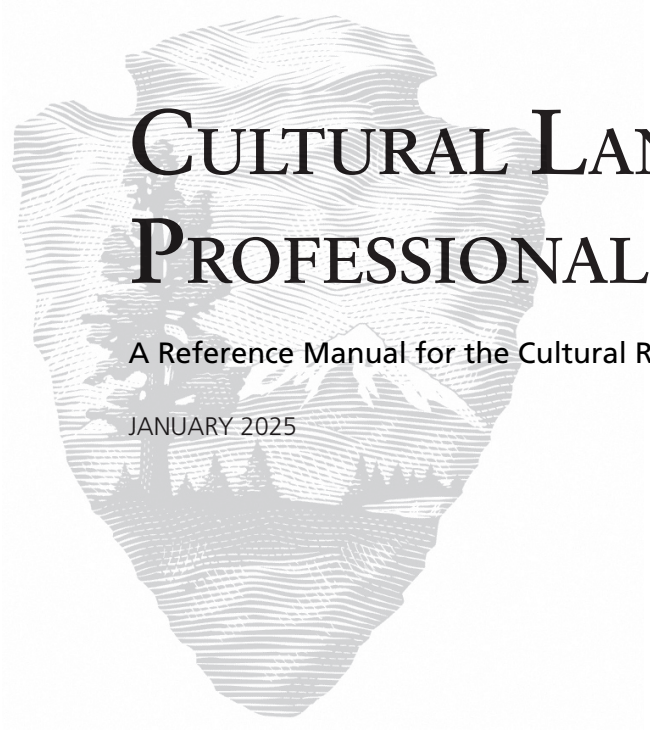
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide

A Reference Manual for the Cultural Resources Inventory System – Cultural Landscapes



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CULTURAL RESOURCES, PARTNERSHIPS, AND SCIENCE DIRECTORATE

PARK STRUCTURES, CULTURES AND LANDSCAPES PROGRAM

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The Park Cultural Landscapes Program (PCLP) is a servicewide effort of people in parks, regional offices, centers, and the Washington office dedicated to a mission of the preservation and protection of the cultural landscapes in the parks of the National Park System. A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four non-mutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Cover photograph: Manzanar National Historic Site (CRIS-CL 725221), Manzanar National Historical Site, California (NPS Photo).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMRS: Asset Management Reporting System

ASMIS: Archeological Sites Management Information System (NPS legacy inventory for archeological resources)

BCE: Before Common Era

CDOE: Consensus determination of eligibility (for the National Register of Historic Places by SHPO/THPO)

CE: Common Era

CLI: Cultural Landscapes Inventory

CLR: Cultural Landscape Report

CRGIS: Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems

CRIS: Cultural Resources Inventory System

CRIS-AR: Cultural Resources Inventory System – Archeological Resources

CRIS-CL: Cultural Resources Inventory System – Cultural Landscapes

CRIS-ER: Cultural Resources Inventory System – Ethnographic Resources

CRIS-HS: Cultural Resources Inventory System – Historic Structures

DOI: Department of the Interior

DOE: Determination of eligibility (for the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper)

ERI: Ethnographic Resources Inventory (NPS legacy inventory for ethnographic resources)

FBMS: Financial Business Management System

FMSS: Facility Management Software System

FRP: Federal Real Property

GIS: Geographic Information System

GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System

GPS: Global Positioning System

HABS: Historic American Buildings Survey

HAER: Historic American Engineering Record

HALS: Historic American Landscapes Survey

HSI: Historic Structures Inventory

HSR: Historic Structure Report

iQMIS: Internet Quarters Management Information System

ICMS: Interior Collections Management System (DOI legacy inventory for museum objects)

IRMA: Integrated Resource Management Applications

Keeper: Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

LCS: List of Classified Structures (NPS legacy inventory for historic structures)

MCMS: Museum Collections Management System

MRAF: Minimum Requirement Analysis Framework (Wilderness Act)

NHL: National Historic Landmark

NPS: National Park Service

NR: National Register (of Historic Places)

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

NRIS: National Register Information System

OCLP: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

PEPC: Planning, Environment, and Public Comment

PCLP: Park Cultural Landscapes Program

PSCLP: Park Structures, Cultures and Landscapes Program

PMIS: Project Management Information System

PoS: Period of Significance

(R): Required field

SME: Subject matter expert

Seq. No.: Sequence number

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer

THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

USGS: United States Geological Survey

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator

WASO: Washington Area Support Office

WHS: World Heritage Site

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 5

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS 7

INTRODUCTION 15

The Conceptual Framework for the CLI 17

Purpose of the Guide 19

Using the Guide to Complete a CRIS-CL Record 20

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL 21

Inventory Unit Summary 22

Sidebar 1: Primary Information Display in CRIS-CL 23

Sidebar 2: Defining Resource Levels and Hierarchy When Inventorying Cultural Landscapes in CRIS-CL 25

Sidebar 3: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-CL Records 26

Sidebar 4: Defining the Inventory Unit Name 27

Recent Condition 28

Component Landscapes 28

Landscape Type (R) 28

Sidebar 5: Ethnographic Landscapes in CRIS-CL 29

Cover Page (R) 30

Site Plan (R) 31

Sidebar 6: CLI Park Report 31

Hierarchy Description Graphic 32

Other Name 32

Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL 33

CHAPTER 2: CONCURRENCE 37

Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Status 38

Concurrence Graphic 38

Revision 39

Sidebar 8: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement 40

CHAPTER 3: GEOGRAPHIC 41

Geographic Information 42

Sidebar 9: Selecting Boundaries 42

Sidebar 10: Preparing Narrative Boundary Descriptions 44

Latitude/Longitude (R) 45

Legacy UTM Data 46

Regional Landscape Contexts 46

Regional Landscape Context Files 46

Location Map Graphic Information (R) 47

Counties and States (R) 47

Sidebar 11: Geospatial Data in CRIS-CL 48

CHAPTER 4: MANAGEMENT 51

Management Category Information 52

Management Agreements 53

Legal Interests (R) 54

Wilderness Status 55

Adjacent Lands Integrity Information 55

Adjacent Lands Graphic 55

Sidebar 12: Cultural Landscapes in Wilderness 56

CHAPTER 5: NATIONAL REGISTER 59

National Register of Historic Places (R) 60

Sidebar 13: Consensus Determinations of Eligibility 61

Sidebar 14: Writing the National Register of Historic Places Documentation Narrative Description 63

Sidebar 15: Pre-CLI Documentation Status 64

Statement of Significance 65

National Register Significance Criteria 65

National Register Criteria Consideration 65

Sidebar 16: Writing a Statement of Significance 66

Sidebar 17: Evaluating and Stating Significance 68

Sidebar 18: Developing a Historic Context 70

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes) (R) 72

Sidebar 19: Citation Guidelines for Narratives in CRIS-CL 72

Period of Significance Theme Record (R) 73

National Register Areas of Significance (R) 73

NRIS Information 74

Sidebar 20: Selecting the Period of Significance 74

Certificate 75

State Register Documentation 75

Sidebar 21: Identifying Historic Contexts 75

Sidebar 22: Selecting Areas of Significance 76

National Historic Landmarks (R) 77

World Heritage Site 78

National Natural Landmark 78

CHAPTER 6: CHRONOLOGY 79

Chronology (R) 80

Sidebar 23: Identifying Major Event Dates 81

Associated Name 82

Physical History (R) 82

Physical History Files 82

Sidebar 24: Entering Associated Names 83

CHAPTER 7: USES 85

Functions and Uses (R) 86

Public Access (R) 86

Sidebar 25: Entering Functions and Uses 87

Associated Ethnographic Groups 88

Associated Ethnographic Resources 88

Sidebar 26: Entering Associated Ethnographic Groups 89

CHAPTER 8: ANALYSIS & EVALUATION 91

Analysis and Evaluation Summary 92

Sidebar 27: Evaluating and Assessing Integrity 92

Landscape Characteristics (R) 94

Sidebar 28: Landscape Characteristics and Features – Definitions and Documentation 95

Landscape Features 101

Sidebar 29: Determining Compatibility of Noncontributing Features 102

Landscape Characteristic Files 103

Sidebar 30: FMSS and CRIS-CL 104

Sidebar 31: Exact Matches in CRIS-CL and FMSS 106

CHAPTER 9: CONDITION 107

Condition Assessment Interval 108

Condition (R) **108**

Impact (R) **109**

CHAPTER 10: TREATMENT **113**

Stabilization Measures **114**

Sidebar 32: Stabilization Measures for Cultural Landscapes 114

Treatment Documents **115**

CHAPTER 11: BIBLIOGRAPHY & SUPPLEMENTAL **117**

Bibliography (R) **118**

Supplemental Information **119**

Supplemental Information File **119**

Landscape Documents **120**

APPENDIX A: LIST OF REQUIRED DATA FIELDS IN CRIS-CL **121**

APPENDIX B: PROCESS FOR CONDUCTING A CLI **129**

APPENDIX C: EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION **131**

APPENDIX D: EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE HIERARCHY DESCRIPTION **137**

APPENDIX E: SCOPING CLIs AND CLI UPDATES **139**

APPENDIX F: EXAMPLES OF COVER LETTERS **143**

APPENDIX G: STANDARD TEMPLATES FOR SUPERINTENDENT NOTIFICATION **151**

APPENDIX H: ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS RECORDS MEMO **161**

APPENDIX I: CLI CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CLI INTERVAL CONSIDERATIONS **165**

APPENDIX J: EXAMPLES OF BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION **173**

APPENDIX K: EXAMPLES OF REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT NARRATIVE **175**

APPENDIX L: GUIDELINES FOR INVENTORY AND CONSENSUS DETERMINATION CONSULTATION **179**

APPENDIX M: DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **183**

APPENDIX N: EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION 189

APPENDIX O: EXAMPLES OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE 195

APPENDIX P: HISTORIC CONTEXT THEME LIST 219

APPENDIX Q: AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORY AND SUBCATEGORY DEFINITIONS 229

APPENDIX R: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK THEME LIST 233

APPENDIX S: DOCUMENTING NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES 245

APPENDIX T: EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL HISTORY NARRATIVE 249

APPENDIX U: FUNCTION AND USE LIST 261

APPENDIX V: EXAMPLES OF ETHNOGRAPHIC NARRATIVE 269

APPENDIX W: EXAMPLES OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY 271

APPENDIX X: EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTIC NARRATIVE 285

APPENDIX Y: EXAMPLES OF CONDITION NARRATIVE 303

APPENDIX Z: EXAMPLES OF STABILIZATION MEASURES NARRATIVE 305

APPENDIX AA: CLIs AND FMSS WORKFLOW 309

BIBLIOGRAPHY 313

KEY TERMS 317



Blow-Me-Down Mill (CRIS-CL 975558), Saint-Gaudens National Historic Park, New Hampshire (NPS Photo)

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

A *Cultural Landscape* is a historically significant property that shows evidence of human interaction with the physical environment. Cultural landscapes are cultural resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as "historic sites" or "historic districts" depending upon their scale and level of complexity. Cultural landscapes reveal fundamental ties between people and the land — ties based on our need to grow food, create settlements, meet requirements for recreation, and find suitable places to bury our dead. Cultural landscapes are intertwined patterns of things both natural and constructed — plants and fences, watercourses, and buildings. They range from formal gardens to cattle ranches, from cemeteries to village squares. Cultural landscapes represent human manipulation of, and adaptation to, the land and the environment.

Since the 1960s, the National Park Service (NPS) has undertaken servicewide inventories of cultural resources, such as historic structures, archeological resources, and museum objects. In the 1990s, the recognition of cultural landscapes expanded nationally and internationally and the need for an inventory of these resources was identified. The National Park Service developed the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) protocol to document cultural landscapes. Cultural landscape inventories involve a variety of professionals, such as landscape architects, historians, anthropologists, ecologists, and geographers. They document the qualities and attributes of a cultural landscape that make it significant and worth preserving. Since the CLI was initiated in 1997, approximately 1000 cultural landscapes have been inventoried in all regions of the National Park System. This work has greatly magnified awareness and stewardship of these resources.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is the protocol used by the NPS to document cultural landscapes. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all NPS landscapes with historical significance that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources as a result of an NPS planning and compliance process. The CLI is limited to cultural landscapes in which the NPS has, or plans to acquire, any legal interest. It serves as a management inventory of evaluated cultural landscapes. As such, the CLI aids park managers in planning, programming, and recording treatment and management decisions.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) of 1966 [16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)]. Sec. 110
- *Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003*. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998*. Std. 2
- *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1998, Release No. 5*, page 22; issued pursuant to *Director's Order #28* (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use of the CLI

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscapes Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff).
- To inform management decisions (park managers).
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists).
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers).
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers).
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers).
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists).
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff).

(See Appendix B: Process for Conducting a CLI for an overview of the steps to conduct a CLI.)

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE CLI

The conceptual framework for the CLI, first conceived in the 1990s, was shaped by some major challenges:

- The geographic range and diversity of cultural landscapes in the system.
- The need to establish work priorities for cultural landscapes and be responsive to park managers.
- A lack of baseline data and contextual information for cultural landscapes, presenting difficulties for evaluating significance and integrity.

The CLI conceptual framework was therefore designed with flexibility to incorporate diverse landscapes, to serve as a tool for defining programmatic needs, to respond to park needs, and to facilitate baseline data collection leading to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO/THPO) concurrence on National Register eligibility.

Initial Implementation of the CLI

In fiscal year 1997, funding was allocated to initiate the CLI in all NPS regions. At that time, two key CLI administrative practices were established: the identification of a CLI coordinator for each region who would provide professional oversight and management of the inventory; and the requirement of a five-year plan with annual updates from each region, to identify strategies and priorities for conducting the CLI.

The CLI entered the digital realm in 1998 with a custom-designed database, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS). CLAIMS was a PC-based system with a limited capacity to be queried and generate reports. The database was managed by each region and annual uploads were provided to the Washington Area Support Office (WASO) on electronic storage devices. In 2005, the CLI was moved to a web-based platform. This system enabled users to query or report on current data and allowed for NPS access to approved users. System maintenance and refinement was provided by a consultant, in collaboration with the CLI Technical Advisory Group (TAG) — a committee of regional CLI coordinators — and the Washington Support Office (WASO) program manager.

CLI Migration to CRIS

In fiscal years 2018 to 2019, WASO Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science (CRPS) worked with a team of subject matter experts from regions, parks, and consultants to develop a new inventory database for all cultural resources, with the exception of museum collections. Museum collections data is maintained within the Museum Collections Management System (MCMS). The new database, the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS), now stores baseline inventory data for NPS cultural landscapes (CRIS-CL), historic structures (CRIS-HS), ethnographic resources (CRIS-ER), and archeological resources (CRIS-AR). Legacy data from four separate databases: the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), the List of Classified Structures (LCS), the Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI), and the Archeological Sites Management System (ASMIS) were migrated to CRIS. CRIS houses the four

resource types within a common data structure, though each resource dataset is managed separately.

CLI Data Collection and Reporting

The primary CRIS-CL audience is the NPS. Park superintendents and resource management staff use CRIS-CL as an inventory of park cultural landscapes and to report progress on improving the condition of park cultural landscapes. Park facility managers use CRIS-CL to align maintenance practices with CLI information. Regional cultural resource staff, working with park resource management staff, manage CRIS-CL data to ensure that it is complete, accurate, and reliable. WASO CRPS program managers and regional and park staff use CRIS-CL for budget formulation, program development, accountability reporting, heritage asset reporting, and to respond to special requests arising from within and outside the NPS.

The collection and refinement of CLI data to complete and maintain CRIS-CL records is an ongoing process throughout each fiscal year. To be considered *complete, accurate, and reliable* by the end of the fiscal year, the park superintendent must acknowledge new CLIs and CLI updates. For cultural landscapes not currently listed in the National Register and/or lacking adequate documentation in a National Register nomination, a consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE) from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) or a determination of eligibility (DOE) from the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places is required. When these conditions are met, a CLI is certified as a published record in CRIS-CL. (See Sidebar 3: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-CL Records.)

CRIS-CL generates standard reports, including the "Park Report," which outputs the CLI dataset for a single inventory unit in a portable document format. (Note: This guide uses the term "inventory unit" to indicate an NPS cultural landscape documented in accordance with the requirements of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.) The CLI Park Report may be used for park staff and peer reviews of drafts, or to disseminate complete CLI datasets internally and externally, as appropriate.

Another standard report is the EOY (end-of-fiscal-year) report, which is used by the Park Cultural Landscapes Program to monitor park and regional performance in maintaining the condition of cultural landscapes and the inventory data requirements. This report provides the annual status of the servicewide CLI effort with three specific measures broken down by park and region:

- The total number of cultural landscapes.
- The number of those records which are complete, accurate, and reliable (CAR).
- The number of CAR records with a condition of "Good."

The status of the CLI at the end of each fiscal year is reported to the NPS WASO Budget Office to support funding requests published in the NPS Congressional Justification of Appropriations (commonly referred to internally as the President's Greenbook).

Periodic internal control audits by the NPS Business Management Group, in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-123, review the completeness, accuracy, and reliability of the CLI data.

Relationship Between CRIS-CL and Other NPS Systems

CRIS and the Museum Collections Management System (MCMS) are the central repositories of NPS cultural resources inventory data. CRIS-CL records can link directly to other associated CRIS records (CRIS-HS, CRIS-AR, and CRIS-ER). Data exported from CRIS can be used to align data across multiple NPS systems relevant to the management and maintenance of historic properties. CRIS-CL records have data fields that correspond to information in the National Register Information System (NRIS) and the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). In addition, CRIS-CL is closely aligned with the following NPS systems:

- Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS)
- Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)
- Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA)

The Park Structures, Cultures and Landscapes Program aspires to further integrate data across these systems in the future.

CLI Terminology

NPS park cultural resource programs and the National Register of Historic Places use distinct terms and categories to define cultural resources. NPS cultural resource types – archeological resources, cultural landscapes, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and museum objects – as defined by the NPS' *Management Policies 2006* and *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998) reflect cultural resource disciplines and their specialized methodologies and techniques. The National Register of Historic Places property categories – district, site, building, structure, and object – overlap with the NPS cultural resource types, depending on the resource.

The National Register of Historic Places and Park Cultural Landscapes Program terminology intersect in the following ways (see Figure 1):

- Individual cultural landscapes are listed in the National Register as districts or sites.
- Individual cultural landscapes may contain National Register buildings, structures, and objects as landscape features.

In addition to these terms, the CLI uses its own terms to identify landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to significance and integrity and are important for managing the landscape. These characteristics may or may not be considered *contributing resources* for the National Register. The National Register associates contributing resources with property types (i.e., building, site, structure, object, and district) and defines contributing resources as adding "to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant" (*National Register Bulletin 16A*).

National Register Property Type	NPS Cultural Landscape Hierarchy
District	Cultural Landscape
Site	
Building	Landscape Feature
Structure	
Object	

Figure 1: Relationship of National Register Property Type to NPS Cultural Landscape Hierarchy

When translating a CLI to a National Register format, landscape characteristics or features that align to a National Register category of property can be listed as a contributing feature in a National Register nomination. Landscape characteristics or features (e.g., topography) that do not align to a National Register category of property can be described individually as part of the historic character of the site or district.

Within the Park Cultural Landscapes Program, the collection of cultural landscape records in CRIS-CL is referred to as the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI). An individual CRIS-CL resource record is referred to as a cultural landscape inventory. A cultural landscape inventory describes the landscape based on landscape characteristics and associated landscape features. (See Key Terms.)

PURPOSE OF THE GUIDE

This Professional Procedures Guide is intended to provide professional procedural guidance for completing a CLI record within CRIS-CL and to ensure consistency and quality of data. Additionally, this guide aims to:

- Build consistency among NPS staff who steward cultural landscapes by streamlining and unifying documentation practices in CRIS-CL.
- Clarify technical and policy information pertaining to the Park Cultural Landscapes Program by standardizing how a park's cultural landscape inventory is created and managed.
- Increase transparency of Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) practices to NPS staff and its partners.

While CRIS-CL is an internal NPS management tool, this guide can be used by both internal staff and external contractors and cooperators who are preparing CLI documentation. The CRIS New User Guide should be used as a companion guide detailing database operations.

USING THE GUIDE TO COMPLETE A CRIS-CL RECORD

The organization of the Professional Procedures Guide corresponds to the organization of CLI data in a CRIS-CL record. In CRIS-CL, CLI data is organized within 11 horizontal tabs. Each tab corresponds to a chapter of the guide, as follows:

- General
- Concurrence
- Geographic
- Management
- National Register
- Chronology
- Use
- Analysis & Evaluation
- Condition
- Treatment
- Bibliography & Supplemental

This guide outlines all of the information collected and recorded for cultural landscapes in the CRIS-CL database. This information is structured according to a series of data elements organized into tables and fields. Each data element is defined and detailed guidance is provided for how to enter the data.

Required Data Elements

Data elements fall into the following categories:

Required (R): Data element headings followed by (R) are required and must be entered for the CLI to be certified and published as "Complete."

Required, if applicable (R, if applicable): Data element headings followed by (R, if applicable) denote a field that is required if the information is applicable to the CRIS-CL record, or that a field is required in order to complete a table.

Optional: All other data elements are optional unless stated otherwise.

(See Appendix A: List of Required Data Fields in CRIS-CL.)

Many data elements in a CRIS-CL record are entered from a dropdown picklist. Where applicable, this guide provides definitions for each picklist option. Depending upon the picklist, selecting one or more options may be appropriate.

Other data elements require a narrative format. Narrative data elements have character limits ranging from 400 to 64,000 characters. These are indicated parenthetically after their respective headings within the guide, and below each narrative data element within CRIS.

Sidebars help to clarify the intent and content of the data elements. Sidebars are based on National Register Bulletin guidance and incorporate professional procedures developed over decades of implementing the Cultural Landscapes Inventory; they detail best practices for conducting a cultural landscape inventory.

Appendices are included at the end of the guide that include more extensive picklists, examples of best practices, and additional professional guidance for completing the CLI for an inventory unit.

References

This guide is based on previous guidance published in 2001 (Bob Page and Cari Goetcheus) and 2009 (Bob Page, Jeffrey Killion, and Gretchen Hilyard). In addition, the guidance contained in this document is drawn from a variety of reference materials, primarily the National Register Bulletin series. (See Bibliography for reference materials consulted in the preparation of this guide.)



Saugus Iron Works NHS Landscape (CRIS-CL 650055), Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Massachusetts (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 1

General

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL

The General tab includes a summary of the resource record, a description of the landscape's type and hierarchy, a site plan, and other names by which the property is known. (See Sidebar 1: Primary Information Display in CRIS-CL.)

INVENTORY UNIT SUMMARY

The following stand-alone fields record information that uniquely identify the inventory unit and the park in which it is located.

Region (R, auto-populated)

The *Region* is the name of the region in which the inventory unit is located. The National Park System organizes administrative units based on defined regions. CRIS utilizes legacy regions to simplify database organization. The seven regions in CRIS are:

- **Alaska**
- **Intermountain**
- **Midwest**
- **National Capital**
- **Northeast**
- **Pacific West**
- **Southeast**

The Region field automatically populates in the CRIS-CL record when the park or regional CLI coordinator selects the park from the picklist during record creation. The region automatically populates in relevant locations throughout the CRIS-CL record.

The seven regions in CRIS correspond to the twelve Department of Interior Unified Regions as follows: Alaska (Interior Region 11); Intermountain (Interior Region 6, 7, and 8); Midwest (Interior Region 3, 4, and 5), National Capital (Interior Region 1); Northeast (Interior Region 1); Pacific West (Interior Region 8, 9, 10, and 12); and Southeast (Interior Region 2).

Note: Unified Interior Regional Boundaries *were finalized on August 22, 2018.*

Park Code (R, auto-populated)

The *Park Code* is the four-letter alpha code that uniquely identifies the park in which the inventory unit is located (e.g., GETT for Gettysburg National Military Park). The park code automatically populates the CRIS-CL record when the park or regional CLI coordinator selects the park from the picklist during record creation. The park code automatically appears in relevant locations throughout the system.

Org Code (R, auto-populated)

The *Org Code* is the four-digit numeric code that uniquely identifies the park in which the inventory unit is located (e.g., 1850). The org code will auto-populate in the CRIS-CL record when the park or regional CLI coordinator selects the park from the picklist during record creation.

Resource Type (R, picklist)

The CRIS database inventories four types of cultural resources: Cultural Landscapes (CL), Historic Structures (HS), Archeological Resources (AR), and Ethnographic Resources (ER). The Resource Type field determines the area of the CRIS database where the record is filed and cannot be changed after original selection. The park or regional CLI coordinator selects the "Cultural Landscape" resource type when creating the inventory unit record, placing that record in the CRIS-CL section of the database. Once selected, the resource type will auto-populate throughout the system where needed.

Is Shadow Record (R)

Indicate if the record qualifies as inactive. *Shadow* refers to inactive CRIS-CL records. Shadow records can address park properties that are not currently identified as cultural resources, ineligible for the National Register, nonextant, not owned by the NPS, or incomplete. See

SIDEBAR 1: PRIMARY INFORMATION DISPLAY IN CRIS-CL

In CRIS-CL, eight data elements (with one additional element for component landscapes) are displayed across every top of the record. These fields provide primary information for the CRIS-CL record. All primary fields, except for Record Status and Record Mode, are entered when a resource record is first established. Refer to the CRIS New User Guide for a full explanation of workflows and terminology in CRIS.

Park
Park indicates the name of the park in which the structure is located. (e.g., Gettysburg National Military Park). When the CRIS-CL record is created the park is selected. Once selected, the park name automatically populates in the primary information display.

Resource Type
See Inventory Unit Summary fields for definition.

Resource ID
See Inventory Unit Summary fields for definition.

Resource Name
See Inventory Unit Summary fields for definition.

Record Status
This refers to the inventory progress status of the record. Depending on the stage of editing and review, the status of the record will be one of the following: "In Progress," "Submitted," "Rejected," "Approved," "Aborted," "Archive," "Voided," or "Published."

Record Type
This refers to a record's status as active or inactive within the database. "Production" refers to active records; "Shadow" refers to inactive records.

Record Mode
This refers to two modes of interaction between the user and the database record. When in "View mode," the record is read-only. When in "Edit mode," the record is available for editing. (Note: Changes made in "Edit mode" are not visible in "View mode" until the record is published.)

Resource Level
See Inventory Unit Summary fields for definition.

Parent Resource ID
See Inventory Unit Summary fields for definition.

the Shadow Category picklist for definitions of inactive record types.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons. Selecting "Yes" requires completion of the associated field: "Shadow Category."

Note: Shadow records are not included in end of year (EOY) reporting.

Shadow Category (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the reason for designating the inventory unit as a shadow record. Select one from the following picklist:

Draft: Inventory unit not yet documented as a complete CRIS-CL record.

NR – Undetermined: Inventory unit not yet evaluated for National Register (NR) eligibility.

NR – Determined Ineligible: Inventory unit determined ineligible for the National Register.

Nonextant: Inventory unit removed by natural force, planned management action, accident, or otherwise.

No Legal Interest: NPS no longer retains a legal interest in the management of the inventory unit.

Unassigned: Use this category if the other options do not apply.

Resource Level (R, picklist)

The *Resource Level* is the geographic hierarchy of the inventory unit in relation to other park CRIS-CL records.

The park or regional CLI coordinator enters the resource level when creating the inventory unit record. Once selected, the resource level will auto-populate throughout the system. Select one of the following options:

Stand-alone Landscape: A cultural landscape with landscape characteristics and features, but with no associated parent or component landscapes.

Parent Landscape: A cultural landscape with landscape characteristics and features that warrant individual documentation and encompasses one or more component landscape within its boundaries.

Component Landscape: A defined physical area – within the boundaries of a parent landscape – that warrants individual documentation as a separate inventory unit. A component landscape contributes to the significance of the parent landscape and may also be individually listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places as a site or district.

An example of a geographic hierarchy is the INDU Swedish Rural Historic District, a parent landscape which has six component landscapes: Borg Farm, Chellberg Farm, Peter Larson Property, Oscar and Irene Nelson Property, Lindstrom Farm, and Nelson (Sugarbush) Farm.

(See Sidebar 2: Defining Resource Levels and Hierarchy When Inventorying Cultural Landscapes in CRIS-CL.)

Inventory Status (R – picklist)

Indicate the completion status of the inventory unit. Select one from the following picklist:

Complete: All the following must be true:

- All required inventory data elements are complete and accurate.
- The park superintendent acknowledges the findings of the CLI with an official signature.
- The property is eligible for, or listed in, the National Register; or the State Historic Preservation Officer/ Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) has concurred with the CLI documentation; or the property is ineligible for listing in the National Register but is managed as a cultural resource as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.

Incomplete: If any of the following are true:

- Not all required inventory data elements are complete and accurate.
- The required SHPO/THPO concurrence and superintendent acknowledgement has not been documented.

Note: Only "Complete" records are included in end of year (EOY) reporting.

(See Sidebar 3: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-CL Records and Appendix A: List of Required Data Fields in CRIS-CL.)

Parent Resource ID (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The *Parent Resource ID* is the unique six-digit number that identifies the parent landscape of the inventory unit. The CRIS database automatically assigns this unique six-digit number when the park or regional CLI coordinator creates the CRIS-CL record for the inventory unit. The parent resource ID will auto-populate throughout the system. When the inventory unit is associated with a component landscape, then the inventory unit "Resource ID" is also used as the "Parent Resource ID." Stand-alone resources do not have a parent resource ID.

Parent Resource Name (R, if applicable)

The *Parent Resource Name* identifies the parent landscape of the inventory unit. The park or regional CLI coordinator enters the parent resource name in the database while creating the CRIS-CL record for the inventory unit. Once entered, the parent resource name will auto-populate throughout the system. When the inventory unit is a parent landscape, then the inventory unit "Resource Name" is also used as the "Parent Resource Name." (See Sidebar 2: Defining Resource Levels and Hierarchy When Inventorying Cultural Landscapes in CRIS-CL.)

Resource ID (R, auto-populated)

The *Resource ID* is the unique six-digit number that identifies the inventory unit. The CRIS database automatically assigns the resource ID when park or regional CLI coordinator creates the CRIS-CL record for the inventory unit. Once assigned, the resource ID will auto-populate throughout the system.

Note: Resource IDs are unique to each CRIS module. While rare, it is possible for CRIS resources from different modules to share a resource ID.

SIDEBAR 2: DEFINING RESOURCE LEVELS AND HIERARCHY WHEN INVENTORYING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN CRIS-CL

The diversity of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, both in terms of scale and physical complexity, presents a significant challenge for a standardized inventory. To accommodate this diversity, and to improve management, a hierarchy has been defined for subdividing a landscape into identifiable components. This hierarchy includes stand-alone landscapes, parent landscapes, and component landscapes, as well as their corresponding landscape features.

Stand-alone Landscape: A cultural landscape with landscape characteristics and features, but with no associated component landscapes and no associated parent landscape.

Parent Landscape: A cultural landscape with landscape characteristics and features that warrant individual documentation and encompasses one or more component landscape within its boundaries.

Component Landscape: A defined physical area with landscape characteristics and features contained within the boundaries of a parent landscape. A component landscape contributes to the significance of a parent landscape and may be individually eligible for the National Register. A component landscape warrants individual documentation to adequately record the physical character of the overall landscape. Examples include a road within a road system; a cemetery with in a historic battlefield site; a farmstead within a rural historic district.

(See Chapter 8: Analysis & Evaluation of this guide for how to enter landscape characteristics and features into a CRIS-CL record).

Applying one of these categories to a landscape depends upon its character and complexity. The choice to subdivide a single landscape into components should be based on the need to more clearly articulate the character and physical aspects of a cultural landscape for management.

The following two examples serve to illustrate this point. At Harry S Truman National Historic Site, the CLI identified the 1.4-acre Truman Home property as a stand-alone landscape with no subdivision. It further identified specific attributes, such as the rose garden, outbuildings, fencing, and foundation plantings as landscape features.

In a more complex park, such as Gettysburg National Military Park, the CLI identified the 3,965-acre Gettysburg Landscape as a parent landscape, along with several component landscapes, including several farmsteads, a national cemetery, and a memorial road system. The component landscapes delineated have a distinct character, additional layers of significance, and unique features. Landscape features should not be duplicated across parent and component landscapes. The determination of how to apply this hierarchy to a particular park and cultural landscape is up to the professional judgment of the park staff and regional CLI coordinator.

'Parent-Child' Relationships in CRIS-CL

In order to associate related inventory units (e.g., parent landscapes with component landscapes), a hierarchical 'parent-child' relationship must be established in the CRIS-CL database. The entire landscape prior to subdivision is the 'parent' in this relationship and a component landscape is the 'child.' In addition, within the inventory unit, associated features are defined for both parent landscapes and component landscapes. (Note that within the CRIS-CL database resource level classification system, a stand-alone landscape is equivalent to a 'parent' landscape without 'children.')

SIDEBAR 3: COMPLETE, ACCURATE, AND RELIABLE CRIS-CL RECORDS

The CRIS-CL database is used to create a comprehensive status report on the progress of the CLI program at the end of each fiscal year. The status of the CLI at the end of each fiscal year is reported to the NPS WASO Budget Office to support funding requests in the President's Green Book.

The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes with historic significance that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, in which the NPS has, or plans to acquire, legal interest. The CLI is also used to inventory landscapes that are managed as cultural resources as a result of an NPS planning and compliance process. As such, the CLI aids park managers in planning, programming, and recording treatment and management decisions.

To fulfill the legislative, regulatory, and policy mandates for the preservation of historic properties in the National Park System, CRIS-CL records must be certified on a cyclic basis for completeness, accuracy, and reliability as defined below:

Complete: The record contains all required and relevant information about the resource. (See Appendix A: List of Required Data Fields in CRIS-CL.)

