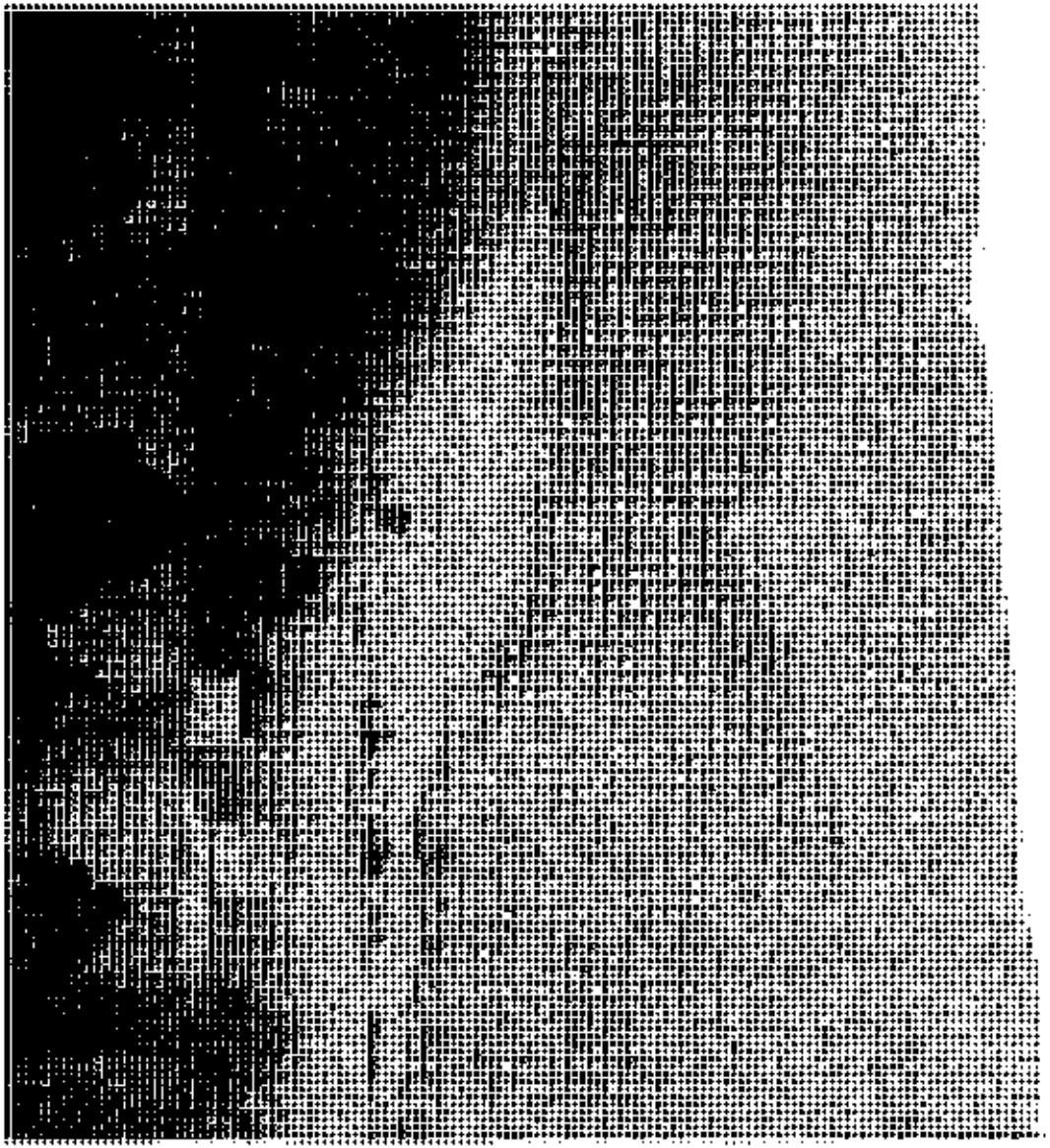
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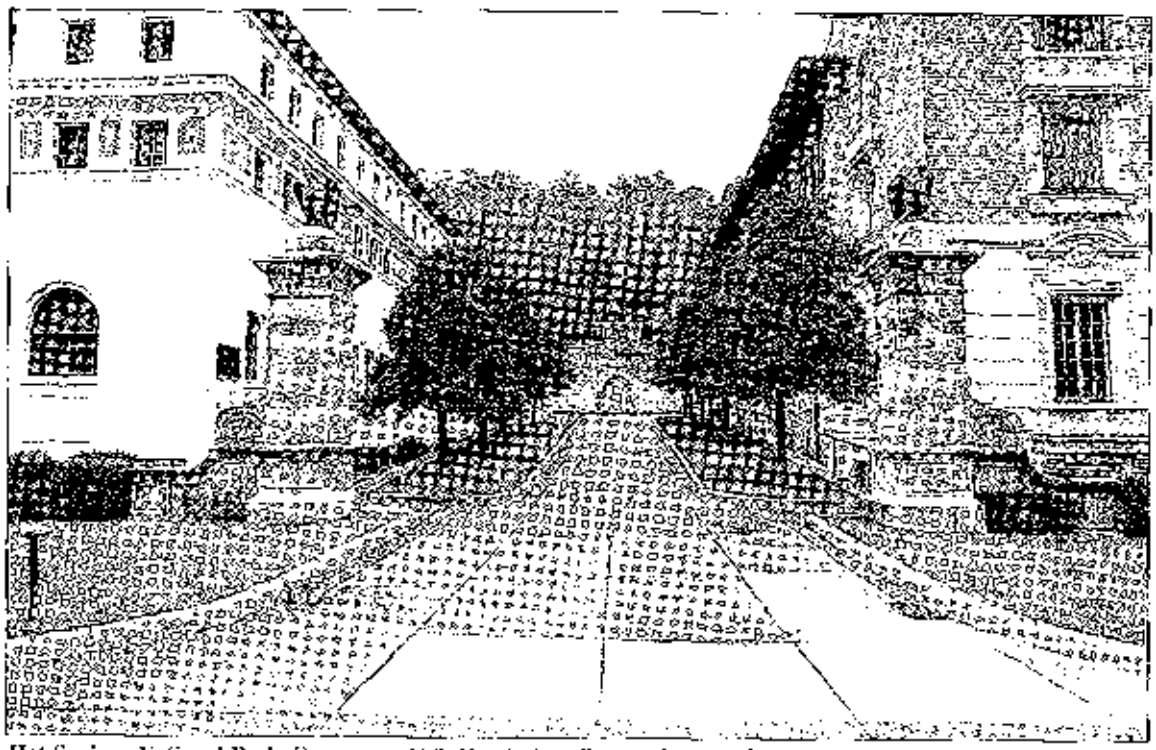
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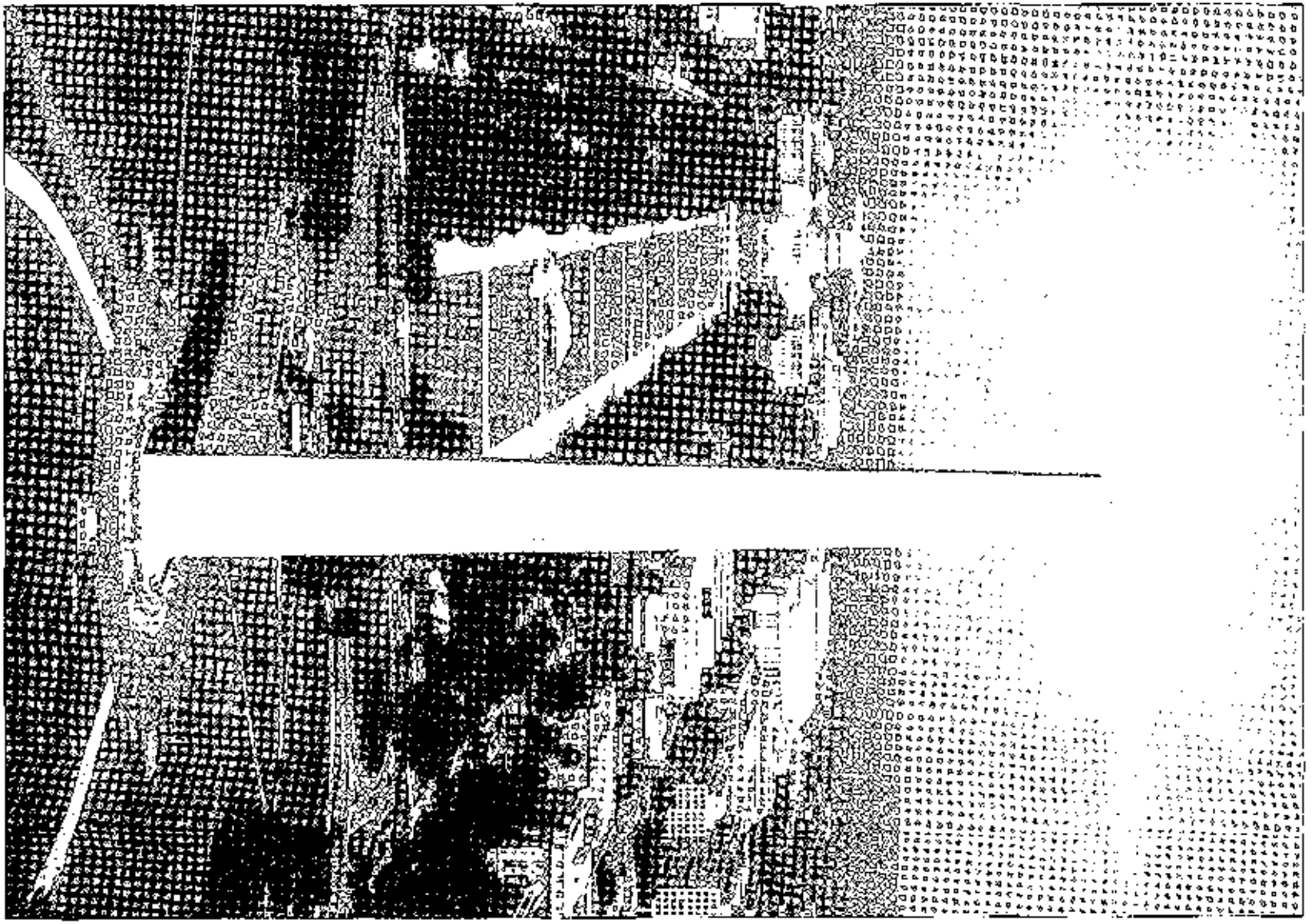
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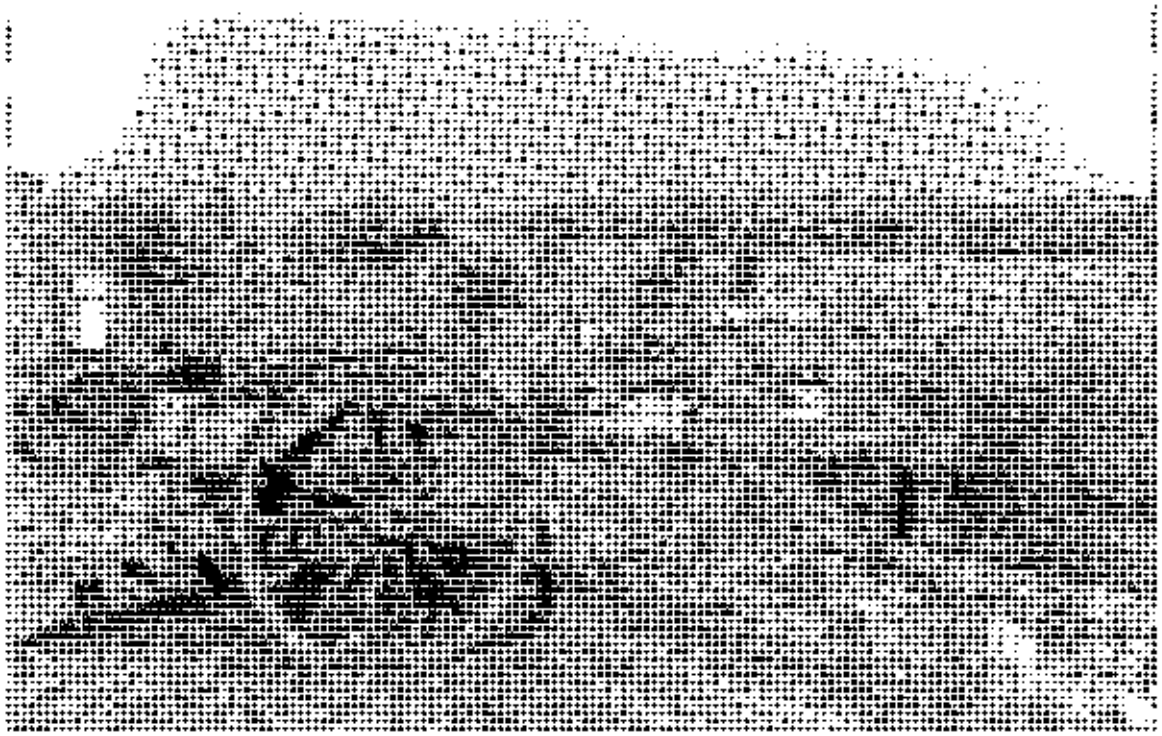
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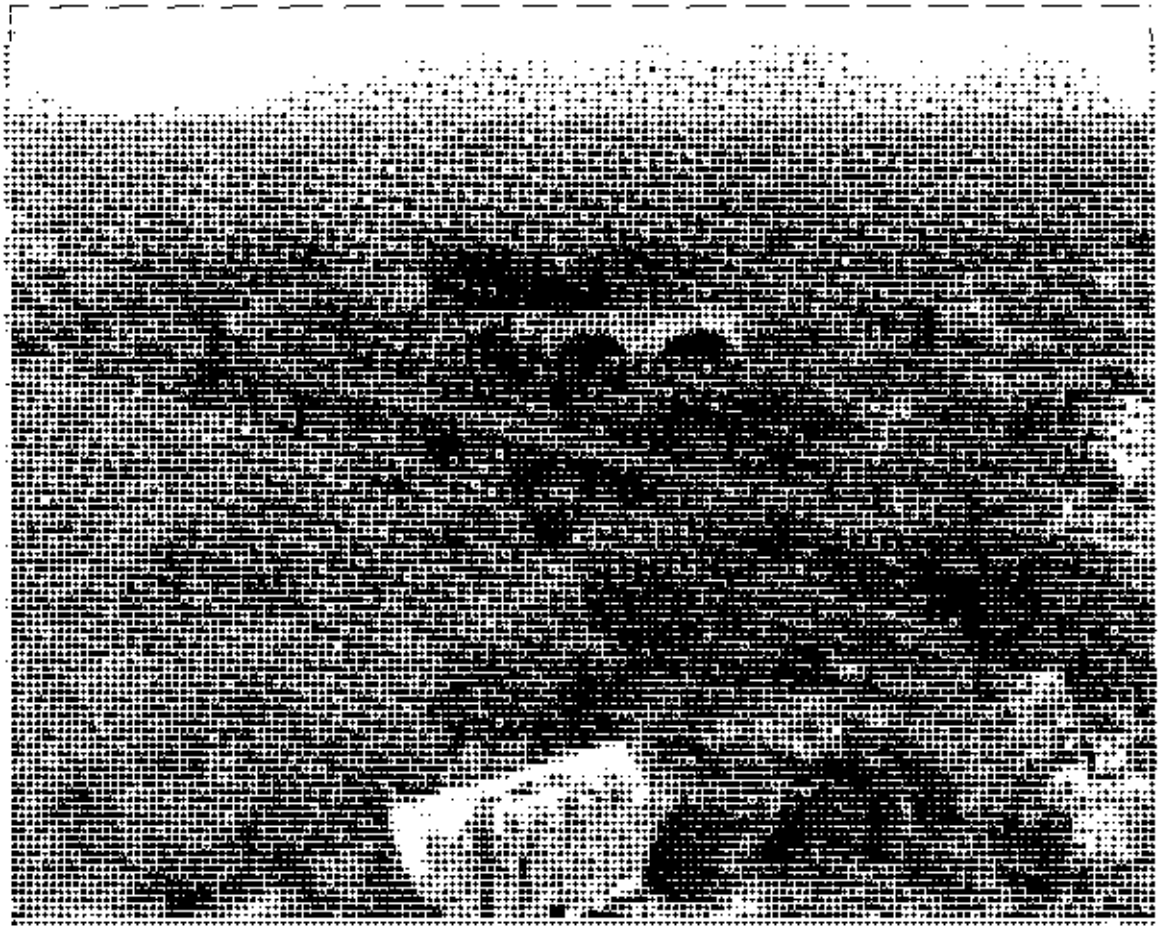
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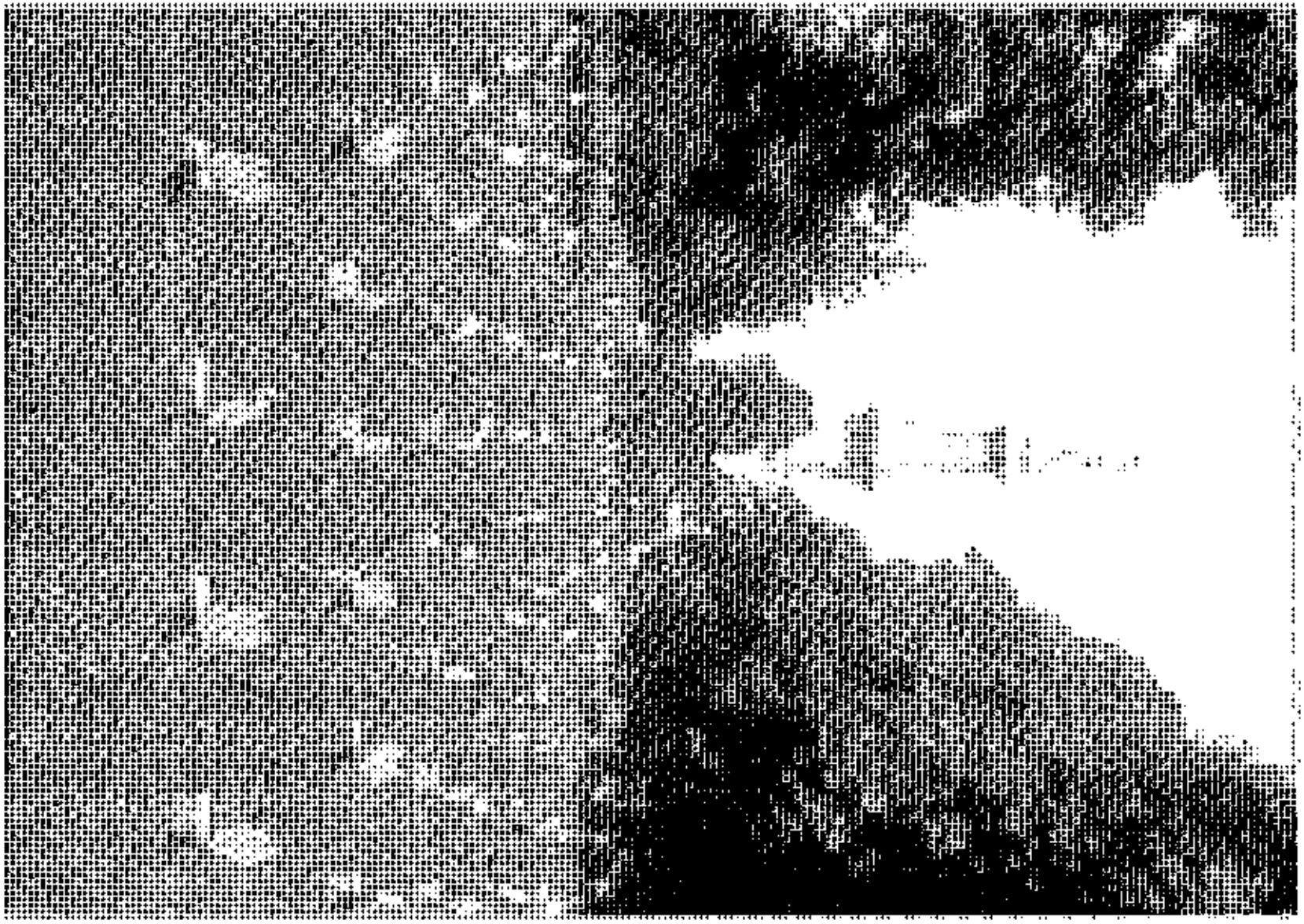
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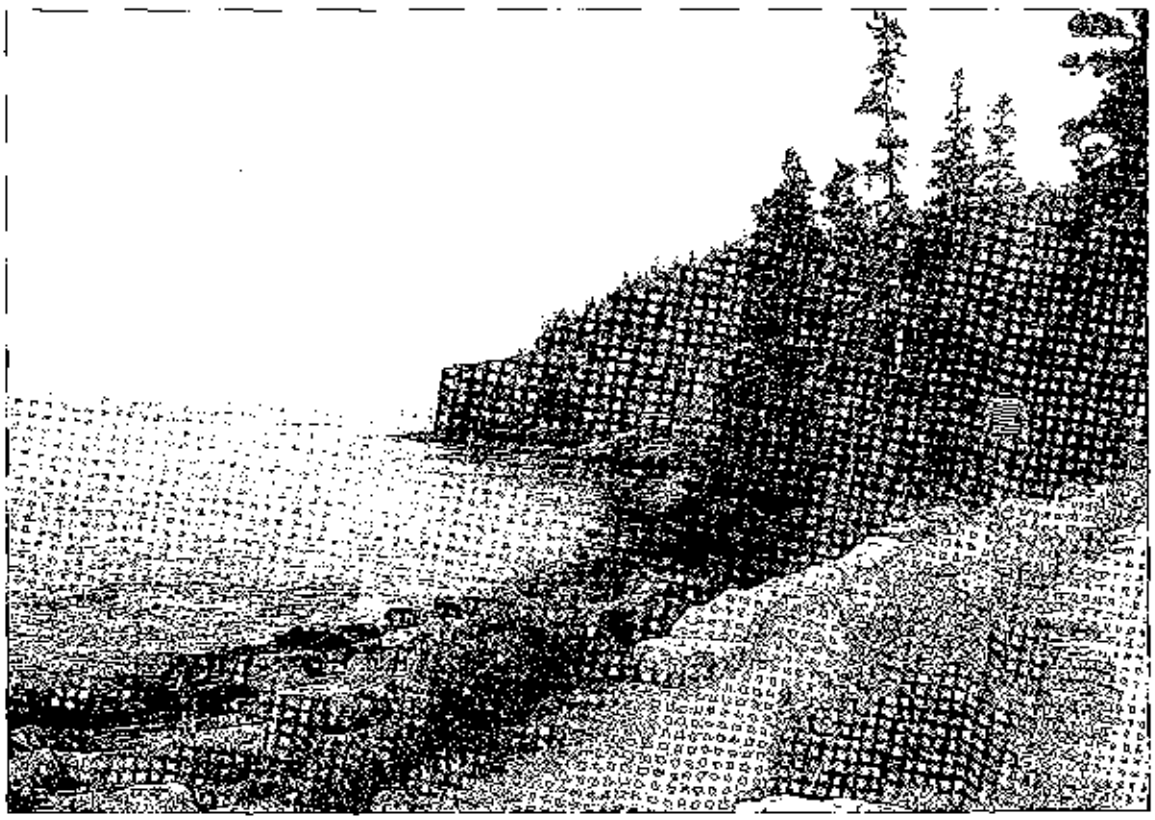
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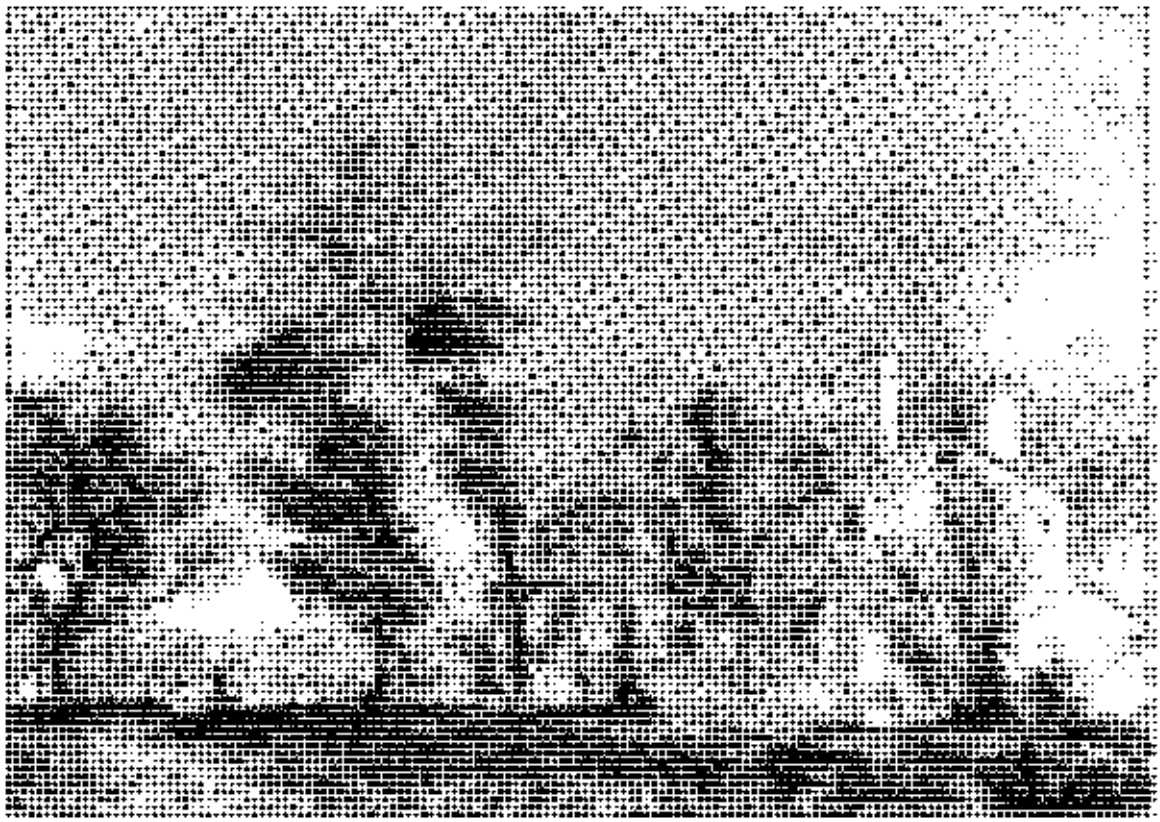
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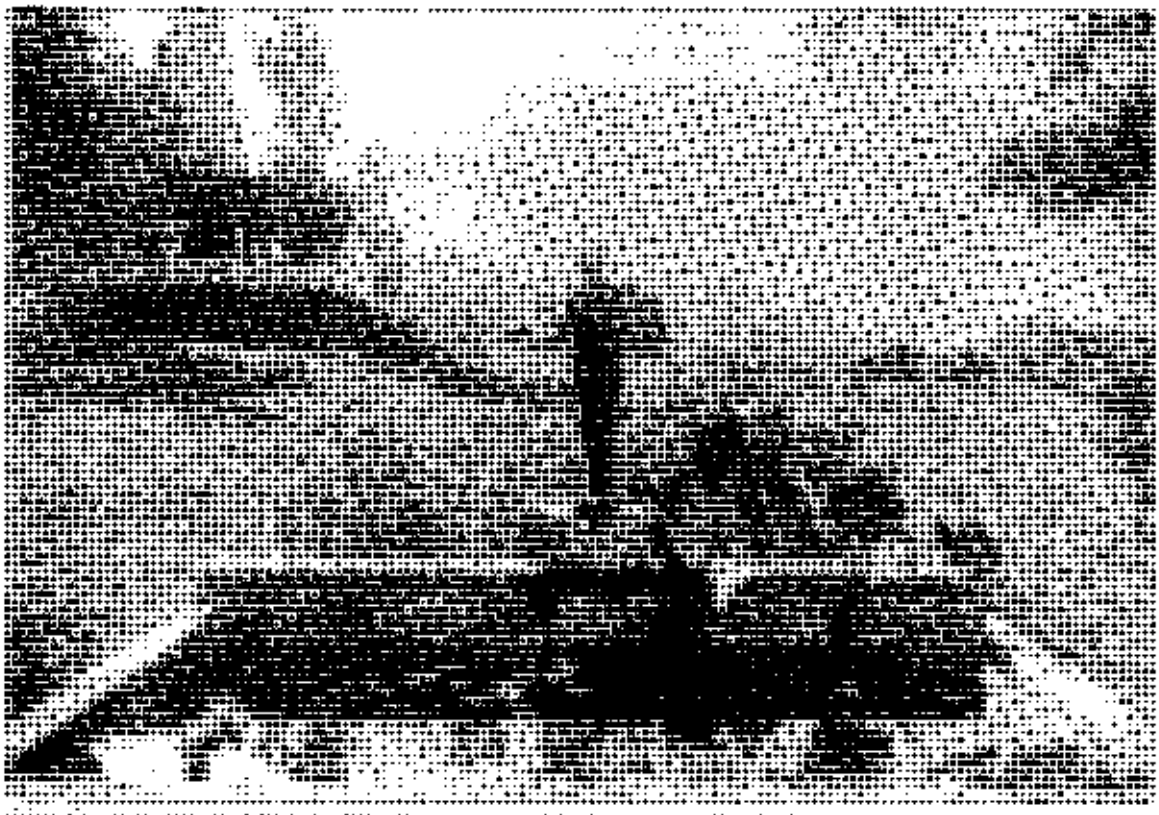
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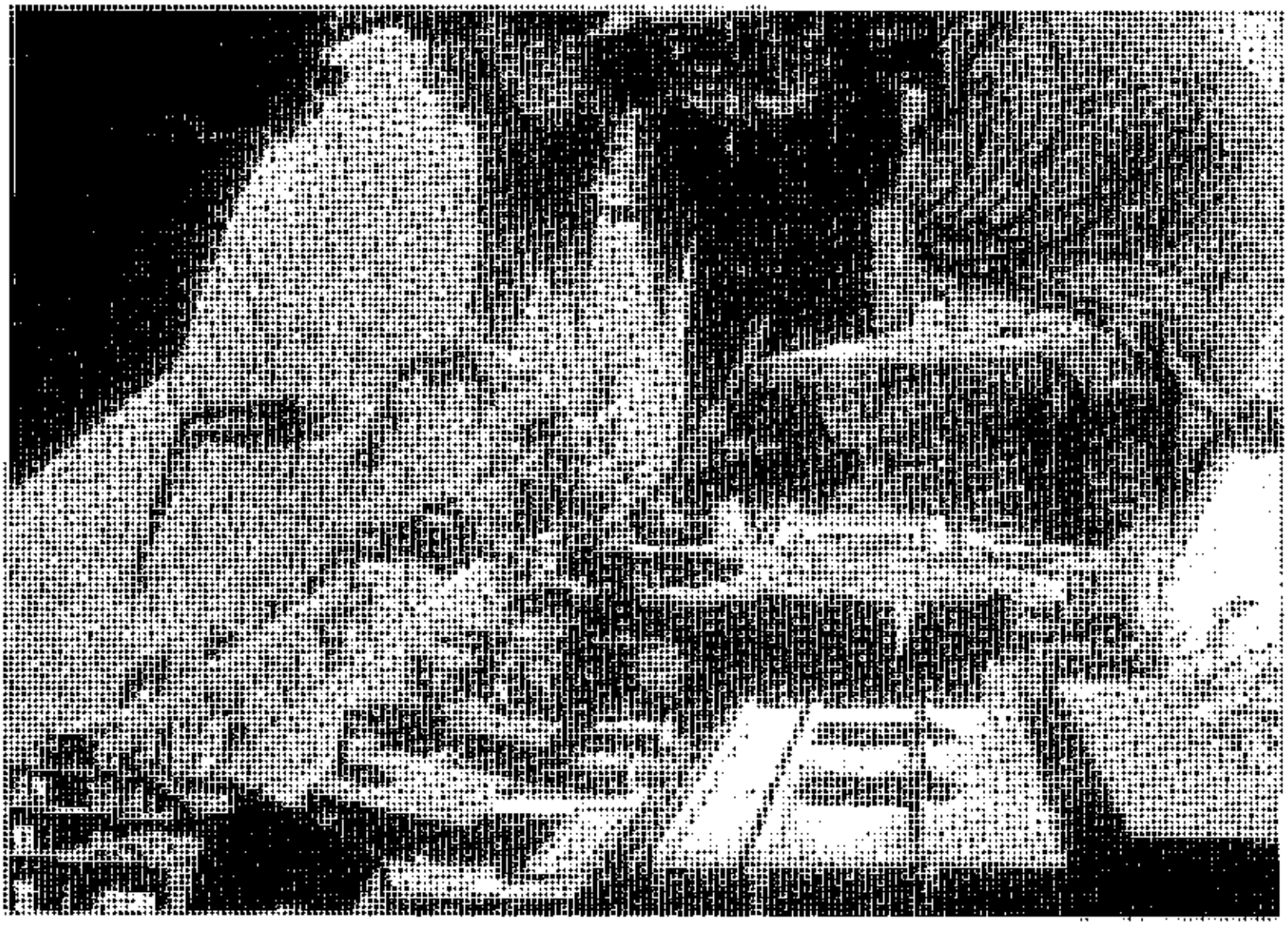
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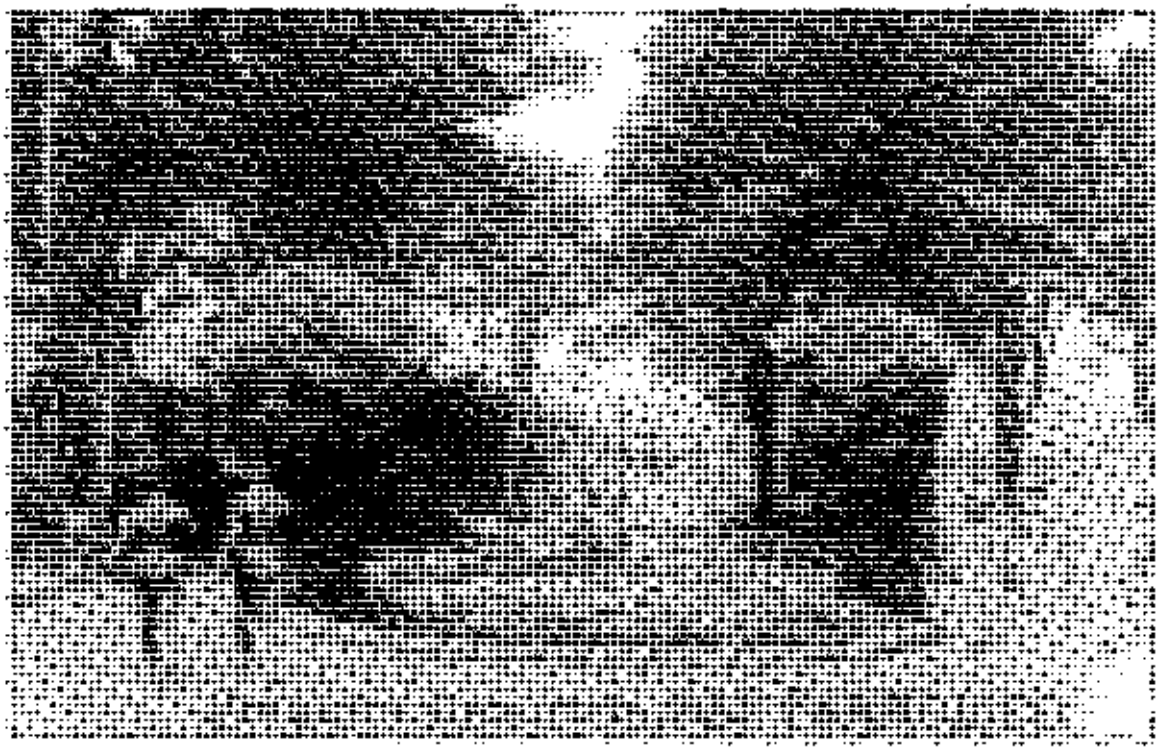
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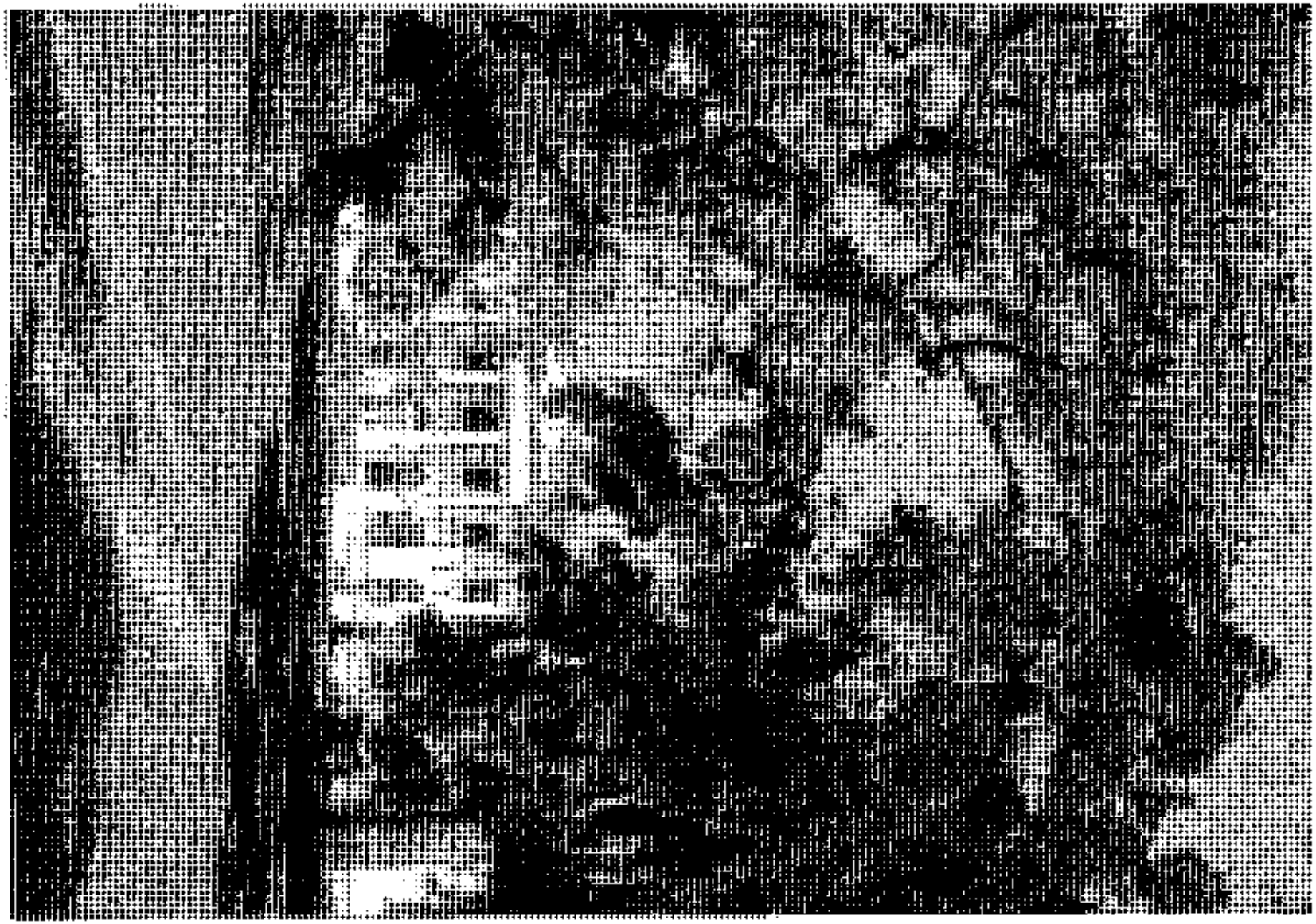
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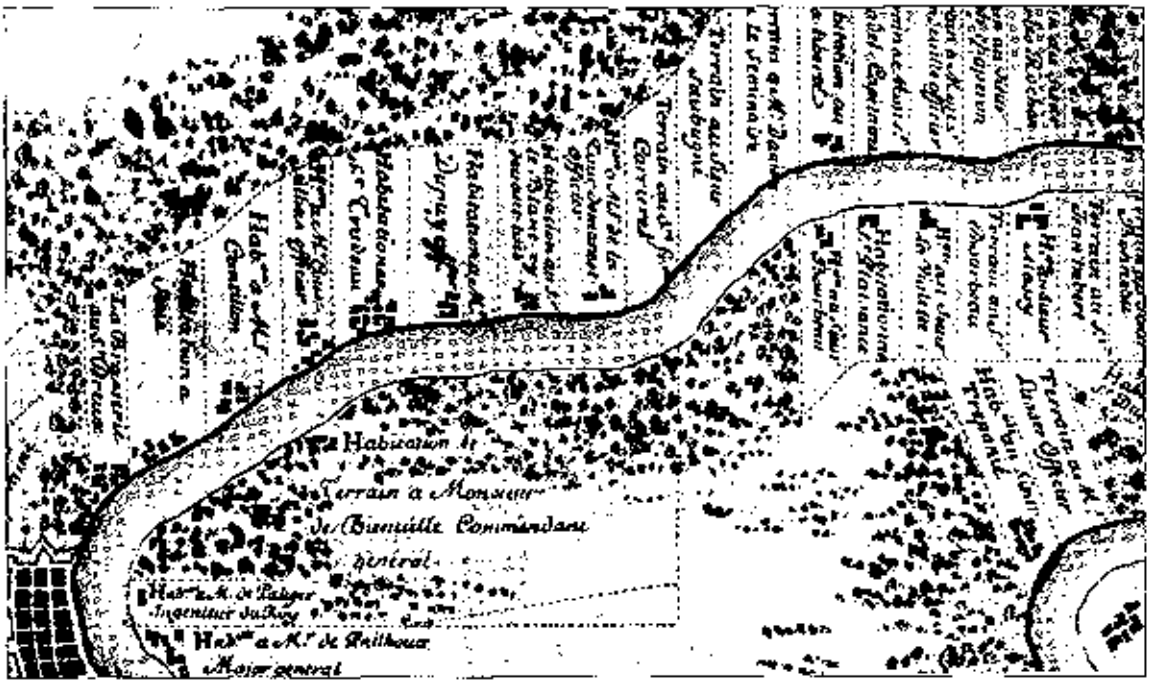
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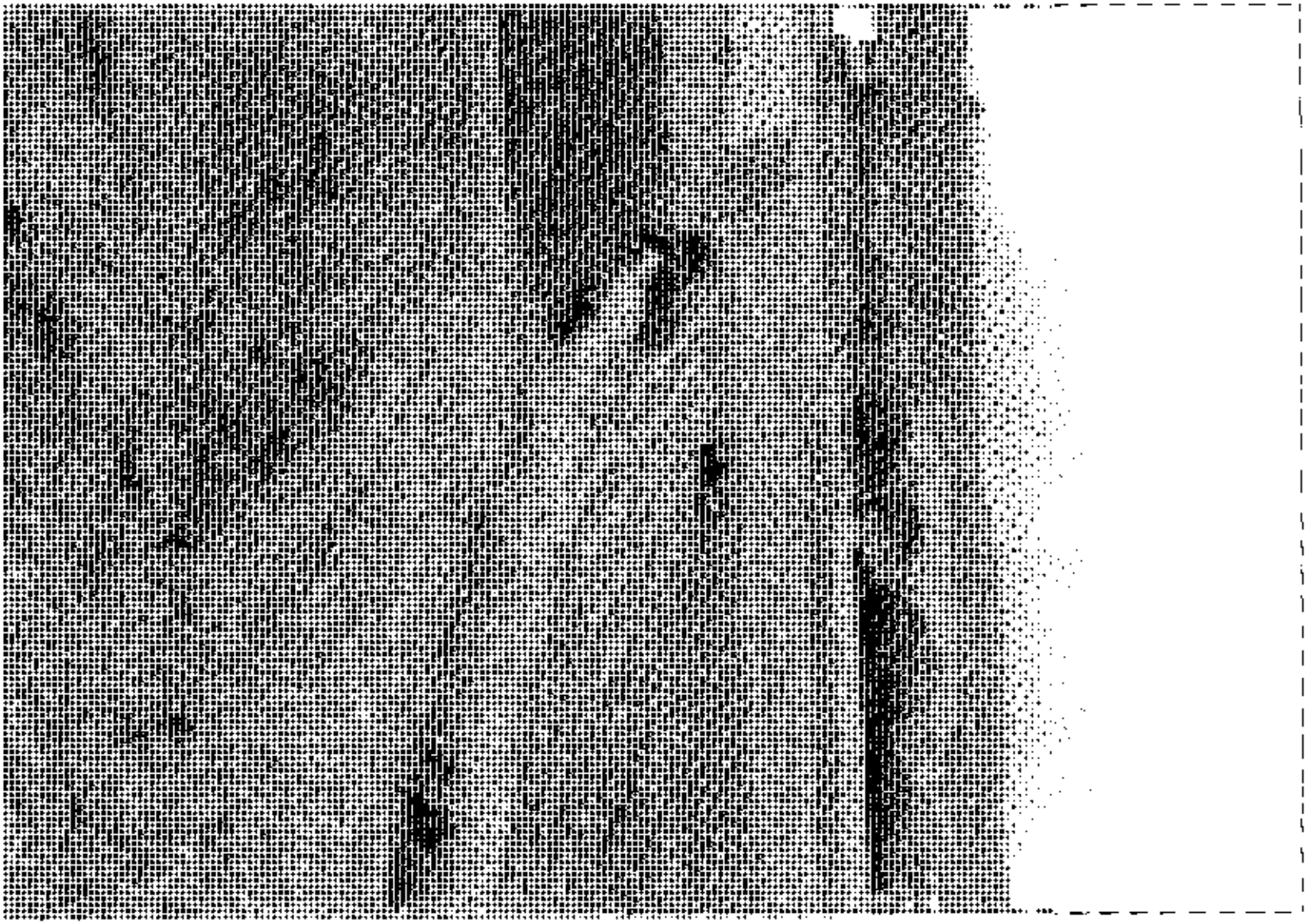
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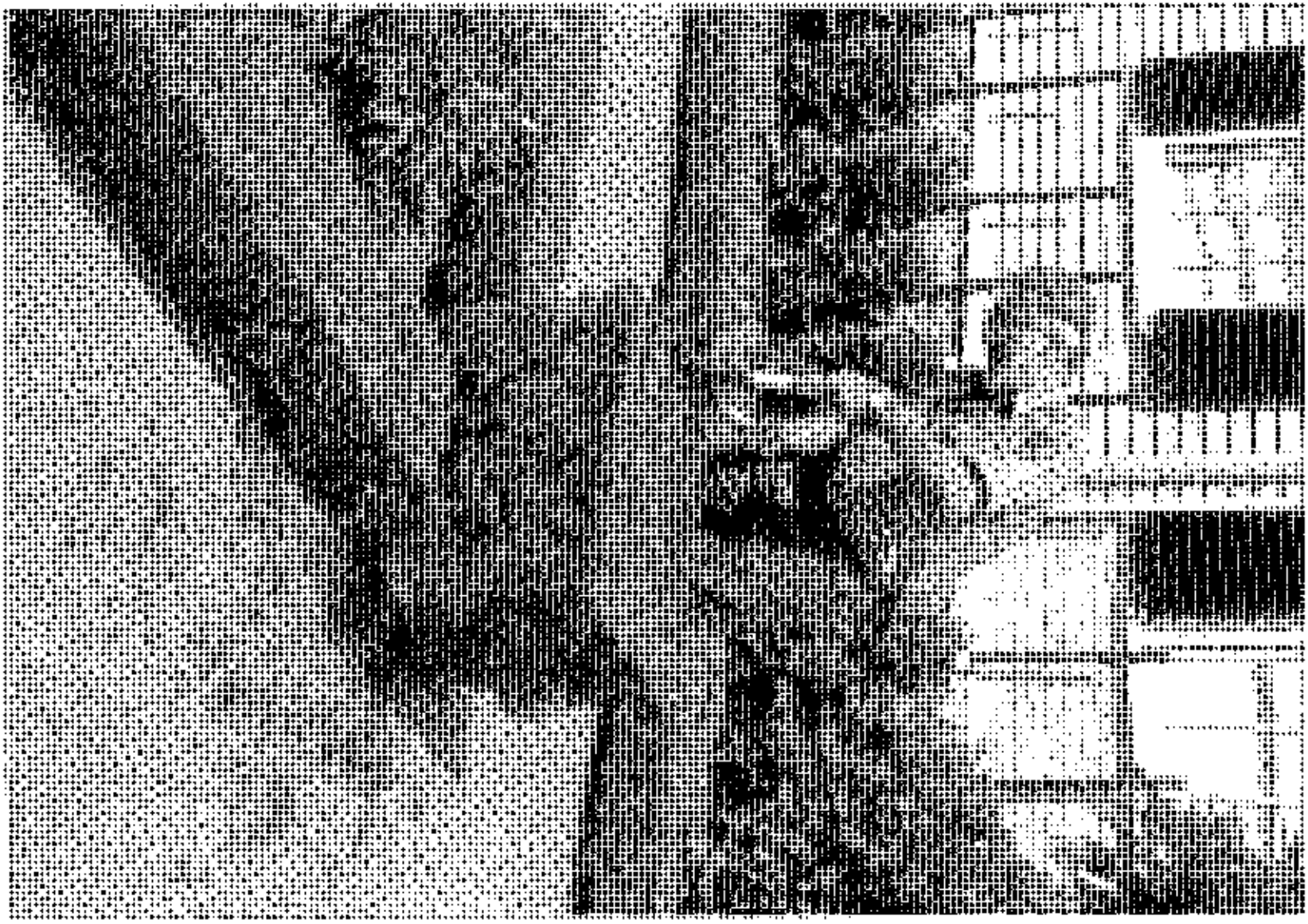
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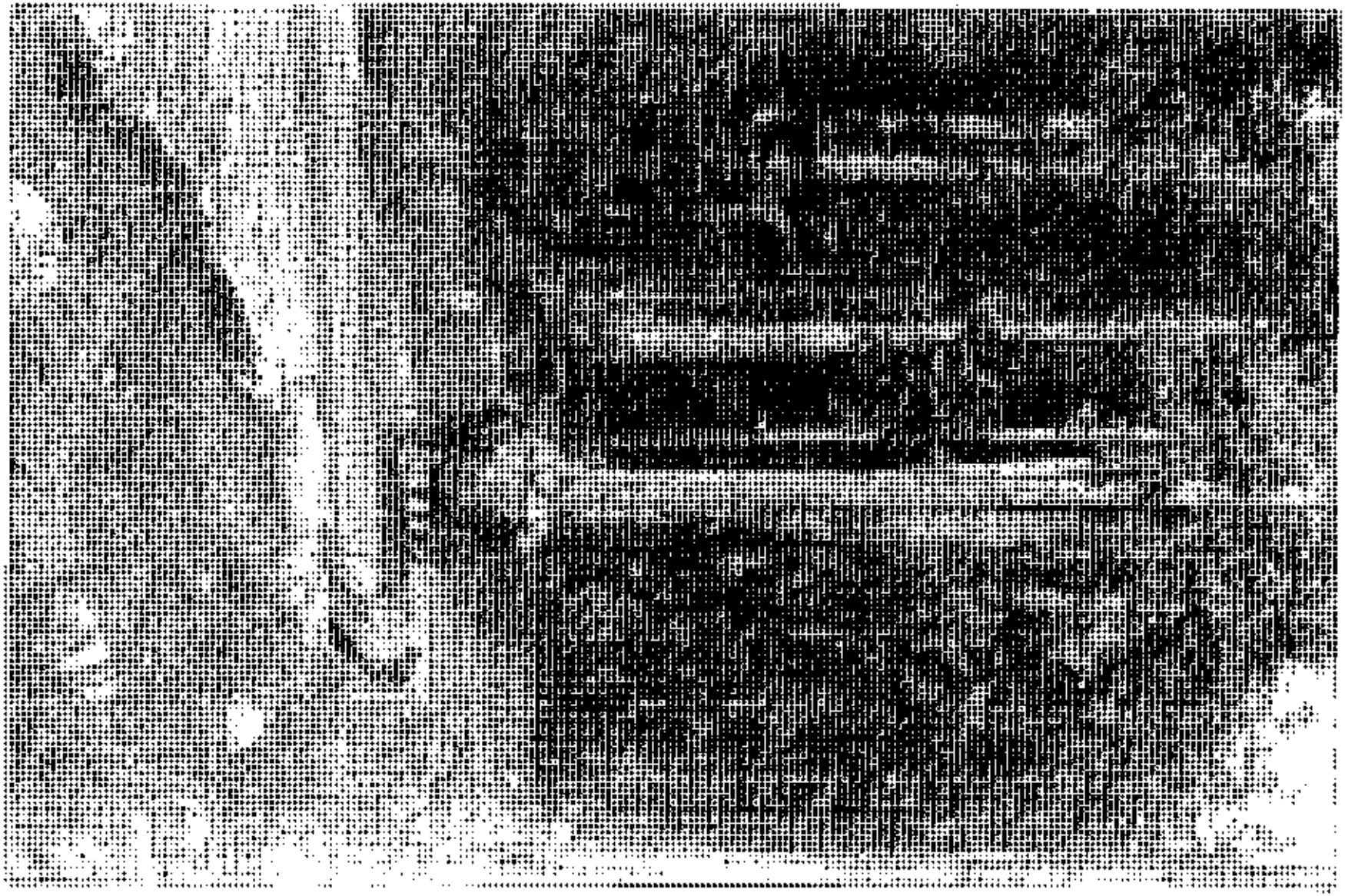
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ALASKA REGION

Sitka National Historical Park. One of the 'corduroy' roads leading through the forest near Sitka. *(NPS, c. 1880-1890)*

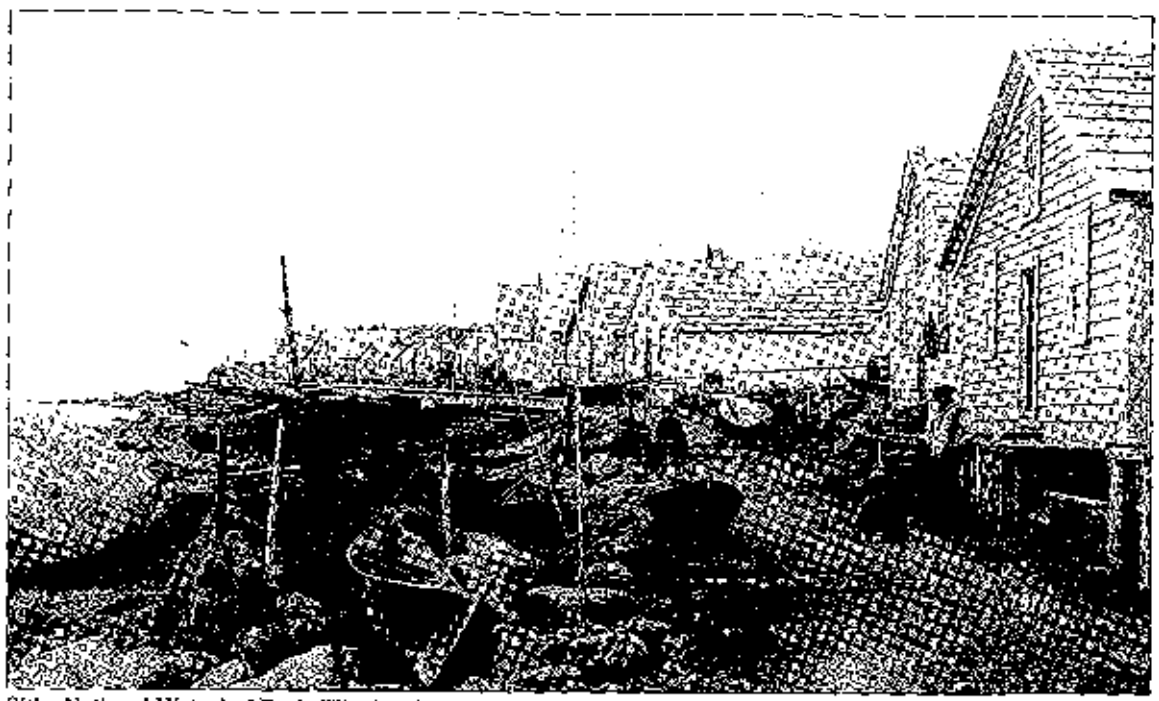
Sitka National Historical Park (AK)

Smith-Middleton, Holly, and Arnold R. Alanen. *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park.* Anchorage: USDI, NPS, Alaska System Support Office. 1998. 328 pp.

Most of the extensive NPS lands in Alaska protect natural and wilderness areas that have national and international significance. Though less well known, several of Alaska's sites also include important cultural resources and landscapes, but none are as rich as the area that is included within the boundaries of Sitka National Historical Park. *(Impressions of Indian River, p. 2)*

Sitka National Historical Park is comprised of two units: the Russian Bishop's House unit within the city of Sitka, and the Fort Site unit, located approximately one mile southeast of the town. The Fort Site Unit, the subject of this landscape history, contains approximately 57 acres at the mouth of the Indian River. Prepared as part of a larger endeavor to document the park's cultural resources, this study overviews the cultural history of the area as an important locale for the Tlingit, the native people of the region, Russian fur-hunters and colonists, and ultimately American settlers.

The report is intended to supply baseline historical and cultural information to assist in developing management guidelines for the park. Hence the research objectives intend to: document Tlingit accounts of the battle of 1804 and native use of the landscape prior to 1804; determine the character and use of the park during the period of Russian occupation (1804-1867); determine what was occurring at the site during the latter part of the 19th century and very early 20th century (1867-1904); determine the landscape setting and context for the site when the



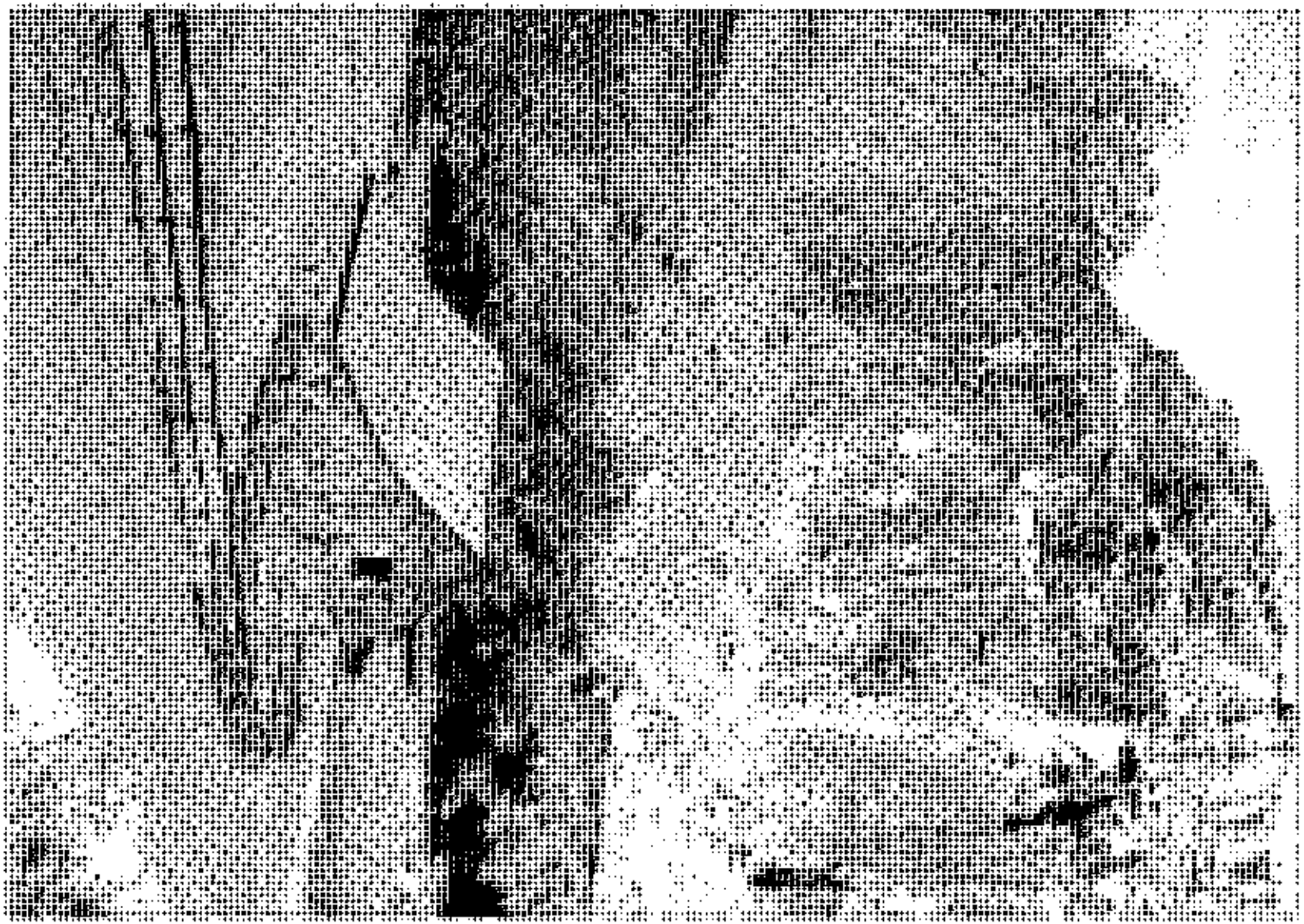
Sitka National Historical Park. Tlingit village at Sitka. *(NPS, n.d.)*

totem poles were erected in the park during the early twentieth century and evaluate the landscape changes over time; and document the changes that occurred to the site prior to 1940, during, and following World War II.

Nine landscape areas are identified within the park based on physiographic, vegetative and cultural qualities. The nine areas are: the Indian River Area, Forested Areas, Beach and Tidal Flats, Uplifted Beach Area, Fort Area, Forest and River Trail Area, Picnic Area, Russian Walk/Totem Trail Area, Russian Memorial Area, and the Monument/Park Entrance Area. Each area's landscape condition is described for every historic period, showing the changes in land use over time.

Some of the most dramatic landscape changes occurred to the park during WWII. Construction of a military base at Sitka required large quantities of gravel. Dredging the lower sections of the Indian River proved to have long-lasting and destructive effects on the park. These activities threatened to destroy much of its significant cultural landscape.

Sources utilized for this landscape history include letters, diaries, maps, drawings, photographs, travel accounts, and official government records in numerous archival collections in the United States, Russia, and Finland. A number of oral interviews were conducted as well. An updated administrative history and several natural resource studies will be synthesized in the second phase of the landscape study, ultimately generating cultural landscape management recommendations for Sitka National Historical Park.



INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Capitol Reef National Park, Fruita Rural Historic District. View of Gifford Farm and Scenic Drive, looking northwest. *(NPS, 1996)*

Capitol Reef National Park (UT)

Gilbert, Cathy A., and Kathleen L. McKoy. *Cultural Landscape Report: Fruita Rural Historic District, Capitol Reef National Park.* Cultural Resource Selections, No. 8. Denver: USDI, NPS, Intermountain Regional Office. 1997. 130+ pp.
B: 017619
T: 158/D-63

Capitol Reef National Park, located in south central Utah, preserves the 100-mile long Waterpocket Fold, an uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary layers. Aside from geologic features, the park also contains rock art from the Fremont Culture, as well as a historic Mormon settlement along river bottomlands, now designated as the 200 acre Fruita Rural Historic District.

The Fruita Rural Historic District represents an important part of Western American agriculture with the successful settling and cultivation of the arid and inhospitable Great Basin environment in the mid-nineteenth century. The four original homestead claims of Nels Johnson, Leo R. Holt, Elijah Behunin and his son Hyrum Behunin, encompass all of the historic Fruita valley settlement. Relative stability characterized land ownership patterns in the valley, with farms frequently given or sold to family members throughout the first half of the twentieth century. World War I coincided with a period of orchard expansion in Fruita, with additional cultivated acreage being devoted to the planting of orchards. Residents continued to farm while taking advantage of opportunities from increasing tourism and uranium mining activity. Both created a demand for meals, lodging, and automotive services, to which locals responded by renting out cabins, erecting motels, gas stations, and cafes.

With the National Park Service's initiation of Mission 66 developments in the early 1960s, most private lands in Fruita were acquired by NPS. Park facilities were sited and constructed throughout the valley, including campgrounds and new residences for park staff.

Upon completion of the Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the Fruita Rural Historic District in 1992, it became evident that additional guidance, with regard to significant landscape resources, would be required prior to the development of new management alternatives for the site. The purpose of this CLR, therefore, is to expand the documentation contained in the DOE and develop recommendations for the treatment of Fruita's cultural landscape resources. This report will provide additional baseline data for the General Management Plan and general planning process from which management alternatives and design concepts can be developed.

The CLR is divided into four primary sections: Existing Conditions, Site History, Analysis and Evaluation, and Recommendations. All references are contained in the endnotes and bibliography, with additional source materials in an appendix. A large portion of the material for this report was drawn from the DOE for the Fruita Rural Historic District. Basic data in the DOE was supplemented with additional research and analysis, allowing for the development of recommendations for treatment.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park (NM)

Judge, James W. *The Development of a Complex Cultural Ecosystem in the Chaco Basin, Chaco Culture National Historical Park.* Santa Fe: USDI, NPS. 1976. 16 pp.
B: 011886
C: 011886
N: PB83-245928/PCA11/MFA01

Chaco Culture National Historical Park contains thirteen major prehistoric sites and hundreds of smaller ones, built by the Ancestral Puebloan People. This paper views the Bonito Phase in Chaco Canyon as the end product of a gradually maturing cultural ecosystem which developed in the San Juan basin from about 500 AD to 1200 AD. A basic assumption is that cultural ecosystems increase in diversity and stability during the maturation process in a fashion similar to other ecosystems.

Diversity is measured by the number of internal links between system components in the form of trade routes, as well as the number and nature of items traded. It is suggested that the cultural system developed as a resource redistribution network linking Chaco Canyon with surrounding areas in order to compensate for fluctuating local environments. Initially based on reciprocity through kinship ties, the system matured into an increasingly complex and formalized trade network.

Chaco Canyon emerged in the mid-900s as an essential component of the entire ecosystem, integral to and supported by the network of trade links due to its central location. As such the development of the society was no longer limited by the carrying capacity of the canyon environment and the population was able to expand as illustrated today by the large number of archaeological sites from this period.

At the peak of the Bonito Phase (1100-1200 AD), the trade links may have expanded to include formal economic ties with areas as distant as Mexico in an effort to increase system stability. Its demise around 1200 AD is seen as a function of environmental perturbations at the peripheral sites, initiating resource depletion to a degree which exceeded the limits of the system as a whole. In this paper, environmental and cultural data are used to support this theoretical model of development.

Chamizal National Memorial (TX)

Cowley, Jill and Rick Lasko. *Landscape Management Plan/Comprehensive Design, Chamizal National Memorial.* Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, Denver Service Center. 1989. 50+ pp.
B: 011886
C: 011886

Chazimal National Memorial commemorates the peaceful settlement of a century-old boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico. The National Memorial serves a dual role as an international peace memorial for the peoples of the world and as a city park for El Paso, Texas residents due to its location and intangible relationship between the Anglo and Hispanic cultures.

This report details the comprehensive design of the memorial as well as the landscape management plan. Unlike other units of the National Park Service where nature and location of existing physical and cultural resources predetermine visitor experience, Chamizal National Memorial influences visitor experience through design.

There are two important elements of the comprehensive design: expanding the interpretive program to include a series of outdoor exhibits that promote an understanding of how people of two border cultures use and appreciate the native surroundings; and making facilities and opportunities accessible to all types of visitors.

At Chamizal, NPS has the opportunity to increase the awareness of visitors —both local and national/international— of ways to promote cooperation and prevent discord. Chamizal addresses the increased understanding of other peoples through education and eliminating discrimination through interaction. Experience opportunities include interpretation and outdoor recreation, such as concerts and *charreadas*.

Section I of the report, begins with the visitor experience at Chamizal, while *Section II* walks the reader through the design, beginning with the entry and visitor center approach, and then proceeds to describe the three loops of the trail system. Finally, there are recommendations for ways to enhance general outdoor recreation experiences.

The following sections establish the general management criteria for the comprehensive design including *Section III:* Planting Plan, *Section IV:* Establishment and Maintenance Guidelines, *Section V:* Phasing, and *Section VI:* Materials List.

The management plan is supported with drawings, plans, details, and illustrations that show both existing conditions and proposed treatments of the site.

Chiricahua National Monument (AZ)

Kumble, Peter A. *Historic Landscape Restoration Report, The Faraway Ranch, Chiricahua, New Mexico*. Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, n.d. 80 pp.
B: 015277

Chiricahua National Monument, located in the desert of southeast Arizona, is an area of unique rock formations created millions of years ago by volcanic activity. The Faraway Ranch, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is a cattle ranch /guest ranch that was popular in the 1930s.