Accurate: All information including, but not limited to, the National Register status, use, condition, impact, legal interest, management agreements, approved treatment, treatment document, and references has been reviewed and assessed within the past one to ten years. (See Appendix E: Scoping CLIs and CLI Updates and Appendix I: CLI Condition Assessment and CLI Interval Considerations.)

Reliable: The information about the resource has been gathered through scholarly research and consultation with the appropriate entities.

The collection and refinement of CLI data is an ongoing process throughout the year. To be considered "complete, accurate, and reliable" by the end of the fiscal year, a CRIS-CL inventory unit record requires the park superintendent to receive a copy of the CLI and acknowledge the completed documentation with a signature. In addition, for inventory unit records that are not currently listed in the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) (THPO), or Keeper of the National Register. (Note that cultural landscapes – including ethnographic landscapes – not eligible for the National Register, can be managed as cultural resources when determined as such through an NPS planning and compliance process.) When these conditions are met, a record is published and marked "Complete" (see the Inventory Status (R – picklist) field for "Complete" and "Incomplete" definitions) in the CRIS-CL database through an established approval process.

SIDEBAR 4: DEFINING THE INVENTORY UNIT NAME

The guidance in this sidebar is based on National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.

The inventory unit name defines the landscape to current and future park staff who manage it. Select an inventory unit name that is both historically accurate and currently relevant. Avoid using derogatory terminology and for ethnographic landscapes utilize names identified by traditionally associated people. When the boundary of the National Register listed property and the cultural landscape predominately align, match the National Register name, including terminology such as "Historic District" or "Historic Site."

Naming Districts and Sites

Use traditional terms such as "village," "ranch," "courthouse square," or "town site," or the generic terms "historic district" and "historic site" to indicate the kind of district or site when naming landscapes based on their location or historic ownership. Modifiers such as "commercial," "civic," "rural," "industrial," or "residential" may also be used to define the predominant historic quality of a landscape. Names of inventory units should reflect the area as a whole rather than specific resources. For example:

Mystic Town Site Historic District
Snake Valley Archeological District
Burke's Garden Rural Historic District

Resource Name (R)

The *Resource Name* is the name officially designated for the inventory unit. The resource name may be a current name, historic name, or a name that is both current and historic. The park or regional CLI coordinator enters the resource name into the database when creating the CRIS-CL record for the inventory unit. Once entered, the resource name will auto-populate throughout the system where needed. The resource name can be edited on the General tab. (See Sidebar 4: Defining the Inventory Unit Name.)

State/Territory (R, auto-populated – picklist)

The *State/Territory* is the state or territory where the inventory unit is located. The state or territory automatically appears in CRIS-CL when the park or regional CLI coordinator selects the park from the picklist during record creation. The State/Territory field may be edited on the General tab. If a CRIS-CL resource is in more than one state or territory, add additional locations on the Geographic tab within the Counties and States table.

Refer to the United States Census Bureau's American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), and Other Standardized Geographic Codes for a list of state and state equivalent names used in CRIS.

Restricted (R)

Indicate if the record contains sensitive archeological, ethnographic, proprietary, or security information. Park and/or regional CLI coordinators should consult relevant subject matter experts (e.g., a regional or park archeologist/anthropologist or a park manager) to determine if the CRIS-CL record contains sensitive information.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: Only designated CRIS users may access CRIS-CL records containing restricted data. See the CRIS New User Guide for assigning user roles and viewing sensitive information.

Management Category (auto-populated)

This is a read-only field. Management category information entered on the Management tab automatically populates this field. See Management chapter for definitions.

Landscape Description (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative overview of the inventory unit that includes:

- A physical description of the landscape, including size, location, setting, landscape type, and distinct qualities.
- A summary of the landscape's principal characteristics and features.
- A summary of the landscape's integrity.
- A brief explanation of the period of significance.
- The condition of the landscape at the time of the record's completion.

The description should be concise and well organized. Use common professional terms, especially those employed by the National Register of Historic Places, to describe significance and integrity. Define any regional or local terms that are not commonly understood or generally used. (See Appendix C: Examples of Landscape Description.)

Landscape Hierarchy Description (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Include a brief, narrative description of the relationship between a parent landscape and any associated component landscapes. If the landscape is a parent landscape, include a list of component landscapes within its framework. If the landscape is a component landscape, indicate the relevant parent landscape and any related component landscapes. If the landscape is a stand-alone landscape then this field is optional. (See Sidebar 2: Defining Resource Levels and Hierarchy When Inventorying Cultural Landscapes in CRIS-CL and Appendix D: Examples of Landscape Hierarchy Description.)

RECENT CONDITION

This is a read-only table auto-populated from the Condition table with the most recent condition for the inventory unit. Use the Condition tab to manage records.

COMPONENT LANDSCAPES

The following data elements in this table provide information on component landscapes associated with a parent inventory unit.

ID (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The *ID* is the unique six-digit number that identifies the component landscape associated with the parent inventory unit. The component landscape ID automatically appears in the table once the regional park or regional CLI coordinator associates a component landscape with the parent inventory unit during record creation.

Name (R, if applicable – picklist)

The *Name* is the name that identifies the component landscape associated with the parent inventory unit. The component landscape name automatically appears in the table once the park or regional CLI coordinator associates a component landscape with the parent inventory unit during record creation.

LANDSCAPE TYPE (R)

Use this table to provide information on the type of cultural landscape(s) identified for the inventory unit. The four cultural landscape types are not mutually exclusive. Users can identify more than one landscape type, if applicable.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the order for each landscape type in the database and reports.

Landscape Type Name (R – picklist)

Indicate all landscape types associated with the inventory unit. Select from the following picklist:

Historic Designed Landscape: A landscape that is significant as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist

according to a design principle, or by an owner or amateur according to a recognized style or tradition; has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or movement in landscape gardening, design, or architecture, or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

Historic Vernacular Landscape: A landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects local traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials; in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

Historic Site: A landscape that is significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person.

Ethnographic Landscape: A landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that traditionally associated people define as heritage resources.

(See Sidebar 5: Ethnographic Landscapes in CRIS-CL.)

SIDEBAR 5: ETHNOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPES IN CRIS-CL

Ethnographic landscapes are geographic areas that are culturally significant to traditionally associated people. Traditionally associated people work with subject matter experts (SMEs) to identify ethnographic landscapes. All ethnographic landscapes are documented in CRIS-ER. The CLI can also be used to document ethnographic landscapes when resource management will benefit from the NPS cultural landscape methodology. The CLI should not be the preliminary means of ethnographic landscape identification. An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment or a Traditional Use Study and CRIS-ER data should precede a CLI.

After preliminary identification, park managers and SMEs should determine whether the management of the resource would benefit from a CLI. Ethnographic landscapes appropriate for the CLI are those that can be delineated by a discrete boundary and have tangible cultural features. The management of large natural landscapes with few constructed features, or landscapes comprised of below-ground archeology, is generally not benefited by a CLI in addition to CRIS-ER data and other ethnographic studies.

While the data fields in the CLI are geared towards landscapes with constructed features and potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, the CLI can be used for ethnographic landscapes, regardless of eligibility. National Register eligibility is not required for an ethnographic landscape to be recognized by the NPS as a cultural resource. Ethnographic landscapes without National Register eligibility have the NRHP Eligibility field indicated as "Ineligible - Managed as a Cultural Resource" in their completed CRIS-CL records.

Some ethnographic landscapes are eligible for listing in NRHP as Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs). TCP is a term used by the National Register of Historic Places to label properties eligible for their significance to traditional cultural groups. A TCP nomination is prepared by the community perceiving significance. Ethnographic landscapes that are TCPs are listed on the NRHP as districts or sites. TCPs are also listed as buildings, structures, and objects. All TCPs have discrete boundaries and contributing features. TCPs that are districts or sites should have an ethnographic landscape CLI, to ensure their landscape characteristics are adequately documented.

Ethnographic landscape CLI projects must have qualified landscape architects and landscape historians on the multi-disciplinary project team. The team should include cultural anthropologists with existing relationships with the traditionally associated people. Obtain approval from tribal governments and associated groups to complete the CLI documentation. When appropriate, mark ethnographic landscape CLIs with sensitive information as "restricted" and do not share without the superintendent's and community's consent.

Defining Traditionally Associated People
According to NPS Management Policies (2006), traditionally associated peoples are "social/cultural entities such as tribes, communities, and kinship units, as well as park neighbors, traditional residents, and former residents who remain attached to a park area despite having relocated, are 'traditionally associated' with a particular park when (1) the entity regards park resources as essential to its development and continued identity as a culturally distinct people; (2) the association has endured for at least two generations (40 years); and (3) the association began prior to establishment of the park."

Consultation with Traditionally Associated People
When conducting a CLI for an ethnographic landscape, consult directly with Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and other traditionally associated people. Consultation ensures regular, meaningful, and timely input by Indian Tribes, Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations, to whom Federal agencies are accountable. Consultation should begin at the earliest possible stages of the planning and decision-making process and be maintained throughout. The NPS will give due consideration to Tribal recommendations and Indigenous knowledge in the planning and management of federal lands and waters.

Refer to the following memorandum for DOI policy related to consultation, co-stewardship, and collaboration: NPS Policy Memorandum 22-03: Fulfilling the National Park Service Trust Responsibility to Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians in the Stewardship of Federal Lands and Waters (2022) and Secretary's Order No. 3342: Identifying Opportunities for Cooperative and Collaborative Partnerships with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes in the Management of Federal Lands and Resources (2016).

COVER PAGE (R)

Use this table to upload the graphic that will serve as the CLI Park Report cover page. The cover page image should:

- Be a representative image (current or historic) of the landscape.
- Have a resolution of 300 dpi/ppi.

(See Sidebar 6: CLI Park Report and Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse File (R – browse to file)

Upload the graphic image that will appear on the cover of the CLI Park Report. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each cover page graphic in the database and reports.

Caption (R – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each cover page graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the cover page graphic was created or produced.

Note: This date does not appear on the CLI Park Report cover.

SIDEBAR 6: CLI PARK REPORT

The CLI Park Report contains all of the information in a CRIS-CL record formatted as a multiple page report. The report makes the CLI available in a format for internal and external sharing, including submission to parks for review and superintendent acknowledgement.

Generating the Park Report
The CLI "Park Report" is a standard report in CRIS-CL that outputs the dataset for a CRIS-CL resource record into a Portable Document Format (PDF). To generate a CLI Park Report, navigate to the "Reports" section of the database, select "Cultural Landscape" followed by "Park Report." Search for the inventory unit and click "Report" to generate and download a PDF.

Completed CLIs in IRMA
A CLI Park Report for each completed, certified CLI is stored in IRMA within the Cultural Landscapes Inventory Report series. At the end of each fiscal year the regional CLI coordinator generates a 508-compliant CLI Park Report for all newly completed and updated CLIs. The complete, certified CLI Park Reports are uploaded to IRMA for storage and access. These reports are added to the Cultural Landscapes Inventory Report series as a form of baseline documentation for cultural resource management. While the IRMA Data Store is a publicly available database, access to the documents may be restricted for sensitive resources. Refer to the NPS WASO PHSCL Report Collection Site (internal SharePoint site, use VPN) for guidance on creating IRMA references.

After the CLI Park Report is uploaded to IRMA, the park or regional CLI coordinator should enter the IRMA reference title and URL into the Supplemental Information table (Bibliography and Supplemental tab). Do not upload a PDF of the CLI Park Report into the CRIS-CL record.

SITE PLAN (R)

Use this table to upload a site plan for the inventory unit. The site plan's degree of detail and accuracy will vary depending on the scope of the inventory, the type of landscape, and available information. The site plan should:

- Delineate and identify the cultural landscape boundary.
- Document existing conditions.
- Delineate and identify significant contributing and noncontributing features.
- Include topography, hillshade, or aerial imagery – when necessary – to reflect the landform.
- Be at a graphic scale with the scale noted on the plan.
- Include a north arrow and the date (mm/yyyy) when the plan was created.

(See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.) Refer to the following National Register Bulletins for additional map guidance:

- *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (#16A)*
- *GIS Map Guidance*

Browse File (R – browse to file)

Upload a site plan that graphically illustrates the inventory unit. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the order for each site plan graphic in the database and reports.

Caption (R – 4000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each Site Plan graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the site plan graphic was completed.

HIERARCHY DESCRIPTION GRAPHIC

Use this table to upload a graphic that illustrates the relationship of the inventory unit to relevant parent or component landscapes, per the landscape hierarchy description. The hierarchy description graphic should:

- Schematically depict the relationship between parent and component landscapes.
- Label the parent and component landscape(s).
- Be at a graphic scale with the scale noted on the plan when using a basemap (recommended).

(See Sidebar 2: Defining Resource Levels and Hierarchy When Inventorying Cultural Landscapes in CRIS-CL and Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse File (R, if applicable – browse to file)

Upload a graphic that illustrates the landscape hierarchy description. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each hierarchy description graphic in the database and reports.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each hierarchy description graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the hierarchy description graphic was completed.

OTHER NAME

Use this table to provide alternate names by which the inventory unit is known, as well as the time period association with each name's use. Use reliable secondary and primary sources (e.g., National Register of Historic Places documentation, park archives, or long-term park staff) to identify the alternate name and verify when it was used.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each alternate name in the database and reports.

Other Name (R, if applicable)

Provide the other name by which the inventory unit is known.

Other Name Type (picklist)

Indicate the period of use for the other name. Select from the following picklist:

Current: A current name may reflect the property's history, current ownership, or popular use and may or may not fall into the categories given for historic names.

Historic: A historic name best reflects the property's historic importance or was commonly used for the property in the past. The historic name may be used for general reference because it continues to be meaningful, regardless of changes in ownership or use, and most often relates to the property's significance.

Both Current and Historic: A name used currently and historically.

Refer to pages 8-9 of National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form for additional guidance on defining historic names.

SIDEBAR 7: GRAPHICS IN CRIS-CL

The CRIS database functions as a repository for graphics associated with the inventory unit. Graphics may include any documents that are relied upon to record and describe the content and findings of the inventory, such as photographs, maps, text documents, spreadsheets, and reports.

The database allows for three basic functions related to graphics: uploading, viewing, and downloading. To ensure consistent, accurate, and reliable graphic data in CRIS-CL, institute the following best practices.

Rights and Responsibilities for Using Graphics in CRIS-CL

Each certified CLI is published in IRMA with public visibility, unless it contains sensitive information and should have restricted visibility. All materials, including graphic reproductions, used in the CLI record should be reviewed for compliance with applicable US copyright law.

In many cases, new graphics (e.g., condition photos, site plans, etc.) will be created as part of the inventory process. For graphics not created directly for the inventory, use government-furnished or government-produced source material when possible. Materials created and produced by United States federal agencies, or by an officer or employee of the United States Government as part of that person's official duties, are considered works of the United States Government. These works are not eligible for copyright protection and are treated as though they are in the public domain. (Note that NPS contract language for a cultural landscape inventory completed by a contractor or partner should specify that the NPS will have unlimited rights to reproduce and distribute materials produced in relation to the project.) When acquiring copyrighted material, follow all applicable copyright laws including licensing and attribution requirements. The guidance in this section is based on the Library of Congress and National Archives webpages on copyright and permissions.

When utilizing materials from federal government archives, like the Library of Congress digital collections, the National Archives and Records Administration, or park archives, review the ownership of individual materials. Not all records in the holdings of federal archives are in the public domain. Some records may contain, in whole or in part, material which is protected by federal copyright law, state common law, or state statutes that protect intellectual property, contract law, deed restrictions, or publicity rights in the United States or in other countries. Determine if each image is protected by copyright, and then satisfy any copyright or use restrictions when publishing or distributing materials for use in CRIS-CL. Transmission or reproduction of protected items beyond what is allowed by fair use or other exemptions requires written permission from the copyright holder.

Where the status of an item is unknown or cannot be determined, responsibility for the subsequent use of the materials lies solely with the end user. This responsibility includes determining, for each item, whether all or part of the work has been copyrighted, and whether that protection has lapsed. This responsibility also includes determining whether any performance-based or other rights are claimed in the items. Include any additional information related to copyright restrictions and image dissemination in the image caption.

Image Requirements for Upload in CRIS-CL

The database accepts the following file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, and .wmf* with a maximum file size of 10 MB. To maintain high quality reproduction standards for print, the recommended pixel density for raster or vector graphics is 300 pixels per inch (ppi). The database will retain the original orientation and automatically scale images to fit within the CLI Park Report.

(*Note: The preview function in CRIS only supports .jpg and .png files.)

Captions

All uploaded graphics in CRIS-CL (e.g., photographs, maps, text documents, spreadsheets, reports, etc.) require a caption. Use captions to provide relevant information like a description of the contents, credit line, and date of creation, and to address alternative text. See "Alternative Text" section for requirements. Proper credit lines are encouraged to help identify the repository.

Alternative Text

Alternative text (alt text) describes non-text content (e.g., images and maps) for blind or visually impaired readers. Alt text is required to meet U.S. government accessibility standards as outlined in Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973* [29 U.S.C. §794d]. Accessibility guidelines allow captions, if appropriately written, to function as alternative text. Because the CRIS reporting system does not support embedded alternative text, captions must serve the alt text function in CRIS reports containing graphics.

To write a caption that can also serve as alt text, include a succinct description of the dominant visual details within the image. Only details pertinent to the purpose and context of the image must be included. Describe the location of the image if relevant and end sentences with periods. If needed, additional meaning can be conveyed in the body text prior to the graphic. Indicate the type of graphic only if the image is not a photo (e.g., an illustration, chart, etc.).

Refer to the Social Security Administration Guide: Alternate Text for Images for additional guidance. The following examples illustrate best practices for caption writing in CRIS-CL:

Example 1: Photo from Eagle Lake and Witch Hole Pond Carriage Roads, Acadia National Park. (CRIS-CL resource ID #975812, Analysis and Evaluation tab. Landscape characteristic: Views and Vistas.)



Original caption: View looking northeast towards Frenchman Bay, from CR 3-1. (Trip 2, ACAD CR 3-1_21_Vista, DSC_5569, SUNY-ESF, 2012.)

Caption with alt text: Evergreen trees frame a view of water and shore. Carriage road viewpoint CR3-1 looking northeast towards Frenchman Bay. (Trip 2, ACAD CR 3-1_21_Vista, DSC_5569, SUNY-ESF, 2012)

Example 2: Photo of Jenny Lake Lodge Wister Employee Cabin, Grand Teton National Park. (CRIS-HS resource ID #1169928, Attachments tab.)



Original caption: NW Corner

Caption with alt text: Log cabin in forest. Northwest corner of Jenny Lake Lodge Wister Employee Cabin. (NPS, 2020)

Image Credits

Credit lines should be written at the end of captions and include the author or source of the image. For contemporary images taken or created as part of the inventory process, credit the NPS source simply with "(NPS)". When using historical images, identify the repository and include a URL link, if available.

(GRCA Archives)
(Courtesy National Archives, HABS Survey No. 647, sheet #4)
(Courtesy of UW Special Collections, #23n5567)
(National Archives control no. 7580919, https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7580919)

File naming convention

The CRIS database automatically displays the name of the uploaded file in the File Name field (e.g., MORA Ricksecker Pt Supt Signature.jpg). In general, use a logical system for naming files and refer to park, regional, or National Register conventions, if applicable. The following are examples of conventions that may apply:

- Begin with a prefix of the upload type (e.g., LM for "location map" or AC for "analysis & evaluation: circulation") or park alpha code (e.g., MORA).
- Include a root name or numbering system, such as the resource ID number for the CRIS-CL record (e.g., LM40002).
- Include a serial numbering system for sequential uploads. (Jim Brown House_0001).
- Include a consistent date format (e.g., DENA Rock Shelter N Elevation_08-01-2023).
- Include a descriptive suffix (e.g., LM40002 Ricksecker enlargement).
- Use consistent capitalization and spacing conventions. Do not use a "." within the file name other than to separate the file name from the file extension.

Photography Basics for Documenting Cultural Landscapes

Refer to the following National Register Bulletins for photography guidance: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (#16A), *How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations* (#23), and *Consolidated and Updated Photograph Policy 2024*.



Mound City Group (CRIS-CL 500393), Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Ohio (NPS Photo / Tom Engberg)

CHAPTER 2

Concurrence

CHAPTER 2
CONCURRENCE

The Concurrence tab documents park superintendent acknowledgement and State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), and/or Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places concurrence with the inventory findings. (See Sidebar 8: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement.)

PARK SUPERINTENDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATUS

Use the following fields to provide information associated with the status of the inventory's content and findings.

Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Date (R)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the park superintendent acknowledged the completed inventory. Enter the date the park superintendent signed the memorandum or notification form.

Note: In CRIS-CL, the "Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Date" field should reflect the original date the superintendent acknowledged the completed inventory with a signature. This date will automatically appear on the CLI Park Report cover as the original completion date. Use the "Revision" table to track park superintendent signatures for subsequent inventory and condition updates. For a wholesale update that the CLI coordinator considers to be a new version of the inventory, this field can be updated.

Park Superintendent Acknowledgement (R)

Indicate whether the park superintendent has acknowledged the completed inventory with an official signature.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative (8,000 characters)

Provide a brief explanation of the CRIS-CL record's completion status. Update this field when the completion status changes. Park and/or regional CLI coordinators can also document information regarding when site visits were conducted, methodology, past research efforts, and park cultural resource contacts.

CONCURRENCE GRAPHIC

Use this table to upload graphic documentation associated with park superintendent acknowledgement of, and SHPO/THPO concurrence with, the completed and updated inventory. This documentation will display in the CLI Park Report. When applicable, upload images of the following signature pages:

- Park superintendent acknowledgement documentation
- State Historic Preservation Officer(s), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or Keeper of the National Register concurrence documentation
- Condition assessment and update forms

Regions can elect to upload other relevant individual pages from the acknowledgment or concurrence documents to this table (e.g., cover letters, inventory tables, etc.).

Note: The Concurrence Graphic table displays only one file image (.jpg or .tif) per entry into the table. Use the most relevant page(s) of the document. The original acknowledgment/concurrence documentation (.pdf) and condition assessment and update forms (.pdf) can be uploaded in their entirety to the Landscape Documents table on the Bibliography & Supplemental tab.

(See Appendix E: Scoping CLIs and CLI Updates and Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse File (R, if applicable – Browse to file)

Upload superintendent acknowledgement and SHPO/THPO concurrence graphic documents. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

** The preview function in CRIS only supports image files.*

File Name (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each concurrence graphic in the database and reports.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each concurrence graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the concurrence graphic was signed.

REVISION

Use this table to document substantive revisions to the content of a certified CRIS-CL record. Any revisions that require signatures from the park superintendent, State Historic Preservation Officer(s), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or Keeper of the National Register (e.g., changes in condition, revision to period of significance, eligibility, or adding/subtracting contributing features) must be documented here. Do not use this table to record revisions that result from minor edits (e.g., misspelled words; adding a date to the Chronology table, etc.).

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each revision entry in the database and reports.

Revised By (R, if applicable)

Provide the full name, or first initial and last name, of the individual(s) who prepared the revision. If more than one person worked on a revision, list all names (first name followed by last name) separated with commas.

Type of Revision (R, if applicable – Picklist)

Indicate the type of revision. Select the most comprehensive value. (For example, if a CLI update includes a change in acreage, select CLI Update.) Select one from the following picklist:

CLI Update

Addition/Deletion of Landscape Characteristic or Contributing Feature

Change in Acreage

Change in Condition

Change in National Register Status

Other

(See Appendix E: Scoping CLIs and CLI Updates.)

Revision Date (R, if applicable)

In cases where signatures are required, provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the park superintendent, State Historic Preservation Officer(s), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or Keeper of the National Register signed an official letter, memorandum, or form.

Note: For a wholesale update that the CLI coordinator considers to be a new version of the inventory, update the "Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Date" field with the revision date.

Revision Authority (R, if applicable – Picklist)

Indicate the authority that signed the documentation. Select one from the following picklist:

Park Superintendent

SHPO/THPO/Keeper

Not Required

Revision Explanatory Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide a summary of the revision and the field(s) edited. Include information about who performed the tasks and whether a site visit was conducted.

SIDEBAR 8: PARK SUPERINTENDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Finalizing a CRIS-CL record for an inventory unit requires a park superintendent be provided a digital or hard copy of the CLI and provide acknowledgement of the completed documentation with a signature on an attached standard memorandum or form. The regional CLI coordinator and/or the park's cultural resource staff will manage the inventory project and provide the park superintendent with a digital or hard copy of the CLI. Park staff from all applicable divisions will provide a thorough review of the inventory documentation. At a minimum, the park superintendent must acknowledge the "Condition" and "Management Category" of a CRIS-CL record. The superintendent, rather than providing concurrence with the evaluation, is providing official acknowledgment of the qualified cultural resource subject matter expert's evaluation of the property.

The date of the original superintendent acknowledgement is used for the Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Date field (Concurrence tab) and will automatically appear on the CLI Park Report cover as the original completion date for the initial CLI. (Note: For a wholesale update that the CLI coordinator considers to be a new version of the inventory, the Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Date field can be updated.) The date of the most recent certification should be entered in the Revision Date field (Concurrence tab) and also used for the Management Category Date field (Management tab) and the Condition Date field (Condition tab).

(See Appendix G: Standard Templates for Superintendent Notification and Appendix H: Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records Memo.)

Park Superintendent Acknowledgement of CLI Update

To keep the inventory unit certified as complete, accurate, and reliable, CLI updates must be conducted on a regular cycle of one to ten years, based on resource priorities, with six years being the default interval. The park superintendent must be provided a digital or hard copy of the CLI update and must provide acknowledgement of the completed documentation with a signature. For CLI changes outside of the official update interval, a signature is only required when changes have been made to condition, condition narrative, impacts, significance, eligibility, or the list of contributing or noncontributing features. Small edits to other fields do not require submittal to the superintendent. CLI updates should be submitted using a standard memorandum or form or similar form developed by a region. Document superintendent acknowledgement of CLI updates in the Revision table. In addition, add an image of the signature form to the Concurrence Graphic table.

(See Sidebar 3: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-CL Records, Appendix E: Scoping CLIs and CLI Updates, Appendix I: CLI Condition Assessment and CLI Interval Considerations, and Appendix G: Standard Templates for Superintendent Notification.)



Bass Harbor Head Light Station (CRIS-CL 976232), Acadia National Park, Maine (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 3

GEOGRAPHIC

CHAPTER 3
GEOGRAPHIC

The Geographic tab records geographic information for the inventory unit.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following stand-alone fields record the area, land tract number(s), and boundary description for the inventory unit. Land Resources Division *(internal Sharepoint, use VPN)* for land acquisition and realty data.

Area (R)

Indicate the acreage for the inventory unit. Acreage should be accurate to the nearest whole acre; if known, record fractions of acres to the nearest one-tenth acre. Utilize GIS to calculate acreage as necessary.

Note: A parent landscape always represents the total extent and area of a cultural landscape. Do not subtract component landscape areas when calculating a parent landscape's area.

Land Tract Number(s) (4,000 characters)

Indicate the land tract numbers associated with the inventory unit, if applicable. Consult the following Land Resources Division webmaps for land tract number(s):

- TractsNet AGOL (Internal, use VPN)
- TractsNet AGOL (Public Site)

Boundary Description (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a brief description of the physical extent of the inventory unit. Describe the boundaries using one of the following:

- Legal parcel number
- Block and lot numbers
- Metes and bounds
- Dimension of a parcel of land, reckoning from a landmark, such as a natural or cultural feature

Base the description on the inventory unit's historic significance and integrity and include a brief and concise justification of the boundaries. Account for irregular boundaries and areas excluded because of loss of integrity. (See Sidebar 9: Selecting Boundaries, Sidebar 10: Preparing Narrative Boundary Descriptions, and Appendix J: Examples of Boundary Description.)

SIDEBAR 9: SELECTING BOUNDARIES

The guidance in this sidebar is based on National Register Bulletin #21: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties.

All Cultural Landscapes

Carefully select boundaries to encompass, but not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the property.

The boundary should include all historic features, but not include "buffer zones" or acreage that does not contribute to the significance of the property. Leave out peripheral areas of the property that no longer retain integrity, due to subdivision, development, or other changes.

Do not use "donut holes" to exclude areas within the property boundary, unless these areas are without NPS legal interest. Once a set of boundaries is established, all areas and resources within the

boundaries will be included in the cultural landscape inventory. Identify non-historic resources within the boundaries as noncontributing.

For historic sites, select boundaries that encompass the area where historic events took place or where the significant person's association is manifest. Include only portions of the site retaining historic integrity and documented to have been directly associated with the event or significant person.

Use the following features to mark the boundaries:

- Legally recorded boundary lines.
- Historic legal boundaries. Use when the historic property possesses continuity of historic landscape characteristics throughout, even though the ownership or division of land may have changed. These legal boundaries may apply to a single property, a group of properties, or an entire political jurisdiction.
- Current legal boundaries that coincide with the area retaining historic landscape characteristics today. Acreage may be the same or smaller than that within the historic boundaries.
- Human-made features, such as stone walls, hedgerows, drainage ditches, road edges, and areas of new construction.
- Boundary demarcations that are relatively permanent, when such barriers are based on historic land use or ownership and encompass the concentration of related historic landscape characteristics. These demarcations may include stone walls, irrigation or drainage ditches, and mature hedge rows.
- Long-standing vegetation that is visible at all seasons, when the vegetation separates a historically significant area of land from land that is unrelated or not historic. For example, a row of hardwoods that marks the edge of a historic estate.
- Rights-of-way, such as roads, established paths, and highways, when they separate areas of land that are historically significant from those that are unrelated, insignificant, or not historic.
- Natural topographic features, such as ridges valleys, rivers, and forests.
- Natural features, when such features limited the historic development of the land and continue to contain historic landscape characteristics. Examples include rivers, lakeshores, ridges, and plateaus.
- For large properties, topographic features, contour lines, and section lines marked on USGS maps.
- Lines drawn along or between fixed points, such as shorelines, or the intersection of two roads, when they contain the area retaining historic landscape features.
- Changes in nature of development or spatial organization when differences are related to significance. For example, the construction of non-historic park housing at the edge of a historic agricultural district.
- Edges of new development, such as modern housing, limited access highways, or industrial parks.

Historic Districts

Select boundaries to encompass the single area of land containing the significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, features, or objects making up the district. The district's significance and historic integrity should help determine the boundaries.

Consider the following factors:

- Visual barriers that mark a change in the historic character of the area or that break the continuity of the district, such as new construction, highways, or development of a different character.
- Visual changes in the character of the area due to different architectural styles, types or periods, or to a decline in the concentration of contributing resources.
- Boundaries at a specific time in history, such as the original city limits or the legally recorded boundaries of a housing subdivision, estate, or ranch.

- Clearly differentiated patterns of historical development, such as commercial versus residential or industrial.
- A historic district may contain discontinuous elements only under the following circumstances:
  - When visual continuity is not a factor of historic significance, when resources are geographically separate, and when the intervening space lacks significance. For example, a cemetery located outside a rural village.
  - When human-made resources are interconnected by natural features that are excluded from the National Register listing. For example, a canal system that incorporates natural waterways.
  - When a portion of a district has been separated by intervening development or highway construction and when the separated portion has sufficient significance and integrity to meet the National Register criteria.

SIDEBAR 10: PREPARING NARRATIVE BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

The guidance in this sidebar is based on National Register Bulletin #21: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties.

Describe the boundaries in a narrative using street names, property lines, and geographical features. Begin by defining a fixed reference point and proceed by describing the perimeter in an orderly sequence, incorporating both dimensions and direction. Draw boundaries that correspond to rights-of-way to one side or the other but not along the centerline. For example:

> *Beginning at a point on the east bank of the Lazy River and 60 feet south of the center of Maple Avenue, proceed east 150 feet along the rear property lines of 212- 216 Maple Avenue to the west curb line of Main Street. Then proceed north 150 feet along the west curb line of Main Street, turning west for 50 feet along the rear property line of 217 Maple Avenue. Then proceed north 50 feet to the rear property line of 215 Maple Avenue, turning west for 100 feet to the east bank of the Lazy River. Then proceed south along the riverbank to the point of origin.*

To describe only a portion of a city lot, use fractions, dimensions, or other means. For example:

> *The south 1/2 of Lot 36*
> *The eastern 20 feet of Lot 57*

For remote properties where it is difficult to establish fixed reference points such as highways, roads, legal parcels of land, or tax parcels, refer to the section grid appearing on the USGS map if it corresponds to the actual boundaries. For example:

> *NW 114, SE 114, NE 114, SW 114, Section 28, Township 35, Range 17*

For large-scale, remote properties, the description may be based on a combination of reference points. For example:

> *The lands included in the Frijole Ranch Cultural Landscape Inventory study included lands within Sections 40 and 33 of Township 1, Block 65, Culberson County, Texas. This broader landscape with its associated features is bounded along the southeastern edge by highway 62/180 and the northwestern edge by the eastern escarpment of the Guadalupe Mountains. The property runs almost due west of Nipple Hill and south towards the Pinery Station.*

For remote properties less than one acre, the description may be based on the dimensions of the property fixed upon a single point of reference. For example:

> *The property is a rectangular parcel measuring 50 x 100 feet, whose northwest corner is 15 feet directly northwest of the northwest corner of the foundation of the barn and whose southeast corner is 15 feet directly southeast of the southeast corner of the foundation of the farmhouse.*

In addition to the boundary description, include a justification of the boundary demarcation. The justification should relate to historical significance, property ownership, and management objectives.