Opened as a guesthouse in 1917, for the next forty-three years it was a popular place for people to stay and explore the 'wilderness' of the Bonita Canyon. The interior has been restored to reflect the 1950 historic period, when it achieved its height of success as a guest ranch. The immediate vernacular landscape surrounding the ranch evolved to provide for the needs of the guesthouse. The ranch raised its own beef and poultry and produced large quantities of fruits and vegetables. Beyond these functional requirements, the gardens also contained a swimming pool and ornamental plantings.

The purpose of the report is to provide a restoration planting plan for the site based on documentation and field study. The restoration area is limited to the area immediately surrounding the ranch house, but specifically excludes the orchards, barnyard, corral area and cowboy house.

The first section of the report documents the physical and social history of the ranch between 1866, the time of the first pioneer settlement in Bonita Canyon, and the present. Particular attention is given to its period of operation as a guesthouse by Lillian and Ed Riggs between 1917 and 1960. Information is given on the orchard and gardens, fences, retaining walls and ranch roads. Other structures in the immediate landscape are also recorded.

Following the historical documentation, an analysis and evaluation of the existing vegetation is made and mapped. Missing vegetation is determined by an analysis of historical photographs. Because the landscape of the ranch during the 1950s is considered to have been in a state of decline, the author proposes that the landscape be restored to an earlier appearance, during its most productive phase in the 1930s and 1940s.

Sheets identifying the location, condition, habit, maintenance and management requirements of all the existing vegetation on the site are prepared and included in the report. The final chapter contains recommendations for site restoration, including a vegetation restoration plan indicating the presumed location and species type of the trees and shrubs missing from the ranch landscape. The primary recommendation is to reintroduce missing plantings. The report gives detail of the locations and species for replanting.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site (WY)

Keohan, Thomas G. *Preliminary Cultural Landscape Report-Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Goshen County, Wyoming*. Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, 1993. 55 pp.
B: 017605

Fort Laramie National Historic Site is located near the confluence of the North Platte and Laramie rivers in eastern Wyoming. The site played an important role in the Euro-American western settlement, first as a frontier trading post, and then as an early military post. Native Americans had used the site for centuries as a meeting and trading ground, after which it evolved into a fur-trading center, influenced by the emigration of Europeans. Travelers on the Mormon and Oregon trails stopped at the Fort for supplies and repairs, and in 1849 it was purchased by the U.S. Army to protect the emigrants.

Throughout its history, the Fort served to protect the transcontinental telegraph, and was also used as a relay station for the pony express. Fort Laramie continued to grow as a military post whose layout ultimately resulted in a formal parade ground surrounded by 65 buildings. Once western migration subsided and the Fort was no longer a necessity, it was deactivated and the land was auctioned off to local homesteaders in 1890. In 1938, thanks to local efforts to preserve the Fort, President Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed the site a national historical monument.

This report serves two purposes: to identify and describe the important landscape features of the site within a historical context and make recommendations to protect and preserve those features; and to identify changes on the site which threaten the historic integrity of the landscape, ultimately making recommendations that eliminate or minimize their impact.

The report is organized into four major sections: Introduction, Landscape History, Analysis and Evaluation of the Landscape and Recommendations and Development Guidelines. Landscape History describes the historical development of the landscape and the influences of both nature and human activities. Six distinct time periods are identified for discussion of the Fort's development: Fur Trade Period (1834-1849); Early Army Period (1849-1879); Late Army Period (1880-1890); Homestead Era (1890-1938) and National Park Era (1938-1993).

The Analysis and Evaluation section describes changes and responses of the landscape to natural and human activity during the six time periods of the Fort's history. The landscape characteristics discussed in this section include land use, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, structural types, archeological resources and historic detail elements.

The recommendations and development guidelines are brief, concluding that the best tactics for improving interpretation of the Fort and minimizing the loss of character-defining elements are preservation of adjacent lands, restoration of the Laramie River landscape, and restoration of the main features of the Fort, the parade grounds and the historic irrigation system. The report contains historic and contemporary photographs and maps/diagrams, which help clarify the analysis and evaluation of the Fort's landscape.

Grand Canyon National Park (AZ)

DiLuedo, Mark. *Phantom Ranch Rural Historic District, Landscape Inventory, 1991, Grand Canyon National Park.* Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, 1991. 32 pp. B: 015537.

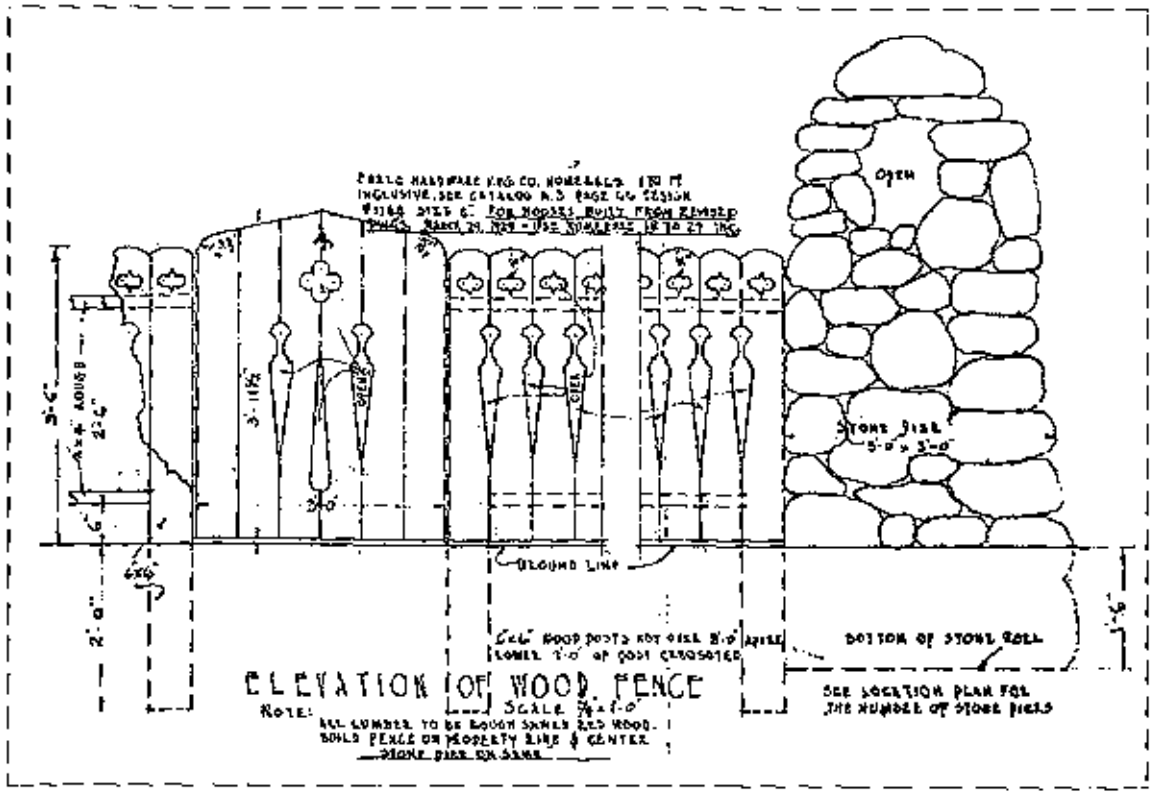
Phantom Ranch is located near the confluence of Bright Angel Creek and the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park. This study focuses on the canyon floor extending approximately one half mile upstream into Bright Angel Canyon, roughly 200 feet in width. The site has been in continual use since the early 1900s, when entrepreneurs first envisioned the area as a dude ranch and campground.

Today it attracts upwards of 300 users per day during the peak season. Heavy use and the resultant additional facilities required to accommodate this use are impacting, and in some cases destroying, the significant cultural, historical and natural resources of the vernacular landscape of Phantom Ranch.

Prepared by an Arizona State University landscape architecture student, the intention of this report is to inventory the cultural landscape as the first step towards preservation and potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a Rural Historic Landscape District. The evaluation process followed criteria as outlined in NPS 28 and National Register Bulletin # 30.

The investigation revealed the existence of seven possible historical contexts at Phantom Ranch: *Prehistoric*: The site contains the remains of eleventh century Anasazi ruins; *Exploration of the West Coast:* Major John Wesley Powell was the first white man to explore this portion of the Colorado River by a raft trip in 1869; *Establishment of National Monuments and Parks:* Theodore Roosevelt camped in the area in 1913 and was later instrumental in establishing the Grand Canyon National Park in 1919; *Extension and enlargement of the transportation and tourist industry*: The Phantom Ranch resort was originally established in 1922 by the Santa Fe Railway to increase use of their trains; *Civilian Conservation Corps*: A CCC camp was established at the ranch in 1933 and built many new trails and auxiliary structures at the ranch and throughout the park; *As an example of the work of architect Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter, built in the Rustic Style*; and *Preservation Period Context*: Illustrating early NPS attempts at managing species and artifacts for preservation.

Identification of components or physical attributes of the identified historic periods afforded descriptions of land use, landscape details and historic remnants, circulation, vegetation, and cluster arrangements. Based on the above, it is found that Phantom Ranch possesses historic significance on a local, regional, and national level within the context of the expansion of tourism and according to National Register criteria A, C, and D. Finally, Phantom Ranch retains integrity under the seven established National Register criteria. Base plans were produced illustrating the district in 1922 and 1991.



Grand Canyon National Park. Apache Street fence detail in the Grand Canyon Village Historic District. *(NPS, 1929)*

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Robinson, Greg, and Zehra Osman. *Rehabilitation Plan and Cultural Landscape Recommendations for National Park Service Housing in Grand Canyon Village Historic District, Grand Canyon National Park Arizona.* Santa Fe: USDI, NPS. 1993. 164 pp.
B: 017636
T: 113/D-381

This plan and recommendations report was prepared in response to three events: a proposed expansion of the Grand Canyon Village Historic District, the implementation of the treatment of historic properties within the Village, and the issuance of NPS special directive 92-1 concerning employee housing and lead based paint.

The purpose of the report is to satisfy historic preservation compliance requirements for future lead abatement and rehabilitation work within the Grand Canyon Village Historic District, and to increase awareness of the district as a cultural landscape. The report provides background information, a brief history of the district, an analysis of existing conditions and a statement of the district's significance and integrity. Specific recommendations outline and illustrate the approach to abatement, rehabilitation, removal and replacement, and treatment of the cultural landscape. This report also provides a basis for the preparation of construction documents that can be used by park staff to help manage and plan future development within the historic district.

The Grand Canyon Village Historic District is found to be significant on a national level, according to National Register criteria A and C, in the areas of community planning and development, politics/government, tourism, and architecture, respectively. The District's period of significance is 1898-1941, with the housing retaining integrity in its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The recommendations serve as guidelines for the management of the cultural landscape. The guidelines apply to management and maintenance objectives for circulation and access, plant materials, site details and materials, historic preservation, lead abatement, correct life/safety deficiencies (relates deficiencies of structures relative to life/safety and building codes present in the village and gives general guidelines for actions to be taken to correct deficiencies); correct functional deficiencies (refers to deficiencies of structures such as lack of privacy, lack of storage/work space and provides recommendations for correction); accessibility; and energy conservation

The narrative documentation is supplemented with schematics, plans and photographs. Appendices include a List of Structures, Maps, Historic Building Forms, Conditions Assessment Summaries, and Construction Drawings for Residences 13 & 824.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (MT)

National Park Service. *Cultural Landscape Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site*. Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, 1987. 31 pp.
B: 015121
T: 451/0-24

Located in western Montana, the Grant-Kohrs Ranch is the headquarters of a once wide-ranging 19th century cattle empire. The ranch flourished during the late 1800s and early 1900s, with holdings of over 30,000 acres in Deer Lodge Valley and herds of cattle grazing up to five million acres of land in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and southern Canada. The home ranch complex includes the homestead, cabins, icehouse, barns and bunkhouses. The National Historic Site (NHS) was established in 1972 to preserve the ranch and vernacular landscape.

This Cultural Landscape Analysis study area incorporates the various lands and vegetation types related to the operations of the ranch. It covers an area of 2,628 acres, including the 1,498 acres in the NHS as well as adjacent lands. The larger study area provides the setting necessary to maintain the historic integrity of the ranch and the resource base required for interpretation of the western cattle frontier. The key sections of the report include:

Cultural Landscape Descriptions. The physiographic, ecological and historic context of the landscape is described. Information is given on the spatial organization of the ranch complex, circulation networks, vegetation related to land uses and activities, historic structures and arrangements, and small-scale elements in the landscape. Identified patterns are illustrated.

Existing Landscape Descriptions. Contemporary photographs are used to illustrate the views and perceptual qualities of the existing landscape. Inventories are provided of current land ownership, land uses and activities. The present-day circulation and transportation networks, vegetation patterns and potential land uses are described. The themes identified are illustrated.

Significance. The landscape is considered to be locally and regionally significant under National Register criteria A, B and C.

Integrity. The seven categories of integrity are discussed in relation to the site.

Recommendations. Recommendations are made for both the land within the authorized boundary of the NHS and the land not in federal holding. For the land within the NHS, it is suggested that the recommendations in the Land Protection Plan, which was produced in 1985, be implemented. These include the acquisition, leasing and maintenance of defined tracts of land.

Castle Mountain Ranch Inc. (Rock Creek Cattle Company) currently owns approximately 1,130 acres of land within the study area, outside the NHS boundary. Because of the single ownership, opportunities exist to work with the landowner to maintain the existing open range character of the landscape. A cooperative relationship should be pursued, with the park considering possible donations of lands or scenic easements by the landowner. The entire 2,628 acres in the study area are considered significant and it is recommended that the park pursue their nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park (TX)

Froeschauer, Peggy. *Cultural Landscape Report for the Frijole Ranch, Guadalupe Mountains National Park*. Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, Southwest Regional Office. 1995. 72 pp.
B: 017633

Located in Culberson County, Texas, the Guadalupe Mountains National Park was established in September 1972 as part of the world's most significant Permian limestone fossil reef, as well as its other natural and cultural resources. The focus of this report is the 960 acre Frijole Ranch. The Ranch affords visitors the opportunity to understand the settlement history of the trans-Pecos region of western Texas. The purpose of this report is to document past land uses and existing conditions of the Frijole Ranch, analyze and evaluate the resource with regard to significance and integrity; and identify character-defining features of the ranch.

The methodology used for the report includes a background study, literature search, archival research, and field research including the use of the draft Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) field survey form. Historic maps, aerial photographs and period photographs are used to locate landscape features, formerly planted vegetation, building sites, circulation systems and existing plant communities. Field research includes press releases requesting any photographs or personal knowledge about the ranch, a presentation overview of the research on the local radio station and one interview with those possessing knowledge about the study site.

The report is divided into four sections: Introduction, Resource Analysis, Treatment and Development Alternatives, and Documentation of Actual Treatment by National Park Service. This report found the ranch to be significant because it comprises the most complete and substantial remnants of early settlement and ranching practices in the southern Guadalupe Mountains. It is significant under National Register criteria A, having made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history in exploration, settlement, farming and ranching, and under criterion D as a property that had yielded, or is likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The period of significance established for the study is 1876-1970 because of the continuum of use over the past 100 years.

Circulation, vegetation, spatial organization, natural features, small-scale elements, and structures are analyzed and accompanied by diagrammatic sketches, maps and photographs. This report examines the design intent, design principles and key developments within the site that reveal a dynamic continuum reflecting changes in natural conditions, socioeconomic and political influences.

The Treatment and Development Alternatives section discusses four issues: recommendations to address loss of character-defining features; visitor needs/future development; management needs/ alternatives for management; and routine maintenance. The recommended management philosophy and preservation treatment focuses on the rehabilitation of the significant historic features and patterns that comprise the cultural landscape. A chronological list of actual treatment by the National Park Service is also included.

Appendices include the Cultural Landscape Inventory form, and research resources such as contacts, repositories, other facilities; an assemblage of photographs of the

Frijole Ranch property; Advisory Council of Historic Preservation information; and a photo key plan for existing conditions.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site (AZ)

Froeschauer-Nelson, Peggy. *Cultural Landscape Report for Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ganado, Arizona.* (Draft). Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, 1999. 233+ pp.

The Hubbell Trading Post National Historical Park consists of 160 acres in northeast Arizona, within Apache County, and is entirely surrounded by the Navajo Indian Reservation. The property is one of the oldest continuously operated posts on the Navajo Reservation continuing as a trading post and farmstead for the past 120 years. The park's 1972 Master Plan defined three types of land classification: general outdoor recreation, natural environment, historic and cultural areas. Three types of zones were also defined: public use and development zone, preservation conservation zone/scenic easement, and private development zone.

The purpose of this report is not only to examine and document historic and contemporary land uses and conditions of the property, but also provide design guidelines and recommendations for the treatment and management of the cultural landscape. The report is organized into six main chapters including: Existing Conditions Documentation, Analysis and Evaluation, Table of Character-Defining Features, Assessment of Resource Integrity, Treatment Recommendations and Development Alternatives, and Documentation of Actual Treatment.

The research methodology includes both archival and field research, the documentation of existing landscape elements and other landscape components and finally, the analysis of collected data. Research findings conclude that the property retains its integrity, especially in the areas of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The property meets National Register significance due to its association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history including, but not limited to, exploration, settlement, farming and ranching (A); its association with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented (B); and because it is a property that has yielded and is likely to yield further information important to prehistory and/or history such as agricultural or industrial land uses, settlement patterns or ceremonial traditions (D).

This report applies a modified criteria for assessment, applicable to the evaluation of biotic cultural resources. In the modified criteria, design, materials and workmanship are replaced with community organization, species composition and management techniques. The biotic cultural resources of Hubbell Trading Post have been severely modified, however through rehabilitation and reintroduction the biotic community could regain some of its integrity.

Recommended treatments include preservation of subsurface (archeological) resources and rehabilitation of aboveground (landscape) resources.

Although still in draft form, this report is well documented through text and photographs and will include a chronological series of overlays detailing the changes in the landscape from 1870 to the present.

Pecos National Historical Park (NM)

Cowley, Jill, Maureen Joseph and Diane Rhodes. *Cultural Landscape Overview: Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico.* Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, Intermountain Support Office, 1998. 170+ pp.
B: 017676
T: 430/D-46

The landscape of the Pecos/Glorieta area has a rich and complex history. The Pecos area served as a strategic cultural crossroads and frontier for at least ten centuries. This role continues today, as visitors come to the park from all over the world, and as traditionally associated communities actively retain their ties to the area.

Pecos Pueblo and the Spanish Mission were first protected through the establishment of the Pecos National Monument in 1965, which was expanded and renamed Pecos National Historical Park on June 27, 1990. The purpose of this expansion was to recognize and preserve the multi-theme history, including the cultural interaction among diverse groups of people, the Pecos area and its "gateway" role between



Pecos National Historical Park. View of Pigeon's Ranch. *(C. Harmon Parkhurst, Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Neg. No. 9686, 1935)*

the Great Plains and the Rio Grande Valley, and to provide for the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural resources of the Forked Lightning Ranch.

The federal presence has expanded within the Pecos and Glorieta valleys over the years, first to preserve outstanding visible architectural remains, and second to protect a major portion of the Upper Pecos Valley from the threat of large-scale development, in recognition of the broader history which the landscape represents.

The purpose of this document is to examine how people of different cultures have shaped and been shaped by the natural and cultural environment of the Upper Pecos Valley, and how remaining evidences of these relationships can be preserved into the future. It provides preliminary information to the on-going General Management Plan implementation process and to park management.

This overview addresses landscape changes over time, significance of each component landscape, significant landscape characteristics and their integrity, and preliminary recommendations for planning and management for two areas within the park: Pecos Unit and the Pigeon's Ranch Subunit.

The Pecos Unit is significant primarily in terms of the continuum of uses over time, including pre-contact settlement, Spanish Colonial/Mexican/Hispanic settlement, travel along the Santa Fe Trail corridor, and more recent Anglo-European settlement. Recommendations address preservation of both landscape resources, and the stories and meaning associated with the landscape.

The overview is broken into seven major sections that include a Summary, Introduction, Cultural Periods, Significance, Significant Landscape Characteristics, Integrity and Threats, and Recommendations. Maps, plans and photographs support the overview.

Petroglyph National Monument (NM)

Evans, Michael J., Richard W. Stoffle and Sandra Lee Pinel. *Petroglyph National Monument Rapid Ethnographic Assessment Project, Final Report.* Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, Southwest Regional Office, 1993. 83 pp.
T: 354/D-5

Petroglyph National Monument is dominated by two major geological features: a basalt escarpment and the petroglyphs etched into the basalt escarpment. The basalt escarpment, commonly called the West Mesa, runs roughly north-south on the west side of the City of Albuquerque. The petroglyphs within the Monument are along this escarpment.

There are several different kinds of cultural resources important to Pueblo people found within the Monument boundaries. The archaeology sites and petroglyphs are only two of these. Others include plants, animals, and general areas considered to be sacred because of the presence of shrines or other religious items.

The *Petroglyph National Monument Rapid Ethnographic Assessment Project* is conducted for two primary reasons. First, for the identification of those American Indian Tribes, Pueblos, and Spanish heritage groups who want to participate in a long-term consultation process with the NPS about the management of the new

(1990) Petroglyph National Monument located outside of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Second, to document the cultural resource concerns of the Native Americans and the Spanish heritage people, so that protection of these cultural resources could be incorporated into the General Management Plan that the National Park Service is developing for the park.

This five month assessment study involved Indian Pueblos, Tribes and Spanish groups, including the All Indian Pueblo Council, Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos Inc., and the Governing Board, in group interviews and discussions concerning both their views about the cultural resources and a future protocol for NPS consultation. Tribes included the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, and the Navajo Tribe.

The assessment proves that effective consultation for the preservation of the monument will require a willingness to modify or create plans as a result of consultation, and learning on the part of the people involved. Further, a willingness to test incremental plans, understand that consultation is a learning process for all participants, and focus by both the Pueblos and NPS on building tribal members' skills and capabilities of working with cultural resource issues by supporting tribal historic preservation committees and other efforts with financial resources.

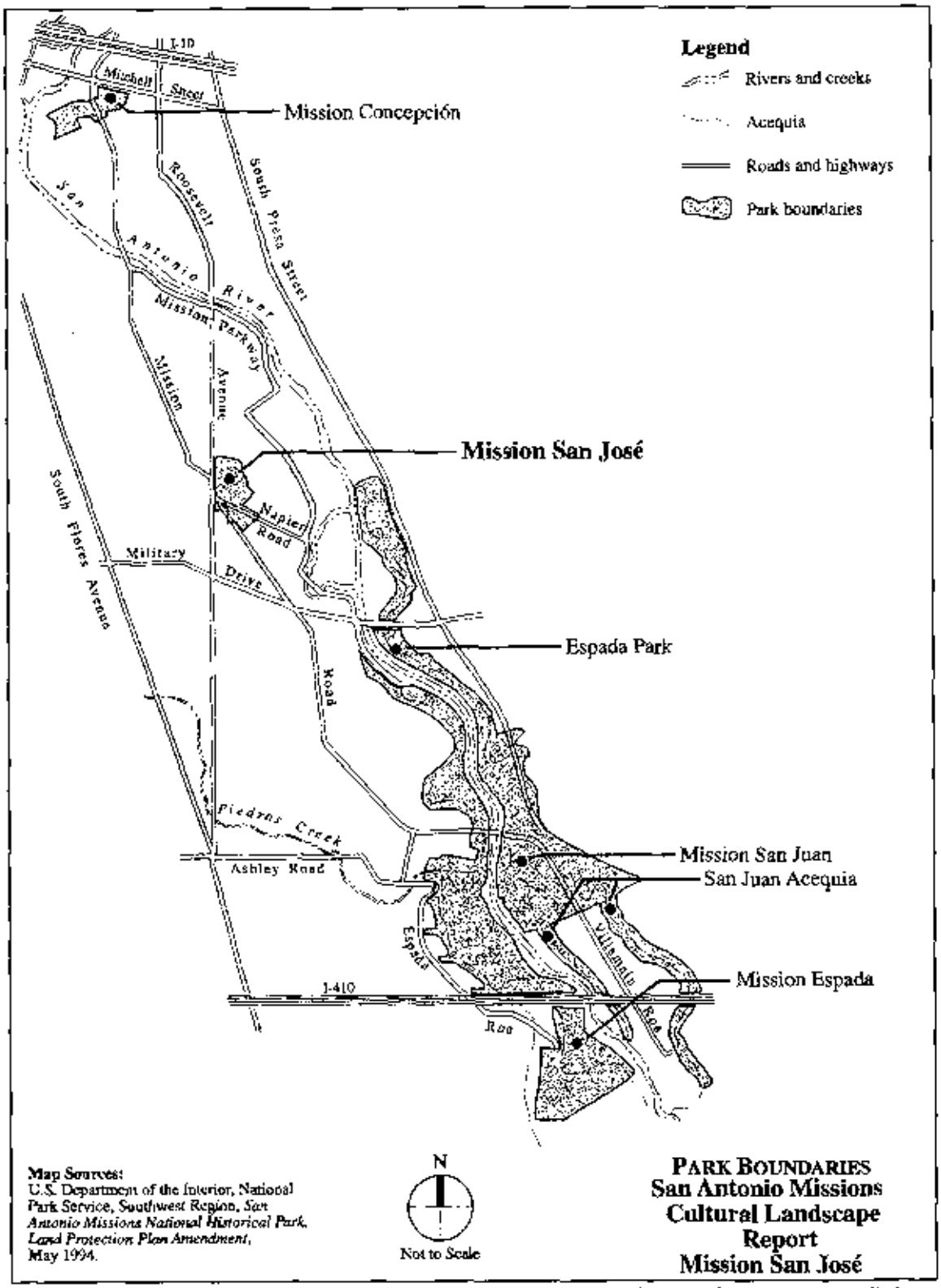
Included in the report is an annotated bibliography, a list of tribal and community contacts and a list of New Mexico Leaders for 22 tribes.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (TX)

Feierabend, Carey, et. al. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations: Mission San José, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.* (Draft). Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, Southwest Regional Office, 1989. 59 pp.
B: 015549
T: 472/D-16

Comprised of 870 acres, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park consists of several overlapping, but distinct entities –Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Acequia Park, Espada Park, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Rancho de Las Cabras, and other areas owned by a combination of the Archdiocese, local and state governments, private citizens and organizations, and the National Park Service.

Mission San José is third in a chain of five missions along the San Antonio River running north from downtown San Antonio, Texas. Established in 1721 by Spanish Franciscan missionaries on the west-bank of the river above the floodplain, the historic vernacular landscape consists of a church, *convento*, Indian community (pueblo), farmland surrounding the mission and an outlying ranch. The Mission was laid out as a new village around an open plaza, and includes a designed garden containing plants for medicinal and culinary use. The site was later fortified in response to the threat of Apache raiders. Currently, Mission San José and all surrounding lands which make up this unit of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park are owned by the State of Texas and the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio. Park management is through cooperative agreements with these bodies.



San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Park boundaries showing the location of the major extant Missions and associated features. *(NPS, 1994)*

This report provides a preliminary analysis of the historic landscape of the Mission San José. Base information was collected, used to understand the historic context of the site and evaluated. Recommendations and guidelines for preserving and enhancing the site's landscape integrity were formulated. The study was based on fieldwork and research undertaken by a team that included a landscape architect, historical architects, a historian and historical architect. The report begins with an identification of the site which sets out contextual boundaries (physiographic, cultural and political) and site boundaries (vegetation, topographic, circulation and structures).

The history of the site is summarized and divided into six distinctive periods: Initial Period (1721-1765) as establishment of the Mission; Zenith Period (1765-1824) of fortification and rebuilding; Rural Period (1824-1924) of secularization of the mission with lands and buildings appraised and regranted to both Indians and new owners; Restoration Period (1924-1941) when a county, state and federal works project was instigated by the San Antonio Conservation Society in 1924. The restoration was overseen in the 1930s by the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and then the Works Project Administration (WPA); State Management Period (1941-1978), with the transfer of the Mission to State supervision; and Federal Management Period (1978-present) establishment of the San Antonio Mission National Historical Park, and management by the NPS.

The significance of the site is evaluated. The Mission has been designated a National Historic Site (1941), National Historic Landmark (1970) and listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1988). The site is significant as representative of the Spanish colonial era and also for the 1930 WPA restoration. It possesses historic landscape significance on a national level according to three National Register criteria:

Criterion A—Mission San José is integrally linked with Spain's sixteenth century expansion into Texas and the southwest.

Criterion C—It embodies a distinct type of landscape organization as well as methods of construction characteristic of the Spanish colonial mission in Texas.

Criterion D—It has yielded and has a high potential to yield, valuable information about Spanish colonial settlement patterns and landscape organization in the San Antonio region of Texas.

Mission San José retains historic landscape integrity in the areas of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of significant historic landscape features and components identified by this research, including a visual analysis, the report concludes with a series of recommendations intended to provide an appropriate framework and programmatic basis for the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of the site. The recommendations address stabilization and preservation, and encourage preservation of a number of the significant layers on the site, rather than the restoration of any one historical period. The removal of non-historic components is considered and recommendations are made for areas outside the site's boundary, where conditions threaten the site's historic integrity. Areas where new construction may be appropriate are designated.

Recommendations are divided into six program areas: maintenance and management concepts; buildings, structure and archaeological resources; circulation and access; plant materials; site details and materials; and special site issues.

The report is illustrated throughout with photographs, maps, sketches and drawings.

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Florence, Hank, Cathy A. Gilbert, Art Gomez, Jake Ivey, and Gretchen Luxenberg. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Mission Espada, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.* (Draft). Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, Southwest System Support Office. 1990. 51 pp.
B: 015548.

One of four mission units comprising the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Mission Espada was established in 1731 by Spanish Franciscan Missionaries. The land is managed through a combination of fee-simple ownership, cooperative agreements and scenic easements with a variety of local public and private interests. Some land is also in private ownership.

This report undertakes preliminary documentation and evaluation of the significant vernacular landscape resources of Mission Espada, and develops general recommendations for their preservation. Based on fieldwork and historical research, the study was undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team, which included a landscape architect, historical architect, historian, architectural historian and historical archaeologist.

The report begins with an identification of the site. The physiographic, cultural and political boundaries are defined as well as vegetation, topography, circulation and structural boundaries. Three physically separate, but interrelated components are recognized as comprising the historic landscape of the mission complex: the Acequia system, which includes the Espada Dam, the Espada Aqueduct, and the network of irrigation ditches; the Missions walled compound; and the associated labores—cultivated fields irrigated by the Acequia. A fourth component —Rancho de las Cabras, the missions' fortified ranching operations headquarters, located 25 miles south of the historic zone, is also recognized. These four primary historic landscape features are described in detail.

The second chapter documents the history of the site as five periods: the Initial Period (1731-1780) describes the establishment of the mission; the Transitional Period (1780-1794) saw new settlers who were not Mission Indians coming to live in the Mission and use available farmland; Rural Period (1794-1910) covers the time when the Mission was secularized; the Church Management Period (1910-1978); and finally NPS Management (1978-1990).

A description and analysis of the historical landscape focuses on the site's response to natural features, cultural traditions, land use, circulation, cluster arrangement, structural types, vegetation and archaeology and small-scale elements in the landscape.

The chapter on significance states that the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park is on the National Register of Historic Places and the Espada Dam and Aqueduct are both designated as historic landmarks. Of the four missions in the

Park, Espada is the most intact, best preserved and most representative of the mission establishment of four individual, but interrelated landscape components. The acequia system, labores, ranch, and mission compound are still largely intact and working. The statement of significance follows National Register Documentation and the site is significant under Criterion A, C, and D. The integrity of the site is also discussed under the seven headings of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Based on the preliminary landscape analysis and evaluation of significant historic landscape features and components identified in this report, recommendations for Mission Espada are made. Intended to provide an appropriate framework and programmatic basis for the preservation, maintenance and interpretation of the historic site, the recommendations are grouped into four main areas: management and maintenance; buildings, structures and archaeological sites; circulation and access; site details and materials. One of the recommendations is that a complete Cultural Landscape Report be prepared for the site.

The study is amply illustrated throughout, with drawings, sketches, maps and photographs.

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Gilbert, Cathy A., Carey Feierabend, Jake Ivey, Art Gomez, and Hank Florence. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations: Mission Concepción, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park*. Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, Southwest System Support Office. 1989. 49 pp.
B: 015141
T: 472/D-16

Mission Concepción forms a unit of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, located approximately half a mile east of the confluence of the San Antonio River and San Pedro Creek, in Texas. The site was selected in 1731 as the headquarters mission of the Querétarans, part of the Spanish Franciscan Missionary movement.

The historic vernacular landscape of the Franciscan Mission comprised five elements: the church, *convento*, the Indian community (pueblo), farmlands surrounding the mission, and the ranchlands at some distance from the mission complex. This report deals only with the first four elements. Most of the land of the Mission Concepción is owned by the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio and is managed by the Park through cooperative agreements.

This document provides a preliminary analysis and evaluation of the historic landscape. It contains a database of information and sets the historic context for the site, and makes recommendations and guidelines for the preservation and enhancement of the landscape integrity. The research was carried out by a multi-disciplinary team that included a landscape architect, historical architects, a historian and historical archaeologist. The intention is for this preliminary report to be followed by a more in-depth CLR.

The report begins with an identification of the site and defines contextual boundaries (physiographic, cultural and political) and site boundaries (vegetation, topographic, circulation and structures).

The site history is summarized and classified into eight distinct periods: First Contact (1720-1731); Initial Period (1731-1755); Zenith Period (1755-1786); Secularization (1780-1824); Rural Period (1824-1890); Urban Beginning Period (1890-1936); Preservation and Restoration Period (1936-1978); and National Park Service Period (1975-1989).

The landscape is analyzed and evaluated under the following headings: cultural traditions, land use, circulation, structural types, cluster arrangements, vegetation, archaeological sites, and small-scale elements. A visual analysis of the site is also included.

Mission Concepción was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 as part of a district nomination for the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Mission Concepción possesses historic landscape significance on a national level under National Register Criteria A, C, and D, and retains historic landscape integrity in the areas of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The report concludes with recommendations that provide an appropriate framework and programmatic basis for the preservation, maintenance and interpretation of the historic site. These guidelines address stabilization and preservation of resources, removal of non-historic components that compromise the historic scene, and enhancement or re-establishment of historic features.

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James & Juarez, Architects, Land and Community Associates, et. al., *San Antonio Missions National Historical Park: Cultural Landscape Report, Volume I*. (Draft). Santa Fe: USDI, NPS. Southwest System Support Office. 1998. 200+ pp.

Comprised of 870 acres, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park lies primarily in the southern segment of the San Antonio River Valley and consists of several overlapping, but distinct entities -Mission Concepción, Mission San José, Acequia Park, Espada Park, Mission San Juan, Mission Espada, Rancho de Las Cabras, and other areas owned by a combination of the Archdiocese, local and state governments, private citizens and organizations, and the National Park Service.

Historically, these missions were set in rural areas. Today, the missions are encroached upon by urban development, where urbanization has already claimed the environs of Missions Concepción and San José. Noise, air, and water pollution have also degraded the environment and led to the deterioration of some historic resources.

Under the direction of NPS, a multidisciplinary consultant team of landscape architects, historians and preservation specialists initiated documentation and evaluation of cultural landscape resources with the park's boundaries. Appropriate treatment guidelines and recommendations for the maintenance and enhancement of historic resources have been developed.

Because of the broad scope and variety of resources within San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, a multi-volume document resulted from the project:

Volume 1, an overview of the mission system, and four subsequent volumes that focus on each of the individual missions. Phase I of the project concentrated on Volume 1: *General Overview*, Volume 2: *Mission San José* and Volume 3: *Mission Concepción*. Phase II will focus on Volumes 4 and 5, *Mission San Juan*, and *Mission Espada*, respectively.

This CLR (Volume 1) is divided into four sections: Management Summary, Historical Context, Ethnographic Context, and Bibliography.

The Management Summary describes the project background including descriptions of the site, the study boundaries, the project scope, the historical background, the methodology, and the administrative context.

The Historical Context describes the regional environmental perspective, the archaeological chronology of South Texas, the establishment and decline of the Mission System, the Mission Acequia System, and provides general summaries of each individual mission.

The Ethnographic Context provides an introduction, a methodology, and a series of 12 interviews with individuals representing a broad sample of the San Antonio community. They range from humble folk who have spent most, if not all, of their lives in the mission communities, to people who have traveled widely, and whose children have routinely studied abroad; from the children of migrant farm laborers to the offspring of prominent parents.

Primary and secondary research is conducted by reviewing sources such as historic maps and photographs, written records, and other materials relating to all aspects of the study area. The research identified overall spatial relationships, response to natural features, cultural traditions, land use and activities, circulation systems, vegetation, cluster arrangements, viewsheds, archaeological resources, and boundary demarcations. Team members identified elements contributing to the significance and integrity of the cultural landscape and potential threats to these resources. This analysis directed design guidelines by identifying sensitive areas and ensuring that new features were compatible with the existing infrastructure.

Of those missions within the current park system, Concepción retains the most architectural integrity; its surrounding landscape, however, has been developed and scarcely resembles that of the eighteenth-century missions.

Mission San José has lost much of its setting, with urbanization encroaching upon its *labores*, *acequia* system, and ranchlands. Mission San Juan's landscape retains considerable integrity. The setting of the mission is rural, with little adjacent development and some agricultural use of private lands. Some of the historic *labores* are still used for vegetable production and animal grazing. A total of 6.71 miles of the San Juan *acequia* survives, all of it within the boundary of the park. Mission Espada, which retains one of the most intact landscapes, is surrounded by farmlands, fields, and a small residential area. The historic *labores* continue to be used for agricultural purposes, and the Espada dam functions much as it did in Spanish colonial times, channeling water from the San Antonio River into the Espada *acequia*.

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James & Juarez, Architects, Land and Community Associates, et. al. *Mission Concepciòn, Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 3.* Santa Fe: USDI, NPS, Southwest System Support Office. 1998. 200+ pp.

Mission Concepciòn is one of four missions in the 870 acre San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Of the missions within the current park system, Mission Concepciòn retains the greatest degree of architectural integrity, and is considered the best preserved of all Texas mission churches. There has been little human intervention in terms of reconstruction, and substantial, but rapidly deteriorating, portions of the original frescoes, sculpture, and masonry remain. Its surrounding landscape, however, has been developed and scarcely resembles that of an eighteenth-century mission. Concepciòn has also lost much of its rural setting, with urbanization encroaching upon it *labores* (fields) and *acequia* (irrigation ditch) system.

This CLR (Volume 3) is part of a comprehensive effort to document, analyze and evaluate, and develop treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape resources throughout the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Under the direction of NPS, a multidisciplinary consultant team of landscape architects, historians, and preservation specialists initiated documentation and evaluation of cultural landscape resources as well as proposed appropriate treatment guidelines and recommendations for the maintenance and enhancement of historic resources.

Work sessions for this project dealt with the complexity of developing treatments appropriate to the varied nature of resources represented, the lack of physical evidence related to the period 1794-1911, and the need to develop treatments not only to address the park's current needs, but also to protect significant archeological resources. As a result of these issues, the group arrived at a consensus treatment approach of Preservation for archeological resources and Rehabilitation for the above-ground landscape.

The five main sections of the report are: Management Summary, History of the Mission Concepciòn Landscape, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation, and Design Guidelines and Recommendations. The report is supplemented with appendices, a bibliography, maps, plans, and photographs.

Yellowstone National Park (ID, MT, WY)

Culpin, Mary Shivers. *The History of the Construction of the Road System in Yellowstone National Park, 1872-1966. Historic Resource Study Volume I.* Santa Fe: USDI, NPS. 1994. 530 pp.
T: 101/D-524

Designated, March 1, 1872, as this country's first national park, Yellowstone is an area of natural resources sought out by many for both education and recreation. With 10,000 geysers and hot springs, lakes, waterfalls, high mountain meadows and the Grand Canyon of Yellowstone, this park is one of the most visited in our country. Originally accessible only by "saddle and pack trains," which were deemed inconvenient and often dangerous, the park now has a web of roads, trails and various paths used by motorists, hikers and riders.

This study of the park's road system occurred in response to the Federal Highway Administration's multi-decade road construction project. The survey and evaluation of historic resources related to the road system are the basis of this historic resource study for the park. The study is organized into four parts: The History of the Construction of the Road System in Yellowstone National Park (1872-1966) and the History of the Grand Loop and the Entrance Roads; Cultural Resources Management; Management Issues; and Maps. Methodology used in conducting this study includes archival research and field surveys.

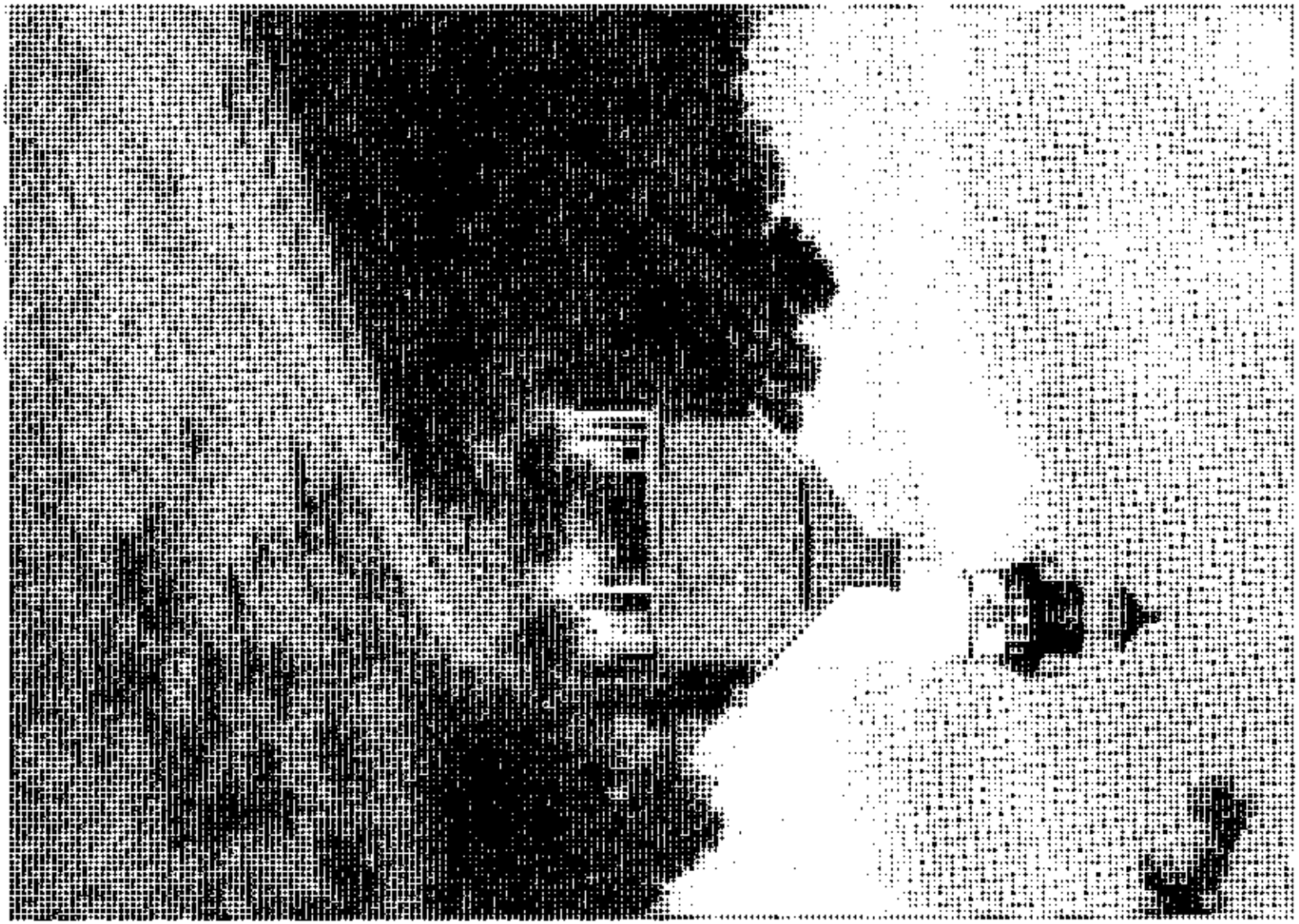
Approximately 11 years after Yellowstone's designation as a national park, construction of safe roads was undertaken by the Army Corps of Engineers. The NPS began an engineering program in 1918 to develop new roads and trails and to work in cooperation with the "See America First" campaign, the Park-to Park Highway movement, and to accommodate the anticipated increase in visitors after the end of WWI. In 1924, a NPS road program began which was privately endowed by the Rockefellers and concentrated on roadside cleanup. With the transition of road management to the Civil Engineering and Landscape Architecture division of NPS, a working relationship between NPS and the Bureau of Public Roads was established. Through the cooperation of these two entities, a comprehensive road maintenance program was established for the park. The 1966 government initiative, Mission 66, and its influence on the park is also discussed in the report.

The Cultural Resources Management section of this report, states the goals of the Federal Highway Administration project to repair all of the principle visitor access and circulation roads in the park and lists the research design objectives, including inventory, evaluation and survey of historic resources.

National Register documentation for eligible properties in the park includes discussion of property types and registration requirements, and concludes that the roads of Yellowstone National Park are significant according to criteria A, B and C. The bridges are also considered significant based on the same criteria as the roads of which they are a part, with the addition of criterion D.

The third property type discussed in terms of National Register documentation are the buildings and structures associated with the construction of the road system. One building and one structure are found to be significant; The Northeast Entrance Station (Criterion A) and the North Entrance Arch (Criterion C). A list of properties of the park eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is compiled in this report, along with properties not recommended for listing on the National Register.

Suggested projects to enhance the continuing Historic Resource Study include: survey and evaluation of several other roads and bridges; study the relationship between construction of the road system and development of the wayside interpretive exhibits; and study of the impact the creation of the park has had on the development of the national road system. Historic and current photographs are included throughout the report, as well as an 1879 map and a historic base map of the park.



MIDWEST REGION

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Vegetation encroachment at the Au Sable Lighthouse. *(NPS, 1994)*

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (WI)

Alanen, Arnold R. *Early Agriculture Within the Boundaries of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore: An Overview of Bear, Ironwood, Michigan, Oak, Outer, Raspberry, Rocky, South Twin and Stockton Islands and the Mainland Unit. (Additional information for Basswood Island also included).* Madison: University of Wisconsin, Department of Landscape Architecture. 1985. 43 pp.
B: 015656

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore consists of twenty-one picturesque islands and a 12-mile strip of mainland shoreline along the south shore of Lake Superior. The islands contain sandstone cliffs, sea caves, beaches, old growth forest, commercial fish camps and six historic light stations.

A previous study done by Alanen, Thompson and Tishler (1984), on the agricultural development of the Apostle Islands presented information of the overall development with particular attention to only three of the Islands. By expanding the previous study to include several other islands, this report provides a more comprehensive overview of agriculture on the Apostle Islands. Background information is provided for an early farmstead that was built on what is now part of the Apostle Islands Mainland Unit with additional information concerning property claims on Basswood Island.

The early agricultural context is presented for the cluster of Apostle Islands that includes Bear, Ironwood, Michigan, Oak, Outer, Raspberry, Rocky, South Twin, Stockton, and the Mainland Unit. Information about initial homesteaders is provided as a broad overview of Island settlement. The individual islands are then subsequently discussed, with specific information about individual homesteaders on the island and their agricultural endeavors, such as experimentation with the growing of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay and fruit trees.

It is concluded that agricultural efforts on the Islands were extremely marginal, and each attempt short lived. Although conditions were fairly conducive to the growing of crops such as apples and other fruits, there were various other factors that prevented the islands from evolving into permanent agricultural settlements. The two major limiting factors determined by this study are transportation difficulties and the small size of the islands. During the winter season, December through April, the most distant islands are completely cut off from the mainland. Even during the warmer months, when travel by boat was easier, storms, fog, and distance still inhibited travel. Because of the islands' small sizes, they could only support a few farms, which limited the number of families and individuals at any one time. This, in turn, left people feeling isolated and vulnerable with little opportunity for the development of a sense of community identity or establishment of institutions, such as schools. It is noted that although agricultural endeavors were marginal in terms of income, the perceived agricultural potential of the islands, by both early promoters and settlers, is an important aspect of the Apostle Islands' history.

The report suggested subsequent study of the Islands including site inspections and archeological work.

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Tishler, William H., Arnold R. Alanen, and George Thompson. *Early Agricultural Development on the Apostle Islands*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Department of Landscape Architecture. 1984. 51 pp.
B: 011686
C: 011686
T: 633/D-63

As a predecessor to the 1985 report just discussed, this report provides background information on early agricultural activities on the islands and is intended to help park staff with interpretation, program development and management issues. It concentrates particularly on the vernacular landscape of three islands: Basswood, Hermit, and Sand. The report is compiled by researchers from the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and is based on field surveys and a review of a wide range of primary sources which included homestead records, census records, land records, newspapers, interviews, and pictorial and cartographic information.

Information is given on the regional context of the islands. Since permanent settlement began on the Apostle Islands in the nineteenth century, they have been linked economically and socially to the mainland communities, and the greater Lake Superior region.

The overall context for agriculture in the Apostle Islands is established. It is considered that, compared to other enterprises such as quarrying, logging, and fishing, agriculture was not as lucrative an economic pursuit. Nevertheless, it was important as a secondary source of income for many residents. Reference to early agricultural activity on the islands is noted. For example, when the American Fur Company occupied the Islands in 1847, three orchards are reported as being in existence. Another observation of the early agriculture dates to the early 1940s when the infamous hermit of Hermit Island is recorded as having cleared small fields and begun to raise garden produce. A major phase of agricultural development began in the mid-1860s with the homestead era. Crops such as potatoes, cabbage, and tobacco are recorded as being grown on the islands.

The agricultural landscape of each of the three islands is also described. Information is given on the early homesteaders and the development of their properties. The text is supported with drawings and relevant historical material.

Buffalo National River (AR)

McCoy, Chandler and John E. Burghardt. *Special Study: Rush Historic District, Buffalo National River*. Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1989. 53+ pp.
B: 015423
T: 173/D-70

The Buffalo National River is one of the few remaining unpolluted, free-flowing rivers in the 48 contiguous states of the United States. The former town of Rush, located on the banks of the Buffalo National River, is significant for its prehistoric archaeological interest and more recently, as a mining town listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At the peak of the mining boom between 1915 and

1919, Rush thrived with ten mining companies and thirteen mines within its confines. Today Rush is an uninhabited 'ghost town' with only five standing dwellings, a general store, livery, blacksmith and stone smelter and the remnants and ruins of former buildings and mines.

A Development Concept Plan (DCP) was approved for Rush in 1986. It proposed stabilization of the wooden structures, addition of a trail system, interpretation of historic mining features and upgrading of facilities for recreation. The aim of this special study is to provide preservation alternatives for Rush, some of which expand on those set out within the DCP. The report was prepared by an architectural technician and a mining engineer technician and involved consultation with an archaeologist, historical architect and park historian.

The report is divided into three sections. The first covers the historical development of Rush including prehistoric habitation. Archaeological investigation has shown that the area was inhabited by nomadic hunters and gatherers as early as 8000 BC.

Seven significant periods of activity and development at Rush are defined on the National Register nomination form: Pre-Mining, First Significant Mining (1885-1893); Second Significant Mining (1898-1904); Boom (1915-1919); Post-Boom Mining (1925-1931); Recreation (1932-1971); and National Park Service (1972-1989). Each of these periods is described and illustrated. The built form of the town is analyzed, and includes a discussion of topography, land use, circulation networks and building types. The various types of mines and development of mining within the district are also described.

The second section of the report looks at existing conditions and use patterns in the town. The existing features of Rush's evolution are identified and described. These features include standing structures, foundation ruins, road traces, landscape components and mines. The condition of the structures, roads and mines are assessed and the current use of the area for recreation described. It is estimated that Rush receives approximately 30, 000 visitors annually. The biggest threat to the extant cultural resources is deterioration through natural forces, although recreation pressure is also having an impact.

The third and final section of the report presents four alternatives for future management of the park. These include: moving from the present management policy of emergency stabilization to one of benign neglect; continuing the present administrative, maintenance and interpretive activities based on the 1986 DCP; expanding the current DCP policies to include comprehensive stabilization and enhanced interpretation of Rush's historic structures and sites; and restoring the standing structures and stabilize the ruins.

Finally, areas for further research are suggested. The appendices include a schedule of NPS undertakings and the mine safety report.

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National Park Service. *Land Use Plan-Cultural Landscape Report, Boxley Valley, Buffalo National River.* Omaha: USDI, NPS, 1985. 72 pp.
B: 014842
T: 173/D-30A

Boxley Valley is a well-preserved example of a rural Ozark Mountain valley. It comprises 8,000 acres in the upper portion of the Buffalo National River and is the most significant cultural landscape in the designated area. The valley is a collection of tangible cultural features that exemplify the traditional Ozark Mountains valley settlement pattern. The vernacular landscape includes a collection of agricultural fields and architectural features.

Buffalo National River was established in 1972 to conserve and interpret the area and preserve the river for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. In 1975, a Master Plan for the park was developed. It classified Boxley Valley as a private use zone to perpetuate the pastoral scene. However, the park service has subsequently acquired fee-simple ownership for most of the valley. Many sellers have retained use and occupancy agreements for up to 25 years.

The purpose of this Land Use Plan-Cultural Landscape Report is to provide a management strategy for Boxley Valley and to supplement the proposals of the park master plan. The new plan provides more detailed guidance on resource management, land use, visitor use, development, and land management agreements for the valley. It responds to current management problems such as vacant farmhouses, and legal authorities such as the historic properties leasing program.

The report is divided into two principal sections: Resource Analysis and Management Plan. The resource analysis discusses the valley in its regional context and evaluates its natural and cultural resources.

The management plan is subsequently developed to guide management and use within the valley. The plan proposes implementation of the original concept of a private use zone as outlined in the Master Plan. Private ownership of land will be encouraged, vacant farmlands will be resold subject to deed restrictions, and the owners of use and occupancy, or life estate agreements will be offered the opportunity to reacquire their lands and other NPS lands in certain areas. This approach aims to balance resource preservation and private use, and protect the natural and historical character of Boxley Valley, while allowing and encouraging natural evolution of the rural landscape. The NPS will control the degree and direction of change through a comprehensive program of positive incentives and restrictive regulations.

The management plan divides the valley into six management districts based on the natural and cultural resources considered in the resource analysis. They comprise the river corridor, forest, agricultural, community development, park development and transportation corridor. The character and purpose of each is briefly described. The districts provide a zoning tool to aid management planning in the valley. Management guidance is provided for resource management, land use, visitor use and development, and management agreements.

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National Park Service. *Development Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, Erbie Area, Buffalo National River*. Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1986. 23 pp.
B: 013643
T: 173/D-34

Within the Buffalo National River reserve, the Erbie study area consists of lands roughly within a two-mile radius of the Erbie ford on the river. The area was settled by pioneers from the East at the beginning of the 1830s and the vernacular landscape includes the former Erbie townsite, open fields, the Hickman farmstead, a boat launch, private camping and access to the Fitton (Beauty) cave.

The purpose of this Development Plan/Cultural Landscape Report is to provide a management strategy for Erbie, and expand on the guidance contained in the Master Plan for Buffalo River. The primary issue is to ensure that the location, size and character of facilities needed to provide essential visitor services do not conflict with the natural and cultural resource management objectives for the area. A multi-disciplinary team carried out the study including a planner, landscape architect, historical architect, historian, and park superintendent.

Natural resources of the Erbie area include the river, landscape, forest communities, wildlife and geology. The area provides opportunities for hiking, picnicking, nature study, fishing, camping and interpretation of cultural resources. The Erbie cultural landscape has evolved through human utilization of the land and adaptation to the natural setting. Cultural landscape components include the field pattern, fence rows, road network converging at the Erbie townsite, river and creek fords, swinging bridges and cemeteries. The Erbie landscape includes about 50 historic structures and ruins, which form a collection of vernacular Ozark architecture and a sample of building practices employed in the area between the 1880s and 1950s.

The report states that much of the integrity of the Erbie study area has disappeared with the dismantling of many structures and the deterioration of others. No comprehensive analysis has been undertaken to assess the relative significance of the landscape. However, the Parker-Hickman Farm does meet National Register criteria and is recommended for nomination.

Options for management of this historic district are given. For the broad landscape it is recommended that the National Park Service manage the Erbie area as a historic zone, with the least intervention required to preserve the cultural landscape. There will be no attempt at restoration, reconstruction or rehabilitation. In order to perpetuate the cultural landscape scene, agricultural activities such as haying and livestock will be encouraged. If this is impractical, the fields will be maintained through periodic bush hogging or burning. Extensive recommendations are made for development of the area for visitor use, compatible with its cultural and natural resources. Guidance regarding river access, campgrounds, trails, picnic areas, Fitton cave, roads, and the ranger residence are offered, as well as cost estimates for new facility construction. An appendix lists describes the historic structures and features in the area.

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (OH)

Gelber, Debra. *Historic Landscape Analysis and Design Recommendations for Boston, Ohio.* Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1993. 48 pp.
B: 017612

The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area preserves rural landscapes across approximately 32,000 acres of land between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. The 20-mile Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail follows the historic route of the canal and is located within the park. Boston village is located on the banks of the Cuyahoga River between Cleveland and Akron. The town is a unique example of canal settlement containing remnant clues to the history of settlement and industry in the Cuyahoga Valley over the past 175 years.

The purpose of this report is to identify, record and analyze the character-defining features of Boston Village and its environs. It is organized into six sections: Introduction; Analysis of Elements; Recommendations; Suggestions for Boston General Store Site Development; and Preservation Strategies. The methodology used includes field investigations, historical research, visual analysis through aerial and ground photographs, postcards and maps, review of written sources, and interviews of local residents.

The character-defining elements of the village are identified, analyzed and discussed individually. The elements discussed include land use, topography, vegetation cultural traditions, natural systems, water features, circulation, spatial organization, buildings, structures and objects.

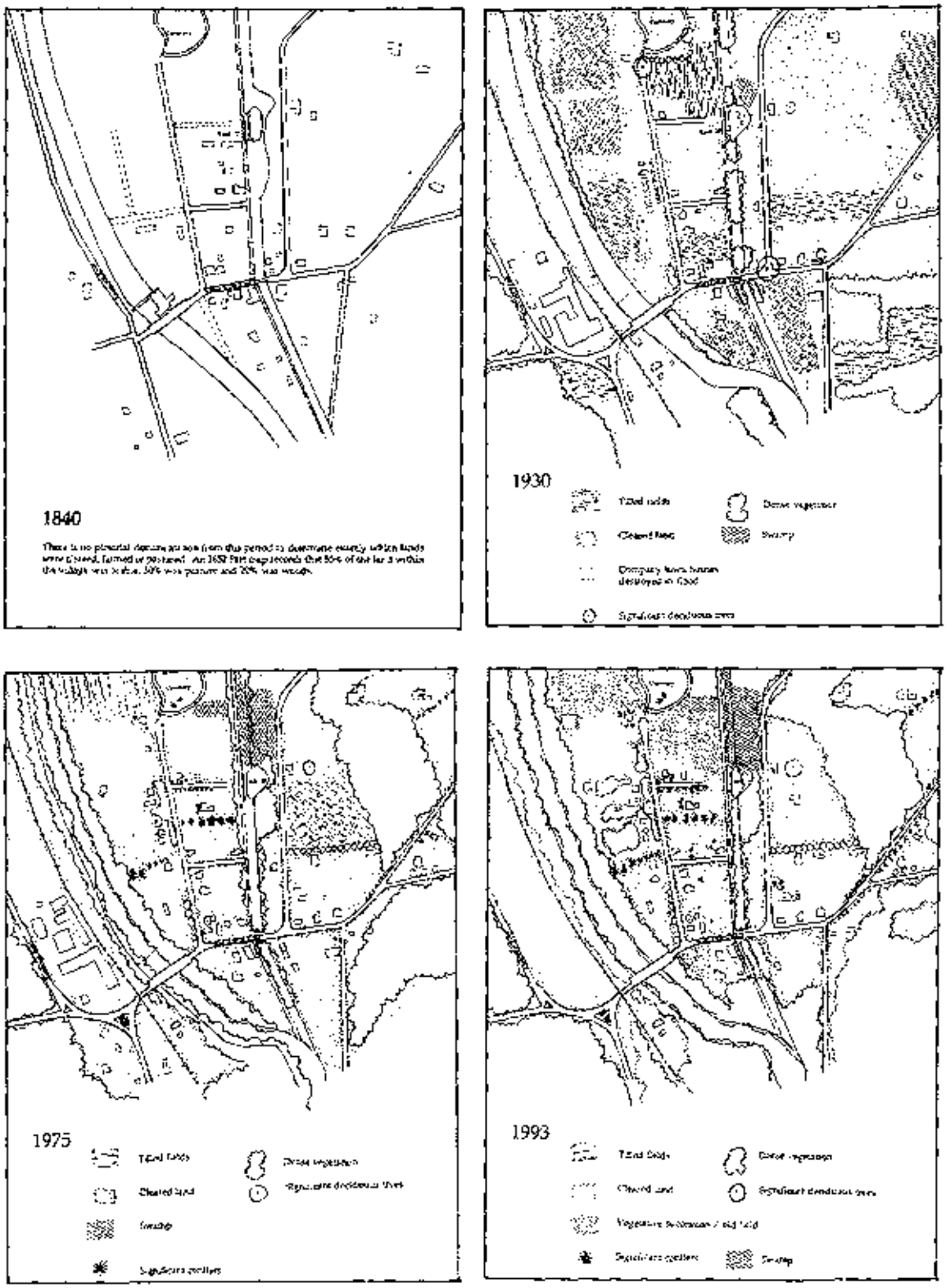
Based on the analysis, the following recommendations are made: historic landscape features, including vegetation, be *left in place, stabilized or rejuvenated; modern* additions be compatible with historic character with a minimum of ornamentation: because Boston is comprised of a mix of styles from different time periods, no effort should be made to restore the village to a particular time period; high priority should be given to preservation of the irregularity and casualness of the Village; and the village should be maintained with the mix of residential and small business in traditional activity areas.

This study found the village still retains integrity of location, association and feeling. Preservation goals are outlined and include *preserving the historic fabric*; incorporating the rhythm, texture, spatial patterns of the historic town into the design of new construction; taking actions to improve the integrity of the historic district by reintroducing lost elements which could have contemporary purposes.

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Hamilton, Chester, Edward Adelman, and Steve Elkinton. *Cultural Landscape Report, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.* Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1987. 80 pp.
B: 015583

The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area covers approximately 32,000 acres of land between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. Although surrounded by residential and suburban development along its eastern and western sides and intensive industrial and urban areas to the north and south, the valley is considered to retain



Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Boston, Ohio. Four maps showing 150 years of land use change in Boston, Ohio. *(NPS, 1840, 1930, 1975, 1993)*

much of its nineteenth century rural, vernacular, agricultural character. The area has long provided an important recreational resource for the population of the nearby urban centers. The site also includes a designed landscape, and forms part of the system of metropolitan parks for Cleveland and Akron designed by the Olmsted brothers in 1925, resembling the "Emerald Necklace" design for Boston, Massachusetts. During the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps developed the existing park units in the valley by building roads, trails, bridges, shelters, and lakes in the rustic style. Many of these structures remain today.

A team comprised of a historian, historical architect, and landscape architect prepared this CLR. It is divided into four main sections: Administrative Data, Documentary Data, Field Survey Data, and Recommendations. The aim of the research is to identify the cultural landscape of the recreation area and to recommend methods of protecting these resources.

The Administrative Data section sets out the objectives and methodology for the project. Six primary themes establish the parameters for evaluating the cultural landscape: Prehistory, Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Industry, and Recreation. The report concentrates on the land that supports the historic structures and the spaces between the historic sites. Much of the traditional farmed landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley has been irretrievably lost through natural succession to woodland and particular attention is paid, in this report, to the preservation of remnant fields.

The Documentary Data section describes the cultural landscape of the valley with reference to the six themes identified. The significance and integrity of the landscape are evaluated according to the National Register criteria.

The Field Survey Data section notes that the fieldwork was conducted in two stages. The first for open spaces and the second for culturally significant elements. The open space analysis produced maps of conditions and vistas, agricultural capability, ownership, and recommended actions. The second field work program inventoried all 1200 parcels of land which comprise the recreation areas and identified contributing historic elements. The valley is considered to be a landscape which contains the remains of several interlocking cultural themes. Although most of the land represents nineteenth century agriculture, the single most significant feature is the Ohio and Erie Canal. Prehistoric Native American villages, industrial, and recreational sites also contribute to the landscape. A table illustrates the primary contributing cultural features of the valley. Threats to the cultural resources are outlined.

The final section of the report, Recommendations, suggests that the cultural resources of the valley may make it eligible for the National Register as a Rural Historic District. Four management strategies are presented and assessed: no landscape preservation; preserve only National Register properties; recreate the nineteenth century historic scene; and preserve all significant contributing historic elements. The last proposal is considered the most realistic direction, offering the greatest flexibility. Guidelines are given on preferred, compatible, and incompatible land uses. Optimal and peak use levels for the different types of cultural resources in the valley are outlined. Treatment recommendations for park-wide actions and site-specific actions are listed and areas for further study are identified.

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Winstel, Jeffrey. *Everett Historic District Cultural Landscape Report.* Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1995. 127 pp.
B: 017610

Within Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, the community of Everett and the Everett Historic District are located in the southwestern corner of Boston Township, in Summit County near Akron, Ohio. Everett's landscape characteristics define it as a hamlet settlement type. The lack of internal street systems, grouping of buildings into functional areas and the agrarian feeling of the community make it significant as a cultural resource. The street patterns of the community further define Everett as a crossroads community and it contains many of the recreational area's historic resources.

The purpose of this CLR is to identify the elements that contribute to the significance of the district's cultural landscape during its period of significance (c. 1830-1935) and to provide treatment recommendations to guide site development. The study area includes the National Register district boundary, the agricultural fields and natural features that contribute to the crossroads settlement character. The methodology used includes: a review of planning and resource management documents, archeological records, historic photographs and maps, and a literature review of transportation development and commercial, institutional and recreational land uses. A Level I Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) was conducted to establish base line data, then treatment recommendations are developed based on the significance of the site's resources, integrity of landscape features and current rehabilitation projects.

An overview of the general physical characteristics of the district is provided, and includes descriptions of the topography, vegetation, water resources, buildings and structures. The evidence of features associated with the three periods of Everett's development— The Canal Era, The Railroad Period and the Auto-oriented Period— lend to the retention of integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association. Integrity of design is also still apparent in the form, plan and spatial organization of the community. Each of these attributes is briefly described and a list of cultural landscape features retaining integrity is included in this section of the report.

Based on the findings of this report, the treatment recommendation is rehabilitation, due to the sufficient historic integrity of the district and the planned future uses of buildings. Recommendations for further study include: completing the next phase of the CLI (Level II); collecting and recording oral histories of the site; developing a planting plan for the hamlet community based on the oral histories; and conducting additional archeological investigations to increase knowledge of how the district functioned as a canal town.

Fort Scott National Historic Site (KS)

Bacon, Allison. *Fort Scott National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report: Historic Data Section.* Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Office. 1992. 106 pp.
B: 016624

Established in 1842 as the base for the U.S. Army's peacekeeping efforts along the "permanent Indian frontier" between Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. Fort Scott was manned by dragoon and infantry soldiers who served in the Mexican War. The fort provided armed escorts for parties on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, surveyed unmapped country, and maintained contact with the Plains Indians.

As "the permanent Indian frontier" moved westward, the post was abandoned in 1853. The buildings were auctioned off in 1855 and the Fort became the town of Fort Scott. The structures were adapted to civilian use and the parade grounds became the City Park. Throughout the life span of the Fort, including reactivation during the Civil War to serve as headquarters for southern Kansas, and the influence of the railroad and "urban sprawl," there has been interest in the site's history. This has resulted in the restoration and/or preservation of the original site. Eleven of the existing twenty buildings are original and interpreted with historic furnishings and museum exhibits. The 16.9-acre park is surrounded by the modern city of Fort Scott and a tall grass prairie has been restored around the site.



Fort Scott National Historic Site. Officer's Row and a portion of the former Parade Ground. *(NPS, 1873)*

This historical development of the site is organized into six chapters: The Fort Site to Abandonment (Pre-April 1842-1853); Bleeding Kansas Years (1853 to 1861); The Civil War (1861 to 1865); The Railroad Years (1865 to 1873); (1873 to 1965); Local Restoration (1960s and 1970s); and the National Park Service (1978-1992). The Fort's features (roads, gardens, buildings, parade grounds, corrals, pastures, fences and stone walls), its transformation into a town, and the surrounding terrain of the Fort are discussed. There is a review of the changes that occurred to the site as it was turned back into a military base during the Civil War and although documentation of changes are sparse for this time period, there is evidence of the addition of structures and various plantings.

The most significant changes to the site have been the loss of historic buildings and the addition of new structures around the plaza, the loss and replacement of vegetation in the plaza and the addition of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad in Fort Scott. The city of Fort Scott rallied to obtain funding for restoration of the historic fort under the direction of the National Park Service in the 1960s. Discussion of the Urban Renewal Project outlined for the city during 1967 and 1974 is given, as well as a brief section of recommendations given for restoration efforts. Historic and current photographs are included at the end of the report.

Fort Smith National Historic Site (AR, OK)

Coleman, Roger E. and Clyde D. Dollar. *Historic Landscape at the Fort Smith National Historic Site (1817-1896)*. Omaha: CSDI, NPS, 1984. 82 pp.
B: 600197
T: 421/D-31

One of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory, this fort served as a base of operations for enforcing federal Indian policy from 1817-1896. The military post includes land associated with a second fort and the federal court where Judge Parker served for 21 years.

The site encompasses 16 acres, and is bounded on the west by the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers and enclosed by the City of Fort Smith on the remaining three sides. The site has been extensively altered from its historic scene particularly by urban development. The purpose of this report is to document the historic landscape at the fort to assist future landscape development projects.

The report begins by summarizing the historical background of the site into three major periods: First Fort (1817-1824); Second Fort (1838-1871); and Judicial (1872-1896). Following this historical overview, the environment of the site is described including the physiography, soils and geology, climate, and vegetation. A list of extant vegetation is noted.

The second section of the report describes resources and methods used in the study. The research is based primarily on historic documents, which include Government Land Office records, written descriptions, photographs and maps. Each of these sources is evaluated. In addition to the historical sources, an analysis of pollen collected at the site is conducted to provide information concerning past species presence.

As a result of the research, maps for each of the historic periods of Fort Smith are developed. The report describes the natural landscape and vegetation of the site and the cultural landscape of the *first fort, second fort,* and *judicial periods.* The natural vegetation is divided into the bottomland forest, canebrake, upland forest, and upland prairie. The cultural landscape descriptions document structures, vegetation, and paths and roads for each of the three historic periods. Historic landscape elements beyond the park boundaries are also described.

It is concluded that by relying on historical documentation it has been possible to arrive at a reasonable understanding of the 1817 landscape, and to trace its evolution over the following 80 years from a natural to a cultural landscape. The description and mapping of the three significant periods are intended to assist future landscape management projects at Fort Smith. However, several limitations are recognized and outlined. Recommendations are made to ensure that any future landscape work is historically accurate. It is suggested that any potential reconstructions be reinstated to be archaeologically verified.

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National Park Service. *Landscape Management Plan, Fort Smith National Historic Site*. Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1986. 57 pp.
B: 600188
T: 421/D-35

Fort Smith National Historic Site in Arkansas was designated in 1961 to preserve the original site of the Fort, which was one of the first U.S. military posts in the territory. The site also includes land associated with a second fort and the federal court where Judge Parker served for 21 years. It covers a total of 75 acres.

This Landscape Management Plan for Fort Smith, was undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team which included a landscape architect, the park superintendent, an archaeologist, park ranger, maintenance chief, historian, and a natural resources specialist, as well as other associated consultants. It provides an action plan for implementation of the landscape related elements of the General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Interpretive Plan (1978, revised 1981). The Landscape Management Plan uses the historic data presented in the 1984 historic landscape study for the site.

The two goals of landscape management at Fort Smith are to enhance visitor understanding of the three historic periods and to complement historic resource integrity. The objectives and rationale for each of these goals are outlined and the constraints to and opportunities for landscape management are discussed.

Four graphic plans are included in the report and cover utilities, landform, vegetation, and site development and provide a visual presentation of the landscape management plan. The major part of the text describes implementation of the treatments proposed in the plan. The treatments are described for four different areas: the ground plane, the vertical plane, the cultural resources, and the external features. In addition visitor circulation and support needs, and operational needs are also discussed.

The final chapter of the report deals with the phasing of the projects. The main elements of the plan are prioritized for action.

Harry S Truman National Historic Site (MO)

Cockrell, Ron and Keith Krueger. *Cultural Landscape Report: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Missouri*. Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Office, Planning and Resource Preservation, 1989. 198+ pp.
B: 014979
T: 492/D-9
N: PB91-105304/PCA11/MEA11

Two Hundred Nineteen North Delaware Street was the home of Harry S Truman, the 33rd President of the United States. In 1971 the site was designated a National Historic Landmark to commemorate his Presidency. The area has also been designated by the city council of Independence, Missouri as the Harry S Truman Heritage District. The property came into the possession of the National Park Service in 1982, and it is operated as a historic house museum and interpreted to the public through guided tours.

This CLR, prepared by a historian and landscape architect, aims to set out a strategy for the preservation and management of the 0.77-acre historic vernacular landscape around the Truman home. The report states that the post-presidential period of 1955-1972 is the goal for landscape reconstruction and preservation, as this represents the time when the Trumans both owned and lived at the house.

The report is divided into five parts: Administrative Data, Field Survey/Existing Vegetation Data, Historical Data, Recommendations and Analysis, and Maintenance Guide to perpetuate the 1955-1972 historic landscape.

The Administrative Data section sets out the background to the report and justification for the choice of historic period. The section on Historical Data documents the history of the site and its occupants from the Victorian era when the house was built, up to the present with the house in the stewardship of the NPS. The evidence is based on primary sources, which include photographs, journals, interviews, and other written and graphic documents. The Field Survey/Existing Vegetation Data section provides information on the historic appearance of the site with descriptions of all the trees, shrubs, perennials/bulbs/vines and turf. The Recommendations and Analysis set out the methodology for achieving and maintaining the composite historic scene representing the post-Presidential period. The historic context of the Trumans' home landscape has not been appreciably altered; most of the trees and shrubs that existed during the Truman Presidency are extant today, as are the walkways, driveway, flower garden, and remnants of structural garden elements.

Two methods for restoring the landscape are outlined: replacement of selected deteriorated specimens, areas, or features; and applying appropriate maintenance practices to rejuvenate, restore, and perpetuate the landscape.

A strategy for the replacement of plant material and removal of unwanted species is set out and specific treatments for particular areas are described. Guidance is also given on the reconstruction of site amenities and reducing/eliminating intrusions on the historic scene. The final section of the report provides detailed regimes for the maintenance of the trees, shrubs, turf, perennials, bulbs, and vines in order to perpetuate the historic scene.

The appendices contain historic photographs, a schedule of landscape activities, information on the landscape at 605 and 601 West Truman Road, the soil test report, examples of pergolas, pergola construction, sundials, and cultural landscape base maps.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site (IA)

Bearss, Edwin C. *Historical Base Map and Grounds Study, Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, 1874-1886*. Omaha: USDI, NPS, 1968. 185 pp.
B: 003035.
C: 003035
T: 432/D-8
N: 198777/PCA14/MFA01

The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site preserves West Branch, the birthplace and boyhood neighborhood of the 31st President of the United States. The gravesites of the President and Mrs. Hoover and the Hoover Presidential Library and Museum are also within the 186-acre site. This historical base map and grounds study provides a graphic and documentary account of West Branch during its period of historical significance, 1874-1886. The report is based on research of primary and secondary sources. The results are intended to assist the NPS in carrying out their plans to restore the historic scene in the core area of the site.

The report provides detailed documentation of the founding of West Branch, the streetscape and shops, and landscape features such as sidewalks, fences and lamps, and buildings.

The appendix contains relevant illustrations and historical photographs.

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Land and Community Associates, et. al. *Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report*. Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Office. 1995. 261 pp.
B: 012267
T: 423/D-28

The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site is located in east-central Iowa, 8 miles east of Iowa City and is the birthplace of Herbert Hoover, the thirty-first president of the United States. Hoover was born in the cottage on the site in 1874, but after being orphaned he moved to Oregon to live with relatives in 1885. The size of the site has increased to 186.6 acres over the years through acquisitions by Lou Henry Hoover, Herbert Hoover's wife, the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Society, and the National Park Service.

This CLR was initiated by the NPS in response to the need for clear guidance on how to manage the different landscape units (historic core, gravesite, library-museum, loop drive area, rural/agricultural setting, visitor contact and park support area) of the site. The site has evolved from a representation of Hoover's boyhood home to a historic village re-creation and memorial park. This report provides detailed information needed for the development of future plans that can meet increased site visitation and functions without damaging cultural landscape values.

Research methodology for the research includes six phases. The first three phases consisted of: Site visit, including a review of material available for the project and a reconnaissance of the site: Site reconnaissance for the existing conditions report, documentation photography, and annotation of the base map; and review of material identified in phase I, historical research of Herbert Hoover Presidential Library archival materials, photocopying of relevant material and review of all identified sources. Phases four through six included: Additional research of primary and secondary sources, personal interviews, development of site history, additional field work, refinement and revision of the existing conditions information; and development of the incorporation of government review comments for all previous work, evaluation of significance, integrity and character-defining features. Based on the findings to date, the report also identifies the significance and evaluation of the *Draft 1992 Development Concept Plan* alternatives and cultural landscape treatment recommendations.

Based on the findings of this report, the landscape is significant for its association with the boyhood of Herbert Hoover and the nation's major research, commemorative, and memorial efforts associated with the thirty-first president. Therefore, the period of significance determined for the site extends from Hoover's birth in 1874 through the completion of a Hoover gravesite memorial landscape in 1966.

Treatment recommendations are to retain and rehabilitate the essential character-defining features from the period of significance (1874-1966) and avoid attempts to re-create any one historic period. Photographs and site plans accompany the narrative discussion and evaluation and analysis.

Hot Springs National Park (AR)

Walling, Larry, Jill Cowley, Carey Feierabend, Gary Johnson, and Diane Rhodes. *Landscape Management Plan, Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park*. Omaha: USDI, NPS, 1989. 140 pp.
B: 015541
T: 128/D-87

Hot Springs National Park is located in the Ouachita Mountains of central Arkansas. The 47 hot springs within the park occur as a result of complex natural geological processes. The waters have been used for bathing and medicinal purposes throughout history. However the site was most fully developed as a spa resort in the late nineteenth century. The study area includes the entire Bathhouse Row Historic District, which contains the original Bathhouses and is a National Historic Landmark. The study area also includes the surrounding open lawns and woods.

Planning documents for Hot Springs National Park identify the need for a landscape management plan to guide future design and management of the landscape, especially in connection with the adaptive use leasing program. This plan was undertaken by a team which included a landscape architect, historical architect and archaeologist. It identifies specific goals and objectives for the historic designed landscape and develop design guidelines for planting, renovation and maintenance.

The first section of the landscape management plan gives a historical overview of the Bathhouse Row landscape and describes the history and current use of significant landscape elements, which together define the "spirit of the place." An inventory of the existing landscape is made resulting in the study area being divided into two main units, the Lawn Park unit and the Foreground Park Unit. For the purposes of the discussion, the main units are further subdivided into discreet areas. Within each subunit a description is given of the existing landscape structure, main site features and current use. The first section concludes by defining goals and objectives for landscape management:

Goal 1: Ensure that the spirit and integrity of the historic landscape continue into the future.

Goal 2: Enhance visitor experiences; enhance their enjoyment and understanding of the resources.

Goal 3: Through appropriate design, satisfy other important needs related to use of the study area.

Each of these goals is supported by objectives, which explain in more detail how the goals will be achieved.

The second section of the report sets out plans and action for the site. Design guidelines are presented by subunit and for each deal with ground plane, vegetation, and site feature issues. Existing problems and potential solutions are illustrated in sketches; the sketches are only guidelines not definitive treatments. The types of design issues addressed include drainage, gradients, handicap accessibility, planting, renovation, removal of overgrown vegetation, lighting and site furniture.

The final chapter gives detailed recommendations and guidance on signage and current needs for interpretation.

The appendices contain the Landscape Management Plan, historic landscape inventory, compatibility assessment, vegetation maintenance guidelines and cost estimate.

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Wright, Robert D. and Claude H. O'Gwynn. *Existing and Historic Bathhouse Row Landscape Study, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas*. Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1987. 15 pp.
B: 015604
T: 128/D-76

This Landscape Study of the Bathhouse Row describes the existing and historic landscape and makes recommendations for future landscaping requirements. The research concentrates on the plant materials and is based on field survey and historical documentation.

A field survey was undertaken to identify the existing plant material on the site. The location of individual specimens was mapped and a notation made of their size and condition; the specimens were evaluated on their potential suitability for transplantation. The second section summarizes the historic landscape. The research

is based on primary sources which included 1890 and 1920 planting lists, a set of 1932 maps, historic photographs and descriptions, as well as secondary material.

Soil and planting recommendations are made, as well as a list of species suitable for future landscape work. The species are based on those used in the landscapes of the 1890s and 1930s, and excludes species deemed inappropriate by virtue of size, lack of hardiness, short life span, and susceptibility to pests.

Separate recommendations for the planting and layout of nine subunits of the landscape are given: the Magnolia Promenade, the Bathhouse Lawns, the Main Entrance, Arlington Lawn, Display Springs, Transition Area, Grand Promenade, Open Lawn Bays, and Open Woods.

James A. Garfield National Historic Site (OH)

National Park Service and William Behnke Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, Lawnfield, James A. Garfield National Historic Site, Mentor, Ohio.* Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Office. 1994. 155 pp.
B: 016650
T: 487/D-15

The James A. Garfield National Historic Site, located at 8095 Mentor Avenue in Mentor, Ohio, was the residence of James. A. Garfield, the 20th President of the United States. Garfield was the chief architect of the farm and was involved in all aspects of farming operations. The site is also significant due to the involvement of J. Wilkinson Elliot, a landscape architect commissioned by Garfield, who began several national trends in landscape design by implementing them first at the Garfield farm. The property is listed as a National Historic Landmark and is part of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

This CLR was completed as one component of a larger project for the site that includes the restoration/development of the main residence, known as Lawnfield, and the adaptive reuse of the carriage house and a number of other elements. The purpose of the report is to identify, evaluate and determine appropriate management options for the cultural landscape, including such elements as the historic scene, the historic designed and vernacular landscapes.

This report is organized into five sections: Administrative Data, Documentary Data, Field Survey Data, Analysis and Recommendations, and Illustrations and Maps.

The historical development of the Lawnfield site is divided into four time periods that reflect the key influences which operated at the site. The site history section discusses each time period and includes the significant landscape features of each such as land use, spatial relationships, roads, paths and other transportation systems, views and vistas, vegetation, drainage and engineering structures, walls, fences and hedges, buildings, and other landscape features. Field surveys revealed extreme changes to the visual appearance of the site, primarily due to the maturity of the vegetation and the depletion of site acreage, which has affected views, vistas and ambiance of the Garfield farm.

Two alternative treatment plans were developed for this report; the first corresponds to the 1886-1899 transition period of Lawnfield, and the second to the 1900-1903

estate period of the site. The preferred treatment is for the 1886-1899 era because of its close association with the farm of James Garfield and the ease of interpretation it provides. Both treatment plans recommend rehabilitation of the landscape, emphasizing the replacement of missing materials based on photographs, archeological evidence and other documentation. Both treatment plans are to be implemented in a long-term phased plan of development.

Extensive photographs and maps are provided at the end of the report and include: period maps; the J. Wilkinson Elliot Plan (1900); maps of the treatment alternatives; maps of recommended archeological investigations; parking studies, graphs and other documentation.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (MO)

Bellavia, Regina M. *Cultural Landscape Report, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Missouri.* Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Field Area, Great Plains System Support Office, Cultural Resources Division, 1997. 236 pp.
B: 017640

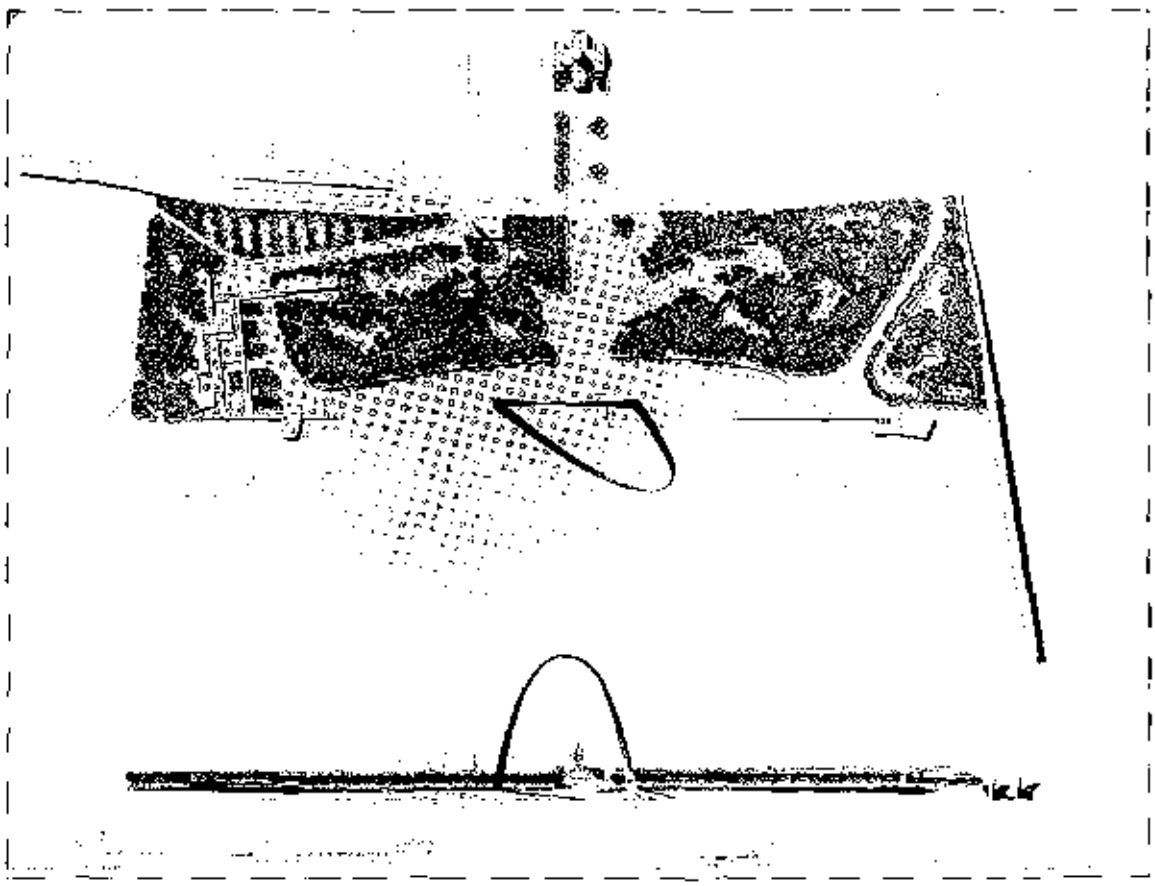
The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial is a 90.96-acre park located on the west-bank of the Mississippi River in St. Louis, Missouri. It is nationally significant as a commemoration to Thomas Jefferson and the others responsible for the nation's territorial expansion to the west. The memorial marks the embarkment point of westward expansion and is the symbolic economic hub of expansion efforts. The symbolic 630 foot high stainless steel arch is also significant as an architectural feature and for its engineering merit. Designed by Eero Saarinen, in collaboration with Dan Kiley, the memorial is significant as the work of a master architect and landscape architect respectively. The national design competition, evolution of design development and the implementation of the development plan for the Memorial occurred over an extended period of time, 1947-1986, which is considered the period of significance for the site. Properties which are less than 50 years old must be of "exceptional importance" in order to be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Arch is recognized as historically significant because it has architectural and engineering design value, which will endure the test of time.

This CLR is intended to provide a detailed history of the designed landscape, identify its character-defining features and offer recommendations for future planning decisions. The methodology used in completing the report included the review of archival documentation, (drawings & specifications), Superintendent's monthly reports, correspondence of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association, photographs, and other written material. Oral interviews were conducted of those associated with the construction of the site and combined with period construction photographic documentation. A field inventory was conducted to document existing conditions. All of this information was compiled and summarized to form the basis of the treatment recommendations.

This report is organized into six chapters: Management Summary; History of Design Development; Physical History of the Landscape; Inventory of Existing Conditions; Statement of Significance and Analysis of Integrity; and Treatment

Recommendations. The Site Analysis is documented by reviewing the historic condition, the existing condition of the features and evaluating whether they are contributing or non-contributing to the integrity of the site. Based on the seven criteria of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association), the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey its significance as a designed landscape.

The treatment recommendation, based on the findings of this CLR, is rehabilitation, which is intended to improve a historic property that "makes possible an efficient contemporary use" while preserving features significant to the historical or cultural values of the site. General and specific treatment recommendations are given for all landscape elements and a full-scale plan depicting the recommendations is included in the report.



Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Eero Saarinen's winning competition entry, perspective view *(NPS, 1948)*

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial (IN)

Bearss, Edwin C. *Lincoln Boyhood as a Living Historical Farm.* Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1967. 181 pp.
B: 003018
C: 003018
T: 422/D-4
N: 200500/PCA14/MFA01

This study was undertaken to provide reliable information upon which the NPS could base a plan for the historic vernacular landscape of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Indiana. The report, prepared by a historian, describes forty acres farmed by the Lincolns in 1829.

Abraham Lincoln's family migrated from Kentucky to Indiana in 1816. The report describes the general geography of Spencer County, Indiana between 1816-1830, and the early pioneer settlement of the Lake Pigeon Creek area. The original vegetation of the area, considered to be forested, consisted of gum, beech, poplar, hickory, walnut, ash, and oak with an undergrowth of spice, dogwood, and hazel. Other natural resources, including fauna and flora, are ascertained from original survey notes and other documentary sources.

The forty acres farmed by the Lincolns in 1829 are located on the gentle slopes surrounding the cabin site. The types of crops that might have been grown on the farm include corn, wheat, oats, flax, tobacco, and cotton. The methods of cultivation employed and types of implements used are illustrated. This information provides a base from which suggestions can be made regarding proposed crops for the living historical farm. Documentary research also provides evidence of vegetables which may have been grown in the garden such as potatoes, melon, turnips, asparagus, beans, egg plant, cucumber, gourds, and herbs, among others. The garden is assumed to have been located immediately southwest of the cabin and likely to have been fenced to protect it from livestock. The orchard would have been situated on the east side of the cabin. The wild and cultivated flowers found on the farm and livestock owned by the Lincolns are also described.

Based on the information established from this research, a historic base map was generated for the farm. The type, construction and location of the cabins and outbuildings are determined. It is thought that there were two cabins: the first built in the winter of 1816–1817, and the second just before the Lincolns decided to migrate to Illinois. Information also is presented on household effects, furnishings and food served at the Lincoln table.

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York, Jill M. *Historic Grounds Report, Friendly Trees, Hallowed Ground: An Expression of Sentiment and Reason, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.* Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1984. 71 pp.
B: 012314
C: 012314
T: 422/D-6
N: PB85-220028/AS/PCA05/MFA01

This special history study looks at the early landscaping plans for the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial (now part of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial) and the historic landscaping of the formal memorial grounds. The study was undertaken by the Midwest Regional Historian and is based primarily on extant landscape plans and historic photographs of the area.

The development of the landscape designs for the memorial are documented. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., prepared the original concept and design in 1927. He proposed the creation of a formal allee extending from the relocated highway/ plaza area toward the gravesite. Donald B. Johnson developed Olmsted's concept into a working plan between 1927 and 1938. The second phase of the memorial's development, between 1938 and 1944, involved construction of a memorial building and other landscaping work and was accomplished by Edison L. Nott. Modifications to the original Olmsted concept are noted.

Based on the research, observations on the restoration of the formal landscape are made. Recommendations for the allee, plaza, flagstaff area, court, concourse, and entrance are given. They include restoration of the structures, removal of overgrown and invasive plant material, and replanting of original trees and shrubs. It is recommended that the NPS prepare plans for the restoration of the memorial grounds and produce a preservation guide detailing how the grounds should be maintained.

The report is well illustrated with photographs, plans, and drawings. The appendices include copies of drawings uncovered during the course of the research which are not referenced in the text.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site (IL)

Harvey, Robert R. and Mary A. Clarke. *Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan, Lincoln Home National Historic Site*. Omaha: USDI, NPS, 1982. 190 pp.
B: 010626
C: 010626
T: 449/D-21
N: PB83-245779/PCA10/MFA01

The Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, Illinois contains the home where Lincoln lived for seventeen years before he became President. The 12.24 acre site conserves the home and its immediate neighborhood in its 1860 scene. The landscape of the historic site is considered to have little relevance to this date and it is suggested that the restoration of landscape features would be relatively easy and could greatly improve the appearance of the site. Landscape restoration would also increase opportunities to enhance the visitors' understanding of the Lincoln period.

The purpose of this historic grounds report and landscape plan is to document what is known about the landscape of the historic zone, circa 1860, and to make detailed recommendations for restoration. The research was undertaken by two landscape architects and involved both documentary research and field survey. The study included an analysis of historic records, analysis of the condition and

historic value of plant materials currently existing in the historic zone, and documentation of period plant materials for Springfield.

Previous NPS research and other studies were reviewed to document the landscape of Springfield, c. 1860. There was considered to be enough evidence from previous historical and archaeological studies to provide for faithful restoration of the landscape of the Lincoln Home, including the outbuildings, fences, well, and layout of plant material. However, the research yielded very little information on the character of the neighborhood landscape. Hence, the scope of the research was broadened to include an analysis of the general character of the wider Springfield landscape at that time. Period literature on gardening and landscape design of residential areas was consulted in order to predict the type of landscapes appropriate for the Lincoln neighborhood. Period styles, use of plant materials, landscape structures, fences, garden furniture, and other landscape elements are all discussed.

The plant materials likely to have been growing in the Springfield area in 1860 were researched. The local nursery trade is described, and the influence of the eastern nursery trade on Springfield is considered. Based on this research, a list of historic plant materials for use in the historic zone is proposed.

Finally, existing conditions at the site are assessed involving a tree evaluation, visual analysis, and lighting analysis.

The results of the research and field survey enable recommendations to be made and a proposed landscape plan to be produced. This preliminary plan depicts the general layout and arrangement of proposed plantings and other landscape details. It is proposed that four sites in the historic zone be restored as accurately as possible according to historic evidence. All other lots are to be restored/reconstructed as period residential properties as they may have looked in 1860. Those with existing houses will have more developed landscapes. It is suggested that those where the structures have been lost will have plantings only. A continuous line of street trees is recommended to provide continuity to the streetscape in the absence of buildings. A list of specific recommendations is presented and a method of implementation proposed. The appendix includes cost estimates for the reconstruction work.

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LANDSCAPES, and The Urbana Group. *Lincoln Home National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report: Phase I, History, Existing Conditions, Analysis.* Omaha: USDI, NPS, 1997. 312 pp.
B: 017642

The Lincoln Home National Historic Site is located in Springfield, Illinois. The site consists of a four-block area, centered on the home of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln; the house in which Lincoln resided for 17 years before becoming President. The site is designated a special use zone as an historic house museum and receives over 500,000 visitors each year.

This CLR addresses the site history, historic period plan, existing conditions narrative and base map, and an analysis of character-defining features, preservation treatment alternatives and a recommended treatment for the site. The methodology used includes a review and summary of previous research, the comparison of findings in various reports, and a search for other historical information about the

cultural landscape during the Lincoln residency period, extending into more recent times.

The cultural landscape development of the site is presented chronologically in six time periods. The entire four-block area of the Lincoln Home site is discussed for each of the time periods with the character-defining features (topography, vegetation, natural systems, circulation, structures, site furnishings and objects, water features, spatial relationships, and surroundings), used as a framework to discuss the overall appearance of the area. Plans graphically portray the documentation level for each period. Existing conditions at the site are then presented along with accompanying plans.

Based on the findings of this study, the site was found to be significant under National Register Criterion B, association with the lives of persons significant in our past, and Criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

The overall integrity of the site was determined to be low, yet due to its association with the life of Abraham Lincoln and its existence as an important memorial, the site has a high level of historic significance. The review of preservation treatment alternatives is followed by the recommended treatment-reconstruction. This treatment alternative is selected on the review of this study's findings, the legislative directive and master plan objectives for the site.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways (MO)

Stevens, Donald L., Jr. *A Homeland and a Hinterland, The Current and Jacks Forth Riverways, Historic Resource Study, Ozark National Scenic Riverways*. Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Office, 1991. 248 pp.
B: 015647
T: 614/D-113

The purpose of this Historic Resource Study (HRS) is to interpret the settlement and development history of the region and to aid in management and interpretation of the areas cultural resources. The Current and Jacks Forth Rivers meander through the Courtois Hills, the most rugged landscape in the Missouri Ozarks.

This study focuses on the enduring frontier character of the Current River homeland and how the hinterland dynamic has altered the Ozark frontier. (Hinterland is defined as an undeveloped area that supplies raw materials for trade or manufacturing in developed areas). After a brief summary of the prehistoric occupation of the area and its importance in delineating the cultural landscape of the valley, the study examines the initial settlement of the Current riverway by white Americans, and the subsequent adaptation of the homeland to the major forces of change: federal land policies, transportation innovations, corporate lumber development, and government intervention.

The HRS is a comprehensive narrative of the history of Current and Jacks Forth Riverways, chronologically describing the settlement of the area from a prehistoric presence through its establishment as a national park. The text is supplemented

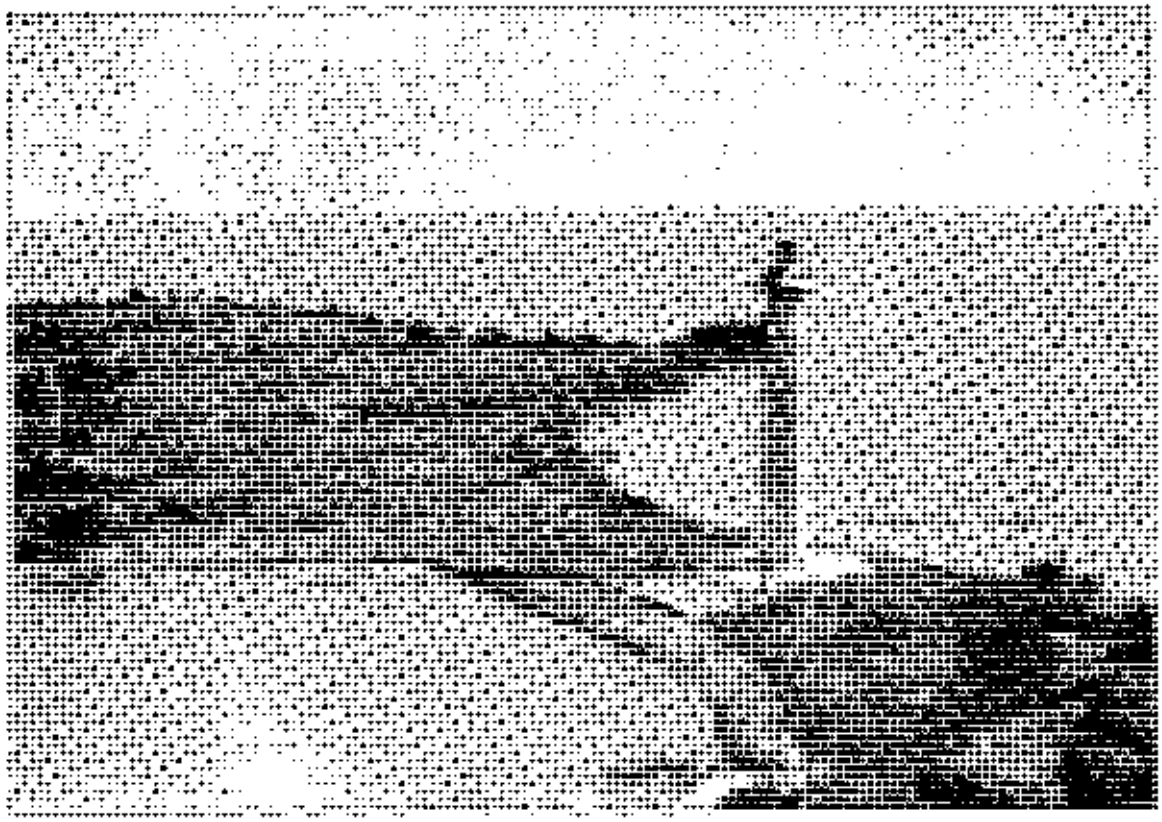
with historic photographs, as well as base maps that document the development of settlements, transportation, and manufacturing.

Appendices include a list of sources for base maps, a list of Ozark properties listed on the National Register, and a selected bibliography. An index is also included as well.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial (OH)

Williams, Sherda and Susan Calafate Boyle. *Cultural Landscape Report for Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.* Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Office, Planning and Resource Preservation Division. 1994. 162 pp.
B: 016609
T: 370/D-37

The Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial was established to commemorate the naval victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the American fleet during the War of 1812 and the lasting peace among Canada, Britain and the United States. It is located on South Bass Island in Lake Erie, near the United States and Canadian boarder. The National Park Service took over management of the Memorial July 6, 1936.



Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. View of Perry's Victory Memorial under construction and the East End of South Bass Island. *(NPS, 1925)*

This report is an integral part of the NPS planning process for the Memorial and serves to delineate the character-defining features of the historic landscape and provide recommendations for the preservation treatment of the site. Suggested guidelines also provide for new development planned for parcels of land acquired by the NPS after 1936. The methodology used in this research includes a field inventory of existing conditions and landscape features, the review and documentation of archival materials (both written and graphic) previous surveys or inventories, telephone inquiries and the evaluation of the site's integrity based on the procedures of historical documentation by the NPS.

The period of significance determined for the landscape of the site is 1911 through 1931. This time frame incorporates the design competition, development of the Memorial through the initial construction phase (1912-1915), installation of the modified landscape design (1924-1926), and the span of years when interim modifications reflected practical adjustments (1927-1931). Because of its commemoration of and relation to the critical American victory in the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813, the Memorial has significance under Criterion A of the National Register. It also meets Criterion C due to its architectural and engineering merit, as the work of a prominent architect, an example of the Beaux-Arts style of architecture and landscape architecture and its association with the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Based on the findings of this study, the site still retains the general character, feeling and many of the original features of Freelander's 1924 Beaux- Arts design. Much of the original visual impact that the column and adjacent landscape offered remains. Missing features are generally well-documented and could be restored to enhance the integrity of the historic designed landscape. This report evaluates the existing landscape features individually, both for their significance and for their integrity. The final analysis reveals that the existing landscape retains much of the historic character of the 1911-1931 period of significance. The major structural elements (circulation, patterns, views, small-scale details, and spatial relationships) retain the feeling for the historic character. The vegetative features have lost some integrity, but are fairly well documented and may be restored. The recommended preservation treatment for the site is rehabilitation, the goal of which is to "retain the historic character of a property" while allowing for improvements to accommodate "an efficient contemporary use." Graphics accompanying this report include historic and contemporary photographs, and plan drawings of the site.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (MI)

Weekley, Rachel F., Quinn Evans Architects, and Land and Community Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report: Au Sable Light Station, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore*. Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Support Office, 1999. 151 pp.

The Au Sable Light Station, located within the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, is a relatively intact nineteenth-century lighthouse station on the south shore of Lake Superior. The Au Sable Light Station is located approximately thirty miles northeast of park headquarters at Munising, Michigan, and approximately 12 miles west of Grand Marais, Michigan. The light station occupies the northern tip of Au Sable Point, west of the Grand Sable Dunes.

Currently, the property includes ten extant buildings and structures: a light tower and attached passageway, two dwellings, a boathouse, a fog signal building, two privies, a brick oil house, a metal oil house and a garage. The site also includes significant landscape features and characteristics. The most important character-defining qualities and features of the landscape—the edge definition of the Lake Superior shoreline and bluff; a densely vegetated forest edge; the verticality and visual prominence of the light tower; the site arrangement of two distinct but interrelated clusters, the lighthouse/residential cluster and the waterfront/industrial cluster; and the internal sidewalk system - are still present today.

The goal of this CLR is to provide preservation treatment recommendations and preliminary design plans for phased implementation of the treatment recommendations. The scope of work for the CLR also included documentation of the physical history of the site, a graphic site chronology, analysis of the history of the site over time, documentation of existing conditions, and an integrity assessment of the site. The NPS initiated the CLR process for the light station in response to the need for clear guidance on how to manage the landscape of the site. The CLR has been undertaken primarily in response to management needs and concerns relating to the appropriate treatment of the landscape which has received little attention since the site ceased to operate as a staffed light station in 1958. The CLR provides information that can be consulted in developing future plans for meeting visitation, shoreline protection, access needs, and other site needs without damaging cultural landscape values and resources.

Research involved site investigations, examination of secondary sources and primary documentation of human activity on Au Sable Point, oral history interviews and the use of historic maps and photographs. Documents from former residents, light station's log books, administrative inspection reports, and historic photographs and maps, have resulted in a well-documented site. The Au Sable Light Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The Au Sable site is eligible under both National Register Criteria A and C for its contributions to the navigational history of the Great Lakes and for its architecture. The site has historical significance because of its importance to navigation along Lake Superior's treacherous southern shore (Criterion A). The site also represents an excellent example of 19th century lighthouse architecture (Criterion C). The period of significance has been identified as spanning the entire development and operation of the light station from 1873-1958. The site was largely abandoned from 1959 to 1968, at which time it was acquired by NPS.

The report is broken into six major sections that include: Administrative Data, Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis, Landscape Treatment Recommendations, and the Bibliography. The report is supported with maps, plans and photographs.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (MI)

Haswell, Susan O., and Arnold R. Alanen. *A Garden Apart: An Agricultural and Settlement History of Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Region*. Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Office, State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Bureau of History, 1994. 181 pp.
B: 016608
T: 634/D-72

The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Seashore, created by Congress in 1970, includes Benzie and Leelanau Counties in the northwest corner of Michigan's Lower peninsula. It encompasses a large portion of Lake Michigan's coast line and the North and South Manitou Islands. The most significant changes to the area occurred at three distinct times: in the 1860s with the Civil War, passage of the Homestead Act, and the construction of state roads through the region.

The primary purpose of this report is to provide contextual information that can be used to interpret the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore region's agricultural history. Subsequent researchers who focus upon specific agricultural districts and/or issues within the Lakeshore's boundaries can use information gained from this report. This report is organized into five chapters and examines:

1) Environmental factors influencing agriculture in the region, including its geology, soils, vegetation and climate.
2) Patterns of settlement from Paleo Indian people to European and Canadian immigration in the late 1800s.
3) The evolution of agricultural practices from the native subsistence regimens to "scientific agriculture" of the 20th century.

The historical development of the site includes eight time periods: Early Hunters and Gathers; Impact of the Fur Trade; Pioneer Settlements (1840s); Growth of the Forest Product Industry (1850s); Highways and Homesteaders (1860s); Years of Growth and Expansion (1880-1910); Agriculture as the Mainstay (1910-1970); The Lakeshore Era: Tourism and Recreation (1970-1990).

The history of agricultural practices in the Sleeping Bear region is divided into four overlapping phases distinguished by characteristic crops, technology, and land use patterns. Terminology adopted from Lewis Mumford's classic study *Technics and Civilization* (1934) is used to describe the phases of the Sleeping Bear region and includes: Pre technic agriculture; From Eotechnic to Paleotechnic; and Neotechnic agriculture, which includes effects of the 1930s Depression and World War II.

The goal of this study is to increase the understanding of the agricultural evolution of the Lakeshore region. The study encompassed the two county region of Benzie and Leelanau in order to understand the larger context of the regions agricultural history. Lake Michigan has played a major role in the development of agricultural practices of the region due to its influence on transportation routes, settlement patterns and the local climate. Another significant theme identified in this study is the impact of different ethnic groups on the region in the form of their own farming methods, building types and characteristic crops.

There are numerous opportunities for agricultural interpretation in the Lakeshore and adjacent areas, as well as opportunities for the NPS to protect, manage and interpret resources in ways that will allow the past to "exists within the context of the present."

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site (MO)

Weekly, Mark. *Cultural Landscape Assessment of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.* (Draft). Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1993. 60 pp. B: 017657 T: 357/D-8

The Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site is located in south St. Louis County, St. Louis, Missouri and was owned by Ulysses S. Grant, Union General and eighteenth President of the United States. The site has extensive tree and shrub cover, five historic buildings and a limited road system. There are 9.65 acres of the original farm that remain under the care of the NPS. The primary purpose of this assessment report is to provide a preliminary analysis of the landscape of the site.

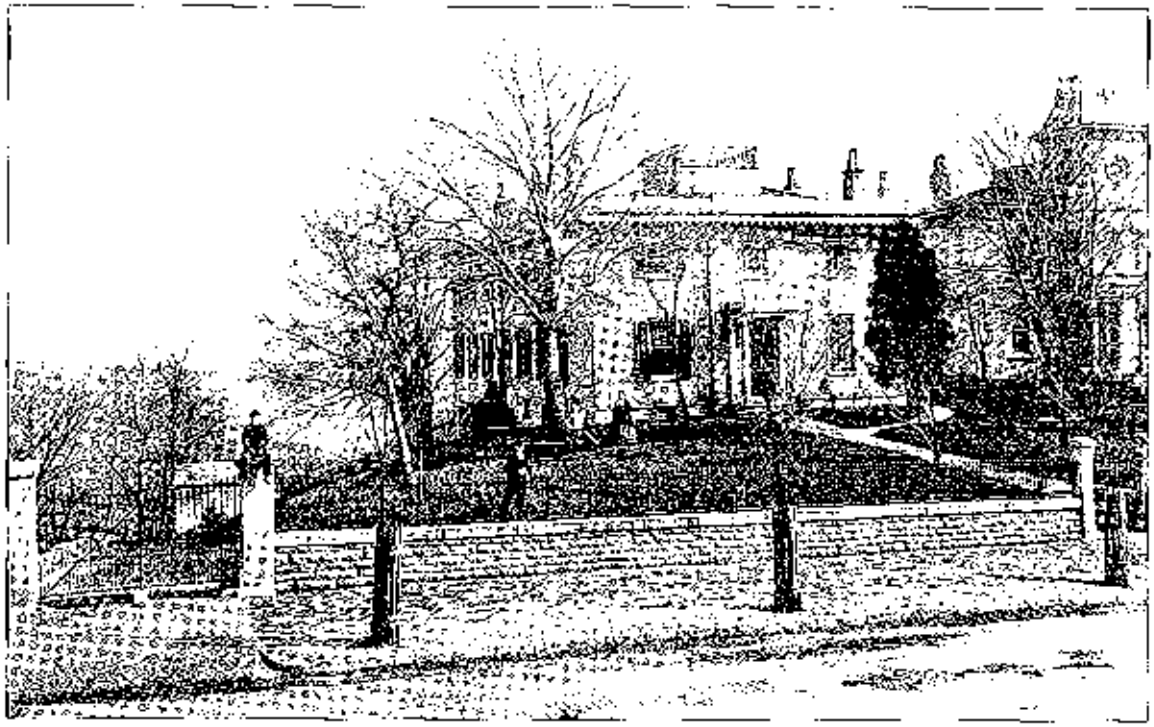
The history of the site is divided into four periods as defined by ownership and the changes made by each owner and include: Pre-Dent Period (1796-1820); Grant's Ownership Period (1865-1885); Conn Period (1885-1913); and Wemzlick Period (1913-1993). Five key issues are considered for each time period: historical significance of the landscape; number and integrity of extant features; documentation available— archeological, written, graphic and other sources of data; consistency with the established or potential key historic period(s) and themes of the property; and functional and maintenance concerns.

This study reveals that the landscape has high integrity for the more contemporary periods of the site, but little historic significance. The period that Grant was associated with the site has the most historic significance but limited integrity, due in part to the lack of documentation from the Grant-era. Based on the preliminary findings of this study, the recommended treatment for the site is rehabilitation until further research can be conducted.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site (OH)

McCullough, Charles Ross. *William Howard Taft National Historic Site: Historic Grounds Report.* Omaha: USDI, NPS. 1971. 84 pp.
B: 700448
T: 448/D-6

William Howard Taft was President of the United States between 1909 and 1913 and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court between 1921 and 1930. He was born and raised in the house at 2038 Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, which is now preserved as a National Historic Site. The site master plan states that the house and exterior grounds should be authentically restored to the time of the most intensive Taft association, 1851-1874. A specific date for restoration of the house is also given as 1857. The site covers 3.07 acres, although this report focuses on the grounds of the house which originally covered 1.82 acres.



William Howard Taft National Historic Site. Home of William Howard Taft. *(NPS, c. 1868)*

This report provides social history information on the Taft family and a description of the development of the historic grounds. It is based on documentary research of a variety of primary sources, including letters, memoirs, newspaper reports, and historic photographs. A description of the grounds in 1971 is also provided, based on a survey of the site. Changes, additions, and deletions from the historic scene are recorded. The grounds of the house have been reduced in area from the original 1.82 acres to only 0.5 acres, with the loss of the pasture and many other historic structures and features. Thus, the look of the grounds has been considerably altered and changed from a pastoral scene to a much more urban character. Plans of the grounds in the historic period and in 1971 are produced.

No recommendations for treatment of the historic grounds are made. It is intended that the information in this report will be of value in interpreting the site.

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Scruggs and Hammond, Inc. *Cultural Landscape Report: William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Cincinnati, Ohio.* Omaha: USDI, NPS, Midwest Regional Office, Planning and Resource Preservation Division, 1993. 86 pp.
B: 016610
T: 448/D-35

William Howard Taft served as the United States' 27th President from 1909-1913, and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1921-1930. This CLR studies the "Suburban Homestead" of the Taft family, located in the Mount Auburn neighborhood, Cincinnati, Ohio. The report is organized into five sections:

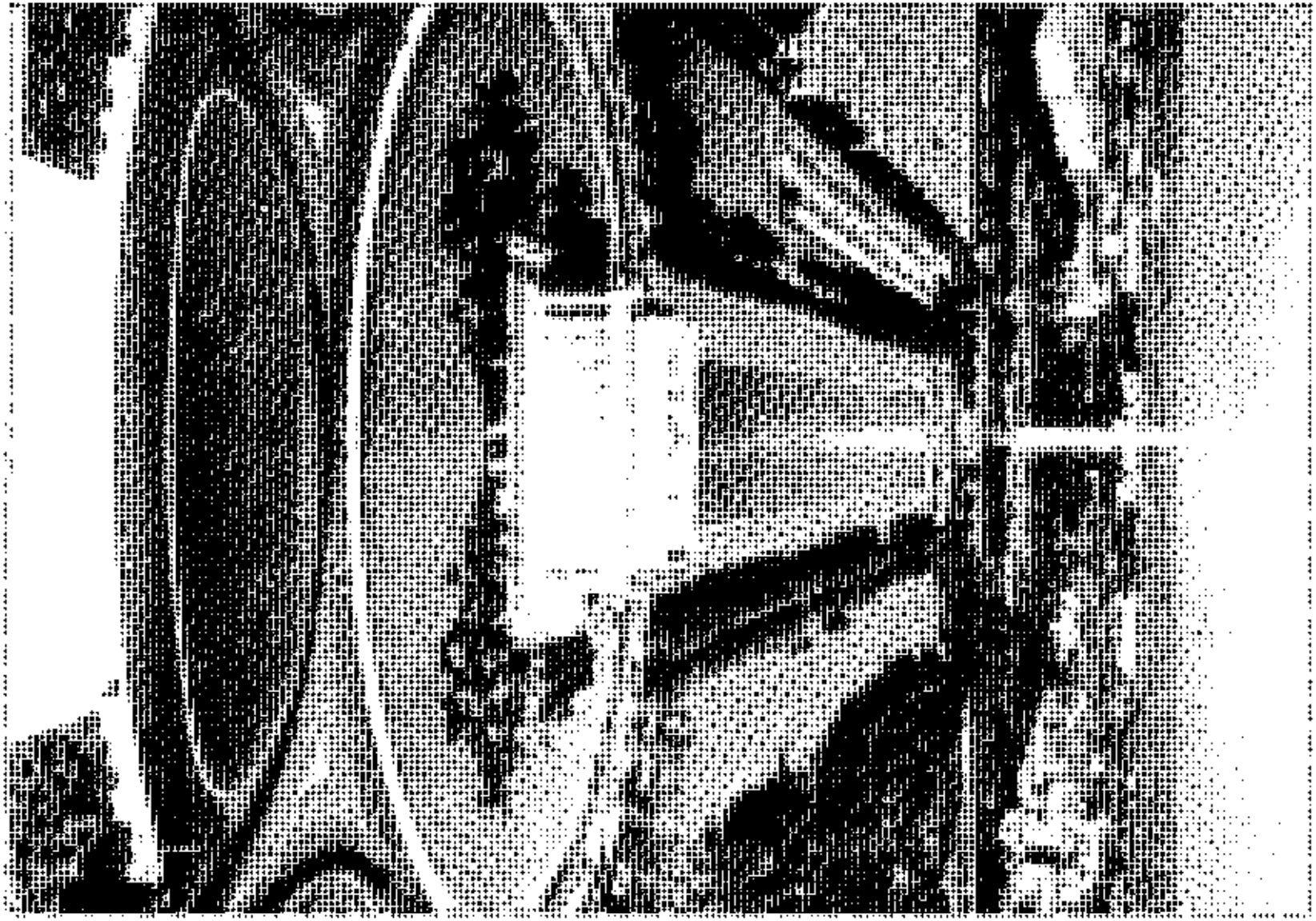
Administrative Data, Historic Data, Field Survey & Existing Data, Option Analysis and Recommended Option for Treatment.

Administrative Data includes an overview of the study methodology, a brief chronology of the Taft family and the 60 Auburn Avenue address (the birth place of W.H. Taft) followed by a brief history of the Taft family. The methodology of research for this report included the review of microfilm copies of Taft correspondence, previous studies of the site, analysis and review of existing resource material by NPS, historic topographic maps, and photographs.

Historical Data covers the historical development of Cincinnati and the Mount Auburn neighborhood where the Taft family established themselves in 1841. The house site during the historic period (1851-1877, the time period of Taft occupation) is characterized as a "Suburban Homestead" due to its qualities of both urban and rural landscapes. A review of the landscape features, topography, and circulation systems during this period are described through text and photographs. Topography is considered an important feature because the steep grade affected the layout and therefore the character of the neighborhood.

Field Survey and Existing Data records the present conditions of the Taft property which was acquired by the NPS in 1969. Features covered in this section include traffic, signage and utilities, topography and drainage, vegetation, paths and drive, structures and furnishings, and views.

Option Analyses and Recommended Option for Preservation reviews the treatment options based on the following criteria: the amount of available historic documentation for a particular period, the integrity of extant fabric remaining from each historic period, the historical significance of the period, and maintenance and interpretive concerns. The recommended treatment option was to restore a portion of the landscape to its appearance during the historic period of the main structure (1851-1877).



NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

National Capital Parks - Central. Historic aerial view of the Lincoln Memorial grounds when completed. *(NPS, 1934)*

Antietam National Battlefield (MD)

Joseph, Maureen DeLay. *Historic Woodlot Restoration, West Woods Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland.* Denver: USDI, NPS, Denver Service Center, 1994. 48 pp.
B: 017623
T: 302/D-55

Established as a national battlefield site in 1890, Antietam (Sharpsburg) National Battlefield commemorates the end of General E. Lee's first invasion of the North, which occurred at this site in 1862. The most significant change to the landscape in the Sharpsburg area of Maryland occurred in September 1862, during the Battle of Antietam, and the subsequent Union occupation. The area now holds national significance because of the use by both Union and Confederate armies.

Landscape features including ridgelines, rock outcrops, and woodlands acted as cover during the battles, with the first significant engagements occurring in what is now known as the West Woods. A 1992 General Management Plan (GMP) revealed the need to reestablish historic woodlands within the vicinity of Sharpsburg, Maryland due to their role in the Antietam Battle. Much of the action was along the edge of the woodlot, without which the "historic scene is incomplete, and the spatial quality and character are no longer understood."

As explained in the brief introduction, the primary goal of this study is to determine the character and boundaries of the West Woods in order to recreate the historic scene at the time of the battle (September 1862).

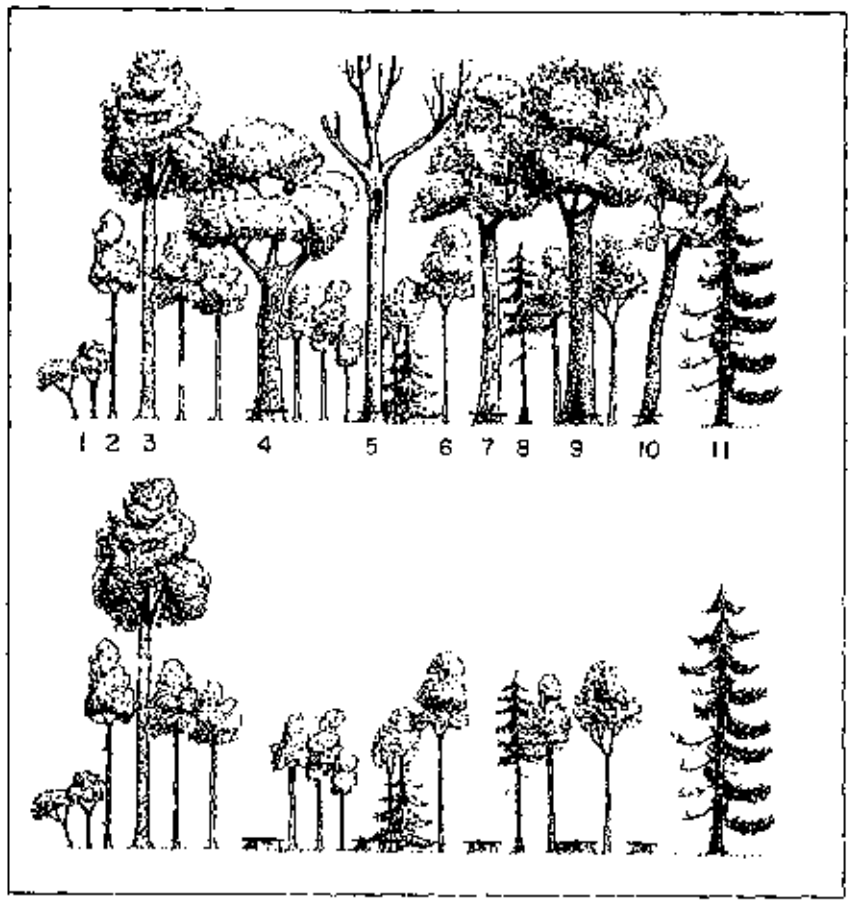
Once determined, the National Park Service will restore and maintain the woodlot using the same management principles used in the 1860's, determined by historic documentation and an existing conditions survey for restoration and species selection.

The remaining three sections of the report discuss the Landscape History, provide a West Woods Ownership Chronology, and give Recommenda-tions based on historical analysis and the 1992 GMP.

The Landscape History reviews the settlement patterns of the area and divides the history into five separate time periods: The farming community settlement (1750-1861); the War years (1861-1865); Reconstruction after the Civil War (1865-1890); Preservation of the site by the War Department (1890-1932); and NPS management period (1933-1994). A chronology of West Woods Ownership and adjacent properties is provided at the end of the history section.

The Recommendations include a brief historical analysis of the circulation system developed during the War Department period, influences of the adjacent properties, modern intrusion and the importance of historic views. A short review of the GMP introduces specific recommendations for the site based on the findings of this report. A species composition section provides recommendations based on present species composition patterns, historic species composition and natural resource management needs for wildlife habitat. Composition recommendation is given by percent of dominant and subdominant species that should comprise the West Woods, and the Reforestation Guidelines include criteria for sizing, space allowance, and

planting recommendations for the West Woods area. The woodlot management section reviews the importance of maintaining the open character and uneven age stand of the woodlot and suggests management principles for both newly planted and for existing, neglected woodlot areas. Five phases of reforestation are outlined and include an accompanying plan. Scale drawings (1"=400') of the battlefield area are included at the end of the report.



A cross-section of an uneven-aged woodlot before and after an improvement cutting. In the upper sketch the trees to be cut are marked with a dash near the base. 1 and 11 are a shrub and tree on the border of the woodlot which should be left to protect the interior. 2,3,6 and 8 are sound straight trees of desirable species that should be left to grow larger before cutting. 7 is a sound mature tree that may be harvested. 4 is a tree with a wide spreading crown (wolf tree) that is injuring and retarding the growth of good trees beneath it. 5 is a dead and hollow tree which may be cut for fuelwood or left as a den tree. 9 is defective and 10 is crooked.

Antietam National Battlefield. Cross-section of an uneven aged woodlot before and after. *(Reprint from The Farm Woodlot: Bulletin No. c.14, 1969)*

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Kuykendall, Nat, John Oehsher, Sharon A. Brown, and Richard Rambur.
Analysis of the Visible Landscape, Antietam National Battlefield.
Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. 1988. 26 pp.
B: 015577
T: 302/D-41

Antietam National Battlefield was established in 1890 to commemorate the 1862 Civil War battle. In 1962, the historic landscape was officially recognized as an important cultural resource in its own right, particularly for the interpretation of the battle. Federal legislation authorized the acquisition of land to restore and maintain the battlefield in a condition similar to its 1862 scene and to protect views of the battlefield site.

There has been concern recently, however, that the traditional rural character and agricultural setting of the area is being gradually eroded by poorly planned suburban development. This report was prepared by the NPS in response to a request in 1987 by the Maryland Department of State Planning for information on areas that contribute to the scenic quality of the battlefield.

The report provides a brief history of the battle, a description of existing conditions, and the results of the analysis of the visible landscape. The maps and accompanying information produced are intended to assist statutory bodies in land use planning and efforts to protect the scenic integrity of the battlefield.

For the analysis of the visible landscape, eighteen viewpoints were selected in the field. These consisted of interpretive stops on the battlefield tour road, topographic high points on the road with a large range of view, and other historically significant sites. Each viewpoint was documented in several ways. Photographs and video records were made of the 360 degree panorama, and field notes were taken at each point describing location, interpretive story, view coordinates, and the landscape character. Computerized information from the NPS's Geographic Information System (GIS) was also used to determine what land area would be visible from selected viewpoints along the route. The field data and computer-generated overlays were used to map all areas visible from all eighteen viewpoints and the battlefield tour route. The mapped areas were then broken down into three distinct categories: the foreground, which includes the battlefield and adjacent areas with the most visible detail; the middle-ground which provides color, texture, and form in the landscape; and the background which forms distinct horizons and provides a backdrop. These categories were, in turn, subdivided based on landscape characteristics. These areas are described in the report and illustrated on visible landscapes maps.

It is concluded that the foreground views are the most sensitive because they are the focal area for the visitor experience. Some middle-ground views are also highly sensitive because they provide the setting for the battlefield. In the background units, ridgelines are considered to be the most important visual feature.

George Washington Memorial Parkway (DC, MD, VA)

EDAW, Inc. *Cultural Landscape Report, Mount Vernon Memorial Highway*. 2 vols. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, National Capital Region, 1992. 150+ pp.
B: 014532
C: 014532
T: 850/D-93

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway was the first parkway constructed and maintained by the U.S. Government and the first road with a commemorative function explicit in its name and alignment. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the highway links Washington D.C. with Mount Vernon, George Washington's home in Virginia. Construction of the road began in 1928 and commemorates the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

This document is Volume 1 of the Mount Vernon Highway Cultural Landscape Report and deals specifically with the history and construction of the road. Volume 2 of the CLR, Post Construction Documentation and Assessment, documents changes to the original design, both within the parkway boundary and adjacent lands. A multi-disciplinary team that included an archeologist, landscape architect, planner, and historic preservationist undertook the research.

The report relates the history of the corridor of land, its commemorative associations, and its transformation over time into a cultural landscape. The strategic role of the Potomac River corridor in the nation's history is presented as a backdrop for the nineteenth century movement to commemorate George Washington's home. An account of the early proposals for building the memorial road is given, and the events culminating in the opening of the Highway in 1932 are chronicled.

A detailed account of the construction is described. Consultant landscape architects from the Westchester County Park Commission (WCPC) were appointed to collaborate with the engineers in the Bureau of Public Roads. From the consultants, Jay Downer was the chief engineer, Gilmore Clarke the landscape architect, Wilbor Simonson was the resident landscape architect, and Henry Nye, the plantsman, who assisted in the planting design. The consultants worked closely with the Bureau of Public Roads and together they resolved to produce "the best results possible from the artistic as well as the practical standpoint."

The documentation draws on archival resources and site observations, offering information needed to make informed decisions regarding the impact of future proposals for the highway and its adjoining lands. These proposals include extensive rehabilitation of the roadbed.

The report concludes with an annotated bibliography, which provides ready access to the drawings and reports of the original design team, many of which are located in the National Archives.

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McCormick, Charles H. *Custis-Lee Mansion: Historical Data For Grounds.* Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, 1968. 81 pp.
B: 001092
C: 001092
T: 855/D-4

This historic grounds study for the Custis-Lee Mansion focuses on a 3.5 acre portion of the old Arlington Estate. The estate was the home of Robert E. Lee until 1861. During the Civil War the property was occupied by Union troops and subsequently became the site of the nation's most famous military cemetery, which includes the tomb of John F. Kennedy. These uses have altered the historic landscape scene as it existed prior to the Civil War in 1861.

The report documents, as fully as possible using both direct and comparative evidence, the appearance of the estate as the Lees left it in May 1861. The study covers that part of the original estate under the jurisdiction of the NPS in 1968 and contiguous lands expected to be acquired. The report is intended to provide background information on the historical scene to assist the future restoration and reconstruction of the mansion grounds.

Following a general description of the estate and its condition in 1861, the report documents each of the main components of the landscape: roads, east front grounds, flower garden, Civil War tomb of the unknown, old amphitheater, colored school house, kitchen or vegetable garden, vegetables in the garden, structures in or near the garden, grape arbor, courtyard area, ravine and ice house, and stable area.

For each of the components outlined, a brief description is given of the landscape at the time of writing (1968), with detailed documentation of the historic landscape scene in 1861. Social history information from the time of the Lees' occupancy is also included. The dates of any major changes in the landscape are recorded. No discussion of the flower garden or the major structures, such as the mansion, has been included because these are the subjects of separate reports.

The research was based on historical records, mostly those contained in files at the library of the Custis-Lee Mansion. They include letters and correspondence, agricultural records, census data, newspaper reports, photographs, illustrations, maps, and plans. A series of historical photographs and illustrations are included as an addendum to the report.

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Mullins, Agnes D., Bruce B. Powell, and Leroy Skillman. *Historic Grounds Report, Part II, the Custis-Lee Mansion Flower Garden.* Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, 1964. 66 pp.
B: 012171
C: 012171
T: 855/D-8

The flower garden at Custis-Lee Mansion was laid out in about 1802, by George Washington Parke Custis. This Historic Grounds Report (Part II) provides information and documentation to guide the restoration of the flower garden to its appearance prior to the Civil War in 1861.

The report includes sections on each of the following: administrative data, historical data, archeological data, landscape data, and architectural data. A specialist in that particular field prepared each section.

The administrative data sets the scene for restoration with information on the proposed use, interpretation, and maintenance requirements of the restored garden.

The historical data, which is the most comprehensive section, summarizes pictorial, documentary, and physical evidence on the landscape and layout of the garden. The history of the flower garden is summarized, its importance evaluated, and the proposed restoration and reconstruction justified. The garden boundary, atmosphere and feeling, walks, fences, arbor, and plant material are all described as they appeared immediately prior to 1861. The evidence is based on photographs, sketches and illustrations, and the documented memories of people who knew the garden in its original state. A list of plant materials found in the garden before 1862 is drawn from original sources.

An excavation of the flower garden was undertaken to provide archeological data on the physical appearance of the garden in 1861. However, the evidence from these excavations proved to be inconclusive.

The landscape data includes a plan of existing landscape and archeological features, a plan of historical landscaping recommended for restoration and reconstruction, and a plan, elevations and perspective of the arbor and fence.

In the final section on architectural data the "Temple of Fame," placed on the site of the Lee arbor in 1864 by the War Department, is recorded as the only existing architectural feature in the flower garden area.

The report concludes that the Custis-Lee Mansion flower garden should be restored to look as it did in 1861, in conformance with the approved restoration plan contained in the landscape section of this document. It is recommended that the grove, which existed as part of the flower garden, should also be re-established and interpreted as far as practicable.

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Thomas, Lindsay Kay, Jr. *The Impact of Three Exotic Plant Species on a Potomac Island, Theodore Roosevelt Island*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, 1980. 179 pp.
B: 012165
C: 012165
T: 854/D-4

This report describes the methods and results of experimental research undertaken to determine the impact of three exotic plant species on Theodore Roosevelt Island, a low lying island on the Potomac River, Washington, D.C. The three exotic plant species selected for the research are *Lonicera japonica*, Thumb. (Japanese honeysuckle), *Hedera helix*, L. (English ivy), and *Iris pseudacorus*, L. (European yellow iris). The first two are found to be destroying the forests of the island. The latter is changing the nature of the marsh. The factors limiting the growth and development of each of the species are also examined.

The research indicates that on the island upland *L. japonica* is limited by shading, with growth increasing with increasing light intensity. Where growth is not limited, *L. japonica* can overwhelm and kill small trees and shrubs and inhibit reproduction, especially of the following trees, which are among the overstory dominants on the upland of the island: *Ulmus americana*, L., *Prunus serotina*, Ehrh., and *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L.

Light is also the main factor limiting the growth of *Hedera helix* in the upland areas, although not as strongly as *Lonicera*. On the floodplain, however, growth and distribution are limited by the height of the water table. In both habitats, *Hedera* suppresses the growth of native herbs and can also kill understory and small trees. Finally, marsh that would otherwise be occupied by *Peltandra virginica*, (L.) is taken over by *I. pseudacorus*. While in the swamp-marsh transition *Acorus calamus*, L. dominates the *Iris* areas, inundation by water is the main factor limiting the growth of *Iris*.

The experimental results show that the introduction, establishment, and spread of all three exotic species are resulting in major changes to the island ecosystem.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (MD, VA, WV)

Cotter, John L. *Archeological Data, "Harper" Gardens, Harpers Ferry National Historic Site*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. 1958. 11 pp.
B: 001200
C: 001200

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, located at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, commemorates the role of the town and area during the Civil War. Because of its strategic location, the town changed hands eight times during the war, and is further famous for John Brown's raid that occurred at the site in 1859.

This report is a brief synopsis of observations made by the regional archeologist after a one-day visit to the garden at Harpers House in 1958. It states that the garden is constructed on two terraces, both of which were probably retained by a wall. Archeological investigation is required to determine if the foundations of the walls retaining the terraces still exist. It is stated that the garden paths cannot be established by archeological means and, because of the nature of the subsoil, there is no possibility of finding garden plots either.

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Cotter, John L. *Preliminary Archeological Investigations at Harpers Ferry: Harper House Garden and Building Number 23, Arsenal Area*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. 1959. 15 pp.
B: 012213
C: 012213
T: 385/D-44

This brief survey reports the results of preliminary archeological investigations undertaken at Harpers Ferry in 1958-1959. The investigations are made at three sites: the garden at the rear of Harper House, the basement of building 23 on the

Arsenal site, and the basement of a small shed at the rear of building 23. The investigations are undertaken to gain information relating to the re-establishment of the mid-nineteenth century pre-Civil War garden and demolition of building 23 and its shed. There is an absence of historical data regarding the exact nature of the garden during the Civil War period. Further extensive archeological exploration of the arsenal plot is planned following the demolition of building 23 in 1959.

The report sets out the techniques of archeological investigation used and the results. In the gardens, the excavation showed no evidence of a formal path between the plots, however, there is an indication of humus beds in the terraced levels of the garden. The tests in the buildings were made to determine if any evidence remained of the arsenal structure thought to have occupied that area. No actual walls of previous buildings were discovered.

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Fairbairn, Charlotte J. *Jefferson's Rock*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, 1961. 16 pp.
B: 001174
C: 001174

High above the town of Harper's Ferry, there is a rock overlook that affords the viewer a long view of the Shenandoah Valley. Many a visitor, from early days on, have stood at the site and taken in the view.

Thomas Jefferson, reputedly, visited the rock at Harpers Ferry in October 1783 to observe the view of the Shenandoah. His observations were later published as a booklet "Notes on Virginia."

The park historian documents the history of Jefferson's Rock in this publication. The report includes excerpts from Jefferson's notes and correspondence. Sketches, photographs, stereopticon pictures, and postcards illustrate the scene at the rock from the eighteenth century up until the time of writing (1961). Documentary evidence describes early work undertaken to stabilize and support the rock: the supporting pillars were in place between 1853 and 1860.

The development of the site as a famous viewpoint and tourist attraction is described. The Baltimore & Ohio excursion tours and canal boat cruises, for example, brought many visitors in the decade following the Civil War. The influx of visitors has resulted in a number of changes over time, especially to the trail leading up to the rock. In 1934, improvements to the trail made the rock more conveniently accessible. It was substantially graded and engineered in 1956 with new stone steps installed in the most eroded areas. Logs were embedded at intervals along the trail to prevent erosion and wooden handrails installed. Removal of vegetation was undertaken to improve the views and interpretive signage installed. In 1958 the Jefferson Trail was extended beyond the Rock descending to the bridge and providing a continuous path to the Loudoun Heights Trail across the Shenandoah.

The author concludes that at the time of writing, the vistas from the trail were disappointing with trees and shrubs on the hillside below the rock overgrown to the point that the far-famed view of Jefferson's day was no longer visible. No recommendations for remedial work are made in the publication.