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE (R)

Use this table to provide three or more latitude/longitude pair(s) (X,Y coordinate system) in the form of decimal degrees (DD) to identify the boundary of the inventory unit. Provide the most accurate coordinates available (six decimal degrees corresponds to sub-meter accuracy). Sequence the latitude/longitude pairs in the CRIS-CL record beginning with the northeastern-most point and proceed clockwise. (See Sidebar 11: Geospatial Data in CRIS-CL for how to map cultural landscape boundaries.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each latitude/longitude pair in the database and reports.

Geometry (picklist)

Indicate the geometry of the latitude/longitude pair. Select the following picklist value:

Polygon: For all properties enter three or more latitude/longitude reference points. Add one entry for each point associated with the boundary polygon.

Latitude (R), Longitude (R)

Provide the latitude and longitude coordinates, in decimal degrees (DD).

Note: Latitude (Y) and longitude (X) coordinates entered in CRIS-CL must be in decimal degrees (DD), not in degrees-minutes-seconds (DMS). For data in North America, the longitude (X) values must be negative numbers between 0 and -180 and the latitude (Y) values must be positive numbers between 0 and +90.

GeoDatum (R – picklist)

Indicate the datum used when acquiring the latitude/longitude. Select one from the following picklist:

1927 Alaskan Datum

1927 North American Datum

1940 Puerto Rican Datum

1963 Guam Datum

1972 World Geodetic System

1983 North American Datum

1984 World Geodetic System

American Samoan Datum

Old Hawaiian Datum

Other Datum

No Data Entered

Note: A geodetic datum or reference frame is an abstract coordinate system with a reference surface, such as sea level, that serves to provide known locations to begin surveys and create maps. Including the geodetic datum allows for more accuracy when projecting maps.

Elevation (meters)

Indicate the vertical elevation of the latitude/longitude pair in meters.

Position Source (picklist)

Indicate the source of the latitude/longitude. Select one from the following picklist:

Aerial Photography

Cadastral Survey

GIS

GPS

GPS – Differentially Corrected

GPS – Uncorrected

Historic Map

Land Navigation

Loran

Published Map

Triangulation

USGS Map 1

USGS Map 1:100,000

USGS Map 1:62,500

USGS Map 1:24,000

Other

Position Accuracy (picklist)

Indicate the horizontal accuracy in meters of the latitude/longitude pair. Select one from the following picklist:

0.1 m

0.25 m

1 m

2-5 m

10 m

30 m

100 m

>100 m

Not Available

Other

Date (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the data was generated or collected.

Narrative (4,000 characters)

If "Other" was selected in the position source picklist, describe the source here. Additional information about the position source, such as a URL address or a file location of a park or regional geodatabase, may be included.

LEGACY UTM DATA

This a read-only table of UTM data. UTM data in CRIS-CL will continue to be stored as legacy data.

REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXTS

Use this table to provide information associated with the regional landscape context of the inventory unit. The contexts can relate to the significance, setting, and cultural association of the site. Identify all applicable regional landscape contexts.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each regional landscape context in the database and reports.

Regional Landscape Context (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the type of regional landscape context. Select from the following picklist:

Cultural: The general human overlay on the physical form of the landscape.

Physiographic: The large-scale physical forms and patterns of the landscape such as hill, plateau, ravine, drumlin, etc.

Political: The overlay imposed on the landscape through general land use, zoning, legal restrictions, transportation, utilities, population, and political jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, city, borough, or village).

Regional Landscape Context Narrative (R, if applicable – 32,000 characters)

Provide a written description of the cultural, physiographic, or political context. (See Appendix K: Examples of Regional Landscape Context Narrative.)

REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT FILES

Use this nested table to upload graphics that illustrate the selected regional landscape context. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse file (R, if applicable – browse to file)

Upload the graphic document(s) associated with the regional landscape context. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic.

Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each regional landscape context file in the database and reports.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each regional landscape context file. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the regional landscape context file was created or produced.

LOCATION MAP GRAPHIC INFORMATION (R)

Use this table to upload one or more graphics depicting the location of the inventory unit in the park and, if appropriate, the region. The landscape can be depicted on the map within its geographic context as a polygon boundary or a point. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse file (R, if applicable – browse to file)

Upload the graphic document(s) associated with the location map. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

Displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each location map graphic in the database and reports.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each location map graphic file. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the location map graphic information file was completed or produced.

COUNTIES AND STATES (R)

Use this table to indicate all states and counties associated with the inventory unit.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the order for each state and county entry in the database and reports.

State/Territory (R)

Pick the state, federal district, territory, or associated government where the inventory unit is located.

> Refer to the United States Census Bureau's American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), and Other Standardized Geographic Codes for a list of state and state equivalent names used in CRIS.

Note: This field does not link to the State/Territory field on the General tab.

County (R)

Indicate the county, parish, district, borough, or equivalent area in which the inventory unit is located.

> Refer to the United States Census Bureau's American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), and Other Standardized Geographic Codes for a list of county and county equivalent names used in CRIS.

SIDEBAR 11: GEOSPATIAL DATA IN CRIS-CL

Understanding precisely where cultural resources are located is a central component of inventorying and monitoring. Mapping technologies are essential in the inventory workflow.

Cultural Resources Enterprise Data

The NPS Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS) Facility is dedicated to developing and fostering the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) technologies in documenting, analyzing, and managing cultural resources. CRGIS maintains an Enterprise-level GIS for NPS cultural resources (CR Enterprise). As of 2024, the CR Enterprise dataset is available to NPS employees and partners. Sensitive data is restricted to approved users. Information on how to access CR Enterprise data can be found on the CRGIS SharePoint (internal, use VPN). Existing geographic data for cultural landscape boundaries and features can be accessed within this dataset. (Note: The availability and accuracy of geographic data varies by region.)

CLI GIS Data

During the completion of a CLI, the landscape boundary and features should be mapped. When conducting fieldwork, use GNSS receivers to record locational information for the landscape's boundary and features. Geospatial data should be collected and stored at a park and regional level in a manner that supports integration with the NPS Cultural Resources Enterprise geodatabase. Geospatial data must meet the NPS Cultural Resource Spatial Data Transfer Standards.

Before conducting fieldwork, consider the following:

- Work with park and regional GIS coordinators to understand existing data and unique considerations for collecting data in a park.
- Align collection fields with the CRGIS standards schema.
- Identify what GNSS equipment is needed to meet accuracy goals for the CLI. Strive for sub-meter horizontal accuracy in documenting landscape boundaries and features.
- Identify opportunities to coordinate the collection of latitude/longitude coordinates with other park GIS data collection efforts.
- Determine the appropriate geometry for each type of landscape feature according to scale, shape, equipment accuracy, and management objectives. Collect the most representative geometry for all features. For example, collect points for small features. Collect lines for linear elements, like roads and trails. Map buildings and large areas, like lawns or plazas, as polygons. Use consistent geometry when mapping similar features.
- Identify additional attribute data needs for landscape features based on management objectives (e.g., diameter at breast height for tree).

After collection, process and utilize the data to create site maps for the CLI. Consult with a regional CRGIS coordinator to transfer the spatial data into the Enterprise Dataset.

Alternate Sources of Geographic Data

When it is not feasible to collect data in the field, latitude/longitude coordinates may be obtained from an existing NPS GIS dataset, a web mapping application, FMSS, or CRIS-HS records, as outlined below. Boundary polygons are often mapped using manual (heads-up) digitization due to their physical scale and access constraints.

NPS GIS Datasets
NPS GIS datasets include park, regional, and national geodatabases. Access CR Enterprise data through the NPS Portal web map (internal, use VPN) or ArcGIS Pro. Consult a regional or park GIS specialist to access locally stored datasets of existing spatial data for NPS facilities and cultural resources. When using data from existing datasets, verify resource location and update as needed.

Web Mapping Applications
Web mapping applications (such as Google Earth) allow users without GIS expertise to obtain geographic information. Refer to the National Register policy clarification on GIS Map Guidance (PDF) for examples of internet-based tools to acquire latitude/longitude coordinates.

Facility Management Software System
FMSS may contain latitude/longitude coordinate data for corresponding landscape features. This is captured for FMSS Location records in the Details section of the record. For FMSS Asset records, this data is captured on the Specifications tab in the following attribute fields: GPSLAT (GPS Latitude), GPSLONG (GPS Longitude), GPSTALAT (GPS Start Latitude), GPSTALNG (GPS Start Longitude), GPSNDLAT (GPS End Latitude), and GPSNDLNG (GPS End Longitude).

CRIS-HS Records
CRIS-HS records may contain latitude/longitude coordinate data for corresponding landscape features. This is captured in the Latitude/Longitude table on the Location tab of the CRIS-HS record. For existing CLIs, live links to associated CRIS-HS records are located in the feature table.



Scotts Bluff National Monument (CRIS-CL 500001), Summit Road, Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 4

Management

CHAPTER 4
MANAGEMENT

The Management tab provides information on the management category, management agreements, legal interests, wilderness status, and adjacent lands associated with the inventory unit.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY INFORMATION

Use the following stand-alone fields to provide information on the management category of the inventory unit.

Management Category (R – picklist)

Indicate the category of management for the inventory unit based on its significance, use, condition, and location. The management category is a measure of the agency's priority for preservation and maintenance. Each category is founded in legislation, policy, and park planning considerations. The management category is determined based on the criteria defined below. Select one from the following picklist:

Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)
The inventory unit meets *any* of the following criteria:

- The preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated.
- The inventory unit is related to the park's legislated significance.
- The inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark.
- The inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by the National Register criteria or contributes to the national significance of a property eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.
- The inventory unit is a pre-contact archeological resource.

Category B (Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)
The inventory unit meets the following criteria:

- The inventory unit meets National Register criteria, with a state or local level of significance.

Category C (Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)
The inventory unit meets *one* of the following criteria:

- The inventory unit has been determined ineligible for the National Register but is managed as a cultural resource, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit meets the National Register criteria but because of condition or other factors (such as incompatibility with the park's legislated significance) does not qualify for Category B classification, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.

Category D (No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)
The inventory unit meets *one* of the following criteria:

- The inventory unit is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit is determined ineligible for the National Register due to lost historic integrity.
- The inventory unit is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces.

Note: The National Park Service initiated the use of management categories in 1981 with NPS-28 (Release No. 2, 1981). Management category determinations are a statement of fact based on management category criteria. The management category of a CRIS-CL resource is one factor to be considered by park managers in making operational and resource management decisions. The management category definitions were updated in 2024 during creation of this document, to align with current management practices.

Note: Inventory units determined as Category D in consultation with the SHPO/THPO are not managed as a cultural resource and should be moved to the shadow.

Note: The management category selection for inventory units with ethnographic values, or that include a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) nomination, is based on the following factors: the role of the resource as defined in the park's legislation; the resource's level of significance as defined by the National Register criteria; or the result of an NPS planning and compliance process.

Note: A park's Foundation Document is one of many sources of information that can be used to help determine an inventory unit's management category. The management category for cultural landscapes identified in the Foundation Document under "Fundamental Resources and Values" or "Other Important Resources and Values" will depend on the role of the resource as defined in the park's legislation, the resource's National Register eligibility and level of significance, or the documented result of an NPS planning and compliance process. Use the Management Category Narrative field in CRIS-CL to explain the management category selection.

Management Category Date (R)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the superintendent acknowledged the management category documentation with an official signature for a new CLI or a CLI update.

Management Category Narrative (R – 4,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing why the management category was selected for the inventory unit based on the criteria outlined. Cite relevant documentation (e.g., park planning documents, legislation, and NR documentation, etc.) to support the management category determination.

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Use the following table to provide information on the management agreements associated with the inventory unit.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each management agreement entry in the database and reports.

Management Agreement (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the agreement(s) associated with the inventory unit to which the NPS is a party. Select from the following picklist:

Concession Contract/Permit: A document that authorizes private persons and corporations to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for public use in the National Park System.

Cooperative Agreement: A document describing the agreement between the federal government and state, local government, or other entity when the principal purpose is to transfer money, property, services, or anything of value to the state or local government or other entity. The purpose is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by federal statute in lieu of acquisition or lease. Usually requires substantial NPS involvement.

Interagency Agreement: A document describing an agreement between the NPS and another federal agency or office for supplies or services provided by the other agency. These agreements can also establish cooperative or mutual assistance between two federal parties or transfer funds from one agency to another.

Lease: A document describing a contractual relationship by which one party (landlord or lessor) provides to another (tenant or lessee) the use and possession of lands, resources, buildings, or property for a specified period of time in return for fixed payments. All conditions for use and possessions are specified within the lease.

Memorandum of Agreement: A legally binding document describing a mutual agreement between a federal agency and another nonfederal entity which may include a transfer of funds from one to the other.

Memorandum of Understanding: A document describing mutual understanding or agreement between the NPS and a state, local government, or other party that is set forth in a written document in which both are participants. A Memorandum of Understanding does not obligate funds.

Plant Gathering Agreement: A document describing an agreement between the NPS and federally recognized tribes who wish to gather plants or plant parts from a NPS unit for traditional purposes.

Special Use Permit: A document issued by a superintendent to an individual or organization to allow the use of NPS administered resources. It applies to all special park uses that do not have an approved permitting instrument. Special use permits are used for short-term, not to exceed one year, or long-term, not to exceed five years. The special use permit is not an authority. When it is issued, it must cite the authority for its use. One of the major applications special use permits authorize is commercial agriculture activities including planting, tilling, harvesting, forge cropping, and some grazing.

Other: A document describing an agreement other than those listed above to which the NPS is a party.

None: No management agreement related to the cultural landscape is entered into by the NPS.

Other Management Agreement (R, if applicable)

Indicate the type of agreement when "Other" is selected.

Management Agreement Expiration Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the management agreement expires.

Management Agreement Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing the management agreement and its relationship to the management of the inventory unit.

LEGAL INTERESTS (R)

Use the following table to provide information on the legal interest associated with the inventory unit. Identify all applicable legal interests.

Note: NPS users may consult the Land Resources National Division *(internal SharePoint, use VPN) for official documentation of legal interest. Users outside of NPS should consult the park or regional CLI coordinator for access.*

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each legal interest entry in the database and reports.

Legal Interest Type (R – picklist)

Indicate the type of legal interest associated with the inventory unit. Select from the following picklist:

Fee Simple: NPS has full legal interest in the inventory property; also known as "fee title" or "fee simple absolute without encumbrances."

Fee Simple Reservation: Fee simple with encumbrances. (In this case the NPS owns the rights but has allowed limited use by another entity.) Selecting "Fee Simple Reservation" requires completion of the associated Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date field.

Less Than Fee Simple: NPS has less than full legal interest in the inventory property. Restrictions may include easements and rights-of-way.

None – Other Federal Agency Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the inventory unit and the inventory unit is owned by another federal agency

None – State Government Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the inventory unit and the inventory unit is owned by a state agency.

None – Local Government Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the inventory unit and the inventory unit is owned by a local government.

None – Privately Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the inventory unit and the inventory unit is privately owned.

Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date (R, if applicable)

If "Fee Simple Reservation" applies to the inventory unit, indicate the expiration date (mm/dd/yyyy) of the fee simple reservation.

Other Organization/Agency (R, if applicable)

If the legal interest type for the inventory unit is "None," indicate the name of the agency, organization, or individual that has a legal interest in the inventory unit.

Legal Interest Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide a description of the legal interest in the inventory unit (e.g., scenic easements, conveyance).

WILDERNESS STATUS

Use the following stand-alone field to indicate if the inventory unit is located within managed wilderness. There are five 'categories' of NPS wilderness: designated, eligible, potential, proposed, or recommended.

Located in Managed Wilderness? (picklist)

Indicate if the inventory unit is located within managed wilderness. Select from the following picklist:

No: The inventory unit is not located in designated, eligible, potential, proposed, or recommended wilderness.

Yes – located in wilderness: The inventory unit is in designated, eligible, potential, proposed, or recommended wilderness.

Unknown: A determination is not possible due to a lack of data.

(See Sidebar 12: Cultural Landscapes in Wilderness.)

ADJACENT LANDS INTEGRITY INFORMATION

Use the following stand-alone fields to provide information regarding the integrity of adjacent lands associated with the inventory unit. Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, inside or outside the park boundary.

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? (R)

Indicate whether adjacent lands contribute to the significance of the inventory unit. Select one from the following:

Yes: Adjacent lands do contribute to the inventory unit's significance. Selecting "Yes" requires completion of the associated Narrative field.

No: Adjacent lands do not contribute to the inventory unit's significance.

Example: The Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park was constructed to highlight the views of the surrounding mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. The adjacent lands within the park that are part of the road's designed viewshed contribute to the landscape's character.

Narrative (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Provide a narrative describing how the adjacent lands contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape.

ADJACENT LANDS GRAPHIC

Use this table to upload one or more graphics that illustrate the physical relationship of the adjacent lands to the inventory unit.

Browse file (R, if applicable – browse to file)

Upload the graphic document(s) associated with the adjacent lands. The uploaded file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each adjacent lands graphic file in the database and reports.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each adjacent lands graphic file. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the adjacent lands graphic file was created or produced.

SIDEBAR 12: CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN WILDERNESS

The *Wilderness Act of 1964* [16 U.S.C 1131-1136] established the National Wilderness Preservation System. Managed wilderness is defined as designated, eligible, potential, proposed, and recommended wilderness. As of 2023, the NPS is responsible for the stewardship of 61 designated wilderness areas, totaling over 44 million acres. The NPS also manages more than 23 million acres as eligible, proposed, recommended, and potential wilderness (see below for category definitions). In total, over 80 percent of all NPS lands are managed as wilderness.

Cultural resources are often located in wilderness and often predate wilderness designation. Cultural resources in NPS managed wilderness should be documented in CRIS. The *Wilderness Act of 1964* (Public Law 88-577) and subsequent case law clearly establish that wilderness managers must be especially careful and deliberate when addressing cultural landscape structural features and installations in wilderness. As part of this process, wilderness managers must also consider and fully comply with Sections 106 and 110 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (Public Law 89-665), *National Environmental Policy Act* (Public Law 91-190), *Archeological Resource Protection Act* (Public Law 96-95), *Native American Religious Freedom Act* (Public Law 95-341), and other related statutes. Any proposed action taken in wilderness that involves a use or tool prohibited by Section 4c of the *Wilderness Act* or that could affect wilderness character must be evaluated through a minimum requirements analysis. The Minimum Requirements Analysis Framework (MRAF) is used to document the analysis. For additional information refer to *Cultural Resources in Wilderness: Guidance for Considering and Managing Historic Structures and Installations* (2022) in Reference Manual 41 (RM-41): Wilderness Stewardship.

The MRAF process is used to determine whether the action is necessary for the administration of wilderness and the least impactful actions required for this administration. Determining if a cultural resource contributes to wilderness character is an important part of the analysis. Site access and tool use are two common concerns when maintaining resources in wilderness. Landing of aircraft and motorized equipment (including chainsaws and generators) are prohibited in wilderness, with some exceptions. The MRAF encourages the use of primitive tools and traditional construction methods which often align with cultural resources best practices.

Cultural resources in wilderness areas that are difficult to access still require cyclical condition assessments, however a maximum interval of ten years is acceptable if access is costly and challenging due to the remoteness of the resource. In this circumstance, however, condition and significance along with access will determine the assessment interval. If an aircraft landing in wilderness is required to reasonably access the structure for CRIS condition updates, work with the park or regional wilderness coordinator on the MRAF process.

Determining if a Resource is in Managed Wilderness

To determine if a resource is located in designated wilderness, consult with a GIS specialist. Designated wilderness boundaries are accessible via ArcGIS Online (Wilderness Areas in the United States) or the Wilderness Connect online map. To determine if a resource is in eligible, potential, proposed, or recommended wilderness check the NPS Wilderness Stewardship Datasheet (internal, use VPN) and consult the park's wilderness coordinator or resource management staff.

Categories of Managed Wilderness

Designated Wilderness: Federal land designated by Congress as wilderness and a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System where the NPS is required to manage according to the *Wilderness Act*.

Eligible Wilderness: An area that possesses the qualities and character, as identified within the *Wilderness Act*, which would qualify it for designation within the National Wilderness Preservation System. An area where, based upon a wilderness eligibility assessment, the Director has approved the managerial determination of eligibility for wilderness designation and has published notice of eligibility in the Federal Register.

Potential Wilderness: Lands which possess wilderness characteristics which would normally qualify them for designation within the National Wilderness Preservation System but contain temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions (such as structures or roads) or uses (such as in-holdings, valid mining claims or operations) which prevent their being immediately designated as wilderness. These lands may be identified as "potential wilderness" in NPS wilderness proposals, wilderness recommendations, and by Congress in legislation designating other portions of a park as wilderness.

Proposed Wilderness: The findings and conclusions of a formal wilderness study that have been submitted as the NPS proposal by the Director to the Department of the Interior but has not been approved by the Secretary.

Recommended Wilderness: An eligible wilderness area that has been studied and proposed by the NPS, recommended for wilderness designation by the Department of the Interior to the President, and then transmitted by the President as her/his recommendation for wilderness designation to Congress.



Platt Historic District (CRIS-CL 850137), Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 5

National Register

CHAPTER 5
NATIONAL REGISTER

The National Register tab reflects the inventory unit's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility and documentation status, significance, NRIS information, state register documentation, National Historic Landmark status, World Heritage Site status, and National Natural Landmark status.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (R)

Use the following table to provide information regarding the National Register of Historic Places eligibility and concurrence including significance level, contributing status, classification (property type), and documentation status of the inventory unit. This table should contain only one entry for the inventory unit as a whole. Use the NRIS Information table (located on the National Register tab) to identify National Register properties that correspond with the inventory unit.

Note: Existing National Register nominations or consensus determinations of eligibility (CDOEs) that adequately document the landscape can serve as the source of National Register eligibility. In this case additional SHPO/THPO concurrence is not required for the CLI.

Eligibility (R – picklist)

Indicate the inventory unit's National Register eligibility. This field represents the National Register eligibility of the property after the CLI is complete. If more than one eligibility determination exists, enter the highest level of National Register eligibility, even if completed prior to the CLI. The boundary/acreage of the inventory unit may differ from the previously listed National Register property if the inventory unit's boundary/acreage is contained within the National Register property. If the inventory unit's eligibility changes to a higher level of eligibility with additional documentation, update this field. (A "Listed" property is considered to be the highest level of NR eligibility. The categories "Eligible–Keeper" and "Eligible–SHPO/THPO Consensus Determination" — indicating a determination of eligibility — are considered to be a lower level of documentation for the purposes of this table.) This field also applies to a landscape that is ineligible for the National Register but is managed as a cultural resource, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process. Select from the following picklist:

Listed: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Eligible – Keeper: The Keeper of the National Register concurs that the inventory unit is eligible for the National Register or contributes to the significance of an existing National Register property (i.e., a DOE).

Eligible – SHPO/THPO Consensus Determination: The State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) concur that the inventory unit is eligible for the National Register or contributes to the significance of an existing National Register property (i.e., a CDOE).

Ineligible – Managed as a Cultural Resource: The inventory unit has been determined ineligible for the National Register through a concurrence process with the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or Keeper of the National Register, but through an NPS planning and compliance process (e.g., a General Management Plan) a decision has been made to manage the inventory unit as a cultural resource.

Ineligible – SHPO/THPO Consensus Determination: The State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) concur that the inventory unit is ineligible for the National Register or does not contribute to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Ineligible – Keeper: The Keeper of the National Register determines that the inventory unit is ineligible for the National Register or does not contribute to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Undetermined: The inventory unit's eligibility has not been determined and a determination will be pursued based on the findings of the CLI. Use this selection only for an incomplete record.

(See Sidebar 13: Consensus Determinations of Eligibility.)

Eligibility Date (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that corresponds to the documentation referenced in the Eligibility field.

Significance Level (R – picklist)

Indicate the inventory unit's National Register significance level that corresponds to the documentation referenced in the Eligibility field. If more than one significance level is applicable, choose the highest level. Select from the following picklist:

National: An inventory unit that represents an aspect of the history of the United States and its territories as a whole. It illustrates the nationwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, its landscape type or style, or information potential. The inventory unit is of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme in the history of the nation.

SIDEBAR 13: CONSENSUS DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

The CLI is finalized with a consensus determination opinion by the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) (THPO) regarding the findings of the inventory for the following:

- An inventory unit within a property listed in the National Register and inadequately documented.
- An inventory unit within a property determined eligible for listing in the National Register and inadequately documented.
- An inventory unit not currently within the boundaries of a National Register eligible property but considered eligible based on the findings of the CLI.

For landscapes and component landscapes, NPS will work with SHPOs/THPOs to confirm which landscape characteristics contribute to the significance of the property, along with an associated list of contributing and noncontributing features. The recommended format for presenting the CLI information to the SHPO/THPO regarding a consensus determination is the Park Report with a custom cover letter or the SHPO/THPO-defined format, if available.

When a consensus determination opinion cannot be achieved (i.e., the SHPO/THPO disagrees with the findings of the CLI, or chooses not to review the CLI), a determination of eligibility (DOE) must be completed. Ideally, the DOE should address all contributing resources within an eligible property (e.g., cultural landscapes, structures, archeology) not previously listed in the National Register or not included in an existing National Register nomination. However, the ability to coordinate and sequence the CLI with other inventory efforts may not be possible in light of the different developmental stages of these inventory programs. Therefore, at a minimum, the DOE form completed as part of the CLI will indicate whether or not other resources have been evaluated concurrently. The key difference between a consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE) and a determination of eligibility (DOE) is the DOE involves the Keeper of the National Register. The CDOE involves just the SHPO/THPO.

(See Appendix B: Process for Conducting a CLI, Appendix L: Guidelines for Inventory and Consensus Determination Consultation, Appendix M: Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and Appendix F: Examples of Cover Letters.)

State: An inventory unit that represents an aspect of the history of a state as a whole. It can be located in only a portion of the state's present political boundary and is not required to belong to property types found throughout the state. The context of the inventory unit is important statewide with historic associations or information potential that extends beyond a single local area. (Note: American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are considered states.)

Local: An inventory unit that represents an aspect of the history of a town, city, county, cultural area, or any portions thereof. Local significance is defined by the importance of the property, not necessarily the physical location of the property.

Not Significant: An inventory unit that is fewer than 50 years old, appears to have no significance, or has lost integrity based on the findings of the CLI.

Contributing (R – picklist)

Indicate how the inventory unit contributes to the significance of a property listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register. Select from the following picklist:

Individual: The inventory unit is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register as a separate property based on its individual significance.

Contributing: The inventory unit contributes to the significance of a property listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register. (Select this value when the boundary of the inventory unit is a smaller component of a larger National Register property.)

Not Applicable: The inventory unit is determined ineligible for listing in the National Register or is not significant based on the findings of the CLI.

Note: See Management Category (R – picklist) *to determine whether Category C or D applies to the inventory unit with "Not Applicable" contributing status.*

Classification (R – picklist)

Indicate the inventory unit's National Register property category as indicated in the National Register documentation or based on the findings of the CLI. Select from the following picklist:

Site: The location of a significant event, historic occupation, or activity, or building or structure, whether standing, in ruins, or destroyed. The location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

District: A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Multiple Property: A group of historic properties related by a common theme (patterns of history), general geographical area, and period of time. (Select this option if the inventory unit is listed in the National Register as part of a Multiple Property nomination and lacks an individual nomination as a site or district.)

Documentation Narrative Description (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing all the National Register documentation associated with the inventory unit. Describe all National Register nominations, determinations of eligibility, and consensus determinations associated with the property. Describe how the completion of the CLI impacted the National Register status, either by serving as a consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE) for the property or by identifying the contributing status of landscape features within an existing historic site or district boundary. Includes date(s) of documentation in this narrative. (See Sidebar 13: Consensus Determinations of Eligibility, Sidebar 14: Writing the National Register of Historic Places Documentation Narrative Description, and Appendix N: Examples of National Register Documentation Narrative Description.)

Pre-CLI Documentation Status (R – picklist)

The purpose of this field is to indicate whether or not the landscape and its features were adequately documented prior to the CLI. Indicate the inventory unit's National Register of Historic Places eligibility and documentation status of the landscape and its features at the time the CLI is initiated and prior to its certification as complete, accurate, and reliable. Select from the following picklist:

Listed – Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property listed in the National Register

SIDEBAR 14: WRITING THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DOCUMENTATION NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Documentation Narrative Description is a key piece of information in the concurrence package. The narrative is a history of National Register documentation and consultation with the SHPO/THPO. The narrative should describe all documentation that has been completed (i.e., National Register, National Historic Landmark designation, etc.). The following is a list of the types of National Register documentation:

- National Historic Landmark designation
- National Register nomination
- Consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE)
- Determination of eligibility (DOE)
- Determinations as a result of a Section 106 action
- Legislatively-derived significance
- NRIS database report
- Administrative listing or date of establishment of a historical park and subsequent boundary adjustments
- Non-park specific nominations (Multiple Property Documentation Forms, thematic nominations, historic districts that include NPS properties)

Possible sources include:

- National Register Information System (NRIS) database
- IRMA (Data Store) Report Series – Determination of Eligibility for NPS historic properties (CDOE and DOE)
- SHPO/THPO concurrence letters
- Section 106 park project files
- National Historic Landmark files
- National Register files
- SHPO/THPO files

of Historic Places and, prior to the CLI, the landscape and its features were adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

Listed – Inadequately Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but, prior to the CLI, the landscape and its features were not adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

SHPO/THPO – Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by a State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) and, prior to the CLI, the landscape and its features were adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI (e.g., a CDOE).

SHPO/THPO – Inadequately Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by a State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) but, prior to the CLI, the landscape and its features were not adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

Keeper – Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places and, prior to the CLI, the landscape and its features were adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

Keeper – Inadequately Documented: The inventory unit is within the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, but, prior to the CLI, the landscape and its features were not adequately documented in accordance with the findings of the CLI.

Undocumented: The inventory unit was not within

the boundaries of a property determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

(See Sidebar 15: Pre-CLI Documentation Status.)

CLI SHPO/THPO Concurrence Date (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or the Keeper of the National Register concurred with the findings of the CLI. When the landscape is adequately documented prior to completion of the CLI and additional concurrence is not required, indicate the date the National Register documentation was signed. (See Sidebar 13: Consensus Determinations of Eligibility.)

CLI SHPO/THPO Concurrence Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative of additional information relevant to the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or the Keeper of the National Register concurrence. The text should note any stipulations or revisions that resulted from consultation. (See Sidebar 13: Consensus Determinations of Eligibility.)

SIDEBAR 15: PRE-CLI DOCUMENTATION STATUS

The intent of this data element is to indicate the status of the inventory unit's National Register eligibility, as well as the existing documentation of the landscape and its features at the time the CLI was initiated and prior to its certification as complete, accurate, and reliable.

National Register Eligibility

The first component of this field, pre-CLI National Register eligibility, should be determined based on a review of existing National Register documentation including nominations, determinations of eligibility, and consensus determinations of eligibility.

Landscape Documentation

The second component of this field is an assessment of pre-CLI landscape documentation. For the pre-CLI National Register eligibility options "Listed," "SHPO/THPO," and "Keeper," the landscape documentation is evaluated as adequate (i.e., "Documented"), or inadequate (i.e., "Inadequately Documented"). Mark inventory units not previously evaluated as "Undocumented." Adequate cultural landscape documentation describes how the landscape relates to the significance of the property, how the landscape character is expressed, how the landscape retains integrity, and what landscape features contribute to the landscape's significance. In contrast, inadequate documentation does not address the landscape and focuses primarily on the structures within the historic site or district or the site history, without reference to how the landscape embodies that history.

Many resources were evaluated and documented for the National Register before cultural landscapes were recognized as significant resources. Therefore, early National Register documentation often did not describe significant landscape features and landscape history. In addition, historical units of the National Park System are automatically listed in the National Register by law as required by the National Historic Preservation Act. Historical units include National Historic Sites, National Military Parks, National Battlefield Parks, National Battlefield Sites, National Historical Parks, National Memorials, and International Historic Sites. If no additional documentation has been produced, the landscapes for these parks will be inadequately documented. After the CLI is complete, the landscape will be adequately documented, but this field will represent the status prior to CLI completion.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Use the following stand-alone field to describe the inventory unit's historic significance.

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative stating the inventory unit's historic significance. In general, use an opening, summary paragraph to explain how the property meets the National Register criteria, how it contributed to the areas of significance listed, and the way it was important to the history of its locality, state, or the nation during the period of significance. Mention the important themes or historic contexts to which the property relates. Discuss the facts and circumstances of the property's history that led to its importance focusing on the primary area(s) of significance. Clearly articulate the connection between each area of significance, its corresponding criterion, and period of significance. Use the key facts that directly support the significance of the property. (See Sidebar 16: Writing a Statement of Significance, Sidebar 17: Evaluating and Stating Significance, Sidebar 18: Developing a Historic Context, Appendix O: Examples of Statement of Significance, and Sidebar 19: Citation Guidelines for Narratives in CRIS-CL.)

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Use this table to indicate the significance criteria under which the inventory unit qualifies for listing in the National Register. The criteria are defined as the quality of significance in American history, architecture, engineering, and culture; that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects; and that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Inventory units are often significant for more than one criterion. Identify only those that are supported by the narrative statement of significance.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each significance criteria in the database and reports.

Significance Criteria (R – picklist)

Indicate all significance criteria associated with the inventory unit. Select from the following picklist:

Significance Criterion A (Event): The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Significance Criterion B (Person): The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Significance Criterion C (Design/Construction): The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Significance Criterion D (Information Potential): The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA CONSIDERATION

Use this table to indicate the National Register criteria considerations for the inventory unit, if applicable. The criteria considerations set forth additional justification requirements for listing certain kinds of properties. The following properties must meet criteria considerations to be eligible for listing in the National Register: cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. For additional guidance refer to National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each National Register criteria consideration entry in the database and reports.