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Gilbert, Cathy A., Maureen DeLay Joseph and Perry Carpenter Wheelock.
Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. National Capital Regional Office, 1993. 300+ pp.
B: 450086
T: 385/D-100

Lower Town is the historic core of Harpers Ferry, located on the bottom of a large peninsular ridge, generally running east to west. It is defined by the shorelines of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, and the steep shale hillside and cliffs along Shenandoah and High Streets.

The study points out that, in addition to Lower Town, four areas within Harpers Ferry National Historical Park have a distinct cultural landscape character as well. Even though the areas have a strong physical and historical relationship to Lower Town, the areas are considered outside the scope of this study and documented and evaluated in various other studies, such as the Armory, Camp Hill, The Heights and Virginius Island.

Prior to completion of the CLR, a number of studies had been completed by the NPS with respect to Lower Town's historic resources. However, no study had directly addressed the potential historic value of the landscape as it contributes to the historic setting and cultural context of Lower Town. Therefore, the purpose of this report is to compile and document significant cultural landscape characteristics in Lower Town and prepare a site design based on an evaluation of significant cultural landscapes features and patterns.

Based on the documentation of the historic landscape features and patterns, five primary historic periods were determined. Of these five periods, three were determined to have the most impact on the overall development and organization of the townscape: Early Settlement (1750-1815); Community Development (1815-1865); and Reconstruction and expansion of commerce and transportation (1865-1900). Other periods documented include Community Stabilization and Tourism (1900-1944) and NPS Administration (1944-1993).

The Analysis and Evaluation portion of this study includes an evaluation of overall significance of cultural landscape features within the context of National Register criteria. This evaluation could be utilized as an amendment to the existing nomination for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The entire park was nominated to the National Register in 1980 as an historic district. However, only isolated features of the historic landscape were mentioned, while the cultural landscape as a whole was not documented or evaluated.

The study includes a list of extant cultural landscape features and divides them into their historic period. A map synthesizing these features and their relationships is presented and used to define the cultural landscape character areas based on the concentration and type of landscape value found through Lower Town.

The development of a design for the cultural landscape of Lower Town included four steps leading to an overall site plan. Analysis of the landscape and the synthesis map helped to identify nine "cultural landscape character areas." These nine areas were grouped into four "management zones" which serve to outline appropriate

types of treatment for the areas in Lower Town that have different levels of historic landscape significance and integrity.

Three conceptual design alternatives for Lower Town were prepared and proposed. A review period included discussion and consideration of elements from all three alternatives. A landscape design plan for Lower Town was developed that formed a synthesis of all three alternatives. General design recommendations are provided, with design objectives and treatment guidelines given for a selection of specific detail areas.

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Inashima, Paul Y. *Archeological Monitoring, Park Maintenance Repair: Lateral-Sag-Failure Section, Harper Garden Wall*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. 1981. 62 pp.
B: 010610
C: 010610
T: 385/D-39
N: PB83-250167/PCA04MFA01

The Harper Garden is a reconstruction of a pre-Civil War garden in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. By 1981, lateral sagging along a section of one of the terraces of the garden wall had reached a pronounced state, leading to a loss of structural integrity. A decision was made by the park to rebuild the affected wall section. This study reports on the archeological monitoring which was carried out in association with the repair work.

The report summarizes previous historical studies and photographic evidence, outlines the archeological monitoring procedures and repair practice employed, describes the existing condition of the wall, presents the structural and stratigraphic data recorded during the repair process, and discusses the results of artifact analysis.

The evidence resulting from the structural survey work enables tentative conclusions to be made regarding the construction of the wall. The artifacts, such as pottery and bone remains, provide information on the activities of the household at the time the garden was originally in use. Recommendations are made for future systematic archeological studies of the area. The report concludes with a bibliography of the historical research sources and other references. Twelve appendices provide detail on the archeological artifacts uncovered, including ceramic tableware shards, kitchen related items, and hand wrought nails.

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Joseph, Maureen DeLay, Perry Carpenter Wheelock, and Deborah Warshaw. *Cultural Landscape Report, Virginius Island –Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, National Capital Regional Office. 1993. 150+ pp.
B: 016315
T: 385/D-99

Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, a 2,335-acre park, is located at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers on the West Virginia/Maryland line. In 1859, it was the site of John Brown's raid on the U.S. Armory, which



contributed to the instigation of the Civil War. Because of its strategic location, it changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Virginius Island is located west of Lower Town, the historic core of Harper's Ferry, and is the former privately owned industrial community. The industrial ruins of cotton and flour mills and remnants of historic waterways and residential structures make the Island a rich cultural resource which now functions as an archeological and nature preserve.

The purpose of this report is to document and compile the significant landscape characteristics and features on the Island and to prepare a site plan based on an analysis and evaluation of those characteristics and features. The methodology for this study includes: research of historical records and documentation of existing conditions and key landscape components; analysis of the development of these key landscape components; and determination of significance based on evaluation of historic landscape features and patterns. Historic base maps are consolidated to define the type and concentration of remaining resources on the Island and used to define eight cultural landscape character areas and management zones. Three design alternatives are prepared for review and a phasing plan for construction accompanies the preferred alternative.

The report is organized into three main parts: research, analysis and evaluation, and design development. The analysis and evaluation of the cultural landscape of Virginius Island is based on the documentation of the historic landscape features and patterns through five historic periods beginning in 1750 and continuing to 1992. The first three eras of study had the most impact on the overall development

of Virginius Island. The defined eras are: Settlement (1750-1820), Industrial Development (1820-1855) and Corporate Consolidations and Natural Catastrophes (1855-1890).

Based on the analysis and evaluation of the landscape features, the Island is determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, due to its association with events that strengthen our understanding of broad patterns of history; B because of the involvement of nationally and regionally significant individuals; C because the Island strongly reflects the manipulation of the natural resources; and D due to its designation as an archeological and natural resource preserve.

Of the three alternatives developed for the site, the preferred is alternative III, Reading the Landscape, which emphasizes "reading" the signs of change that have occurred on the island by enhancement of features, not delineation. Issues such as stabilization of landscape features, flood protection, vegetation management and interpretation are addressed. Photographs, section and plan drawings and diagrams accompany the text.

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Myers, Bruce B. *Historic Grounds Report-Part II. Shenandoah and Potomac Streets, Arsenal Square, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.* Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, 1965. 15 pp.
B: 001279
C: 001279
T: 385/D-40

The second part of the Historic Grounds Report for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park focuses on portions of Shenandoah and Potomac Streets and Arsenal Square. A proposal to restore the streets by grading, repaving, setting cobblestones, and replacing the gutters, sidewalks and curbs in their original locations to resemble their appearance in 1859-1865 will be implemented. Hence it is important to understand the historical development of the landscape prior to work. The report is divided into three sections: administrative data, historical data, and landscape data.

The administrative data covers the proposed use and operation of the restored site, including plans for the removal or reduction of automobile use of the restored sections. It is suggested that a return to the original macadam surface may not be possible, as it would result in very high maintenance costs and a dust problem. Although the NPS does not actually own the city streets, they are responsible for maintenance.

The section on historical data is very short, and states that no further historical research is required because during the course of the archeological and landscape research, all the required information regarding grading, elevations, and historical remains already had been determined.

The landscape data is the most comprehensive section and attempts to clarify the historical evidence for the streets, pavings, walks, gutters, fences, walls, lamp posts, trees, shrubs, grassing, benches, and related landscape. The history of the site is recorded, including the dates the streets were macadamized and the sidewalks and gutters altered. The research is based on army reports and historical photographs.

The section concludes with recommendations for the restoration of the Armory Tract, Arsenal Square, and Potomac and Shenandoah Streets. The need for further research, for example, on lamp posts, hitching posts, planting, and seeded areas is identified. Drawings of typical gutter and street sections are included, as well as photographs of the site taken between 1859 and 1865.

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Prentice, Joseph R. *Historic Grounds Report, Part I, Harper Yard, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, 1962. 11 pp.
B: 001293
C: 001293
T: 385/D-14

This Historic Grounds Report for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park covers the Harpers Yard Area. Part I of the report is divided into two sections. The first section, administrative data, was prepared by the park superintendent and identifies the aim of restoration: to restore the yard to its nineteenth century form with a white picket fence, flowering shrubs and flower beds. This section also includes cost estimates for the work.

The second section, historical data, was prepared by the park historian. It contains short sections on description and ownership, development of the yard, and recommendations. The historical data is based on nineteenth century sketches, photos, and plans.

The report recommends the restoration of the Harpers yard area, including the reconstruction of the picket fence and plantings. An addendum contains a sketch plan, including proposed planting for the yard based on information provided by photographs cited in the report, and the memories of William V. Marmion. Marmion is a 70 year old native of Harpers Ferry whose two aunts lived in Marmion Hall adjacent to the Harper House.

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Snell, Charles W. *Historic Sites Survey of the Harper Gardens, Harpers Ferry National Monument*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, 1958. 11 pp.
B: 001201
C: 001201

The historic sites survey report covers the mid-nineteenth century Harper gardens at Harpers Ferry National Monument. It is divided into two sections. The first short section, administrative data, outlines the proposed use and provisions for operating/managing the gardens, as well as estimates of costs for the archeological excavation and subsequent restoration of the garden. The second section, historical data, considers the documentary evidence relating to the Harper gardens. The research shows there have been two gardens at the site. There is a paucity of evidence for the earlier garden of the eighteenth century, and the historical research concentrates on the nineteenth century site. Written records and early maps indicate the boundaries and extent of the garden. There are no historical prints, photographs, plans, or sketches of the gardens to aid the research.

It is concluded that not enough documentary evidence has been found, or is likely to be located, to permit an accurate restoration of the two gardens of the 1859-1865 period or any other period. The report suggests that archeological investigations of the garden areas are required to supplement the historical data and uncover evidence of garden walks, planting beds and other features. If the subsequent archeological investigation develops enough evidence to permit an accurate general restoration of the garden, it is recommended that the area be restored as a typical mid-nineteenth pre-Civil War combination vegetable-flower garden.

Monocacy National Battlefield (MD)

EDAW, Inc., Land and Community Associates, and John Milner Associates, Inc. *Monocacy National Battlefield, Cultural Landscape Evaluation and Archeological Evaluation*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. 1993. 41 pp.
B: 450258
T: 894/D-14

This report is prepared as an overview of resources which could be affected by the planned relocation of the NPS Preservation Training Center to the 1872 Gambrill House, located on the Bush Creek tract of Monocacy National Battlefield. The presentation and evaluation of alternatives provided in this study will be incorporated into the Development Concept Plan. This study may also be used as the basis for future amendments to the National Register nominations for the Monocacy National Battlefield and the Gambrill House, listed on the National Register in 1973 and 1985, respectively.

The study includes a narrative history of the landscape, an inventory of character-defining features, and a condition assessment of extant archeological and cultural landscape resources. Cultural landscape investigations for the study concentrated on the period between 1830, when Colonel John McPherson had Araby Mill constructed, and 1901, when the property passed out of Gambrill family ownership.

The archeological evaluation and cultural landscape evaluation builds on and supplements the previous findings of the National Register nominations concerning the historical, architectural, and archeological significance of the Bush Creek tract. However, neither nomination addressed landscape significance.

In this study, the cultural landscape of the Bush Creek tract was found to enhance the significance of the property because it represents the setting of the historical events and periods associated with both the Civil War and the Gambrills' ownership and use. Therefore, the findings of this report appear to support future amendments to the previous nominations, for the purpose of acknowledging the significance of the tract's landscape features.

Based on the surface features inventoried during the survey and information drawn from primary and secondary sources, there is considerable potential for preserved archeological resources that contribute to the significance of the mill property.

The Bush Creek tract retains some of its general character and feeling from the period of significance. The most notable landscape features that retain considerable

integrity include: the Monocacy River, the river's bluffs, the Bush Creek, and the Bush Creek valley. A variety of management policies and preservation treatments could reestablish or enhance integrity where it has been lost or diminished.

National Capital Parks--Central (DC)

Prothero, Sally M., and Audrey Tepper. *Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Landscape Overview*. Denver: USDI, NPS, Denver Service Center. 1996. 148 pp.
B: 017044
T: 808/D-13

As one of the most notable monuments on the Mall, this landscape overview focuses on the landscape surrounding the Jefferson Memorial and the transition areas between the building and the landscape, such as the sidewalks, steps and plaza. The boundaries for the study include the area between the Inlet and Outlet Bridge, East Basin Drive and the Tidal Basin. Adjacent areas, such as parts of West and East Potomac Park, are addressed when they directly affect the project area, and when dealing with the issues of views, access and historical development.

The study includes a detailed site history divided into three periods: Site prior to memorial construction (1790-1900); Site planning, design and construction (1935-1943); and Post construction/dedication to present day (1943-1995). The analysis and evaluation includes a discussion of landscape features. Options for reconstruction/restoration are explored, including discussion of plaza, planting, area outside the circular road, the wider landscape, and general considerations. Historic and modern site maps and details are included.

Considerations include a change of levels, drainage design, choice and colors of materials and the maintenance requirements for the area. Of particular concern is that the classic design of the memorial is not reflected in the current choice of materials as used in the plaza today, such as the colored concrete used in the insert pattern of the modern plaza, which presents a distraction from the memorials form and the spirit in which the building was conceived.

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Wheelock, Perry Carpenter, Maureen DeLay Joseph, et.al. *Cultural Landscape Report, West Potomac Park, Lincoln Memorial Grounds, National Capital Parks Central*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. 1999. 224 pp.

This CLR is part of on-going preservation efforts for the Lincoln Memorial. Documentation and evaluation of the Lincoln Memorial grounds were accelerated when modifications to historic site features to comply with accessibility standards were presented to the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation in 1994.

Originally, the intent was to focus only on the grounds immediately surrounding the Lincoln Memorial, but because the Lincoln Memorial foundation plantings are part of a larger designed landscape within West Potomac Park that includes the Reflecting Pool, Rainbow Pool, radial roads and Watergate area, the boundaries were extended to include these areas.

Members of the 1901 McMillan Commission initially conceived the distinct, formal landscape for the Lincoln Memorial grounds. Subsequent plans developed by noted landscape architects, architects and engineers between 1914-1933, the period of historical significance, further defined the simple geometric spaces that would extend the mall axis and honor Abraham Lincoln. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Charles McKim, Henry Bacon, James Greenleaf, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers all made significant contributions to the design and execution of the plans for the Lincoln Memorial grounds.

Historical research methods for this study included the examination of both secondary and primary sources. The historic periods discussed are: Early Development (1791-1914); Development, Planting and Dedication (1914-1922); Completion of the Lincoln Memorial grounds (1923-1933); Tourism and Traffic (1945-1970); and Response to contemporary issues through new design and preservation (1970-1996).

The analysis and evaluation emphasizes identification of contributing and non-contributing landscape features with liberal use of photographs and maps. Ultimately, even with some of the changes to the landscape over time, much of the original design for the Lincoln Memorial grounds is evident today. The Lincoln Memorial grounds are significant under National Register Criteria A, B and C and do have integrity.

The park requested additional guidance in making management decisions concerning significant landscape features, hence this document offers design guidelines. The guidelines provide a framework for future development of treatment plans for the Lincoln Memorial grounds. General recommendations are outlined for the site overall, while specific recommendations are listed separately for the Reflecting Pool area, the Lincoln Memorial circle, the radial roads and for the Watergate area.

This CLR will not only assist park managers, but also guide the Commission of Fine Arts and other preservation groups in their efforts to manage and preserve the historic designed landscape of the Lincoln Memorial for the future.

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Olszewski, George J. *Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C.* Washington, D.C.:
USDI, NPS. 1967. 73 pp.
B: 000898
C: 000898
N: 205816/PCA14/MIA01.

Dupont Circle is one of the seventeen acres purchased under the Act of July 16, 1790 for the formation of the Federal City, Washington, D.C. It is now one of the most important crossroads in the city at the intersection of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire Avenues, as well as 19th and 20th Streets going north to south and P and Q Street from east to west. The landscape has not followed any one particular design and has adapted and evolved over the years to suit contemporary needs and circumstances.

This historical survey documents the legal origin and administrative history of the circle and the development of the landscape. The research, undertaken by a historian,

is based on primary documentary sources. The main portion of the narrative, covering the years 1867-1925, is based on the annual reports of the Chief of Engineers, for the period 1925-1933 on reports of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and for the period 1933-1967 on material from the correspondence files of the National Capital Region.

The first major landscaping work at the circle was carried out in 1872. Changes to the landscape between 1872-1933 are described and include drainage, fencing, flower beds, lighting, benches and a fountain. Trees and shrubs in the circle are also documented from historical inventories. A section of the report deals specifically with the Dupont memorials. In 1882, a memorial statue to Admiral Dupont, a Union Army Civil War hero, was erected and gave the circle its name. The statue was removed in 1920 and replaced with a memorial fountain. The landscaping scheme followed a design approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

Since 1933, the site has been under the jurisdiction of the NPS National Capital Parks and many changes have occurred to the site. For example, in 1933 new walks were completed, concrete coping for the flowerbeds installed, and drinking fountains and benches added. Following the disruption caused by the construction of the road underpass in 1950, Dupont Circle was re-landscaped and restored to its original appearance. Changes included the installation of linear benches replacing earlier single settees, and the memorial was raised by one foot, clearing the base of the fountain so that the inscription was visible. Other changes included the construction of steps leading to the fountain and a walk around the lower basin. Original site plans, construction drawings, and historical photographs are included in this report. The final chapter of the report describes community use of Dupont Circle. At the time the report was written (1967), use of the Circle by "beatniks, hippies, civil rights demonstrators, LSD users, rock and roll groups and perverts" was considered to be a major problem facing the NPS.

It is concluded that the landscape of Dupont Circle has not followed a definite plan, unlike other parks in the National Capital region. The change in social status is considered to be one of the major alterations to the circle.

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Olszewski, George J. *Mt Vernon Square, Washington, D.C.* Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. 1970. 64 pp.
B: 000936
C: 000936
N: 207383/PCA05/MFA01

The land that Mount Vernon Square now occupies was set aside by an Act of Congress in 1791 as one of the original seventeen public reservations included in the L'Enfant and Elliot plans for the City of Washington. The square covers 2.78 acres and is located between 7th and 9th Streets NW, at the intersection of Massachusetts and New York Avenues. This historical survey is designed to provide the management and interpretive staffs of National Capital Parks East and National Capital Parks Central with a report documenting the history of the square and illustrating its historical significance.

The study covers the legal origins and administrative history of Mt. Vernon Square, the developmental stages in its landscaping, and its value to the community. The research was undertaken by a historian and is based on primary sources, which include the annual reports of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department, 1867-1925, annual reports of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, 1925-1933, and National Capital Parks files, 1933 to present.

Early landscape improvements were undertaken in the 1870s with the park enclosed by a picket fence; the sidewalks flagged and curbed; and an ornamental fountain placed on a circular mound in the center of the square. In the 1880s, the carriageways crossing the square were removed, the square was laid out with lawn and shrubbery; and new lighting, drinking fountains, and settees were added. In 1900, construction work for the Carnegie Library, began in the center of the square. After its completion in 1903, the land around the building was landscaped. Changes to the square since that period are also documented. Subsequent transfers of the land to the NPS, and then to the District of Columbia, are also described. Original planting plans, landscape plans, and construction plans are included in the report.

President's Park (DC)

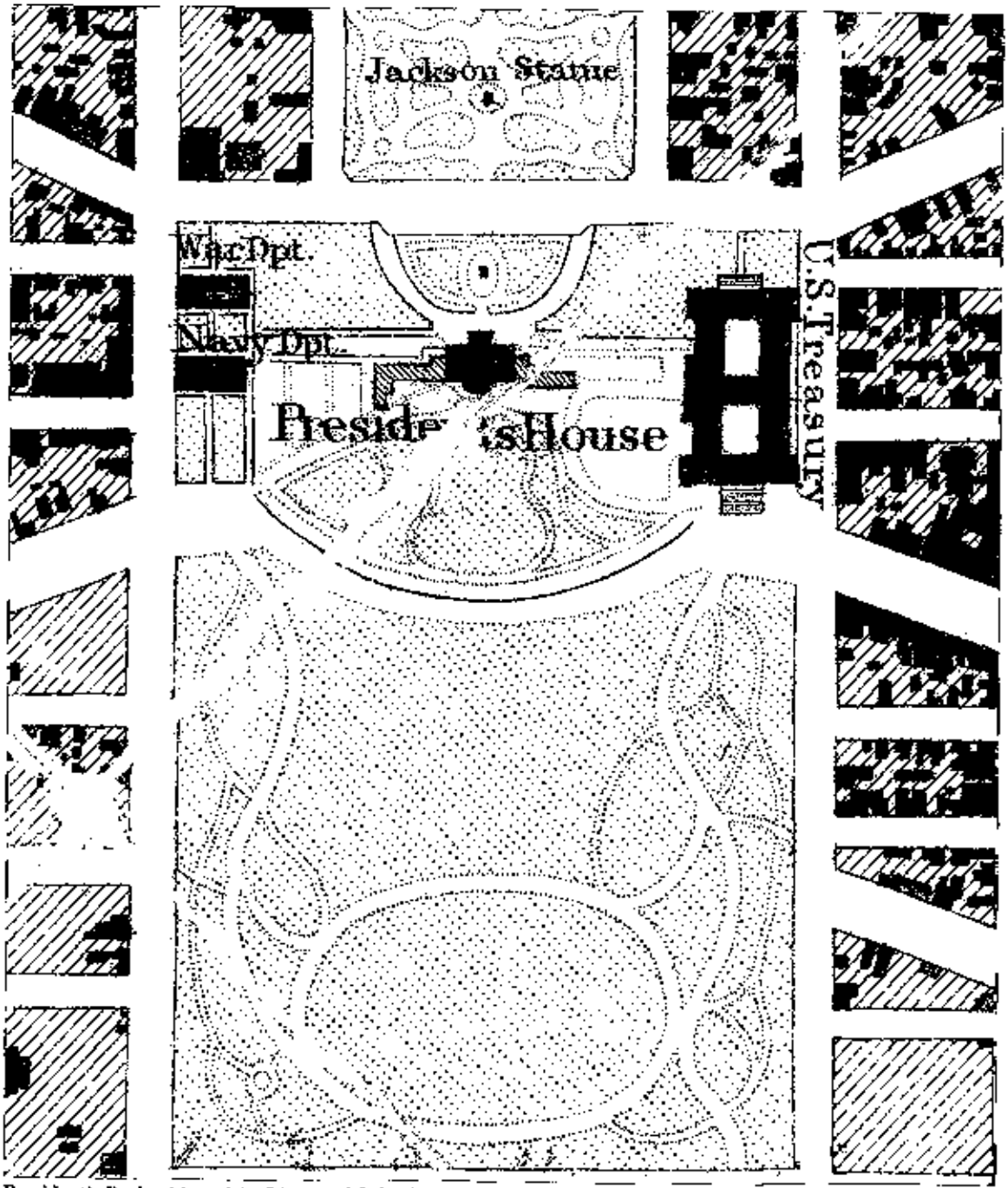
EDAW, Inc., Land and Community Associates, Cynthia Zaitzevsky & Associates and John Milner Associates. *President's Park Cultural Landscape Report: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis, and Evaluation.* Denver: USDI, NPS, Denver Service Center. 1995. 450+ pp.
B: 014860

President's Park, located in downtown Washington, D.C., is approximately 82.22 acres and includes all of the land originally reserved for the development of the White House designated in Pierre L'Enfant's 1791 plan. The Park contains both private and public areas, including the White House and its grounds, the Treasury, the Old Executive Office building, Lafayette Park, the Ellipse, Sherman Plaza, and several monuments and memorials. It is part of a system of parks, gardens and historic sites and abuts the Mall near its center. It is linked visually with the Jefferson Memorial, the Washington Monument and the United States Capital.

This study, conducted by a landscape architecture firm, landscape historian and preservation firm established a methodology based on the guidelines and standards of NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*, National Register Bulletin 18, *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*, and National Register Bulletin 30, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. Site visits were combined with research of historic documentation, photographs and maps to generate eight historic period plans. Historic landscape features and systems are then compared to extant features and systems. This report is organized into two parts: Part One: Site History and Part Two: Analysis and Evaluation.

Part One: Site History is comprised of 10 chapters. Eight study periods are established and include the time periods from 1791 (the L'Enfant Plan) through 1994. This historic study of the Park revealed that the main formative influence on the President's Park landscape was the plan for the city of Washington by Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791.

The existing conditions chapter is organized into three distinct landscapes: the White House and Executive Offices, Lafayette Park, and the Ellipse and its environs. The information is presented in four forms: narrative, contemporary photographs, annotated plans of the President's Park as a whole and the White House grounds in particular, and an inventory of features. A summary list by location and landscape



President's Park. "Map of the District of Columbia. Surveyed in the years 1856, '57, '58, & '59 by A. Boschke." Detail showing President's Park. *(Published by D. McClelland, Blanchard and Mohun, Washington, D.C., 1861 National Archives, 1859)*

characteristic is followed by a more detailed description of each feature in appendix G.

The neighborhood evaluation investigated property within a two-block boundary of the Park to determine the land use patterns, building development and the evolution of historic districts. The relationship of the neighborhoods to the Park was evaluated in the context of the evolution of historic districts, significant buildings constructed in each historic period and the evolution of street patterns. There are five historic districts and seventy landmark buildings located in the 180-acre area within two blocks of the President's Park. Each of the five districts is briefly described in terms of its role in relating to the evolution of the park.

President's Park is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places with the White House, President's Park (South) or the Ellipse, the Lafayette Square Historic District, the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Executive Office Building (now the Old Executive Office Building) individually recorded on inventory-nomination forms. Because landscape architecture was not considered a separate area of significance when these nominations were done, there is a need to evaluate the Park as a whole. The period of significance for the entire President's Park is 1791-1970. Five contexts are examined in relationship to the National Register of Historic Places criteria: the Presidency and the Administration of the Executive Branch of Government (Criterion A); First Families (Criterion B); Late Eighteenth-Century City Planning (Criterion C); A.J. Downing; Olmsted Brothers (Criterion C).

An evaluation of integrity reveals that the Park has evolved and changed throughout each historical period so that no single period, style, method of construction or single designer is represented in a pure state. Therefore, integrity is based on the understanding that some degree of change is inherent and has ensured the continued use of the site for its original and intended purpose as the executive seat of government. The associative importance make change within the period of significance acceptable. Evaluation of integrity is reviewed for the five contexts developed for the study. Maps of extant features for each historic period are included in this chapter.

President's Park is found to have national significance under all five contexts and may even have international significance under the following: Presidency and the Administration of the Executive Branch of Government; First Families; and Late Eighteenth Century City Planning. Each of the contexts was found to have a high degree of integrity.

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National Park Service. *The White House and President's Park—Comprehensive Design Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement.* (Draft). Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, National Capital Planning Commission. 1997. 403 pp.

This is the first comprehensive plan for the White House and President's Park since George Washington designated the site in 1791 as the residence for the president. The White House has seen over 200 years of incremental change, because management of the site has been handled in a piecemeal approach.

The site encompasses approximately 82 acres with many different features, including: Lafayette Park, West Executive Avenue, Old Executive Office Building and grounds, First Division Monument, East Executive Park, Treasury Building and grounds, Sherman Park, President's Park South or the "Ellipse."

The plan identifies: needs and functions that will have to be accommodated at the site over the next 20 years, including the needs of the presidency, as well as of visitors and other site users; means to ensure the protection of important resources, including the White House itself; and ways to solve logistical and management problems that have developed over the years.

Critical concerns addressed in the plan include: insufficient space and facilities; inadequate system for deliveries and site circulation; lack of privacy and indoor recreation space; access corridors congested by parked vehicles; insufficient educational programs and support facilities for visitors; and an undignified appearance in some areas for people attending special White House events or those touring the White House.

Rock Creek Park (DC)

National Park Service. *Report on Proposed Development of Rock Creek and Potomac Park, Section Two.* Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, 1940. 18 pp. B: 012421

Rock Creek Park is one of the largest natural urban parks in the U.S., offering Washington, D.C. a wooded preserve containing a range of historic features such as an historic designed parkway and early structures as well as recreational opportunities.

This report, prepared in the early 1940s, describes proposals for the development of a portion of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway between K and P Streets in Washington, DC. It includes original construction drawings and photographs of existing conditions at the site.

The history and background to the creation of the Parkway is described. In the nineteenth century, this part of the creek was used for the storage of boats operating on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. It is described as a desolate, unhealthy swamp. With the growth of the city in the later part of the century, the area was relegated as a dump and used for the disposal of refuse as a means of filling in the edges of the swamp to make the land buildable. In the early twentieth century, plans in the City Engineer's Office proposed putting the creek in a culvert and completely filling in the valley in order to connect the gridiron street system of the new city on the east of the creek with Georgetown on the west. In 1902, the McMillan Commission was formed from outstanding members of the Fine Arts professions (architects, landscape architects and planners). They produced a report that included recommendations for the area. With great foresight and vision, they proposed the conservation and restoration of the "open valley" as a park on the grounds of "economy, convenience, and beauty." These ideas were brought to fruition thirty-eight years later with the creation of the Rock Creek Parkway.

This report outlines the traffic conditions in the area at the time of writing (1940) and traffic improvement proposals affecting the parkway project. The design of the landscape of the valley is described and information is given on plans for grading and rip-rapping the stream banks to prevent erosion. Because the creek channel is very closely confined, it is considered impossible to create a truly naturalistic effect, however, a pleasing appearance was planned by laying the rock in such a way as to create numerous pockets into which shrubs and grasses could be planted. During the execution of this work it was hoped that every existing tree located directly on the stream bank could be saved. Flood control measures and soil stabilization techniques are also described. The planting scheme is illustrated on an accompanying plan. It was proposed to make use of trees, shrubs and groundcovers natural to the region. For the tree canopy, oak, tulip, beech, sycamore, birch, maple, and pine are recommended with dogwood, redbud, hornbeam, amelanchier, and holly in the second story. Shrubs would include laurel, blueberry, spice bush, and alder, and the ground cover would consist of grasses and weeds. The planting design is illustrated and includes massed groups of species.

The work procedures and phasing are described. It is proposed that, in the future, similar landscaping work should be carried out on the west bank of the creek to complete the original proposals for an open valley park.

* * * * *

The George Washington University. Historic Landscape Preservation Program, Studio Project. *Preservation Needs Assessment, Dumbarton Oaks Park, Washington, D.C.* Washington, D.C. George Washington University. Historic Landscape Preservation Program Studio Project. 1993. 150 pp. B: 450025

Dumbarton Oaks Park was created by the donation of 22 acres along a stream corridor in Georgetown to the National Park Service in 1941 by Mildred Bliss. At that time, the Blisses also donated the more formal portion of their estate to Harvard University. Once a combined estate, the two owners chose different paths in their management of the parcels.

The boundaries of Dumbarton Oaks Park have remained the same as originally designed by Beatrix Farrand in 1922. However, the design intent that created the illusion of a country estate has been compromised due to the change in management strategies which have allowed the park to become more naturalized.

The preservation needs and assessments of Dumbarton Oaks Park was conducted at The George Washington University as a studio project and is intended to reflect the need for further research and analysis of the park.

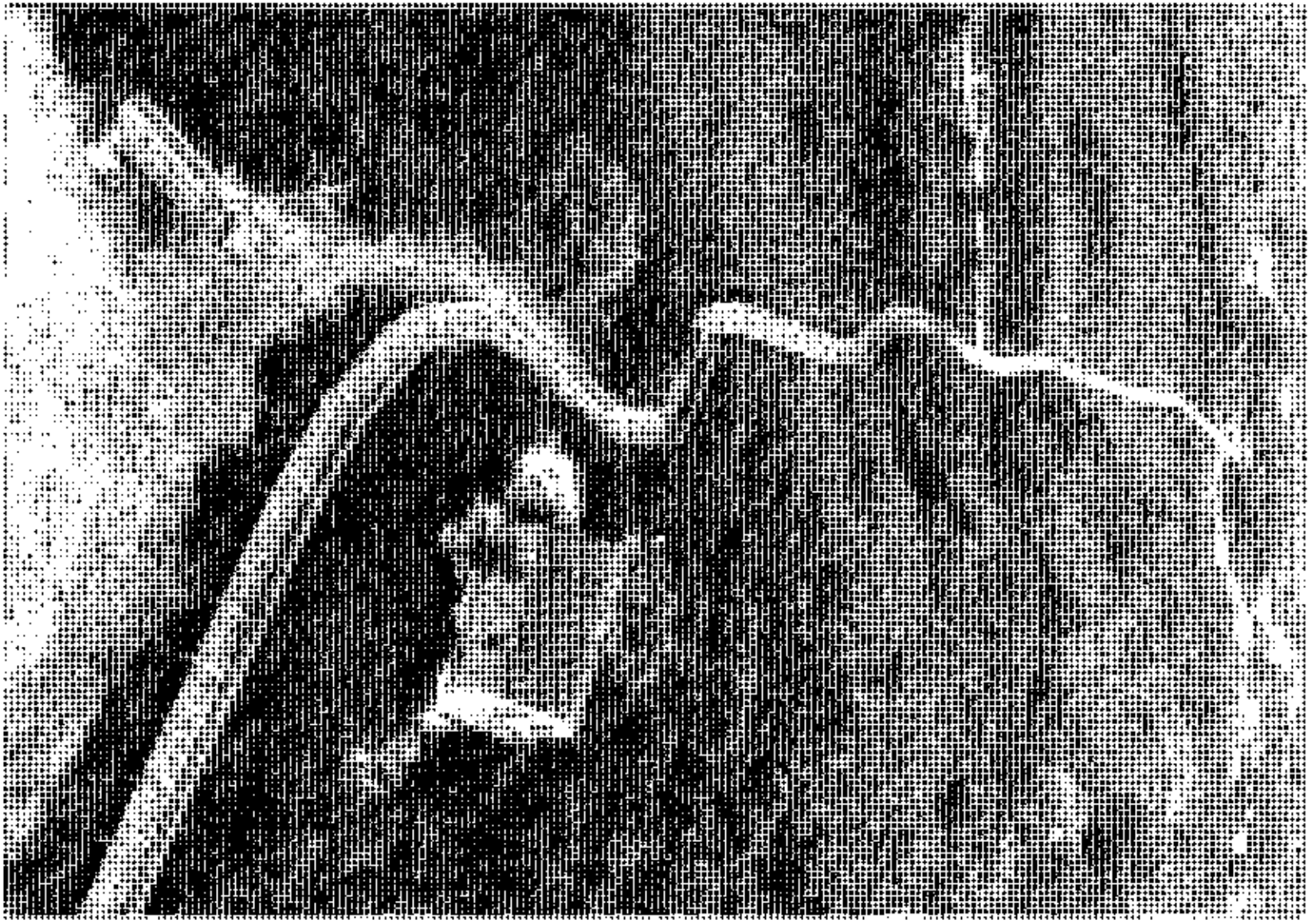
This study consists of seven sections: Forward, Historic Overview, Existing Conditions, Analysis, Management and Phasing Strategy, Summary and Appendix. The most well known owners of Dumbarton Oaks were the Blisses. Robert Woods Bliss was a career diplomat and eventually held the "Dumbarton Oaks Conference" at the site, which formalized the idea of the United Nations. Mildred Bliss was the instigator of the creation of the gardens and park, which were articulated through the design and under the direction of Beatrix Farrand, the well known landscape architect.

This report discusses existing conditions of the site's vegetation, built features, and views and vista. Conditions of the built features are classified into one of three categories: good, fair, and poor. Through narrative descriptions, and the use of past and current photographs and sketches, comparisons are then made of the original and present day conditions of the parks features (vegetation, built structures, the watercourse and water features, circulation, and views & vistas). It was found that although the landscape of Dumbarton Oaks Park has been maintained since 1972, conditions of the existing features illustrate the changes inherent in uncontrolled natural systems. Many of the built features can still be found in the park but are in poor condition. The view and vistas throughout the park have changed due to unmanaged plant growth, and although the historic park has changed visually, the landscape remains a vital part of the Georgetown community.

Three features (vegetation, built features, and views and vistas) are analyzed through field documentation, historic and current photographs and maps that illustrate the pre-Farrand era, the Farrand era and the existing conditions. Documentation of the Park reveals a high degree of integrity from the Bliss-Farrand period. The landscape continues to reveal features that were designed rather than naturally occurring and continues to retain an internal unity allowing it to continue its existence as an independent design.

The integrity of the designed landscape has been compromised through the change in management and maintenance policies that have allowed the landscape to take a natural evolution. Views are threatened by invasive and volunteer vegetation and the built features, especially those associated with the watercourse, are threatened by storm water runoff. There are few features that have been lost entirely and many are repairable with proper design guidance.

A vegetation management and phasing strategy provides general guidelines for the management of five planting types found in the Park; the stream bank and wetland plantings, ground cover and bulb areas, meadows with no trees and meadow parkland, shrub masses, and tree and woodland parkland. The built features management and phasing strategy is presented in three phases, immediate, mid-term and long-term planning. These are outlined in chart form with recommended actions for each feature, accompanied by a diagrammatic map of feature locations and priority level.



NORTHEAST REGION

Fire Island National Seashore. Fire Island Light Station boardwalk and coastal landscape. *(NPS, n.d.)*

Acadia National Park (ME)

Foulds, H. Elliot. *Cultural Landscape Report for Blackwoods and Seawall Campgrounds: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis of Integrity and Significance, and Treatment Recommendations, Acadia National Park.* Lauren G. Meier, ed. Cultural Landscape Publication No. 11. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. 1996. 182 pp.
B: 012588
T: 123/D-158

Located on the coast of Maine, Acadia National Park consists of the picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland and the rugged coastal area of Mount Desert Island. The spectacular Isle au Haut cliffs offer a dramatic backdrop for the park which also features Cadillac Mountain, one of the highest mountains on the coast, numerous historic structures, and a beautifully designed road system that winds through the entire park.

In the park, Seawall and Blackwoods campgrounds are scheduled for an extensive program of rehabilitation as part of a park-wide plan to upgrade public facilities and utilities over a four year period that begins in 1997. This CLR is intended to guide the rehabilitation of the cultural landscape of both campgrounds.

The CLR begins by introducing the historical events and trends which gave rise to the campgrounds and the chronological history of their development. Following that, a summary of existing conditions includes documentation of vegetation, circulation, loops and group campsites for both campgrounds. Photographs and historic base maps supplement the narrative text. The analysis and statement of significance includes a discussion of historic context, evaluation of National Register eligibility, periods of significance, historic property boundaries, contributing and non-contributing resources, and recommendations regarding listing on the National Register. The contributing resources are keyed into a site plan that delineates the historic boundaries of the campgrounds.

The inventory and analysis portion includes a grouping of character-defining features by categories for each of the two campgrounds defined by spatial organization, land use, circulation networks, campsite furnishings, vegetation, and architectural features.

Rehabilitation is the recommended historic preservation treatment for both campgrounds. The rehabilitation guidelines provided within the CLR are loosely organized by the above feature categories with specific issues presented and recommendations provided. Photographs provide examples relating to the specific areas discussed.

The CLR concludes by providing recommendations for subsequent work including: coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office, repair/rehabilitation of plant material, ethnographic assessment, schematic design process, and National Register listing. Currently, neither Seawall campground nor the historic portions of Blackwoods campground are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The CLR recommends that nomination to the National Register should be a priority for subsequent work and is supported by the park's General Management Plan.

It is unnecessary to wait until a park-wide National Register nomination is completed to seek National Register listing for Seawall and portions of Blackwoods campground. A nationwide multiple property listing, entitled "Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks," completed in 1995, could provide the thematic framework for preparation of nomination forms for the campgrounds at Acadia National Park.

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Foulds, H. Eliot. *Historic Motor Road System, Acadia National Park, Compliance Documentation and Rehabilitation Guidelines for Federal Highways Project #PRA-ACAD-4A10.* Lauren G. Meier, ed. Cultural Landscape Publication No. 9. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. 1996. 175 pp.
B: 017713
T: 123/D-133

The historic motor roads are the primary means by which the majority of visitors experience Acadia National Park. This report is prepared to identify character-defining features and to recommend specific rehabilitation guidelines related to the Federal Highway Administration's Project PRA-ACAD 4A10, so that the historic character of the motor road system is retained. This report is intended to provide the basis for the Case Report required for compliance with the Historic Preservation Act and to guide Federal Highways as they prepare the final construction documents.

The report emphasizes that periodic rehabilitation of these roadways and their adjacent landscape is necessary due to the increase in visitor use. The report acknowledges and provides careful consideration of the historic character of the motor roads so that future highway repairs do not result in an accumulation of alterations which, taken together, may significantly alter the historic resources of the park.

A historic overview of the design and construction of the historic motor road system at Acadia National Park is presented. The report then focuses on the portion of the roadway that would potentially be affected, and the construction issues related to the FHWA Project #PRA-ACAD 4A10. Therefore, this report does not provide any comprehensive information related to character and integrity of the remaining portions of the road system. A description of existing conditions was presented for the area of the roadway commonly known as the "Loop Road" from near the intersection of Cadillac Mountain Road to Otter Cliffs, and also a northern spur, known as "Paradise Hill Road."

The report closes with guidelines for rehabilitation, wherein each feature is called out with a summary of its history, issues that arise from review of the Federal Highway Commission's construction drawings, and recommendations in keeping with historic design intent and preservation of existing features.

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Rieley, William D. and Roxanne S. Brouse. *Historic Resource Study for the Carriage Road System, Acadia National Park, Mount Desert Island, Maine.* 2 Vols. Boston: USDI, NPS. 1989. 331 pp.
B: 015138
T: 123/D-100

The carriage road system on Mount Desert Island, part of Acadia National Park, was conceived, planned and funded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., between 1913 and 1940. The system contains fifty-seven miles of roads and includes seventeen bridges and two gate lodges. Rockefeller assembled a group of accomplished designers and craftspersons to build the roads. They included local Maine engineers Charles P. Simpson and his son Paul D. Simpson; Architects William Welles Bosworth and Charles Stoughton designed most of the bridges, and Grosvenor Atterbury designed the gate lodges. The noted landscape architect Beatrix Farrand worked with Rockefeller for fifteen years and developed the planting design for the roads, bridges, and gate lodges and framed vistas across the natural landscape. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. was also consulted on the design of the carriage roads. The roads give the area a unique and distinct architectural and landscape architectural character; they also are considered significant as an important element in the history of road building.

The purpose of this Historic Resource Study (HRS) is to document the design and construction history of the carriage roads and their associated structures, and to analyze their place in American social history. The research is based on archival records, field study, and personal interviews. A discussion of the current use and maintenance of the roads is also included.

Today, fifty-one miles of the system lies within Acadia National Park which is maintained by the National Park Service. Motor vehicles are restricted and parts of the roads are designated specifically for bicycle use. The roads are also considered to be ideal for enabling wheelchair access into the park. Monitoring of conflicting uses of the roads may, however, be required in the future. The report recommends that a plan for the restoration of any section of the roads should begin with a detailed analysis of existing conditions. Suggestions are made and issues raised regarding the restoration of elements of the carriage road system, such as the ditches, gullies, culverts, macadam surfacing, bridges, and plantings.

The report contains some very good early twentieth century photos of the roads, associated buildings, and landscaping.

Volume I includes an Introduction, Context, Design, Sequence of Development, Phase I: The Inception, Sequence of Development, Phase II: The Expansion, Sequence of Development, Phase III: The Culmination, Construction, Restoration, Maintenance, Use, and Conclusion.

Volume II contains the appendices, which among other things, includes chronology of events, documentary sources, terminology for stone bridges, specifications, Rockefeller correspondence, and list of sources.

There is also a glossary of bridge and road terminology.

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Ridley & Associates. *Recommended Guidelines for the Restoration, Maintenance and Use of Carriage Roads at Acadia National Park*. 2 Vols. Boston: USDI, NPS. 1989. 331 pp.
B: 015501
T: 123/D-99

This report presents four chapters of the *Historic Resource Study for the Carriage Road System for Acadia National Park*. It specifically deals with the construction, restoration, maintenance, and use of the roads. The introduction to the report states that, since Rockefeller's death in 1960, maintenance by the NPS has been poor and many of the roads have fallen into disrepair. Much of the binder has eroded away, the crown has been lost, vegetation has grown in ditches, and in some cases, drainage has failed to the point where water now runs down the surface of the road, exposing the foundation stones. Coping stones have also been lost and the vistas grown over. Much of the carriage road system is considered to be in need of complete reconstruction, rather then just repair or restoration. Treatment of the roads is justified for two reasons. They are an important historic and cultural resource representing the finest example of broken stone roads designed for horse drawn vehicles still extant in America. Secondly, the roads offer a great opportunity for access by visitors to the park, for cycling, hiking, and carriage rides.

The chapter on construction discusses early nineteenth century road building techniques, notably those of Telford and Macadam and the development of technology which facilitated the building of broken stone roads at Acadia in the early twentieth century, which combined the strong foundations and superior drainage of the Telford road with the economy of the Macadam road. The construction of the carriage roads is illustrated by reference to original plans and specifications. These describe the character of the roads and construction details for the width and crown, foundations, middle layers, surface, gutters, drainage, culverts, and retaining walls.

The chapter on restoration states that any restoration plan should begin with a detailed survey and analysis of existing conditions. Original construction documents should be consulted where they exist, and these, together with field survey results, should provide baseline information from which restoration design documents can be prepared. Detail is given on the restoration and reconstruction of the roadway and drainage system, clearance of vistas, planting restoration, and supplementary construction. Estimates are given for the costs of the work.

Once the carriage roads have been restored, it is essential that an adequate level of maintenance is undertaken. In areas where immediate restoration is not possible, it is imperative that the roads are maintained to prevent further deterioration. An appropriate maintenance program for all elements of the carriage road system is outlined.

The final chapter of the report deals with the use of the roads for carriages, horseback riding, bicycling, snowmobiles, cross country skiing, walking/hiking, dog sleds, and the provision of wheelchair access. The compatibility of these various uses is discussed. It is concluded that the multiple use of these roads should cause little conflict, although the compatibility of dog sleds should be carefully monitored.

Adams National Historical Park (MA)

Harris, Wilhelmina S. *Furnishing Report of the Old House*. Vol. 9. Quincy, MA: USDI, NPS, 1968. 93 pp.
B: 015612

The Adams National Historical Park in Quincy, Massachusetts was established on December 9, 1946 though a generous gift from the Adams family to the people of the United States. The park was specifically created to celebrate the memory of the four generations of Adamses who occupied the site from 1787-1927, and their significant contributions to politics, literature and the development of the nation.

This ninth volume of the *Furnishing Report of the Old House* focuses on the development of the grounds. Prepared by the park Superintendent, the report provides a comprehensive narrative and pictorial record describing the vernacular landscape of the historic site between 1634 and 1970. The documentation is based on research of primary sources, which include letters, diaries, historical surveys, and early illustrations and photographs.

The narrative begins by outlining the early history of the property prior to the Adams' ownership. The site comprised part of the first land grant from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634. Leonard Vassall built a house at the site in the 1730s. John Adams purchased the house and 75 acres of land in 1787. During his vice presidency and presidency, he supervised agricultural operations on the estate. Following his death in 1826, the land passed to his son John Quincy Adams. The development and management of the grounds at this time is considered to have been a joint effort between President John Quincy Adams and his son Charles Francis Adams. Some improvements to the estate were undertaken, especially with the planting of orchards and other trees. Horticulture became the prime interest replacing the agricultural pursuits.

Few changes to the buildings and structures were made during this period. Between 1848 and 1886, the property was owned solely by Charles Francis Adams and he began to develop it into a "gentleman's estate." Improvements included drainage of the meadows and extensive tree planting. New structures and additions to the house were constructed which included servants quarters, a library, lodge and carriage house. The estate later passed to his son Brooks Adams, and personal reminiscences of the estate during this era are recorded in the report. Subsequent twentieth century changes to the grounds are documented. Between 1927 and 1946 the estate was owned by the Adams Memorial Society and since 1947 by the National Park Service. Pictorial evidence is presented to illustrate the site during these latter periods.

Two planting plans are included in the report: one shows existing plants in the garden of the old house (1968), and the other is the 1969 planting plan for the historic flower garden west of the old house.

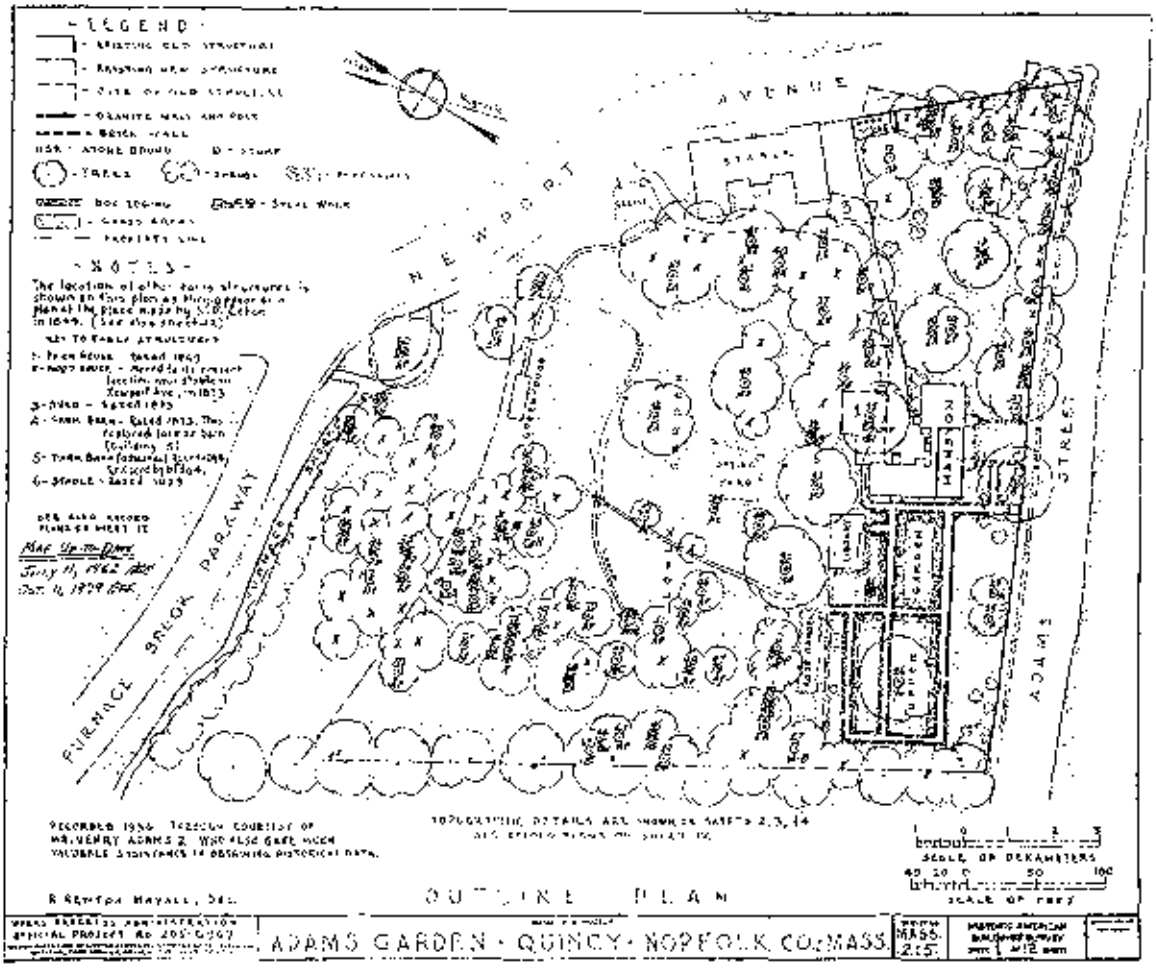
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Lacy, Katharine. *Cultural Landscape Report: Adams National Historic Site: Illustrated Site Chronology.* Cultural Landscape Publication No. 13. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. 1997. 76 pp.
B: 017614
T: 386/D-25

The Adams National Historical Park in Quincy, Massachusetts covers 9.82 acres and contains the home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, as well as other notable political and literary members of the Adams family.

The Adamses recognized the opportunity presented by the property to teach the public about the everyday life of an American family over a period of nearly a century and a half. Because the same family occupied the site for so long, it reflects an accumulation of changing attitudes towards a home and its grounds.

While some generations had a greater impact than others, significant landscape features, such as walls, an orchard, trees, a pond or a single rose, remain from each period in the site's history. Over time, efforts to categorize the landscape at the Old



Adams National Historical Park. Historic American Buildings Survey documentation of the Adams garden. *(NPS. 1936)*

House as reflecting a single period have never succeeded. Instead, as envisioned by the Adamses in their gift, the grounds at the Old House provide a unique opportunity to learn about nearly 150 years of changing attitudes towards the landscape.

Since the park's establishment, efforts have been made to document the Old House, its major outbuildings and tremendous museum collection. However, there was no single document that comprehensively addressed the evolution of the landscape as a whole. This Cultural Landscape Report was intended to address that need by tracing the evolution of the landscape at the Old House from its development as farmland in the 17th century, through its ownership by four generations of the Adams family, to its establishment as a National Historic Site. Further, it is intended that this document will serve as the basis for a Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan, and for developing a strategy for the on-going maintenance of this important resource.

The CLR, in the form of a unique site chronology, is supported with graphs, maps, plans, illustrations, photographs and a bibliography.

Boston National Historical Park (MA)

Brockway, Lucinda A. and Patrice A. Todisco. *Charlestown Navy Yard: Historic Grounds Management Plan*. Boston: USDI, NPS, 1985. 166 pp.
B: 400284
T: 457/D-6157

Boston National Historical Park commemorates the events and ideas associated with the American Revolution by linking important Boston sites, such as Bunker Hill, Old North Church, Paul Revere House, Faneuil Hall, Old State House and a portion of the Charlestown Navy Yard, including the USS *Constitution*.

Charlestown Navy Yard is currently interpreted to the 1970-1976 period. The purpose of this Historic Grounds Management Report is to document the changes that occurred in the Navy Yard between 1970 and 1976. Documentation on the early development of the Navy Yard is also included as background material.

The first section of the report describes the development of the historic site since the early nineteenth century. The yard is divided into three areas: the Commandant's House, the Marine Barracks, and Other Areas. The second section of the report provides an analysis of changes to the landscape between 1970 and 1976. It is based on information from National Park Service records, historical photographs, slide collections, written accounts, and oral interviews.

The Navy Yard is divided into six separate areas based on historical treatments. For each area, changes are noted where differences occur between 1975 and 1978, and between 1978 and 1985. Although the results of the analysis are limited, specific information on the landscape appearance between 1970 and 1976 is noted where available. For each area, a list of current plant materials is given with notation of condition. Plans are produced based on an inventory of existing plant material. Each plant is identified, recorded on the plan, and compared with site conditions in 1978 and earlier. Photographs taken in 1985 are included to document the present site appearance and illustrate each of the areas shown in the plans. Historical photographs also are included. Overall, two main factors have played a key role in

altering the landscape appearance from the 1970-1976 period: the dynamics of nature and the pressures of man.

During the analysis of the site, it became apparent that there were certain problems with individual plants or horticultural practices which needed to be resolved. The third section of this report describes these and recommends appropriate solutions. Specific concerns include overgrown plant materials, poor soil conditions, disease, weeds, and pests.

The penultimate section of the report presents alternatives for restoration. Since the historic period is relatively recent, much of the original landscape and plant material is extant. Hence, this restoration plan provides an opportunity to refine the details of the landscape. Three categories of plant materials are identified: core plant material essential in maintaining the historic character of the site; intermediate plant material which supports the historic character of the site but is not essential; and non-essential material which is not documented to the historic period. Each category represents an increased degree of flexibility in decision making with regards to the continued maintenance, loss, or replacement of plant material. These categories are applied to the plant materials within each of the six areas to provide a basis for the restoration alternatives. The alternatives include replanting of lost species, maintenance of present vegetation, pruning for smaller form, and removal and replacement. The final chapter develops these alternatives as recommendations for the immediate preservation and stabilization needs of the current landscape and for restoration to the 1970-1976 historical period. An annual maintenance schedule, based on current practices, is included to describe long-term maintenance requirements.

Cape Cod National Seashore (MA)

Kneedler-Schad, Lynn, Katharine Lacy, and Larry Lowenthal. *Cultural Landscape Report for Fort Hill, Cape Cod National Seashore.* Cultural Landscape Publication No.10. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. 1995. 235 pp.
B: 015950
T: 609/D-134

Cape Cod National Seashore stretches 40 miles from Chatham to Provincetown, Massachusetts. Park features include ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds and numerous cultural remnants such as Marconi's Wireless Station site.

The Fort Hill study area encompasses about 100 acres of salt marsh and upland in Eastham, Barnstable County, Cape Cod. Comprised mainly of two large farms, formerly owned by the Knowles family, the study area was expanded to include sites that were associated with the Knowles farm at one time, such as part of Skiff Hill, the Captain Edward Penniman property, the Red Maple Swamp and the Avery and Burrill residences. The site was owned by the Knowles family from 1742-1943 and has undergone minimal change in its 200-year history.

This report was prepared in order to inform the Development Concept Plan being prepared in association with the General Management Plan of Cape Cod National Seashore, and as guidelines for the protection and long-term maintenance of the

landscape at Fort Hill. The methodology for this research includes development of the site history, with a review of historical maps, plans and aerial photographs. Periods of significance are identified and period plans are then developed. A comparative analysis of historical versus existing conditions helped to determine the overall integrity of the site and to identify character defining features of the landscape. Treatment and management recommendations are then made based on the findings of the report.

This report is divided into four sections: Site History, Description of Existing Conditions, Eligibility of Fort Hill as a Historic District in the National Register for Historic Places, and Treatment and Management Recommendations.

The historic periods established for this study include: Legislation of the Plymouth Colony court June 9, 1653; Pre-Contact and contact period settlements; the early settlement by Governor Prence; the Samuel Treat Period (1672-1716), the first white settler documented at Fort Hill; the Knowles Family settlement, including farming practices of the land and extended family lands development; and the National Park Service stewardship.

The report tracts the Knowles ownership at Fort Hill and successive developments associated with the Knowles' farm. The Penniman House, the Avery Inholding and the Burrill Inholding came about through association with the Knowles family and are discussed in terms of their contribution to the Fort Hill area. Farming practices (grains, potatoes and orchards), salt making, poultry farming as well as seafaring and investments in sea vessels were revealed as ways the Knowles and their successors made their living from the land and sea.

Eligibility of Fort Hill for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a Rural Historic District is based on the criteria of the National Register and previous determinations. Several sections of the site are significant resources, such as the Nauset Archeological District (Criterion D) and the Captain Edward Penniman House (Criterion A), and are considered a basis of eligibility. It was determined that the property still retains integrity of location, association and the integrity of design is still visible on a large scale. Integrity of design, workmanship and material are apparent on a smaller scale in the residential properties, even though the feeling of the site has changed significantly from the period of significance ending in 1943.

The treatment recommended for the property is rehabilitation which allows for "improvements and modifications to a historic property to make possible an efficient contemporary use, while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historic or cultural value." General standards are listed and specific recommended rehabilitations are made for each of the features discussed in section 2 of this report.

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Lacy, Katharine, and Larry Lowenthal. *Cultural Landscape Report for Truro Highlands Historic District*. Boston: USDI, NPS, North Atlantic Region, Cultural landscape Program. 1995. 67 pp.
B: 017621

The Cultural Landscape Report for Truro Highlands Historic District provides historical information and analysis of character-defining features as a basis for development of treatment and management recommendations. The need for the CLR came about when a congressional mandate called for the removal of the Highland Light from its original setting adjacent to the proposed historic district, to a location within the proposed historic district. Due to time constraints, the level of research has been undertaken in a thorough, rather than exhaustive manner. The CLR studies alternative locations for the light as well as addressing various issues related to visitor services and support.

Truro Highlands is a 85.9 acre complex located in North Truro, Massachusetts. The area physically occupies a portion of the Highland Plain, an open oceanfront setting that is on upper Cape Cod. The area was first settled by farmers and later became a successful summer resort under the development of Isaac M. Small. The Highlands resort was developed by Small as part of the early tourism era on Cape Cod. The resort reached a peak in tourism during the period 1870-1920. The Highlands resort was typical of others developed in the early stages of tourism on the Cape, providing food, lodging, and recreation to travelers.

Rehabilitation is recommended as the appropriate primary treatment for this site because it allows for new uses, such as improved parking, visitor and restroom facilities, while preserving the property's historic character. The CLR emphasizes that while rehabilitation is the recommended primary treatment for the Highlands Historic District, it may not be the appropriate treatment for each individual structure or landscape feature within the district. The recommended treatment for most landscape features on the site is preservation.

Three distinct areas for interpretation have been identified in the CLR: Maritime history, and the history of lighthouses and Highland Light in particular; Tourism on Cape Cod and the development of the Highlands Resort; and the history of the Town of Truro. The CLR provides preliminary recommendations related to interpretation, such as advising the use of the rehabilitated keeper's cottage as an interpretative exhibit focusing on Maritime History, Cape Cod lighthouses, and the Highland Lighthouse in particular.

Several previous studies regarding the Truro Highlands area aided the CLR process, including the Determination of Eligibility for the Proposed Highlands Historic District (1993), the Historic Structure Report for the Highland House (1993), and the Historic Structure Report for the Highland Lighthouse (1994).

Colonial National Historical Park (VA)

Barnes, Arthur G. *Restoration/Reconstruction of the Yorktown Battlefield.*
Denver: USDI, NPS. 1976. 150 pp.
B: 010755
C: 010755
T: 333/D-60

Colonial National Historical Park commemorates the first landing site (Cape Henry) and permanent settlement (Jamestown) in the United States as well as Yorktown, site of the 1781 American Revolution battle and a 23 mile designed parkway which connects the sites. Yorktown Battlefield, Virginia, was the scene of the Allied victory over the British in the American Revolutionary War on October 18th, 1781.

Prepared by Southside Historical Sites, Inc., the report documents the restoration and reconstruction work undertaken at the battlefield between 1973 and 1976. The siege of Yorktown is described followed by an outline of the 1970s reconstruction. An earlier attempt at restoration/reconstruction was made by the National Park Service in the 1930s which is also documented.

The principal structural elements of eighteenth century siege fortifications are described. Those elements relevant to the reconstruction of the earthworks at



Yorktown are described including the parapets, ditches, trenches, banquette, berm, embrasure, glacis, palisades, artillery platforms, and powder magazine. Information on slope angles for the earthworks was based on archeological evidence and recommendations in eighteenth century siegecraft manuals.

By 1974, sufficient archeological data and primary and secondary historical information had been collected for the development of preliminary plans, recommendations and specifications for the restoration and reconstruction of the fortifications, which are presented in this report. A precise replication of the historical fortifications is considered impractical; the raw earth and wood structure would have been prohibitively expensive, time consuming to construct and impossible to maintain. It is, therefore, agreed that reducing slope grades to produce parapet slopes that are self-sustaining when covered by vegetation is an acceptable modification of the historical profile. The construction techniques and materials employed are documented in detail.

The final chapter of the report deals with maintenance and sets out a series of guidelines for vegetation management and visitor use. Tuffcote Bermuda grass was considered to be the most suitable for stabilizing the steep parapet slopes. Information is provided on maintenance regimes such as mowing, fertilizing, watering, scarification, and repair. Recommendations for visitor use include the establishment of a system of paths and a number of elevated positions from which the fortifications can be viewed without causing excessive trampling and erosion of the earthworks.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (NJ, PA)

Burns, Steve R., and Berle A. Clemensen. *Cultural Landscape Report Volume I: Pahaquarry Copper Mine, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, PA*. Denver: USDI, NPS, Denver Service Center. 1995. 373 pp.
B: 017607
T: 620/D-178

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the Middle Delaware River. The river segment flows through the famous gap in the Appalachian Mountains.

The Pahaquarry Copper Mine Site study concentrates on a 200 acre tract of land that was a previous copper mine and most recently a Boy Scout camp. This report provides a complete history of the site, an evaluation for National Register significance and integrity, and provides a basis for facility development as identified in the General Management Plan. The CLR provides treatment alternatives for site preservation and facility development, serves as both a planning and design document and a Development Concept Plan and schematic design. The periods of significance defined for the study include: 1750s Mining Period, 1847-1862 Mining Period and 1901-1912 Mining Period.

This report is organized into five parts: Management Summary, Historical Documentation, Documentation of Existing Conditions, Analysis and Integrity of Mining Period and Treatment and Development Alternatives.

The Management Summary outlines the study and nature of the resource. Methodology for the report includes field investigations and documentation, study of current topographic maps, photographs and aerial photographs of the site.

Historical Documentation and Significance Evaluation provides the historic context of the site. Its associations with the British Colonial Era through the 20th Century are still evident in the physical history of the property which establishes the evolution of the site. The presence of archeological remains makes the site significant under National Register Criterion D. The landscape patterns and features associated with each period of development document the distinct human activity and occupancy associated with the study period making the site significant under Criterion C of the National Register.

The Existing Conditions section documents the cultural patterns and features of the landscape and identifies the period they are associated with and their current condition. With most of the site features in ruins, there are still extant remains from the British Colonial era through the 20th century mining efforts. Very few structures used by the Boy Scouts remain on the site.

The Analysis and Integrity of Mining Periods is based on the history of the site, the existing conditions and the National Register criteria. Based on the seven qualities of integrity identified by the National Register, the Pahaquarry site is determined to retain integrity as a mining site. Character-defining features are discussed for each of the periods of significance and include: Patterns of Spatial Organization and Land Use, Response to Natural Features, Cultural Traditions, Circulation Networks and Buildings and Structures.

Treatment Alternatives are developed from the synthesis of the historical documentation and field investigations, and are based on the four types of treatment identified by the NPS: Protection and Stabilization, Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration and Reconstruction. The first two strategies are considered appropriate for the Pahaquarry site as it is considered primarily a trail head site for the Appalachian Trail. Treatment alternatives are accompanied by plan drawings.

This report is well documented with photographs, topographical maps and plans of the historic and contemporary site.

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Burns, Steve R., Berle A. Clemensen. *Cultural Landscape Report Volume 2: Pahaquarry Copper Mine Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pennsylvania.* Denver: USDI, NPS, Denver Service Center, 1995. 308 pp.
B: 017608
T: 620/D-178

This document, Volume 2, is a companion piece to the CLR for the Pahaquarry Copper Mine in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. This report contains Appendices related to geological surveys, methods of copper ore treatment, archeological investigations, vegetation mapping, fauna/habitat survey, and additional historic photographs.

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site (NY)

Kane and Carruth. *Comprehensive Report on the Historic and Cultural Landscape, Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site*. Pleasantville: USDI, NPS. 1981. 34 pp.
B: 012724
C: 012724
T: 473/D-5

Val-Kill was the personal retreat of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The six-acre site was purchased by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1911 and became part of a larger tract of land — Bennett Farm. The Val-Kill site, and subsequently the surrounding land, remained in the Roosevelt family ownership until the 1970s when the National Park Service bought 180 acres of land and designated it the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site.

This historic and cultural landscape report addresses the following areas of the site: the general environment at Val-Kill, the peninsula area, the gardens related to the Stone Cottage as they existed circa 1938, the setting surrounding Eleanor Roosevelt's home as it was in the late 1950s and 1960s, and the cutting garden as it existed during the heigh of its development in the early 1940s. The study involved research of primary and secondary sources and site investigation. The primary sources included cinefilm and interviews with gardeners who had worked at the site, as well as documentary research.

A main part of the report comprises a narrative description of the landscape of Val-Kill between 1925 and the 1960s. In the early years, the landscape of this historical core consisted mainly of overgrown pastures with gray birch, red cedar, and native oak and hickory invading. The first development of the core area began in 1925, when a swimming pool was constructed in the southeastern corner of the site, and the stone cottage was built by FDR for his wife. Annual flowers and spirea were the first additions to the otherwise natural landscape. A pond was also created in these early years. Additional construction took place in 1926 to create the two-story stucco factory building, which housed crafts such as furniture making, a pewter forge, and a weaving enterprise. Part of the building was later converted to become Eleanor Roosevelt's home.

Over the following ten to fifteen years, the natural areas were gradually replaced by buildings and cultivated gardens. The gardens included a cutting garden measuring 55 x 90 ft. surrounded by a clipped arborvitae hedge, within which a variety of summer flowers were grown for use in the house. Formal gardens and a vegetable garden were also created.

During the early period, up to the beginning of the 1940s, the gardens of Val-Kill were considered to be in a state of constant change, with many of the areas being redesigned and the plantings relocated. The period from 1944 was generally dedicated to upgrading the formal garden and flower borders. Following FDR's death in 1945, Eleanor moved permanently to Val-Kill and attention was focused on the areas adjacent to the factory building where she lived.

The second part of this report contains landscape recommendations for the core area, the peninsula area, the Stone Cottage, Eleanor Roosevelt's home, and the

cutting garden. They include the stabilization, preservation and replanting of major landscape features, the removal of features and plant material not considered to be part of the historic scene, and the reconstruction of specific features, for example, the loggia. For the Stone Cottage, it is specifically recommended that the gardens be restored to the 1938–1939 period. The recommendations are supported by outline specifications and are illustrated on plans and drawings.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield (PA)

Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. *Ground Cover Study, Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site*. Washington, DC: USDI, NPS, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1970, 40 pp.
B: 001412
C: 001412
T: 336/D-6
N: 200506/PCA04/MFA01

Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania was the site of the opening battle of the French and Indian War. The Colonial troops, led by Col. George Washington on his first military venture, were defeated here on July 3rd, 1754. This ground cover study for the historic site was prepared to determine, as closely as possible, the ground features of the Great Meadows at the time of the battle. Emphasis is placed on the nature of *the original vegetation, the proximity of the woodland, and subsequent changes* which have altered the wilderness character of the historic scene. The study is based on documentary research.

An account is given of the physical environs in 1754, and the battle is described. The battle accounts provide very obscure details of the landscape. Other evidence is available from a 1755 survey map which shows the forest line close to the fort on the southeast, very close to the road on the south and not too far away on the north; the west is open space. The forests are considered to have included oak, walnut, maple, poplar, hickory, sycamore, locust, elm, gum, and white pine.

The site was purchased by Washington in 1767, and improvements to the land were attempted. Subsequent changes are documented from observations made by travelers and surveys. In 1856, the site was acquired by a family of farmers who straightened the creek into a drainage ditch, erected fences, and built an all weather lane across the land near the fort. The position of the woodland at this time is described. By 1880, the sloping hill between Fort Necessity and Washington Tavern was completely cleared of woods, and it remained that way until the 1930s, when the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) began a planting program. Today much of the area is heavily forested.

It is concluded that information about the physical environs of the Great Meadows in 1754 is very limited.

The appendices include various accounts of the battle, historic maps and photographs and contemporary photographs.

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site (MA)

Whitehill, Lucinda A. *Historic Grounds Report and Management Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site*. Boston: USDI, NPS, 1982. 100 pp.
B: 012730
C: 012730
T: 486/D-4

Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted's home and office in Brookline, Massachusetts was designated a National Historic Site and acquired by the National Park Service in 1979. The 1.76 acre property represents an example of the picturesque and naturalistic style of landscape design that Olmsted employed. This historic grounds report and management plan is prepared as a resource management and planning document for the site. It provides detailed information concerning the history, current conditions, and future management alternatives for the landscape at Fairsted. Its purpose is to collect and analyze past and present site conditions, develop recommendations for maintenance and preservation, and raise issues related to long-term planning. The research for the report is based on detailed observations of the current landscape, historical photographs, written documents and plans in the Olmsted archives, and other archival material.

The main contents of the report are the Introduction, History, Analysis, Problems and solutions. The Introduction outlines the purpose and scope of the research, the study methods, and discusses the significance of the landscape.

The History section is divided into two sections. Olmsted's theories of design are summarized in the first section of this chapter. The second section documents the history of the garden. Five primary historic periods are identified: prior to 1883; Olmsted, Sr., 1883-1903; Olmsted Brothers, 1904-1930s; Tenant period, 1936-1963; and Olmsted Associates, 1963- 1979.

In the Analysis section, the property was divided into distinct areas based on historical treatments as documented by maps, landscape plans, sketches, planting lists, and photographs. The five areas comprised the hollow, front driveway, rock garden and southeast corner, south lawn/rear embankment, and the NPS areas. The history, design changes, and current plant materials of each area are discussed in detail in this chapter.

The Problems and Solutions section outlines each of the problems noted in the preceding chapter and are considered in greater detail here with alternative management solutions proposed. The main issues discussed are: overgrown plant material, soil conditions, pests, and disease.

The recommendations are divided into three categories: the immediate preservation/ stabilization needs of the landscape, the annual maintenance schedule, once the initial work is accomplished, and issues of long-term management concern.

The appendices contain information on plans related to the landscape, plant species at Fairsted (1981), replacement alternatives for select plants, plants in bloom, horticultural information sources, and a partial list of chemical controls. There is also a selected bibliography.

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Zaitzevsky, Cynthia with an Afterword by Mac Griswold. *Fairsted. A Cultural Landscape Report for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. Volume 1: Site History.* Cultural Landscape Publication No. 12. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. 1997. 254 pp.
B: 017643
T: 486/D-11

This CLR, focusing on the site history of the property at 99 Warren Street, is the result of rigorous research. Referencing hundreds of historic plans, photographs and written documents, Zaitzevsky was assisted by Peter Del Tredici, of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, whose interpretation of historic photographs enhanced the archival research. The result is a comprehensive understanding of the history and identification of plant materials providing a firm foundation for treatment.

The historic periods defined for the site are: 99 Warren Street: The Pre-Olmsted Years; the Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. Era (1883-1903); The Olmsted Brothers Era, Part I (1904-1920); the Olmsted Brothers Era, Part II (1920-1940); The Olmsted Brothers Era, Part III (1941-1963); the Olmsted Associates Era (1963-1979); and National Park Service Ownership (1980-1994).

Five character areas are identified and described for each of the historic periods: Front Entry and Drive, the Hollow, Rock Garden and Southeast corner, South Lawn and Rear Embankment, and Service Areas.

Within each of the historic periods, the author has a section in which she discusses the general plans, photographs and written documents used to assist in defining the landscape character of that particular historic period. During the Olmsted Brothers Eras, additional information about general horticultural practices undertaken at that time period are described.

The site history concludes with recommendations for future research of specific documents and oral histories of associated individuals.

Following the comprehensive site history, Mac Griswold writes an Afterward and discusses interpreting the Fairsted design and plantings for the 1833-1930 period, along with offering background information on the family, Home Office and the town of Brookline, Massachusetts.

The appendices are fairly extensive, consisting of: Chronology of Plans, Photographs, and Other Key Documents; Selected Planting Order Lists and Grounds Expenses; Selected Historical Documents; and List of Residents and Tenants of 99-101 Warren Street, 1891-1964.

The companion piece to this CLR, *Cultural Landscape Report for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume 2: Existing Conditions, Analysis and Treatment Plan,* bases it's treatment proposals on not only its field survey of existing conditions, but on the comprehensive site history outlined in this document.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site (PA)

LeCoff, Tina Van Dyke. *Cultural Landscape Report: Friendship Hill National Historic Site*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS. 1993. 140 pp.
B: 017616

Friendship Hill National Historic Site, located in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was the country estate owned by Albert Gallatin, who served as Secretary of the Treasury between 1801 and 1813, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965 and commemorates the life of Gallatin. Gallatin's original estate consisted of 394 acres. However, the National Park Service now owns more than 650 acres. The additional land, added by post-Gallatin owners, is considered to be of significance in state and local history. This report focuses on the historic core, which consists of a large, level, open area containing the Gallatin House and a cluster of secondary buildings, which include a stone well, gazebo, frame barn and National Park Service facilities. Although the focus is on the central core area, information is also given on the wider vernacular landscape, which comprised the country estate, as the whole landscape is considered to be integrally related to the historic core.

The house has been recently restored to its 1904 appearance and the whole site is undergoing general rehabilitation. In preparation for future visitor use, the construction of a new parking lot and comfort station are being undertaken. The rehabilitation work highlighted the need for further information on the historic landscape and initiated this CLR. The aim of the research is to document and make recommendations for the cultural landscape features in the historic core of the park. A historian and a cultural landscape architect have undertaken the research. It includes a field survey of the existing landscape and analysis of historical documentary materials, including Gallatin's manuscripts, historical photographs, maps and plans in the park archives. Existing studies, such as the historic resource study, historic structure report, historic furnishing study, and vegetation study are also consulted to provide historical data.

The report contains a chronology of owners and cultural influences, and sections on the history of land use, circulation, vegetation history, and secondary historic structures.

The landscape retains a high degree of integrity from the 1890s. No extant cultural landscape features remain from the Gallatin era, 1786-1832, and there is a lack of indicative documentary evidence. However, the continuity of the natural landscape is considered to link the Gallatin era to all subsequent eras.

Given the continuity of the natural landscape and the character of the man-made features, three scenarios for managing and interpreting the landscape are presented: Gallatin-like landscape; Landscape that matches the period that the house reflects; and 1991 Landscape. Detailed treatment recommendations are not included.

Gateway National Recreation Area (NJ, NY)

Lane Frenchman & Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, Jacob Riis Park, Gateway National Recreation Area*. 2 vols. Boston: USDI, NPS. 1989. 120 pp.
B: 015620
T: 646/D-147

Jacob Riis Park is located within the Breezy Point Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, New York. It covers 220 acres and spans the Rockaway Peninsula from Jamaica Bay on the north to the Atlantic Ocean on the south. The Park is an example of a recreational public works project constructed in the 1930s, and is considered to remain essentially intact from the 1936-1937 period of development. The main features include the Bathhouse, which fronts the Boardwalk/Promenade (a formal ocean front walk separating the beach from the main park area), and the Mall (a crescent shaped extension to the boardwalk). The landscaped areas include walkways, playgrounds, playing fields, and lawns. Although certain elements of the park, particularly the structures, show moderate to significant signs of deterioration, the overall circulation, spatial relationships, alignment, symmetry, views, and vistas remain unchanged from the original layout. The planting continues to reflect much of the original design.

The purpose of this CLR is to determine the historic significance and integrity of the park landscape, document the design evolution, highlight significant features that exist in the park today, and recommend ways to rehabilitate the park to serve contemporary needs. The historical documentation is compiled from a number of sources including the historic structures report, as well as many primary sources, such as original plans, drawings, historic photographs, and written accounts.

The report begins with a historical overview which traces the evolution of the park through five distinct operational periods: Pre-development (prior to 1932); The Initial Park (1932-1934); The Robert Moses Renovation and Expansion (1934-1937); New York City Parks Department Era (1937-1974); and Service Stewardship (1974-1989). The historic context and significance of the park are assessed, as well as the overall historic integrity. In this section, each of the elements, which comprise the park landscape, are also analyzed. The landscape elements include: topography, land use, circulation, buildings and structures, spatial relationships and views, planting, site furniture and small-scale elements, lighting, and signage.

The Jacob Riis Park is large in area and diverse in character. For the purpose of this report, the site is divided into five distinct sub-areas: the Bathhouse area, the Boardwalk/Promenade, the Mall, the Back Beach area, and the Beach area. A chapter on each of these contains detailed information on the character-defining features of that subarea, an analysis of what exists today and what is historically significant.

The final section of the report makes recommendations for the rehabilitation of the site. Recommendations are made for each of the landscape elements and each of the sub-areas. They include repair or replacement of the Ship's rail along the Boardwalk and Promenade, restoration of the Boardwalk, restoration and rehabilitation of the planting borders, restoration or replacement of lighting and benches, and reconstruction of the paved court areas.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument (VA)

Doherty, Jonathan L. *Conserving the Setting of George Washington Birthplace: An Adjacent Lands Study*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Park and Resource Planning. 1987. 65 pp.
B: 015340
T: 332/D-19

The George Washington Birthplace National Monument contains many of the plantation grounds and historic sites associated with the family, birth, and boyhood of the first U.S. President. The site covers 538 acres and is bounded by Popes Creek, Bridges Creek and the Potomac River in Virginia.

The purpose of this study is to provide information to park managers, adjacent landowners, local officials, and others on the significance of the vernacular landscape setting surrounding the historic site and to outline alternatives for dealing with the issue of adjacent development.

Specifically, the report is intended to: identify the land and water area which make up the park's setting, assess the setting by determining its historic significance and integrity, and outline possible alternatives and strategies for conserving the historic setting. The research information is based on historical documentary sources and field survey.

The first section of the report documents the landscape of Pope and Bridges creeks during the time of George Washington's residence in the 1730s and 1740s. Although no paintings, drawings, maps, or detailed written descriptions are known to exist of the area at this time, other primary sources such as journals, letters, and the histories of Virginia plantation operations enable a description of the major patterns and features of the landscape to be pieced together. Information is given on the ecological context, settlement history, and eighteenth century landscape patterns by the categories of spatial organization, land use, circulation routes, cluster arrangements and structure design. It is concluded that in the 1730s, the area in and around Augustine Washington's plantation was a landscape of ecological diversity and tobacco plantation agriculture.

The information gathered on the historic landscape of Washington's youth enables the current landscape to be assessed for its historic value. Detailed field research was undertaken to determine the boundaries of the birthplace setting. For the purposes of this study, viewpoints were selected from which the setting was defined. They included seven interpretative markers, the visitor center deck, picnic area, memorial house, Washington monument, and points from the park's "Beach Road" and Route 204. The views are documented in three ways: through a series of photographs forming a panoramic sweep of the view; with maps developed from 1:8000 scale aerial photographs of the area; and by describing on a data sheet the precise location of the viewpoint, bearings on the left and right view borders, visibility information, and other features. From this research, a composite map was produced determining the geographic area that makes up the visible setting of the birthplace site.

The setting was then divided into five distinct view areas: Route 204, the Potomac River, Bridges Creek, Beach Road farmland, and Popes Creek. Within each area,

the current landscape patterns and features are described and compared to the historic landscape, and its integrity evaluated. It is concluded that the overall environment is largely untouched by many aspects of the 20th century, and there is still a visible connection to an earlier time.

This traditional landscape is, however, under threat particularly from subdivision for residential development along the shoreline. Alterations considered most likely to have a major impact on either the overall setting or the specific view areas are: a change in major land use patterns; changes in the density, spacing, orientation, or design of built areas; and changes in specific landscape patterns. Further detail is given on each of these with examples of acceptable or compatible changes and unacceptable developments.

Cooperation between landowners, government, and private organizations is essential for effective conservation of the landscape's setting, particularly since the National Park Service has no plans to acquire additional land to protect the setting. The report outlines steps that may be taken to help promote conservation. Appropriate legislative and planning methods to achieve conservation are described. They include: conservation easements, Westmoreland County comprehensive planning, Westmoreland County zoning, historic district zoning, shoreline setback requirements, agricultural zoning, other agricultural preservation measures, ordinance for special assessments for agricultural, horticultural, forest or open space real estate, agricultural and forestal districts, the Virginia Land Evaluation and Site Assessment System, and lastly, National Register designation of the entire setting as a historic district.

Gettysburg National Military Park (PA)

John Milner Associates. *A Cultural Landscape Study of the James J. Wills Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS. 1988. 80 pp.
B: 014080

Gettysburg National Military Park commemorates the Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, as well as the famous Gettysburg Address delivered by Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the cemetery in 1863.

The Wills Farm property survives as a relatively intact and unaltered example of the moderate sized farms that dominated the agricultural scene in South Central Pennsylvania during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The property consists of approximately two hundred acres of gently rolling farmland, and is wholly contained within Gettysburg National Military Park.

The National Park Service holds the property in fee simple ownership and leases the land and outbuildings to a local tenant. The National Park Service initiated this study to generate information on which to base decisions for the long-term management of the vernacular landscape. The study is based on documentary research, including both primary and secondary sources, and field observation of the property's built and natural environment. Historic preservation consultants in association with a landscape architecture practice undertook the work.

Documentary data is used to describe the history and ownership of the site from the time of earliest settlement up until the writing of this report. James J. Wills, from whom the property takes its name, owned the farm from 1859 to 1866. Plans illustrating the historic scene at the farm for various dates are included. This section includes an analysis of its integrity as a cultural landscape. The Wills farm retains a relatively high degree of integrity as a circa 1925 cultural landscape. The buildings which constitute the farm complex reflect this period with few intrusions or significant losses.

The integrity of the natural and built environment outside the confines of the farm complex are also addressed. Comparison of historical and contemporary maps show that the general character of the property, consisting of open fields with undulating slopes of less than eight percent, has remained largely unchanged since 1863. Elements of the landscape that are created or controlled by human activity, such as fences, crops, and roads have changed, however, the basic terrain upon which these elements are imposed retains a high degree of integrity. These extant features of the landscape are considered to represent the farm's early twentieth century appearance.

The second section of the report is based on field survey data and includes a general site description and a description of the eight buildings which comprise the Wills farm complex. The age, location, design, construction, condition, and use of the buildings are summarized, and illustrated with photographs.

The field survey section includes a discussion of the primary contributing landscape elements and non-contributing factors. Views, terrain, watercourses, woodlots, specimen trees, roads, and crops are considered to be contributing elements. Few elements are considered non-contributing, such as two sheds that both post-date 1945. The overhead powerlines, although not a major visual intrusion, are non-contributing and their replacement with underground facilities is suggested. The viewsheds are the most threatened elements within the landscape. Currently, they retain a very high degree of integrity based on their early twentieth century appearance, however, future development to the north and west could impinge on these views.

The final chapter of the report takes the form of an analysis and presents three management alternatives. The No Change alternative recommends stabilization of existing holdings and structures and retention of the current tenant lease arrangements. Public access and interpretation would not be introduced. The Limited Restoration alternative recommends stabilization of the existing buildings, demolition of the two post 1945 buildings and exterior restoration of the site to its 1925 appearance, including reintroduction of historic crops and field fence patterns and replanting of the orchard. The existing tenant lease would be retained in a modified form. Public access would not be introduced, although the property would be included within the Park interpretative programs.

The Full Restoration alternative recommends full restoration of the site to its 1925 appearance. The existing tenant lease would be retained in a modified form. Limited public access would be introduced. The farm would be included in the Park's interpretive program.

The report suggests that Alternative 2, limited restoration, is the preferred option, providing an economical and practical means for incorporating the property into the park.

A draft National Register of Historic Places nomination form is included as an appendix.

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Tilberg, Frederick. *Study of the Location and Type of Fences, Woodland and Orchards in the Area of Cemetery Ridge*. Gettysburg: USDI, NPS. 1944. 47 pp.
B: 001780
C: 001780

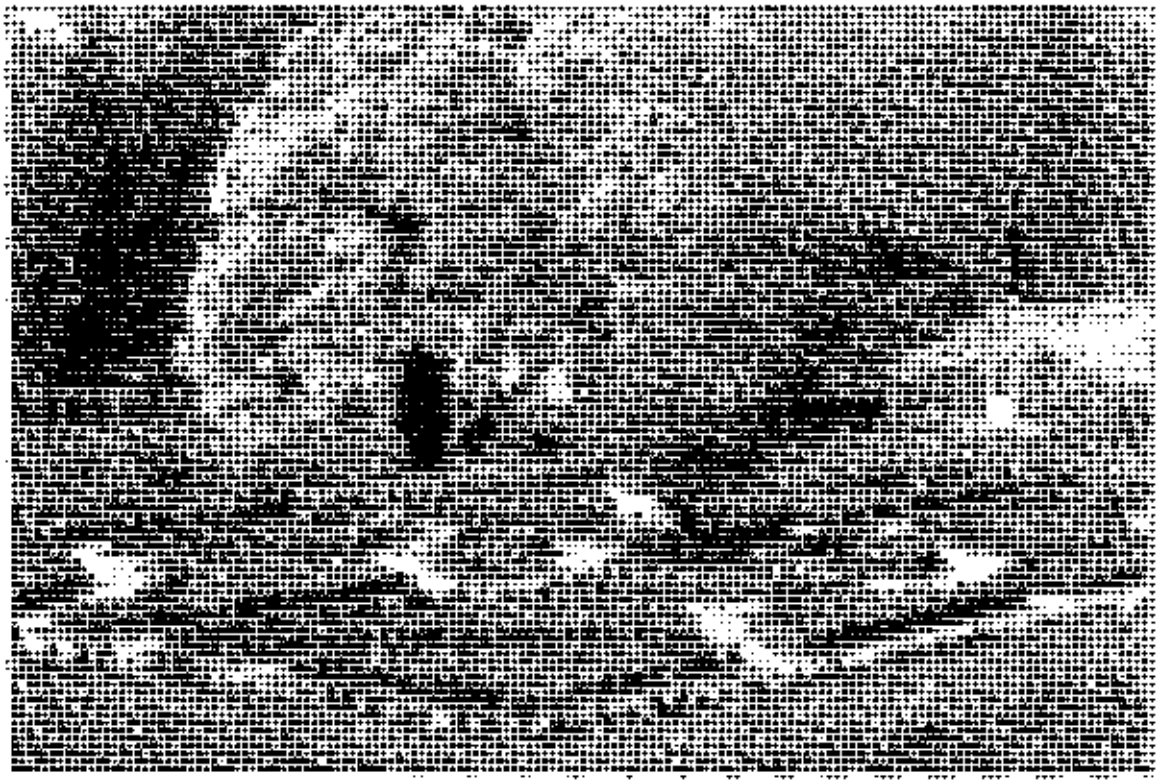
The purpose of this study is to determine the location and type of fences, wooded areas, orchards, and small groups of trees existing in the area of the Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg at the time of the Civil War battle. The research is based on an analysis of primary sources including official records, maps and photographs, and an interview with a longtime resident of the area, whose father purchased land on the ridge in 1876.

The Battle of Gettysburg, which took place between July 1st and July 3rd, 1863, is described and provides information on the construction of stone and rail defenses. The reports in the official records indicate that the stone walls on the Cemetery Ridge, especially those extending northward and southward, were used as defense positions by the Union troops. It is also apparent that where stone walls did not exist, a large number of rails were used in the construction of defense works. It is presumed that rails used in the construction of defense works on the battle lines on Cemetery Ridge were removed from fences in the area.

The Warren Survey Map of the Battle of Gettysburg, regarded as the most authentic source of information on the subject, is based on a survey in the field five years after the battle and purports to show topography, woodland, and types of farm fences. Using this map and post war photographs, as well as field evidence, recommendations are made concerning the types of fences to be restored, which includes post and rail, stone wall and post and rail, stone wall, stone and rider fence, worm fence, and board fences. An examination of the Warren Survey Map and existing fence lines indicates the location of the majority of field boundaries to be historically correct. Any known exceptions are documented.

Tree and brush growth in the area at the time of the battle is also documented from the Warren Survey Map. It is suggested that in the interest of restoring the wartime appearance of the area that some large trees be removed, leaving only small trees and brush. The replanting of several orchards in their historic locations is also proposed.

The report contains a comprehensive collection of historical photographs of the historic scene shortly after the battle, as well as a series of pictures taken in 1944, at the time the report was written. The original Warren Survey Map is also reproduced in the document.



Hampton National Historic Site. Parterre II with Magnolia x soulangiana in bloom -a Maryland State champion. *(NPS, n.d.)*

Hampton National Historic Site (MD)

Snell, Charles W. *Historic Structure Report-Historical Data Section, Hampton Mansion and Garden, 1783-1909.* Denver: USDI, NPS. 1980. 289 pp.
B: 012189
C: 012189
T: 390/D-1650

Hampton is an example of the lavish Georgian mansions built in America during the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was designated a National Historic Site in 1948 and covers sixty-two acres.

This section of the historic structures report contains the historical data for the mansion and the grounds. The data on the mansion also covers other structures on the grounds such as the stable, orangery, greenhouse, icehouse, and other outbuildings. This annotation concentrates on the grounds section, which is the most relevant to cultural landscape research. The report, prepared by a historian, documents the history of the gardens and is based on research of primary sources, notably of collections of the Ridgely papers, which comprise account books, ledgers, journals, cash books, time books, and other papers.

Information is provided on the garden and additions, alterations, and new plantings undertaken by successive generations of the Ridgely family between 1784 and 1938. The development of the formal flower garden at its present site on the

Hampton plantation is considered to have begun in 1797-1798, although trees had been planted prior to this date. In the early 1800s, the engraver and painter, William Birch, from Philadelphia, was involved in the design of the formal gardens. An irrigation system was installed in 1801 to bring water from the springs into the garden. Detail is also given on the chief gardeners employed at Hampton. In 1852, the gardens at Hampton underwent modernization and James Galbraith, a professional gardener from New York, was employed to supervise developments and improvements. The appearance of the garden in the mid-nineteenth century is described from journal reports. Subsequent developments, improvements and maintenance of the garden are also documented.

Historic photographs and original garden plans are included in the report and illustrate the garden design. No information is given on the current condition of the garden or future proposals for treatment.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NY)

Horrocks, James P. *History of the Gardens and Greenhouses at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt.* Hyde Park: USDI, NPS, 1965. 13 pp.
B: 010395
C: 010395

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site at Hyde Park, New York, preserves Springwood, the birthplace, lifetime residence, and "Summer White House" of the thirty-second President. The grounds of the house are a vernacular landscape and include gardens dating back to the mid-1800s, originally started by the previous owners of the estate. The gravesites of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are now situated within the garden.

This report, prepared by a park guide, documents the history of the gardens. The research is based on primary and secondary documentary sources. The gardens were formally laid out in the mid-1800s, with a hemlock hedge planted around them. During the early years, the raising of fruit and vegetables was the primary activity with flowers of secondary interest. Vegetables, such as peas and beans originally occupied the center grass area, where the Roosevelts are buried. Around this garden plot and bordering the gravel walk was a row of plum and pear trees with borders for flowers between them. After 1912, the vegetable garden was moved and the present garden was laid out. The center area was planted with grass and, in the place of the fruit trees, a continuous border for perennial flowers flanked the gravel walks. Roses were planted in beds along the sides of the garden. The report gives some more detailed information on the garden, hemlock hedge, gravesite and monument, small greenhouse, large greenhouse, small vegetable garden, hot beds, large vegetable garden, apiary, water tower and water supply.

A plan of the Roosevelt Gardens is included based on evidence from aerial photographs of the gardens taken in 1932 and 1933.

It is concluded that, with the exception of the new parking area, which was located on the site of the second vegetable garden, the National Park Service has made few alterations to the gardens and greenhouse. As a result, the historic appearance of the estate remains. This allows visitors to the estate an opportunity to obtain a

complete understanding of the many interests with which the Roosevelt family surrounded themselves while at their Hyde Park home.

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Snell, Charles W. *Documentation of Historical Base Map, Drawing No. NHS-FDR-2001-A. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.* N.p.: USDI, NPS. 1957. 30 pp.
B: 400133

The Historical Base Map for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, thirty-second President of the United States, describes the historic site as it was at the time of the President's death on April 12, 1945. This report includes a narrative documentation of the map. The study was undertaken by the park supervisory historian and is based on research of primary and secondary source materials.

Information is given on the early history of the site (1697-1867). Roosevelt's house was built on the site in the early 1800s, and the original structure still forms the central portion of the present home. Changes and alterations to the house over the years are documented. Detail is given on the other structures on the site including the Roosevelt Library, established in 1940, and the Coach House, erected in 1886. Small structures, such as the garage, stables, shed, greenhouses, laundry, pumphouse, cottages, apiary, and gatehouse, are also recorded.

Historical documentation of landscape features includes the roads and walkways, streams and ponds, gardens, meadows, fences, stone walls, and tree and forestry plantations. Information is given, where available, on the date of the original design and the planting and/or construction of each of the features. There is also a brief description of their appearance in 1945.

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (PA)

Kise, Franks & Straw. *Cultural Landscape Report: Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site.* Philadelphia: USDI, NPS, Northeast Region, Philadelphia Support Office. 1997. 225 pp.
B: 017641
T: 376/D-70

Located in rural Pennsylvania, Hopewell Furnace was a cold-blast, charcoal-fueled iron furnace in operation between 1771 and 1883. The production of pig iron and iron castings were the center of its 112 year history. Located in the Schuylkill River Valley, the centerpiece of the site is the furnace complex and village core. The Hopewell Village National Historic Site was designated in 1938, but current site boundaries were not set until 1946. The park's name changed to Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site in 1985 to emphasize the importance of the furnace to the area's existence. Although many studies of the Furnace site have been conducted since its designation as a National Historic Site, none have addressed the composition of the historic landscape and assessed its relationship to the existing landscape.

This CLR describes the historic evolution of Hopewell Furnace and identifies the character-defining features of the landscape. Based on documentation, analysis

and evaluation of the features, recommendations for future research and the preservation treatment of the historic landscape are provided. The report is organized into seven sections: Introduction, Inventory of Existing Conditions, Landscape History, Analysis and Evaluation, Treatment and Alternatives, Treatment Recommendations and Design Development, and Bibliography.

The inventory of existing conditions offers an overview of the current resources and primary features of the site, and descriptions of site access and current use. Natural features are described in narrative and graphic form.

Landscape history discusses the development/evolution of the site for the five periods of significance: Settlement and Development (1770-1800); Growth and Prosperity (1800-1845); Decline (1846-1883); Shutdown and Survival (1883-1935); The Civilian Conservation Corp (1935-1938); and the National Park Service (1938-1997). Narratives of each time period describe the property and property use of the Hopewell Furnace area, including the village layout, landscape work, exploitation of natural resources and cultivation of crops and private gardens. Historic photographs and topographic maps are included in this section.

Analysis and evaluation offers a thorough review of the cultural landscape characteristics for the site for each of the time periods. The cultural landscape characteristics reviewed include: response to the natural environment, land use and activities, patterns of spatial organization, circulation, boundary demarcation, vegetation, clusters, buildings and structures, archeological sites and small-scale elements. An evaluation of significance and integrity concluded that the site is significant under criterion A due to its association with the American Revolution and agricultural development of the Pennsylvania Piedmont; Criterion B due to its association with persons important to the past; Criterion C due to its embodiment of local vernacular style construction; and Criterion D due to the information it conveys about the history of charcoal iron furnaces.

The four general types of treatments are reviewed in the recommendations and design development section with the recommended treatment strategy of Preservation. General treatment recommendations are provided for the proposed management zones with specific treatment recommendations given for individual features.

Independence National Historical Park (PA)

Grossman, Charles S. and Mary Ann Hagan. *Grounds Report on the Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS, 1958. 200 pp.
B: 001936
C: 001936

This report is intended to supplement the historic grounds reports prepared for specific buildings and sites within Independence National Historical Park. It documents and provides evidence of general landscape features such as walks, streets, walls, etc. as they existed in old Philadelphia during the last quarter of the eighteenth century – the historical period of the Park. The resident architect and a

historian undertook the research. The report is in three sections: pictorial evidence, written evidence, and an index.

Pictorial evidence of the landscape and physical features which were constructed during the historic period and are extant on the site at the time of the report are presented. The illustrations are reproduced in the report and include engravings and sketches made prior to, or shortly after 1800, a series of photographs made between 1857 and 1860, and photographs taken at the time the report was prepared.

The second section of the report presents written evidence of the historic landscape. Documentary sources include diaries, travelers' accounts, descriptive works, histories of the city, published ordinances, and newspaper advertisements. These primary sources are reproduced in the report and enable some general conclusions to be drawn regarding the landscape. By 1800, most of the main thoroughfares had been paved. While flagstones were widely used in the mid-eighteenth century, by 1800, the predominant material was "pebblestone." Curbs and gutters were also widely in use. The former were of hewn stone with holes for posts. The latter were of flagstone or brick. Sidewalks were also usually of brick and supported pumps, streetlights, watchboxes, and street signs. Most of the streets were tree-lined, Lombardy poplar and willow being popular in the late eighteenth century, but with catalpa and elm also common as street trees.

The final section of the report provides an index to the pictorial and written evidence.

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National Park Service. *Historic Grounds Report, Part I on State House Yard.* Philadelphia: USDI, NPS. 1959. 32 pp.
B: 002174
C: 002174
T: 391/D-26

The State House Yard in Independence National Historical Park contains some of the most important historic structures in the United States, namely Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and City Hall. The square was the scene of large gatherings in the critical days before and during the early part of the American Revolution and in 1776 John Nixon read the Declaration of Independence from the observatory platform in the square.

This Historic Grounds Report for the State House Yard contains the administrative data prepared by the superintendent, and landscape data and architectural data prepared by the historian. The archeological data forms the subject of a separate report.

The administrative data recommends that the State House Yard be restored to the plan followed by Samuel Vaughan, when he laid out the square during the years 1784-1787. This was the first large scale landscape development of the square and the first where there is specific information on its appearance. The means of accomplishing the restoration are outlined.

The historical data section outlines the historical associations of the square and evaluates its importance. Restoration and development of the State House Yard are considered to be justifiable as contributions to the interpretive program of the park.

The physical history of the site is documented and discussed for three main periods: the Early Period (1730-1773); the Historic Period (1774-1800); and the Late Period (1801-1959). At the time of the American Revolution there was no planned landscaping or system of walks. The first formal landscaping was begun in 1784 under the direction of Samuel Vaughan. A wide central walk of gravel was laid down leading from the tower door of the State House to the Walnut Street gate, and serpentine walks were constructed around the perimeter of the square, the locations of which have been determined by archeological investigation. A brick pavement was also laid in front of the State House. In 1785 one hundred elms were donated and planted in the yard. These were supplemented by additional tree and shrub plantings, which included hollies, willows and cedars, among others. This information was gathered from primary sources which included work vouchers, prints and sketches, diaries, purchase orders, and journals. Detail is also given on the construction of new buildings and other structures such as lamps.

The landscape of the square continued to be improved and changed during the nineteenth century by the addition of new trees, gates, benches and improvements to the walls and lawns. A major alteration was undertaken in 1811-1812 when the high brick walls surrounding the yard were removed and replaced by iron palisades. Historic base plans are produced for the various historic periods. The historic plans, illustrations, and photographs referenced in this section are reproduced.

The short landscape data section summarizes the main landscape work undertaken in the historic period. The architectural data section documents the existing structures and historic structures. Finally, recommendations for the restoration and reconstruction of the square are made. It is recommended that the present low wall be removed and a seven foot high wall be reconstructed with gates as illustrated in historic prints. Since there were few landscape features of definite character in the yard in 1776, it is recommended that the yard be restored to the plan followed by Samuel Vaughan, involving the removal of all existing features including fountains, statues, and plantings and regrading levels to the elevations of the historic period.

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Powell, Benjamin B. *Historic Grounds Report-Part I, Chapter 5, the State House Yard*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS. 1961. 120 pp
B: 002172
C: 002172

The archeological data section of the Historic Grounds Report for the State House Yard in Independence National Historical Park is contained in this report. Prepared by an archeologist, it documents the results of extensive investigations carried out between 1953 and 1958.

The archeological program was undertaken in Independence Square to fulfill three primary functions: to find and describe the Vaughan landscape plan of 1784-1785; to find the remains of the American Philosophical Society astronomical observatory, built in 1768; and to discover and record other historic features or evidence remaining beneath the soil.

The methodology employed in the investigations is described. Test trenches, which varied in width from three to five feet, were excavated. The archeological findings

from the seventeen grass plots are summarized, as are the results of limited investigations beneath the flagstone walks and portico site. Two construction projects undertaken in the Square in 1958, also yielded information of archeological and historical interest.

The archeological evidence revealed by the investigations is interpreted in this report and described under three main headings: structural features, landscape, and artifacts.

The information gained on landscape features is considered to be one of the most important results of the archeological investigation. Data is obtained on changing topography, walk patterns, and associated features throughout the history of the property. The landscape of the square is described for three historical periods: the Pre-Vaughan Period (1730-1784); the Vaughan Period (1785-1810); and the Post-Vaughan Period (1811-1961). In the Pre-Vaughan Period there was no planned landscaping, although a wall was constructed around the periphery of the square and some minor filling and grading undertaken. The first formal landscaping of the State House Yard was undertaken by Samuel Vaughan between 1784-1787, and involved filling and grading, laying out of formal walks, tree planting and the introduction of seats. The archeological investigations provided a great deal of detailed data on Vaughan's work, which is described in the report. The final period includes major alterations carried out in 1811-1812. Historic base plans for the site at various stages in the past are produced in the report.

The report concludes that no further archeological investigation in the State House Yard south of Independence Hall will be required, unless new documentary evidence becomes available on the location of the Observatory. Development of Independence Square north of the buildings will require archeological research to locate historic landscape features. It is recommended that the artifact collection from the Square should be studied to gain further information on social history.

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Sifton, Paul G. *Supplement I to Todd House Grounds and Neighboring Properties*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS. 1964. 16 pp.
B: 002092

This report contains supplementary historical data for the Todd House grounds and neighboring properties, located on Fourth and Walnut Streets, in Independence National Historical Park. The report was prepared by the historian and addresses the location and size of a stable in the Todd House back lot.

The research includes a documentary study of Federal tax lists for 1783-1794 and the Pennsylvania Tax on Carriage lists for 1783-1794 to gain information on the presence of a stable. The documentary research proves to be inconclusive and it is recommended that archeological excavation should be undertaken in order to determine the exact location and precise shape of the stable.

Recommendations for the reconstruction of the stable are made.

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Sifton, Paul G. *Supplement I to Historic Grounds Report, Part I. State House Yard*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS, 1965. 10 pp.
B: 002173
C: 002173
T: 391/D-20

This report provides a supplement to the Historic Grounds Report for State House Yard in Independence National Historical Park. It was prepared by the park historian and contains information on the physical history of the site and presents data relating to the landscape and features in front of Independence Hall during the historic period. Much of the information is taken from the Part I of the Historic Grounds Report for the site.

Documentary evidence is shown to be sparse and is limited to a few references in Pennsylvania's legislative records and vouchers issued for work done during Samuel Vaughan's landscaping of Independence Square. A number of historic engravings and sketches are found to be useful in illustrating the scene of the square prior to 1800. The illustrations are included as an appendix to the report. These primary sources enable information to be provided on the type and location of brick walls, skirting, grass plots, curbs, posts, lamps, watchboxes and pumps. A historic base map is produced in the report.

It is suggested that extensive archeological investigation could furnish additional information on other features such as the foundations to the Peglar House, which was demolished in 1735, or portions of the beds of the original brick walkways.

Longfellow National Historic Site (MA)

Evans, Catherine. *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History and Existing Conditions*. Cultural Landscape Publication No. 2. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, North Atlantic Regional Office, Cultural Resources Management Division. 1993. 138 pp.
B: 015619
T: 453/D-11

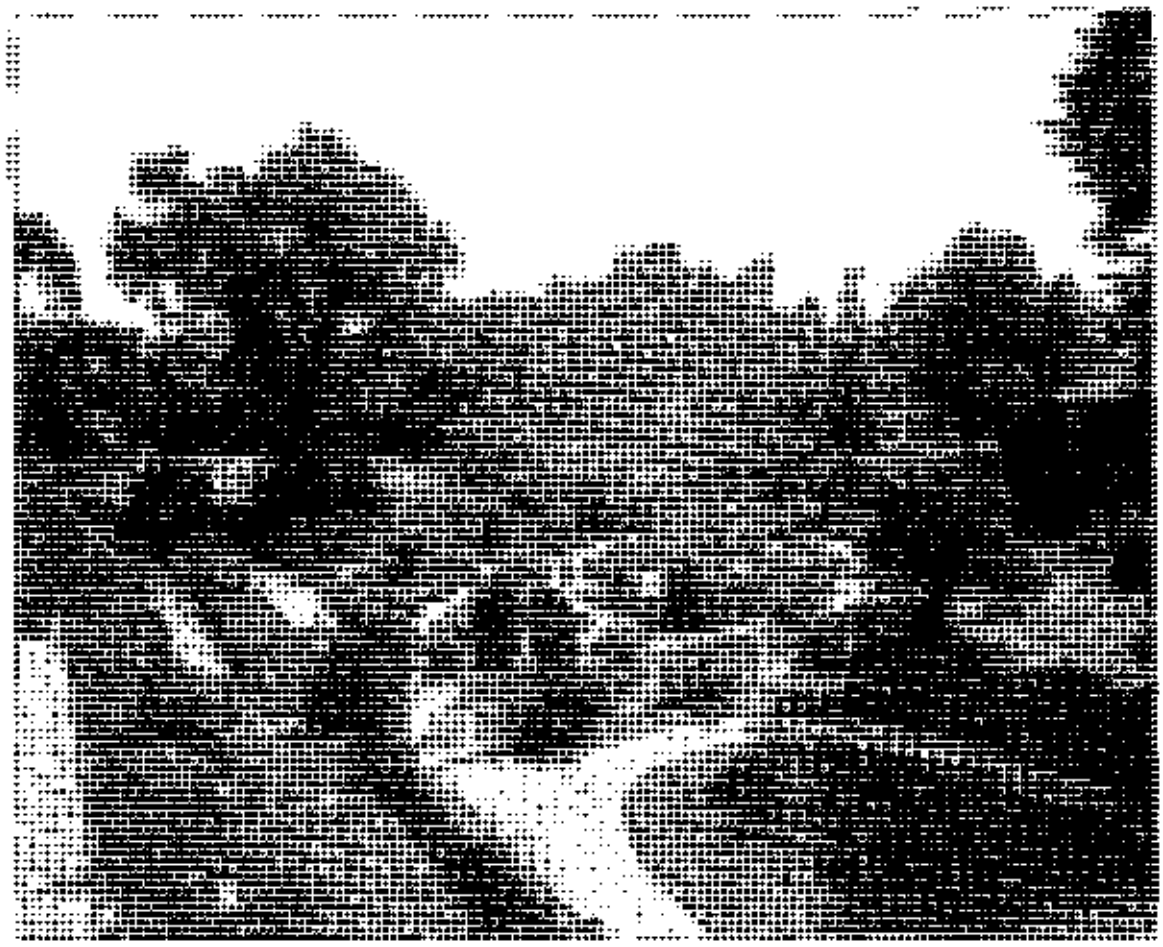
The Longfellow National Historic Site on Brattle Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts is a significant site for several reasons. The large and elegant house, built in 1759 by John Vassall, is an outstanding example of mid-Georgian architecture. Its inhabitants have included Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, for whom the site is named, and General George Washington, who spent nine months in the house during the American Revolution.

This CLR includes the site history and existing conditions of the site, provides a detailed description of the evolution of the landscape, and introduces the three areas of significance of the site: literature, for the site's association with Henry W. Longfellow; architecture, for its eighteenth-century American architecture; and American history for its association with the Revolutionary War. The methodology for the report includes the review of earlier studies of the site and the establishment of historic periods for the site. A review of deeds and photographs were the basis

of the development of period plans and diagrams that revealed changes in site boundaries and uses.

The periods of study established for this report include: Early Years in Cambridge (1630-1730); The Vassall Family and Tory Row (1730-1774); The American Revolution and its Aftermath (1774-1792); Andrew Craigie (1792-1819); Elizabeth Craigie (1819-1841); Henry Wadsworth and Frances Longfellow (1841-1882); Longfellow Park (1882-1992); Alice Longfellow (1882-1928); Longfellow House Trust (1913-1972); and National Park Service (1972-1992).

The existing conditions section of this report provides a brief record of extant features and their condition. This document will be followed by Volume 2: *Site Analysis* that will establish the historic context and evaluate the landscape's significance and integrity and a treatment plan with site-specific management goals.



Longfellow National Historic Site. Historic American Buildings Survey photograph of the Longfellow garden from the veranda. *(NPS, 1940)*

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park (VT)

Foulds, H. Elliot, Katharine Lucy, and Lauren Meier. *Land Use History for Marsh-Billings National Historical Park.* Cultural Landscape Publication No. 4. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. 1994. 122 pp.
B: 017654
T: 456/D-3

The Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, established in 1992, is the first National Park in the State of Vermont. The park was created for the purpose of interpreting the history and evolution of conservation stewardship in the United States, including the contributions made toward that movement by George Perkins Marsh, Frederick Billings, and Laurence Rockefeller. This document provides information on the land use history of the site, which has been divided into four periods: Pre-Marsh (antiquity to 1789); Marsh period (1789-1869); Billings period (1869-1914); and Billings Heirs/Rockefeller period (1914-1992).

The report is presented in three major sections. Part One addresses the conservation philosophies of the three different owners, Marsh, Billings, and Rockefeller, in order to provide a historical context for the site's development. Part Two contains a history of the landscape, defined by the periods listed above. This section is accompanied by three period plans that reflect the changes in ownership, property boundaries and overall organization by period of ownership. Part Three briefly analyzes the historic integrity of each ownership period reflected in the landscape's existing conditions, and discusses the significance of the landscape.

A preliminary evaluation of significance is provided, addressing the current National Register status of the park and application of the National Register criteria to the significance of the landscape. While the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller House was nominated to the National Register in 1967, simultaneous with its listing as a NHL, little mention of the landscape was provided in the nomination form.

Preservation issues identified in the report include the need for prioritizing the cataloguing and processing of existing archival materials pertaining to the landscape, and the potentially detrimental impact that increased public use may have on the historic landscape at the park.

Recommendations for subsequent work include: documentation of landscape characteristics of the Rockefeller period; development of historic contexts; preparation of oral histories; additional research on the scenic zone; amendment of the National Register form; preparation of a detailed existing conditions plan; preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report; preliminary archeological survey; preparation of an ethnographic assessment.

Sources utilized to prepare this report and included as appendices are: a "Gazetteer" written by Jane Houghton, which provides dates and historic and contemporary names of buildings and structures on the site; David Donath's chronology of the site's history of development and the individuals associated therewith; and John Wiggin's documentation and analysis of the forest cover, which was utilized to create forest cover maps for the various ownership periods.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (NY)

Simon, Brona G., and Patricia E. Rubertone. *Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Kinderhook, New York, Vol. II, Archeological Section*. Boston: USDI, NPS, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources. 1982. 152 pp.
B: 010638
C: 010638
T: 460/D-5
N: PB83-242032/PCA08/MFA01

The Hudson Valley estate, Lindenwald, located in the town of Kinderhook, New York, was the home of Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, between the years 1839 and 1862. In 1973, a 12.8 acre portion of the 225 acre farmstead was designated the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. Subsequently, the National Park Service initiated a program for the maintenance and management of the site and the restoration of the estate grounds. This second volume of the Historic Grounds Report for the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site presents the archeological data.

This archeological field survey is undertaken to provide additional information on the building sequence and evolution of the vernacular landscape. In particular it is intended that the investigation would answer some of the questions raised in the previous report concerning the location, size, orientation, and disposition of certain structures. Of specific interest is the definition of the Martin Van Buren period grounds, and to aid the reconstruction of the historic landscape.

This report presents the results of the archeological survey. It is organized into two major sections: a description of the data collection and analytical procedures, and a description of the results. The investigations yielded much physical evidence to confirm the interpretation of the building sequence made from the documentary research. The results also provided new information. For example, examination of the spatial distribution of various artifact groups has aided in the identification of landscape features such as the roads and lawns. Palynological analysis enabled broad species of vegetation to be identified. Specific information on each of the ownership periods is provided.

The report recommends that a management program be developed for the archeological resources on the site. It is suggested that additional archeological investigation of some of the Van Buren period features would be useful in providing further data on Van Buren's use of the estate, as well as the economic interaction of Lindenwald with Kinderhook and the Hudson Valley.

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Stokinger, William A. *Historic Grounds Report-Volume I, Documentary Section. Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Boston: USDI, NPS, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources. 1981. 226 pp.
B: 010637
C: 010637
T: 460/D-5

This Historic Grounds Report was undertaken by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Brown University, and is one of a series of research projects aimed at providing the information required for the restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation of the estate. This report forms the first volume of the study and contains the results of research into primary and secondary documentary sources concerning the historical development of the Lindenwald grounds between 1797 and 1957. In particular, information was sought concerning the nature and location of ground cover, trees, shrubs, garden plantings, walks, fences, small structures, driveways, gatehouses, and outbuildings.

The report is organized into five sections. The section on methodology describes and evaluates the research strategy. Documentary sources include technical literature, Lindenwald related literature, public records, local histories, newspapers and magazines, National Park Service files, cartographic materials, photographic and graphic materials, informants, letters, artifact collections, and field survey information. The chapter on the physical environment considers the landform, climate, and ecology of the Lindenwald holding, and outlines the physical setting of the site and how that may have affected human habitation. The results section is divided into two parts. The first is a discussion of the indigenous occupation of the Kinderhook region in the Hudson Valley and presents information on the known prehistoric sites both on the park land and the wider Van Buren farmstead. The second part examines the historical ownership sequence of the Lindenwald property focusing on the structural history of the grounds and its associated landscape modifications. These modifications are illustrated on separate historic base maps. The final chapter summarizes and appraises the results of the documentary research and evaluates changes that have occurred in the Lindenwald landscape.

The report is supplemented by several bibliographies and appendices, which include a list of repositories and individuals consulted, a digest of ownership, and the results of a tree survey undertaken in 1976.

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Ucshold, David L., and George W. Curry. *Cultural Landscape Report for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions and Analysis.* Cultural Landscape Publication No. 5. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation & College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York at Syracuse, 1995. 207+ pp.
B: 013600
T: 460/D-20

Martin Van Buren was the eighth President of the United States (1836-1840) and made significant political contributions to the country. Having lost in his second term election to the presidency, Van Buren established a 221 acre working and experimental farm which he named, Lindenwald. Located in the New York village of Kinderhook, twenty miles south of Albany, Van Buren was able to stay active in politics as well as make many contributions to the science of horticulture through his experimentation on the farm. Because of Lindenwald's significance as an historic property, there was a need for preservation treatment and management guidelines for the Van Buren farm.

This report documents the evolution of the landscape and is intended to serve as the foundation for the development of a plan to manage the cultural landscape and the historic setting which is critical to the interpretation of Martin Van Buren and his 'Sweet Lindenwald'.

The methodologies used for this report include: a thorough research of written and graphic sources; a field survey documenting the existing conditions of the site and; the analysis of the existing landscape's integrity for the sites significant time period (1839-1864). A list of character-defining features of the landscape is established in order to document the evolution of the landscape changes that have occurred to the property over time and is discussed for each of the study periods established for this study.

The landscape features evaluated include: Environment (Natural, Socio/Cultural); Setting; Natural Systems and Features (Physiography, Topography, Geology, Hydrology, Ecology, Climate); Buildings and Structures (Mechanical Systems, Site Engineering Systems); Vegetation; Spatial Organization (Views and vistas); Circulation, Water Features; Furnishings and Objects.

The report is organized into five chapters that correspond to the defined historic periods: Van Ness Period (1780-1839); Van Buren Period (1839-1864); Wagoner Period (1864-1917); deProsse Period (1917-1973); NPS Period (1973-1993), and include period photos and other illustrations along with accompanying period plans at the end of each chapter.

The Martin Van Buren National Historical Site is established as a significant property based on the National Register Criterion B: association with Martin Van Buren, the United State's eighth president and Criterion C: the Italianate architecture of the Van Buren home. At the time the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form was completed for the Van Buren farm, landscapes were not recognized as a significant contributing feature for a property and therefore were not mentioned on the form. Based on the findings of this report, a recommendation for an amendment to the Registration form to include the landscape and its character-defining features in association with Criterion B is made.

The Statement of Integrity evaluates the property as a whole, as it exists today, based on its ability to convey its significance. Seven aspects of integrity have been established and include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The conclusion that Lindenwald retains integrity is based on the condition of its location, overall design and setting with portions of the remaining aspects also still intact. Although Lindenwald has undergone 131 years of landscape change, the formal character of the estate is still evident. Implementation of a preservation treatment will ensure continued integrity of the Van Buren farm to be enjoyed by future generations.

The Appendices include information sources used for the research process, historic documents used in the report, a bibliography, and explanations of landscape features developed for the report.

Minute Man National Historical Park (MA)

Boston National Historic Sites Commission. *The Lexington-Concord Battle Road. Interim Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission to the Congress of the United States*. Boston: USDI, NPS. 1958. 213 pp.
B: 000544
C: 000544

This report recommends the establishment of a National Historic Park at sites in Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, Massachusetts, which marked the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. The park would preserve the road, which was traversed by the British on the April 19, 1775, and used by the Minute Men and Provincial Militia to turn their retreat into a route. Part of the route was also covered by Paul Revere on his famous ride, and it includes the site of his capture. The park would be made up of two principal units: one of 557 acres to form a continuous stretch along four miles of the road and include the roadside properties, and a second smaller unit of 155 acres would include the famous North Bridge in Concord.

At the time of this report, the area under consideration was under increasing pressure from residential and industrial development, and particularly from expansion of defense activities at the U.S. Air Force Base in the immediate neighborhood. Those forces of change all had a significant impact on the landscape and, in the process, had destroyed many valuable historic sites.

The report explains the historical significance of the area and documents the key sites of historic interest along the route. It is considered that restoration of any portion of the Battle Road, the roadsides, or other features adjoining the site would be impractical. The main opportunities created by the park would be in raising the standards of maintenance and preservation of the sites that remain. A need for interpretation of the sites is recognized and a system is proposed in the report.

The park is envisaged as a core area from which other revolution sites in the wider landscape could also be interpreted. Besides a positive program to acquire lands for the National Historical Park, the report contains recommendations for cooperative agreements with local governments, historical societies, and other property owners wherever feasible to ensure the continued preservation of these other sites and facilitate their interpretation. Such sites include the Battle Green in Lexington and Wright's Tavern in Concord.

A useful appendix to the report contains a detailed and comprehensive narrative, prepared in chronological sequence for the days between March 20, 1775 and April 19, 1775. The events and incidents are related to features of the historic landscape.

Other appendices provide additional data on the individual sites and buildings. Appropriate maps, plans, and photographs are included.

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Malcolm, Joyce L. *The Scene of the Battle, 1775: Historic Grounds Report, Minute Man National Historical Park, Cultural Resources Management Study No. 15*. Boston: USDI, NPS, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources. 1985. 96 pp.
B: 002349
C: 002349
T: 406/D 53
N: PB86-241569/PCA07/MFA01

The Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts covers 750 acres. It commemorates the events of a single day, April 19, 1775, when the Battle Road and the Old North Bridge in Concord were the scene of the military clashes which launched the American Revolution. One of the aims of the park is to recreate the vernacular landscape which existed at the time of the battle. This report describes the historical appearance of the landscape, where the roads, houses, and barns were located, and how the surrounding land was subdivided and used.

The research is based on primary documentary sources, the most valuable of which proved to be deeds, wills, tax rolls and assessments, and surviving maps and surveys. The report begins with an evaluation of these source materials.

The results of the research are presented in six chapters, each relating to a specific district within the park: Fiske Hill to Nelson Road, Nelson Road to the Old Concord-Lexington Line, the Old Concord-Lexington Line to Old Bedford Road, Old Bedford Road to the Lincoln Line, the Lincoln Line to Meriam's Corner, and the North Bridge Area. Each district is introduced by a brief discussion of its main landscape features including roads, bridleways, islands, and terrain. Any special problems involved in their documentation are outlined. Maps are included to illustrate the descriptions. The land within each of the districts is then divided according to its owner in 1775, and each property is analyzed. The analysis begins with a brief account of the occupants in April 1775, followed by a description of the property itself including details of the land use and structures.

The report concludes with recommendations for further historical research. These include a rigorous examination of the road network of the park and an in-depth study of particular features of the landscape such as the crops planted, varieties of plants, species of cattle, oxen, and swine, trees typical of the period, and local techniques of road and bridge construction. The results of this additional research should aid the recreation of the historic landscape. It is also suggested that the findings of this report should be applied to current interpretation of the site.

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Toogood, Anna Coxe. *Historic Grounds Report, The Wayside*. Denver: USDI, NPS, 1970. 200 pp.
B: 000573
C: 000573
N: 203715/PCA12/MFA01

The Wayside in Concord, Massachusetts has been the home of many noted figures in American literary history, including Amos Bronson Alcott, Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sydney. The house and grounds were acquired

by the NPS in 1965, and is managed as part of the Minute Man National Historical Park.

This Historic Grounds Report is the third in a series of background studies undertaken to guide the restoration of the property. The previous two covered historical data and architectural data providing information for the historic structures report. These latter studies are considered to provide sufficient background information on the Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary history of the site. This report, therefore, begins with the purchase of the house by Alcott in 1845 and documents the history of the house and its occupants through to the present day.

Three significant periods in the history of the house are recognized: Amos and Louisa May Alcott (1845-1848); Hawthorne (1852-1868); and the Lothrop Period (1883-1924). In the first three chapters of the report, the use of the house and gardens during each of these periods is described, with information on social history also included. Chapter Four, however, is the most important regarding the restoration of the gardens. It documents the history of the grounds at the Wayside and provides summaries of the work undertaken in the garden and changes in the landscape during each of the main periods. The chapter concludes with recommendations for restoration of the grounds. The gardens varied considerably during the different occupancies of the house and very little of the historic planting remains. It is suggested that the gardens be restored to depict the "flow of history" with the restoration highlighting specific characteristics of the grounds important to the families from each period. Specific recommendations for the restoration and reconstruction of the individual components and features of the landscape are made.

The research is based on archival research and includes the journals, letters and memoirs of the various people who lived in, or knew the house, as well as secondary sources of information.

Grounds maps for each of the main historical periods are included in the appendices, as are numerous illustrations including historical sketches and photographs.

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Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. *Farming and Land Uses, General Study, Minute Man National Historical Park*. Boston: USDI. NPS. 1969. 71 pp.
B: 000542
C: 000542
T: 406/D-57
N: 199059/PCA05/MFA01

The area between Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, a stretch of about seven miles, was the main setting for events in 1775 which marked the beginning of the military phase of the American Revolution. The site is commemorated today by Minute Man National Historical Park.

This report, undertaken by the History Division, contains extensive information on agriculture and land uses in the area at the time of the American Revolution. It includes information on land resources, methods and techniques of farming, grain crops, other farm products, crop insects and diseases, tools and equipment, livestock, grazing pastures, livestock diseases, and the life of the colonial farmer.

Primary sources of information for the research include the Lexington, Concord, and Lincoln Tax Lists, Deeds, and Valuation Records for the years between 1771-1801 and the Middlesex County Registry of Probate for wills and testaments for six local farmers of the late eighteenth century.

The information is intended to aid restoration of the historical and natural environment of the park, although no specific recommendations are made.

Morristown National Historical Park (NJ)

Ehrenfeld, Joan G. *Vegetation of the Morristown National Historical Park: Ecological Analysis and Management Implications*. N.p.: USDI, NPS. 1977. 162 pp.
B: 015614
T: 337/D-3

Morristown was the quarters for the Continental Army for two critical winters during the American Revolution, 1777 and 1779-80. The site was designated a National Historical Park in 1933 and covers a total of 1,670 acres. The purpose of this study is to record and describe the vegetation which comprises the vernacular landscape of one section of the historic site, the Jockey Hollow, which covers 466 acres. The current woody vegetation of the area is described, and successional trends in the vegetation are analyzed. The pre-settlement vegetation and land use history of the area are also described. The information is presented in the technical section of the report and on four maps, three of which illustrate the distributions of the plant communities. The fourth map depicts historical aspects of the natural and cultivated vegetation.

The report is divided into two main sections. The first section provides a statement for management, which contains recommendations, derived from the results of the research. The aim of the park is to create an environment in which visitors can appreciate the life and times of the ordinary soldiers who camped there. At the time of the report, however, the park did not intend to actively replicate the original forest cover. In light of these aims, it is suggested that a policy of non-intervention is the most appropriate management option. Specific management problems are discussed. These principally concern the growth of vines, impact of deer, impact of gypsy moths, and control of exotic plants. Active management involving spraying, tree removal, or cleaning should not be necessary. Other management issues addressed include the preservation of archeological artifacts and management of open areas. A mowing schedule for the fields and orchards is recommended to increase their ecological value.

The second section of the report provides the technical data. The text includes descriptions of the physical environment, the woody flora, methods of vegetation study and detailed analysis of the plant communities and stand types. The results of the survey are presented on vegetation maps. Increment borings enable tree growth rates to be discussed. The land use history and the original vegetation are also summarized. The final chapter of the text presents an analysis of the successional trends of plant communities, in the context of current theories of ecological succession. Reference information and guides to the maps are given in the appendices.

Petersburg National Battlefield (PA)

Andropogon Associates, Ltd. *Earthworks Landscape Management Action Plan for the Petersburg National Battlefield.* Philadelphia: USDI, NPS, 1988. 38 pp.
B: 014667
T: 325/D-53

The Union Army's siege of Petersburg began in 1864 and lasted ten months in an attempt to seize Richmond, the capital of the Confederate states. Petersburg National Battlefield contains many of the sites associated with that Civil War siege. The main unit covers 1,428 acres and includes a major tour road. In addition there are six outlying park units made up of various forts and earthworks and City Point, where Ulysses S. Grant made his headquarters at Appomattox Manor for the final ten months of the war.

This report outlines the pressures on earthwork sites. Urban expansion and residential and industrial development can greatly alter the historic scene, while excessive visitor use can cause erosion and degradation of the earthwork structure. At Petersburg, the scene today is considered to be very different from 1864. Whereas, at the time of the Civil War the area was largely pastoral, it is now almost entirely covered in secondary woodland. Openings in the forest occur only along the tour road at major visitor stops. The situation is very different at other battlefield sites such as Gettysburg, where conventional landscape management strategies emphasize the maintenance or restoration of the open landscapes of the Civil War period. This approach is considered inappropriate at Petersburg because of the poor configuration of the park boundaries, the need for screening the encroaching urbanization, the additional maintenance commitment that more open areas would require, and natural resource considerations.

The Earthworks Management Action Plan has two major aims: to develop a recommended landscape management plan which represents a consensus of the parks interpretive goals, and to coordinate this action plan with the Maintenance Management System (MMS), the computer management program which is intended to track and predict actual and recommended maintenance needs within the park system. The specific recommendations in this report build on previous research by Andropogon Associates, Ltd. In the form of the *1989 Earthworks Landscape Management Manual*.

Landscape management recommendations are made for the four main areas of the Petersburg Battlefield: Main Unit, Outlying Forts and Earthworks, City Point, and Fort Abbot in the town of Hopewell. Diagrammatic sketches illustrate each of the recommendations.

For the Main unit as a general rule, it is recommended that turf be confined to areas of high visitor use and a narrow strip along the roadside. The only exception to this is the Crater, which currently is turfed and is a fenced artifact. Tall grass is considered to be the most suitable cover for all interpreted earthworks, including the embankment portions of forts and the lines of breastworks. The general pattern would be for turf on the flat floor with tall grass on the vulnerable berms, which are unsuited to trampling. The connecting earthworks would also be maintained in

tall grass with turf margins. All uninterpreted earthworks and the remainder of the units shall be kept in forest cover.

The Outlying Forts and Earthworks present the most severe long-term management problems, particularly where piecemeal redevelopment and afforestation are gradually destroying the natural scene. The main focus of the landscape management recommendations is on the planting of additional screening and managing for a dense, stable forest cover over most of the area, with limited areas of light forest to assist interpretation on certain sites. As development pressure increases in the area, it is suggested that some fencing may be required to protect the earthworks.

The single earthwork, the lunette, at City Point is currently very well stabilized in turf, exhibiting no evidence of erosion or excessive trampling. No change in management is recommended, although an upgrade in turf maintenance is advised.

It is recommended that the Fort Abbott site in the Town of Hopewell be fenced to discourage use and that the severely eroded ravines should be repaired and reseeded, possibly using soil bioengineering techniques. No additional vegetation management is recommended beyond continued care of the turf. In the longer term, gradual reforestation of the site is discussed to provide the best protection of the earthwork.

The appendix to the report contains the Maintenance Management System Planning Guideline Sheets which provide the landscape management information for the computer program. A detailed specification is given for each maintenance activity. For forest management, information is given on tree and limb removal, sightline clearing, and replanting of cleared woodland. For turf management, information is given on overseeding and seeding, liming and fertilizing, mowing, and repair of eroded areas.

Richmond National Battlefield Park (VA)

Iris-Williams, Peter, et. al. *Conserving Richmond's Battlefields*. Richmond: USDI, NPS. 1990. 55+ pp.
B: 015546
T: 367/D-9

As the capital of the Confederate States of America, Richmond was one of the main military objectives for the Union troops during the Civil War. Richmond National Battlefield Park was established in 1936 to commemorate the thirty-five separate military actions at Richmond, relating to two major campaigns: the 1862 Peninsula Campaign and the 1864-65 Final Struggle for Richmond.

The battles were fought in open fields, thickets, woodlands, along rural roads, and in small villages just outside the city. These peripheral areas are now under pressure from residential, commercial, and industrial expansion and intensive recreational use. Currently less than five percent of the sites have any form of protection or designation. In recent years, local people have become increasingly concerned about the loss of Richmond's Civil War battlefields. This report is a response to those concerns and represents a two-year cooperative effort between the City of Richmond, Chesterfield County, Hanover County, Henrico County, the

Commonwealth of Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, and the National Park Service. The document summarizes the findings of a series of workshops and extensive public consultations.

The history of the Civil War in and around Richmond is described, and landscape changes since the Civil War recorded. Threats to the battlefields include the loss of rural character, lack of protection, and lack of identification. Other community concerns include the small and isolated nature of existing battlefield parks, the inappropriate boundary of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, insensitivity of some battlefield conservation actions to the landowner and community, limitations of existing interpretation, poor quality of visitor facilities, and failure to exploit the economic and tourism potential of the battlefields.

The study identifies thirty-two battlefield locations in and around Richmond. Three sets of criteria were developed in the workshops to evaluate these resources: cultural resource importance, ability to contribute to the interpretation of the battles, and feasibility for conservation. Based on this evaluation, a collaborative approach to battlefield conservation emerged - The Richmond Civil War Heritage Initiative. The aim of the initiative is to conserve, through voluntary action and private-public partnership, a "necklace" of battlefields from the North Anna River to Petersburg. These battlefields would be strung with clusters of high quality heritage interpretive sites, recreation opportunities, and related visitor services. The main elements in this approach include: a Heritage Council of community representatives to coordinate battlefield conservation, interpretation, and promotion activities; a Conservation Incentive Program for landowners and local governments within the battlefield settings; a Battlefield Trail and heritage interpretation program; a Promotion Effort that showcases Richmond's Civil War heritage, other cultural activities, and recreation opportunities which encourages appropriate development.

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NY)

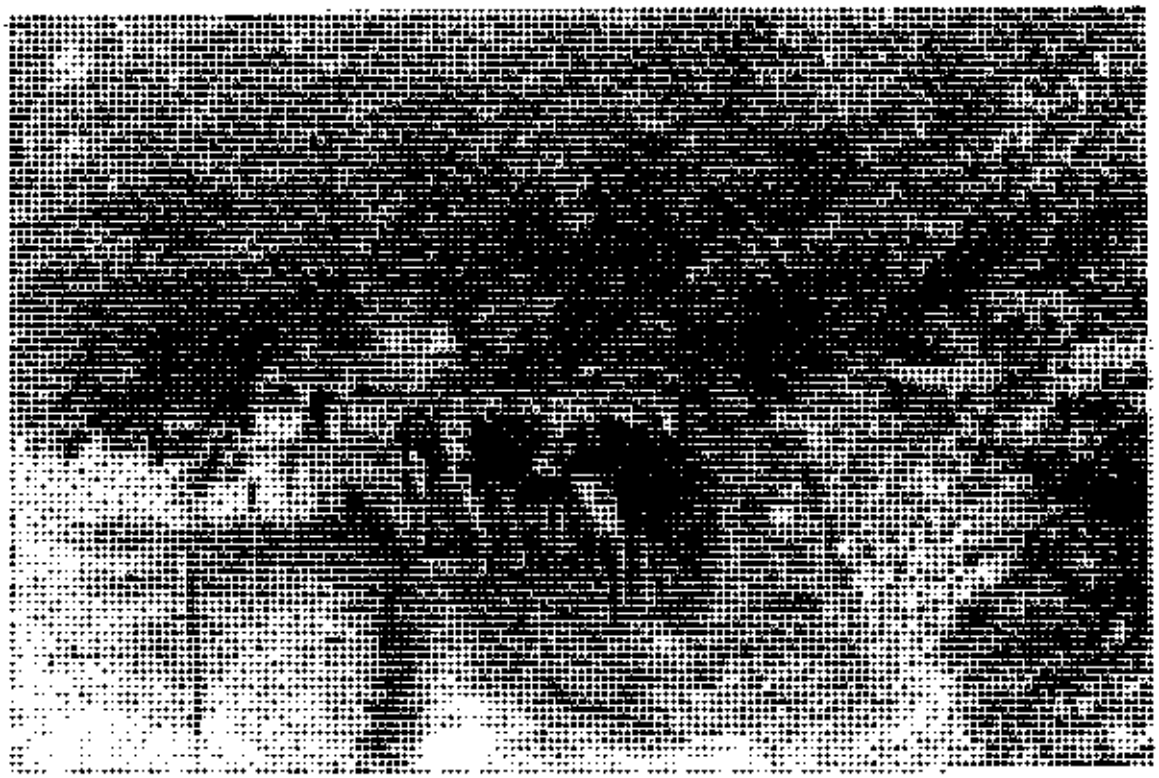
Bellavia, Regina M., and George Curry. *Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis*. Cultural Landscape Publication No. 8. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation . 1995. 357 pp.
B: 013644
T: 419/D-13

Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States, called Sagamore Hill his home for thirty-nine years. Throughout Roosevelt's residency, the property functioned as a working farm that included a garden, pastures and agricultural fields with fruits and vegetables. Roosevelt purchased the property in 1880, which continued under the care of the Roosevelt family until 1948. The Roosevelt Memorial Association, which later became Theodore Roosevelt Association, bought the property in 1948 and opened the Roosevelt home as a museum. The property functioned as a museum and park until the Theodore Roosevelt Association transferred the property to the National Park Service in 1963. The period of significance for the property is 1880-1919, the time Roosevelt was associated with the site.

The purpose of this report is, in part, to provide the site managers with a comprehensive history of the landscape and its character-defining features, and to provide guidance for their preservation and development. The report is also prepared in response to the need to analyze and reorganize visitor services and orientation of the more contemporary changes to the site.