Criteria Consideration Name (R, if applicable)

Indicate all criteria considerations associated with the inventory unit. Select from the following picklist:

Consideration A (Religious Properties): A religious property whose primary significance derives from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Consideration B (Moved Properties): A property that is removed from its original or historically significant location but remains significant primarily for architectural value. Alternately, it is the surviving property most closely associated with a historic person or event.

Consideration C (Birthplaces or Graves): A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with their productive life.

Consideration D (Cemeteries): A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

Consideration E (Reconstructed Properties): A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

Consideration F (Commemorative Properties): A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

Consideration G (Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years): A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

SIDEBAR 16: WRITING A STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Before writing the statement of significance, determine if there are existing National Register documents such as individual or historic district DOEs, NR nominations, or Multiple Property Documentation Forms (MPDFs) that apply to the study area of the CLI. If so, note whether they are current or may need updating. If an MPDF exists, briefly summarize the historic context described in the MPDF and describe how the landscape and/or landscape features conform to MPDF property types and registration requirements. The CLI statement of significance should refer to the MPDF rather than re-writing it.

A statement of significance is a position paper summarizing why and how a property is significant. The statement of significance consists of:

- A paragraph summarizing the inventory unit's significance.
- Several supporting paragraphs that briefly discuss:
  - The history of the property, particularly as it represents important historic contexts and reflects the significant events, associations, characteristics, or other reasons the property meets the National Register criteria.
  - The historic contexts, themes, trends, and patterns of development relating to the property.

Summary Paragraph

Simply and clearly state the reasons why the property meets the National Register criteria.

- Provide brief facts illustrating how the property meets the criteria, how it contributed to the areas of significance listed, and the ways in which the property was important to the history of its locality, state, or the nation during the period of significance.
- Mention the important historic themes, contexts, trends, or patterns of development to which the property relates, and whether the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance through existing physical features.

- Substantiate these facts by mentioning the specific associations or characteristics of the property that give it significance under each criterion. These can include historic events, activities, persons, physical features, artistic qualities, landscape/garden styles, and archeological evidence.
- Identify the role of any important persons or cultural affiliations, and the ways in which the property meets the special standards for any criteria considerations.

(Note: For ethnographic landscapes, integrity is perceived by the traditionally associated people. The statement of significance documents the tangible and intangible values that retain integrity as perceived by the traditionally associated people.)

Supporting Paragraphs

Use the summary paragraph as an outline for building the case for significance in the supporting paragraphs.

- Begin by providing a brief chronological history of the property, then move into a discussion of the historic context of the property. Only present and discuss facts that directly support the significance of the property. Avoid narrating the entire history. For example, identify significant landscape architectural details if a landscape is significant for its design, or explain the role that an agricultural landscape has played in local commerce or industry.
- Be specific – give dates and proper names of pertinent people and places and provide descriptive and historical information about the area where the property is located. Do not assume the reader will be familiar with the property or its history.
- Explain the role of the property in relationship to broad historic trends. Illustrate these points with specific facts about the property and its community.
- Further explore the ways in which the property relates to important themes in the history of its community, tribe, state, or the nation. Consider, for example, how a historic cherry orchard relates to the role of cherry production in a state's agricultural economy.
- For each area of significance, discuss the facts and circumstances in the property's history that led to its importance. Make a clear connection between each area of significance, the corresponding National Register criterion, and the period of significance. Be sure to discuss in more detail the specific associations and characteristics of the property that were mentioned in the summary paragraph. Show how the property is unique, outstanding, or strongly representative of an important historic context when compared with other properties of the same or similar period, characteristics, or associations. Consult with SHPO/THPO staff for help in determining how much and what kinds of information are needed.

Incorporate the following information to the extent that it relates to the significance of the property:

- Specific events
- Activities and uses
- Influence of technology
- Aspects of development
- Cultural affiliations
- Political organization
- Social or cultural traditions
- Common landscape architectural styles or types
- Construction materials and methods
- Role of important persons or organizations trends in local or regional development patterns of physical development
- Economic forces
- Presence and condition of similar properties

For a complete discussion of statement of significance, consult National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form and Best Practices Review Issue 5, September 2023: Preparing a Concise Significance Statement.

SIDEBAR 17: EVALUATING AND STATING SIGNIFICANCE

Consider the following guidelines and questions when evaluating the significance of a property and developing the statement of significance. Incorporate the answers which directly pertain to the property's historic significance and integrity in the narrative.

The following areas of significance commonly apply to landscapes:

- Agriculture: Where the land has been used for cultivating crops, raising livestock, and other activities that have contributed to the growth, development, and economy of a community during periods of its history.
- Architecture: Where a collection of high-style or vernacular buildings and outbuildings are integrally related to the history, function, design, and/or spatial arrangement of the landscape and are indicative of the physical development, materials, or land uses of a state, region, or community, or the building practices or traditions of the people who occupied it.
- Archeology: Where patterns visible upon the land or evident in subsurface remains can provide important information about land use and occupation of Indigenous and/or non-Indigenous peoples.
- Community planning and development: Where the spatial organization and character of the landscape are the result of either a consciously designed plan or vernacular patterns of land use or land division.
- Conservation: Where the landscape is related to an important period, event, or development in the conservation of natural or cultural resources.
- Engineering: Where the landscape and its uses reflect the practical application of scientific principles to serve human needs, such as reclamation, irrigation, and hydropower.
- Exploration/settlement: Where the landscape continues to reflect the exploration, establishment, or early development of a community or region.
- Industry: Where the landscape has been shaped or manipulated to provide goods or services, through activities such as logging, mining, milling, and quarrying, that have contributed to the development of a community or society in general.
- Landscape architecture: Where the landscape contains sites, such as gardens, residential subdivisions, and parks, which have been based on established design principles or conscious designs, or are the work of a master, having importance within the field of landscape design or landscape architecture.
- Science: Where the landscape has been the subject of research related to the advancement or understanding of agriculture, horticulture, silviculture, animal husbandry, or other scientific principles.

(See Appendix Q: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions)

The following questions may apply:

Property Description

- What are the physical features and characteristics that distinguish the property, such as topography, land use, spatial organization, circulation patterns, structures, and building materials?
- How are the elements of the property, both natural and human-made, linked by history, architecture, function, or cultural association? How does the open space constitute or unite significant features of the property?
- How does the property compare to other similar areas in the locality, region, or state and what are the qualities that distinguish the property from its surroundings?

Significance

- How does the property relate to the significant event, occupation, or activity that took place there? In

what ways does the event that occurred on the property reflect the broad patterns of American history and why is it significant?

- How does the historic function and use of the property relate to the broader development of the locality, region, state, or nation?
- How has the property affected the historical development of the community, region, or state?
- How does the property reflect the history of the community, region, or state?
- How are significant individuals associated with the property? How are those individuals significant?
- Are any landscape architects, designers, builders, or planners important to the property's development?
- How important were the entrepreneurs, engineers, designers, and planners who contributed to the development of the district?
- What are the distinctive characteristics of the property that align with a design style or period?
- Does the property have any resources of possible archeological significance? If so, how are they likely to yield important information? How do they relate to the history of the property?

Period of Significance

- What is the period of significance based on? Be specific and refer to existing resources or features within the property or important events in the property's history.
- What significant events took place, and in what ways are they important to the property?
- What are the origins and key events in the historical development of the property?

Integrity

- In what ways does the property physically reflect its period of significance, and in what ways does it reflect changes after the period of significance?
- How do the elements of the property contribute to the feeling of time and place?
- Does the property convey a sense of cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship, or association?
- How have alterations such as the destruction of original buildings, changes in land use, and changes in vegetation or topography affected the integrity of the site and its ability to convey its significant associations?
- If there are any preservation or restoration activities on the property, how do they affect the significance of the property?
- How do the remaining landscape characteristics, processes, and physical forms within the property reflect historic land use?
- Does the property contain any resources outside the period of significance that are contributing? If so, identify them and explain their importance.

SIDEBAR 18: DEVELOPING A HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following guidance is adapted from National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

A historic context is an important theme, pattern, or trend in the historical development of a locality, state, or the nation at a particular time in history. To develop a historic context, identify and provide facts about one or more themes of history to which the property relates through its historic uses, activities, associations, and physical characteristics. Theme, geographical place, and period of time should organize these facts. Facts may relate to other properties having similar associations or characteristics and existing in the same place and time.

Properties Significant for Criterion A
Explain how the event or pattern of events made an important contribution to the history of the community, state, or nation, and how related types of properties reflect these events. For example, state how the advent of the railroad affected the growth and character of a town in the late nineteenth century, the impact on Indigenous people, and how it is represented today by the 1870 depot.

Properties Significant for Criterion B
Explain why the person or persons with whom the property is associated is important to the history of the community, state, or nation. Also identify other properties associated with the person and explain their role in the career of the person. For example, discuss how an author who depicted the people, events, and places of her region achieved statewide recognition and how a rustic mountain retreat and boarding house where she wrote and found inspiration are the surviving properties best associated with her life and career.

Properties Significant for Criterion C
Type or Method of Construction: Explain why the type, period, or method of construction represents landscape features or patterns that are significant in the development of the community, state, or nation. For example, describe how a landscape or landscape feature articulates a certain style, a new innovation in design or implementation, or a use of a particular building or construction material.

Work of a Master: Provide facts about the career and work of the artist, landscape architect, landscape designer or engineer, to explain how the person was accomplished in his or her field and made contributions to the art, landscape architecture or design of the community, state, or nation. For example, discuss how a landscape architect, such as Beatrix Farrand, gained recognition for her campus and estate designs, as well as her contributions to the Arts and Crafts Movement in landscape architecture.

High Artistic Values: Describe the quality of artistry or craftsmanship present in comparable works in the community, state, or nation. For example, discuss how the design of New York's Central Park is a notable example of public park design which led the movement of developing public parks across the nation.

Properties Significant for Criterion D
Explain why the information the site will likely yield is important to the knowledge of the history of the community, tribe, state, or nation. For example, discuss how the data on hunting and gathering practices and technology of a Late Archaic culture will broaden the knowledge and understanding of the culture's occupation regionally.

Properties of National Significance
Discuss how the property reflects an important aspect of the history of the nation as a whole or has contributed in an exceptional way to the diverse geographical and cultural character of the nation. Also, explain how the property relates to other properties nationwide having similar associations. (See Appendix S: Documenting Nationally Significant Properties.)

Properties of State Significance
Discuss how the property reflects the history of the state and the ways in which the property is one of the best of similarly associated properties in the state to represent the theme.

Properties of Local Significance
Identify the local events and activities relating to the property and discuss their importance to local history.

Additional Guidance
For a complete discussion of historic context, see National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, and National Register Bulletin #16B: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Also refer to the following National Register Bulletins for specific guidelines in developing and/or defining historic contexts:

- *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes (#18)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (#30)*
- *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields (#40)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places (#41)*
- *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Properties (#42)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Places*
- *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*

SIDEBAR 19: CITATION GUIDELINES FOR NARRATIVES IN CRIS-CL

All narrative descriptions in the CLI should include appropriate citations. References should be indicated parenthetically within the body of the text because neither footnotes or endnotes can be imported into CRIS. The format of all references should utilize the author-date system (in-text citations) of the Chicago Manual of Style. (Note: Text fields in CRIS do not support text formatting, such as superscript, italics, bold, and underline.)

Author-Date Citation System
Format in-text citations as follows: (Author Last Name Year, page #). For example: (Smith 2024, 25). Enter all cited sources for the inventory unit into the Bibliography table (located on the Bibliography & Supplemental tab). In cases where the parenthetical author-date citations cannot be utilized or non-reference notes are needed, enter them as end notes, with the citation number in the text (e.g., [1]) and the notes at the end of the narrative.

Extracted and Adapted Text
Works prepared by government employees in the furtherance of their official duties are not protected by copyright in the United States [17 U.S.C. 105] and are in the public domain. (Note that NPS contract language for baseline documentation – such as a CLI, CLR, or NR nomination – completed by a contractor or partner specifies that the NPS will have unlimited rights to reproduce and distribute materials produced in relation to the project.) When extensive extracts from government documents are used within text narratives, clearly mark where the excerpt begins and provide a citation to aid readers in locating the source of the information. For example, if text is extracted (or adapted) from a National Register nomination introduce the paraphrased or excerpted text as follows:

> The following information is extracted (or adapted) from the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the property (Author Year, pages).

When excerpting existing works, transcribe all footnotes/endnotes from the original text into the CRIS-CL narrative field. For cited material within the excerpted text, reproduce the citation in the Bibliography table as an indirect or secondary source according to the Chicago Manual of Style (e.g., Citation of Primary Source *as quoted in* Citation of Excerpted Material).

Additional Resources
Utilize the Harpers Ferry (HFC) Editorial Style Guide and the Denver Service Center (DSC) Editorial Style Guide for other style questions. In addition to citation guidance, the Chicago Manual of Style should be used for guidance not addressed in the NPS style guides.

NATIONAL REGISTER PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE (WITH HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES) (R)

Use this table to provide information about the landscape's period(s) of significance. The period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with the important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics that qualify it for National Register listing. Inventory units may be associated with multiple periods of significance. (See Sidebar 20: Selecting the Period of Significance.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each period of significance entry in the database and reports.

Start Year (R)

Indicate the beginning year (yyyy) for the period of significance according to National Register criteria.

Start Era (R)

Indicate the start era. Select one from the following radio buttons:

BCE: Before Common Era

CE: Common Era

End Year (R)

Indicate the end year (yyyy) for each period of significance marking the span of time in which the inventory unit attained significance according to National Register criteria.

End Era (R)

Indicate the end era. Select one from the following radio buttons:

BCE: Before Common Era

CE: Common Era

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE THEME RECORD (R)

Use this sub-table – nested within the National Register Periods of Significance table – to enter information about the themes, subthemes, and facets of history associated with each period of significance. Picklist values are based on the publication History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program (1987). For additional information on the NPS thematic framework, refer to History in the National Park Service: Themes and Concepts (2000). (See Sidebar 21: Identifying Historic Contexts.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each historic context theme in the database and reports.

Historic Context Theme (R)

For each period of significance, indicate the historic context theme(s) associated with the inventory unit.

Select from Appendix P: Historic Context Theme List.

Subtheme (R)

For each historic context theme selected, indicate the subtheme(s) associated with the inventory unit.

Select from Appendix P: Historic Context Theme List.

Facet (R, if applicable)

For each subtheme selected, indicate the facet associated with the inventory unit.

Select from Appendix P: Historic Context Theme List.

Other Facet (R, if applicable)

Enter the appropriate facet if "Other" is selected.

NATIONAL REGISTER AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (R)

Use this table to enter the areas of significance that relate to the National Register criteria for which the property is significant. Area of significance relates to the property's contributions to the broad patterns of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Identify only those that are supported by the narrative statement of significance. (See Sidebar 22: Selecting Areas of Significance and Appendix Q: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each area of significance entry in the database and reports.

Category (R)

Indicate the category of history for which the inventory unit meets the National Register criteria.

Select from Appendix Q: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions.

Subcategory (R, if applicable – picklist)

If the area of significance category selected is "Ethnic Heritage – Asian," "Ethnic Heritage – European," "Ethnic Heritage – Hispanic," "Ethnic Heritage – Pacific Islander," or "Social History," indicate the appropriate subcategory.

Select from Appendix Q: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions.

Narrative (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Describe the appropriate category and/or subcategory if the area of significance category selected is "Other."

NRIS INFORMATION

Use this table to provide information from the National Register Information System (NRIS), a database of properties listed in the National Register. A cultural landscape may be associated with one or more listed properties. Enter NRIS information for properties that contain the cultural landscape, have the same boundary as the cultural landscape, or are within the cultural landscape.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each NRIS entry in the database and reports.

NRIS Name (R, if applicable)

Provide the property name listed in the NRIS database for the documentation associated with the inventory unit.

NRIS ID (R, if applicable)

Provide the reference number listed in the NRIS database for the documentation associated with the inventory unit.

SIDEBAR 20: SELECTING THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following guidance is based on National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.

Period of significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance; often a date of construction. For properties with pre-contact history, the period of significance is the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information; often the period associated with a particular cultural group.

- Criterion A: For the site of an important event, the period of significance is the time when the event occurred. For properties associated with historic trends, the period of significance is the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend.
- Criterion B: The period of significance is usually the length of time the property was associated with the important person.
- Criterion C: For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of development and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.
- Criterion D: The period of significance for an archeological site is the estimated time when it was occupied or used for reasons related to its importance (e.g., 3000-2500 BCE).

Additional Guidelines

- The property must possess historic integrity for all periods of significance entered.
- The period of significance is based upon the time when the property made the contributions or achieved the character on which significance is based. Continued use or activity does not necessarily justify expanding the period of significance.
- 50 years before the present is used as the closing date for periods of significance where historic activities continued to have importance and a more specific date cannot be defined as the end of the historic period. Events and activities occurring within the last 50 years must be exceptionally important to be recognized as historic and to justify extending a period of significance beyond the limit of 50 years ago.
- Base the period of significance on specific events directly related to the significance of the property: for example, the date of development of a garden significant for its design or the length of time a farm operated and contributed to local lifestyle and economy.

SIDEBAR 21: IDENTIFYING HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic context is an organizing tool for interpreting history that groups historic properties sharing a common theme, geographic location, or time period. The historic context provides the basis for comparative analysis of the significance of one property to another within the same context. As such, it serves as a foundation for decisions about the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties. Every cultural landscape has at least one historic context that is the basis of its significance.

The NPS has used thematic classification in response to a Congressional mandate to ensure that the agency's identification and interpretation of historic properties expresses the full diversity of American history. The first NPS theme outline was prepared in 1936 and has been revised on several occasions based on new scholarship and perspectives on the past. When the thematic framework was last revised in 1994, the NPS identified eight discrete, non-mutually exclusive categories.

The CLI uses the themes that were identified in the 1994 update. These eight categories capture history from pre-contact to the modern period and the multiplicity of the human experience. In order to provide greater specificity in the themes related to cultural landscapes in the National Park System, each category has two subcategories (sub-themes and facets). These subcategories are primarily drawn from the publication History and Prehistory* in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program (1987), a variety of sources related to cultural landscapes in the United States, and suggestions from field staff undertaking CLI work.

An example of the three levels is as follows:

- Expressing Cultural Values (Historic Context Theme)
  - Landscape Architecture (Historic Context Sub-theme)
    - The City Beautiful Movement (Historic Context Facet)

For additional information on the NPS thematic framework, refer to History in the National Park Service: Themes and Concepts (2000).

(*Note: "prehistory" is a legacy term that refers to the history of a place prior to the arrival of non-Indigenous people.)

NRIS URL

Provide the external link listed in the NRIS database for the documentation associated with the inventory unit.

Other Name

Provide secondary names listed in the NRIS database for the documentation associated with the inventory unit.

Primary Certification Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the property was listed in the National Register according to the NRIS database.

CERTIFICATE

This is a read-only sub-table of legacy supplemental NRIS certification data.

STATE REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

Use this table to include information on a state's inventory of historically significant properties associated with the inventory unit.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each state register entry in the database and reports.

SIDEBAR 22: SELECTING AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following guidance is based on National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. (Also see Appendix Q: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions.)

Properties Significant for Criterion A
Select the category relating to the historic event or role for which the property is significant, such as "Transportation" for a railroad line, trolley car line, stagecoach route, or migratory trail.

Properties Significant for Criterion B
Select the category in which the significant individual or individuals made the contributions for which is they are known or for which the property is illustrative. For example, select "Ethnic Heritage – Black" and "Social History" for the home, community, or district where a significant African American social leader lived.

Properties Significant for Criterion C
Areas of significance relevant to Criterion C are "Art," "Landscape Architecture," "Engineering," "Architecture," or "Community Planning and Development" depending on the type of property and its importance. For example, a formal sculpture garden having high artistic value would be significant in the area of "Art" and a professionally designed urban park would be significant in the area of "Landscape Architecture."

Properties Significant for Criterion D
Enter the category of archeology that best describes the type of historic group about which the property is likely to yield information. Also, enter any categories about which the site is likely to provide information. For example, select "Archeology – Pre-Contact," "Agriculture," and "Engineering" for the ruins of an ancient irrigation system that is likely to provide information about prehistoric subsistence and technology.

An area of significance must be entered for each National Register criterion selected for the inventory unit. Only enter areas that are supported by the written narrative statement of significance. For districts, enter areas of significance applying to the district as a whole. If properties within the district individually meet the National Register criteria, enter their areas of significance also.

Do not confuse area of significance with historic function. Historic function relates to the practical and routine uses of a property, while area of significance relates to the property's contributions to the broader patterns of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. For example, a canal system may have significance for its impact on the settlement and agricultural development of a region but have little importance in the history of transportation routes.

Subcategories
Several areas of significance have subcategories. When selecting "Ethnic Heritage – Asian," Ethnic Heritage – European," "Ethnic Heritage – Hispanic," "Ethnic Heritage – Pacific Islanders," or "Social History," enter the subcategory that best applies to the property's significance. If no subcategory applies, enter only the general category.

When selecting "Archeology," "Ethnic Heritage," or "Maritime History," also enter areas of significance that closely relate to the events, activities, characteristics, or information for which the property is significant. For example, select "Industry" for a pre-contact tool-making site or "Military" for a liberty ship that was engaged in an important battle.

Identification Number (R, if applicable)

Provide the alphanumeric state register document identification number for the documentation associated with the inventory unit.

Name

Provide the state register name for the inventory unit.

Listed Date

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the inventory unit was listed in the state register.

Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide a narrative explanation about the state register documentation. The text may describe the purpose and use of the state register, the history of documenting the inventory unit for the state register, or information regarding any inadequacies in the state register documentation.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS (R)

Use the following table and stand-alone narrative field to include information on the inventory unit's association with a National Historic Landmark (NHL). This table pertains to NHLs associated with the entire landscape. If an NHL building or structure is the central component of a landscape and the landscape derives its significance from the NHL, enter that NHL here. If NHL buildings or structures are located within the boundary of the cultural landscape but are not directly associated with the significance of the landscape as a whole, enter that NHL in the NRIS table.

Status (R – picklist)

Indicate whether the inventory unit is (or contributes to the significance of) a National Historic Landmark. NHLs are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value in illustrating, interpreting, or commemorating the history of the United States.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the picklist. Selecting "Yes" requires completion of the associated Theme, Contributing, and Date fields.

Theme (R, if applicable – picklist)

Provide the theme under which the landscape was designated a National Historic Landmark, as indicated on the nomination form.

Select from Appendix R: National Historic Landmark Theme List.

Note: Refer to the National Historic Landmarks Full List of Theme Studies webpage *or the* National Historic Landmark Theme Studies series *in the DataStore in IRMA for a list of NHL theme studies.*

Contributing (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate how the inventory unit contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark. Select from the following picklist:

Individual: The inventory unit is a National Historic Landmark.

Contributing: The inventory unit contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark. (The boundary of the inventory unit is smaller than the larger National Historic Landmark boundary.)

NRIS ID

Provide the reference number listed in the NRIS database for the National Historic Landmark associated with the inventory unit.

NHL URL

Provide the external link listed in the NRIS database for the National Historic Landmark associated with the inventory unit.

Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the property associated with the inventory unit was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark (64,000 characters)

Use this stand-alone field to include a statement of significance for the National Historic Landmark associated with the inventory unit, based on the information provided in the nomination.

WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Use this table to provide information on the inventory unit's association with a World Heritage Site. Consult the World Heritage Convention website for individual world heritage site listing data.

Status (R – picklist)

Indicate whether the inventory unit is associated with a World Heritage Site. World Heritage Sites are properties found to possess "outstanding universal value" and are designated under the World Heritage Convention. Select from the following picklist:

Yes: The inventory unit is, or is located within the boundary of, a World Heritage Site. Selecting "Yes" requires the completion of the associated Category and Date fields. (Select this option even if the landscape is not specifically identified/evaluated within the WHS property nomination.)

No: The inventory unit is not located within the boundary of a World Heritage Site.

Category (R, if applicable)

Indicate the category under which the associated World Heritage Site was designated. Select one from the following picklist:

Cultural

Natural

Both Natural and Cultural

WHS Name

Provide the property name listed in the World Heritage List for the World Heritage Site associated with the inventory unit.

WHS URL

Provide the external link listed in the World Heritage List for the World Heritage Site associated with the inventory unit.

Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the World Heritage Site's date of inscription (mm/dd/yyyy) into the World Heritage List.

WHS Status Narrative (4,000 characters)

Briefly explain the relationship between the inventory unit and the World Heritage Site. Describe which elements of the inventory unit have or have not been listed or evaluated within the World Heritage Site nomination.

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK

Use the following stand-alone field to indicate if the inventory unit is located within a National Natural Landmark (NNL). NNLs are sites that contain "outstanding biological and geological resources." Consult the NNL Directory for a listing of landmarks by state.

Is Resource within a Designated National Natural Landmark?

Indicate if the inventory unit is located within a National Natural Landmark.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.



Murie Ranch (CRIS-CL 890057), Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 6

Chronology

CHAPTER 6
CHRONOLOGY

The Chronology tab provides an annotated chronology of major events in site development and a physical history.

CHRONOLOGY (R)

Use this table to indicate the major chronological events in the history of the physical development of the inventory unit. (See Sidebar 23: Identifying Major Event Dates.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each major event entry in the database and reports.

Tip: When ordering long lists of major events, consider using multiples of 5 between entries – 5, 10, 15, etc. – to allow new events to be added more easily to the Chronology table.

Major Event (R – picklist)

Indicate the key events integral to the physical development of the inventory unit. Select from the following picklist (similar terms are noted in parenthesis):

Abandoned (Closed)

Altered (Adapted, Burned, Cleared, Improved, Inundated, Name Change, Resurfaced, Widened, Dismantled, Reassembled)

Built (Constructed, Created, Improved, Begun)

Colonized (Granted)

Commemorated

Conserved (Reserved – natural resource focus)

Cultivated

Damaged (Vandalized)

Demolished (Planned Demolition)

Designed

Destroyed (Unplanned Destruction)

Developed (Opened, Completed)

Domesticated

Engineered

Eroded

Established (Designated, Authorized, Redesignated, Granted, Dedicated, Incorporated, Discovered, Recorded, Documented, Patented, Created, Listed, Opened, Reserved)

Excavated

Expanded

Exploited

Explored

Farmed/Harvested (Hunted, Fished, Timbered)

Graded

Homesteaded

Inhabited (Occupied, Seasonal Habitation, Tenanted)

Land Transfer (Acquired, Ceded, Disposed, Subdivided, Transferred, Granted)

Maintained

Memorialized (Placed, Erected, Decorated)

Military Operation (Decommissioned)

Mined

Moved

Naturalized

Neglected

Paved

Planned (Laid Out)

Planted (Reforested, Vegetated)

Platted (Surveyed, Mapped, Drawn, etc.)

Preserved

Prospected

Purchased/Sold (Acquired)

Ranched/Grazed

Reconstructed

Rehabilitated

Removed

Repaired

Restored

Retained

Settled

Stabilized

Urbanized

Major Event Narrative (R – 1,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative description of the major event.

Start Year of Event (R)

Provide the start year (yyyy) of the major event. Make note of circa dates by using the Circa Date radio buttons.

Note: For period date ranges, enter decades beginning with the first year of the decade (1780) and ending with the last year (1789). Enter quarter centuries beginning with the first year of the quarter century (1800) and ending with the last year (1824). Similarly, enter half centuries from the first year (1800) to the last year (1849).

Start Era (R – picklist)

Indicate the start year era. Select one from the following picklist:

BCE: Before Common Era

CE: Common Era

End Year of Event (R)

Provide the end year (yyyy) of the major event.

End Era (R – picklist)

Indicate the end year era. Select one from the following picklist:

BCE: Before Common Era

CE: Common Era

Circa Date

Indicate if the date range is an approximation.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

SIDEBAR 23: IDENTIFYING MAJOR EVENT DATES

The following guidance is based on National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.

The start and end dates of a major event should mark the occurrence of specific events directly related to the significance of the property. Examples are a date of construction that also marked the beginning of an important individual's residency, or the closing of a mine that ended a community's growth. For a property significant for National Register Criterion C, enter the date of the construction or alterations through which the property achieved its importance.

For the purpose of the CLI, major events often correspond to physical change in the landscape. For example, if the inventory unit is discussed in detail in a published document, summarize the physical development information by era in the chronology, then in the Physical History Narrative field or in the Bibliography table note the reference and add a statement that the reader should consult the original document for more information.

ASSOCIATED NAME

Use this sub-table, if applicable, to provide the name(s) and profession(s) of people involved with each major event. This sub-table is nested within the Chronology table. (See Sidebar 24: Entering Associated Names.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each associated name in the database and reports.

Association Name (R, if applicable)

Provide the name of the individual or group that is associated with the major event.

Association Type (picklist)

Indicate the profession of each individual or group. Select from the following picklist:

Architect

Engineer

Gardener

Horticulturist

Landscape Architect

Owner

Sculptor

Other (Selecting "Other" requires completion of the associated Association Other field.)

Association Other (R, if applicable)

If "Other" is selected for association type, provide the profession or association of the individual or group to the major event.

PHYSICAL HISTORY (R)

Use this table to describe the physical history of the inventory unit. This history focuses on the physical development of the site and describes physical change over time. Contextual information may also be included. Divide the physical history into key time periods in the site's development. (See Sidebar 19: Citation Guidelines for Narratives in CRIS-CL.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each physical history entry in the database and reports.

Physical History Time Period (R)

Provide the dates and name of the physical history time period. Enter the date(s) to the greatest degree of accuracy based on the context of the physical history time period. The time period should reflect key periods in site development and site context (e.g., Inupiaq History 9000 BCE-1650 CE; 1902-1939 Early Military Development on Ford Island; The Atlanta Campaign and the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, May–September 1864; July 1-3, 1863: The Battle of Gettysburg). Time period years may overlap or coincide (e.g., 1863 – First Battle, 1863 – Second Battle). If relevant to the management of the site today, extend the site's history to the present.

Physical History Narrative (R – 64,000 characters)

For each physical history time period, provide a narrative description of the context, events, and development activities. (See Appendix T: Examples of Physical History Narrative.)

PHYSICAL HISTORY FILES

Use this table to upload graphics associated with each physical history time period. The files in this section will most commonly be historic photographs, maps, and drawings, often found in park or other relevant archives. The Physical History Files sub-table is nested within the Physical History table. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse File (R – browse to file)

Upload one or more graphics relevant to the physical history time period. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each physical history graphic in the database and reports.

Caption (R – 4000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each physical history graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. In parenthesis, include a credit or citation for the source of the graphic. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the physical history graphic was created or produced.

SIDEBAR 24: ENTERING ASSOCIATED NAMES

The following guidance is adapted from National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.

Enter the full name of the person(s) responsible for the design or construction of the property. Enter as complete a name as possible. For more than one landscape architect/designer, list the person most influential to the development of the property first (e.g., Farrand, Beatrix; Jensen, Jens).

Enter the names of landscape architecture and engineering firms or companies only if the names of the specific person(s) responsible for the major event associated with the landscape are unknown.

For major events derived from the stock plans of a company or government agency, only enter the name of the company or agency, even in cases where a specific individual is credited.

U.S. Treasury
Southern Pacific Railroad
U.S. Army

Enter the name of a property owner or contractor only if they were responsible for the major event associated with the property.



Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS Landscape (CRIS-CL 890194), Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site, Montana (NPS Photo / M. Surbur)

CHAPTER 7

Uses

CHAPTER 7
USES

The Uses tab provides information about the inventory unit's historic and current functions and uses, public access, and associated ethnographic groups.

FUNCTIONS AND USES (R)

Use this table to identify all the historic and current functions and uses of the inventory unit. Indicate at least one historic and one current function or use. (See Sidebar 25: Entering Functions and Uses.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each function and use entry in the database and reports.

Major Category (R – picklist)

Indicate the major category of the function or use for the inventory unit.

Select from the appropriate picklist included in Appendix U: Function and Use List.

Category (R, if applicable – picklist)

Based on the major category selected, indicate the category of the function or use for the inventory unit.

Select from the appropriate picklist included in Appendix U: Function and Use List.

Use/Function (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the use/function associated with each category that is entered for the inventory unit. If no use/function value applies, the database will automatically assign a value based on the selection in the previous fields.

Select from the appropriate picklist included in Appendix U: Function and Use List.

Historic (R)

Indicate if the function or use is historic.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Current (R)

Indicate if the function or use is current.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: If the function or use is both historic and current select "Yes" for both fields.

Primary (R)

Indicate if the function or use is primary.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

PUBLIC ACCESS (R)

Use this table to provide information on all the types of public access associated with the inventory unit.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each public access entry in the database and reports.

Public Access (R – picklist)

Indicate the type of public access to the site. Select from the following picklist:

Unrestricted: No restrictions apply to public access to the inventory unit.

With Permission: The public must have permission from the NPS, property owner, or tenant to access the inventory unit.

Other Restrictions: Specific restrictions apply for access to the inventory unit.

No Access Currently: There is no public access to the inventory unit.

Public Access Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing the public access to the inventory unit.

SIDEBAR 25: ENTERING FUNCTIONS AND USES

The guidance in this sidebar is based on National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.

General Guidelines

Enter the most accurate and specific major category, category, and use/function, as applicable. For example, for a college dormitory, enter "Education / Education Related Housing" rather than "Domestic (Residential) / Institutional Housing." For a mine, enter "Industrial/Processing/Extraction / Extractive Facility (Mining) / Mine."

If no category applies, enter only the major category. If no major category relates to the property's function, enter "Other."

For properties with many functions, such as a farm, list only the principal or predominant functions, placing the most important first.

For districts, enter the functions applying to the district as a whole, such as "Domestic (Residential) / Village Site" or "Education / College (University)."

For districts, also enter the functions of buildings, sites, structures, and objects that:

- Have outstanding importance to the district, such as a county courthouse in a commercial center ("Government / Courthouse").
- Are present in substantial numbers, such as apartment buildings in a residential district ("Domestic-Residential / Multiple Dwelling").

Historic Functions

- Designate no more than one *primary* historic function in the database. This is the most significant historic function the property served during its period of significance.
- Select functions that relate directly to the property's significance and occurred during the period of significance. Enter uses for both contributing and noncontributing resources within the landscape.
- Enter only functions that can be verified by research, testing, or examination of physical evidence.
- Enter only functions related to the property itself, not to the occupation of associated persons or role of associated events. For example, the home/property of a prominent landscape architect is "Domestic (Residential) / Small Residential Landscape" not "Landscape / Scientific Landscape" unless the home/property was a test garden or arboretum (in which case, list both functions).

Current Functions

- Designate no more than one *primary* current function in the database.
- If the property is used in more than one way, select the most important or frequent use as the primary current use.

(See Appendix U: Function and Use List.)

ASSOCIATED ETHNOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Use this table to provide information about the groups associated with the inventory unit. Associated peoples may include Indigenous, historic, and contemporary entities with historic and/or current cultural affiliations. Research and consultation with these associated groups identifies and explains the places and resources they find culturally meaningful. Contact the regional anthropologist to determine associated ethnographic groups and ethnographic reports with information related to the cultural landscape. (See Sidebar 26: Entering Associated Ethnographic Groups.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each associated ethnographic group entry in the database and reports.

Ethnographic Group (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the ethnographic group that has (or had) a cultural affiliation with the inventory unit.

Select from the picklist in CRIS-CL.

Note: Cultural affiliation means a connection between a place and a present-day group is established by reasonably tracing a relationship of shared group identity between the present-day group and an identifiable earlier group connected to the place.

Current (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate if the group's association with the inventory unit is current.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Historic (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate if the group's association with the inventory unit is historic.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: If the association is both historic and current select "Yes" for both fields.

Ethnographic Study Status (picklist)

Indicate if an ethnographic study has been conducted for the inventory unit and if the information in the study is restricted. Select from the following picklist:

Yes – Restricted Information

Yes – Unrestricted Information

No Survey Conducted

Note: NPS Cultural Anthropology Program *research approaches include cultural affiliation and lineal descent studies, ethnographic landscape studies, ethnographic overviews and assessments, ethnohistories, oral and life histories, traditional use studies, and rapid ethnographic assessment projects (REAP).*

Ethnographic Narrative (64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative that describes the ethnographic significance associated with the inventory unit. Include relevant information from the park or regional anthropologist's determinations concerning associated ethnographic groups, as well as type and level of ethnographic documentation or other resource studies consulted. Include information about in-progress and planned ethnographic studies relevant to the inventory unit. (See Appendix V: Examples of Ethnographic Narrative.)

ASSOCIATED ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Use this table to enter all Cultural Resources Inventory System – Ethnographic Resources (CRIS-ER) records associated with the inventory unit as a whole. (Enter CRIS-ER records associated with individual landscape features in the Landscape Features table on the Analysis & Evaluation tab.) Ethnographic resources are the cultural and natural features of a park that are of time-honored significance to traditionally associated peoples.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each associated ethnographic resource entry in the database and reports.

CRIS-ER Resource ID (R, if applicable)

Enter the CRIS-ER resource identification number. Contact the regional CRIS-ER coordinator to identify associated records. Entering information in this table

will not provide direct access to the CRIS-ER record. If the resource name itself is sensitive, consider omitting the name from the table and only entering the resource ID or marking the CRIS-CL record as "Sensitive."

CRIS-ER Resource Name

Enter the CRIS-ER resource name.

SIDEBAR 26: ENTERING ASSOCIATED ETHNOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Traditionally associated peoples have a historic and contemporary affiliation with the inventory unit that is inextricably connected to their cultural identity. Consult relevant park ethnographic resource studies or a regional or park cultural anthropologist to identify associated ethnographic groups. The regional or park cultural anthropologist can help determine potential associated groups. The identification of a cultural landscape as an ethnographic landscape should be based on consultation with the ethnographic group by the cultural anthropologist. (See Sidebar 5: Ethnographic Landscapes in CRIS-CL.)

For traditionally associated groups, select both "historic" and "current" for the group's affiliation with the inventory unit. If the associated group no longer exists or no longer has a connection to, or interest in, the cultural landscape, select only "historic" for the group's affiliation with the inventory unit.



Casa Grande Ruins NM landscape (CRIS-CL 850019), Sivan Vah'Ki (Great House), Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Arizona (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 8

Analysis & Evaluation

CHAPTER 8
ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

The Analysis & Evaluation tab provides information on the landscape characteristics and features that comprise the inventory unit, including the integrity of the inventory unit and whether each feature contributes to the historic character of the property.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

Use the following stand-alone field to summarize the analysis and evaluation of the inventory unit.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative summary that identifies all the landscape characteristics within the inventory unit and how they convey the historic character and integrity of the inventory unit. Summarize how the characteristics and associated features have changed since the period of significance. Describe the integrity of the inventory unit based on the seven aspects of integrity defined by the National Register (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). The aspects of integrity are evident in the landscape characteristics. (See Sidebar 27: Evaluating and Assessing Integrity, and Appendix W: Examples of Analysis and Evaluation Summary.)

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. Refer to National Register Bulletin #15 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation for general guidance on evaluating and assessing integrity. For specific guidance on distinct properties, see the following National Register Bulletins:

- *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes (#18)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past 50 Years (#22)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (#30)*
- *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields (#40)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places (#41)*
- *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Properties (#42)*
- *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Places*
- *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*

SIDEBAR 27: EVALUATING AND ASSESSING INTEGRITY

The guidance in this sidebar is based on National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects of integrity.

Decisions about historic integrity require professional judgments about whether a property today reflects the spatial organization, physical components, and historic associations that it attained during the period(s) of significance. A property's period(s) of significance becomes the benchmark for measuring whether changes outside the period of significance contribute to or alter its integrity.

The degree to which the overall landscape and its significant features are present today must be systematically evaluated. In general, the researcher should ask the following questions when evaluating integrity:

- To what degree does the landscape convey its historic character?
- To what degree has the original fabric been retained?
- Are changes to the landscape irrevocable or can they be corrected so that the property retains integrity?

The relationships between landscape characteristics and the seven aspects of integrity are complex. Patterns of spatial organization, circulation networks, and clusters directly relate to integrity of design and strongly influence the cohesiveness of a landscape. Small-scale features, vegetation, and the evidence of responses to natural systems and features all add to location and setting. Continuing or compatible land uses and activities enhance integrity of feeling and association. Buildings and structures, vegetation, small-scale features, and land uses all reflect materials, workmanship, and design. Archeological sites may strengthen integrity by providing physical evidence of past cultural traditions or practices.

Singular major alterations, as well as cumulative effects, threaten historic integrity. Loss or relocation of a few features usually does not affect a property's overall historic integrity, but the repeated loss of buildings, structures, roadways, and small-scale features, as well as gradual changes to boundaries and land uses, may cumulatively destroy integrity. However, it is important to remember that the National Register will accept significant and distinguishable properties whose components may lack individual distinction. For example, for industrial sites, the passage of time, exposure to a harsh environment, abandonment, vandalism, and neglect often combine to cause the deterioration of individual property components. Although these individual components may appear to lack distinction, the combined impact of these separate components may enable the property to convey the collective image of a historically significant industrial operation.

The clearest evaluation of integrity is based on the presence of identifiable landscape characteristics and features of the original site. To analyze the historic integrity of a landscape, it is useful to compare the present appearance and function of the landscape to its historical appearance and function. The features to be analyzed should also be considered in terms of retention, condition, and appropriateness to the original design intent and period of significance.

Vegetation, an important feature of most landscapes, is not static; it is always changing – by seasonal cycles, maturation, pruning, removal, neglect, and other forces. Changes in vegetation may have an impact on historic integrity. As vegetation matures, a change in tree canopy, scale, and overall massing may affect the overall character of the landscape. In other landscapes, the contribution of vegetation to significance and integrity may be more related to types and patterns of vegetation, rather than individual plants. It is important to consider not only changes to an individual feature but also how such changes affect the landscape as a whole.

Conditions of adjacent properties will not be considered in the evaluation of integrity unless they were included as part of the landscape in a period of significance. In such cases, a landscape's immediate surroundings may have an impact on an evaluation of integrity, particularly setting. Major adjacent encroachment, such as highways, parking lots, and new buildings, may violate the original

intent and intrude upon the property. Views from the property, for example, once pastoral but that are now industrial, or views that were established along sight lines to buildings, monuments, or other features that have been obstructed, may be a serious detriment to the integrity of an inventory unit.

Refer to pages 45-49 of National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation for the steps in assessing integrity and additional guidance regarding the relationship between essential physical features and specific National Register Criteria.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS (R)

Use this table to identify and describe the landscape characteristics that apply to the inventory unit. The CLI uses thirteen characteristics to describe the unique tangible and intangible aspects of a property. The characteristics reflect the site conditions, history of development, and use of the property. Select the appropriate landscape characteristics that are pertinent to the site and its development. (See Sidebar 28: Landscape Characteristics and Features – Definitions and Documentation and Appendix X: Examples of Landscape Characteristic Narrative.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each landscape characteristic entry in the database and reports.

Landscape Characteristic (R – picklist)

Identify the landscape characteristics associated with the inventory unit. Select from the following picklist:

Archeological Sites

Buildings and Structures

Circulation

Cluster Arrangement

Constructed Water Features

Cultural Traditions

Land Use

Natural Systems and Features

Small Scale Features

Spatial Organization

Topography

Vegetation

Views and Vistas

Note: A minimum of one characteristic must be described to produce a complete inventory unit record.

Landscape Characteristic Narrative (R – 64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative to describe the selected landscape characteristic. The narrative should draw upon both documentary evidence and field observations and can describe tangible and intangible aspects of the landscape. Describe how the property changed over time both during and after the period of significance in relation to the landscape characteristics. Describe the physical changes that occurred to the landscape features associated with the landscape characteristic and note noncontributing features added after the period of significance. Include specific facts and, wherever possible, dates. Organize the information chronologically, by describing the characteristic and its associated features as they existed during the historic period, the changes that occurred over time, and then the existing conditions. The amount of detail needed in the description depends on the size and complexity of the landscape characteristic and its associated features and the extent to which alterations, additions, and deterioration have affected integrity. Definitively state if the landscape characteristic and its associated features retain historic integrity.

SIDEBAR 28: LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES – DEFINITIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

This sidebar provides more detailed information about landscape characteristics and features to help CLI authors describe and catalog the components of the landscape.

Landscape Characteristics
Landscape characteristics are a classification system – standardized by the NPS in 1997 – used to describe the processes and physical forms that characterize the integrity of a cultural landscape and aid in understanding its cultural value. The 13 landscape characteristics range from categories that encompass large-scale patterns and relationships to those that document site details. Individual landscape features are grouped by landscape characteristic category (e.g. buildings and structures, circulation, spatial organization, etc.).

Landscape Features
A landscape feature is a physical element, present in the landscape at the time of inventory, that can be managed individually. Features can be either contributing or noncontributing to the historic significance of the landscape. While the landscape characteristic narrative can describe both tangible and intangible aspects of the landscape, landscape features are only the tangible elements of the landscape. Features should be identified based on significance, location, material, function, and park management needs. For example, in the case of an important specimen tree, the CLI author may decide to list the tree as an individual feature, but for a group of trees in an allée, the entire allée would be listed as a feature. Cultural landscape features will correspond to CRGIS maps and be evaluated during condition updates; as such, the identification of features should be pragmatic. Landscape features can often be associated with more than one landscape characteristic category. Determine the most appropriate landscape characteristic for the feature, and only list the feature once within the inventory.

When naming a landscape feature, refer to the following sources (in order of priority): National Register documentation; the CRIS-HS record; or a park naming convention. If documenting a feature for the first time, select a name that is concise and clearly represents the feature.

The following text provides additional information on the 13 landscape characteristic definitions, how to document each characteristic, and the types of features associated with each characteristic.

Character-Defining Features
When describing the character of the landscape, CLI authors can also identify character-defining features. According to *NPS-28* (1998) and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996), a character-defining feature of the landscape is "a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, views, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features." If identified, describe character-defining features as part of the appropriate Landscape Characteristic Narrative field.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Definition: The location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, evidenced by the presence of surface features. In general, document archeological resources (contributing or not) in CRIS-

CL that are above ground and visible within the landscape. If below ground archeological resources are contributing to the landscape's significance, they may be included in the feature list. However, CRIS-AR is the official inventory of NPS archeological resources and, as such, CRIS-CL should document archeological resources only to the degree necessary for the management of the cultural landscape. The inclusion of archeological resources in CRIS-CL may introduce restrictions to distributing information publicly. Consider this when describing archeological resources in cultural landscape documentation.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the type of above ground archeological sites, their cultural affiliation, and the period of history represented.
- Indicate the extent of above ground archeological sites within the landscape, their distribution, environmental setting, and general location.
- Identify principal sites by number or name and location and describe surface features, condition, disturbances, and any excavation or testing.
- If requested by park managers, identify all archeological sites by site number or name, location, surface and subsurface characteristic, and condition.

Features: kivas, inuksuit, road traces, reforested fields, ruins of farmsteads, mills, mines, irrigation systems, piers and wharves, quarries

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Definition: The elements built primarily for sheltering any form of human activities are buildings, and the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activity are structures.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the kinds of buildings and structures present.
- Relate the function, form, materials, and construction of buildings and structures to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and responses to the natural environment.
- Identify patterns and distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, materials, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.
- Discuss the impact of non-historic construction and alterations on historic integrity.
- Identify all buildings and structures by location, name or number, and type and classify as contributing or noncontributing.
- Describe the engineering systems relevant to the landscape's character. Mechanical and civil engineering systems conduct utilities within the landscape (such as power lines, hydrants, culverts). Structural engineering systems provide physical stabilization in the landscape (such as retaining walls, dikes, foundations).

Features: houses, barns, stables, schools, churches, factories, bridges, windmills, gazebos, silos, dams, power lines, hydrants, culverts, retaining walls, dikes, foundations

CIRCULATION

Definition: The systems of movement for pedestrians and vehicles in a landscape, expressed through spaces, features, and material finishes.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the principal forms of transportation and circulation routes that facilitate travel within the landscape and connect the landscape with the larger region.
- Name, date, and describe principal or significant examples.
- Identify principal roadways and other transportation routes by name, type, and location and classify as contributing or noncontributing.

Features: paths, patios, parking lots, roads, streams, canals, highways, railways, waterways

CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT

Definition: The locations and patterns of aggregated buildings, structures, and associated spaces in the landscape.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the clusters, historic and non-historic, found in the landscape by general location, function, scale, spatial arrangement, density, condition, and composition.
- Discuss any patterns visible in the arrangement, location, or presence of clusters and relate these to spatial organization, cultural traditions, response to the natural environment, and land uses.
- Identify principal, representative, or important examples by name type, function, and location.
- Discuss the impact of non-historic development on historic integrity.
- Identify all buildings, structures, and principal objects comprising clusters by type and location and classify as contributing or noncontributing.

Features: village centers, farmsteads, harbors, ranching complexes, mining complexes

CONSTRUCTED WATER FEATURES

Definition: The built features and elements which utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the principal constructed water features by name, type, location, date, and function.
- Describe the appearance, style, materials, and current condition, identifying distinctive examples of workmanship, methods of construction, stylistic influences, and vernacular forms.
- Relate the function, form, materials, and construction to land uses and activities, cultural adaptations, and response to the natural environment.
- Discuss the impact of non-historic construction and alteration on historic integrity.
- Identify all constructed water features and classify as contributing or noncontributing.

Features: fountains, pools, ponds, lakes, cascades, canals, reservoirs

CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Definition: The practices that have influenced the development of the landscape in terms of land use, patterns of land division, building forms, stylistic preferences, and the use of materials. Landscape

features should represent the physical manifestation of a cultural tradition. Describe intangible aspects of cultural traditions – such as ethnic or religious associations, construction methods, trades and skills, and use of plants – in the landscape characteristic narrative.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe land use practices, patterns of land division, institutions, building forms, workmanship, stylistic preferences, vernacular characteristics, use of materials, and methods of construction that have been influenced by cultural tradition.
- Identify the sources of cultural influences and name specific individuals, such as artisans, builders, community leaders, or farmers responsible for perpetuating or establishing such traditions.
- Describe the kinds of features resulting from or exhibiting cultural traditions, and name, date, and locate the primary features reflecting such traditions.

Features: culturally modified trees (CMTs), historic graffiti, fields maintained through cultural burning

LAND USE

Definition: The principal activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human interaction. Features should represent a physical manifestation of the land use (e.g., list a specific pasture, rather than grazing, as a feature). Describe intangible aspects of land use – such as farming practices, residential zones, master planning, and industrial use – in the landscape characteristic narrative.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe principal and significant land uses.
- Identify the tangible features related to land uses by type, general location, dates of use, condition, and related vegetation.
- Describe historic processes related to land use, such as mining, irrigation, lumbering, contour farming, or quarrying.
- Point out obsolete historic operations, ongoing traditional practices, or modern adaptations related to significance.
- Identify threats to integrity and indicate their location, extent, and impact on historic integrity.
- Identify areas having major importance or predominance by location and type and classify as historic or non-historic.
- Describe overall patterns of the circulation network, areas of land use, natural features, cluster of structures, and division of property.
- Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole.
- Relate patterns to land uses and activities and responses to natural and cultural traditions.

Features: fields, pastures, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, logging areas

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

Definition: The natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. The following may be included:

- Geomorphology: the large-scale patterns of landforms.

- Geology: the surficial characteristics of the earth
- Hydrology: the system of surface and subsurface water.
- Ecology: the interrelationships among living organisms and their environment.
- Climate: the temperature, wind velocity, and precipitation.
- Native vegetation: indigenous plant communities including aggregate and individual plant features.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the physical environment and natural systems of the region.
- Describe the kinds of features that have resulted from cultural adaptation and response to the natural environment.
- Identify natural features that have major importance or predominance by name, type, and location.

Features: ravines, valleys, watersheds, wetlands, rock outcrops, forests, grasslands

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Definition: The elements which provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the kinds of elements that collectively add to the landscape's character by type, function, general location, and approximate date.
- Relate these elements to historic patterns of land use, spatial organization, cultural traditions, boundary demarcation, circulation networks, or vegetation.
- Discuss the extent to which the loss of these has cumulatively affected historic integrity.

Features: fences, benches, monuments, road markers, flagpoles, signs, curbstones, culverts, foundations, minor ruins

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Definition: The three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. In most cases, the individual features that contribute to spatial organization will be listed under another landscape characteristic. For example, if the spatial organization of a maintenance area comprised of buildings and parking areas defines the character of the landscape, describe it in the *Spatial Organization* landscape characteristic narrative, and list the individual features under *Buildings and Structures* and *Circulation*.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe any patterns characterizing the landscape as a whole
- Relate patterns to land uses and activities, and responses to natural and cultural traditions.
- Relate spatial organization to components including vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks.
- Describe and locate any areas where historic spatial organization is particularly visible or substantially lost.

Features: plaza, colonnade, arcade, great lawn, meadows, riparian areas, farm fields

TOPOGRAPHY

Definition: The three-dimensional form of the landscape surface including terrain, landforms, elevation, slope, and solar aspect.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the distinctive shape of the ground plane that influenced or resulted from the development of the landscape.
- Relate the cultural or traditional adaptations of land use and/or settlement patterns to the natural topography.
- Describe or locate any areas of significant change to historic adaptations to the topography.

Features: earthen berms, earthworks, drainage ditches, knolls, terraces

VEGETATION

Definition: Deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities introduced in the landscape. (Document non-planted native vegetation in Natural Systems and Features.)

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe principal, predominant, and significant vegetation by type, condition, age, use, and general or specific location.
- Discuss changes that have occurred in vegetation since the period of significance.
- Relate the function, massing, and details of vegetation to land use and activities, cultural traditions, and response to the natural environment.
- For rotated crops, identify the general types of crops that were grown over a period of several years.

Features: ornamental trees/shrubs, orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, allées, shelter belts, agricultural crops

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Definition: The prospect afforded by a range of vision in the landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscape characteristics and associated features. Views and vistas are distinguished as follows:

- Views: the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived.
- Vistas: the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Documentation/Narrative:

- Describe the character of the viewpoint within the boundaries of the landscape; whether it's a clearing, designed lookout structure, controlled with vegetation, etc.
- Describe the views/vistas into the landscape from adjacent properties, or approaches into the landscape to specific features, etc.

- Describe the view/vistas in terms of the response to topography or other natural features.
- Describe significant perceptual qualities such as smells, sounds, etc., from the viewpoint.
- Identify views and vistas into and out of the property. Include views and vistas that have not been maintained but could be restored, if significant. Use repeat photography if historical imagery is available.
- Include a name that succinctly describes the view location.
- While views could be considered intangible, the physical space it represents may need to be maintained and documented and thus views can be called out as features.

Features: individual viewpoints

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Use this sub-table to provide information for all features associated with each landscape characteristic selected. The Landscape Features sub-table is nested within the Landscape Characteristics table. A landscape feature is an element of a landscape that can be managed individually. Identify the contributing status of each feature.

Note: Contributing landscape features are identified as buildings, structures, or objects for the National Register.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each landscape feature entry in the database and reports.

Feature Name (R, if applicable)

Provide the name of the feature associated with the selected landscape characteristic (e.g., Wilder orchard, packing shed foundation).

Feature Contribution (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate whether the feature is considered contributing or noncontributing to the National Register listing or eligibility of the inventory unit. Select from the following picklist:

Contributing: A feature that was present during the period of significance and is associated with the property's significance.

Noncontributing: A feature that does not date from the period of significance and is not associated with the property's significance. (Select this option if compatibility of the noncontributing feature cannot be determined.)

Noncontributing – Compatible: A noncontributing feature whose massing, size, scale, material, and design are physically and visually consonant with the historic character of the inventory unit.

Noncontributing – Incompatible: A noncontributing feature whose massing, size, scale, material, and design are physically and visually incongruous with the historic character of the inventory unit.

Noncontributing – Managed as a Cultural Resource: A feature that does not meet the criteria for a contributing resource but is managed as a cultural resource as a result of an NPS planning and compliance process.

Undetermined: No determination of the feature's contributing status has been made.

Note: Features that are noncontributing to the subject cultural landscape but are individually eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places should be evaluated for compatibility. If the feature is inventoried in CRIS-HS, the CRIS-HS record will indicate its National Register status.

(See Sidebar 29: Determining Compatibility of Noncontributing Features.)

CLI Feature ID (auto-populated)

The *CLI Feature ID* is the unique number that identifies the landscape feature. The CRIS database automatically assigns the CLI feature ID when the user adds a feature to the Landscape Features table.

SIDEBAR 29: DETERMINING COMPATIBILITY OF NONCONTRIBUTING FEATURES

CLI authors should classify noncontributing features as compatible or incompatible. Determining compatibility of noncontributing features assists park managers and planners with the treatment of a cultural landscape. The determination is made by a landscape historian or historical landscape architect through an analysis and evaluation of the noncontributing feature's impact on the landscape's ability to convey its historic significance.

In general, compatible features blend and harmonize with the historic character of the inventory unit. Incompatible features are inconsistent, incongruous, or contrary to the historic character.

When a Noncontributing Feature is "Compatible"
For a noncontributing feature to be considered compatible with the historic character of the inventory unit, it must meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties Guidelines for Rehabilitating Cultural Landscapes in that:

- The installation of the feature did not destroy or negatively impact the historic materials, features, and spatial organization that characterize the property.
- The feature's materials, size, massing, location, and design harmonize with the character of the property.
- The feature is clearly differentiated from the historic fabric so that a false historical appearance is not created.

When a Noncontributing Feature is "Incompatible"
A noncontributing feature is considered incompatible with the historic character of the inventory unit when:

- The feature's materials, size, massing, location, and design are incongruous with the character of the property.
- The feature creates a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural elements from other historic properties.

Latitude/Longitude

Provide one Latitude/Longitude pair (X, Y coordinate system) in the form of decimal degrees (DD) that corresponds to the center of the feature. Provide the most accurate coordinate available. (Six decimal degrees corresponds to sub-meter accuracy.)

Note: Latitude (Y) and longitude (X) coordinates entered in CRIS-CL must be in decimal degrees (DD), not in degrees-minutes-seconds (DMS). For data in North America, the longitude (X) values must be negative numbers between 0 and -180 and the latitude (Y) values must be positive numbers between 0 and +90.

Note: Latitude/longitude coordinates for landscape features in CRIS-CL are limited to a single point. When mapping landscape features in GIS, determine the appropriate geometry for each type of landscape feature according to scale, shape, equipment accuracy, and management objectives.

(See Sidebar 11: Geospatial Data in CRIS-CL.)

CRIS-HS Resource Name (R, if applicable)

Provide the name of the corresponding resource identified in the CRIS-HS database, if applicable.

CRIS-HS Resource ID (R, if applicable)

Provide the CRIS-HS resource ID number for the feature listed, if applicable.

FMSS Record Type (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the category of the FMSS record most-

closely associated with the feature. Select one from the following picklist:

Asset

Location

Note: In FMSS a Location is generally a single building or maintained landscape, and an Asset is a component of that building or landscape, such as windows or a grouping of maintained trees.

(See Sidebar 30: FMSS and CRIS-CL.)

FMSS Record Number (R, if applicable)

Indicate the FMSS number of the asset or location associated with the inventory unit.

Is FMSS Record Exact match? (R, if applicable)

Indicate if the FMSS record number is an exact match to the CLI feature.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

(See Sidebar 31: Exact Matches in CRIS-CL and FMSS.)

Associated CRIS-AR Resource ID (R, if applicable)

Provide the CRIS-AR resource ID number for the feature listed, if applicable.

Associated CRIS-ER Resource ID (R, if applicable)

Provide the CRIS-ER resource ID number for the feature listed, if applicable.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTIC FILES

Use this sub-table to upload graphics associated with each identified landscape characteristic and related features. The Landscape Characteristic Files sub-table is nested within the Landscape Characteristics table. It is recommended that at least one photograph is added for each contributing feature. Include historic photographs to demonstrate change over time. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse File (R, if applicable – browse to file)

Upload one or more graphics for each characteristic selected. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, if applicable – auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each landscape characteristic graphic in the database and reports.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each landscape characteristic graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the landscape characteristic graphic was completed or produced.

SIDEBAR 30: FMSS AND CRIS-CL

The Difference between FMSS and CRIS

The Park Facilities Management Division (PFMD) administers the Facility Management Software System (FMSS), a servicewide asset management database, to track and maintain NPS assets (e.g., buildings, roads, trails, maintained landscapes, etc.) at the park level. Park and regional facility management staff use FMSS to guide the maintenance and operation of NPS assets, including:

- The development of work orders, which are subsequently bundled into projects in the Project Management Information System (PMIS) to request funds for recurring maintenance or component renewal projects.
- The tracking of parametric condition assessments (PCA), the asset priority index (API), and deferred maintenance and repairs (DM&R).

CRIS-CL is an inventory of cultural landscapes eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places, or managed as cultural resources. Most NPS cultural landscapes and their landscape features require maintenance for their preservation and are therefore represented in FMSS. CRIS-CL holds detailed information about these assets that cannot be stored in an FMSS record. Cross-referencing management records from FMSS with CRIS allows for the best use of system data for collaborative facility and cultural resources management.

Cross-referencing Records in FMSS and CRIS-CL

FMSS organizes records into locations and assets. A location record is a distinct entity that NPS facility management tracks and manages, such as a single building, road, or maintained landscape. Asset records are components of a location record (e.g., windows can be an asset of a building, curbs can be an asset of a road, and trees can be an asset of a maintained landscape). Location records are organized within the FMSS based on park geography.

FMSS numbers are tracked in CRIS-CL at the CLI feature level. CLI features may correspond to either an asset or a location. FMSS numbers are entered into the Landscape Features sub-table which is nested within the Landscape Characteristics table on the Analysis & Evaluation tab. (Note: When a CLI feature corresponds to multiple FMSS assets, either enter the associated Location number or select the Asset that best corresponds to the feature. Attach a FMSS Crosswalk Spreadsheet to include data about partial matches.)

Features of inventory units may correspond with one or more FMSS location, such as a Maintained Landscape (3100), a Building (4100), or a Road (1100), or an asset of those locations. Maintained Landscape (3100) locations and associated assets in FMSS commonly correspond to landscape features such as vegetation and small-scale features in CRIS-CL. Maintained Landscapes (3100) are defined as land areas requiring recurring maintenance. These include picnic areas, campgrounds, agricultural fields, military landscapes, cemeteries, ornamental gardens, and more.

Location of CRIS-CL Numbers in FMSS

CRIS-CL resource IDs are tracked in FMSS location records on the specification tab. CRIS-CL Feature IDs are tracked in FMSS asset records on the main page.

A process of "cross-walking" CLI features and FMSS Locations and Assets is a prerequisite for populating FMSS data in the CRIS-CL Landscape Features sub-table. Users with access to the Park Facility Management Division Portal (internal, use VPN) can run reports in the Asset Management

Reporting System (AMRS), such as the "Location Hierarchy with Asset Hierarchy," to determine the FMSS location and asset numbers for their park. Compare the FMSS Hierarchy with the consolidated feature table on the Analysis & Evaluation tab.

Keep in mind that landscape features are not always aligned one-to-one with FMSS. Some landscape features will correspond to one FMSS location or asset record and some will be represented by more than one FMSS asset record. Conversely, some FMSS location records are aligned with multiple landscape features. Ensure all CLI features that require maintenance are documented in FMSS. When these CRIS-CL features are missing from FMSS, work with the park's FMSS specialist to request they enter the missing locations and/or assets. In addition, when matches are made between FMSS and CRIS, update CRIS-CL resource IDs and CRIS-CL feature IDs in FMSS and enter associated FMSS numbers into the CRIS-CL Landscape Features table. (See Sidebar 31: Exact Matches in CRIS-CL and FMSS and Appendix AA: CLIs and FMSS Workflow.) The following is an example of how an FMSS record is related to a CLI feature in CRIS-CL:

CRIS-CL Record: Hubbell Trading Post NHS Landscape (Resource ID #850109)
CLI Feature: Walnut trees in the field (Feature ID #184789) is associated with
FMSS Location: HD Irrigated Field HB18 (#68476)
FMSS Asset: Plant or Vegetation, Tree (#1593520)

Federal Real Property (FRP) Historical Status and Heritage Indicator Values

FRP Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values are recorded in the Financial Business Management System (FBMS) and visible in FMSS on the FRP Information page. These values should be derived from the corresponding CRIS-CL record's National Register documentation and eligibility status (located on the National Register tab). Historical Status values range from 1-6 based on the following definitions:

- 1 – National Historic Landmark (NHL)
- 2 – National Register Listed (NRL)
- 3 – National Register Eligible (NRE)
- 4 – Noncontributing element of NHL/NRL district or Managed as a Cultural Resource
- 5 – Not Evaluated
- 6 – Evaluated, Not Historic

Users with access to the Park Facility Management Division Portal (internal, use VPN) can view and verify the Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values of park facilities by running the "FRP Related Data Information" report in the Asset Management Reporting System (AMRS). Note, the FRP Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values in FMSS may be incorrect, or change as a result of the completion of the CLI. Where the CLI findings indicate the cultural landscape is eligible for the National Register, the FRP Historic Status value should be 1, 2 or 3, and the Heritage Indicator should be "Yes." Where the cultural landscape is managed as a cultural resource as a result of an NPS planning and compliance process, the FRP Historical Status value should be 4, and the Heritage Indicator should be "Yes." Contact the park, regional FMSS specialist, or the FMP HelpDesk to update an FRP Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values for consistency with the eligibility findings of the completed CLI.

SIDEBAR 31: EXACT MATCHES IN CRIS-CL AND FMSS

CRIS and FMSS track NPS cultural resources and facilities respectively. Correspondence between both inventories varies depending on the resource type and park practices. The "Is FMSS Record Exact Match?" field documents the relationship between the CLI feature and the associated FMSS record.

Exact Match

An exact match indicates that the physical boundary and content of the FMSS Location or Asset matches the physical boundary and content of the CRIS-CL feature one-to-one. (Note: The CLI Feature Name and the FMSS name do not have to correspond in order to have an exact match.)

Example: The historic Rude Residence is a landscape feature (CLI Feature ID #140998) of the Fisherman's Home Cultural Landscape (CRIS-CL Resource ID #501404) at Isle Royale National Park. In FMSS, the Rude Residence is tracked as a distinct building entity (Location #50921) that corresponds entirely (i.e., one-to-one) with this CRIS-CL feature.

Not an Exact Match

When the boundaries and contents of the FMSS Location or Asset and the CRIS-CL inventory unit or CLI feature overlap but do not match exactly, this is not a one-to-one relationship.

Example: The historic Spring House stone retaining walls are a landscape feature (CLI Feature ID #182687) of the Peirce Mill Cultural Landscape (CRIS-CL Resource ID #600108) at Rock Creek Park. In FMSS, the Spring House stone retaining walls are tracked as part of the Peirce Mill Spring House (Location #26124) that corresponds to more than one CRIS-CL landscape feature. In this case the FMSS Location #26124 (Peirce Mill Spring House) corresponds to at least two landscape features: the Spring House stone retaining walls (CLI Feature ID #182687) and the Springhouse (CLI Feature ID #102248).