The report identifies the following historic periods: Theodore Roosevelt Stewardship (1880-1919); Mrs. Roosevelt Stewardship (1991-1948); Theodore Roosevelt Association Stewardship (1948-1963); NPS Stewardship (1963-1995). The methodology employed for this study includes: extensive research of written, graphic and photographic sources; a field survey; and a comparative study of the significant period and the existing conditions in order to record the integrity of the landscape.

Prior to this Cultural Landscapes Report, Sagamore Hill was determined to be significant according to Criterion B of the National Register, association with important persons— Theodore Roosevelt President of the U.S. and noted conservationist of the Progressive Era; and under Criterion C —distinctive physical characteristic of design, construction or form for its Queen Anne style building. Based on the findings of this report, it is however, the architecture and the landscape together that embody the essence of T. Roosevelt's ideals, therefore making the landscape significant to the site. A recommendation is made for an amendment to the National Register form for inclusion of the importance of the landscape to the overall significance of the property.



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. Cows on the path to the orchard. *(NPS, n.d.)*

This report documents changes to the landscape and its features over time, graphically and in text, that created the character and significance of the property. Beginning as a working farm and moving into a place of public visitation, changes were made which did not take into account the importance of the landscape in conveying Roosevelt's life and ideals. The site analysis for the property is presented in both narrative and graphic form and describes the significance and integrity of the site. Each feature of the landscape is determined to be significant or not, and then discussed in detail and analyzed in terms of its contribution to the character of the site. The most significant extant features of the site are the rural character and the setting of Cove Neck, the spatial organization of the site (considered a high priority) and the Theodore Roosevelt House, significant for its architecture and its contribution to the overall character of the site.

Non-contributing existing features include: the visitor parking lot that did not exist during the period of significance (located on the site of the vegetable and flower garden), and the memorial rose garden. Although used by visitors, these features did not exist during the period of significance and detract from the character of the site. The analysis of the property's integrity is based on the seven aspects recognized by the National Register and the comparative study of character-defining features which existed during the period of significant and the existing conditions. The site is rated high for location and association and as having partial integrity in design, setting, material and feeling. Theodore Roosevelt's ideals were embodied in the landscape and landscape features of Sagamore Hill.

This report provides documentation of the site's history and the site analysis which can act as a substantial basis for the preparation of treatment objectives and as guidelines to be incorporated into the Resources Management Plan and General Management Plan for Sagamore Hill.

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site (NH)

Noble, William. *Hedge Restoration Manual for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site*. Cornish: USDI, NPS. 1989. 59 pp.
B: 015097
N: PB90-222498/AS/PCA04/MFA01

The Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, in Cornish, New Hampshire, contains the home, studios and garden of Augustus Saint Gaudens, America's foremost sculptor of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Saint-Gaudens lived at the property from 1891, until his death in 1907. He planted extensive hedges of white pine and hemlock in the garden both to create and define space and provide background and shelter for people and plants. The hedges were maintained for four decades by Augustus and then by his wife, Augusta Saint-Gaudens. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the current condition of the hedges, to assess their place in the historic landscape, and to make recommendations for their preservation and restoration.

The report begins with a description of the hedges in their current state. They cover 3,000 linear feet in total, and consist of approximately 1,500 trees of white pine (Pinus strobus) and hemlock (Tsuga canadensis). About two-thirds of the plants are presently hemlock although all records from the sculptor's lifetime

describe them as originally being predominantly white pine. It is suggested that Saint-Gaudens may have later added hemlock with the intention of converting the hedge to that species for its crisper shape. The pine may have also proven difficult to maintain as evidenced in historic photographs. The hedges are generally between four and eighteen feet tall, with those closest to the house being shorter; photographs from the historic period show most hedges at about five to six feet, box like in shape, with full sides and flat tops. The length and placement of the hedges today are considered to be largely the same as they were in Saint-Gaudens time, the major difference being their present height and width.

The history of the hedges is described and divided into four periods: major period of design and planting (1885-1903); redesign and additions to the hedges (1904-1907); Memorial Association's trusteeship, some replanting although there is generally poor documentation from this period (1907-1965); and the establishment of the National Historic Site with improved grounds maintenance involving replacement of overgrown hedges, replanting, and additional planting (1965-1989).

Current problems with the hedges are competition between pine and hemlock, loss of light, particularly where other historic plantings have grown into mature plants, poor shape, weeds, poor soil, snow damage, disease and pests, dissimilarity in growth habit of the pine and hemlock, and piecemeal management. To overcome some of these problems, a hedge maintenance manual has been produced, covering fertilizing, liming, weeding, and pruning of the pine; cutting out deadwood; and opening out the top of the hedge, as well as annual shearing. This report describes and evaluates the hedge maintenance work carried out over one season and makes recommendations for future strategies to improve the appearance, maintenance, and health of the hedges. The restoration of the pine hedge is also addressed. A detailed description is given of each of the hedge's main sections with recommendations for maintenance and restoration of each section.

One of the most important recommendations is the proposal for the establishment of a nursery to provide an adequate supply of plant material with the proper size and shape for transplanting as part of the hedge restoration program.

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Pressley, Marion, and Cynthia Zaitzevsky. *Cultural Landscape Report for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History and Exiting Conditions.* Cultural Landscape Publication No. 3. Boston: USDI, NPS, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources Management, Cultural Landscape Program. 1993. 263 pp.
B: 016451
T: 428/D-21

The landscape of Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site in Cornish, New Hampshire evokes the personality of its primary owner, sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and is an example of a popular early 20th century garden style. Evolution of the site's development occurred in two stages, from 1885-September 1903, and October 1903-August 1907. The property was owned by Augusta Saint-Guadens, Augustus's wife, until 1926 during which time only minor changes were made to the property. The site was transferred to the Augustus Saint-Gaudens Memorial in 1925, which

retained the site until 1965 when the National Park Service was given the property as a gift from the Memorial.

This first volume of this CLR includes historical research and field analysis that shows the evolution of the landscape for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. This report includes documentation of the history of the site, inventory and analysis of its present condition and the preparation of period plans that accompany each chapter showing how the site appeared. The second volume will include the site analysis and will establish the historic context and evaluate the landscape's significance and integrity.

Volume I is organized into chapters corresponding to different periods of ownership: The Augustus Saint-Gaudens Ownership Part I (1885-Sept. 1903); The Augustus Saint-Gaudens Ownership Part II (Oct. 1903-August 1907); Augusta Saint-Gaudens' Ownership (August 1907-July 1926); The Saint-Gaudens Memorial Ownership (1925-1965); National Park Service Ownership (1965-1992).

The first four chapters discuss the changes that occurred during the development of the site, the personal marks Augustus created in his environment, such as the relocation of gardens, and the creation of a memorial by Augusta to her husband. Preservation efforts of the National Park Service, including the clearing of vistas, restoration of historic tree lines and planting of a wildflower meadow as well as other minor changes are noted. Existing conditions (1990-1992) reveal that there were only minor variations made in plantings, paths, steps, circulation patterns and use areas between 1903 and 1990, as seen through overlay of maps from these time periods. The more important changes are the addition of the Temple and alter, the addition of the courtyard within the gallery, the addition of the Birch Allee and the addition of the Adams Memorial within the hedge.

The issue of significance of the landscape, context and integrity are to be fully explored in the Cultural Landscape Report, Part II. A list of repositories consulted and the outcome are included as well as a bibliography of other resources, and recommendations for further research.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site (MA)

Kuehn, Daniel R., Walton Stowell, and Arthur L. Sullivan. *Historic Structures Report—Part I, Administrative, Historical, and Landscape Data, the Narbonne House and the Chaise House*. Washington, DC: USDI. NPS. 1965. 51 pp.
B: 000774
C: 000774
T: 373/D 15

Salem Maritime National Historic Site preserves structures which date from the era when Salem ships opened trade with ports in the Far East. During the Revolutionary War Salem was the only major port in the northern colonies to escape British occupation.

The Narbonne House is one of the structures preserved within the Salem Maritime National Historic Site. The home is presumed to have been built by the Narbonne

family in, or before, 1680, making it one of the oldest dwellings in America. It exhibits the architectural style popularly known as "saltbox." This historic structures report presents the administrative, historic landscape, furnishing and exhibition, and architectural data for the rehabilitation of the house. The building is considered to be particularly important for its interpretive value as it relates to the park maritime story.

The administrative data section, prepared by the superintendent, contains general details on proposed use, provisions for operating the structure, planned construction activity, and a preliminary cost estimate for the work. It is proposed to furnish and exhibit the interior of the house to reflect the seventeenth century way of life of a working colonial family of modest means. It is stated that further historical and architectural investigation is required to determine how extensively the actual structure of the house should be restored. Basic stabilization is recommended to arrest deterioration and various treatments are proposed.

The section on landscape data, prepared by a historian, very briefly describes existing physical evidence of historic conditions. The Narbonne House, in recent years, has been overgrown largely with weeds, which obscure evidence of its historic condition. The overall shape of the lot is considered to be virtually the same as in the historic period, and parts of the surrounding fence may be original. The existing walks and driveway are considered to be in their original locations, although they have been resurfaced. The trees currently growing on the property are recorded, but none of these are considered to be historic. The readily available documentary evidence gives no indication of how the property was landscaped during the historic period and it is recommended that a research study should be undertaken to determine more precisely the historic vernacular landscape scene.

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Snell, Charles W. *Historical Base Maps, Salem Maritime National Historic Site.* Denver: USDI, NPS, 1977. 117 pp.
B: 015615
T: 373/D-1204

These historical base maps and the supporting narrative illustrate the physical development of the landscape between 1765 and 1819. The research was undertaken by a historian and was based on primary and secondary documentary sources. The primary sources included deed and record books, wills, early plans and surveys, diaries and historical illustrations. A historical base map is produced for four distinct historical periods: 1764, 1783, 1805, and 1819. For each of these periods, four components of the landscape are described: waterfront lots, Derby Street house lots, streets, sidewalks, and streetlights, and fences and outbuildings. Information is provided on the structures and the physical development of the town, as well as the social history of the merchant owners and occupiers of the town who developed it into an important trading port. There are no detailed maps or surveys of the Salem waterfront pre-dating 1800, and the location of the buildings and structures as shown on the accompanying maps for the 1764 and 1783 periods is based almost entirely on conjecture. However, the information on size and ownership is considered to be accurate.

Saratoga National Historical Park (NY)

Lehman, Stuart W. *A Well Cultivated Domain: A Documentary Study of Farming on the Schuyler Estates.* Saratoga: USDI, NPS, 1986. 36 pp.
B: 400331

Saratoga National Historical Park commemorates the American victory over the British in 1777 as the turning point of the Revolutionary War. The country home of Major General Philip Schuyler lies close to the Saratoga National Historical Park. Schuyler's career as a political, financial, and military leader during the latter half of the eighteenth century is considered to have overshadowed his agricultural accomplishments. The aim of this paper is to collect and present evidence of the farmland and gardens of his estate. The research is based on various primary sources including family correspondence, travelers' journals, receipts, and Schuyler's letters and personal records.

References from the sources are presented in this report in chronological order for the forty years between 1765 and 1805. It is hoped that by bringing these scattered details together, a clearer picture of life on the Schuyler farms should emerge.

The appendices list the crops, livestock, and poultry which are documented to have belonged to the Schuyler family during this period.

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Snell, Charles W. *Historical Outline for Historical Base Maps-Drawings NHP SAR-2011, Saratoga National Battlefield.* Saratoga: USDI, NPS. 1951. 23 pp.
B: 015618
T: 374/D-22

The American victory at Saratoga in 1777 marked the turning point in the Revolution. This narrative for the historic base maps of the battlefield updates the previous research undertaken in 1941. The study was undertaken by the park historian and is based on research of primary and secondary materials and field surveys. It documents physical features, house sites, ground cover, cultivated fields, place names, American entrenchments, and British entrenchments.

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Torres, Louis. *Historic Resource Study, Barber Wheat Field, October 7, 1777, Saratoga National Historic Park.* Denver: USDI, NPS. 1974. 73 pp.
B: 010496
C: 010496
T: 374/D-542
N: 275832/PCA05/MFA01

The American victory over the British in a battle on October 7, 1777 at the Barber wheatfield site is considered to be a turning point in the Revolution. The Saratoga National Historical Park was designated in 1938 to commemorate the event.

The purpose of this report is to present information on the ownership of the wheat field and to provide a description of the area and an account of the battle that took

place there. The study is intended to provide the basic information needed for the development of wayside exhibits and other interpretive media.

The report contains the following sections: an evaluation of the sources and secondary works, identification of the wheat field, and a description of the wheat field on October 7, 1777.

The appendices include five map sections showing, for example, the encampments and battlefield positions. There is a short bibliography citing primary and secondary sources, which include manuscript materials, printed sources, maps, books and Service studies.

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White, Linda M. *A Grounds Report of the General Philip Schuyler Home at Old Saratoga*. Saratoga: USDI, NPS. 1982. 10 pp.
B: 012841

The Schuyler Estate was the site of great activity at the time of the American Revolution. This Grounds Report seeks to describe the vernacular landscape of the historic site as it existed before, during, and after the Revolution. The specific subjects addressed in the report are house sites, present house construction, grounds and vegetation, and lilac bushes. Any relevant information from the documentary sources is given as direct quotes with the author listed.

From the sources available it is difficult to accurately describe the grounds. The old lilacs still growing on the property today are considered to be the most significant vegetation on the site, and from the research it may be assumed that they were there at the time of the Revolution. Overall, it is concluded that many details of the gardens and plantings remain to be found.

Shenandoah National Park (VA)

Land and Community Associates. *Judd Gardens Cultural Landscape Report*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. 1993. 51 pp.
B: 017660

Shenandoah National Park encompasses 300 square miles of the southern Appalachians, offering hiking trails, wildlife and access to the 105 mile Skyline Drive which winds along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Judd Gardens are a 4.45-acre site located in the northeast corner of the Skyland resort that lies 3,700 feet above sea level in the Shenandoah Valley area. The Judds became a part of the Skyland resort community in 1910, and the Gardens quickly became an important part of the entire community as a place for social and outdoor activities. As part of the Skyland resort, the Gardens are the product of a Judd family project that extended over many years and were part of the impetuous for the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park in 1936.

The purpose of this CLR is to evaluate the historic significance and integrity of the Gardens and to provide recommendations for its future management, especially in light of the inherent problems associated with use of the site as an interpretive cultural landscape. The report is organized into four major sections: Management

Summary. History of Skyland and the Judd Gardens, Analysis and Evaluation, and Recommendations. The methodology for this report includes the consultation of several repositories, and a number of individuals associated with the site. With limited documentation of the Garden available, significant interpretations are made of historic photographs during the Judd family tenure. Field investigations are conducted to inventory existing conditions of the garden and a multiple layer approach to inventory and analysis mapping is developed to record information for planning and design purposes.

The report determined two periods of development of the Gardens: Judd's initial purchase of the Sentinel Lodge site, ca. 1910 and his purchase of several Victor Mindeleff's properties, including Tryst-of-the Winds, and five acres from George Pollock in 1922. Because the Judd Gardens are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, an official period of significance has not been determined. For the purposes of this report the period of significance is defined as the time between the initial purchase of property in 1910 by George Judd until Mrs. Judd's death in 1958. The Judd Gardens are determined to have significance according to Criterion A due to its association with a group of prominent people who were active in conservation, art, politics and business, and Criterion C as it is a rare surviving example of the rustic cottage garden genre during this period. The Gardens also contribute to our understanding of the development of outdoor recreation and resort communities in the U.S. during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The report identifies that the Judd Gardens are threatened because of their declining condition, however, the landscape still retains integrity and the ability to represent an Appalachian garden and horticulture showplace associated with a rustic mountain resort. The recommended treatment for the garden is protection and rehabilitation.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site (MA)

Albright, John. *Historic Structure Report: Historical Data and Historical Base Map, Springfield Armory National Historic Site*. Denver: USDI, NPS, 1978. 150 pp.
B: 015611
T: 458/D-1304

Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, was established in 1777 at the time of the American Revolution. Until 1968, it was a center for the manufacture of U.S. military small arms and the scene of many important technological advances. It was designated as a National Historic Site in 1974 and a large weapons museum is now located in the original Main Arsenal Building.

This study consists of the historical data section and historical base map of the historic structures report for the Armory. The narrative documents the development of the site and includes appropriate illustrations. Most of the data for the study comes from three locations: the U.S. National Archives, the U.S. Military History Research Collection, and Springfield, Massachusetts. The study focuses on the structures, although there is also some information on the grounds; for example the construction of walkways across the square and the installation of landscape features such as fountains and trees. The report also includes the results of a study of the trees at Springfield in 1913 and a 1964 tree survey plan.

Thomas Stone National Historic Site (MD)

John Milner Architects, J. Richard Rivoire and Land Ethics. *Cultural Landscape Report for the National Park Service, Thomas Stone National Historic Site.* N.p.: USDI, NPS, 1996. 105+ pp.
B: 017658

Formerly referred to as Haberdeventure, the Thomas Stone National Historical Site gains its present name and significance from Thomas Stone, one of Maryland's three signers of the Declaration of Independence. Stone acquired the property in 1770 and successive generations of Stone family descendants owned and occupied the farm until 1936. The Stone family ownership of the farm is divided into six periods that span 166 years.

The Thomas Stone National Historic Site encompasses 322 acres of Charles County, Maryland. Formerly a working farm, the site was acquired by the NPS in 1982 and has been opened to the public since 1992. The Stone farm developed in the middle-class tradition of country seats and farming. This site provides an opportunity to interpret the development of farming practices from the late-eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The Stone site is also an important resource for learning more about slavery practices and tenant farming.

The General Management Plan, approved in 1990, utilized documentation included in the Historic Structures Report of 1987, and the Historic Resource Study of 1988. This CLR was initiated to provide significant information regarding the cultural landscape resources of the site, which were not adequately addressed in the previous studies. The goal for the CLR is to provide a detailed account of the changes in the landscape from Thomas Stone's period to the present. In preparation for the CLR, team members relied on three bodies of research: documentary records, existing and contemporaneous archaeological investigations, and inventory and analysis of existing conditions. Documentary resources include U.S. Geological survey maps dating from 1911, aerial photographs dating from 1937, and photographs of the site dating from 1900.

The CLR process showed that although many of the designed and vernacular landscape features are gone, the broad structure of the farming landscape as it developed during the past 200 years remains in evidence.

Recommendations for further research include a more in-depth exploration of the following subjects: History of local farming practices; Archaeological investigation of slave quarters, tenant housing, and other outbuildings; Terrace gardens; and Out-of-state repositories of Stone family papers.

Appendices include the following supporting documents: diagrams or "family trees" for the Stone and Brown/Stone Families; historical survey maps; a history of agriculture in southern Maryland in narrative text; an overview of landscape design during the late 18th Century; forest stand analysis; and Late 18th-Century plant lists.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (NY, PA)

O'Donnell, Patricia and Charles A. Birnbaum. *Zane Grey Property, Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. 1990. 37 pp.
B: 015582

The 73.4-mile stretch of free-flowing river between Hancock and Sparrow Bush, NY, along the Pennsylvania-New York border has been set aside as the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River site. Within the park is the Roebling Bridge, believed to be the oldest existing wire-cable suspension bridge and the Zane Grey home and museum.

Zane Grey, noted author of western novels, resided at this property, located at the confluence of the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers, between 1904 and 1918. It was at this site that Grey began his professional career. The property originally covered six acres. Today, a core area of 0.93 acres is owned by the National Park Service as part of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River. The site includes the main house and grounds and is operated as a house museum. The recommendations contained in this report are intended to address both the National Park Service owned site and the larger area formerly owned by the Greys.

This project involves a preliminary assessment of the vernacular landscape of the property, and provides a supplement to the historic structures report. The report focuses on the significant period of the Zane Grey residency and assesses current conditions against historic conditions. The research was undertaken by two historical landscape architects, which involved field reconnaissance of the property and a review of secondary documentary material. For the latter, sources included the HSR, HABS report, reports from archeological consultants, and historic photographs and postcards.

The history of the landscape is described in a section on landscape chronology and assessment. Four chronological periods are recognized in the development of the landscape: early history (1846-1905); Grey family property (1905-1918); Post residency (1933-1989); and National Park Service (1989-1990). The landscape of each of these periods is described and illustrated. Between 1905 and 1918, the Greys were in almost continuous occupancy. During those years, the site evolved to include the cottage where they lived, the Holbert farmhouse, a cat house, cabin, garden plots, various outbuildings, tennis courts, and the houses of Zane Grey's brother and parents. The physical changes and alterations to the site, following this period of significance, are also documented.

The existing conditions at the site are assessed. The maturity of much of the vegetation, particularly the formal plantings, substantially alter the character of the landscape, inhibiting views in and out of the site. Many of the original landscape features have also been lost.

The report suggests that a primary objective for the landscape treatment should be to support visitor comprehension of the complex Zane Grey family property. The final section presents general guidance on both short and long-term means of achieving this objective. It is suggested that the initial step required is the production of a detailed topographic survey of the property, which could be used to develop a full CLR for the site. The report would include the following: a definitive site

history based on research of primary sources, historic landscape base plans, detailed documentation based on National Register criteria, development of a series of treatment options and a definitive treatment plan, and, finally, development of a maintenance program.

Information is also given on the scope of work for improving the interpretation of the landscape to enrich visitor experience of the site.

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site (NY)

O'Donnell, Patricia M., Charles A. Birnbaum, and Cynthia Zaitzevsky. *Cultural Landscape Report for Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis.* Cultural Landscape Publication No. 1. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management. 1994. 419 pp.
B: 017065
T: 382/0-21

The Vanderbilt Mansion is located in Hyde Park, Duchess County, New York and has a two-hundred year history under five generations of owners. There has been an impressive continuity over the generations of ownership and a layering of historic periods. This report documents the historic appearance of the estate landscape during the four ownership periods and as it exists today. This, in turn, provides a basis for analysis of the continuity and change of the site and establishment of its significance and integrity. The ownership periods include: Dr. John Bard and Dr. Samuel Bard (1764-1799); Dr. David Hassock with Andre Parmentier as landscape designer (1828-1835); Walter S. And Dorothea Landon and Walter Landon Jr. (1840-1852); Frederick W. and Louise Vanderbilt (1895-1938); and National Park Service Stewardship (1940-1992).

This report is the first in a series that will serve as a guide for management of the Vanderbilt Mansion. It will be followed by Volume II: Treatment Plan that will develop site specific management goals.

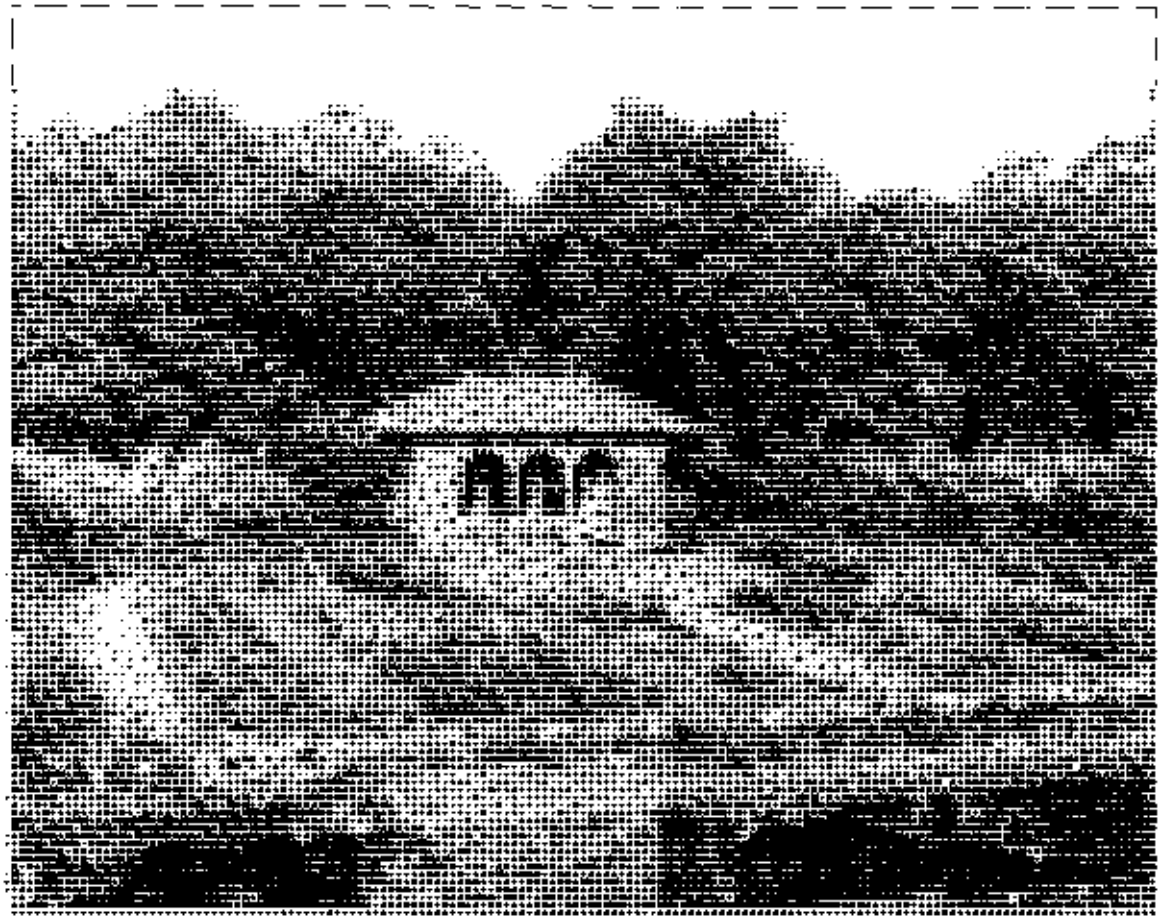
The report describes the consecutive owners of the property and the corresponding changes to the site. The most significant being the Vanderbilt stewardship, during which almost every structure on the grounds was replaced. The evolution of the estate landscape is summarized with a separate discussion of the formal garden evolution.

After the death of Frederick William Vanderbilt and through several political maneuvers, the estate became a National Historic Site in 1940. The estate was opened to the public and was self-supporting with a 50 cent entrance fee. The NPS stewardship is discussed in two separate timeframes 1939-1940 and 1956-1990. During World War II there was much disintegration of the Vanderbilt site when both structures and site features fell into disrepair. Valuable information about this period was gained from the 1941 Master Plan and the accompanying series of photographs. Historical documentation and research efforts are documented in this chapter with notes regarding activity during World War II. The later period of NPS stewardship discusses planning and physical changes associated with the 1966 Master Plan and planning and physical changes from 1971-1991, with highlights

of the 1973 Archeological Survey and 1976 Master Plan. Existing conditions of the site are recorded through a series of plans, photographs and text; the general conclusion being that the site appears to be in good condition, but many areas are in need of both short and long-term maintenance.

The historic context and evaluation of the periods of significance are defined by looking at circulation, topography, spatial relationships and the siting of buildings or surroundings, vegetation, natural systems, water features, landscape structures, minor buildings, site furnishings and objects. Throughout the life of the property, the circulation patterns have remained the most consistent feature. Some spatial relationships have been altered since the Vanderbilt era due to the loss of several structures and the development of the surrounding neighborhood. A series of diagrammatic maps show the evolution of the property from the original ownership period (Bard, 1764-1821) through the NPS Stewardship period (1990-1991), which reveals a consistent growth pattern followed throughout the development of the site into what has become known as the Vanderbilt estate. The estate's high degree of integrity is linked to the extant historic features and the retention of feeling and association to the historic periods of the site.

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Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. Historic view of the Rose Garden in early summer. *(NPS, c. late 1920s)*

O'Donnell, Patricia M., Barbara Wilson, Peter Viteretto, and Cynthia Zaitzevsky. *Cultural Landscape Report for Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Volume 2: Landscape Preservation Treatment Recommendations.* Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management. 1994. 138 pp.
B: 017656

The Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site (NHS) encompasses more than 200 acres of land overlooking the Hudson River Valley in Hyde Park, Duchess County, New York. The property is one of the first NHS, designated after President Roosevelt showed substantial interest in the property in the 1940's. The Vanderbilt Mansion is named for its last owner prior to acquisition by the National Park Service. The site is a layered landscape with a lengthy period of significance and a substantially intact imprint of the five generations of owners who developed the grounds, including the Bards, Hosack, the Langdons, and Vanderbilt. Volume 2 of the Cultural Landscape Report for this site utilizes baseline information contained in *Cultural Landscape Report for Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions & Analysis.*

This second volume of the CLR explores different preservation treatment alternatives and their relevance to preservation theory and the management objectives set forth in the various general management plans. Volume 2 provides specific recommendations for preservation treatments at the feature level. Restoration is selected as the primary treatment recommended for the overall site, with a restoration/reconstruction approach for certain features.

The section of the report dealing with implementation of the recommended landscape restoration treatment includes class "c" cost estimates to gain a sense of the level of cost magnitude for on-site project staffing and materials, as well as estimates for the cost of capital projects. The implementation section also prioritizes treatment areas. Appendix A is a review of project directives of 1991, 1992, and 1993. Appendix B includes citations of plans, photographs, keys to planting plans, and specifications.

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Ridley & Associates, Rudy J. Favretti, and Rueben M. Rainey. *Historic Grounds Report, Vanderbilt Mansion.* N.p.: USDI, NPS. 1988. 54 pp.
B: 015617

The Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site is located on the bluffs of the Hudson River in Hyde Park, New York. The site preserves the "gilded age" estate owned by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a nineteenth century millionaire. The total estate covers more than 200 acres.

This report focuses on the designed landscape of the formal gardens, which are approximately 1.8 acres in extent. These gardens comprise three walled terraces. The highest terrace is occupied by the gardener's cottage, tool house, potting shed, and parterre gardens. The Italian garden is situated on the middle terrace and the loggia garden is at the lowest elevation.

The purpose of this CLR is to document the evolution of the formal gardens from 1795, with particular emphasis on the years that the estate was owned by the

Vanderbilts, 1895-1938. The documentation is based on research of original primary sources including site records, drawings, and historical photographs, as well as a field survey of existing site conditions.

The history of the development of the estate is divided into three eras: the pre-Vanderbilt years (1705-1895); the Vanderbilt years (1895-1938); and the post-Vanderbilt years (1938-1988). The owner, Dr. Hosack, and the landscape gardener, Andre Parmentier, originally laid out the grounds in the early nineteenth century in the English landscape style. The gardens that they developed were described and illustrated in Andrew Jackson Downing's famous treatise in 1875. A subsequent owner, Walter S. Langdon, first developed the formal gardens in their present location.

The formal gardens are comprised of boundary walls containing a series of parterre gardens, with bedding plants laid out in a style typical of the late nineteenth century. After the estate came into the Vanderbilt's ownership, landscape architect Charles Platt, developed plans for Italian gardens at the site, although these were never implemented. In 1902, the Vanderbilts hired James L. Greenleaf, another landscape architect, to redesign the formal gardens. He developed the lower level in the Italian style as a walled and terraced garden, symmetrically organized with a pool and formally clipped cedar hedges, a pergola, and trellises. Greenleaf also developed the walkways between the gardens. No planting plans exist from this period, and it is considered that the Vanderbilts themselves designed the planting.

The formal gardens were expanded in 1910, with plans developed by the Philadelphia nursery of Thomas B. Meehan Company. Portions of the lower wall of the Italian gardens were removed and steps constructed to the new loggia garden created on the lower level. A fence with brick piers bound the loggia garden. The garden beds were organized around a central line of sight and circulation and included a round pool, fountain, and two changes in level. The beds were planted with perennials in the style of William Robinson and Gertrude Jekyll. The architect and landscape architect, Robert B. Cridland, designed further alterations and improvements to the formal gardens between 1916 and 1934. Following Mr. Vanderbilt's death in 1938, the site was donated to the U.S. government. Over the following two decades, the formal gardens deteriorated; however, since the 1960s, restoration efforts have improved the gardens. These latter changes are not documented in this report.

It is concluded that the Vanderbilt estate is a rare example of a piece of land which passed virtually intact from one generation to the next with each successive owner building on the work of his predecessor. Today, the landscape reveals a "layering" of garden history.

The report is well illustrated throughout, with design and planting plans for the various stages of garden development. Historical photographs, which illustrate the grounds, are included as an appendix.

Weir Farm National Historic Site (CT)

Child Associates, Inc., and Cynthia Zaitzevsky. *Cultural Landscape Report for Weir Farm National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History and Existing Conditions.* Cultural Landscape Publication No. 6. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1996. 309 pp.
B: 017183
T: 413/D-7

The purpose of this report is to document and interpret the evolution of the Weir Farm site to aid the NPS in carrying out planning and management of the National Historic Site. Detailed information regarding the property's historic structures and historic furnishings can be found in the Historic Structures Reports and Historic Furnishings Report compiled by NPS staff.

The Weir Farm property was the home and workplace of the famous American impressionist painter, J. Alden Weir (1852-1919). Established in 1990, Weir Farm National Historic Site is the only national park dedicated to the stewardship of a property associated with an American painter. The farm's landscape served as inspiration for Weir's paintings, as well as providing inspiration to other famous artists who visited Weir. The property was an informal artist colony for over 110 years. Following Weir's death, the artistic tradition continued with the marriage of Weir's daughter Dorothy, to the sculptor Mahonri Young. The couple lived and worked on the property during the summer and frequently in the off-season. Subsequently, Sperry and Doris Andrews, two artist friends of the Youngs, purchased the property to live and carryout their artistic work from 1958 to 1990.

The original 153-acres of the property were acquired by Weir in 1882, with subsequent land purchases increasing the size of the property to 238 acres by the time of Weir's death. The property is an extraordinary composite of several uses, with gardens and designed features, former agricultural lands, and wild natural areas.

The report is organized chronologically, by ownership periods. The periods identified include: a prologue that records the history of the site prior to Weir's ownership; chapters describing the period of Weir's ownership; and chapters describing the periods of ownership following Weir's death. The report also outlines the establishment of the Weir Farm Trust and the acquisition of the property by the NPS. Existing conditions are reported in a subsequent chapter, with recommendations made for further research. An extensive bibliography is included, as well as endnotes following each chapter.

Source materials utilized in documenting the Weir Farm history consist mainly of correspondence between Weir and his family members and friends. Weir's paintings are compared to landscape areas on the property to determine their probable location. A site plan for the paintings, which is most unusual, is included. Real estate documents and oral histories supplemented the documentation process.

Recommendations for further study include organization of an informal workshop, to be held on the Weir farm site, that would bring together family members and others who were interviewed for the report. The workshop could potentially generate more information about the site.



Weir Farm National Historic Site. Malcolm M. Young Branchville Shed watercolor. *(Courtesy of Brigham Young University, Museum of Art, c. 1938)*



PACIFIC WEST REGION

Mount Rainier National Park. Longmire Administration building with grand landscape backdrop. *(NPS, c. 1990)*

City of Rocks National Reserve (ID)

National Park Service. *Historic Resources Study: City of Rocks National Reserve, Southcentral Idaho.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific West Field Area, Columbia Cascades System Support Office. 1996. 150+ pp.
B: 017249
T: 003/D-16

The City of Rocks National Reserve is located in south central Idaho, 30 miles south of the Snake River Canyon and 2 miles north of the Utah border. It lies within the southern end of the Albion Mountains and is characterized by extreme topographic relief.

In 1964, the National Park Service designated the City of Rocks a National Historic Landmark for its association with Overland Migration, roughly spanning the years 1843 through 1869. Emigrant inscriptions and vestiges of the California/Oregon Trail represented this historic use. Landmark status was expanded in 1974, with designation of the city as a National Natural Landmark. In 1978, Congress established the City of Rocks National Reserve encompassing the city and the California Trail ruts. The site also acted as land witness to the Kelton-Boise stage route, the free-range cattle industry, range wars, the birth of forest reserves, dry land and irrigated farming, and the growth of stable communities.

This expanded land base demanded additional research in post-migration land use. Increased tourism, encouraged by the establishment of the National Reserve and by the area's growing reputation as a climbing resource, also necessitated a more carefully considered identification of those resources critical to our understanding of the historical use and significance of the region. For these reasons, research for this Historic Resources Study was conducted.

This study is derived from research in primary and secondary records related to travel routes, land use, settlement patterns, and infrastructure development. It is designed to provide a foundation for the formal evaluation and nomination of City of Rocks historic resources to the National Register of Historic Places. The project included a field review and the HRS concludes with the identification of extant resources within the boundaries of the reserve, arranged on the basis of shared historic association or "property type."

The three main sections of the report are Natural History of the City of Rocks; Historical Development of the City of Rocks; and Historical Cultural Resources in the City of Rocks National Reserve. The report includes an annotated bibliography and appendices, and is supported with maps, plans, and photographs.

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area (WA)

Gilbert, Cathy A. *The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Preliminary Study, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1984. 26 pp.
B: 012879
T: 606/D-64

The Fort Spokane military post was established in 1880, to resolve conflicts between the Indian tribes of the north Columbian plateau and the white settlers arriving in

the area. This historic site was one of the last frontier army posts to be established in the Pacific Northwest. With the demise of the fort in the 1890s, the Indian Agency subsequently put the site to various uses. It was abandoned in 1930 and neglected until 1960 when the National Park Service assumed jurisdiction of the Fort as part of the Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.

This preliminary historic landscape study is undertaken by a landscape architect and looks at 640 acres of the original military reserve focusing on the 70 acres that supported the structural complex of the fort.

The purpose of the research is to collate the available information regarding the development of the historic landscape at Fort Spokane, and to identify and illustrate historic land use patterns, remnants and components that supports the historic integrity of the site.

The report is divided into four sections. Part One describes the physiographic setting, site boundaries, and its existing condition. Part Two provides a historic overview of the Fort and identifies four periods as being significant in shaping the historic character of the site: The Military Period (1880-1889), when the primary structural complex of the fort was built; The Indian Agency Period (1900-1920), when many of the original structures were adapted and reused as a school, hospital and administrative headquarters for the Colville Indians; Abandonment (1930-1960), a thirty-year period when the complex was abandoned and many buildings lost; and finally the National Park Service Period (1960-1984), when the National Park Service assumed jurisdiction for Fort Spokane as part of the Coulee Dam National Recreation Area. Of these four periods the two earliest are considered to be of greatest historic significance.

Part Three provides a graphic and written description of the landscape structure and its components, which evolved during the two earlier historic periods. It considers the spatial structure, circulation, other materials and remnants. The final section of the report, Part Four, makes general recommendations for protecting and reclaiming the historic landscape of Fort Spokane. The aim being to provide guidelines to allow greater flexibility in site interpretation, current uses of the grounds and future park needs while maintaining the historic integrity of the site.

The recommendations are grouped to address both general and specific site conditions and include buildings and related structures, circulation, plantings, and general management concepts for safeguarding the historic landscape as a resource. These recommendations are preliminary, and it is stated that implementation would require additional design development and site planning.

The report is well illustrated with historic and contemporary photographs and plans, and the functional patterns from each significant historical period are mapped. There is also a short bibliography.

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Gilbert, Cathy A. and Renata Niedzwiecka. *The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.* Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1985. 56 pp.
B: 013604
C: 013604
T: 606/D-64A
N: PB86-161940/AS/PCA03/MFA01

Fort Spokane was established in 1880 to maintain peace and resolve conflicts between the Indians on the Northern Columbia plateau and white settlers arriving in the area.

This report identifies significant historic landscape patterns and develops appropriate design proposals for rehabilitation of the site, with particular emphasis on increasing opportunities for interpretation of the historic site and expanding its potential for contemporary uses. The research is undertaken by two landscape architects and involves both historical research and field survey with comprehensive documentation of existing conditions at the Fort.

For the purposes of this study, all 640 acres of the original military reserve are considered part of the historic zone. The design project, however, focuses on the 80 acres that support the primary structural complex of the Fort.

An overview describes the history of the site, and changes occurring in each of the main historical periods are documented. The four distinct historical periods are: The Military Period (1880-1889), when the primary structural complex of the fort was built; The Indian Agency Period (1900-1929), when many of the original structures were adapted and reused as a school, hospital and administrative headquarters for the Colville Indians; Abandonment (1930-1960), when the complex was neglected and many of the original buildings lost; and the years from 1960 to the present when the NPS took over management of the site.

The historic data for each of the historic periods is mapped to illustrate major land uses, building functions, site features and overall landscape organization. An evaluation is made of the significant historic landscape components and their integrity using National Register Criteria. In addition, a series of maps are developed illustrating contemporary perceptual and functional aspects of the site, and includes an analysis of vehicular and circulation patterns, visual assessment and land use concepts. The maps produced during the course of the project provide a basis for analysis and evaluation of the landscape to guide the development of design proposals.

The resulting master plan reflects aspects of the research findings and site analysis as well as all significant landscape components critical for enhancing the readability and coherent character of the historic landscape of Fort Spokane. Features to be reestablished at the site are depicted on the plan.

Three phasing plans are developed to guide implementation of the master plan. A list of recommendations accompany the plan and address both general and specific site considerations including building and foundations, circulation, plant materials, site details and management concepts.

Crater Lake National Park (OR)

Gilbert, Cathy A. and Gretchen A. Luxenberg. *The Rustic Landscape of Rim Village, 1927-1941, Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.* Seattle: USDI. NPS, Pacific Northwest Region, Cultural Resources Division. 1990. 191 pp.
B: 015278
T: 106/D-107

Located in southern Oregon, Crater Lake became the nation's 6th national park in 1902. Crater Lake lies within the caldera of Mt. Mazama, a volcano of the Cascade Range that erupted about 7,700 years ago.

A comprehensive design and plan for Rim Village, located on the edge of the caldera, was implemented in two phases during the periods 1927-1932 and 1933-1941, using man-power provided by the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). The design of Rim Village resulted from two independent factors that were closely interwoven: function and utility, and aesthetics and design. The Village stands as an example of landscape design that reflects the design ethic of a special period of development that was sympathetic and respectful of the natural landscape. Unfortunately, throughout the years the original village design philosophy has not been adhered to resulting in many additions and changes. Rim Village has recently become the focus of preservation efforts in the park.

The purpose of this report is to identify and evaluate the significant landscape of Rim Village, and to develop a series of recommendations that provide a design vocabulary for subsequent work in the Village. The methodology used for this study includes researching planning documents, administrative materials, and historical documents, conducting field surveys and a general reconnaissance of the existing landscape. This report is organized into three parts: Research, Analysis and Evaluation and Recommendations.

The most important era for Crater Lake National Park ended in 1941 and marks the end of implementation of the Rustic design ethic in the park. The analysis and evaluation identifies individual features comprising the essential philosophies, themes, materials, and character of the historic landscape at Rim Village and are categorized into five components: circulation, vegetation, structures, small-scale features and construction technologies. Although changes have occurred to the historic designed landscape of the village, they are not extensive, and the primary landscape features, patterns, and overall design character remains with a high degree of integrity. Because the village is an outstanding example of a landscape that reflects the design ethic of a special period of development, and of an era that espoused designing the built environment in a manner that was sympathetic and respectful of the natural landscape, preservation is the preferred recommendation, although new designs for Rim Village are also addressed. Photographs and plan drawings contained in this report also serve to graphically illustrate the narrative discussions.

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Schilgen, Lora J. *Munson Valley, Crater Lake National Park, A Manual for Preservation, Redevelopment, Adaptive Use and Interpretation*. Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1984. 107 pp.
B: 012881
N: PB85-220127/AS/PCA06/MFA01

The Munson Valley Park Headquarters site in Crater Lake National Park was designed and built in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Today, most of the original rustic structures still remain and the site comprises a total of 36 buildings that range in scale and detailing. The site is considered to be of National Register status because many of the buildings retain their historic integrity in terms of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship and feeling. There are, however, many competing pressures at the site, which include a need for an interpretive center, more employee housing and more visitor lodging. In addition, the structures were originally built for summer use only and are inadequate for their present use providing year-round employee housing and facilities in an area that is covered in snow for nine months of the year.

This manual presents ideas and detailed designs for the preservation, redevelopment, adaptive use and interpretation of Munson Valley. It is based on project work undertaken by students in the Department of Architecture and the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Oregon.

The environmental and historical background to Munson Valley is described. This is followed by an identification of the issues, problems, constraints and opportunities. The issues are divided into four main areas of concern: site issues, building issues, visitor issues, and employee issues. They cover items such as: the poor visual quality of the entrance to the site, domination of the circulation system by automobiles, the need for new buildings and adaptive use of older buildings, the need for more interpretation and possibly more visitor accommodation with the impending closure of Crater Lake Lodge, and insufficient housing and facilities for employees.

Guiding principles are set to establish the overall aims and objectives for the redesign of the Munson Valley Headquarters, and Concept Plans are developed for the site. Three conceptual approaches are presented in this manual, each exemplifying a different emphasis for the future role of the valley: Munson Valley as the visitor and interpretive center for the park; Munson Valley as a mixed-use site integrating employee and visitor facilities; Munson Valley enhanced as an employees community. A schematic plan and general discussion of each concept is presented, and followed by examples of site design proposals.

The largest chapter of the manual is devoted to detailed design solutions. More than thirty individual designs are presented which address issues such as improved circulation and entry sequence, adaptive use of buildings, for example, changing the existing rangers dorm into a restaurant, interpretive center, or public lodging facility, and construction of new buildings for lodging or employee accommodation.

An additional chapter provides information on interpretation and suggests suitable themes and methods.

The report concludes with following main recommendations:

- The visitor experience at Crater Lake and Munson Valley needs to be enhanced, broadened, and redefined.
- The potential of Munson Valley as a winter recreation and interpretation center for the park should be developed.
- Steps should be taken to provide a pedestrian orientated experience.
- Alternative modes of transport should be explored and provided to reduce automobile congestion.
- The concessionaire's role in the park should be redefined.
- The issues of employee welfare and sense of community are critical in maintaining effective park management.
- The Rustic architecture of Munson Valley should be recognized as historically significant.

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Mairs, John, Kathryn Winthrop, and Robert Winthrop. *Archeological and Ethnological Studies of Southwest Oregon and Crater Lake National Park.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Region, Cultural Resources Division. 1994. 211 pp.
T: 106/D-217

Crater Lake, formed by a volcanic caldera six miles in diameter, is one of the most spectacular natural features of the Oregon High Cascades and the entire Pacific Northwest. In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law an act creating Crater Lake National Park as a public park or pleasure ground for the people of the United States. After a series of additions, the Park today encompasses 182,700 acres.

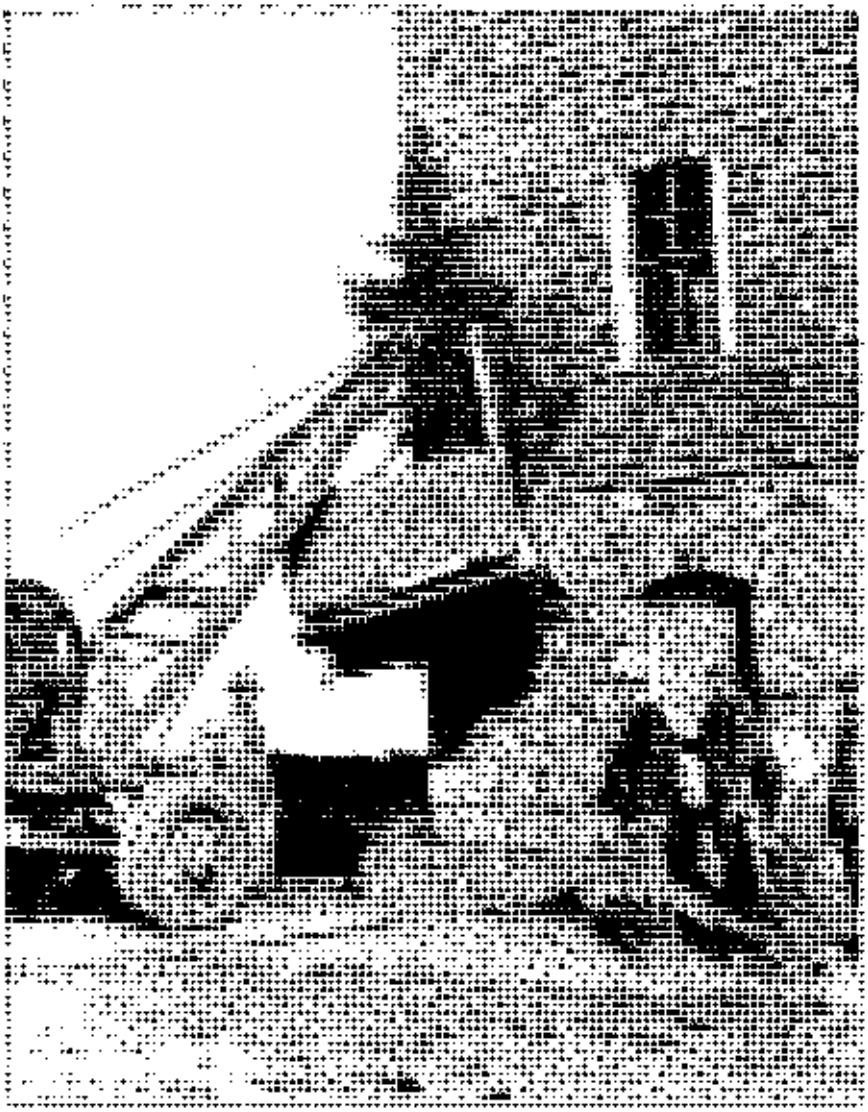
This study summarizes scientific knowledge of the American Indian experience in the Crater Lake region, considered from prehistoric times through the present day. Its principal aim is to present baseline cultural data to guide further archaeological and ethnographic research within the boundaries of Crater Lake National Park, and present a synthesis of relevant archaeological and ethnographic information to enhance the Park's interpretive programs.

Chapter 1 summarizes environmental conditions which have shaped the human use of the Crater Lake area, including its geological history and its contemporary geomorphology and vegetation.

Chapter 2 reviews the history of ethnographic research on the four tribes bordering the Crater Lake area: the Klamath, Takelma, Upper Umpqua, and Molala, and discusses the changing theoretical perspectives underlying these studies.

Chapters 3 and *4* describe major elements of the pre-contact cultures of the four tribes, the contemporary status of these groups, and Indian use of the Crater Lake area.

Chapter 5 provides a review of regional archaeological research, analyzed in terms of the Klamath, Rogue, and Umpqua Basins, and describes the theoretical issues that have guided that research.



Crater Lake National Park. *Placing a specimen tree at Crater Lake Lodge (NPS, c. 1930)*

Chapter 6 describes archaeological sites isolated within Crater Lake National Park while *Chapter 7* offers a synthesis of cultural developments in the region from the Paleoindian period to post-contact times.

Chapter 8 provides three approaches to modeling the culturally significant features of Crater Lake National Park. The first model predicts the occurrence of archaeological site types on the basis of key environmental variables. The second uses an optimal foraging theory to identify two contrasting resource strategies for the central Oregon Cascades, corresponding in general terms to traditional Klamath and Molala practices, respectively. The third model takes an emic approach to identify the salient characteristics of the Park considered as an Indian sacred landscape. The chapter concludes with the findings of a test of the environmental model through limited archaeological survey.

Chapter 9 provides a bibliography for all works cited in the text. A large proportion of the references are annotated to describe the contents or identify the particular relevance of the work to this study. The study is supplemented with diagrams and maps.

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National Park Service. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Park Headquarters at Munson Valley Crater Lake National Park*. Seattle: USDI. NPS. 1991. 45 pp.
B: 017618
T: 106/D-151

This cultural landscape study provides a preliminary analysis and evaluation of the historic landscape at Munson Valley in Crater Lake National Park. The purpose of the report is to identify and evaluate historic landscape resources and develop preliminary guidelines and recommendations for preservation, rehabilitation, maintenance and interpretation. This document is a technical supplement, not intended to replace a standard cultural landscape report. The study is organized into short sections including Introduction, Identification, History, Analysis and Evaluation, Statement of Significance, Recommendations, and Special Site Areas.

The Identification section gives a narrative description of the contextual boundaries and the site boundaries with accompanying site map and section elevations. The History section covers the three periods of development at Munson Valley from 1913 to 1991 with very brief descriptions of the Army road crew occupation (1913-1918), the National Park Service Government Camp (1924-1941), and the Park Headquarters (1941-1991).

The Analysis and Evaluation section gives very brief descriptions of response to natural features, spatial organization, land use, vegetation, cluster arrangement and structures, circulation, and small-scale elements. Photographs and concept diagrams are provided in this section as graphic representations of the above features.

The Park Headquarters district is considered to be significant under Criterion A for its link to efforts by the National Park Service to manage and protect the natural recreational resources of the district and due to its rustic design; Criterion B, due to its association with Thomas Vint, Merel Sager and Francis Lange (landscape architects associated with the Rustic Style design ethic of the NPS); Criterion C as an expression of naturalistic design/Rustic design developed by the NPS during the mid-1920s-1940s; and Criterion D because it yields important information about the precepts of naturalistic planting design theory and practice. The district possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It still functions as the headquarters for Crater Lake National Park and continues to reflect its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Rustic Style of design used in its construction between 1926 and 1941.

The purpose of the recommendations is to provide an appropriate framework and programmatic basis for preservation, maintenance and interpretation of the site. They are intended to serve as guidelines and to address issues surrounding stabilization and preservation of significant historic resources. There are six program

areas included in this study: Maintenance and Management Concepts, Buildings and Structures, Circulation and Access, Vegetation, Site Details and Materials and Special Site Areas. Recommendations are very conceptual and additional research is suggested to determine and evaluate all historic landscape features.

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve (WA)

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Reading the Cultural Landscape, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Cultural Resource Division, 1985. 60 pp.
B: 013728
C: 013728
T: 484/D-13

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve is located on Whidbey Island in Island County in the State of Washington. The 40-mile long Whidbey Island is located at the extreme north end of the island-strewn Puget Sound, forming the eastern boundary of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The reserve is located in Central Whidbey, encompassing approximately 13,470 acres of land and 4,330 surface acres of salt water. The reserve was named after Ebey's Prairie, located in the center of the reserve, which contains the most productive agricultural land and has the portion of land most sensitive to development, being that area closest to Amiralty Inlet.

This is the fourth in a series of reports on the vernacular landscape of Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.

Reading the Cultural Landscape seeks to identify more specifically, the landscape resources on the reserve. It is written primarily for the Trust Board of Ebey's Landing and suggests guidelines and principles for the conservation and management of significant historic and cultural landscape elements. The report is divided into four main parts.

Part One discusses the primary settlement patterns and land uses on the reserve as they evolved over time. Four primary periods of settlement are recognized, each with a distinctive form and pattern. They are: The Salish (1300-1850), when early Skagit Indians established three permanent settlements along the shores of Penn Cove; Early settlement (1850-1870), when many white settlers came to central Whidbey in the mid-1800s, taking advantage of the Donation Land Claim law. Claims varied in size and shape and often followed natural landforms or a neighbors claim. Together they formed main clusters of settlement with circulation routes developing between them; Community Development (1870-1910), which saw the development of the town of Coupeville as a dominant port and commercial center; Tourism and Recreation (1910-1985), centering particularly around Penn Cove.

Part Two of the report reviews some of the natural and cultural resources of the area that are influenced and impacted the patterns of settlement and land use and provides a guide for looking at the landscape. The natural features considered include landforms, soils, and vegetation. The built landscape covers land use, structures, and below ground structures.

Part Three is an orientation and workbook section that illustrates techniques for reading the relationships among individuals features, patterns or qualities that comprise the whole landscape. It is suggested that it is the relationships between these resources that most often describe the 'character' of a landscape. The chapter considers overall landscape patterns, land use patterns, circulation patterns, boundaries, and cluster arrangements.

The final section of the report suggests preservation principles for protection of the historically significant landscape elements of the reserve. It covers both the natural resources and cultural elements. The preservation principles are not intended to inhibit or stop growth, but serve as guides for understanding how much change and what kinds of change can occur before the cultural context and historic integrity of the landscape is lost. The ten landscape character areas identified in the *1983 Building and Landscape Inventory* provide the basis for the evaluation and development of preservation principles. For each of the ten areas, location and access is described and the significance and integrity of the landscape evaluated. Preservation principles for each landscape type are formulated.

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Gilbert, Cathy A., Gretchen Luxenberg, and Allen T. Comp. *The Land, The People, The Place: An Introduction to the Inventory, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1984. 66 pp.
B: 012993
C: 012993
T: 484/D-5

The vernacular landscape of Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve illustrates the patterns of settlement beginning with the first Donation Land Claims in the nineteenth century and the subsequent historic development of the area. It reveals a continuous history of man's interaction with the environment.

This report is the first of two volumes, which aim to describe and document the reserve. The second volume contains individual inventory cards describing every pre-World War II building on the reserve, and individual cards documenting and illustrating the natural and man-made elements of the landscape. A team of three historians and two landscape architects undertook the field research for the inventories. This first report provides a summary of the land, the people and the place of Ebey's Landing based on the experience and knowledge gained by the inventory team while working in the field.

The first chapter, *The Land*, describes the physical configuration of the reserve and divides it into ten individual landscape character areas based on physical features, visual boundaries or land uses. The landscape character areas comprise the San de Fuca Uplands, West Woodlands, Ebey's Prairie, East Woodlands, Fort Casey Uplands, Smith Prairie, Penn Cove, Crockett Prairie, Western Coastal strip and Coupeville. The distinctive landscape of each of these areas is described and illustrated. The composite landscape is considered to be rich in physical and historical integrity and shaped by the people who have lived and are living there.

The second chapter, *The People*, describes the history of settlement from early indigenous settlement by the Skagit Indian tribe, European exploration, followed by pioneer settlement with the development of a transportation network and

recognizable community and local economy based on logging, shipping and farming. In the twentieth century, the establishment of Fort Casey Military Reservation added another layer to the history of the land. A further twentieth century influence has been the development of the tourist industry on the island.

The final chapter, *The Place*, attempts to synthesize the spirit of the place. It is considered that the essence and significance of the national reserve is the blending of land, people and time.

The Appendix contains information on archaeological resources and ethnography summary, notes on the inventory and survey methodology, major building styles of the reserve, major landforms of the reserve, and a sample from the inventory.

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McGreevy, Elizabeth and Hank Florence. *Design Considerations for Historic Properties, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1985. 19 pp.
B: 012962
C: 012962

This brochure is the third in a series of reports which collectively identify, record, and suggest appropriate preservation and management strategies for the vernacular landscape of Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.

The specific purpose of this brochure is to provide information for residents of the reserve and to aid them in the preservation and maintenance of their buildings. The approach adopted is aimed at allowing viable community growth while maintaining the historic integrity that forms the basis of the reserve's special significance. The point is made that it is not only the more elaborate buildings that are important to the reserve, but also the simpler homes, farms, complexes and shops.

The cultural landscape is described in broad terms with the main landscape character areas of the Island identified as the woodlands, Coupeville, prairies, coastal strip, Penn Cove, and uplands. The ten basic standards for rehabilitation as outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment* are listed. Design considerations for the maintenance, renovation, restoration, rehabilitation and preservation of buildings are suggested. The considerations are made specifically for barns and outbuildings, residential properties, commercial properties, new construction, and Coupeville entrance. The residential buildings are divided into five building types: vernacular farmhouse (1860-1910), Italianate (1870-1900), Queen Anne (1880-1905), Bungalow (1910-1930), and Cottage (1920-1950). Guidance is given regarding appropriate materials, finishes and stains, signage, and additions. Examples are given of appropriate renovation and what to avoid in renovation. The guidelines are provided as both text and graphic illustrations.

In the final section of the report a checklist of routine maintenance requirements is given, which covers wood walls, roofs, wall openings, and foundations. Information is also provided on tax benefits and incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings.

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National Park Service. *Comprehensive Plan for Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office. 1980. (Revised 1984). 81 pp.
B: 011712
T: 484/D-1A

The Central Whidbey area is unique in that the historic pattern of settlement can still be seen in its farms, open space and historic resources. At the turn of the century, this area formed the basis of a stable and prosperous society, including settlement by farmers and home to sea captains and businessmen. The Reserve provides a window into the history and forces that shaped Puget Sound's history.

The National Park Service cooperated with state and local units of government to develop this Comprehensive Plan, which incorporates the Conceptual Plan that was developed in cooperation with the citizens and governments of the Central Whidbey Island area, the Town of Coupeville, and Island County. The plan provides a chart expressing the interagency organization involved in the planning of Ebey's Landing.

The goal of the Comprehensive Plan is to provide guidelines for the protection, preservation, and interpretation of the Reserve. The plan identifies the areas or zones within the Reserve that should be devoted to: Public use/development, Historic and natural preservation, Private use, subject to appropriate local ordinances

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Sheridan, Mimi, with McConnell/Burke, Inc. *Coupeville - Past, Present, Future. Historic Preservation Plan, Vol. I, Town of Coupeville, Washington.* Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1998. 102 pp.

The primary purpose of this document is to provide a Historic Preservation Plan for the Town of Coupeville, with preservation policies to be adopted by the Town as part of its Comprehensive Plan. The document also chronicles the town's historical development over nearly 150 years. It builds on the premise that each section of town has its own unique character, shaped by its own history and development pattern.

This document contains four sections. *Part I: Coupeville, How it Came to Be as it is Today*, is a brief overview of Coupeville's history, focusing on its physical development more than on social or economic matters. *Part II: A Closer Look*, supports this overview and contains a more detailed account of specific aspects of town development such as annexations, roads, utilities, schools and residential and commercial growth. *Part III: Neighboring Character* is more specific and forms the basis of the preservation policies. This section divides the town into seven areas and 21 subareas, discussing the major character elements that have developed over time to make each neighborhood unique. Finally, *Part IV: Proposed Policies and Actions* is a list of policies for future preservation of these characteristics.

A wide variety of sources are used to compile this history. The extensive building inventory and oral histories completed by the National Park Service and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve are invaluable. Material from Town Council minutes and other Town records such as building permit files are very useful, as

are the County's historical material on land claims, roads and plats. Books by local historians Jimmie Jean Cook, Dorothy Neal and George Kellogg provided important insights and details on many topics. Photographs from the archives of the Island County Historical Society and the Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve complement the document.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site (CA)

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Cultural Landscape Report, Tao House Courtyard, Eugene O'Neill National Historical Site.* (Draft). Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1986. 50 pp. B: 015589

The Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site is located on the slope of Las Trampas Ridge overlooking the San Ramon Valley, approximately 27 miles east of San Francisco. The site was established in 1976 as a memorial to the playwright Eugene O'Neill and as a park for the performing arts and related educational programs. The site comprises 13.19 acres and includes several structures associated with the playwright.

This work forms the first phase of a two-part project. This phase consolidates and summarizes available data on the landscape of the Tao House between 1918 and 1944. Phase two of the project will develop construction drawings for the implementation of the proposals and recommendations outlined here.



Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site. Courtyard of the Eugene O'Neill House *(NPS, c. 1940s)*

Eugene and Carlotta O'Neill had the Tao House designed and built to serve as their residence from 1937 to 1944. Over this period they developed the grounds contained within walls extending from the main house. This vernacular landscape included a swimming pool, outbuildings, orchard, and courtyard garden. The courtyard garden is also important as a designed landscape reflecting the garden style of the California School.

The study is undertaken by a landscape architect, whose historical research is based on secondary source material. A field survey is undertaken to assess current conditions at the site. The primary focus is the courtyard garden, however, attention is also given to the wider landscape of the site, which is also considered to possess significance. The aim of the research is to ultimately restore the courtyard garden to its scene during the O'Neill period.

The report first describes and illustrates current conditions at the site. Boundaries and defining structures, spatial organization, plant materials, and detail elements are documented and a plan of existing conditions produced. The following section provides an overview of the development of the site, defining and describing four distinct historic periods: Pre-O'Neill Period (up to 1937), when structures were erected and the site was used seasonally for ranching and agricultural purposes; the O'Neill Period (1937-1944), when the grounds, gardens and majority of the structures were built; The Gerdes Period (1944-1976), when new structures were added to the site and many changes made to the courtyard and residence; the O'Neill Foundation/National Park Service Period (1976-1986), when the property was transferred and jurisdiction assumed by the National Park Service. A historic base plan illustrates conditions during the O'Neill period. While the courtyard has undergone several changes since the O'Neill's residence, a number of material components and, to a large degree, the overall spatial organization of the garden are considered to be intact.

The information presented on current conditions and historical development enable the site to be analyzed and evaluated for significance and integrity. The significant patterns, relationships and features of the landscape are also evaluated. Design development guidelines and recommendations are generated as a result of this work. The design proposal for the courtyard garden focuses on the preservation and reestablishment of historic landscape patterns and features from the O'Neill Period. The recommendations are grouped into four categories; overall organization, circulation, plant materials, and site features and details are illustrated on a design proposal plan.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial (OR)

Agee, James K. *A Conceptual Plan for the Forest Landscape of Fort Clatsop National Memorial*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, Cooperative Park Studies Unit. 1989. 37 pp.
B: 015609
T: 405/D-20

Fort Clatsop National Memorial was established in 1958 to commemorate the culmination and winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, following its successful crossing of the North American Continent.

This conceptual plan focuses on the central unit of the historic site, which includes the encampment area. The first section of the report defines appropriate objectives for forest management at the site. The following section describes the evolution of the forest landscape from prehistoric times to the present, a likely forest-development scenario is presented, and basic ecological principles are discussed, including the role of wind and fire as disturbance factors. The forest at the time of Lewis and Clark's visit is described and changes since the historic period documented.

The third section of the report summarizes the landscape restoration actions undertaken to date. Current challenges for landscape restoration are also discussed. Recommendations for future treatments include underplanting red alder stands with conifers, thinning of the established spruce-hemlock stands and dealing with wind damage, fire hazard, insects and disease.

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National Park Service. *Fort Clatsop National Memorial Landscape Redevelopment Plan*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division. 1987. 12 pp.
B: 015607

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, having reached the Pacific Ocean, camped at Fort Clatsop, Oregon in the winter of 1805-1806. The historic site, which covers 125.50 acres, was designated a National Memorial in 1958.

This landscape redevelopment proposal is prepared to accompany site plans and design proposals for the memorial. It contains a discussion of the treatments, base maps of the existing conditions, site analysis maps, and the design plan. The final plan resulted as a combination of two alternatives reviewed by the staff of Fort Clatsop. It includes manipulation of spaces by tree and shrub planting to enhance visitor circulation, and access to interpretive sites as well as attempts to recreate the original 1806-landscape scene.

Specific information is given on the proposed treatment of the new entrance, interpretive areas, trails, vegetation, and future additions.

The trail leading from the visitor center to the fort replica will be rerouted through the woods, allowing visitors a more direct and dramatic view of the fort. Seven distinct interpretive areas are identified in the plan. Treatments to define the spaces are outlined. For example, the large, open grass area in front of the Fort has been reduced in size, and the forest extended to create a vegetative buffer between the area and the parking lot. Another interpretive area on the West Side of the fort has been expanded and reshaped by cutting back underbrush to make it more useable. The musket demonstration area on the eastern side of the fort is relocated, enabling that site which has the best views of the Lewis and Clark River, to be used as a interpretive area. Additionally, more functional trail systems are proposed. The plan also calls for the planting of a number of native evergreen trees including Sitka Spruce, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, and Douglas Fir. To simulate an old growth forest environment, it is suggested that these and selected existing trees are limbed up 8-10 feet, creating a canopy under which visitors can circulate freely. It is also recommended that the grass be maintained in a rough, less manicured

condition to give the landscape a more natural appearance. The proposals are illustrated on the landscape redevelopment plan

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Tolon, Marsha R. *Cultural Landscape Report, Landscape Recommendations 1976-1993, Fort Clatsop National Memorial.* Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1993. 63 pp.
B: 017606
T: 405/D-27

This report consolidates landscape recommendations contained in nine separate planning documents, special studies, and technical reports for the Memorial, dating from 1976 to the time of this report. Previous cultural studies addressed specific landscape issues at the Memorial, yet no single strategy for long-term treatment of the cultural landscape as a whole has been completed. The lack of a comprehensive study and plan for the cultural landscape resources at the Memorial has resulted in isolated treatments and occasional conflicts in management and maintenance activities.

In addition, this report developed further recommendations to delineate an overall scheme for restoration at the Memorial that would follow current management policy. This report was prepared concurrently with the development of a new General Management Plan and Environmental Impact State, providing the opportunity to confirm management objectives for cultural landscape resources over the next 15 years and establish a consistent strategy for preservation treatment at the encampment and Salt Works sites.

The present-day 125.3-acre Memorial consists of two sites: the encampment and Salt Works site. A historical overview of the site is presented, along with an examination of site conditions and management recommendations. A matrix is developed to consolidate landscape recommendations and show their relevance to specific planning documents and the results of implementation. Abstracts for each of the planning documents are provided.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (WA)

Taylor, Terri A. and Patricia C. Erigero. *Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Volume I, Vancouver Washington.* Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1992. 223 pp.
B: 016359
T: 389/D-64

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site began as the most important Hudson's Bay Company trading post in the Pacific Northwest. It served as the primary US Military post in the region and as an important archeological and interpretive unit in the National Park Service. The need for an updated Master Plan for the fort led to the need for this CLR, which serves as a technical document to supplement the Master Plan development process.

There are two main parts to this report: research, analysis and evaluation; and design development. Both primary and secondary sources are reviewed, from which

a comprehensive archeological base map is developed. With the use of remote sensing and a non-invasive archeological technology, a detailed landscape history and historic base maps for six historic periods of landscape development are generated (found in Volume II). A 1:200 scale site map is generated and used as the primary base map for the project.

Character-defining features, significant historic resources and contemporary site impacts were identified, which helped to set the framework for design development. Seven cultural landscape character areas and five management zones are identified. A series of design recommendations and alternatives are developed according to the general management philosophy of the park: to preserve, restore, and reconstruct (when appropriate) key landscape patterns and features critical to the park's interpretive mandate. The purpose of this report is to interpret the role of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in the development of the Pacific Northwest resulting in an understanding of the cultural landscape of the HBC occupation & the principle development period, 1829-1844/46.

Design Development is based on the identification of significant cultural landscape resources resulting in general recommendations and three phases of implementation. The historic character-defining features of the site include the response to natural features, overall organization of the site, circulation, land use and activities, vegetation, structures, cluster arrangements and small-scale features. Seven character areas are defined by the historic land use patterns, the physiographic qualities of the landscape, the historical cultural landscape resources and visual character. The character areas include the administrative area, agricultural areas, industrial area, residential area, service/civic area, riparian area and cemetery.

Management zones are areas of similar historical significance, degree of site disturbance or impact, ownership and management boundaries, and consistent land uses. Five management zones are designated in order to identify and establish appropriate types of preservation treatment for the Fort Vancouver landscape.

Design recommendations and a plan for management of the cultural landscape is based on the analysis and evaluation, existing park planing documents, and the programmatic and operational requirements of the park. Overall design criteria are summarized and general design recommendations given for six program areas: management concepts, interpretation, circulation, structures, vegetation, and small-scale features. The final landscape plan includes detailed recommendations for each of the three phases of implementation. Plan drawings are included for each phase.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area (CA)

Baron, Kristin L. *The Presidio of San Francisco: An Architectural History. Golden Gate National Recreation Area.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1998. 16 pp.
TI: 641/D-370

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, established in 1972 with over 73,000 acres, encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, California, and includes a variety of resources such as ocean beaches, redwood forests, lagoons, marshes, Fort Mason, Alcatraz Island, and military properties

such as the Presidio. The Presidio encompasses one of the highest points within San Francisco overlooking the city, the bay and the Golden Gate Bridge.

The Presidio of San Francisco represents one of the finest collections of military architecture in the United States, and reflects over 200 years of development under three different nations. Today, the Presidio boasts more than 790 buildings, of which 473 are historic and contribute to the Presidio's status as a National Historic Landmark District. The building types range from elegant officers' quarters and barracks, to large, industrial warehouses, administrative headquarters, air hangars, major medical facilities, and stables. This rich diversity of architectural styles signals many different building campaigns that narrate the story of the Presidio's growth into a significant western United States Army post. Entire streetscapes of historic buildings are intact, as well as unique, individual buildings that are important in their own right.

The Presidio was designated a National Historic Landmark District in 1962. The district's period of significance spans from 1776 to 1945 and includes sites, buildings, structures, objects, archeological resources, road corridors, and landscape features. The Presidio's landmark status is not based upon individual buildings, but rather a collection of diverse buildings and structures representing the many layers of military history present at this one site.

This report is an architectural history of the Presidio and its natural resources. It is composed of an *Introduction*, an *Architectural History*, a description of *Architectural Styles at the Presidio*, and concludes with a summary of *The Presidio Today*. It is supported with ample photographs and a source list for further information.

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EDAW, Inc., et.al. *Sutro Historic District Comprehensive Design and Environmental Assessment.* Volume 1. Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1993. 50+ pp.
B: 017603
T: 641/D-204

As a part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the Sutro Historic District has been significant in the development of recreation within the City of San Francisco for well over 100 years. From the beginning of settlement in the Bay Area, people have been attracted to the site because of its natural features, spectacular views and the exciting experience of the land/ocean "edge." The period of significance for the Sutro Historic District is 1863-1938. (See the Cultural Landscape Report, Vol. 2 of this study, for more detailed information regarding chronological development of the District).

There are four distinct zones within the Sutro Historic District: Point Lobos, Sutro Baths, Cliff House Area, and Sutro Heights. Together they comprise some of the most outstanding scenic resources in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

In the National Park Service planning process, a Comprehensive Design Plan is an intermediate step between a General Management Plan and technical documents for the actual construction of a facility. It is a "master plan" level of detail where the location of elements and their relationship on the site are described. The specific design of facilities will be accommodated in future studies with a greater level of detail in regard to form and materials as well as potential environmental impacts.

The Comprehensive Design Plan consists of three interrelated studies: the Cultural Landscape Report, the Comprehensive Design, and the Environmental Assessment. The Cultural Landscape Report is contained in a separate document, Vol. 2, while a third document contains the reports of the specialized consultants on the project team, Vol. 3.

The goals for the project were set through interactive workshops with NPS personnel, the public, and the consultant team and led to the following goals:

- Retain the spirit of adventure, innovation and bold design exhibited by Adolph Sutro while incorporating sustainable design appropriate to the 21st century.
- Create a presence and identity for this National Park unit and provide a significantly enhanced visitor experience.
- Determine the significance and integrity of both the cultural landscape and the natural landscape and develop a "self mitigating" design that balances, integrates, and enhances them.
- Develop a design that is well integrated with its urban context in San Francisco.

At the time of this report, the Sutro Historic District was in a deteriorated condition and did not provide the level of visitor experience that is expected at locations within the National Park system in the United States. The report states that one of



Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Presidio. Historic view of a residential avenue. *(NPS, c. 1890)*

the issues is that the District has no real focus or hierarchy of outdoor spaces; that access routes to the Baths and Sutro Heights Park are not well defined and site amenities are almost non-existent. However, despite the deteriorated condition and lack of focus, the District is heavily used.

Landscape rehabilitation is the proposed approach to retain the historic character of the landscape while making changes to the property for new visitor services and interpretation.

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Haller, Stephen A. *The Last Word in Airfields: A Special History Study of Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco, California.* Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1994. 127 pp.
B: 017628
T: 641/D-196

Crissy Field is part of the Presidio of San Francisco, a former army base which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962 and was placed within the legislated boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area in 1972.

Under the Draft General Management Plan Amendment of October 1993, the following preservation approach is proposed regarding two significant historical periods: restoration of Crissy Field to its historic appearance; and restoration of wetlands which were filled to accommodate development of the area as an airfield. These two often-overlapping goals have caused internal controversy.

The goal of this study is to complete a review of secondary literature and planning documents regarding the area, and to complete as comprehensive an examination of primary documents as the press of time permitted. This document is intended for use in the future development of a site plan for Crissy Field. Detailed recommendations and design alternatives are not within the scope of this study. The period of time the report focuses on is the physical development of the airfield, from 1912-1993, with some earlier information that provides context.

Included in the report are sections that address site history, significance and integrity assessment, and recommendations. The appendices include a list of commanding officers, types of aircraft at Crissy Field, a roster of the Fourth Army Intelligence School, and historic and modern maps.

The study states that the overall preservation treatment of the Crissy Field area, from the commissary (inclusive) to the west, should be rehabilitation of the historic airfield to the era of the late 1920's, as first proposed in the General Management Plan Amendment, Presidio of San Francisco. However, reconstruction of the original wetlands and sand dunes is also recommended, and is not considered to negatively impact significant historic values. The study provides general recommendations in short summary paragraphs regarding interpretation and education, vegetation and natural resources interface, buildings and structures, and the like.

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Halprin, Lawrence, et. al. *Alcatraz: The Future, Concept Plan & Guidelines for Alcatraz Island*. San Francisco: Golden Gate National Park Association. 1988. 79 pp.
B: 015547

Alcatraz Island is located in the middle of San Francisco Bay. It covers 22 acres and forms part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The island is most well known for its former use as a federal penitentiary, although it has numerous other cultural and natural history associations. Currently only 20% of the island is open to the public, many of the buildings are neglected and dangerous. This study was commissioned to help realize the National Park Service "Open Island" objective. The research develops a concept plan and guidelines for the rehabilitation of the historic site and vernacular landscape, which comprise Alcatraz Island.

A series of three weekend workshops form the basis of the research. The workshops followed a process called RSVP cycles and allowed 100 people from the Bay Area community, from all walks of life and a variety of professional backgrounds, to participate in the decision making and planning process for the future development of the Island. The ideas generated in these workshops are developed in detail by a professional team of consultants and presented in this report. A major goal of the planning effort is to understand the "Spirit of Alcatraz"— the qualities and moods of the island that should be preserved for future generations of park visitors.

The first section of the report gives a brief overview of the islands history to provide a background to understanding the development proposals. The island's historical eras are described, as are the major buildings and open spaces and Victorian plantings that comprise Alcatraz. In 1850 the island was designated as a military reservation and developed as a fortress. It was converted to a military prison in 1861. Many buildings remain on the island, such as the brick fortified barracks, the guardhouse, sally port and officers quarters. Prisoners carved the parade ground, a dominant open space on the prow of the island, out of rock in the 1870s. In 1909, the prison was enlarged and many new buildings added, such as the Post Exchange, chapel, and model industries. Alcatraz's most famous role was as a federal penitentiary between 1934 and 1963. During this period, the island housed some of society's most hardened criminals. Buildings were constructed to provide work for prisoners and apartment complexes for prison employees and their families. After the closure of the prison, the island was claimed as Indian land and occupied by Native Americans for two years. In the early 1970s the recreational and educational potential of the island was recognized and in 1972, the GGNRA was created and Alcatraz became a part of the national park.

The elements of the Alcatraz Concept Plan and Guidelines developed in this research are six-fold.

The Open Island Concept addresses the aim of opening up the entire island for public use. It emphasizes outdoor spaces, walkway improvements, the elimination of safety hazards and the broadening of interpretation to include its shoreline, flora and fauna, architecture and varied history as well as its prison associations. Suggestions are made for the rehabilitation of buildings to accommodate visitor use.

The Future Site Plan is an axonometric plan that illustrates the physical changes needed to open the island up for visitors. It includes information on some of the long-term considerations for the use of buildings.

Design Guidelines describes general standards for the island's transformation including materials, colors, lighting and views.

Programmatic and Management Consideration proposals for the island's programs and management direction are described.

Long-Term Considerations address aspects of the island's future that require additional technical evaluation and feasibility studies, particularly concentrating on the adaptive use of buildings.

An Implementation and Process Outline overviews a two-phase action plan as the means of implementing the proposals made in this research.

The recommendations made in the report are illustrated in plans and sketches. The appendices outline the workshop process and present many of the ideas and suggestions formulated during these sessions.

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Land and Community Associates, and Architectural Resources Group. *Presidio of San Francisco– Cultural Landscape Analysis.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1992. 361 pp.
B: 017604
T: 641/D-111

The Presidio of San Francisco encompasses roughly 1,500 acres of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The breadth of the land encompassing the Presidio, the diverse type of resources located within its boundaries, and the varied land uses and their impact upon the land, are best summarized in the following paragraph excerpted from the report:

> . . . in the Presidio, the human need and desire for stable, buildable land resulted in the draining and filling of wetland areas. Soils and natural drainage systems were altered forever; the landform was restructured and cultural elements added to this landscape. This process of altering, restructuring, adding and deleting occurred innumerable times in the history of the Presidio. From the decision to build the Presidio in the 18th century to the location of cannonballs as lawn ornaments, the history and chronology of the Presidio landscape is one of both large and small-scale components.

The purpose of this analysis is to provide the NPS Presidio Planning Team with technical assistance and a comprehensive cultural landscape database. The intent is to establish a clear understanding of the development of the Presidio's cultural landscape as part of an information gathering process for the General Management Plan. It is noted that because of the preliminary nature and resultant limitation in scope of this project, the analysis addresses the overall site and not specific subareas. This level of inventory and evaluation is determined sufficient for general preliminary planning purposes while a subsequent CLR would carry out an in-

depth evaluation of areas not addressed in this Cultural Landscape Analysis. The scope of the analysis included a Presidio-wide general investigation and mapping of landscape features.

The phases of the analysis included: research and development of cultural landscape; description and chronology; determination of landscape areas and subareas; assessment of condition and integrity; determination of sensitivity to change of areas and systems; and a description of character-defining elements and features for each of the identified landscape areas.

Twenty-eight landscape areas are defined in the analysis. Within the descriptive portion of the analysis, each of the twenty-eight areas are addressed in two categories including an outline of the historical events and associations of each area, and a description of the character-defining features and elements.

It is important to note that the analysis is based upon historical documents already held by the National Park Service, and that no further documentation was undertaken. Relevant historical information is known to be held in the following archival collections: NPS Western Region Office, Golden Gate National Recreation Area office, the National Archives, the City of San Francisco, and local aerial photographic companies. The report states that important developments at the Presidio may not have been included in this analysis because of a lack of documentation. The following is a list of certain tasks that should be considered in future documentation and evaluation efforts prior to the preparation of a CLR. *Design History* should be considered in reference to the golf course, outdoor recreation facilities, response to climate and natural features, forest and tree cover, parks, gardens, and public space systems. *General History* should be considered in reference to relationship of Presidio to the development of San Francisco, temporary uses and development, use and modification of undeveloped open spaces.

While gaps between periods of development exist, in general, the analysis covers the period of time from 1776 to 1990. This report does not include any maps, plans, or graphics that may have been produced during this process, nor does it include copies of historic maps, plans or graphics consulted in this process.

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Land and Community Associates, and EDAW, Inc. *Sutro Historic District Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 2*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1993. 110+ pp.
B: 017603
T: 6410-205

Sutro Historic District is part of the 73,000 acre Golden Gate National Recreation Area which winds its way along the Pacific coast through San Francisco and Marin County, California. The district was nominated to the National Register in 1979, but was determined ineligible for listing. The CLR is described as "part of a growing body of work related to the documentation, evaluation, planning and management of cultural landscapes." The result of this CLR process will be used to prepare a comprehensive design plan for the district, and may be utilized to amend the National Register nomination to include the landscape.

The first section of the CLR contains a thirty-five page narrative history, beginning with a pre-historic and historic background. Sutro Historic District contains

archeological evidence of pre-historic resources. Historically, the area was discovered by nineteenth century naturalists who hiked or rode horseback to this coastal area to observe marine mammals, pick wild strawberries and enjoy the view from the cliffs. The area became a popular San Francisco seaside recreational destination for urban dwellers and visitors following the completion of Point Lobos Avenue in the 1860's. The district's development occurs from this time until 1898, with the death of its developer, Adolph Sutro. The section concludes with a summary of modifications to the site made throughout the twentieth century until acquisition by the National Park Service in 1977. Three period maps which reflect existing conditions for the years 1867, 1888, and 1910, are included within this section.

A summary of the inventory and documentation process is presented in narrative text, and is keyed to nine maps. Each map includes the five major areas of the district: Sutro Heights, the Cliff House site, Point Lobos Avenue/Great Highway Corridor, Sutro Baths site, and Lands End. Each map reflects the surviving character-defining features or systems and the non-contributing features or systems for the following features: buildings and structures, circulation, topographic modifications (non-contributing), vegetation (non-contributing), small-scale elements and systems, viewpoints, and natural systems and features. Two additional maps synthesize contributing and non-contributing features listed in the previous categories.

The analysis and evaluation portion contains paragraphs, which summarize the following: significance based upon National Register criteria; periods of significance; condition assessment and integrity. It is found that Sutro Historic District has significance under National Register criteria A, B, C, and D. The period of significance for the Sutro Historic District encompasses seventy-five years, beginning with the development of the site in 1863 and ending in 1938, at the death of Sutro's daughter.

In assessing the conditions of the district, cultural landscape areas are determined to be in either good (functional and maintained), fair (functional and/or minimal maintenance), or poor (function is compromised and little or no maintenance) condition. The condition assessment is used to determine the existing level of maintenance and care of the 1992 cultural landscape. Only a brief paragraph regarding this is included in this report; conditions are not assessed at the feature level. It was determined that overall, the district exhibits a level of management and maintenance that result in a condition of fair. The integrity assessment includes summary paragraphs for each of the categories that reflect integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The CLR process determined that the Sutro Historic District still retains essential characteristics that defined its general character during the period of significance, although some structures, vegetation, and land uses have changed since the period of significance.

The CLR includes a section containing photographs of existing conditions. In addition, an extensive bibliography includes citations of books, journals, periodicals, newspaper articles, pamphlets, government documents, unpublished materials, and archeological resource studies. Graphic sources are credited including photographic and map collections, as well as citation of individual historic photographs, historic postcards, and historic and contemporary maps used in preparation of the CLR.

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Weeks, Nicholas, Carey Feierabend, and Michael Boland. *Cultural Landscape Analysis and Management Recommendations, Sutro Heights Park, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1992. 85 pp.
B: 016804

Sutro Heights Park is 21.5 acres located on a high point of the northwest corner of the San Francisco Peninsula, approximately ½ mile north of Golden Gate Park, California. Coastal development in this area dates from the late 1880's and still functions as a historic recreational and tourist destination. Homesteading at the Lands End/Point Lobos bluffs was underway by 1854 and remained as a private residence until 1881 when the Heights property was sold to Adolph Sutro. Sutro enlarged the house and added elaborate gardens, which were opened to the public in 1885. In 1920 the Heights were deeded to the City of San Francisco to be held as a free public resort. The City Park era lasted from 1933-1976 at which time the National Park Service gained ownership of Sutro Heights to be managed as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

This report is an inventory, analysis and evaluation of the cultural landscape of Sutro Heights Park. Landscape resources are analyzed and evaluated, and their significance and remaining integrity are assessed. Recommendations and guidelines for landscape preservation provide a general framework for future maintenance and interpretation of the site. The report is organized into the following sections: Identification, Historical Overview, Landscape Characteristics, Significance and Cultural Landscape Recommendations. The Landscape Characteristics section discusses features associated with land use, cultural traditions, archeological sites as well as a site analysis.

The park is found to be significant in the areas of Landscape Architecture and Garden Art, recreation and entertainment development with potential significance in the area of archeological resources. The site retains integrity of its historic landscape resources in the circulation networks, spatial organization and boundary demarcation, evidence of a response to natural features, and its potential for archeological resources. It is also found to be significant in the areas of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as a public park.

Recommendations for the Park are divided into management and design concept recommendations, intended to serve as guidelines for the ongoing maintenance and management of the park. It is recommended that a revised National Register Nomination be completed for the park as well as adjacent resources (Sutro Baths and the Cliff House) prior to implementation of any planning. A detailed site plan is recommended to guide restoration and interpretation as well as landscape management guidelines for ongoing site maintenance. An interpretive program is suggested along with the comprehensive design. Other recommendations include: establish historic and natural zones, re-establish historic viewpoints, rehabilitate vegetation, define sites of demolished historic structures and rehabilitate small-scale elements. Photographs and maps throughout the report graphically portray the Park.

Great Basin National Park (NV)

National Park Service. *Lehman Orchard Management Plan, January 1990.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1990. 120 pp.
B: 015216

The Lehman Orchard is a small stand of fruit trees located just east of the Lehman Caves visitor center in Great Basin National Park. This vernacular landscape was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 as representative of an "early agricultural accomplishment, based on irrigation in an area more suitable for cattle grazing." The remnant orchard that exists today consists of seven apricot trees and a peach tree. Although now over 100 years old, the trees continue to produce fruit.

This plan is concerned with the overall management of the orchard and techniques to perpetuate its historic genetic resources. The report begins by documenting the history of the site. Absalom S. Lehman was one of the earliest settlers of Snake Valley, arriving in about 1866. Some 20 years later in 1885, he discovered the cave system, which would bear his name and began to guide and entertain tourists at the site. To concentrate on these activities, Lehman moved to a small 7-acre site just below the cavern where he developed the "Cave Ranche". In the mid-1880s, he began planting a fruit orchard on the site with apricots, plums, peaches, apples, crabapples, and pears. He also grazed cattle and constructed an aqueduct. The subsequent owners and their improvements and development of the land are documented. Many alterations have been made over the years, which have compromised the site's historic integrity. For example, the road and parking lot constructed in 1947 to access the visitor center cut through a portion of the original orchard. The dam of the irrigation pond has been removed and parts of the aqueduct have been obliterated by the road that leads to the picnic area. In addition, the legislation that created the National Park did not provide sufficient water rights for the National Park Service to flood irrigate the orchard as originally done by Lehman.

The lack of documentary evidence and the changes outlined above, make it impractical to physically reconstruct the historic scene of the "Cave Ranche." The area is considered, however, to offer an opportunity for imaginative reconstruction through interpretation. A major significance of the orchard lies in the genetic value of its remaining fruit trees. They continue to bear the same varieties of fruit supplied to the early settlers of Snake Valley and "preserve a taste of history." This alone is considered to make them worthy of preservation and perpetuation.

The goals of the management plan are fourfold: to protect and perpetuate the significant genetic resources; to perpetuate these cultural resources in an environmentally sound manner; to manage the area so that it blends aesthetically with its surroundings; and to interpret to the visiting public the historic character and genetic significance of the orchard.

The principal management actions are described in detail. They require planting and replacement using cuttings from the original stock; orchard maintenance procedures such as pruning; dealing with wounds and damages, watering, fertilizing and pest management. Record keeping and orchard management responsibilities are also outlined.

The appendices contain sample Integrated Pest Management Plans dealing with aphids, crickets and grasshoppers, mites, scale insects, tent caterpillars, blackspot and powdery mildew.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument (OR)

Taylor, Terri, and Cathy A. Gilbert. *Cultural Landscape Report: Cant Ranch Historic District, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Region, Columbia Cascades System Support Office, Cultural Resources Division, 1996. 125+ pp.
B: 017247
T: 177/D-55

Within the scenic John Day valley is a well-preserved fossil record of plants and animals spanning more than 40 of the 65 million years of the Age of Mammals. The Cant Ranch Historic District is one of the primary resource areas of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in Eastern Oregon. Since its 1983 nomination to the National Register, the Cant Ranch has served as the primary visitor contact and administrative area for this National Monument. The ranch houses the visitor service center, maintenance facilities, administrative offices, and interpretation programs. In accommodating these services, incremental changes to the property have been made. Such changes, together with new planning efforts that redefine



the operational needs of the site, have the potential to significantly alter the ranch's historic landscape.

While many studies of the ranch have cited the need to preserve and interpret the site, no prior studies prescribed a treatment plan. In addition, National Register criteria did not specifically address evaluation of cultural landscapes in 1983. This report documents and evaluates landscape components and features that were not addressed in the 1983 nomination, and provides a recommended treatment plan that could be carried out within the framework of the existing Development Concept Plan (DCP).

Proposed changes to the site based upon management objectives contained in the DCP include: use of the ranch house for increased administrative purposes; construction of the Thomas Condon Visitor Center near the ranch; additional parking areas and interpretive trails. The National Park Service staff determined that a Cultural Landscape Report was necessary to evaluate the potential impact such changes may have on Cant Ranch's cultural landscape and potentially significant adjacent lands. The report is structured under three management objectives: to identify and evaluate extant landscape features and patterns that have historical significance; to review and assess potential treatment for agricultural lands associated with the ranch; and to develop guidelines and recommendations that address treatment of all cultural landscape resources.

The report addresses the following subjects: management options for agricultural lands; land use relative to historic and present uses; historical periods and features; boundary clarification and vegetation management. Research includes archival documentation utilizing historic photographs, written records, and oral histories. Additional oral histories were conducted, data regarding rights to natural resources was gathered, and an archaeological investigation was conducted. All of these research elements are utilized in writing a narrative site history and in the creation of a base map, which is tied to each period of the Ranch's development. Two site visits were conducted by National Park Service field staff, to determine the existing conditions of the Ranch and adjacent lands. The analysis portion of the report is divided into Cultural Landscape Character Areas based upon existing conditions.

The report includes general recommendations for management of the site based upon three management zones. The purpose of defining management zones is to consolidate findings from the evaluation and assist management in setting priorities for long-term treatment of the cultural landscape. Different levels of significance and integrity define each management zone. Zones are classified as follows: *Zone 1*—Areas with a high degree of significance and landscape integrity related to all three historic eras (Officer Homestead, Cant sheep ranch, and Cant cattle ranch); *Zone 2*- -Areas with a high degree of significance and landscape integrity related to two historic eras (Cant sheep ranch, and Cant cattle ranch); *Zone 3*—Areas with a high degree of significance associated with two historic eras but with less landscape integrity due to the loss of historic landscape features.

There are two primary treatments for the cultural landscape of the Cant Ranch Historic District. The first is preservation, by encouraging stabilization and maintenance of contributing landscape resources, and the second is rehabilitation, which would allow for contemporary use of the site within the framework of overall significance.

Recommendations for treatment are organized into two large categories, including agricultural fields and the ranch complex. General recommendations are made with respect to all four agricultural fields, with three options for alternative treatment provided. The ranch complex is divided into *Zone A:* the ranch house, orchards and garden; and *Zone B:* the working ranch and associated areas. For each of these two zones, a management objective is stated and recommendations are provided with respect to structures, fences, circulation and vegetation. Site plans are included, which key in all landscape features and structures, as well as treatment recommendations. Appendices include a description of agricultural fields, buildings and structures, and a lease agreement.

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (WA)

Boxberger, Daniel L. *An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of North Cascades National Park Service Complex.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, 1996. 127 pp. T: 168/D-228

The North Cascades National Park Service Complex consists of 671,096 acres distributed throughout four contiguous units within Whatcom, Skagit and Chelan Counties in Washington State. The park was established by law in 1968 to preserve natural wilderness of the national park units and to provide recreational opportunities to the public at the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas. The park lies between two distinct Native American cultural areas, the Plateau and the Northwest Coast. It encompasses territory claimed by a number of Native American groups of the Coastal and Interior Salish. By contemporary designations, these groups include the Nooksack, Stolo, Sauk-Suiattle, Upper Skagit, Chelan, Methow, Entiat, Wenatchit and Nlakapamux (formerly known as Thompson).

This report addresses two concerns of importance to NPS's on-going management of cultural resources within the park. The first concern is the assessment of available information about American Indian populations who once inhabited the area, and any of their descendants who may be identifiable as contemporary tribes, bans, or First Nations. The second concern regards cultural affiliations of park-associated populations and the record of treaties, legislation, legal disputes, and judicial decisions concerning such populations' access to natural information. This information is critical to NPS's compliance with an array of federal laws and regulations guiding the management of natural and cultural resources in consultation with park-affiliated American Indian groups.

This Ethnographic Overview and Assessment (EO&A) reviews the ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature to assess and evaluate an existing database to determine if the database content meets NPS management needs. This research project evaluates the available information and makes suggestions for further research activities.

The ethnographic literature was found to consist of three main types:

- *Traditional Ethnographies* primarily from the early 1900s, that consisted of descriptive material attempting to give an overview of cultural patterns.
- *Indian Claims Commission Reports* which utilized existing ethnographic and historic data to delineate tribal claims.

- *Specific Research* on narrowly defined topics that analyzed sites or resource use.

The ethnographic data consist of early explorer and fur traders reports and journals, the reminiscences of early Euroamerican settlers in areas peripheral to the park, and historical overviews that primarily discussed the Euroamerican experience in areas near park lands.

The final portion of the report evaluates the data for its use in park management. Generally, the database was found to be inadequate for the management needs. Recommendations for the collection of subsequent data to inventory and assess the uses of parklands by park-associated Native American populations are made with a design to meet the research goals.

Aside from the literature and database review, the EO&A provides a sketch of park-associated tribe's use areas and a review of relevant treaties, laws and judicial actions concerning park-associated populations. The report is complemented with a series of maps and includes an annotated bibliography of materials used for this overview and assessment.

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Gilbert, Cathy A., Gretchen Luxenberg, and Renata Niedzwiecka. *Cultural Landscape Documentation: Buckner Homestead, Stehekin, Washington, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area*. USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest National Parks & Forests Association. 1985. 14 pp.
B: 015587
C: 015587

The Buckner Homestead, an example of an early pioneer homestead in the Stehekin Valley, is under the jurisdiction of the North Cascades National Park. The vernacular landscape covers over 100 acres, carved out of the mixed deciduous and coniferous forest in the late nineteenth century. The homestead complex is comprised of 13 structures, including the main house and various outbuildings. The rest of the site is made up of orchard, pasture, gardens and woodland. This short inventory documents the history of the site and records and describes the current landscape. Based on this research its integrity and significance are evaluated. The report is very well illustrated with plans, maps, photographs and sketches.

The site is identified and the contextual and site boundaries defined. The current landscape of the homestead is described under the headings of circulation, vegetation, cluster arrangement, land uses and functions, and materials. Landscape details and historic remnants, such as the sundial, gardens, ruins and the orchard are also documented. The history of the site is outlined and divided into three main eras: Buzzard Era (1889-1910), William Buzzard laid claim to 160 acres in the valley and built a log cabin in 1889. During the next 20 years he cleared much of the land before selling 147 acres to the Buckner family; Buckner Era (1911-1970), during this period the land was cleared further and cropped, an irrigation ditch was dug and a more than 50 acres of orchard planted. New structures and outbuildings were added, with gardens and recreational features constructed; NPS Era (1970-1985), in 1970 the Buckners sold 100 acres of land to the National Park Service. A family, who has preserved many of the historic features of the site, currently occupies the home.

Based on the information presented in this report, the significance of the site is evaluated. The homestead as a complex is considered to possess historic landscape significance on a local and regional level according to National Register criteria A, C, and D. Under Criterion A, the Buckner homestead is closely associated with early homesteading efforts in the Stehekin valley. The complex as a whole reflects land use activities, adaptations, and horticultural practices over several generations. Under Criterion C, the site embodies a distinct type and method of building construction and site organization within the valley. Under Criterion D, the homestead yields important information about settlement patterns in the Stehekin valley and illustrates a way of life in a wilderness environment. It also provides information on small-scale commercial apple orchard development and production at the turn of the century.

The Buckner Homestead is considered to retain landscape integrity under the seven criteria of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Mount Rainier National Park (WA)

Dolan, Susan. *Cultural Landscape Design Guidelines, Longmire Village Developed Area, Mount Rainier National Park.* (Draft). Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Columbia Cascades System Support Office, Cultural Resources Division. 1997. 109 pp.

Established in 1899, Mount Rainier National Park encompasses the greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States. The glacial system radiates from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano with dense forests and subalpine flower meadows below.

Longmire is the park's oldest village and the first developed area encountered by visitors entering the park from the southwest, at the Nisqually Entrance. Seven miles along the road from the Nisqually Entrance, Longmire is a park village of approximately 105 acres, encompassing coniferous forest, meadow, riparian and developed land beside the Nisqually River. Within this mountainous, volcanic landscape, Longmire is nestled on river terraces at the toe of the steep slopes of Rampart Ridge and Eagle Peak.

This preliminary document is part of an ongoing process by the park to establish a complete set of design guidelines for both the historic architecture and landscape architecture of the Longmire Village Developed Area. Longmire Village Developed Area, also referred to as the "village landscape," encompasses the areas of both Longmire Historic District and Longmire Campground, which were together designated "Longmire Village Developed Area, National Historic Landmark" in 1996.

The design guidelines serve as a guide to the historic design principles, a descriptive guide to the historic character of Longmire Village Developed Area, and as a vocabulary or palette of appropriate materials, forms, structures, function, scale, and composition for repairs, alterations and additions in Longmire Village Developed Area.

This document identifies and describes historical architectural and landscape architectural features in the village landscape based on five defined character areas that developed between 1926-1942. The character areas include the Plaza, the Residential Area, the Maintenance Area, the Campground, and the Meadow.

For each character area, the historic appearance is described in terms of its "landscape characteristics" such as spatial organization, land use, natural systems and natural features, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, views and vistas, and archeological sites.

Changes in the appearance of landscape characteristics during and since the historic period are described and surviving features identified. This draft offers design guidelines for one character area only, the Residential Area.

The guidelines for the Residential Area recommend an informal or organic layout of buildings and structures, circulation, and vegetation, rather than a formal geometry, and suggest that the irregular clustering of buildings and buffer plantings are appropriate to retain the historical spatial organization. The guidelines are concerned with preserving Longmire Village's natural features and appearance which includes the geological formations of rock-outcroppings, the native forest margin, the density and variety of vegetation, and the curving and sloping topography. The guidelines suggest that roads and paths within the Residential Area should retain smooth, curvilinear alignment of radii and tangential lines and should appropriately follow the line of natural contours wherever possible. Vegetation is also addressed and a list of appropriate native plants for the Residential Area is provided.

Although this draft only discusses the guidelines for the Residential Area, it is planned to incorporate the design guidelines for the four other character areas in the future.

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Schiltgen, Lora J. *Managing a Rustic Legacy: A Historic Landscape Study and Management Plan for Longmire Springs Historic District, Mount Rainier National Park*. Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1986. 158 pp.
B: 015606
T: 105/D-132

Longmire Springs is located in Mount Rainier National Park's Longmire Village. The vernacular landscape is in need of restoration and repair, on-going management and protection, and in places sensitive new design.

This Historic Landscape Study and Management Plan is undertaken as part of a masters degree by a student of landscape architecture at the University of Oregon.

The concepts and principles developed in the plan are intended to be generally applicable to other similar sites. The report is divided into two main parts. The first provides an overview of historic preservation and describes a process for managing historic landscapes. Part two of the study is directed specifically at Longmire Springs. The aims of the study are to understand the significance of the landscape, identify those landscape features that contribute to its historic character and significance, document changes in the landscape over time, and provide a

preservation concept and management plan that addresses contemporary concerns, while preserving and enhancing the overall character, quality and sense of place.

The historical context of the site is outlined with information on the early pioneers, the NPS, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and Mission 66. A landscape chronology for Longmire Springs is outlined and includes the pioneer settlements and resort development between 1883 and 1910s, and the NPS Rustic period between 1923 and 1942.

Historic design principles are reviewed and the landscape components that contribute to the historic character of Longmire Springs are described. These include small-scale features, overall patterns, buildings and cluster arrangements, circulation networks, and natural vegetation. Based on the identification of the landscape components contributing to the historic character of the site, the existing conditions are evaluated and assessed. Potential threats to the site's integrity are identified and contemporary issues, current needs, problems and opportunities are also analyzed in this section.

A preservation concept for the site is developed and a preservation management plan proposed. The following broad concepts form the philosophical basis for the management of the historic landscape: integration of cultural and natural resource management, a preservation priority, historic design principles, significant historic periods, cultural resource interpretation, preservation management as an open ended process. The plan develops general management guidelines and detailed recommendations for the main areas of the springs: the meadow, the residential area, the maintenance area, the campground, and the visitor plaza area. For each area there is a discussion of its history and significance, policy recommendations, and specific actions to be taken. The actions include detail on features to be preserved, features to restore/repair, additional enhancements, and vegetation management strategy.

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Reynard, Eric and others. *Paradise: A Preservation and Design Study, Paradise Inn, Mount. Rainier National Park.* Eugene: University of Oregon-Eugene, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, 1985. 150+ pp.
B: 015605
T: 105/D-160

This report is undertaken as a cooperative effort between University of Oregon faculty and design students, Mt. Rainier park employees, and National Park Service regional staff designers. Interdisciplinary student teams are formed, allowing student architects and student landscape architects to collaborate in the creation of design solutions that could potentially be utilized in future park plans.

Students gather information during a two-day site visit to Mt. Rainier. Park staff provides existing documents, such as site plans. Student team members observed existing conditions and park service staff provided answers to some questions prompted by student observations.

Student teams responded to the following issues: building/landscape relationship; adaptive use and the rehabilitation of historic structures; repair of a severely impacted natural landscape; use of native materials for construction; expansion of

visitor use and services, including parking; planting in a sub-alpine environment; and resolving a design problem at many scales, simultaneously.

Each student team presented their design alternatives to the course instructors and other design teams at mid-term period. One design alternative is chosen for each team to prepare for the remainder of the course. At the end of the course, each student team presented their design solutions to Mt. Rainier park staff and regional service staff designers. The design solutions presented are contained in this report, expressed in narrative text as well as architectural sketches and drawings.

Nez Perce National Historical Park (ID, MT, OR, WA)

Catton, Ted. *Nez Perce National Historical Park. Administrative History.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Region. 1996. 176 pp.
B: 017251
T: 429/D-49

The idea for Nez Perce National Historical Park originated in two separate movements. The first movement featured the longstanding efforts of white residents of the Clearwater Valley to commemorate the mid-nineteenth-century activities of Protestant missionaries Henry and Eliza Spalding. The second movement sprang from the efforts of the Nez Perce Tribe to foster job growth on their reservation through tourism development. Beginning about 1961, activists in the two movements began working together toward a common goal of establishing a national historical park. The resulting campaign garnered support from both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service, and culminated in the Nez Perce National Historical Park Act on May 15, 1965.

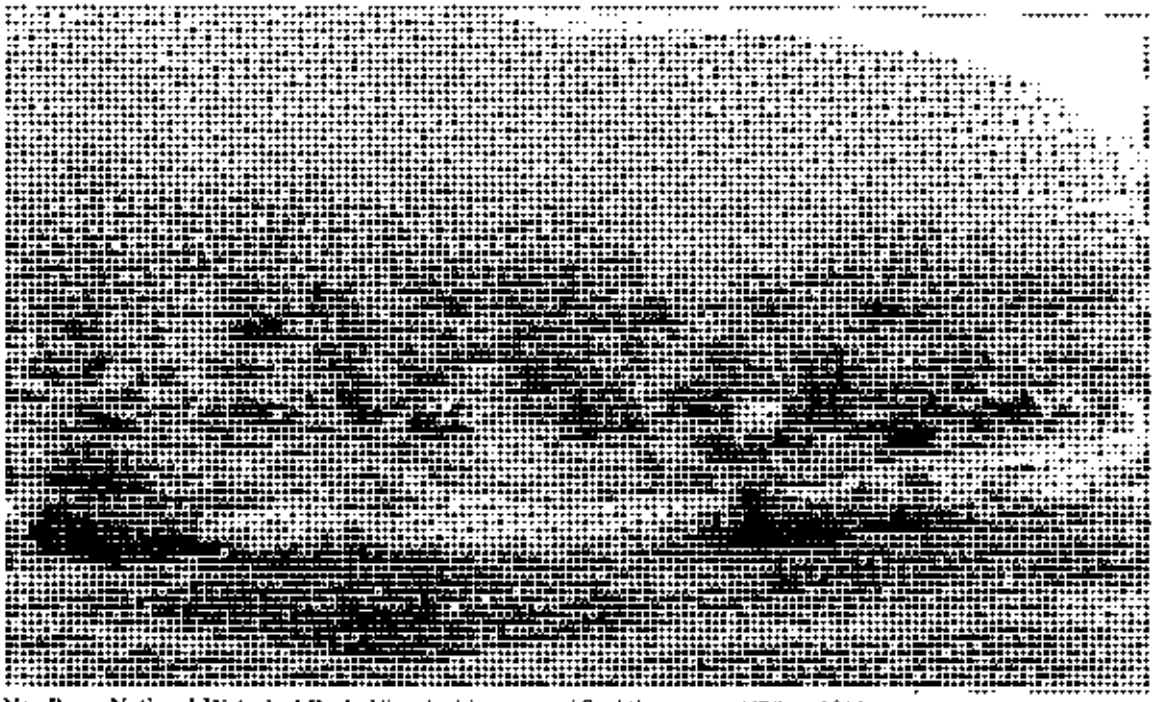
The park's 38 sites, spreading across Idaho, Washington, and Montana commemorate the Nez Perce. Five sites are owned and managed by the NPS at Spalding, Canoe Camp, East Klamath, White Bird Battlefield, and Big Hole National Battlefield.

This report provides an administrative history of Nez Perce National Historical Park by giving a detailed account of the origins of the park, the administrative development, land acquisition and protection, visitor protection, interpretation of the park, cultural resources, and the natural resource management of the park. It also explains new additions to the Nez Perce National Historical Park and the new directions that the administration has for the park's future.

The report contains a bibliography, a pictorial essay, an index, maps, and photographs.

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Gilbert, Cathy A., Gretchen A. Luxenberg, and Marsha R. Tolon. *Historic Landscape Report: Spalding Unit, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho.* Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division. 1990. 147 pp.
B: 015224
T: 429/D-32
N: PB91-105288



Nez Perce National Historical Park. View looking west of Spalding town. *(NPS, c. 1910)*

Spalding, Idaho is one of the 38 sites that comprise Nez Perce National Historical Park. It is located on the delta at the northern end of the Lapwai valley where the Lapwai Creek joins the Clearwater River. The site covers 160 acres of land with 60 acres in scenic easement and 100 acres in fee title ownership. This study focuses on the National Park Service owned land.

Spalding has been identified in previous studies as having historical significance as a missionary site between 1838 and 1847 and later for its association with the Indian Agency between 1860 and 1902. However, the site portrays evidence of human use and occupation over a much longer time period, such that one of the aims of this study is to explore the *potential significance of other historic periods*. The overall purpose of the research is to document and evaluate historic features and patterns of the vernacular landscape and develop management guidelines and design concepts for the preservation and enhancement of significant landscape resources.

The study involves historical research of relevant maps, early aerial photography, historic photographs, archaeological reports, newspapers, written narrative and manuscripts, and field survey to document the existing conditions and use of the site.

The historical research reveals five significant periods of landscape development at Spalding: Nez Perce Prehistory and History, where there is evidence of use by hunting and fishing cultures 10-11,000 years ago and the site was permanently settled by the Nez Perce from 500 BC; the Mission Era (1836-1847), when a mission was established at the site by Henry and Eliza Spalding; the Indian Agency Era, which is divided into two distinct periods. The first ten years between 1860 and

1871 saw the establishment of the Agency, and the following three decades were characterized by stability and sustained growth of the physical infrastructure; the Spalding State Memorial Park Era, in 1936 when the site underwent major change with many structures relocated and extensive landscaping and planting undertaken to create the park; and finally the NPS Era, from 1965-1990. For each historical period the development of the landscape is documented in the text and a historical base map produced.

The results of the historical research allowed the cultural landscape to be analyzed and evaluated. The development of six landscape components (land use, circulation, vegetation, structural types, archaeological resources, and detail elements) are traced through each historic period. National Register Criteria are used to evaluate these resources and provide a basis for the development of management zones. The three designated zones reflect different levels of landscape significance and integrity. For each zone, management objectives and appropriate uses are identified. Based on the zoning, design guidelines are developed for the site, they aim to integrate both contemporary park needs and the preservation of significant cultural resources. It is intended that the guidelines will serve as a basis for future design development. The guidelines are organized into five program areas: buildings and structures, access and circulation, plant materials, special features, site details, and maintenance and management concepts.

Olympic National Park (WA)

Florence, Hank and Gale E.H. Evans, *Historic Structures Report: Lake Crescent Lodge, Olympic National Park*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, 1984. 175 pp.
B: 012997
C: 012997
T: 149/D-87
N: PB85-230506/AS/PCA08/MFA01

Olympic National Park is a large wilderness area featuring rugged glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, lush meadows, sparkling lakes, giant trees, miles of unspoiled beaches, a temperate rainforest, and several historic resort areas. Lake Crescent Lodge is situated on Barnes Point on the south shore of Lake Crescent in Olympic National Park. Mr. and Mrs. Singer, who owned the site from 1914 to the late 1920s, developed the lodge and grounds as a tourist resort. The site was originally just a clearing in the forest, however, over time the vernacular landscape developed to include Singers tavern, twenty cottages, designed gardens and various resort amenities. Although the grounds have subsequently undergone considerable change, the site is considered to be basically intact with few deletions and intrusions to the historic landscape.

Development and expansion of the site is proposed to meet current and future needs of the park. The 1976 Development Concept Plan and Environmental Assessment called for expanded visitor facilities at the site. The standards and design guidelines presented in this report are produced to guide future development and ensure preservation of those qualities and physical components, which comprise the site's integrity. The report team consisted of an architectural designer, landscape architect and historian. The information contained in this document is intended to become part of the Historic Structure Report for the site.

Design guidelines have been produced for both landscape and buildings. The landscape recommendations address the following components: new development, circulation, planting and materials. The building recommendations cover target objectives for development, visitor accommodation, employee housing, food and support services within the Lodge, support facilities and include a recreational development plan.

Information is also included on the condition of the building fabric, code compliance for development objectives and the historical status of buildings. A recommended approach for rehabilitation of the interior of the Lodge is suggested.

The appendix to the report contains the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

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Freier, Renee L. *Rosemary Inn: A Historic Landscape, Olympic National Park*. Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1987. 63 pp.
B: 014079
T: 149/19-149

Rosemary Inn is located on Barnes Point along the shore of Lake Crescent. The Inn complex, owned by Rosemary Littleton, is one of a number of lakeside resorts opened at the turn of the century. The vernacular landscape comprises a fifteen acre clearing in the forest which contained a Lodge and later a resort camp with tents, which were subsequently replaced with 18 unique and individually crafted cottages, designed and built by John Dunn using indigenous materials. As well as the buildings, the complex included a diagonal stroll garden and a small beach. Seven acres are included in the nomination of the Inn to the National Register of Historic Places. One of the recommendations of this report is that the boundaries of the historic district be redefined to include a larger area.

The report provides a brief history of the site, and covers structures, ground and garden features, vegetation, and entrances. This is followed by a site analysis. The integrity of the site is considered to be intact with the original building patterns and site layout still evident, although most of the outbuildings no longer exist. Evidence of the original stroll gardens also still remains and a list is given of the existing ornamental plants and their condition. The current circulation at the site is described in this section and a base map of existing conditions is produced.

A short chapter outlines the elements of the site to be preserved. The buildings and landscape of the site possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Specific features on and around the historic core that are important to its character are outlined, such as maintain the secluded nature of the complex, preserve the nature of the open meadow in contrast to the surrounding dense mixed forest, maintain all existing remnants of the garden and vegetation, preserve the small-scale and organization of the architectural structures on and around the site, and preserve the isolated sense and high visual quality of the automobile entrance along the narrow forested driveway leading to the site.

At the time of writing this report, proposals had been made for the rehabilitation of the Rosemary Inn site for the location of the Olympic Institute, a field studies

center providing adult education in the summer and a school camp during the rest of the year. Additional requirements for rehabilitation are given.

Two alternatives for the restoration of the Rosemary Inn complex are presented. Alternative 1 attempts to restore the grounds, landscaped garden, and recreational uses to reflect its most developed state historically. A historic base map is produced as the basis for the restoration covering a 10-15 year period between 1924 and mid-to-late 1930s. Through direct representation, this alternative is considered to provide the visitor with the most realistic image of how the complex looked and functioned during its heyday as a wilderness resort.

Alternative 2 reestablishes much of the essential qualities of the landscape through a partial and selective restoration of significant elements and style. This alternative calls for participation by the visitor, encouraging them to discover the site's history rather than providing direct interpretation. The two approaches are described and the advantages and disadvantages of each outlined.

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Gilbert, Cathy A., Todd Black, Lisa Majdiak, and Diane Seena. *Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park*. Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1984. 65 pp.
B: 013004
C: 013004
T: 149/D-88

Established in 1938, Olympic National Park is one of the largest wilderness parks in the National Park system. The interior valleys of the peninsula were explored and first settled in the late nineteenth century. The impacts of these early settlers and subsequent developments on the land have produced a variety of distinct cultural landscapes.

This report summarizes the results of a ten-week project, undertaken by a team of landscape architects, which examines four of these historic landscape resources. The sites selected for study are illustrative of both designed and vernacular landscapes: Lake Crescent Lodge, a lakeside resort developed in the early 1900s; Headquarters, the Olympic National Park Headquarters complex established between 1938-1947, illustrating the late Rustic style of park architecture; Rosemary Inn, a resort developed on the shores of Lake Crescent in the 1920s; Humes Ranch, located on the east bank of the Elwha River, this homestead was established in 1898 and is one of the oldest structures in the Park.

The aim of the project is to provide preliminary base data, historic information, and where appropriate, design recommendations and guidance for preserving the landscape integrity of the site. The four sites are each considered systematically and described under the following headings: identification, description, history, significance, integrity, references. The section on identification sets out the administrative data for the site, including location, access, ownership, context and boundaries. A written and graphic description outlines those landscape components, which form the essential elements defining the current character of the site. The historical section documents the history of the site and subsequent changes to the landscape. Integrity and significance are determined according to the National

Register criteria. For each site a series of design guidelines and recommendations are produced, which articulate methods for safeguarding landscape remnants or historic patterns. A statement of intent expresses the overall design intent and specific guidance is given regarding structures, circulation (automobile & pedestrian), plant material and planting, maintenance, site context, and site details. Plans and drawings illustrate existing conditions, historic conditions and proposed site design.

Contemporary and historical photographs and graphics are used to illustrate the distinct landscape characteristics of the sites. Complete and accurate site maps for each landscape are produced as part of the fieldwork. Historic base plans, showing the grounds and structures from each significant era in the evolution of the site, are also developed. By overlaying the map of existing site conditions and historic base map, and considering future needs, a site design for reclaiming significant elements and preserving the historic integrity of the landscape is developed.

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Melnick, Robert Z., ed. *Roose's Prairie Homestead and Kestner-Higley Homestead*. Eugene: University of Oregon, Department of Landscape Architecture, 1989. 95 pp.
B: 015586

The Roose's Prairie Homestead and Kestner-Higley Homestead are important cultural resources within Olympic National Park. The homesteads were carved out of the dense mid-latitude rainforest on the western peninsula, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This report prepared by the Landscape Architecture Studio of the University of Oregon develops management and design guidelines for the sites.

The history of each site is described based on unpublished memoirs, interviews, historical photographs, National Park Service material and other site histories. Roose's Prairie Homestead, in the Ozette area was established around 1908, by Roose, a Swedish settler. The Kestner-Higley Homestead, the oldest surviving settler-built homestead still existing in the Quinault Valley, was established by Austrian immigrants who came to the valley in the 1890s. A short description of each of the two homesteads and existing site conditions is given. For the Kestner-Higley homestead, each of the seven extant structures is described. Information is also provided on visitor access and facilities. The research involved field survey, while changes in the landscape are interpreted from historical photographs and air photos. Maps are included to illustrate the existing landscape and all built components.

Design guidelines are developed for each of the sites. Roose's Prairie has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Park does not intend to open up the site for public use apart from incidental visitors. The guidelines for this site are limited to general management recommendations, which include the following: prevent further decay of buildings, clear fence lines of vegetation, clear sight lines to the north prairie area, upgrade interpretive displays, protect the site in a 'state of transition', and retain the prairie as viable historic site within Olympic National Park.

In the case of the Kestner-Higley Homestead, individual design proposals are presented by eleven students. Each involved an evaluation of the site to determine whether it should be listed on the National Register. The design proposals illustrate a range of treatment options and include a complete restoration to a 1890s working homestead, partial restoration of some landscape components such as the fences and replanting of the original orchard, rehabilitation as a center for writers and artists, and preservation of the existing structures and maintenance of the 'transition' state of landscape change. Each proposal contains a design concept and management recommendations which address, among other needs, visitor use and interpretation of the site. The proposals are illustrated with detailed plans and sketches.

Point Reyes National Seashore (CA)

Livingston, Douglas (Dewey). *Historic Resource Study: Ranches of the Olema Valley and Lagunitas Creek Area*. Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Point Reyes National Seashore. Seattle: USDI. NPS. 1991. 168 pp.
B: 015540

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, established on October 27, 1972, covers approximately 22,000 acres in San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin counties, California. The portion of the park north of Bolinas Lagoon is managed by Point Reyes National Seashore. The ranches in this portion that consist of the Olema Valley and the Lagunitas Loop, are the subject of this study.

The Olema Valley is actually composed of two watersheds; the eight-mile long Olema Creek watershed draining northwesterly from the Randall Ranch to Tomales Bay, and the six-mile long Pine Gulch Creek watershed draining southeasterly from Fivebrooks to Bolinas Lagoon. Usually considered as one valley, it is unique in that, due to the underlying San Andreas Fault, the valley is virtually a straight line for twelve miles, continuing the similar line of the narrow Tomales Bay to the north. For two miles near the center of the valley, the two creeks run side-by-side in opposite directions.

The Olema Valley contains two historical houses at Fivebrooks, and six historic ranches that are still in use. Additionally, the Randall and Hagmaier ranches are either unused or in use as park housing. Furthermore, there are at least four historic ranch sites and a number of dwelling, mining and other historic sites in the valley. Most of these ranches, and a number of the sites, appear to have local significance in agriculture, industry and architecture. Additional resources, such as the copper mines, and Tocaloma Bridge, have significance as well.

The study focuses on operating ranches, most of which exist under reservations of use and occupancy. The study's purpose is to document, evaluate, and further understand the area's resources that are affected by park proposals.

The document consists of seven parts: Administrative Section; Land Grants and Early History of the Olema Valley Area: Synopsis, Settlement in Olema Valley and Lagunitas Loop; Olema Valley Ranches, Individual Histories; Lagunitas Creek Ranches: Summary and Recommendations; and Bibliography. Maps, plans and photographs support the report.

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Livingston, D.S. (Dewey). *Ranching on the Point Reyes Peninsula- -A History of the Dairy and Beef Ranches Within Point Reyes National Seashore, 1834-1992*. San Francisco. USDI, NPS, Point Reyes Station. 1993. 544 pp
B: 016783
T: 612/D-54

Point Reyes National Seashore is a 70,000-acre section of the Point Reyes Peninsula, 40 miles north of San Francisco. In 1961-62, Congress authorized and signed into legislation its designation as a National Seashore. At the turn of the century, there were about 40 ranches, most of which were named A through Z, on the Peninsula which comprise 21,000 acres of today's National Seashore. Many of these former privately owned ranches are currently being operated under various terms by the National Park Service known as Reservations of Use and Occupancy, or Leases and Special Use Permits.

This historic resource study was conducted in order to provide a detailed, ranch by-ranch history and evaluation of the historic and extant ranches on the peninsula. Research methods employed for the study include site inventories, interviews of previous and current ranch occupants and extensive archival research. Each ranch



Point Reyes National Seashore. View from B Ranch. *(NPS, c. 1960)*

is described and a brief history is given followed by descriptions of buildings and historic resources and a brief discussion of the ranch's significance. Historic features are then listed with a plan of the ranch with historic photographs included at the end of each section.

One of the primary findings of the study was that although the Point Reyes dairy ranches contain more than one hundred historic buildings and features, it is the overall distribution of the ranches, the cultural landscape of the point, and the complexes themselves that have the greatest significance and integrity. The Point Reyes Dairy District, as well as many individual dairies, was found to have significance under the guidelines of the National Register of Historic Places in the categories of domestic use, education, agricultural/subsistence, industry, and landscape and transportation. Nomination of the historic district to the National Register of Historic Places followed the publication of this report. General and very brief preservation recommendations are given, along with the proposal that a CLR be undertaken.

San Juan Island National Historical Park (WA)

Agee, James K. *Historic Landscapes of San Juan Island National Historical Park*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Washington, College of Forest Resources. 1984. 46 pp.
B: 015610
T: 438/D-27

San Juan Island National Historical Park was established on San Juan Island, Washington in 1966. The intent of the park is to interpret and preserve the sites of American and English camps on the island, and commemorate the historic events that occurred from 1853 to 1871 in connection with the final settlement of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute. The island covers 1,751 acres. The vernacular landscape today reflects the many changes and alterations that have taken place since the historic period. The historical and natural resource objectives for the site include the restoration and maintenance of the landscape as it existed during the historic period.

This report, prepared by a research biologist, formed part of a multi- disciplinary team effort to solve resource management problems at the park. The findings of this research will be integrated into a main report. This report specifically discusses the landscape changes within each of the two main historical areas: the English Camp and the American Camp. The landscape chronology is divided into four periods: Prehistoric Period (before 1850); Historic Period (1853-1871); Post Historic Period (1872-1965); and the Park Period (1966-1984). General recommendations for landscape restoration are proposed for the English Camp and the American Camp. The historic research is based mainly on photo documentation.

The present scene at the English Camp is considered to be similar to its historic appearance, although there is a higher proportion of grassland. The grassland is, however, slowly regenerating with trees. Stand management operations for the forest and regenerating areas are discussed. It is suggested that thinning of the overstocked regenerated areas could substantially increase the natural progress towards restoration of the historic scene. An appropriate thinning cycle is

recommended. It is also suggested that open areas be planted. Recommended species include western red cedar, grand fir, and Douglas fir. Planting techniques are discussed with protection from browsing considered essential. Historical inaccuracies between the buildings and the proposed vegetation still remain. For example, the forest adjacent to the bay is not cutover today, as it was at the time of the formal English garden. However, it is considered that even if, for historical consistency, the forest was cut, it would be impossible to maintain it in that condition.

The scene at the American Camp is substantially different from the historic scene with a much larger proportion of grassland. In the past, rabbit grazing has limited natural regeneration at the site, although, the recent reduction in the rabbit population has increased natural regeneration. Deliberate efforts to plant and protect trees are essential in the restoration of the historic scene. Tree planting efforts need to be focussed, particularly, on a 168-acre area north of the redoubt. Specific recommendations for planting and establishment methods are given.

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Boxberger, Daniel L. *San Juan Island National Historical Park: Cultural Affiliation Study*. Seattle: USDI, NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, n.d. 68 pp.

San Juan Island National Historical Park consists of the lands which are formerly the British and American military posts during the joint occupation of the island in the mid-1800s. Parklands consist of two components, *English Camp*, which is located on the northwest shore of the island in the vicinity of Garrison Bay, and *American Camp*, which is located on the southeast point of the island.

This cultural affiliation study is conducted to develop an ethnohistorical analysis of Native American use of San Juan Island. The focus of this study is the identification of Native American groups who can be documented as having cultural affiliation with San Juan Island in the past, and the present day descendent groups. Research is conducted through the evaluation of relevant literature, published and unpublished, and contacts with affiliated tribes to compliment the available sources. The complexity of San Juan Island's cultural affiliation is due not only to the number of groups who utilized the island, but also that the groups fall across an international border. For this reason, many groups are involved in disputes over treaty rights to the resources in the San Juan archipelago.

The study addresses the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 which requires that federal agencies inventory Native American remains and associated funerary objects removed from federal lands for possible repatriation to the descendent tribe. The report also describes the cultural geography, the methodology, the literature review, and the ethnohistory of San Juan Island.

The cultural geography and ethnohistory explains that San Juan Island was an important location of villages, fishing sites, and other resource sites that fall within the traditional use areas of several named groups of the "Central Coast Salish." Some of these groups had permanent villages on the island and some utilized the island for seasonal gathering and fishing. Prior to Euroamerican settlement, the Central Coast Salish were a semisedentary people traveling seasonally to resource gathering locations. Winter villages were located strategically, near defensible

locations that provided easy access to fishing and gathering areas. The reef net fisheries of the San Juan Islands were a particularly important resource.

The study concludes that the federally recognized tribe with the strongest claim to San Juan Island, based on treaty rights and traditional use, is the *Lummi*. It also states that there are valid claims by other Indian groups which should be considered, including: (U.S. Federally Recognized) *Lummi, Swinomish,* and *Klallam,* (Non-Federally Recognized) *Mitchell Bay Band, San Juan Tribe,* and *Samish,* and (Canadian Bands) *Songhees (Esquimalt),* and *Saanich (Tsartlip), (Tsawout).*

The recommended approach to identifying rightful claims, is to establish an advisory council composed of elders, or tribally-appointed representatives, from the federally-recognized tribes (*Lummi, Klallam* and *Swinomish*) and ask that representatives from the Canadian bands and the non-recognized tribes sit on the council in an advisory capacity. This would keep all of the concerned groups informed of any action on the part of NPS and allow for input from concerned Native groups. Issues concerning repatriation could be taken up by the advisory council and their recommendations acted upon. This approach would satisfy both the requirements of NAGPRA and the management policies of NPS.

The report includes an annotated bibliography, appendices, and geographical maps.

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Gilbert, Cathy A. *Historic Landscape Report: American Camp and British Camp, San Juan Island National Historical Park.* Seattle: USDI, NPS. Pacific Northwest Regional Office. Cultural Resource Division. 1987. 261 pp.
B: 014509
C: 014509
T: 438/D-27

The San Juan Islands are located in Puget Sound between Victoria, British Columbia and Seattle, Washington. San Juan Island is the largest in the archipelago. It is fourteen miles in length and six and a half miles at its widest point. It was authorized as a National Historical Park in 1966 to commemorate the final settlement of the Oregon Territory's northern boundary (1853-1872). These included the Pig War of 1859 and the joint occupation by British and American troops between 1859 and 1872, while the boundary dispute between the two countries was being settled.

The park is comprised of two physically separate and individual historic sites: the British Camp on Garrison Bay at the north end of the island, and the American Camp at the southern end. These two sites are the focus of this Historic Landscape Report. Both have been substantially altered since the historic period, by agricultural cultivation and grazing, and more recently by tourism and development pressures. Much of the original fabric at both camps is considered to be missing or impacted by these subsequent land uses.

The purpose of this study is to identify the significant historic features and landscape patterns remaining at the two camps and incorporate those components into design proposals for the sites. The aim being to develop a range of appropriate designs that protect significant historic resources and enhance visitor understanding of, and access to, these resources.

The research is based on a review of National Park Service planning reports, administrative materials and historic documents in the park and regional office files. In addition, historical research is conducted at the NorthWest Collection, University of Washington, the Department of Natural Resources in Olympia, Washington, as well as provincial and national archives. Fieldwork is undertaken at both sites to document existing conditions. Data from previous archaeological investigations carried out at the site was also incorporated into the report.

The study is divided into four main sections: Introduction, American Camp, British Camp, Appendices and Bibliography.

The introduction defines the purpose and scope of the study and the geographic and physiographic setting of the site and the boundaries.

Sections two and three, for the American and British Camps, each follow the same format. Results of the research are presented, with information provided on current conditions, historical overview and an archaeological summary. Historic base maps are produced for each site. An evaluation follows with an evaluation summary, analysis of landscape components, and design recommendations. The final section comprises the design alternatives. Three alternatives are presented for each site.

The design alternatives for the American Camp are: No action which proposes that operation and management of the site remains as it is, interpretation will remain unchanged, and no new structures will be added to the site; Commemorative involving limited new structural development to enhance interpretation and identification of significant resources; and Enhancement of the "interpretive environment" and historic scene through re-establishment and delineation of historic building sites, historic land use patterns, circulation systems, vegetation patterns and large-scale relationships among adjacent historic sites.

For the British Camp the design alternatives are: No action, Identification and enhancement of the historic scene by re-establishment of significant historic features and patterns, with the Crook House adaptively re-used as a visitor center; Identification and enhancement of several historic features with the Crook House removed from the historic site.

Part four of the report contains the appendices and bibliography. The appendices includes research papers on the management of grassland vegetation on San Juan Island, a pilot planting project at the American Camp, and reconstruction of the historic formal garden at the English Camp.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (CA)

Giamberdine, Richard, and Terry Goodrich. *Road Character Guidelines: Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks*. Denver: USDI, NPS, Denver Service Center. 1990. 66 pp.
B: 015205
T: 102/D-143

The purpose of this guideline is to establish a design style and theme for road-related details in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, based on the principles of rustic design. Many of the existing roads in the park are deteriorating and will

require upgrading and improving in the future. The study is undertaken by a NPS landscape architect and Park Road Planning Coordinator and involved consultation with the park staff. This report forms one of a series of design guideline documents for Sequoia and Kings Canyon.

The first half of the report contains an analysis of the existing park roads and design details. The road system within the park is relatively simple, consisting of one main road, the Generals Highway, and a number of secondary roads to visitor attractions and administrative areas. The Generals Highway provides the main driving experience for most park visitors and for the vast majority, their main experience of the park. Four distinct areas are defined along the road, each with a different character and visitor experience. The Ridgetop area, Big Tree area, Switchback area, and Kaweah Canyon are all described.

The Generals Highway was constructed between 1920 and 1933. Its distinctive character was defined and developed primarily through the repetition of simple rustic design elements by the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) between 1933 and 1939. The existing rustic details are described and illustrated with photographs, and include materials, walls, curbs, drainage features, bridges, guardrail, signs, turnouts and parking areas.

The second part of the report contains the design recommendations. It states that these guidelines are not intended to stifle creativity or provide a pattern for all road development. They should, however, provide a consistent philosophy and design style, and promote continuity of detail throughout the parks. It is recommended that rustic design principles continue to prevail, native material be used, and details



constructed at a scale which does not overpower the natural elements of the scene. Specific recommendations are made regarding the individual site details and are illustrated in sketches. Guidelines are also given on grading and revegetation and vegetation management along the highway. Since most visitors experience Sequoia-Kings Canyon from their vehicles, it is suggested that every effort should be made to provide scenic vistas by clearance of views during road construction projects. A plan should be established to identify how vistas are to be maintained in the future. The study also recommends that park managers consider actively interpreting the Generals Highway itself.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site (WA)

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Landscape Study and Management Alternatives for Revegetation, Whitman Mission National Historic Site*. Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1984. 62 pp.
B: 103003
T: 371-D-10

The Whitman Mission National Historic Site memorializes the work of Dr. Marcus Whitman and Narcissa Prentis Whitman between 1836 and 1847 when they established an Indian Mission along the Walla Walla River in the Oregon territory. The site is comprised of 98.15 acres and contains the grounds of the Mission buildings, millpond, the oxbow, pasureland, Shaft Hill and the Great Grave (1897), Pioneer and Indian cemeteries, and an administrative core with a maintenance building, residence, visitor center and other service facilities.

The landscape of the Mission is very different today compared to what existed in the nineteenth century. Intensive grazing and cultivation, for example, have greatly altered the natural vegetation cover.

This landscape study is compiled by a cultural landscape architect. Its purpose is to determine the nature of the historic vernacular landscape and previous land uses at the site, and document the changes that have occurred since the Whitman era. Present day vegetation patterns and the remaining natural plant communities at the site are identified to provide a base for developing sound management options for managing or enhancing the cultural landscape, while maintaining its historic integrity.

The report describes the methods of research, using an interdisciplinary team of specialists. The study identified six land units at the site, each with its own unique character and management needs. They include two pasture/grassland areas, an administrative area, and two areas of primary historic significance. The sixth area lies outside the current park boundaries, and provides the landscape context for the Mission site. The six land units are individually described and the landscape changes and concerns within each are identified. For each unit, appropriate management options and alternatives are proposed. Photos are included to illustrate the distinctive character of the land units.

It is concluded that the site is a conglomerate of different land uses and functions that, together, comprise a single park system. Selection of any management alternative for an individual land area should occur only with a clear understanding of the implications of that choice in relation to other areas. The factors which

influence the choice of management option include: attention to visual continuity, the perceived sense of connection between areas including the seams between different units, material continuity in fencing, walkways, signage and vegetation; thematic clarity, the clear definition between contemporary or administrative facilities and specific historic resources; and the abilities of existing maintenance resources to achieve desired goals.

This research forms the first part of a wider study, leading to the implementation of selected alternatives. The appendices contain two additional papers by other authors on vegetation options and a profile of the original plant communities at the site. A comprehensive bibliography is also included.

Yosemite National Park (CA)

Land and Community Associates, and Jones & Jones Architects. *Yosemite Valley Cultural Landscape Report, Yosemite National Park, California.* 2 Vols. Seattle: USDI, NPS. 1994. 400+ pp.
B: 017666
T: 104-D-493

Yosemite Valley is a significant cultural landscape associated with the history of wilderness and scenic protection in the United States. Throughout its history, the goals of preservation and visitor access have presented a conflict between cultural and natural resources. Over the years, various administrative policies have attempted to address and resolve these conflicts. As a result, human use and management of the valley has been marked by change; it has never been constant. This CLR contributes to the Yosemite Valley multi-year re-development program being refined in 1994.

The CLR is bound in two volumes. Volume One contains the introduction and site history, including maps that inventory cultural landscape features for each of the study areas' periods of significance. Volume Two contains the existing conditions inventory and documentation, and treatment recommendations. Five study areas are identified and include Valley-wide, Ahwahnee Hotel, Curry Village, Yosemite Lodge, and Yosemite Village.

Overall, the Yosemite Valley CLR identifies important interrelationships between landscape characteristics, as well as identifying individual contributing features, and establishes the integrity and significance of the valley landscape. The CLR finds that the current landscape reflects the on-going conflict between providing valley access and preserving natural wonders. The first tourists visited the valley in 1855, drawn by tales of a thousand-foot waterfall. Settlers and entrepreneurs made their way to the Yosemite Valley soon thereafter. Two hotels were located on the valley floor by 1857 and informal camping took place until the 1870's, when the first public campground was established near the current site of the Ahwahnee Hotel. Since that time, the issues of preserving natural resources of the park and providing for visitor access have been at odds in the management planning and implementation process of Yosemite Valley.