Stonewall NM Landscape (CRIS-CL 976163), Stonewall National Monument, New York (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 9

Condition

CHAPTER 9
CONDITION

The Condition tab provides information on the condition, assessment interval, and impacts affecting the inventory unit. Condition assessments and their updates are a critical component of resource and facility management. Cultural landscapes should be assessed by, or under the guidance of, a historical landscape architect or landscape historian. Include park resources and facilities staff in condition assessments so that identified deficiencies can be addressed in future facilities projects.

Note: Only track condition for complete production records. Templates for condition assessment field forms for both Survey 123 and FieldMaps applications are available from the Regions 8, 9, 10, 12 Cultural Resources GIS program website *(internal Sharepoint site, use VPN).*

CONDITION ASSESSMENT INTERVAL

Use the following stand-alone fields to indicate the assessment interval and next assessment due date.

Assessment Interval (Years) (R)

Indicate the interval, in years, for the inventory unit. Assessments typically take place every six (6) years (default) with optional intervals between one (1) and ten (10) years based on resource and management considerations. (See Appendix I: CLI Condition Assessment and CLI Interval Considerations to determine exceptions to the six-year default.)

Next Assessment Due Date (auto-populated)

This field is the due date (mm/dd/yyyy) of the next assessment. It automatically populates by adding the assessment interval to the last condition date.

CONDITION (R)

Use this table to provide information on the current condition of the inventory unit. Ascribe one condition for the entire landscape. Individual features do not receive a condition assessment in CRIS-CL. (Refer to corresponding CRIS-HS records for applicable condition assessment data of CLI features. Note that condition definitions vary between CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS.) Previous condition records are visible to track condition change over time. The condition must be assessed before the next assessment due date to retain the inventory status of "Complete."

Note: The park superintendent must acknowledge the condition after each update. Document this update on the Concurrence tab.

(See Sidebar 8: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each condition entry in the database and reports.

Condition (R – picklist)

Indicate the current condition of the inventory unit. Select one from the following picklist:

Good: Indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are well preserved. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition. Preservation maintenance and/or use is performed to sustain the inventory unit in good condition.

Fair: Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and that some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration on many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition. Preservation maintenance and/or use must be combined with corrective action to halt deterioration.

Poor: Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values. Preservation maintenance and/or use must be combined with corrective action to halt deterioration.

Undetermined: This selection can be used when a record is in draft. Condition must be determined before a record can be approved as complete.

Condition Date (R)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the park superintendent acknowledged the current condition assessment for the inventory unit.

Primary Inspector Name

Indicate the name of the individual responsible for the condition assessment as (last name, first name).

Profession/Credentials

Indicate the credentials of the individual or program responsible for the condition assessment, including their professional role with the NPS (e.g., Historical Landscape Architect; Cultural Landscapes GIS Intern; Historian/CLI Coordinator; Regional Cultural Landscapes Program Manager; etc.).

Narrative (R – 32,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing the current condition of the inventory unit. Using the condition definitions for good, fair, and poor, justify the rating. Describe the reason for condition changes summarizing all the identified impacts from the Impact table. Note corrective actions that would improve the condition. (See Appendix Y: Examples of Condition Narrative.)

IMPACT (R)

Use this table to provide information on the impacts affecting the condition of the inventory unit. Enter all impacts observed during the field assessment. At least one impact must be entered into the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each entry in the database and reports.

Type (R – picklist)

Indicate all impacts associated with the inventory unit. An impact is a deleterious effect on the significant characteristics or integrity of a resource. Select from the following picklist:

Accretion of Noncontributing Features: Deterioration due to the net accumulation of incompatible alterations or additions over time.

Adjacent Lands: Deterioration as a result of visible, physical change to lands outside the boundary (e.g., construction of a freeway directly adjacent to a park).

Agriculture: Deterioration due to physical change as a result of agricultural practices (e.g., grazing practices damaging historic vegetation).

Associative Change: Deterioration through diminished integrity of association, as a result of change in the relationship with the traditionally associated community or associated use.

Cultural Adaptation: Deterioration due to a shift in traditional response to the natural environment or prevailing condition resulting in physical alteration or different cultural associations.

Consumptive Use: Deterioration due to depletion as a result of consumption.

Deferred Maintenance: Deterioration as a result of lack of required maintenance (e.g., unpruned, overgrown hedge that has taken the form of a row of small trees).

Diminished Soil Fertility: Deterioration due to a reduction in the ability of the soil to support plant and animal life, as a result of depletion of organic matter and/or nutrients.

Disruption/Loss of Animal Species: Deterioration due to a reduction in the diversity and/or balance of animal species, as a result of a disturbance to habitat, growing, or living conditions.

Disruption/Loss of Plant Species: Deterioration due to a reduction in the diversity of plant species as a result of a disturbance to growing conditions.

Drought: Deterioration due to abnormally low rainfall that negatively affects growing or living conditions and human-made features (e.g., historic plants dead due to lack of water).

Earthquakes: Deterioration due to physical change as a result of seismic activity.

Erosion: Deterioration as a result of abrasion, attrition, attenuation, or disintegration. Erosion is fueled by gravity, moving water, glaciers, waves and wind (e.g., cracks in retaining wall as result of soil movement at base).

Exposure to Elements: Deterioration as a result of weathering of features that alters their historic character (e.g., change in color of paint due to exposure).

Fertilization Practices: Deterioration of the growing conditions as a result of the misapplication of organic or synthetic nutrients.

Fire: Deterioration as a result of the combustion of features, either through ignited fire or wildfire (e.g., loss of historic structure from fire).

Impending Development: Threatened physical change due to incompatible construction inside or outside the boundary.

Improper Drainage: Deterioration as a result of water saturation due to increased impermeability, blocked hydrologic flow or deteriorated drainage infrastructure.

Inappropriate Maintenance: Deterioration as a result of harmful or improper maintenance operations.

Inundation/Flooding: Deterioration as a result of water temporarily covering land that is seasonally or traditionally dry, either naturally or as a result of human manipulation. (Typically, a result of overflow from water bodies, a high water table, or inadequate drainage.)

Inundation/Sea Level Rise: Deterioration from water perpetually covering coastal or estuarine land that was seasonally or traditionally dry, as a result of an increase in the elevation of the mean sea level (MSL).

Inundation/Storm Surge: Deterioration from water temporarily covering land along coasts and large inland lakes that are seasonally or traditionally dry-land, as a result of amplified tides during severe low pressure weather systems.

Microclimate: Deterioration as a result of a local atmospheric zone where the climate differs from the surrounding area. Microclimate impacts are due to physical change affecting light interception, ambient air temperature, air dynamics, and available moisture.

Neglect: Deterioration as a result of a lack of management, maintenance, or appropriate use.

None: No detectable impacts having a negative effect on the significant characteristics or integrity of the inventory unit or the resources within it.

Operations on Site: Deterioration as a result of inappropriate activities relating to management, maintenance, or visitor use.

Other: An impact not covered by the defined types (selecting "Other" requires completion of the associated field: "Impact Type – Other").

Pests/Diseases: Deterioration caused by harmful organisms, including mechanical damage by wildlife and infection by microbes.

Planting Practices: Deterioration as a result of improper planting of vegetation, including inappropriate plant pits, bed preparation, soil amendments, staking, mulching, watering, and post-planting care.

Pollution: Deterioration as a result of air, water and/or soil contamination by toxins.

Poor Security/Lighting: Deterioration through illegal activities occurring after-hours as a result of insufficient physical protection and/or illumination.

Precipitation: Deterioration as a result of abnormally high snowfall, rainfall, and/or humidity that negatively affect growing or living conditions and human-made features.

Pruning Practices: Deterioration as a result of inappropriate techniques for shaping of woody plants, including those contrary to professional pruning standards, or the use of improper tools and equipment.

Release to Succession: Deterioration as a result of lack of intervention in the trajectory of ecological succession.

Removal/Replacement: Deterioration as a result of loss of features by removal or inappropriate replacement.

Soil Compaction: Deterioration as a result of a reduction of air spaces in the soil structure, leading to anaerobic conditions for biotic features and destabilization of abiotic features.

Structural Deterioration: Deterioration as a result of a reduction in the ability of the structural components to convey the historic character, due to decay, corrosion, erosion, desiccation, structural instability or decline.

Temperature/Hot Extremes: Deterioration as a result of an increase in the highest annual average surface temperature of the landscape that negatively affects growing or living conditions and human-made materials in the landscape.

Temperature/Low Extremes: Deterioration as a result of a decrease in the lowest annual average surface temperature of the landscape that negatively affects growing or living conditions and human-made materials in the landscape.

Unknown: Deterioration as a result of an unidentified agent.

Vandalism/Theft/Arson: Deterioration as a result of deliberate spoliation, including physical damage, illegal removal of features, and/or combustion.

Vegetation/Invasive Plants: Deterioration by historic character-altering plants, as a result of inappropriate plant introduction or colonization.

Visitation: Deterioration as a result of visitor use, due to exceeding carrying capacity, incompatible visitor uses, or lack of management of visitor activities.

Wind: Deterioration as a result of abnormally fast air movement or air current from a particular direction that negatively affects growing or living conditions and human-made materials or features.

Note: While climate change is not specifically called out as an impact, many impacts can be a result of climate change including pests/disease, drought, erosion, fire, inundation, temperature, and wind.

Impact Type – Other (R, if applicable)

Provide the impact if "Other" is selected for Impact Type.

Internal Source (R)

Indicate if the impact originates from inside the park boundary.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

External Source (R)

Indicate if the impact originates from outside the park boundary.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: An impact source can be both internal and external.

Narrative (R – 4,000 characters)

Provide a brief description of the impact including the method of identification (i.e., fieldwork, consultation with park, secondary research, etc.) and how it is negatively affecting the condition of the inventory unit. If the impact is resolved, describe how it was resolved and include the date of resolution.

Note: Address corrective measures for mitigating impacts to the landscape by describing them in the Stabilization Measures Narrative field, located on the Treatment tab.

Date Identified (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the impact was first identified. For unresolved, recurring impacts identified during a condition assessment, update the impact narrative to reflect any observed changes.

Resolved?

Indicate if the impact is resolved. Enter details about the impact resolution, including the date, in the impact narrative field.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: Once an impact is marked as resolved, do not update the entry to reflect a recurrence of the impact. Instead, enter a new impact into the table.



Chilkoot Trail (CRIS-CL 100047), Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 10

Treatment

CHAPTER 10
TREATMENT

The Treatment tab provides information about stabilization measures and landscape treatment plans that have been developed for the inventory unit.

STABILIZATION MEASURES

Use this field to identify corrective measures needed to stabilize and protect the inventory unit from deterioration.

Stabilization Measures Narrative (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Provide a list of actions needed to stabilize the inventory unit. Specify measures required for safety and resource protection. Relate the stabilization measures to the identified impacts. (See Sidebar 32: Stabilization Measures for Cultural Landscapes and Appendix Z: Examples of Stabilization Measures Narrative.)

SIDEBAR 32: STABILIZATION MEASURES FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Features within a cultural landscape may need to be stabilized or protected through preliminary corrective measures until additional work can be undertaken. Stabilization may include structural reinforcement of a rustic pergola, cabling of a tree, bridge grafting the trunk cavity of a fruit tree, bracing a leaning wall, or correcting unsafe conditions. Stabilization should be planned so that it does not negatively impact the landscape's historic character. Stabilization is an integral part of the treatment *Preservation*, the default treatment if no treatment alternative has been identified.

Stabilization measures can be identified by NPS subject matter experts (SMEs) and qualified contractors or partners as part of the initial CLI and revised as part of a CLI update. All cultural landscape treatments, including stabilization measures, are subject to the park planning and compliance process prior to implementation. Many preservation maintenance activities identified in the Stabilization Measures Narrative will be eligible for the streamlined review process as outlined in the NPS Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Compliance with Section 106 (2008).

Refer to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties + Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes for a full discussion of recommended actions to stabilize and protect deteriorated historic features and materials. Refer to the NPS Nationwide Programmatic Agreement National Guidance Document (2022) for more information on the streamlined review process.

Translating CRIS-CL Stabilization Measures into Facility Management

Park and regional CLI coordinators should collaborate with park facility managers to conduct condition assessments, identify stabilization measures, and create FMSS work orders and facility projects. Facility managers need the following information to create work orders:

- A description of the work
- Primary materials of the impacted landscape feature
- Quantity of the impacted landscape feature
- Unit of measure of the impacted feature (i.e., square feet, linear feet, acres, etc.)

Including the bulleted information above in the Stabilization Measures Narrative field will facilitate facility project creation.

TREATMENT DOCUMENTS

Use this table to provide information about treatment documents for the inventory unit. The Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is the primary guide to treatment and use for cultural landscapes. Approved treatments are determined through an NPS planning and compliance process or formal review and comment. Other approved treatments for landscapes can typically be found in a General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Historic Structure Report, Vegetation Management Plan, or similar documents. Enter a separate record for each treatment document.

Document Type (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the type of document with approved landscape treatment. For the treatment type to be considered "approved," the document must have gone through an NPS planning and compliance process, formal review and comment, or signature approval. Select from the following picklist:

Combined Historic Structure Report and Cultural Landscape Report

Cultural Landscape Report Part 1

Cultural Landscape Report Part 2

Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2

Development Concept Plan

General Management Plan

Historic Resource Study

Historic Structure Report

Vegetation Management Plan

Other Document

Document Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the landscape treatment document was approved.

Title (R, if applicable)

Provide the title of the landscape treatment document.

IRMA Link

If available, enter the URL of the IRMA Reference for the landscape treatment document.

Narrative (64,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative regarding the approved landscape treatment for the inventory unit. Indicate management objectives that were addressed by the treatment plan, if treatment actions have been implemented, and what further actions are needed.

Treatment Type (R, if applicable – picklist)

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (2017) addresses four treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Indicate the major treatment approach identified in the treatment plan. Select one from the following picklist:

Preservation: The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of an inventory unit. Preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property may be taken, but preservation work focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic material and features rather than extensive replacement and new work.

Rehabilitation: The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for an inventory unit through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions of features that convey its historical, cultural, or aesthetic values.

Restoration: The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of an inventory unit as it appeared at a particular time (period of significance), by the removal of features present from other periods in its history and/or the reconstruction or replacement of missing features from the period of significance.

Reconstruction: The act or process of depicting, by means of new work, the form, feature, and detailing of a non-surviving inventory unit or any part thereof, for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific time and in its historic location.

Undetermined: No treatment plan has been approved.

Treatment Completed

Indicate if the approved landscape treatment has been implemented. Select one from the following picklist:

Yes

No

In-progress



Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site (CRIS-CL 725018), Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site, California (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 11

Bibliography & Supplemental

CHAPTER 11
BIBLIOGRAPHY & SUPPLEMENTAL

The Bibliography & Supplemental tab provides bibliographic information for the sources used to create the CRIS-CL inventory unit record, along with supplemental information and landscape documents that support the CLI findings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (R)

Indicate the primary and secondary sources used in documenting and evaluating the inventory unit. These include books, journal articles, planning documents, historic resource studies or survey reports, government documents, census data, newspaper articles, deeds, wills, correspondence, business records, oral history interview transcripts, diaries, and other sources. A minimum of one source is required.

Note: Enter treatment documents into the Treatment table on the Treatment tab.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each bibliography entry in the database and reports.

Citation Title (R)

Provide the title of the work being cited.

Citation Author (R)

Provide the authors or editors of the work being cited as (last name, first name).

Year

Provide the year (yyyy) that the citation was published or prepared.

Publisher

Provide the name of the publisher of the source. For NPS-published sources, include the park unit, regional office, program, or other entity responsible for producing the document.

Citation Location

Provide the location of the publisher (city, state) and/or where the primary source can be found (e.g., Oregon Pipe Cactus Monument Cultural Resource Management Office; Southeast Regional Office library; National Archives at Fort Worth; Electronic Technical Information Center).

Citation Type (picklist)

Indicate the type of citation. Select one from the following picklist:

Audiotapes/ Phonographs
Books
Brochure
Conference Paper
Contact Log
Correspondence
Court Records
Database or File
Diary or Journal
Dissertation
Federal Documents
Field Note
Internet Site
Interview Transcript
Journal Article
Letter
Manuscript
Map
Minutes
Motion Picture/ Videotape
National Register Nomination
Newspaper
NPS Document
Official Correspondence
Park Files
Periodical
Photograph
Report (Unpublished)
Report (Published)
Syllabus
Thesis
Transcript
Videotape
Website

Citation Number

Provide the citation number of the source associated with the citation location, if applicable (e.g., TIC #

MORA-D484, HALS DC-17-6, National Archives Identifier 222569963, etc.).

IRMA Number

If available, enter the unique IRMA reference code for the document.

Note: The Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) DataStore *is a digital repository for the National Park Service that provides tools for adding, organizing, and discovering documents and datasets relevant to park resources. IRMA catalogs Administrative Histories, Cultural Landscape Management Plans, Cultural Landscape Reports, Historic Furnishing Reports, Historic Structure Reports, National Historic Landmark Theme Studies, and Historic Resource Studies.*

Citation URL

If available, provide the external link to the source.

Citation Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide additional information not captured in the preceding fields, such as journal volume and issue number.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Use this table to provide information on supplemental sources of data associated with the inventory unit, such as:

- An IRMA reference for the CLI Park Report*
- Appendices to the CLI
- Unpublished references, maps, plant lists, additional photographs, oral interviews, oral history tapes, or correspondence, etc.

**Note: When entering an IRMA reference for a CLI Park Report, enter the title and date of the CLI Park Report into the Supplemental Information Title field and the IRMA URL into the Supplemental Information Narrative field. Do not upload a PDF of the CLI Park Report into the Supplemental Information File table.*

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the order for supplemental information entry in the database and reports.

Supplemental Information Title (R, if applicable)

Provide the title of the supplemental information.

Supplemental Information Narrative (64,000 characters)

Provide a brief description of the supplemental information's relevance to the inventory unit.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FILE

Use this sub-table to upload graphics or documents associated with the supplemental source. The Supplemental Information File sub-table is nested within the Supplemental Information table. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse File (R, if applicable – browse to file)

Upload the graphic or document associated with the supplemental source. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the order for each supplemental graphic in the database and reports.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each supplemental graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the supplemental graphic was completed or produced.

LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTS

Use this table to upload the following landscape documents:

- Additional studies produced as part of the CLI/CLR for the inventory unit
- Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments
- Condition assessment and update forms
- FMSS Crosswalk spreadsheet
- Historic Property Project Documentation (HPPD)
- SHPO/THPO concurrence documentation
- Superintendent acknowledgement documentation

(See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL.)

Browse File (R, if applicable – browse to file)

Upload the landscape document associated with the inventory unit. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the file provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table record.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each landscape document in the database and reports.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4000 characters)

Supply a title and a brief description of each landscape document. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 7: Graphics in CRIS-CL for guidance on captions and alternative text.)

Document Source (4,000 characters)

Indicate who produced the landscape document (e.g., the park, regional program office, SHPO, cooperative partnership, etc.).

Date

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the landscape document was completed or produced.

APPENDIX A

List of Required Data Fields in CRIS-CL

APPENDIX A
LIST OF REQUIRED DATA FIELDS IN CRIS-CL

Fields with (R) are required.

Fields with (R)* are required, if applicable.

All other fields are optional (O), auto-populated, or read-only.

A. GENERAL TAB

Inventory Unit Summary

Region (R)

Park Code (R)

Org Code (R)

Resource Type (R)

Shadow Category (R)*

Is Shadow Record (R)

Resource Level (R)

Inventory Status (R)

Parent Resource ID (R)

Parent Resource Name (R)

Resource ID (auto-populated)

Resource Name (R)

State/Territory (R)

Restricted (R)

Management Category (auto-populated)

Landscape Description (R)

Landscape Hierarchy Description (R)*

Recent Condition

Condition (auto-populated)

Condition Date (auto-populated)

Next Assessment Due By (auto-populated)

Component Landscapes

ID (auto-populated)

Name (auto-populated)

Landscape Type

Seq. No. (O)

Landscape Type Name (R)

Cover Page

Browse file (R)

File Name (R)

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)

Date (O)

Site Plan

Browse file (R)

File Name (R)

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)

Date (R)

Hierarchy Description Graphic

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (O)

Other Name

Seq. No. (O)

Other Name (R)*

Other Name Type (R)*

B. CONCURRENCE

Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Status

Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Date (R)

Park Superintendent Acknowledgement (R)

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

Concurrence Graphic

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (R)*

Revision

Seq. No. (O)

Revised By (R)*

Type of Revision (R)*

Revision Date (R)*

Revision Authority (R)*

Revision Explanatory Narrative (O)

C. GEOGRAPHIC

Geographic Information

Area (R)

Land Tract Number(s) (O)

Boundary Description (R)

Latitude/Longitude

Seq. No. (O)

Geometry (O)

Latitude (R)

Longitude (R)

GeoDatum (R)

Elevation(meters) (O)

Position Source (O)

Position Accuracy (O)

Date (R)

Narrative (O)

Legacy UTM Data

Seq. No. (read-only)

Geometry (read-only)

UTM Zone (read-only)

UTM Easting (read-only)

UTM Northing (read-only)

GeoDatum (read-only)

Elevation (meters) (read-only)

Position Source (read-only)

Position Accuracy (read-only)

Narrative (read-only)

Date (read-only)

Regional Landscape Contexts

Seq. No. (O)

Regional Landscape Context (R)*

Regional Landscape Context Narrative (O)

Regional Landscape Context Files

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (O)

Location Map Graphic Information

Browse file (R)

File Name (R)

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)

Date (O)

Counties and States

Seq. No. (O)

State/Territory (R)

County (R)

MANAGEMENT

Management Category Information

Management Category (R)

Management Category Date (R)

Management Category Narrative (R)

Management Agreements

Seq. No. (O)

Management Agreement (R)

Other Management Agreement (R)*

Management Agreement Expiration Date (R)*

Management Agreement Narrative (O)

Legal Interests

Seq. No. (O)

Legal Interest Type (R)

Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date (R)*

Other Organization/Agency (R)*

Legal Interest Narrative (O)

Wilderness Status

Located in managed wilderness? (O)

Adjacent Lands Integrity Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? (R)

Narrative (R)*

Adjacent Lands Graphic

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (O)

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places

Eligibility (R)

Eligibility Date (R)

Significance Level (R)

Contributing (R)

Classification (R)

Documentation Narrative Description (R)

Pre-CLI Documentation Status (R)

CLI SHPO/THPO Concurrence Date (R)

CLI SHPO/THPO Concurrence Narrative (O)

Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places (R)

National Register Significance Criteria

Seq. No. (O)

Significance Criteria (R)

National Register Criteria Consideration

Seq. No. (O)

Criteria Consideration Category (R)*

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes)

Seq. No. (O)

Start Year (R)

Start Era (R)

End Year (R)

End Era (R)

Period of Significance Theme Record

Seq. No. (O)

Historic Context Theme (R)

Subtheme (R)

Facet (R)*

Other Facet (R)*

National Register Areas of Significance

Seq. No. (O)

Category (R)

Subcategory (R)*

Narrative (R)*

NRIS Information

Seq. No. (O)

NRIS Name (R)*

NRIS ID (R)*

NRIS URL (O)

Other Name (O)

Primary Certification Date (R)*

Certificate

Seq. No. (read-only)

Other Certification (read-only)

Other Certification Date (read-only)

State Register Documentation

Seq. No. (O)

Identification Number (R)*

Name (O)

Listed Date (O)

Narrative (O)

National Historic Landmarks

Status (R)

Theme (R)*

Contributing (R)*

NRIS ID (O)

NHL URL (O)

Date (R)*

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark (O)

World Heritage Site

Status (R)

Category (R)*

WHS Name (O)

WHS URL (O)

Date (R)*

WHS Status Narrative (O)

National Natural Landmark

Is Resource Within a Designated National Natural Landscape? (O)

CHRONOLOGY

Chronology

Seq. No. (O)

Major Event (R)

Major Event Narrative (R)

Start Year of Event (R)

Start Era (R)

End Year of Event (R)

End Era (R)

Circa Date (O)

Associated Name

Seq. No. (O)

Association Name (R)*

Association Type (O)

Association Other (R)*

Physical History

Seq. No. (O)

Physical History Time Period (R)

Physical History Narrative (R)

Physical History Files

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (O)

USES

Functions and Uses

Seq. No. (O)

Major Category (R)

Category (R)*

Use/Function (R)*

Historic (R)

Current (R)

Primary (R)

Public Access

Seq. No. (O)

Public Access (R)

Public Access Narrative (O)

Associated Ethnographic Groups

Seq. No. (O)

Ethnographic Group (R)*

Current (R)*

Historic (R)*

Ethnographic Study Status (O)

Ethnographic Narrative (O)

Associated Ethnographic Resources

Seq. No. (O)

CRIS-ER Resource ID (R)*

CRIS-ER Resource Name (O)

ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

Analysis & Evaluation Summary

Analysis and Evaluation Summary (R)

Landscape Characteristics

Seq. No. (O)

Landscape Characteristic (R)

Landscape Characteristic Narrative (R)

Landscape Features

Seq. No. (O)

Feature Name (R)*

Feature Contribution (R)*

CLI Feature ID (auto-populated)

Latitude (O)

Longitude (O)

CRIS-HS Resource Name (R)*

CRIS-HS Resource ID (R)*

FMSS Record Type (R)*

FMSS Record Number (R)*

Is FMSS Record Exact Match? (R)*

Associated CRIS-AR Resource ID (R)*

Associated CRIS-ER Resource ID (R)*

Landscape Characteristic Files

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (O)

CONDITION

Condition Assessment Interval

Assessment Interval (Years) (R)

Next Assessment Due Date (auto-populated)

Condition

Seq. No. (O)

Condition (R)

Condition Date (R)

Primary Inspector Name (O)

Profession/Credentials (O)

Narrative (R)

Impact

Seq. No. (O)

Type (R)

Impact Type-Other (R)*

Internal Source (R)

External Source (R)

Narrative (R)

Date Identified (R)

Resolved? (O)

TREATMENT

Stabilization Measures

Stabilization Measure Narrative (O)

Treatment Documents

Document Type (R)*

Document Date (R)*

Title (R)*

IRMA Link (O)

Narrative (O)

Treatment Type (R)*

Treatment Completed (O)

BIBLIOGRAPHY & SUPPLEMENTAL

Bibliography

Seq. No. (O)

Citation Title (R)

Citation Author (R)

Year (O)

Publisher (O)

Citation Location (O)

Citation Type (O)

Citation Number (O)

IRMA Number (O)

Citation URL (O)

Citation Narrative (O)

Supplemental Information

Seq. No. (O)

Supplemental Information Title (O)

Supplemental Information Narrative (O)

Supplemental Information File

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (O)

Landscape Documents

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (O)

APPENDIX B

Process for Conducting a CLI

APPENDIX B
PROCESS FOR CONDUCTING A CLI

Project Set-up

1. Prepare a project agreement outlining the scope and schedule for the CLI research and fieldwork to be conducted. Identify gaps in research and include in the scope of work. Project schedule should be coordinated with park activities. Project agreement should also identify a main park contact and advisory team.
2. Conduct meeting with park staff to explain the CLI. Describe deliverables, review schedule, and outline responsibility of park contact.
3. Locate and review all existing documentation. Potential documentation includes:
    - National Register Nomination
    - Determination of Eligibility
    - Park Administrative History
    - General Management Plan
    - Foundation Document
    - Historic Resource Study
    - Historic Structure Report
    - Cultural Landscape Report
    - Development Concept Plan
    - Archeological Overview and Assessment
    - Ethnographic Overview and Assessment
    - Archeological Base Maps
    - CRIS-HS records
    - Natural resource reports (e.g., water resources study, fire management plan, vegetation inventory, or EA/EIS)

Research/Fieldwork

4. Prior to fieldwork, prepare base map and data collection forms for property (geospatial data collection recommended).
5. Review park files. Park contact should provide all relevant digital and hard copy files.
6. Visit park and other relevant archives and scan or copy material related to the site.
7. Conduct fieldwork including mapping, photos, schematics, etc., with park staff, if available.
8. Conduct closeout meeting with park staff and present general findings of field work.

Document preparation

9. Assemble draft CLI. If desired utilize word template to compile all information before entering in the database.
10. Enter CLI in database and run park report.
11. Submit to the park for review.

Finalization

12. Meet with park staff to present general findings and discuss park comments.
13. Submit final CLI package to the park.
14. Superintendent signs a memorandum acknowledging the findings of the CLI.
15. Submit new CLI documentation for SHPO/THPOs for consensus determinations. Some SHPO/THPOs accept CLI Park Report while others will require a DOE form with supplemental material.
16. Receive memorandum from SHPO/THPO(s) regarding CLI findings and revise CLI based on SHPO comments.

APPENDIX C

Examples of Landscape Description

APPENDIX C
EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

LBJ MEMORIAL GROVE ON THE POTOMAC (CRIS-CL 600246)
George Washington Memorial Parkway

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac (LYBA) is a component landscape located in the southwestern portion of Lady Bird Johnson Park (formerly Columbia Island), its parent landscape. Lady Bird Johnson Park is a 157-acre island that extends along the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, south of Theodore Roosevelt Island, east of the Pentagon, and west of West Potomac Park. The island is within the District of Columbia and is administered by the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP); however, the memorial is located within the boundaries of both Lady Bird Johnson Park in the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia on the Pentagon Reservation. LYBA consists of 17 acres on the island bounded by the GWMP on the northeast and Columbia Island Marina on the southeast. The Boundary Channel flows between the island and the entrance on the Virginia side, which is approximately two acres in area bounded on the northwest and southwest by the Pentagon Reservation. Approximately 12 acres of the Boundary Channel's bed lies within the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) boundary and a pedestrian bridge spans this waterbody connecting the two sides of the memorial. In total the LYBA cultural landscape comprises approximately 29 acres owned in fee simple by the National Park Service (NPS) with approximately two additional acres on the Pentagon Reservation, which is owned by the US General Services Administration (GSA) and managed by NPS under permit. The portion of the memorial on the island comprises three areas: the memorial grove, the meadow, and the parking lot adjacent to the Columbia Island Marina. The memorial honoring the 36th president, Lyndon B. Johnson, was authorized under Public Law 93-211 (later amended under Public Law 94-162) and designed by landscape architect M. Meade Palmer. Sculptor Harold Vogel created the megalith within the memorial grove and the architectural and engineering firm of Mills and Petticord collaborated on the memorial design.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

LYBA is located on a portion of a human-made island historically called Columbia Island and constructed of dredged material from the channels of the Potomac River. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) constructed Columbia Island between the years of 1915 and 1927 partly to accommodate construction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge (completed 1932). The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway (MVMH) (completed 1932 and now part of the GWMP) concludes its journey between the plantation of the country's first president and our nation's capital by traversing the island from its southeastern end to its midpoint and terminating at Arlington Memorial Bridge, a major ceremonial entry into Washington, DC. Although the MVMH predates plans for the GWMP, the older roadway was absorbed into the GWMP system in 1930 under the Capper-Cramton Act (46 Stat 482). The GWMP, which continues north of Arlington Memorial Bridge from Memorial Circle along the Potomac River to the Capital Beltway and American Legion Bridge, was constructed in phases with most of the northern sections being completed between 1935 and 1965, with a final section near the Canal Road-Chain Bridge junction completed in 1970 (Robinson & Associates 2011: 2; Mackintosh 1994: 83).

The memorial is located within present-day Lady Bird Johnson Park. Claudia "Lady Bird" Johnson served as First Lady from 1963 to 1969 and during this time she launched her signature Beautification Program in Washington,

DC, which soon became a national model. She founded the Committee for a More Beautiful Capital in 1965, which was a coalition of planners, architects, politicians and their spouses, and private citizens that sought to improve the urban environment through planting floral displays and flowering trees of native varieties and the installation of outdoor public amenities (Smith 1990: 743). Lady Bird Johnson's Beatification Program's efforts were multifaceted and also included historic preservation, pedestrian right-of-way construction, waterfront viewshed protection, lot improvements, playgrounds, and initiatives to decrease pollution (Lady Bird Johnson's Beautification Program Files, National Capital Region). Columbia Island was one of 14 gateways into the capital that Lady Bird Johnson sought to improve and as such was a highly visible project for the committee. Landscape architect Edward Durell Stone, Jr. (1932-2009) developed a master planting plan for the island in 1967 that included deciduous and evergreen trees including flowering dogwoods (Cornus florida) and white pines (Pinus strobus), as well as one million daffodils (Narcissus sp.) planted in drifts throughout the island, including a group of large drifts within the portion of the site that would later be the location of LYBA's meadow (Kelsch et al. 2009 Vol. 1: 17). On November 12, 1968, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall formally changed the name of Columbia Island to Lady Bird Johnson Park in recognition of the First Lady's beautification work (Reservation 344, Reservation Files, National Capital Region). Although this ceremony signaled the official end of Lady Bird Johnson's Beautification Program, she continued her efforts into the 1970s and drew on her existing network of partners to propose, design, and fundraise for President Johnson's national memorial after his death on January 22, 1973.

Shortly after President Johnson's death, friends of the presidential couple including Laurance Rockefeller and Brooke Astor approached Lady Bird Johnson with the idea to site his memorial within Lady Bird Johnson Park (Mackintosh 1994: 174). With the approval of staff at NPS, Lady Bird Johnson engaged landscape architect M. Meade Palmer by February 1973 to spearhead the design for the memorial and approved a site for LBYA by April of that year (The Washington Evening Star [TWES] April 14, 1973: 3).

By September 1973, Palmer developed a conceptual design for the LBJ Memorial Grove (Reservation 344, Reservation Files, National Capital Region). While some of the design details changed by the time the project was built, the essential elements of the final design were already included in this early stage (Palmer 1974: 1-3). Palmer proposed a spiral path leading from the western edge of the site through a grove of pine trees to a plaza with an open vista across the Potomac River. In the center of the plaza there would be a high point accentuated by a carved megalith and inscribed quotations that reflected President Johnson's time in office. This area would be a site for contemplation and reflection and would draw a connection to the other presidential memorials visible across the Potomac, particularly those for George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. Lady Bird Johnson described this view poignantly as "a view that will be engraved on my heart forever" because of her associations seeing the city from the GWMP with President Johnson as they returned to the capital from Texas each year (TWES November 6, 1973: 27). A secondary trail system was proposed that would loop through a meadow with picnic tables northwest of the plaza. In contrast to the memorial grove, the meadow area would be inward facing with earthen berms planted with trees to block traffic along the MVMH.

Congress authorized the memorial in December 1973 through Public Law 93-211. This law established the Committee for a Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, which would work in cooperation with the Society for a More Beautiful National Capital, to raise money and finalize the design. The initial law stated that no public funds would be spent on the memorial, but in December 1975 Congress passed Public Law 94-162 to allow for federal funding not to exceed one million dollars to go towards improvements to vehicular and pedestrian access to the site.

In May 1974, Sculptor Harold Vogel joined Lady Bird Johnson; Nash Castro, the former Regional Director of National Capital Parks and chair of the Committee for a Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac;

and Meade Palmer at the Marble Falls Quarry in Johnson City, Texas near the Johnsons' ranch to select a block of "Sunset Red" granite for the megalith that would serve as a focal point in the memorial grove (TWES May 7, 1974: 25; The Washington Post April 7, 1976: A1). National Capital Parks staff approved the preliminary plans for the megalith in July 1974 and arranged for the 43-ton granite block to be transported by rail and placed in a temporary location on the southern portion of the island near the Columbia Marina where Vogel would carve it before it was moved to its permanent location within the memorial grove (Reservation 344, Reservation Files, National Capital Region).

Lady Bird Johnson; her daughters, Lynda Robb and Luci Turpin (Nugent at the time of the groundbreaking); and two granddaughters, Lucinda and Catherine Robb, attended a public groundbreaking ceremony along with several hundred spectators on September 27, 1974. President Ford spoke in honor of the former president and symbolically turned a shovel of dirt to mark the spot where the first white pine of the memorial grove would be planted (New York Times September 28, 1974: 30). The President commented on the importance of the views of the other presidential memorials to the design of the memorial grove during his speech (TWES September 28, 1974: 5).

Construction of the Memorial Grove continued through 1975 and was formally dedicated on April 6, 1976, as part of the Bicentennial activities in the Washington, DC area (TWES September 28, 1974: 5; TWES March 14, 1976: 13). Lady Bird Johnson and President Ford both spoke in front of the megalith. The former First Lady encouraged visitors to tour and enjoy the entire site including the meadow area north of the memorial grove. On October 12, 1977, after the completion of the entrance on the Virginia side of the Boundary Channel and the pedestrian bridge, Lady Bird Johnson cut a red ribbon with her daughter Lynda Bird Robb at a final dedication ceremony (TWES October 13, 1977: 16, 20). NPS planted most of the daffodils from Palmer's plan in the fall of 1977 (Palmer and the Mills & Petticord Partnership 1984). While there is evidence that the NPS maintained some of the Stone era daffodil beds within LYBA's limits, Palmer's daffodil beds differed substantially from this earlier planting, concentrating the new bulbs near the parkway at the eastern boundary of the site and in the meadow alongside the paths near the Boundary Channel entrance. Palmer's planting design was completed in 1980 when the NPS installed the wildflower beds at the edges of the meadow and among the trees along the western edge of the island (Kelsch et al. 2009 Vol. 2: 340).

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

LYBA was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1973 and a nomination form was completed retroactively in 1998. This nomination asserts that the LBJ Memorial Grove meets Criterion A as a presidential memorial at a national level of significance and Criterion C as an example of 20th Century Landscape Architecture designed by Palmer, Vogel, and Mills & Petticord. It is also listed under Criteria Consideration F as a commemorative property and Criteria Consideration G since it is less than 50 years old. The period of significance defined in the NRHP listing begins in 1974, the year Lady Bird Johnson selected the site and extends to 1977 when the NPS completed construction of the entrance on the Pentagon Reservation including the Palmer-designed pedestrian bridge across the Boundary Channel. This CLI concurs with the NRHP designation both in terms of applicable criteria and the period of significance.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The LYBA cultural landscape consists of the following contributing landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, constructed water features, and small-scale features. This CLI finds that the LYBA cultural landscape retains a high degree of integrity of location, workmanship, feeling, and association. LYBA also retains integrity of design and setting. The design from the period of significance is largely intact, but is somewhat diminished due to loss of some of the vegetation, particularly in understory plantings, as well as the removal of some small-scale features such as several

benches, nearly all the tulip-style trash receptacles, and one of the two original wooden entry signs. The integrity of setting is diminished due to an increase in high rise development along the Virginia shore that has altered the character of the views to the northwest, southwest, and south of the cultural landscape. Its integrity of material has been negatively impacted primarily due to changes in vegetation and small-scale features described above. Overall, the integrity of LYBA from its period of significance is intact. Furthermore, this CLI finds the condition of LYBA's cultural landscape to be fair. (See the Condition Assessment section of this CLI for additional information).

GLACIER BAY LODGE COMPLEX (CRIS-CL 100035)

Glacier Bay National Park And Preserve

The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District sits on the east shore of Bartlett Cove, five and a half miles from the entrance to Glacier Bay. Located in southeast Alaska, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (GLBA) is nine miles from the town of Gustavus and a ten minute flight from Juneau. The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District is part of the parks headquarters and visitor area. The notion to construct a lodge in the park began in 1941 with a proposal by Frank Been, the superintendent of Mount McKinley National Park. The proposal cited Sandy Cove as the original location of the headquarters and lodge. The plan came into fruition under the Mission 66 park development program. The plan relocated the administrative area to Bartlett Cove. Construction on the lodge began in 1965 with the development of the main lodge structure and eight cabins. The concessionaire constructed eight more cabins and a utility building in 1972. The lodge officially opened its doors after the first round of construction in June 1966.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District is a designed landscape that is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A for events that have made a significant contribution to the broader patterns of our history. The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District is a product of Mission 66, a larger planning effort by the National Park Service to focus on the needs of the visitor within parks. The complex is also eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive characteristics in the construction type and period of construction. A Seattle-based architecture firm, John Morse & Associates, designed the lodge complex, and developed plans for the future installations. The lodge exemplifies Pacific Northwest Region modernism and the park service modern architectural style.

The period of significance begins in 1965 with the construction of the lodge building and the first eight cabins, and ends in 1973 after the completion of eight more cabins and a utility building. The complex is currently 9.58 acres containing the main lodge building, 16 cabins, five utility buildings, two kayak shelters, and the Whale Shelter. The two kayak shelters and the Whale Shelter are non-contributing structures. The circulation patterns, views and vistas, vegetation, and spatial organization are key characteristics to the complex, demonstrating the historic significance of the site, as well as its highly developed design.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The development of the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District fulfilled a need that GLBA was lacking. The lodge provided access and services to visitors in the remote park. People could visit the park, venture off the cruise ships or smaller boats, and stay several days. Tourism increased in the park, and is still increasing today. The purpose of the lodge has not changed since its construction in 1965. A site-based approach to inventorying the lodge complex examines Morse's design intent to integrate the buildings into the natural environment. Many landscape characteristics significant to the inventory relate to integration with the larger landscape.

APPENDIX D

Examples of Landscape Hierarchy Description

APPENDIX D
EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE HIERARCHY DESCRIPTION

PIERCE RANCH (CRIS-CL 725177)

Point Reyes National Seashore

Pierce Ranch is one of ten component landscapes in the proposed Point Reyes Ranches Historic District parent landscape. Each of the component landscapes retain integrity as individual ranches, while contributing to the larger Point Reyes Ranches Historic District. The Point Reyes Ranches Historic District parent landscape is comprised of 20,000 acres of ranchland which was historically subdivided into numerous individual ranches. These individual ranches each contain their own core of buildings and structures surrounded by pastures which stand alone as individual component landscapes. When aggregated, they form the larger parent landscape.

BLUFFS LODGE (CRIS-CL 550214)

Blue Ridge Parkway

On the 1936 Blue Ridge Parkway Master Development Plan, Doughton Park (then known as The Bluffs) is shown as one of the proposed parkway developed areas. The 6300-acre site largely consists of forested land on steeply sloping land, with the built environment consisting of rustic trails, overlooks and a shelter. It is listed in the CLI in its entirety as Doughton Park. More intense development was planned for sites closer to the parkway in areas totaling 225 acres in size. Each of these seven sites has a separate developmental history and function and deserves individual listing in the CLI as a component landscape of Doughton Park. They are, leading from parkway north to south: Brinegar Cabin, Doughton Park Campground, Bluffs Coffee Shop and Service Station, Bluffs Lodge, Caudill Family Homestead, Bluffs Picnic Area, and Doughton Park Maintenance Area.

APPENDIX E

Scoping CLIs and CLI Updates

APPENDIX E
SCOPING CLIs AND CLI UPDATES

The scope of an effort to prepare a CLI is determined in part, by the number of required data fields for a complete CRIS-CL record. The effort must address all the required data fields, but beyond these, the scope is variable in response to other considerations and objectives. The scope of a CLI update must address the Condition Assessment data field. Condition updates must be officially submitted to the park superintendent for acknowledgement and signature. A scoping exercise should precede each project to prepare a new CLI or a CLI update. Scope affects the cost of the CLI or CLI update and should inform funding requests and work planning.

SCOPING A NEW CLI

A preliminary scoping effort happens with consideration of the CLI Hierarchy. The CLI Hierarchy supports the division of the landscape into a parent and component landscapes that will each receive a CLI. This achieves greater resolution of documentation and can result in a more manageable approach to the CLI in an otherwise large and/or complex landscape. The scope of a project to prepare a new CLI should consider the following factors:

- Size and complexity of the inventory unit, including the physical extent, remoteness, difficulty of terrain or access, length of cultural history and extent of accumulated changes.
- Availability of source materials. The preparation of a new CLI and a CLI update depends largely upon secondary sources, but they may be unavailable, or the landscape type, historic context or theme of the inventory unit may require original research using primary sources.
- Complexity of other factors to be addressed. While the primary purpose of the CLI is baseline documentation, it also provides a record of management decisions, interventions, impacts and stabilization measures in the inventory unit, among others. The extent of effort to support the documentation of other factors, influence the scope of a new CLI.
- Need for multi-disciplinary expertise, including Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and/or opportunity to integrate a CLI project with research, field work and documentation for CRIS-HS, CRIS-AR and CRIS-ER resource inventories.

SCOPING A CLI UPDATE

The scope of a project to prepare a CLI update should consider the following factors:

- Changes to the size and/or complexity of the inventory unit due to a legal boundary adjustment or change of ownership or management agreement since the CLI or last CLI update.
- Accumulated change in the inventory unit since the CLI or last CLI update. This may be due to impacts, management actions, or treatment implementation.
- Need for updates to the significance and/or eligibility of the inventory unit, resulting from new scholarship, research findings, impacts or management actions.
- Need for updates to the list of features, both contributing and/or noncontributing.
- Need for multi-disciplinary expertise, including TEK, and/or opportunity to integrate a CLI update with research, field work and documentation for CRIS-HS, CRIS-AR and/or CRIS-ER resource inventories.

OCLP CLI UPDATES STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

It is recommended that each region adopt a standard operating procedure for CLI updates to achieve greater consistency in scoping.

The following SOP for scoping CLI updates has been developed by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP) for use in the Northeast Region.

Scheduling CRIS-CL Updates is made in conjunction with CRIS-HS workplans. The overall goal is to complete CL and HS work at parks concurrently during a 6 to 8-year cycle to ensure information is consistent. To this end, HS resources are now organized by their location in a CL area. In cases where a park may have multiple CL units and/or a high number of associated HS resources, the completion of a park's CL and HS updates will occur over a span of several fiscal years.

In any given fiscal year, CL and HS work plans are also determined by overall OCLP work plan goals and staff availability. Two Levels of Effort have been developed for CLI updates: Level A and Level B. The primary difference between the two is that Level A is a comprehensive update of all data fields in CRIS-CL, while Level B is limited to select fields. Assignment of Level A or B is made by the CLI coordinator in consultation with the HSI coordinator and OCLP leadership. When a CLI is assigned a Level B update, it will receive a Level A update in the next cycle. Key similarities and differences between the levels are highlighted below:

Level A – Full Update:

- Travel to site to update site map and existing condition photos, reassess overall condition, and identify impacts.
- Repeat photography of existing conditions photos in Analysis and Evaluation tab and CLI Park Report cover.
- Spot map edits will be made to original maps. Maps will not be converted to ArcPro except in special cases as determined by OCLP leadership (e.g., complexity of site, regional initiatives, or priorities, a recent CLR plan is available, etc.).
- Revise all narratives, including National Register Information (incl. status, documentation history, periods, and areas of significance). Integrate new info into History and Analysis sections as needed.
- Incorporate landscape changes that have occurred since CLI or last CLI update into the Chronology table, Physical History and Landscape Characteristics and Features narratives.
- Verify feature table evaluations and CRIS-HS cross references. Evaluations should align with most recent NR documentation and/or SHPO/THPO consultations.

Level B – Limited Update:

- Travel to site to update site map and existing condition photos, reassess overall condition, and identify impacts.
- Repeat photography of existing conditions photos in Analysis and Evaluation tab and CLI Park Report cover.
- Spot map edits will be made to original maps. Maps will not be converted to ArcPro except in special cases as determined by OCLP leadership (e.g., complexity of site, regional initiatives, or priorities, a recent CLR plan is available, etc.)
- Revise select narratives, including National Register Information (incl. status and documentation history). If applicable note changes to periods and areas of significance at beginning of Statement of Significance, under a new heading "National Register Findings since YYYY". No effort is made to revise the existing narratives.
- Summarize landscape changes that have occurred since the CLI or last CLI update at the end of the Chronology table, and Physical History and Landscape Characteristics and Features narratives. Use the heading: "Landscape Changes since YYYY". No effort is made to revise the existing narratives.
- Verify feature table evaluations and CRIS-HS cross references. Evaluations should align with most recent NR documentation and/or SHPO/THPO consultations.

- Summarize all changes, in bulleted list, in the Concurrence/Revision chapter.

Site Visit Prep Hints:

- Contact the park's cultural resources lead or the superintendent to plan and verify trip.
- Read and/or print the CLI Park Report file.
- On a hardcopy of the site plan, mark the locations of the cover photo and the existing conditions photographs that are in the CLI Park Report. This will help you plan the repeat photography at the site.
- Identify work and planning projects at the site since the original CLI by reviewing the Project Management Information System (PMIS), Planning, Environment & Public Comment (PEPC), and eTIC. Also note proposed future work and planning projects. Include the PEPC/PMIS numbers and project title (and a brief explanation of the project if the project title is insufficient). Compiling this info will help you update the Physical History and Analysis and Evaluation sections in the CLI and provide talking points with park staff.
- Is there a new park management planning document for the site since the original CLI was completed? (GMP, Foundation Document, CLR, etc.)

Site Visit Hints:

- Meet with park staff to discuss the CLI update process, identify site impacts, and discuss the overall condition of the landscape.
- Retake existing conditions photos from the same locations as the originals. Write down the file number or photograph the photo in the hardcopy of the CLI Park Report and then retake it.
- Revise existing site plan(s) as needed. Taking photos of these changes will help you revise the plan back in the office.
- Recommended: retake existing condition photos first to get an overview of the site, then go back through the site a second time to update the site plan and take additional photos as needed, especially of new features so that there is enough information to update the site plan.

CRIS-CL Upload Hints:

- For the Condition Assessment, add a new record with the latest condition assessment information. Do not delete previous assessments.

APPENDIX F

Examples of Cover Letters

APPENDIX F
EXAMPLES OF COVER LETTERS

FINAL DRAFT REPORTS TO PARK SUPERINTENDENT AND OTHER REGIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCE LEADS:

Appalachian Trail - North District, Central District, South District, Shenandoah National Park (Northeast Region)

H30-OCLP

August 9, 2007

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Shenandoah National Park

Attn: Gordon Olson

From: Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Subject: Three Draft Cultural Landscape Inventories – Appalachian Trail: North District, Central District, and South District - Shenandoah National Park. Please reply by: Monday August 27, 2007

We are pleased to send you the final drafts of three Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for the Appalachian Trail – Shenandoah National Park, for your review and concurrence. These CLIs are based on the most recent research and site documentation completed by Karen Cowperthwaite and John Auwaerter at the State University of New York – College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

We request that you complete a review of the enclosed CLIs. Please consolidate park comments on the draft and submit them electronically to Jeff Killion, at jeff_killion@nps.gov. If you agree with our findings, sign the attached concurrence form and return the form to our office by Monday August 27, 2007.

Your signed approval is necessary before the CLI can be submitted from the Northeast Region Regional Director's office to the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for their concurrence with our findings. Formal concurrence from the Virginia SHPO marks the official completion of this CLI project. Accomplishing this by the end of the 2007 fiscal year is critical both for the park and the Northeast Region CLI program to meet their respective goals. For the park, the three completed CLIs means that the inventory of the Appalachian Trail will be considered "certified" as complete, accurate and reliable for inclusion in the park's Government Performance Results Act

(GPRA) goals 1b2b and 1a7. For the Northeast Region CLI program, completed CLIs allow the program to meet regional and national accounting standards, which are tied to future funding.

A few notes to keep in mind as you review the draft report:

- The North District CLI is a revised draft that addresses park comments for the North District CLI draft from 6-1-07. The statement of significance, and specifically the period of significance (1928-1942), have been clarified. The statement and period of significance applies to the Appalachian Trail in all three districts, and so they are the same for all three CLIs.
- The analysis and evaluation sections have been expanded to include a section on the inventory and analysis methodology. The integrity of the Appalachian Trail in each district has been evaluated, and our findings indicate that all three districts of the Appalachian Trail retain integrity to the historic period.
- The Chronology and Physical History Sections are generally the same in all three reports, although each is tailored to their specific district as appropriate.
- The primary differences between the three reports are the numbers of landscape features listed under each landscape characteristic. While some of the feature names are unique to a particular district, they are nonetheless similar in design and character to those in the other districts.
- Color site plans for each district, in 11 x 17 format, are included at the back of each report.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at 617-223-5099 or at bob_page@nps.gov.

cc: Paul Weinbaum

Peggy Albee

Allen Cooper

Chuck Smythe

Sara Wolf

Jeff Killion

BRIEFING STATEMENT TO REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Appalachian Trail - North District, Central District, South District, Shenandoah National Park (Northeast Region)

Bureau: National Park Service

Issue: State Historic Preservation Office Concurrence with CLIs

Park Site: Shenandoah National Park-Appalachian Trail (three districts)

Date: August 2007

Action Required:

Attached for your signature is a cover letter to the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, asking for concurrence on three Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs), the eligibility of the Appalachian Trail (AT) in the National Register of Historic Places, and the categorization of features as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined to the significance and historic character of the AT – North District, Central District, and South District – in Shenandoah National Park (NP).

Background:

Portions of the AT within the North, Central, and South Districts of Shenandoah NP are listed in the National Register as part of the Skyline Drive Historic District. Included in the original National Register listing are seventeen of the twenty-nine crossings where the AT and Skyline Drive intersect, counted as one contributing site, which span the 125-foot-wide district right-of-way to either side of the drive (250-feet-wide overall). Additional segments of the AT were included in subsequent boundary increases of the Skyline Drive Historic District made in 1997 and 2003 that incorporated park facilities adjoining the Skyline Drive corridor. In these areas, the AT passes through approximately 300-feet of the Simmons Gap ranger station and park maintenance facilities cluster, through approximately one mile at the Skyland resort, and provides the eastern boundary of the Loft Mountain campground and picnic area. Within these boundary expansions, the AT is not listed as a contributing resource. At Skyland, however, the AT follows approximately 2,500 feet of the Stony Man Nature Trail, which is listed as a contributing resource.

The Statement of Significance for the original Skyline Drive Historic District listing describes the significance of the AT in the area of regional planning. However, the AT is minimally addressed and treated primarily as a precursor to the development of Skyline Drive. The AT crossings with Skyline Drive represent only a very small fraction of the many contributing resources that have been identified in this CLI.

Additional research described in the CLI and in the attached Landscape Features Lists indicate hundreds of additional landscape features that contribute to the significance of AT in Shenandoah NP but are not included in existing National Register documentation. This request for concurrence asks that future National Register documentation for the AT in Shenandoah NP fully describe all contributing building and landscape resources; and all areas of significance in community planning and development, conservation, entertainment/recreation, landscape

architecture, politics/government, and social history. In addition, we are asking for acknowledgment that the AT in Shenandoah NP is a cultural landscape that retains integrity to the period of significance.

The report was prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS), Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry. The CLI program and the enclosed reports continue NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Procedure:

As required by the National Historic Preservation Act and consistent with the Cultural Resource Management Guideline, the CLIs are being submitted for review and comments by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer. Upon receiving concurrence, they will be included in the CLI database.

Contact:

Robert Page, Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 617-223-5099.

FINAL DRAFT REPORTS TO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Appalachian Trail - North District, Central District, South District, Shenandoah National Park (Northeast Region)

H30 (NER-RS&S OCLP)

Dr. Ethel Eaton

Office of Review and Compliance

Department of Historic Resources

Commonwealth of Virginia

2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221

Dear Dr. Eaton

Enclosed you will find three Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLIs) documenting the entire length of the Appalachian Trail (AT) landscape – North District, Central District, and South District –located within Shenandoah National Park (NP). Portions of the AT, namely the trail crossings at Skyline Drive, are listed as part of the Skyline Drive Historic District. We seek your concurrence that the entire AT is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The CLIs have been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the State University of New York – College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the evaluation describes their character-s and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Portions of the AT within the North, Central, and South Districts of Shenandoah NP are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Skyline Drive Historic District. Included in the original National Register listing are seventeen of the twenty-nine existing crossings where the AT and Skyline Drive intersect, counted as one contributing site, which span the 125-foot-wide district right-of-way to either side of the drive (250-feet-wide overall). Additional segments of the AT were included in subsequent boundary increases of the Skyline Drive Historic District made in 1997 and 2003 that incorporated park facilities adjoining the Skyline Drive corridor. In these areas, the AT passes through approximately 300-feet of the Simmons Gap ranger station and park maintenance facilities cluster, through approximately one mile at the Skyland resort, and provides the eastern boundary of the Loft Mountain campground and picnic area. Within these boundary expansions, the AT is not listed as a contributing resource. At Skyland, however, the AT follows approximately 2,500 feet of the Stony Man Nature Trail, which is listed as a contributing resource.

The Statement of Significance for the original Skyline Drive Historic District listing describes the significance of the AT in the area of regional planning. However, the AT is minimally addressed and treated primarily as a precursor to the development of Skyline Drive. As noted above, not all AT crossings with Skyline Drive are identified in National Register documentation. These crossings represent only a very small fraction of the many contributing resources that have now been identified in this CLI.

The AT in Shenandoah NP is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of landscape architecture, architecture, community planning and development, politics/government, and entertainment/recreation. Under Criterion A, it is significant for its association with the early regional planning effort to establish a linked pedestrian greenway corridor on the East Coast. It also derives significance for its role in the history of park development by creating a pedestrian spine which parallels, both conceptually and geographically, the vehicular spine of the Skyline Drive. Under Criterion C, the AT is significant as an example of trail design and methods of construction established by the NPS and implemented by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Now known as the NPS Rustic style, its principles and practices endeavored to harmonize development with the natural environment and enable the visitor to experience scenic features and views.

The period of significance for the AT in Shenandoah NP is from 1928 to 1942. In 1928, the volunteer PATC began construction of the trail in Shenandoah NP, which had been authorized as a national park in 1926, but would not yet be fully established until 1935. The period extends until 1942, which encompasses the completion of the AT by the PATC in 1930, the relocation and reconstruction of portions of the trail by the CCC using NPS trail design and construction methods necessitated by the building of the Skyline Drive from 1933 to 1938, and the ending of the trail refinements by the CCC as the program came to a close, they disbanded, and the United States entered World War II.

The CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the three Appalachian Trail landscapes – North District, Central District, and South District – retain overall integrity in the areas community planning and development, conservation, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, politics/government, and social history. The landscape characteristics and features that date to the periods of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the historic character of the property.

On the attached lists there is one type of feature – the AT crossings at Skyline Drive – that has been previously evaluated in the National Register. In the documentation, fifteen crossings are discussed in the narrative, but seventeen crossings are identified in a list by UTM coordinates. The CLI has documented a total of twenty-nine crossings. It is unclear as to which National Register-listed crossings correspond to crossings identified in the CLI.

Because the National Register collectively counts the crossings as one contributing site, all twenty-nine crossings are therefore listed in this report as "previously evaluated" as they are clearly the same type of feature.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, National Register Information, Statement of Significance, and Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLI.

Based on the CLI, we seek your concurrence on the following:

- The Appalachian Trail landscapes are significant under Criteria A and C.
- The areas of significance are community planning and development, conservation, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, politics/government, and social history.
- The period of significance for the three Appalachian Trail landscapes is 1928-1942.
- The cultural landscape retains integrity to the period of significance.
- The property retains landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to the sites' historic character (see attached lists).

If you concur with the items above and our categorization of the Appalachian Trail landscape features associated with the trail at Shenandoah NP, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined, and as enumerated on the attached lists for each trail district, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion, CLI coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 15 State Street, 6th Floor, Boston, MA 02109) **within thirty days**.

Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion at 617-223-5053.

Sincerely,

John A. Latschar

Acting Regional Director

Northeast Region

cc: Superintendent, Shenandoah National Park

I concur that the Appalachian Trail is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and with the categorization of the Appalachian Trail landscape features at Shenandoah National Park, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined.

_____ _____

Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer Date

APPENDIX G

Standard Templates for Superintendent Notification

APPENDIX G

STANDARD TEMPLATES FOR SUPERINTENDENT NOTIFICATION

Use the templates on the following pages to notify park superintendents of new records and condition assessments, and to request signatures. Contact the CRIS-CL National Coordinator or Park Cultural Landscapes Program manager for a copy of the templates. Insert the template on your appropriate regional letterhead and modify the contents to fit your specific circumstances.

The following templates are included in this appendix for reference:

- Memorandum for Superintendent Notification of New CLI
- Memorandum for Superintendent Notification of CLI Condition Assessment
- New CLI Superintendent Signature Form
- CLI Condition Assessment Signature Form
- Definitions – CLI Condition and Management Category

MEMORANDUM FOR SUPERINTENDENT NOTIFICATION OF NEW CLI

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Street Address
City, State, Zip

[This Superintendent Notification Letter for new CLIs can be sent as an electronic memo to the park superintendent or via email to the park Cultural Resources Program Manager, depending on regional protocol. Replace highlighted text with pertinent information and alter main text as needed.]

IN REPLY REFER TO:
File Code see: REIM File Codes (Division)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Park Name

From: CLI Coordinator Name and Title, Digital signature with Date

Subject: Superintendent Notification of Cultural Landscape Inventory for Resource Name
Response requested by Date

We are pleased to submit the Resource Name Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) record for your review and signature. A copy of this CLI is provided, together with this cover letter, superintendent signature form, and NPS memo. The Resource Name CLI was prepared by Name, Position and Association of Preparer. Name of preparer used data from list main sources such as NR Nomination, park archives, etc. and field visits to create this inventory. The inventory was reviewed by park staff in the Cultural Resources, Facilities, and Visitor Service divisions. When the record is finalized, this CLI will become one of X complete CLI records for Park Name.

Summarize findings of CLI in paragraph.

Upon receipt of park signature and concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Officer and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, the completed CLI record will be available online via IRMA [*Note restricted access in IRMA, when applicable*] and CRIS for use by the park in cultural resources management decision making.

The National Historic Preservation Act [Section 306102, formerly Section 110(a)(2)] requires federal agencies to maintain an inventory of historic properties that notes the current use and condition of each property. The Cultural Resources Inventory System fulfills this requirement as a maintained inventory of NPS archeological sites, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and historic structures. The attached Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records Memo from the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science outlines the park role in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory certification process.

Please acknowledge your receipt of the completed CLI by signing the attached superintendent signature form and returning to our office via e-mail to CLI Coordinator Name at CLI Coordinator Email. If you have any questions, please contact CLI Coordinator Name, CLI Coordinator [*Park contact can be substituted for coordinator*]. Thank you for supporting the stewardship of the agency's cultural landscapes.

Attachments (3)
1. *Resource Name* Cultural Landscape Inventory
2. *Superintendent Signature Form*
3. *Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Annual Certification Memo*

cc:

MEMORANDUM FOR SUPERINTENDENT NOTIFICATION OF CLI CONDITION ASSESSMENT

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Street Address
City, State, Zip

[*This Superintendent Notification Letter for CLI Condition Assessment can be sent as an electronic memo to the park superintendent or via email to the park Cultural Resources Program Manager, depending on regional protocol. Replace highlighted text with pertinent information and alter main text as needed.*]

IN REPLY REFER TO:
File Code see: REIM File Codes (Division)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Park Name

From: CLI Coordinator Name and Title, Digital signature with Date

Subject: Superintendent Notification of Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition Assessment*(s)* for *Resource Name(s)*
Response requested by Date

This memorandum provides a summary of the Cultural Landscape Inventory condition assessment*(s)* completed by cultural resources staff in Year. The attached superintendent signature form lists the assessed condition of the inventory.

The National Historic Preservation Act [Section 306102, formerly Section 110(a)(2)] requires federal agencies to maintain an inventory of historic properties that notes the current use and condition of each property. The Cultural Resources Inventory System fulfills this requirement as a maintained inventory of NPS archeological sites, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and historic structures. Condition assessments are performed on a cyclic basis to help ensure that the cultural landscape's condition is maintained or improved. These assessments are part of our responsibilities to preserve and protect cultural resources and enable us to be accountable for the cultural landscapes under our stewardship. The attached Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records Memo from the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science outlines the park role in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory certification process.

[For one inventory:]
Name of staff or program that completed condition assessment completed a condition assessment for *Resource(s) Name* in *Month Year* and determined the cultural landscape is in *Good, Fair, Poor* condition. Primary impacts to the landscape have been identified as (List primary impacts).

[For multiple inventories:]
Name of staff or program that completed condition assessment completed X condition assessments in Month Year. The enclosed signature form lists the landscapes assessed and their condition. Primary impacts to the landscapes have been identified as (List primary impacts).

Please sign the attached form acknowledging your notification of landscape condition and return to our office via e-mail to *CLI Coordinator Name* at *CLI Coordinator Email*. If you have any questions, please contact *CLI Coordinator Name*, CLI Coordinator.

Attachments (3)
1. *Resource Name* Cultural Landscape Inventory (updated *Year*)
2. *Superintendent Signature Form*
3. *Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Annual Certification Memo*

cc:

NEW CLI SUPERINTENDENT SIGNATURE FORM

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Cultural Landscapes Program, Cultural Resources Division, IRX

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
Superintendent Signature Form
New Inventory

Park Information

Park:
State:
County:

Cultural Landscape Information

Resource Name:
Resource ID:
Condition: Management
Category:

Superintendent Acknowledgement

I acknowledge the receipt of the cultural landscape inventory, as entered in the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS).

Superintendent Signature	**Date**

CLI CONDITION ASSESSMENT SUPERINTENDENT SIGNATURE FORM

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Cultural Landscapes Program, Cultural Resources Division, IRX

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
Superintendent Signature Form
Condition Assessment

Park Information

Park	County	State

Cultural Landscape Information

Resource Name	Resource ID	Previous Condition	Condition	Previous Management Category	Management Category

Superintendent Acknowledgement

I acknowledge the receipt of the cultural landscape inventory condition assessment, as entered in the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS).

Superintendent Signature	**Date**

DEFINITIONS – CLI CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Cultural Landscapes Program, Cultural Resources Division, IRX

Definitions

CONDITION

Good: Indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are well preserved. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition. Preservation maintenance and/or use is performed to sustain the inventory unit in good condition.

Fair: Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and that some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration on many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition. Preservation maintenance and/or use must be combined with corrective action to halt deterioration.

Poor: Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values. Preservation maintenance and/or use must be combined with corrective action to halt deterioration.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The inventory unit meets any of the following criteria:

- The preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated.
- The inventory unit is related to the park's legislated significance.
- The inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark.
- The inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by the National Register criteria or contributes to the national significance of a property eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.
- The inventory unit is a pre-contact archeological resource.

Category B (Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The inventory unit meets the following criteria:

- The inventory unit meets National Register criteria, with a state or local level of significance.

Category C (Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The inventory unit meets one of the following criteria:

- The inventory unit has been determined ineligible for the National Register but is managed as a cultural resource, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit meets the National Register criteria but because of condition or other factors (such as incompatibility with the park's legislated significance) does not qualify for Category B classification, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.

Category D (No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The inventory unit meets one of the following criteria:

- The inventory unit is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit is determined ineligible for the National Register due to lost historic integrity.
- The inventory unit is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces.

APPENDIX H

Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records Memo

APPENDIX H

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS RECORDS MEMO

This memo describes the inventory certification process for new and updated cultural landscape (CL) and historic structure (HS) inventory records in the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) and clarifies the role of superintendents in acknowledging these records.