The valley's cultural landscape resources reveal considerable information concerning the changing conservation and natural resource management policies

and practices of the National Park Service, as well as the history of land use and ethics, as practiced by the U.S. Government, State of California and Native American occupants of the valley. In some instances, cultural resources actually enhance the understanding or appreciation of adjacent or nearby natural resources, or provide a buffer or barrier that manages, limits, or restricts public access. The report states that, although the valley has and will continue to be managed for its natural, scenic and cultural significance, priority must be given to Yosemite Valley's natural resources.

Recommendations of this report are based on and reflect the findings of a holistic analysis and evaluation of the valley through time. The CLR, therefore, does not advocate static preservation or restoration of the park to reflect a specific time period, but instead, proposes landscape rehabilitation. The challenge for NPS staff in developing a long-term management plan is to develop treatments that are both consistent with contemporary natural resource protection philosophies and afford the ability to preserve cultural landscape resource values.

The report determines that rehabilitation is the most appropriate overall preservation treatment approach for the Yosemite Valley. The rehabilitation approach would provide for the protection of extant cultural landscape resources, while allowing for the introduction of new uses and features necessary to meet both protection and public use needs. However, other preservation treatments may be recommended for certain cultural landscape features.

Recommendations for future studies include the documentation of features for which alterations or removal is proposed, even if they do not contribute to the period of significance. Archeological investigations and historical resource studies are also recommended to increase understanding of camping and campground design and use in the valley. Continued study of the meadow areas to determine their historic configurations and compositions is also advised.



SOUTHEAST REGION

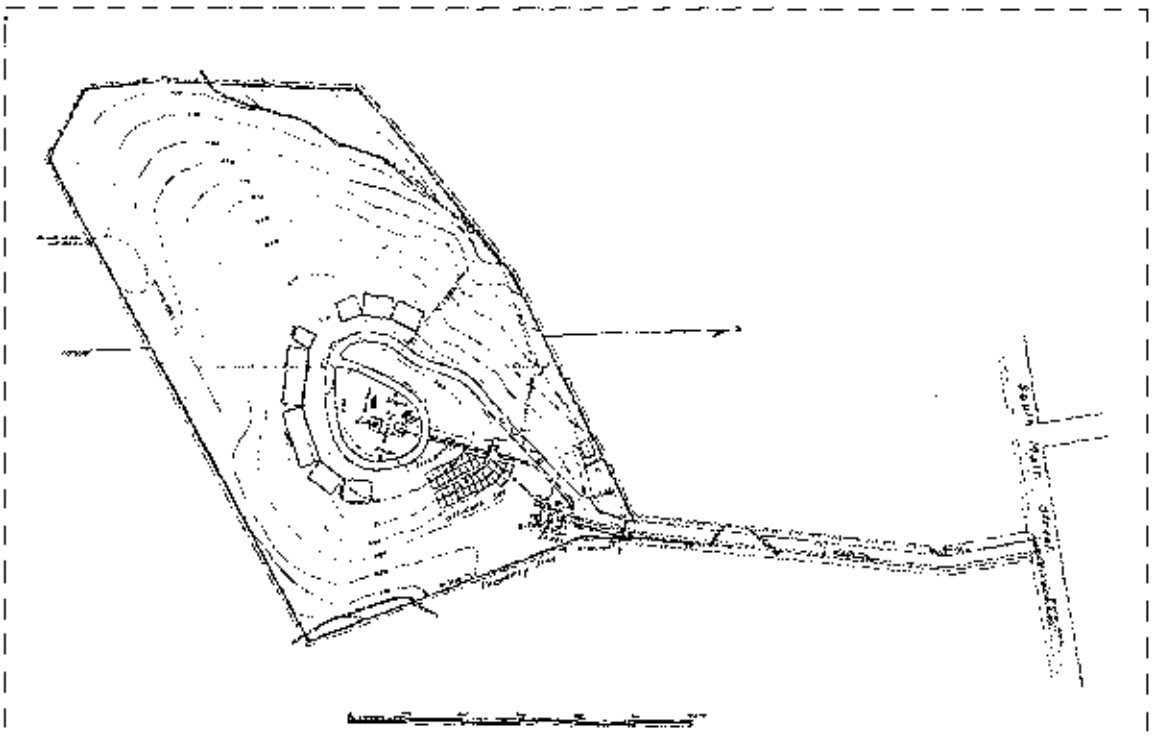
Blue Ridge Parkway, Moses Cone Estate. View from Bass Lake to the Moses Cone manor house. Note the orchard below the home. *(NPS, 1947)*

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site (TN)

Lawliss, Lucy, Brian Morris, and Ruthanne L. Mitchell. *Cultural Landscape Report, Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Greenville, Tennessee.* Atlanta: USDI, NPS, Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Planning Division. 1993. 30 pp.
B: 017253
T: 365-D-16

The Andrew Johnson National Cemetery is part of the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site in Greenville, Tennessee which consists of two homes, the tailor shop and the burial place of Johnson. Andrew Johnson's daughter deeded the site to the federal government in 1898. Her intent was to preserve the site as a memorial to her father, the 17th President of the United States. The cemetery consists of a single hill composed of approximately fifteen acres, more than three-quarters of which exceeds a 15% slope; the slope has contributed to the problem of site maintenance over time. The site was used during the Civil War as "Signal Hill" due to the panoramic view of the countryside from the summit.

The purpose of this report is to "provide the park with a landscape plan which identifies the significant extant historic landscape features and makes recommendations for their preservation and protection." The evolution of the cemetery is documented, integrity of historic features are evaluated and the significance of the landscape is determined. The methodology used for this study includes a review of archival documents, reports, histories, plans and drawings along with site visits to evaluate the integrity of the extant historic landscape features.



Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. General Development Plan for the Andrew Johnson Cemetery. *(NPS, 1908)*

The principle historic features identified by this report include: the entrance drive and gates, the lodge, the stable, the monument, the flagstaff and walk, the cemetery grounds and the concrete wall. Based on the results of this study, three landscape management zones are proposed: a historic zone, within which most of the significant historic landscape features exits; a development zone, where additional grave sites are possible; and a buffer zone between the historic and development zones.

The primary significance of the cemetery is as a designed historic landscape associated with the memorialization of Andrew Johnson, 17th president of the United States. The site was placed on the National Register of Historic Place in 1974 with revisions made to the nomination in 1976 to include the cemetery. This report provides landscape management recommendations to preserve, rehabilitate, and/or restore extant historic features most important to the site. General recommendations are given followed by detailed recommendations for the historic zone.

Blue Ridge Parkway (NC, VA)

Firth, Ian J.W. *Historic Resources Study –Blue Ridge Parkway.* (Draft). Atlanta: USDI, NPS, Southeast Regional Office. 1992. 236 pp.

The Blue Ridge Parkway connects the Shenandoah National Park, in Virginia, with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in Tennessee and North Carolina spanning a distance of 470 miles and compromising 90,000 acres of land, mostly along the Blue Ridge of the Southern Appalachian Mountains. The Parkway not only includes one long, continuous ribbon of land surrounding the carefully designed road, but also contains fifteen recreational parks along the way.

The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate all of the park's cultural resources, excluding archaeological and ethnographic resources. One of the goals of the study is to update the National Park Service List of Classified Structures. The study contains chapters regarding the historic context, description, significance and integrity.

The historic context is divided into four periods of parkway development: 19th Century Urban Parkways; 20th Century Suburban Parkways; Rural National Parkways; and High Speed Parkways.

Five categories are defined to describe the physical components of the Parkway: The Route, an account of the location of the road and the acquisition of land for the right of way and recreation area; The Road, a description of the roadway, bridges, tunnels, walls, drainage structures, overlooks, and signs; The Landscapes, a description of the graded slopes and roadside plantings, forested areas, farmed areas, streams and ponds; The Recreation Areas, an account of the wayside parks, trails and shelters, campgrounds and picnic areas, food, lodging and visitor services; and The Exhibits, a description of the exhibits of pioneer structures, centers for craft demonstration and the sale of mountain products, and the marking of sites of natural or historical context.

The significance and integrity of the Blue Ridge Parkway is evaluated based upon National Register criteria. Overall, the Blue Ridge Parkway is found to be significant because it is the first designed rural national parkway in America. The pre-war sections of the Blue Ridge Parkway are found to be significant in the history of parkways for the following three reasons: they are associated with the New Deal which made possible the construction of national parkways; they embody the distinctive characteristics of an important type and period of parkway construction; and they possess high artistic values. Certain post war additions to the Parkway are considered to be of significance as well.

In the conclusion, recommendations are made for the nomination of the Blue Ridge Parkway to the National Register, including a boundary description and a list of contributing resources. The Report points out that although some sections of the Parkway are less than fifty years old, it is important to recognize the overall unity of the Parkway. Recommendations are also made regarding the protection and management of the resources presented in the study. The Report specifically recommends that the Parkway should be managed as a designed historic landscape, and therefore, future management policies should be based upon the original design intent. The Report mentions further areas of research, including features of the road, landscapes and cultural resources.

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Firth, Ian J.W. *Moses H. Cone Memorial Park Cultural Landscape Report, Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina.* Atlanta: USDI, NPS. Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resource Planning Division. 1993. 178+ pp.
B: 015543
T: 601/D-363

Located along the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina, the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park serves as an example of a Country Place Era estate that began with the purchase of a tract of land by Moses Cone in 1893. Near the turn of the century, many wealthy businessmen were seeking country homes as escapes from the city. Moses Cone had made his fortune in textiles and purchased property on the north side of Blowing Rock, North Carolina. He began to build his manor house in 1899 and the estate continued to grow until 1908. The Cones had no children and the property was given to the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital in Greensboro, North Carolina after the death of Bertha Cone, Moses's wife, in 1947. The Hospital subsequently transferred the property to the United States of America and the National Park Service assumed the responsibility of maintaining the property as a park and pleasure ground for the public. In the 1950s, the Blue Ridge Parkway was constructed through the estate, and the Manor House is now used as a craft center by the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild.

The objectives of this report are to identify, evaluate and determine appropriate management options for the Estate. The report is organized into six categories: the present landscape, the historic landscape, changes over time, historical significance, management alternatives, and recommendations.

The present landscape is described through the use of maps and text, which discusses the following features of the site: mountains, streams, forests, fields, roads, buildings, and land uses.

As the period of greatest development on the site, the historic landscape (1893-1947) is reviewed along with the changes to the landscape which transformed the property to its estate. The landscape components for the historic period include carriage roads, orchard, pastures and meadows, forests, deer parks and plantations, lakes and ponds, and buildings and gardens, the physical characteristics of which are described in text, photographs and maps.

Through this study, the Estate was determined to be significant under Criterion C, because it is a designed landscape with distinctive characteristics of a Country Place Era estate that has high artistic value. The park is also significant for its association with Moses Cone, who made important contributions to the textile industry in the South (Criterion B).

The *Management Strategies* chapter reviews the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* for Historic Preservation seven preservation strategies, as well as alternative management strategies. The significance of each landscape component is then summarized and any threats to its integrity are noted. Recommendations are made for preservation or rehabilitation as appropriate for the resource. Alternative management strategies are considered for areas where preservation or restoration strategies are not practical. The Recommendations chapter states the aim of management to be to "preserve sufficient evidence of the historic character of the park to enable the public to understand its significance." Because of the achievement in landscape architecture and engineering at the Cone Estate, the restoration of the carriage road system is a priority, but must include measures to preserve the historic landscape visible from the parkway. This requires the combination of all the preservation strategies —protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Where this is not feasible, a program should be established to salvage or record disappearing resources.

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National Park Service, The Blue Ridge Parkway, and the Denver Service Center. *Visual Character of the Blue Ridge Parkway.* Atlanta: USDI, NPS. 1997. 309 pp.
B: 017653
T: 601/D-433

The evolution of parkway design in America during the 1930s and 1940s culminated with the initiation of the parkway into the rural environment, which would establish an entirely new vernacular and context for parkway design. The Blue Ridge Parkway was one of the first of the "rural parkways" to be conceived. Its original purpose was to link two national parks—Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina to the south—a distance of over 469 miles.

As the scene shifted from urban to rural America, parkway designers and planners were faced with an entirely new series of challenges. Although many of the successful components of parkway design were better understood, they had never been applied beyond the city scale.

This document is intended as a basis for understanding those aspects of road and building design that give the Blue Ridge Parkway its distinctive character. It is

intended that this publication become a useful tool for landscape architects, engineers, and architects building within and along the parkway corridor. Likewise, it is important that new design and construction issues be more clearly understood by all park administrators, concessionaires, agencies, developers, and citizens who will be planning and building within the park or within the viewshed of the parkway corridor.

The document consists of the following sections: Introduction, Parkway Location, Parkway Design, Overlooks, Bridges, Tunnels, Walls and Drainage, Park Buildings, Pioneer Structures, Architectural Elements, Fences and Gates, and Site Details and Signs. It is also supplemented with an Appendix, a Bibliography, an Index, diagrams, pen and ink sketches, and black & white and color photography.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore (NC)

Sloat, Harry and Jerome A. Greene. *Historic Grounds Study, Little Kinnakeet Life-Saving and Coast Guard Station, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina*. Atlanta: USDI, NPS. 1988. 74 pp.
B: 015050
T: 603/D-46

The Little Kinnakeet Life-Saving and Coast Guard Station was constructed in 1874 as one of 23 new stations along the Atlantic seaboard. It represents an architectural amalgam of Carpenter Gothic and Stick style which was popular during the later nineteenth century. The station is located on Hatteras Island along the narrow outer banks of North Carolina, approximately 22 miles from the mainland; it is part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, and Environmental Assessment for the site approved in 1984, mandated that the life saving station complex be restored to its period of historical significance (1904-1915) when it was originally in operation. The restoration of the complex and grounds is intended to provide stage for the interpretation of the Life Saving Service.

The purpose of this Historic Grounds Study is to analyze available historical, archaeological, and other significant data to establish a historic grounds plan for the 17.5 acres of vernacular landscape immediately surrounding the life saving complex and make recommendations for its restoration.

The vegetation at the site has changed greatly from what existed during the historical period, principally due to the construction of barrier dunes on the ocean side of the Island in the 1930s. These dunes prevented overwash of the site during severe storms and have permitted the establishment of new, less salt tolerant plant communities. A scrub thicket has developed on the sandy flats and replaced the former patchy grass vegetation.

Originally, typical species at the site included salt meadow, cordgrass, purple muhly, lovegrass, and prickly pear. The report suggests methods of reestablishing the former vegetation. A maintenance program is recommended to clear woody vegetation, with those areas being allowed to regenerate naturally and then be maintained as open grassland by prescribed burning.

It is recommended that the grass areas adjacent to the historic structures receive minimal mowing to control fuel build up, with the outlying grass areas being burnt *during* the winter months.

Some information is also given on other aspects and features of the landscape such as evidence for the former existence of a dock on the south side of the station and proposals for the removal of electrical and telephone transmission lines which are not part of the historic scene. Plans are produced to illustrate the site as it existed in 1904, 1935, 1954, and 1987. A plan of the proposed grounds development showing implementation of the restoration is also included, with detail of paths, access, parking and vegetation management. Cost estimates for the restoration work are given.

Two further sections of the report provide information on the ground cover of Little Kinnakeet, and archaeological data. The section on ground cover gives a historical perspective on the development of the landscape and includes detail on structural and man-made changes as well as vegetation development.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site (NC)

Hart, Susan K. *Landscape Management Plan for Carl Sandburg National Historical Site, Flat Rock, North Carolina.* Atlanta: USDI, NPS. 1991. 154 pp.
B: 015544

The Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site preserves the home and farm of the noted poet and author. Sandburg lived at "Connemara" in Flat Rock in the southern Appalachians for the last twenty-two years of his life between 1945 and 1967. The site was placed on the National Register in 1968. The total estate owned by the Sandburgs originally covered approximately 250 acres. This report concentrates on the core area of the site, which contains the house, main structures, gardens, driveway, and the buildings and pasture associated with Paula Sandburgs herd of Chikaming dairy goats. It is the area most frequented by visitors.

A student of landscape architecture at the University of Georgia prepared this landscape management plan under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. It documents the development of the vernacular landscape and makes recommendations for its preservation, restoration and rehabilitation. The historical research is based on primary sources, including photographs, seed order forms and seed catalogues, and interviews with members of the Sandburg family. Secondary sources consulted included NPS publications, local history, and other books.

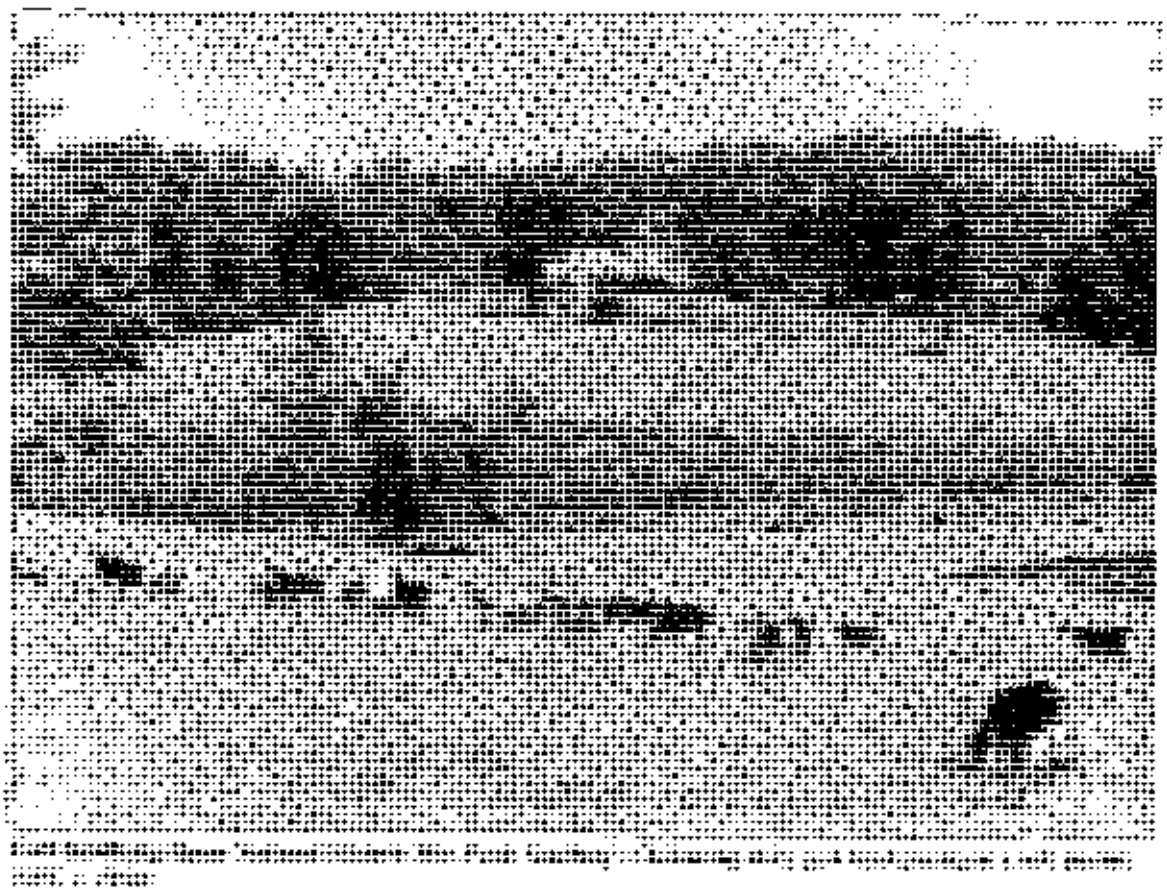
The development of the landscape prior to the Sandburgs occupation is described with information on previous ownership by the Memminger, Gregg, and Smyth families between 1838 and 1945. The basic design of the landscape, structures, pastures, gardens, trails, drives, and lake are attributed to Memminger.

The historic conditions during the Sandburg era between 1945 and 1967 are described in detail. The landscape is divided into 21 component parts and the development, maintenance and changes made by the Sandburgs are documented.

Historic base maps for each phase of development are produced and historic photographs illustrate the text.

The Sandburg philosophy towards nature and their management policies for Connemara are also discussed in this section. It is stated that the Sandburgs loved things in their natural state, and this philosophy, coupled with the lack of manpower and time, resulted in the former managed landscape changing into a much wilder and unkempt state: grass grew tall in the front yard and pastures, shrubbery was allowed to grow straggly, fallen leaves were not cleared, and vines permitted to grow on the side of the house and over fences. Some areas were released to natural succession. The changes that occurred during the Sandburg period are categorized into two types: manmade and natural. Man-made changes include the removal and replanting of vegetation, and addition of new planting. Natural changes include succession and losses due to natural causes.

The integrity of the site as it exists today, under NPS management is compared to its condition during the 22 year period of the Sandburg occupancy. Changes to each of the 21 components of the landscape are documented and illustrated in contemporary photographs. Overall, the site is considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity, although, present management techniques have altered the 'feeling' of the landscape and it is suggested that the site no longer expresses the Sandburgs



love of wildness and does not illustrate the constant changes, both natural and manmade that defined its historic character.

Based on the historical research and assessment of integrity, restoration and management alternatives are proposed. The landscape components previously identified are grouped into four categories based on the management practices occurring during the Sandburg period: areas where vegetation was released to successional change; areas where vegetation was removed and re-planted; areas where vegetation was added; areas where vegetation was lost.

Four possible management alternatives representing the types of management occurring during the Sandburg period are defined: a repetition of the historic pattern, such as a complete reiteration of the changes which took place between 1945 and 1967, and a return to their initial state after a 20 year period: a modified repetition of the historic pattern involving partial restoration which may be necessary if documentation is incomplete or costs make complete restoration unfeasible. Modifications include expanding the historic time period or repeating only parts of the historic change: the preservation of an area as it was at a specific moment in time; the release of an area to a hardwood sere. These management options are applied and discussed for each of the four categories outlined above. This discussion provides the basis for the specific management recommendations which are detailed in the final chapter of the report.

It is suggested that the appropriate management objective guiding recommendations for the Connemara landscape should be the restoration of feeling associated with the Sandburg period. Management techniques which provide a variety of changing landscapes should be encouraged to represent the "spirit of change". Overall management recommendations are described, which include general maintenance procedures, control of exotics, costs, priorities, and the flexibility of the proposed management program. Detailed management recommendations are provided for each landscape area which are then illustrated on plans and linked to a 20 year maintenance schedule. Suggestions are also made for interpretation of the landscape.

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Hart, Susan. *Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report.* Atlanta: USDI, NPS. Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Planning Division. 1993. 154 pp.
B: 017252
T: 445/D-16

Carl Sandburg spent the last twenty-two years of his career as a poet in the solitude and beauty of his farm, Connemara in the Southern Appalachians. The site is located in Flat Rock, North Carolina and begins with a history dating from 1838 when a residence was built by Christopher G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States of America. In 1945 the Sandburgs moved to Connemara, which was chosen by Mrs. Lilian "Paula" Sandburg because of its winding drive, tall pines and the barn where she could continue to raise her goats. Congress designated the estate a National Historic Site in 1967, after the death of Carl Sandburg, and it was opened to the public in 1974. The historic period for the site is determined to be 1960-1967 because of the documentation available for this time frame.

This study utilized archives at the park, interviews with family members and former and present National Park Service personnel. Other sources of information used included publications by NPS, local historians' publications on Henderson County and the Sandburg home, and books by family members about life at Connemara.

As a landscape restoration and management study, this report addresses the preservation and restoration needs of the historic landscape of the Carl Sandburg home. Sections of this CLR include: The Pre-Sandburg Landscape; The Historic Conditions during the Sandburg years, the Sandburg philosophy, conditions dictating management of the site, feelings associated with the historic scene, and changes in the Sandburg landscape; Assessment of the integrity of the site compared to conditions during the historic period; Examination of the feasibility of a restoration program and management alternatives; and Recommendations for management, general policies, by area and for interpretive programs.

The basic design of the site can be attributed to the original builder and owner of the property, Memminger, and includes the following site features: structures, pastures, gardens, trails, entry and back drives, front lake, and front lake dam. The Sandburg's took up residency on the site in 1945, and loving things in their natural state, encouraged things to grow in this way. The two types of changes occurring to the site during this period include both natural (succession and loss of vegetation due to natural causes) and man-made removal and replanting of vegetation, and additions of new plantings.

The overall integrity of the site is high. The location of structures, roads, gardens, woodlands, and pastures are true to the historic period. The existence of all historic structures, including fences and walls, much of the historic vegetation, streams, wildlife, and woodlands preserve the setting of the site. Due to the low-density residential development and mountainous terrain around the site the rural setting associated with the site still exists. The site no longer expresses the family's love of wildness nor the constant changes that defined the character of the site during the Sandburg occupancy, due to present management techniques.

Recommendations for a landscape management plan include: a statement of policy guiding all management; an overall management recommendation; management recommendations by area; and suggestions for visitor interpretation. The conclusion reached for Connemara is that constantly changing patterns in the landscape were typical during the historic period. These changes were both man-made and natural and created the feeling associated with the farm during the historic period. With the implementation of varying maintenance procedures and relaxed management techniques, this feeling could be restored. Management recommendations are accompanied by plan drawings of individual site areas. Appendices A - O include *suggestions for plantings for the different areas of Connemara, plant sources and management timeline.*

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site (SC)

Vincent, Susan Hart. *Charles Pinckney National Historic Site: Cultural Landscape Report*. Atlanta: Southeast Regional Office, 1998. 61 pp. B: 017707

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, is a 28-acre remnant of Snee Farm, Charles Pinckney's original 715-acre plantation, which was in the possession of the Pinckney family from 1754 to 1818. Pinckney, a framer and signer of the United States Constitution, inherited the plantation in 1782, after the death of his father, Colonel Charles Pinckney. The site's history reflects the mid-17th to the late 20th century.

The purpose of this CLR is to determine which landscape features are Pinckney-era (1754-1817) resources within the park. Currently, it is unclear how to utilize the site's historic landscape patterns and resources, including the 19th century house, to enhance public understanding of Pinckney's Snee Farm. The park also needs guidance on the treatment of 20th century landscape features, including park facilities, which interfere with the visitor's understanding of the Pinckney landscape. This CLR will assist in determining the landscape's eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The focus of this report was initially limited to the analysis and treatment of the site's historic circulation patterns, relative to existing circulation patterns. Emphasis was placed on Pinckney-era resources. Subsequent analysis and the development of treatment recommendations for the vegetation and other site features expanded the scope of the report, allowing for a more comprehensive analysis.

The CLR provides treatment recommendations to preserve and interpret the landscape resources of the Pinckney era. It provides an analysis of non-Pinckney-era landscape resources, treatment recommendations that accommodate contemporary resources, and guidance for use of historical landscape resources, including vegetation and archeology.

The research process included site visits and management staff interviews. Because primary sources were destroyed during Charleston's 1861 fire, historical investigation was limited to the review of secondary sources which included existing park research, drawings, reports, copies of historical plats, deeds, photographs, and interview transcripts.

The report is broken into four chapters, which include: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis, and Treatment Recommendations. It is also supplemented with Appendices, plans, photographs and aerials.

Cumberland Island National Seashore (GA)

Froeschauer, Peggy Stanley. *The Interpretation and Management of an Agricultural Landscape –Stafford Plantation, Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia.* CPSU Technical Report No. 59. Atlanta: USDI, NPS, Cooperative Studies Unit, University of Georgia-Athens, School of Environmental Design, 1989. 160 pp.
B: 017197
T: 640/D-91

Cumberland Island National Seashore is one of several barrier islands off the coast of Georgia. As one of the southern most islands in the chain, it consists of unspoiled beaches, dunes, marshes, freshwater lakes, and several historic sites including Stafford Plantation, the focus of this report.

This report was conducted as a graduate thesis in partial fulfillment for a Masters Degree in Landscape Architecture from the University of Georgia. Three approaches to the study include: a background study/literature search; archival research; and field research. The study focuses on the period from 1800 to 1863, and the Carnegie period of ownership, from 1882-1925. Land-use activities are discussed with respect to effects on the Plantation era agricultural landscape.

Utilizing National Park Service management documents, three management zones were mapped including a natural zone, a development zone and a historic zone.

Two alternative designs for interpretive programs were presented. One focuses on interpretation under the present ownership boundaries of NPS, while the other assumes future acquisition of land by NPS.

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Zeichner, Lauren Lubin. *Landscape Management Plan for Dungeness, Cumberland Island National Seashore*. Atlanta: USDI, NPS. 1988. 87 pp.
B: 014582
C: 014582
T: 640/D 8

The purpose of this study, developed as part of a Masters degree in landscape architecture, is to develop a landscape management plan for the 250 acre Dungeness Historic District, within the Cumberland Island National Seashore.

The district has been the location of a prehistoric Indian settlement, seventeenth century Spanish occupation, an antebellum Sea Island cotton plantation owned by Revolutionary war hero, General Nathaniel Greene and his heirs, and a late nineteenth century-early twentieth century country estate owned by Thomas and Lucy Carnegie.

The site is a composite landscape including elements of an ethnographic landscape, vernacular landscape, designed estate and an historic site. The research is based on archival searches, fieldwork and interviews.

The site is significant because of its association with historic persons and its illustration of particular styles of design. Two periods are considered the most

significant: the Greene Plantation Period and the Carnegie Period. Both the Plantation and Carnegie periods are historically significant and should be included in any plan for restoration/management. This historic period began with Nathanial Greene's purchase of the site in 1783 and ended with Lucy Carnegie's death in 1916. It is recommended that priority should be given to those elements which remain from or were derived from landscape components of the Plantation era, such as the field boundaries, rectilinear layout of the garden and garden terracing, since these represent both periods of significance. Whereas, details such as the pergola, hedges and tennis courts which represent only the Carnegie garden should have a lower priority.

The existing conditions of the site are compared with the physical character of the landscape in the historic period to determine its integrity. There has been a great deterioration of the historic setting since 1916. The mansion has been left vacant since 1925, and it was burnt in 1959. The house is now a ruin and many of the other structures and features in the landscape such as the recreation house, greenhouses, pergola, and paths have been left to deterioration through neglect.

The integrity of the site is appraised using the seven National Register Criteria, which have been adapted to apply to biotic cultural resources. The site is divided into seven areas for this analysis, according to the land use during the historic period. These areas are: the upper garden, lower garden, the cottage, the NPS area, Beach field, the Dock and vicinity, and the woodland. For each of these, the history of the area is documented, including the planting, structures and views. They are illustrated with plans.

Following the evaluation, the feasibility for restoration is analyzed. It is concluded that gaps in the availability of historical data and other factors make complete recovery of the historic landscape impossible. For example, dune movement, pollution and shoreline erosion have all caused changes, some of which are irreversible. There are also limited maintenance resources, which have resulted in losses of historic vegetation and the spread of invasive species. Present maintenance levels are considered to be too low to maintain labor intensive landscape elements, such as the hedges or rose garden. The loss of integrity of the site is considered to justify a policy of restoration to facilitate public understanding of the significance of the site and partial restoration of the landscape is recommended as the most practical solution. Priorities for restoration are established and a management plan presents recommendations for each of the seven areas. The recommendations are illustrated on measured drawings and plans.

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site (GA)

Whitcomb, Lisa. *Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, Plains High School, Cultural Landscape Study and Management Plan*, (Draft). Atlanta: USDI, NPS. 1992. 105 pp.
B: 017639

The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site was established by Congress in 1987 and consists of the current home of Jimmy Carter, as well as his boyhood home. Additionally the Railroad Depot in Plains, which served as campaign headquarters,

and the Plains High School, now the park visitor center, play a role in the interpretation of the park.

This report was prepared by a student intern while at the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office. Whitcomb was guided by regional office staff and professors at the University of Georgia, Department of Landscape Architecture. NPS Historian, Len Brown, directed the research and wrote the history section of the report.

The significance and integrity of the Plains High School, located within the National Historical Site, had been studied and documented. However, the historic importance of the surrounding landscape was largely ignored. Therefore, this report was prepared to address the following issues and goals: document the significance and integrity of the landscape; adapt the site for future use as a visitor and community center as called for in the General Management Plan (review draft of 1992); and provide a management plan to preserve, restore and rehabilitate significant resources and to guide future development of the site.

Chapter I contains a statement of existing conditions, a description of historic conditions, and an analysis of the significance and integrity of the landscape. Chapter II presents three alternatives, each of which is based upon one of the following preservation treatments: preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation. Chapter III contains the management plan, wherein management guidelines are provided based upon accommodating future use with minimal impact to the resource and restoring historic conditions only if it is necessary for the visitor's understanding of the significance of the resource.

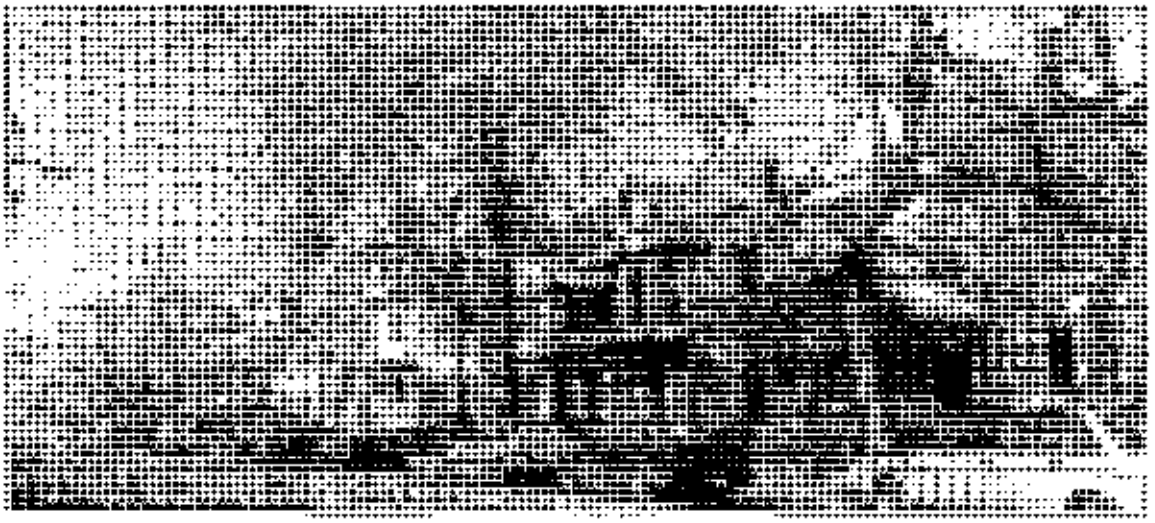
The report contains many historic and more recent photographs, as well as site plans and diagrams that key in the historic landscape features, existing conditions, and proposed management plans. Appendices include a copy of the congressional act mandating the NHS, a historic plant list, a list of existing vegetation, as well as a bibliography.

Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site (GA)

Lawliss Lucy A. *Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report: Birth-Home Block.* Atlanta: USDI, NPS, Southeast Regional Office and Georgia State University, Cultural Resource Planning Division. 1995. 202+ pp.
B: 017254
T: 489/D-23

The Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site is located in the city of Atlanta, Georgia and includes the area along Auburn Avenue, referred to as the Birth-Home Block. It contains approximately 23.18 acres and the home of Martin Luther King, Jr. The site is leased by the National Park Service from the Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc.

The objective of this report is to research and document the urban residential landscape associated with the birth-home of Martin Luther King, Jr. It addresses the overall streetscape and the yards within the Birth-Home Block. The period of



Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site. Typical residential streetscape in the Birth-Home Block. *(NPS, c. 1994)*

significance for the site ranges from King's birth in 1929 to the year when his family moved from the home in 1941. The evolution of the site is documented and compared to an inventory of exiting conditions to determine changes that have occurred since 1941.

Topics investigated in this report include the pattern and use of the residential environment, and the racial and socioeconomic influences of the development of the neighborhood. Investigation of the history and development of Atlanta during the mid-late 1800s, highlighted by the influences of Henry Grady and Booker T. Washington, precedes the history and development of the Birth-Home Block. Oral histories and period maps lend a general description of the residential yards during the period of significance with the style being classified as "New South Landscaping," with a common vernacular element being the front porch.

The variety of landscaping in the Birth-Home Block reveals the distinct mix of African-American economic and social classes present during the period of significance.

Residences with and without oral histories are documented with both historic and existing conditions given for properties on the block, including the Birth-Home of Martin Luther King Jr., other structures owned by the National Park Service, and those residences in private ownership. Streetscape recommendations, as well as individual yard recommendations, are made based on the definition and standards established in the draft *Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes*. The overall preservation strategy recommended is rehabilitation, the primary goal of which is to retain and preserve portions of the property significant to its historical or cultural value. Individual plans accompany the text for individual residences.

This study concludes that the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site is a unique resource for its association with a great figure in American Civil Rights history, as well as its mandate to interpret the place where Martin Luther King, Jr. was born, grew up and spent a great deal of his professional life. Creative partnerships must be formed between the park, the city, the state and private

organizations in order to identify and protect the resources with integrity associated with the Birth-Home Block of Martin Luther King, Jr.

San Juan National Historic Site (PR)

Clisson, Richard C., Robert Holzheimer, and Marjorie Smith. *Cultural Landscape Report: El Castillo de San Felipe Del Morro.* Atlanta: USDI. NPS. 1991. 84 pp.
B: 015550

The San Juan National Historic Site is located in San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico. The oldest masonry fortifications located in the territorial United States were begun by Spaniards in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the new World.

The site comprises the principal fortifications associated with the city, situated on the small Islet of San Juan and the detached unit of Cabras Island. The 615 acre Islet of San Juan is connected by bridges and causeways to the modern metropolitan area of the city. The historic district is today a very dense urban center, consisting predominantly of mixed commercial and high density residential areas. It was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1984.

This CLR focuses on one area on the site –the Esplanade of El Morro, in the extreme north west of the Island, which began as a fortified site in about 1540. The study area also includes two adjacent parcels of land administered by the National Park Service.

A team consisting of a historical architect and two landscape architects prepared the report. It aims to identify, evaluate and determine appropriate recommendations for the development and management of the Esplanade based on an analysis of the historical evolution, and the significance and integrity of the extant landscape. The historical research was based on a review of primary and secondary documentary sources and an analysis of the existing landscape. This report is a component of the San Juan Historic Structures Report.

The first section, Administrative Data, provides a statement of significance and reviews other plans and proposals relevant to the site, for example, recommendations made in the General Master Plan. Planning perspectives, management zoning and preservation philosophy are also outlined.

The documentary data and analysis section includes a short narrative of landscape history recording the evolution of the site from 1540-1991. It is based on information that includes maps, photographs, sketches, books and other written and/or graphic materials. Two distinctive historic periods are identified: the Spanish occupation (1540-1898); and the United States occupation (1898-1961). For the duration of the Spanish occupation, an open and undeveloped landscape existed. Vegetation and structures on the Esplanade were kept to a minimum to ensure clear sight lines for defensive purposes. Following the U.S. occupation of the site in 1898, the landscape of the Esplanade changed considerably, with new buildings constructed, vegetation planted and small-scale features such as fences, golf greens, and baseball diamonds installed.

The landscape of each historical period is described and followed by an analysis of existing conditions with information on the current circulation, structures, landform, vegetation and small-scale site features. This section includes a discussion of the significance and integrity of the site. The Spanish occupation period is identified as being of primary significance and much of the site is considered to still appear today as it did at the end of this period. Much of the development, which took place during the U.S occupation has largely been removed. The site is considered to display a high degree of integrity.

It is recommended that the site be rehabilitated to the 1540-1898 period. The rehabilitation would include an area for recreation and interpretation. Important views that merit preservation are identified, as are areas that could accommodate increased recreational activity and areas suitable for vegetation establishment.

Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site (AL)

National Park Service. *Moton Field/Tuskegee Airmen: Special Resource Study.* Atlanta: USDI, NPS, Southeast Regional Office. 1998. 259 pp.

The purpose of this Special Resource Study (SRS) is to evaluate the potential of adding Moton Field in Tuskegee, Alabama to the National Park System to commemorate the role of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. In 1997, Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, President of Tuskegee University, and United States Representative Bob Riley, 3rd District, Alabama, requested that the National Park Service study how to best interpret and celebrate the role of the Tuskegee Airmen in World War II and their initial training at Moton Field. This study applies national significance, suitability, and feasibility criteria, and presents management and development alternatives.

To help determine Moton Field's eligibility as a National Historic Landmark, a survey of Moton Field and Tuskegee Army Air Field was initiated in September 1988. The survey concluded that a strong case could be made for the national significance of the fields and facilities at Tuskegee to commemorate the heroic deeds of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. The study illustrates the segregation practices of the marines, army, and Army Air Corps (Army Air Forces) from their inception until 1947. More importantly, it carefully examined the remaining historic resources to determine if Tuskegee Army Airfield and Moton Field possesses a high degree of integrity.

In February 1989, representatives from Southeast Regional Office of NPS decided that both Moton Field and the Tuskegee Army Airfield are nationally significant in that they both commemorate the birth of Black participation in United States military aviation. The earlier study was based on an evaluation of integrity that considered the remaining historic structures but not the overall airfield site and its historic setting including cultural landscape features. Therefore, it was recognized at the outset of this SRS that the NPS should reevaluate the Moton Field site to determine its eligibility as a National Historic Landmark.

The SRS is divided into seven major sections: Executive Summary, Overview: History of the Tuskegee Airmen, The Resource: Moton Field, Resource Significance,

Suitability and Feasibility, Management Alternatives, and Environmental Assessment.

This study recommends that the "Tuskegee Airmen Experience" serves as an excellent model to demonstrate the two-fold battle African Americans encountered in their push to serve in the United States armed forces. The "Tuskegee Airmen Experience" clearly illustrates the African-American community's effort to eradicate military racism and their desire to eliminate social racial discrimination altogether. Moton Field was the only primary flight training facility for African-American pilot candidates in the army Air corps. The Facility symbolizes the entrance of African Americans into the Army Air Corps on a segregated basis.

This study includes five alternatives developed for preserving, interpreting, and commemorating resources associated with the extraordinary story of the Tuskegee Airmen and Moton Field.

The five alternatives include: Commemoration/Information: Moton Field; Commemoration/Information: Tuskegee Airmen & Moton Field; Living History: The Tuskegee Airmen Experience; Legacy: Tuskegee Airmen National Center, A Historical Continuum; and a No Action Alternative.

The study is supported by maps, plans and photographs and includes a bibliography and appendices.



General Reports

Scotts Bluff National Monument. The Oregon Trail, associated with overland migration across the Great Plains between 1843-1869, continues to be used today as a hiking trail in the park. *(NPS, 1984)*

Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Houston, eds. *Death Valley to Deadwood: Kennecott to Cripple Creek: Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, Jan 23-27, 1989, Death Valley*. Washington, DC: USDI, NPS, 1990. 219 pp.
B: 015590
T: 143/D 135

This report contains papers from the Proceedings of the 1989 Historic Mining Conference held at Death Valley National Monument. The conference was held in response to a number of concerns that effect the treatment, preservation and management of mining related sites and structures as significant cultural resources. These issues include the reopening of old mines as a result of a rise in gold prices, government initiatives to reclaim and clean up abandoned mine lands, and the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The week long conference included the presentation of more than thirty papers. The papers are divided into five main areas: Planning, Survey and Evaluation; Compliance Issues and Abandoned Mine Reclamation; Historic American Engineering Record; Management and Interpretation; and Case Studies.

Planning, Survey and Evaluation: This section addresses the problem of determining which mining resources are significant, and the process to be followed by land managers and cultural resource professionals in identifying and evaluating them. The papers outline the preservation planning process, methods of inventory, and the National Register of Historic Places guidelines. The perspective of viewing historic mine lands as cultural landscapes is discussed. Mining site historical archaeology is also described in this section.

Compliance Issues and Abandoned Mine Reclamation: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into consideration actions that may have an impact on historic properties within their jurisdiction. Compliance with this section usually requires the mitigation of adverse affects. Examples of such measures used for historic mining sites are given. They include interpretation, archaeological and structural recovery, salvage or stabilization of historic structures.

The Abandoned Mine Reclamation program, with its emphasis on eliminating safety hazards, cleaning up and removing evidence of former mining sites has in the past, posed many problems for cultural resource managers. The program is discussed here from the National Park Service perspective and an alternative method of mine closure using heavy metal nets is outlined. This technique has been successfully used in Death Valley.

Historic American Engineering Record: HAER recording is often used when historic structures have to be removed for safety or other purposes. The HAER program is described here, and examples given of its use for recording mining resources in Alaska and Michigan.

Management and Interpretation: Resource management and interpretation must work together at many historic mining sites to ensure that resources are protected and the demands of visitors are provided for. There may sometimes be conflict with the preservation of cultural resources in parks primarily designated for their natural resources. Interpretation is considered to be one method of resolution. This section provides examples of the successful preservation and interpretation of

mining heritage, and the management of parks established to commemorate mining events. Specific sites included are the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Rush Historic District-Buffalo National River, Black Diamond Mines Historic Mining Area, and the Western Museum of Mining.

Case Studies: Case studies illustrate examples of survey, evaluation and documentation of historic mining sites, and an example of the use of computer-generated mapping to assess impacts of a proposed mining project in the Comstock Historic District. The appendix contains general bibliographies related to the history and historical archaeology of western mining and inventories of historic mining sites from HABS/HAER and National Register databases.

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Carr, Ethan. *Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture & the National Park Service.* Lincoln and London: University Press. 1998. 375 pp.
T: 999/D-1277

Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture & the National Park Service examines the place of our national and state parks in the larger context of the American park movement and in the history of landscape architecture. Published by the University of Nebraska Press in 1998, this 375-page illustrated book traces park planning and design practices from their origins in the design of private estates and municipal parks to their application in larger scenic reservations, particularly in Grand Canyon, Glacier, and Mount Rainier national parks, and the state parks developed during the New Deal. *Wilderness by Design* demonstrates that by drawing on historical antecedents, landscape architects and planners carefully crafted each addition to maintain maximum picturesque effect.

The book is based on four years of research that included visiting more than seventy-five parks in the thirty-two states. Through the research, eight historic landscapes were identified as some of the finest examples of what National Park Service landscape architects achieved in the 1920s and 1930s. These were subsequently nominated for National Historic Landmark status and so designated by the Secretary of the Interior, thereby serving as models for other historic landscapes in the national park system that are eligible for landmark status.

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Krakow, Jere L. *Historic Resource Study: Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Suitland Parkway, Baltimore-Washington Parkway.* Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. 1990. 149 pp.
B: 014671
T: 850/D-84

This historic resource study examines the development of Washington, D.C. area parkways. A historic context is established for these parkways as well as other parkways within the United States. This study was deemed necessary to mitigate potential threats to historic parkways caused by increasing pressure from commuter uses. These historic parkways, designed to fit the contours of the natural landscape, were intended for leisure use and as routes connecting federal installations. The study begins by presenting an overview of parkway design and its evolution from the mid-19th century through the mid-20th century. Parkway development in other

American cities is then tied to the development of the national capital parkway system, which spans Washington, D.C., and into Maryland and Virginia. A physical description, statement of historical significance, and the legislation and design history are presented for each of the parkways.

The Rock Creek and Potomac Parkways share the same history, as they were constructed to link Rock Creek Park and West Potomac Park. The Rock Creek and Potomac Parkways were established in 1913 and officially opened in 1935, therefore they are the first roads established through a park in the District of Columbia. Officials intended to preserve a natural area and provide a transportation route during "rush periods." The creation of these parkways preserved for future generations a valley that had been destroyed and subsequently restored, and made it attractive for a variety of users and uses. Present concerns focus on park managers trying to protect resources while accommodating higher traffic volume.

The George Washington Memorial Parkway is one of the most heavily traveled parkways in the National Park System. It protects a substantial series of resources along the shores of the Potomac River and permits thousands of commuters to experience a more pleasant drive to and from work. This parkway is made up of two distinct sections. The initial section of the parkway, Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, extends 15.2 miles from the Memorial Bridge to President George Washington's former home. The second section extends 9.7 miles from the Memorial Bridge to the Capital Beltway/Interstate 495.

Suitland Parkway extends 9 ½ miles from the end of South Capitol Street bridge to the junction of Route 4 in Maryland, linking Andrews Air Force Base with Washington, D.C. The parkway was opened during WW II, representing a utilitarian roadway with design features intended to move traffic expeditiously, but with elements of design intended to convey a scenic driving experience characteristic of earlier parkways.

Running between the eastern boundary of the District of Columbia and Baltimore, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway is a 29 mile route that opened in 1954. Compared to the other parkways examined in this resource study, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway is more similar to a "freeway" than a "parkway," because it primarily serves as a high-speed link between the two cities. Therefore, the study defines it as a transitional roadway that bridges early parkway concepts with those of later freeways and interstate highways.

The recommendations provided in this study address alignment, grade crossings, right-of-way, divided roadways, aesthetic qualities, topographical considerations, turnout areas, and access.

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McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction.* Baltimore & London: The John Hopkins University Press. 1998. 485+ pp.

Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction, is an updated edition of McClelland's *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942.*

Building the National Parks is a comprehensive history of the policy, principles, and practices of landscape design through which the natural parks of the National Park System became accessible to ever-increasing numbers of visitors. Written primarily from the perspective of landscape architecture, the book traces the evolution of the naturalistic ethic for park design in the United States from Downing and Olmsted to early twentieth-century practitioners Henry Hubbard and Frank Waugh and finally to the designers of national and state parks.

Early chapters chronicle the contributions that the park service's first landscape engineers- –Charles P. Punchard, Daniel R. Hull, and Thomas C. Vint- –made to a distinctive style and standards of design for roads, trails, and park villages based on naturalistic principles and native materials. The book highlights events such as the 1926 cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads that enabled national park designers to build state-of-the-art roads while preserving park scenery and harmonizing built features with the natural setting of each park. It closely examines the major design trends that were in place by the 1930s, including a process of master planning that guided park development, principles of rustic architecture that ensured harmonious construction and design, and practices of landscape naturalization whereby native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers were preserved or planted to erase the scars of construction and create the illusion that nature was undisturbed.

Several chapters examine the New Deal era, 1933 to 1942, when the park system greatly expanded, and planning and construction in national parks proceeded on an unprecedented scale through programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Public Works Administration. During this decade of progress, the National Park Service also directed the work of the CCC in state and local parks and helped forge a state and federal partnership for outdoor recreation. Examining national park design and construction since 1940, a final chapter covers the World War II era, the modernism of Mission 66, and the shift in emphasis from scenery preservation to environmental protection during the Environmental Era.

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McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942.* Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS. Interagency Resources Division. National Register of Historic Places. 1993. 314 pp.
B: 017408
T: 999/D-970

This study was developed by the National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, of the National Park Service, primarily to encourage nomination of historic park landscapes, contained within national and state parks, to the National

Register of Historic Places. The study was created due to the increasing interest and professionalism of landscape preservation. While significant park buildings and structures were being recognized, the larger landscapes of which they were an integral part were being overlooked.

The study is meant to serve as a national context for identifying, evaluating, and registering a great number of historic park landscapes influenced by the National Park Service. This study was written from the point of view of the landscape architecture profession, as it has played a primary role in the development of parks from 1916 to 1942.

This study can be used for a variety of purposes, by a variety of governmental and private agencies at the national, state, and local level. The following are examples of some of the by-products, potential uses, and users of this study.

1) A multiple property documentation form entitled "Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks," was prepared which park agencies at various levels of government, SHPOs, and local governments may use to facilitate nomination of parks and park landscapes.
2) A guide to identifying the component resources that are a part of the legacy of the NPS designers from 1916 to 1942, serving preparers of List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) and those preparing National Register forms.
3) Documentation and references regarding specifications at the feature level could aid rehabilitation and restoration projects.
4) Serve as a model statement of historic context for a theme that can be meaningfully examined from a national perspective and applied to a large number of cultural landscapes
5) Help national, state, and local park agencies in developing historic contexts related to conservation, park development, recreation, landscape architecture, architecture, and engineering.
6) Promote further study of landscape design of local, state, and national parks.

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Melnick, Robert Z., Daniel Spoon, and Emma J. Saxe. *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System.* Washington, DC: USDI, NPS. 1984. 80 pp.
B: 012830
C: 012830
T: 999/D-259
N: PB85-106037/PCA05/MFA01

Rural Historic Districts are defined in this report as rural landscapes within national parks that have special cultural values. These rural vernacular landscapes, are places that have been settled, controlled, manipulated, or altered for many generations. Rural Historic Districts qualify for listing on the National Register. As one of the first documents written about cultural landscapes in the National Park System, the purpose of this manual is to provide tools for park managers to identify, evaluate, register and manage these significant landscapes. It covers identification and evaluation techniques, registration information, management standards, guidelines for applying standards, and options for management.

The first chapter outlines how rural historic districts should be incorporated into the planning process. The following chapter describes a two step process for identifying rural historic districts and their landscape components. The first task is to locate the district to be studied, and the second is to identify the landscape components, which form and define the district. The location of the district includes its physiographic, ecological, historical and cultural contexts. The boundaries of the district can be cultural, political, and natural. The various components, which make up the landscape, also need to be identified in order to understand the interrelationships between them.

Ten material components are presented in this report: overall patterns of landscape spatial organization, land use: categories and activities, response to natural features, circulation networks, boundary demarcations, vegetation related to land use, cluster arrangements, structures: type, function, materials, construction, small-scale elements, and historical views and other perceptual qualities. Each of these components is described and appropriate techniques for identifying and recording them discussed including historical documentation, photography, aerial photographs, field notes, maps and sketches.

After the landscape components have been identified, the rural landscape can be evaluated using the National Register Criteria, and it may be nominated to the National Register. The next chapter of the report explains the methodology for evaluating the historical significance of potential rural historic districts. The four criteria for evaluation are outlined, and information is given on how to define categories of historic properties, how to determine the context for evaluating a rural historic district, how to identify the type of significance of a rural historic district, how to evaluate the integrity of a rural historic district using the seven national register criteria, and finally, on how to apply the criteria considerations for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years.

Following identification and evaluation for significance and integrity, a management strategy for the rural historic district should be developed. The report discusses various management options. Existing National Park Service planning policies, standards and guidelines are reviewed for their relationship to rural historic districts. Specific reference is made to Management Policies, Planning Guideline (NPS-2), Cultural Resources Management Guideline (NPS-28), Historic Properties Leasing Guideline (NPS-38), and Land Protection Plan Interpretive Rule (48FR21121). Management concerns are discussed and existing local, state, and federal programs are outlined. They include local land protection programs such as land zoning, planning and easements, statewide activities which include registers and legal controls and lastly, federal programs of which the National Historic Preservation Act, is the most frequently used. Other federal programs, such as the U.S. Agricultural Conservation Program may also apply to specific types of rural historic districts.

Apart from the existing preservation measures, there are also many alternative methods for managing and protecting rural historic districts. These are outlined in the report. They include methods by means other than acquisition, such as education, technical assistance, private conservancies, zoning, or tax incentives. Protection alternatives through the acquisition of federal interest include co-operative agreements, leases, easements, partial acquisition, fee acquisition, leaseback, and

sell-back, details on the various methods of acquisition are given. It is considered that within any one Rural Historic District, a combination of several methods will be required to ensure effective protection and management.

The final chapter of the report outlines the form and content of a Cultural Landscape Report.



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Petersburg National Battlefield. Adjacent to current Petersburg National Battlefield, this 1864 photograph of federal earthworks near Point of Rocks, Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, shows the extensive tree clearing which often accompanied large scale earthworks construction. *(NPS. 1864)*

Andropogon Associates, Ltd. and Sotir, Robbin B. *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual*. Washington, DC: USDI, NPS, 1989. 135 pp.
B: 015076
T: 999/D-533

The Earthworks Landscape Management Manual was prepared for the Mid-Atlantic region of the National Park Service by Andropogon Associates, Ltd. Its primary aim is to develop management strategies and interpretive guidelines to resolve conflicts between the requirements for preservation and the impacts of visitor use at earthworks sites. The study was based on field survey and site assessment of earthworks at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields, Petersburg National Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield and Gettysburg National Military Park. The research involved the use of aerial photography to prepare topographic maps and identify areas of critical archaeological importance, and interviews with NPS staff at each site including rangers, historians, park superintendents and maintenance managers. The resulting guidelines are intended to be adaptable for use at other earthwork sites under different environmental and cultural conditions and applicable to other landscapes where recreation and visitor use conflict with preservation of the resource.

The study contains a review and evaluation of existing management practices at earthworks sites. This is followed by an evaluation of existing vegetative cover types. Vegetation is considered to be the key to earthwork preservation and interpretation. For the purposes of the review, the vegetation cover types are divided into three major groups: Forest Cover (forest and cleared woodland), Field Cover (rough grass and turf), and Special Conditions (vines, horticultural cover, bare soil and gravel). The effects of each cover type on archaeology, preservation, stabilization and interpretation are evaluated. Earthwork sites stabilized by healthy, native plant communities were found to be in the best condition.

The second section of the report takes the form of a management manual. Procedures for evaluating and monitoring a site with respect to the proposed guidelines are outlined. Specific vegetative cover types for different situations are recommended. These are intended to be low in cost, easy to maintain and to protect the resource. Forest and Light Forest Cover types are suited to closed forest landscapes, where canopy cover is virtually continuous and woody plants provide primary stabilization. Tall Grass and Turf cover types are suited to open field landscapes, where herbaceous plants provide primary stabilization. For both forest and field landscapes, high maintenance and low maintenance alternatives are proposed, each with appropriate interpretive strategies to permit visitor use of the earthworks without degradation.

It is suggested that Forest and Tall Grass, which provide the greatest level of stabilization and require least maintenance, should become the most prevalent cover types over time. Light Forest should be restricted to areas where visibility is important and is related to appropriate interpretive facilities. Turf, which is already too extensive, should be substantially reduced. The existing Rough Grass, Cleared Woodland, and Vine cover types should be completely phased out, and current management of these cover types revised. The recommended strategies are illustrated in diagrams. The report also provides guidance on interim and permanent stabilization programs and management guidelines for the recommended cover types. The management guidelines include prescribed burning, selective clearing,

herbicide management, liming, planting, mowing etc. Two specific sites, representing a diverse array of typical conditions and problems are highlighted in this section to illustrate the recommendations: the Fort Fisher Area of the Petersburg National Battlefield, and the Cold Harbor unit of the Richmond National Battlefield Park.

The final section of the report contains management guidelines for the restabilization and revegetation of surfaces damaged by excessive wear.

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Coffin, Margaret and Kristin Baker. *Guide to Preparing a Plant Inventory for a Historic Property.* (Draft). Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. 2000. 86 pp.

Whether vegetation is specifically associated with a historic figure or part of a notable landscape design, it largely defines the character of a cultural landscape. Recognizing the importance of vegetation and the relationship of a detailed plant inventory to the overall process of preserving and maintaining a cultural landscape, the original *A Guide to Preparing a Plant Inventory for a Historic Property* was completed in 1998.

The updated *Guide* provides a methodology for inventorying plants that was developed, field-tested and implemented with the assistance of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Step-by-step recommendations for conducting a plant inventory at a historic property are provided, along with guidance on determining the scope of the work, deciding which plants to include in the inventory, and gathering, organizing, and presenting information. Four techniques of identification are described that offer increasingly higher levels of accuracy.

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Coffin, Margaret, and Regina Bellavia. *Guide to Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan for a Historic Landscape.* Cultural Landscape Publication No. 7. Boston: USDI, NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. 1998. 70 pp.

This guide was developed in order to provide practical guidance on the stewardship of significant historic landscapes. This document offers a framework for the development of a maintenance operation plan that focuses on preserving the character of a historic landscape. It serves as a step-by-step procedure to systematically describe preservation maintenance. The authors developed this guide with help from maintenance managers, gardeners, landscape architects, and preservation specialists.

The guide describes the six sections that should be included in a Preservation Maintenance Plan: Defining Objectives, Areas and Categories of Features, Inventory of Landscape Features, Field Inspection and Summary of Work, Feature Data and Record Keeping, and Seasonal Calendar.

The authors suggests that Preservation Maintenance Plans should be updated and amended regularly, to be most effective.

* * * * *

Firth, Ian J.W. *Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts in the National Park System, Southeast Region*. Atlanta: USDI, NPS, 1985. 75+ pp.
B: 015621
T: 910/D-60

Biotic cultural resources are communities of plants and animals associated with human settlement and land use in historic districts. Gardens, orchards, woodlots, fields, ponds, and pasture are all biotic resources. They are considered to be cultural biotic resources because they are the products of land use and management as opposed to native vegetation and wildlife, which are natural resources.

The aim of this resource management report is to provide some guidance for preserving biotic cultural resources within the framework of the NPS Cultural Resources Management Guideline. The recommendations are based on a review of existing management issues and practices within the Southeast Region of the National Park Service.

Sections one and two of the report describe the unique character of biotic cultural resources, and outline the distinctions between the preservation of natural and cultural resources and the differences between abiotic and biotic cultural resources. In section three, standards for the preservation and restoration of biotic cultural resources are recommended, based on the concept of integrity. Section four discusses the evaluation of historical significance, using examples from the Southeast Region.

The feasibility of a preservation or restoration strategy depends on the available historical information, an ability to recover past characteristics and to maintain those characteristics. In sections five, six and seven, these issues are examined with references to preservation and restoration projects in the Southeast Region.

Where it is not feasible to preserve or restore a biotic cultural resource, alternative ways of managing a landscape must be found. Section eight discusses three alternatives: replacement with an equivalent community, replacement with a grassland community, and release to allow the return of native vegetation.

* * * * *

National Park Service in association with the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation. *A Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management (90% Draft)*. Philadelphia: USDI, NPS. 1998. 150 pp.

Earthworks, also known as fieldworks or earthen fortifications, have been used throughout American military as a form of defense. Today, hundred of linear miles of battle earthworks survive in landscapes east of the Mississippi River, although they are often only a fraction of their original size and extent. The effects of natural processes, primarily erosion, have been overlain by the consequences of human activity, which ranges from the indirect results of urbanization in the vicinity of earthworks to direct impacts of interpretive, recreational, and landscape maintenance activities. These threats place many of the earthworks in danger of degradation or loss over time.

In 1989, the *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual* was developed by Andropogon Associates, Ltd., for the National Park Service, representing the first step in developing the art and science of earthworks landscape management. The *Manual* provided an evaluation of then-current management practices and recommendations for alternative management approaches. Guidelines for managing various vegetative cover types and for stabilization and revegetation of damaged ground surfaces were included.

In 1995, the Park Cultural Landscape Program, in partnership with the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, began an evaluation, refinement, and expansion of the 1989 *Manual*. This involved field assessments of earthworks and earthwork management practices in seven parks in the Middle Atlantic and Southeastern states. The project culminated in the development of *A Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management Draft* in 1998. Specific information on managing earthworks in the two most typical conditions in which they are found, under forest cover and in open conditions, is provided. The basis for this work is a clear management process that considers sustainability to be the foundation for preserving and interpreting these resources.

* * * * *

Page, Robert R., Cathy Gilbert, and Susan Dolan. *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques*. Washington, D.C.: USDI, NPS, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program. 1998. 168 pp.

This guide addresses three primary objectives: to clarify the purpose and use of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR); to define the content, process, and format of a CLR; and to provide technical information on the methodologies and techniques for cultural landscape research, documentation, analysis, evaluation, and treatment. The guide expands on the definition and content of the CLR described in the NPS *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, providing procedural and practical information related to preparing a CLR. The guide has been prepared specifically for cultural landscapes in the national park system, however, this information should be useful to other agencies, organizations, and individuals involved in similar work.

The intent of the guide is to provide professionals and park management and staff involved in preparing a CLR with a philosophical framework and technical references for undertaking the work. The CLR can be applied to a diversity of cultural landscapes and a range of project scopes, dealing with the entire landscape, a portion of the landscape, or an individual feature. Professionals may interpret and apply the material contained in this guide to a particular CLR, in order to best serve their management objectives.

The guide is organized and physically compiled into three separate but related parts:

Contents, Process, and Techniques is a perfect-bound document that provides a general history of landscape research in the National Park Service. It describes the relationship of the CLR to park planning, design, and resource management; and also the content and format of a comprehensive CLR. This information provides

the philosophical basis and guidance for the preparation of a CLR, and contains material that is intended to remain fairly constant over time.

Landscape Lines is a new series of technical information provided by the National Park Service related to the preparation of a CLR. The intent of the series is to provide "lines of communication" for specialized information that represents the "state of the art" in cultural landscape research, documentation, analysis, evaluation, and treatment.

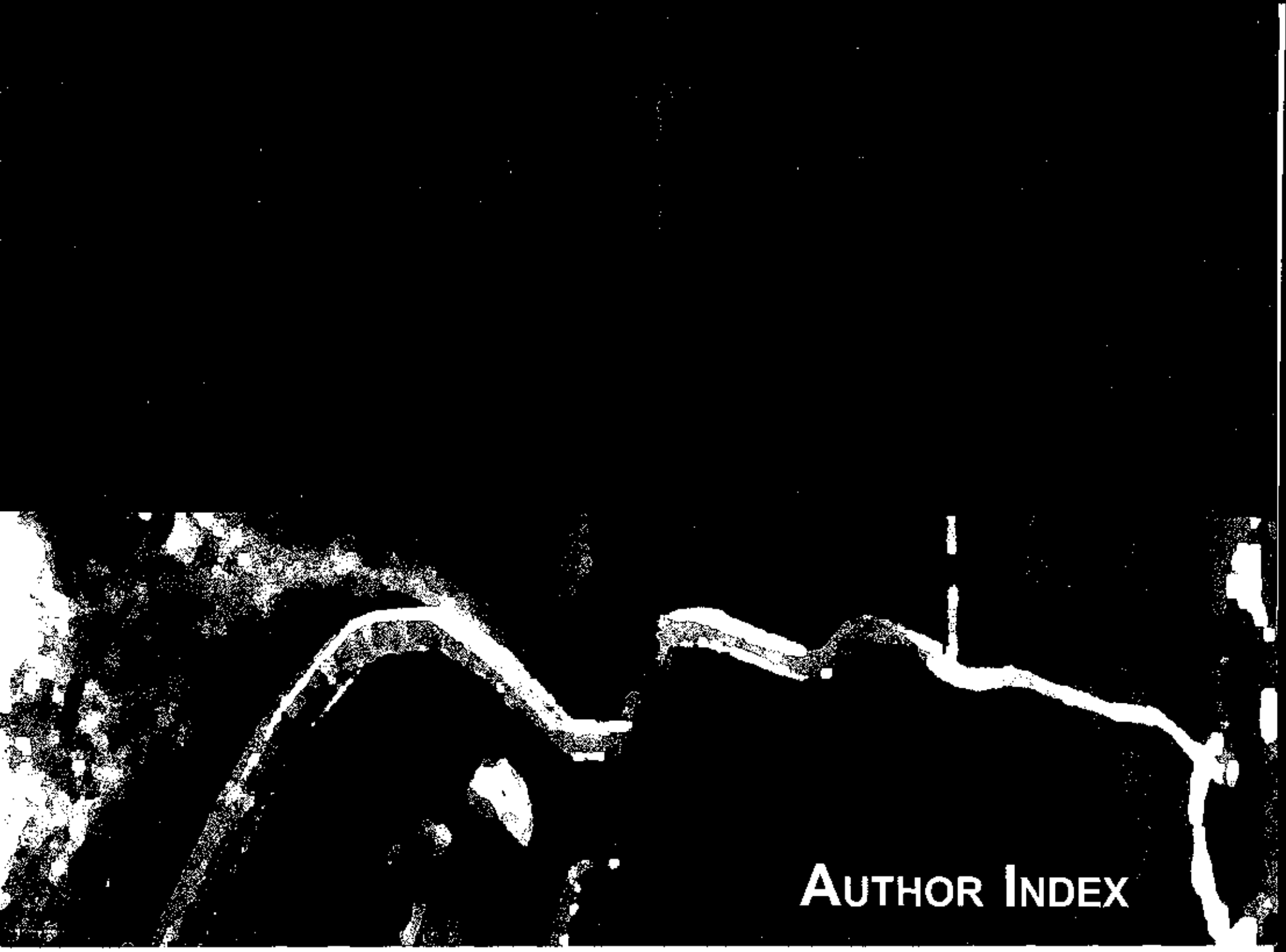
As such, the information is transitory and meant to be updated and expanded as necessary. Each of the Landscape Lines included in the guide was prepared with input from individuals with expertise in the respective areas. Collectively, they represent the initial development of the series. Additional Landscape Lines will be developed as topics are defined and expertise is available.

Each Landscape Line is formatted as a separate, individual document that can be distributed and copied. The series is presented in a 3-ring binder to provide a central location for this information, permit the addition of new or updates Landscape Lines, and allow for the inclusion of related reference material selected by the user.

The technical information in Landscape Lines is presented in three formats:

1) General information highlighting the application of existing technology to cultural landscape research (e.g., pollen analysis).
2) Comprehensive information on subjects for which limited reference material currently exists, especially as the subjects are applied to cultural landscape research (e.g., treatment of biotic resources).
3) Procedural guidelines for subjects related to preparing a CLR (e.g., graphic conventions, printing, and distribution).

Appendices provide examples and general reference materials related to the information included in both the "Contents, Process, and Techniques" and "Landscape Lines" portions of the guide. The appendices are presented in a 3-ring binder to provide a central location for this material and allow for subsequent additions and updates.



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