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS RECORDS

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

H30(2200)

Memorandum

To: NPS WASO Field Memos

From: Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science JOY BEASLEY Digitally signed by JOY BEASLEY Date: 2024.06.06 16:04:26 -04'00'

Subject: Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records
Due Dates: Various (established by Regional CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS Programs)

The Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) is NPS' database of cultural landscapes (CL), historic structures (HS), archeological resources, and ethnographic resources within NPS lands. The use of CRIS fulfills the requirements set in §306102 [formerly 110(a)(2)] of the National Historic Preservation Act for NPS to (1) maintain an inventory of historic properties that notes the current uses and condition of each property and (2) provide regular inspection of these properties.[1,2] Up-to-date records in CRIS serve the NPS mission by informing park research, planning, stewardship, and interpretation functions.

Each fiscal year, parks and regions prepare new records, undertake field inspections, and record updates based on a multi-year interval cycle that helps keep existing inventories current. These inventories are continually expanded as new historic properties are identified and evaluated. Superintendent notification is required for new and updated records to confirm that park managers have received and are aware of this new or updated information about resources within their parks. This information will be entered into CRIS and used to better understand and maintain known resources. This memo outlines the certification process for CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS inventories.

CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS Inventory Certification

As part of the inventory certification process, superintendent notification of *new* or *updated* CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS inventory records by the end of the fiscal year is required for each inventory. By notifying superintendents of new or updated records, inventory program managers at the park, regional, and national levels can document awareness that each inventory is complete, accurate, and reliable, allowing NPS to continue to meet its management goals by

[1] The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act. 1998. Available at: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1998-04-24/pdf/98-10972.pdf
[2] Historic property means any historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register.

inventorying, evaluating, and maintaining cultural resources.[3,4] Regional coordinators manage the inventory certification process as outlined below:

1. Regional coordinators and park staff work collaboratively to prepare the new CRIS-CL or CRIS-HS inventory record(s) or make updates to the existing record(s).
2. Coordinators provide a copy of the new or updated inventory record(s) along with a notification form to the park superintendent requesting their acknowledgement of the new or updated record(s), including updates to the management category and condition.[5]
3. The superintendent acknowledges the new or updated inventory record(s) by signing the notification form.
4. Park staff return the signed superintendent notification form to the regional coordinator.
5. The appropriate coordinator finalizes the inventory in CRIS and the regional coordinator certifies the inventory as complete, accurate, and reliable before the end of the fiscal year.

Regions establish their own deadlines for superintendent notification and acknowledgment of new or updated inventory records and regional coordinators communicate directly with parks to complete the certification process. In general, the superintendent notification form should be returned to the regional coordinator within 30 days of receipt or by mid-August, whichever comes first, to allow time for the completion of the entire certification process by the end of the fiscal year. New or updated inventory records that do *not* receive timely superintendent acknowledgement will be referred to the NPS Federal Preservation Officer for acceptance and acknowledgement. Superintendents' attention to inventory certification streamlines the process and builds awareness of their parks' cultural resources inventories and progress in cultural resources management. An added benefit of these inventories is that the number of records within CRIS informs the servicewide allocation of CR-ONPS project funds.

When no new or updated inventory records for cultural landscapes or historic structures are created at a park within the fiscal year, superintendent notification will not be required.

Please contact the appropriate CRIS-CL and/or CRIS-HS regional coordinator with questions or concerns. A list of regional CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS coordinators can be found online on the CRIS Contacts SharePoint page.

cc: Superintendents

[3] Complete means the inventory contains all required and relevant information about the resource that is known through research and consultation. Accurate means that the National Register status, use, condition, impact, legal interest, management agreements, approved treatment, treatment document, and references have been verified and corrected as necessary. Reliable means the information about the resource has been gathered through scholarly research and consultation with the appropriate park staff, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or the Keeper of the National Register, and has the concurrence of the SHPO and/or THPO(s) or Keeper, and certification by the superintendent or the Federal Preservation Officer.

[4] Consensus by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) is also required for new CRIS-CL inventory records and updates that affect contributing features or significance.

[5] Management category is a level of management founded in legislation, policy, and park compliance processes. The management category summarizes the resource's significance and compliance documentation to help park managers prioritize resource preservation efforts.

APPENDIX I

CLI Condition Assessment and CLI Interval Considerations

APPENDIX I
CLI CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND CLI INTERVAL CONSIDERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Cultural landscapes are dynamic systems that continually change over time, and their condition must be reassessed periodically to maintain an accurate baseline documentation record. Condition assessment is a core component of the CLI update process. The default interval for condition assessment and CLI update is six years, however, an interval between one and ten years may be determined, based on various considerations, including the ability to align the effort with CRIS-HS and FMSS condition assessments.

To provide flexibility, the interval may be reduced or extended beyond the six-year default. The following four considerations, can be used by CLI coordinators in collaboration with park staff to reduce or extend the interval. Once documented in the CRIS-CL record, the assessment and update interval remains static unless otherwise modified. It can be modified collaboratively as a result of changes to the status of considerations I to IV.

CONSIDERATION I. CLI CONDITION

This consideration takes into account the condition of the inventory unit determined by the last assessment. The worse the last condition, the more frequent an assessment interval is recommended, to document subsequent improvement, or provide guidance to prevent further deterioration.

- The last CLI condition certified was "Good" **(Longer interval)**
- The last CLI condition certified was "Fair" **(Medium interval)**
- The last CLI condition certified was "Poor" **(Shorter interval)**

CLI CONDITION DEFINITIONS

Good: Indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are well preserved. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition. Preservation maintenance and/or use is performed to sustain the inventory unit in good condition.

Fair: Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and that some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration on many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition. Preservation maintenance and/or use must be combined with corrective action to halt deterioration.

Poor: Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values. Preservation maintenance and/or use must be combined with corrective action to halt deterioration.

Undetermined: This selection can be used when a record is in draft. Condition must be determined before a record can be approved as complete.

CONSIDERATION II. CLI MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

This consideration takes into account the management category of the inventory unit. Management category is a concept applied to NPS historic properties to summarize the agency's servicewide priority for preservation. The higher the level of significance, the greater the priority for preservation and the higher the management category. The higher the management category, the more frequent a condition update interval is recommended, to monitor preservation closely.

- Category A: High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance **(Shorter interval)**
- Category B: Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance **(Medium interval)**
- Category C: Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance **(Longer interval)**
- Category D: No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance **(No condition update interval)**

CLI MANAGEMENT CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The inventory unit meets any of the following criteria:

- The preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated.
- The inventory unit is related to the park's legislated significance.
- The inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark.
- The inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by the National Register criteria or contributes to the national significance of a property eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.
- The inventory unit is a pre-contact archeological resource.

Category B (Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The inventory unit meets the following criteria:

- The inventory unit meets National Register criteria, with a state or local level of significance.

Category C (Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The inventory unit meets one of the following criteria:

- The inventory unit has been determined ineligible for the National Register but is managed as a cultural resource, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit meets the National Register criteria but because of condition or other factors (such as incompatibility with the park's legislated significance) does not qualify for Category B classification, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.

Category D (No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The inventory unit meets one of the following criteria:

- The inventory unit is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit is determined ineligible for the National Register due to lost historic integrity.
- The inventory unit is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The inventory unit has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces.

CONSIDERATION III. LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY/VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

This consideration takes into account the sensitivity of the inventory unit to change, or its vulnerability to deterioration, based on a combination of sensitivity and exposure to impacts. This consideration does not reference a specific CRIS-CL data field but is determined by the CLI coordinator in collaboration with park staff. The greater the sensitivity and vulnerability, the more frequent a condition update interval is recommended, to monitor change more closely.

- Landscape's characteristics and features are resilient to change and there are no current vulnerabilities (including visitor impacts) **(Longer interval)**
- Landscape's characteristics and features are moderately sensitive and vulnerable to change (including visitor impacts) **(Medium interval)**
- Landscape's characteristics and features are highly sensitive and vulnerable to change (including visitor impacts) **(Shorter interval)**

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY DEFINITIONS

Cultural landscape vulnerability is the diminished capacity of a landscape or its constituent landscape characteristics to *endure*, *tolerate*, and *recover* from naturally-occurring or human-made impacts (including visitor impacts) so that the integrity of the landscape is threatened. Vulnerability is influenced by sensitivity and exposure to impacts.

Cultural landscape change is the *physical evolution or alteration* of a landscape or its constituent landscape characteristics potentially resulting in a *loss of historic character*, a *loss of integrity*, and/or *a deterioration of condition*.

Cultural landscape resiliency is the *capacity* of a landscape or its constituent landscape characteristics to *endure specific impacts* so that the *integrity* of the landscape is *retained*. Resiliency is *strengthened* by *genetic diversity*, by *redundancy* – through having replicates of species or features; by *network connectivity* – through strong connections to the natural and cultural processes that created and sustained the landscape; by *modularity* – through having structural or functional parts that can function autonomously or be treated separately during impacts; and by *adaptability* – through inherent characteristics or through flexible approaches to management.

CONSIDERATION IV. FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Almost all inventory units require routine and preventive maintenance as part of NPS Facility Management, to retain integrity and sustain condition. NPS facility staff track maintenance needs in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). Increase the condition update interval for properties that are not receiving sufficient routine and preventive maintenance to monitor deterioration and raise park staff awareness of maintenance needs.

- Landscape receives routine and preventive maintenance activities **(Longer interval)**
- Landscape receives insufficient routine and preventive maintenance activities to prevent deterioration in condition **(Medium interval)**
- Landscape receives no routine and preventive maintenance **(Shorter interval)**

FMSS WORK TYPE DEFINITIONS

Work Type: Facility Maintenance (FM)
The work type *Facility Maintenance (FM)* refers to the day-to-day (routine) activities, as well as the planned (preventive) work required to preserve an asset in such a condition that it may be used for its designated purpose over its expected life cycle. Pruning, mowing, mulching, performing integrated pest management (IPM), cleaning exterior finishes, and removing seasonal debris are examples of facility maintenance for cultural landscape assets.

See the PFMD Business Practice: Work Types and Classifications (2022) for definitions of all work types and classifications.

USING THE CONSIDERATIONS TO DETERMINE INTERVAL FOR CLI UPDATES

The outcomes of each consideration are aggregated by the CLI coordinator and used in collaboration with park staff to determine the update interval for the inventory unit. The following table illustrates how the aggregated outcomes can be aligned with an interval.

Combined Outcomes	Update Interval
Higher	Every **1-3** years
Medium	Every **4-6** years
Lower	Every **7-10** years

EXAMPLES

Example 1: The Gateway Arch is a CLI component landscape of the National Expansion Memorial cultural landscape, JEFF.

JEFF Gateway Arch	
Consideration	**Outcomes**
I	(Lower priority); Last condition assessment: Good
II	(Highest priority); Management category: A
III	(Highest priority); Sensitivity/vulnerability is high, due to threat from Emerald Ash borer, with potential to kill more than 800 historic trees, and natural mortality of even-age tree plantings (more than 1000 historic trees)
IV	(Lower priority); Landscape receives preventive and/or recurring maintenance
Aggregated Outcomes / Reassessment Cycle	High-medium priority, **5-year** interval

Example 2: The Visitor and Operations Complex is a CLI component landscape of the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Landscape, CAGR.

CAGR Visitor and Operations Complex	
Consideration	**Outcomes**
I	(Medium priority); Last condition assessment: Fair
II	(Medium priority); Management category: B
III	(Lower priority); Sensitivity/vulnerability is low, due to relatively stable conditions. Vulnerabilities include invasive plants, erosion, and inappropriate maintenance.
IV	(Medium priority); Landscape receives insufficient preventive and recurring maintenance activities to prevent deterioration in condition
Aggregated Outcomes / Reassessment Cycle	Medium priority, **6-year** interval

Example 3: The Buckner Homestead is a CLI cultural landscape of the North Cascades National Park Service Complex, NOCA.

NOCA Buckner Homestead	
Consideration	**Outcomes**
I	(Medium priority); Last condition assessment: Fair
II	(Medium priority); Management category: B
III	(Lower priority); Sensitivity/vulnerability is low, due to relatively stable conditions. Vulnerabilities include potential for flooding and wildlife damage (black bear, elk).
IV	(Lower priority); Landscape receives preventive and/or recurring maintenance
Aggregated Outcomes / Reassessment Cycle	Low-medium priority, **7-year** interval

APPENDIX J

Examples of Boundary Description

APPENDIX J
EXAMPLES OF BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

EUGENE O'NEILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (CRIS-CL 725018)

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site

For the purposes of the CLI, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site cultural landscape boundary coincides with the NPS ownership boundary. The landscape is a triangular tract of land, which comprises 13.19 acres situated on a ridge overlooking the San Ramon Valley. The remainder of Eugene O'Neill's original 157-acre site estate is included within Las Trampas Regional Wilderness, a unit of the East Bay Regional Park District. Las Trampas Regional Wilderness almost entirely surrounds the historic site with exception of a 100' boundary line which borders the town of Danville on its east side. Although the Tao House remains the primary historic feature, other historic landscape features are contained within and outside the 13.19-acre NHS boundary in the adjacent Las Trampas Regional Wilderness. Landscape features found outside the historic site boundary are inventoried in the Cultural Landscape Report, completed in 2003, and in the "adjacent lands that contribute" portion of this inventory.

MUMMA FARMSTEAD (CRIS-CL 600030)

Antietam National Battlefield

This inventory includes all of the property encompassing the Samuel Mumma farmstead at the time of the Battle of Antietam on 17 September 1862. The northern boundary is the property line separating the Mumma Farmstead with the Line Farm; the northwestern boundary is Smoketown Road; the eastern boundary is the Roulette Farm property line; the southern boundary is "Bloody Lane", and the southwestern boundary is the historic Hagerstown & Sharpsburg Turnpike, with the exception of the approximately 6-acre Dunker Church parcel which lies to the west of the turnpike at the original western corner of the farm.

APPENDIX K

Examples of Regional Landscape Context Narrative

APPENDIX K
EXAMPLES OF REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT NARRATIVE

PORTICI (CRIS-CL 600192)
Manassas National Battlefield Park

PHYSIOGRAPHIC

The land comprising MANA is within the Triassic-age Culpeper Basin in the eastern portion of the Piedmont physiographic zone. It was originally a rift valley where intruding magma cooled, leaving layers of igneous rock, namely diabase and basalt (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 3). The Culpeper Basin, also called the Triassic Lowlands, stretches south of the Bull Run Mountain. The Bull Run Mountain reaches an elevation of 1,311 feet above sea level and is a hogback ridge characterized by steeply tilted quartzite about 15 miles northwest of the Portici cultural landscape (Cromwell and McIver 1985: 19). The red soil and sandstone that is characteristic of the MANA landscape and building materials of this region derived from sediment from the Appalachian Mountains to the west of MANA filling the basin and forming siltstone and sandstone (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 3; Parsons 1996: 4-6). The underlying geology of the eastern Piedmont also consists of a variety of metamorphosed rock — gneiss, slate, phyllite, schist, marble, serpentine, granite, and gabbro — which erode at different rates leading to the formation of the distinctive ridges and valleys of MANA's landscape (Parsons 1996: 4-9).

Along the eastern edge of MANA is the Bull Run, a watercourse that begins at Cool Springs Gap in the Bull Run Mountains and flows southeast to the Occoquan River, which in turn is a tributary of the Potomac River (Trieschmann 2006: 7-2; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1). The Bull Run Mountains are part of the Catoctin Mountain Range, which lies east of the Blue Ridge Range and the Appalachian Mountains (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1).

A rapid regional cooling commenced 12,900 calibrated years before present (BP) ending a 1,700-year warming trend in the Mid-Atlantic and ushering in the beginning of an interval called the Younger Dryas that lasted until 11,590 BP (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 4). This was followed by the beginning of the Holocene epoch, which lasted about 11,000 years, and a corresponding rise in global temperatures. During this time, deciduous woodland vegetation established throughout the Mid-Atlantic. At the beginning of the Holocene, vegetation in the Triassic Basin was a mix of conifers and deciduous tree species, including eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis), tamarack (Larix laricina), jack pine (Pinus banksiana), red pine (Pinus resinosa), pine (Pinus spp.), spruce (Picea sp.), juniper/cedar (Juniperus spp./Cedrus spp.), American chestnut (Castanea dentata), oak (Quercus spp.), white oak (Quercus alba), hickory (Carya spp.), tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera), alder (Alnus spp.), ash (Fraxinus spp.), birch (Betula spp.), dogwood (Cornus florida), hazel (Corylus avellana), elm (Ulmus americana), and willow (Salix spp.). As the earliest millennia of the Holocene were the warmest, it can be surmised that the thermophilic vegetation expanded most rapidly during this time (11,500 to 8,500 BP) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 4).

Deciduous trees in the Mid-Atlantic, such as oak and alder, increased about 7,000 BP corresponding with an abrupt decrease in conifers in the region, namely hemlock and pine. By around 4,000 BP, the region was characterized by an oak-hickory dominated forest, which persisted until European contact. This period saw a decline in pine trees and the appearance of sweet gum (Liquidambar styraciflua), as well as an increase of herbaceous plants and blueberry shrubs (Vaccinium spp.) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5).

CULTURAL

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes designated MANA a national battlefield park on May 10, 1940, to commemorate the First and Second Battles of Manassas fought during the Civil War (National Park Service [NPS] 2014: 3). Ickes employed Secretarial Order 5 F.R. 1824 to create the park, using authority conveyed by the 1935 Historic Sites Act (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Although private citizens began to commemorate the events of the First Battle of Manassas on the battlefield by September 1861, a long and often contentious process preceded the federal government's formal commemoration of this site (Elder and Weldon 2019: 21). MANA's designation as a national battlefield park came after 40 years of lobbying and negotiating, resulting in a site that incorporated 1,476 acres of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) and 128-acres of the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR; Parsons 1996: 3-28; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Congress subsequently expanded the park's acreage through legislated boundary adjustments in 1954, 1980, 1985, and 1988 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 1). The present-day legislated boundary of the park encompasses approximately 5,073.10 acres (Trieschmann 2006: 7-1).

The stated mission of MANA in the park's Foundation Document is based on enabling legislation and the legislative history of the park. This mission is summarized by the park's purpose statement:

"Manassas National Battlefield Park preserves and protects the land and resources associated with the First and Second Battles of Manassas to foster understanding and appreciation of the battles and their significance by providing opportunities for interpretation, education, enjoyment, and inspiration" (NPS 2014: 5).

The First Battle of Manassas (July 21, 1861) was the first major land battle of the Civil War, and the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862) was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862 and led the way to Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign (NPS 2014: 6). MANA interprets these aspects of the Battles of Manassas, their aftermath, and subsequent memorialization while also providing visitors, "an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories / Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas" (NPS 2014: 6). Furthermore, the park embodies the evolution of how Americans memorialized the Civil War over the course of the 20th and early 21st centuries. Memorialization at MANA has progressed from origins in Reconciliationist and Lost Cause rhetoric to the current multifaceted approach that confronts the site's contested history and reflects, "the evolving values regarding the legacy of the battles and the preservation of the battlefield as a place of shared remembrance" (NPS 2014: 11). (Refer to the Physical History section of this report for additional contextual information relating to the park's founding).

POLITICAL

MANA is located in Prince William County, Virginia near the Bull Run, north of the independent city of Manassas (formerly Manassas Junction) and about 25 miles southwest of Washington, DC (Figure 2). Prince William County covers a land area 336.4 square miles, and the park is situated in the northeastern portion with its legislated boundary constituting approximately 7.92 square miles within the county (US Census Bureau 2020). As of 2020, the County's total population equaled 482,204, which amounted to an increase of more than 80,000 since 2010 (US Census Bureau 2020). The majority of the county's residents reported as White alone (not Hispanic or Latino) during the 2020 census with a total of 41.5%, followed by 24.5% who identified as Hispanic or Latino, 22.2% who reported as Black or African American alone, and 9.4% who reported as Asian alone. A total of 4.7% of respondents identified as two or more races. The most recent US Census Bureau estimate of the county's foreign-born population equals 24.5% and dates to 2019. Prince William County's median household income in 2019 dollars equals $107,132 and 4.9% of the county's population are living in poverty as of 2020 (US Census Bureau 2020). Zoning around the battlefield

park is a mix of agricultural (A-1) primarily to the north and a mix of business and industrial concentrated south of the battlefield (M-1, M-2, M/T, B-1, PBD). Immediately surrounding the Portici cultural landscape at MANA's southeastern border parcels are zoned for a mix of agricultural, business, and industrial (A-1, PBD, M-1, M-2, and B-1) (Prince William County Government 2022b).

APPENDIX L

Guidelines for Inventory and Consensus Determination Consultation

APPENDIX L
GUIDELINES FOR INVENTORY AND CONSENSUS DETERMINATION CONSULTATION

The following is excerpted from The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs *(1998) and can be referenced as a guideline for consensus determination consultations.*

STANDARD 6.

An agency must provide for consultation with knowledgeable and concerned parties outside the agency.

(1) Consultation means the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of others, and, wherever feasible, seeking agreement with them on how historic properties should be identified, considered, and managed. Consultation is built upon the exchange of ideas, not simply the provision of information. Whether consulting on a specific project or on broader agency programs, the agency should:

(a) make its interests and constraints clear at the beginning;

(b) make clear any rules, processes, or schedules applicable to the consultation;

(c) acknowledge others' interests as legitimate, and seek to understand them;

(d) develop and consider a full range of options; and,

(e) try to identify solutions that will leave all parties satisfied.

(2) Consultation should be undertaken early in the planning stage of any Federal action that might affect historic properties. Although time limits may be necessary on specific transactions carried out in the course of consultation (e.g., the time allowed to respond to an inquiry), there should be no hard-and-fast time limit on consultation overall. Consultation on a specific undertaking should proceed until agreement is reached or until it becomes clear that agreement cannot be reached.

(3) Consultation should not be limited to the consideration of specific projects, but should instead include broader efforts to maintain ongoing communication with all those public and private entities that are interested in or affected by the agency's activities.

(4) While specific consultation requirements and procedures will vary among agencies depending on their missions and programs, the nature of historic properties that might be affected, and other factors, consultation should always include all affected parties.

Section 110(a)(2)(D) specifies consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations and the private sector. The appropriate SHPO is an important point of contact. In addition to having a formal role under the Act, the SHPO can assist in identifying other parties with interests, as well as sources of information.

(5) The agency needs to inform other agencies, organizations, and the public in a timely manner about its projects and programs, and about the possibility of impacts on historic resources of interest to them. However, the agency cannot

force a group to express its views, or participate in the consultation. These groups also bear a responsibility, once they have been made aware that a Federal agency is interested in their views, to provide them in a suitable format, and in a timely fashion.

(6) Agency efforts to inform the public about its projects and programs and about the possibility of impacts on historic resources must be carried out in a manner consistent with the provisions of Section 304 of the Act, which calls for withholding from disclosure to the public information on the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource where such disclosure may:

(a) cause a significant invasion of privacy;

(b) risk harm to the historic resource; or

(c) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

(7) Inclusion of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the consultation process is imperative and is specifically mandated by the Act:

(a) properties with traditional religious and cultural importance to Native American and Native Hawaiian groups may be eligible for the National Register; such properties must be considered and the appropriate Native American and/or Native Hawaiian groups must be consulted in project and program planning through the Section 106 review process (see NHPA Sec. 101(d)(6)(A&B);

(b) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) establishes consultation requirements that may affect or be affected by consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA concerning activities on Federal and Tribal lands that could affect human remains and cultural items;

(c) Section 110 requires that an agency's efforts to comply with Section 106 must also be consistent with the requirements of Section 3(c) of NAGPRA concerning the disposition of human remains and Native American cultural items from Federal and Tribal lands.

(8) Where those consulted do not routinely or customarily participate in traditional governmental means of consultation (e.g., through public meetings, exchanges of correspondence), reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate their cultural values and modes of communication.

APPENDIX M

Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

APPENDIX M

DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following is excerpted from Part 63 of 36 CFR Ch. I (7-1-89 Edition), Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in The National Register of Historic Places and can be referenced as a guideline for determinations of eligibility.

PART 63—DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Section:

63.1 Purpose and authorities.

63.2 Determination of eligibility process.

63.3 Procedures to be applied when the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree a property is eligible.

63.4 Other properties on which determinations of eligibility may be made by the Secretary of the Interior.

63.5 Federal Register publication of properties determined eligible.

63.6 Review and nomination of properties determined eligible.

Authority:

Sec.2(k), Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. 462 (K) (1970 ed); sec. 101 (a)(1), National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 (a)(1) (1970 ed) I; secs. 3(b) and 4(f), E.O. 11593; sec. 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (34 Stat.1262).

Source:

42 FR 47661, Sept.21, 1977, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 45 FR 28716, April 30, 1980, and 46 FR 34329, July 1, 1981.

Sec. 63.1 Purpose and Authorities

These regulations have been developed to assist Federal agencies in identifying and evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. The regulations explain how to request determinations of eligibility under Section 2 (b) of Executive Order 11593 and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) for implementation of sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility in considering historic properties on lands under their jurisdiction or control or on lands to be affected by proposed actions.

Sec. 63.2 Determination of Eligibility Process

The Department of the Interior will respond within 45 days of receipt of a documented request for a determination of eligibility from a Federal agency when it is submitted in accordance with the following regulations and is accompanied by documentation that clearly portrays the nature and significance of the property.

(a) The agency shall consult the State Historic Preservation Officer as the first step in identifying historic properties for information concerning:

(1) Properties listed in the National Register.

(2) Properties in the process of nomination to the National Register.

(3) Properties determined eligible by the Secretary of the Interior for listing in the National Register.

(4) Any other available information that would assist in identifying properties in the area affected by the proposed action.

(b) If the State Historic Preservation Officer has inadequate information to document the presence or absence of historic properties in the project area, the Federal agency should refer to the Department of the Interior's criteria for the identification of historic properties and the guidelines for level of documentation to accompany requests for determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register published as a notice in the Federal Register.

(c) The agency shall, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation contained in 36 CFR 60.6 to all potentially eligible properties that may be affected by the proposed action. If a property appears to meet the Criteria and the State Historic Preservation Officer agrees, the agency should follow the procedures in s.63.3. If there is a question whether the Criteria are met, the agency shall complete the procedures in s63.3(d). A question on whether a property meets the Criteria exists when the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer disagree or when the agency determines that a question exists. The Department of the Interior will provide general and specific advice concerning the identification of historic properties and will bring to the attention of a Federal Agency any information received from the public regarding potential historic properties in the area affected by its plans or projects.

(d) The agency shall submit a letter of request for a determination of eligibility with a description, statement of significance, photographs, and a map, or a statement in accord with s63.3 below, if applicable, directly to the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. If available, the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer on the eligibility of the property should also be forwarded with the request.

(e) The Keeper, National Register, will respond in writing to the agency's request within 45 days of receipt of a documented request submitted in accord with s63.2(d) of these procedures. If the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer is not included with the request, the Keeper of the National Register will provide to the State Historic Preservation Officer a copy of the request and will ask for his opinion on the property. If the Keeper does not receive the State Historic Preservation Officer's response within three weeks of the State Historic Preservation Officer's receipt of a letter from the Keeper requesting an opinion, the Keeper will proceed with the determination and will inform the agency that the State Historic Preservation Officer did not give an opinion. If the Keeper of the National Register determines that documentation submitted with the request is not sufficient to make a professional evaluation of the significance of the property, he will advise the agency in writing of the additional information needed. The Keeper of the National Register will respond to the agency's request within 45 days of receipt of documentation on the property requested by the Keeper.

Sec. 63.3 Procedures to Be Applied When the Agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer Agree a Property Is Eligible

If during the consultation described in s63.2(c), both the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree that a property meets the Criteria, the Federal agency or the State Historic Preservation Officer shall forward to the Keeper of the National Register:

(a) A letter signed by the agency stating that the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree that the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and

(b) A statement signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer that in his opinion the property is eligible for the National Register. Either the letter or the statement must contain substantive information on the property, including a description, specific boundaries, its significance under National Register Criteria, and an explanation of why the property is eligible for listing in the National Register. The Keeper of the National Register shall give written notice of his determination to both the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer within 10 working days of receipt. If the property has not been accurately identified and evaluated, the Keeper will inform the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer within 10 working days and will recommend that the agency follow the process set forth at s63.2. Notwithstanding such recommendation, the Federal agency or the Keeper of the National Register may consider the property eligible for the purpose of obtaining the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's comments. Documentation concerning properties determined eligible for the National Register shall be kept on file by the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sec. 63.4 Other Properties on Which Determinations of Eligibility May Be Made by the Secretary of the Interior

(a) The Keeper of the National Register will make determinations of eligibility on properties nominated by Federal agencies under section 2(a) of Executive Order 11593 prior to returning the nominations for such properties to the agency for technical or professional revision or because of procedural requirements. Such determinations of eligibility will be made only if sufficient information exists to establish the significance of the property and its eligibility for the National Register.

(b) Any property or district removed from the National Register for procedural deficiencies in the nomination and/or listing process shall automatically be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register without further action and will be published as such in the Federal Register.

(c) If necessary to assist in the protection of historic resources, the Keeper, upon consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer and concerned Federal agency, if any, may determine properties to be eligible for listing in the National Register under the Criteria established by 36 CFR Part 60 and shall publish such determinations in the Federal Register. Such determinations may be made without a specific request from the Federal agency or, in effect, may reverse findings on eligibility made by a Federal agency and State Historic Preservation Officer. Such determinations will be made after an investigation and an onsite inspection of the property in question.

Sec. 63.5 Federal Register Publication of Properties Determined Eligible.

In addition to written notice to the Federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer, public notice of properties determined eligible for the National Register will be published in the Federal Register at regular intervals and in a cumulative annual edition usually issued in February. Determinations in accord with S 63.3 will be identified with an asterisk.

Sec. 63.6 Review and Nomination of Properties Determined Eligible.

The Keeper of the National Register will conduct an annual review of the condition of properties determined eligible for the National Register. The Keeper of the National Register will obtain from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation information on decisions made concerning eligible properties in accord with memorandum of agreement under the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). If there is no memorandum of agreement or if no provision has been made in a memorandum of agreement for nomination of an eligible property and if the property retains the characteristics that made it eligible for the National Register, the Keeper of the National Register will take the following steps:

(a) For a property owned by a Federal agency, or under the jurisdiction or control of the agency to the extent that the agency substantially exercises the attributes of ownership, the Keeper of the National Register will request the Federal agency to nominate the property to the National Register within six months.

(b) If the property is not under Federal jurisdiction or control, the Keeper of the National Register will request that the State Historic Preservation Office nominate the property to the National Register within six months.

(c) If the Keeper of the National Register determines that a property has lost the characteristics that made it eligible for the National Register, he will inform the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Federal agency and remove the property from the list of eligible properties.

APPENDIX N

Examples of National Register Documentation Narrative Description

APPENDIX N
EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

EISENHOWER NHS LANDSCAPE (CRIS-CL 300003)

Eisenhower National Historic Site

The 690-acre Eisenhower National Historic Site consists of the home and farm (Farm #1) of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, two neighboring farms, (Farms #2 and #3) related to the agricultural operations at the Eisenhower farm, and the Clement Redding farm.

The 238-acre Eisenhower farm was designated a national historic landmark on May 23, 1966. The home and farm was designated a national historic site on November 27, 1967, by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935. The Order of Designation identifies the site as significant for its association with the life and work of General Eisenhower, and because of its relation to the historic battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War.

Farms #2 and #3, which total 260-acres, were transferred to the Gettysburg National Military Park on September 12, 1962 and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. On December 2, 1969 a Joint Resolution (Public Law 91-133) was passed by Congress which transferred Farms #2 and #3 from the Gettysburg National Military Park to the Eisenhower National Historic Site. Public Law 95-625 added the adjacent Clement Redding Farm to the site in November 10, 1978.

Additionally, all four farms are included within the National Register boundary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, listed on March 19, 1975. The approximately 11,000-acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District embraces the land area associated with the battle of Gettysburg.

SKYLAND (CRIS-CL 300116)

Shenandoah National Park

Initial National Register documentation for the Skyland resort was prepared in a draft nomination for a Skyland Historic District by Reed Engle, Cultural Resource Specialist, Shenandoah National Park (NP), on April 19, 1994. This draft was not finalized.

On April 28, 1997, the park's Skyline Drive was documented in a nomination for a Skyline Drive Historic District, with significance under Criteria A and C. Shortly thereafter, a boundary increase to the historic district was completed to include a portion of the Big Meadows area as well as Dickey Ridge, Simmons Gap, Piney River, and the Headquarters area, also deriving significance under Criteria A and C. Neither the original nomination for the Skyline Drive Historic District nor its boundary increase included the Skyland resort until documentation for a second boundary increase was completed on December 5, 2003. Skyland, along with two other distinct areas along Skyline Drive – Big Meadows and Lewis Mountain – were added to the historic district, deriving significance under Criteria A, B, and C. The nomination was completed by Judith Robinson, Stephanie Foell, and Tim Kerr, Architectural Historians at Robinson & Associates, Inc., and Reed Engle. Expanding on Engle's earlier Skyland research, the nomination identified additional contributing and non-contributing features and shortened the period of significance

to 1890-1952. The nomination also identified Skyland's significance under Criteria A and C. Criterion B is applicable at Herbert Hoover's summer retreat, Big Meadows/Rapidan Camp, only.

HISTORIC MOTOR ROAD SYSTEM (CRIS-CL 650064)

Acadia National Park

On November 14, 1979, two bridges currently associated with the Acadia National Park's historic motor road system on Mount Desert Island were listed in the National Register of Historic Places under "Carriage Paths, Bridges and Gatehouses, Acadia National Park." They are the Dane Farm Bridge and the Stanley Brook Bridge. The segments of the historic motor road system on Mount Desert Island are not currently listed on the National Register, but in consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, were determined eligible for listing on March 26, 1993, through a report, "Evaluation of Eligibility of the Historic Motor Road System, Acadia National Park, for the National Register of Historic Places." The evaluation report identifies the national significance of the motor road system for association with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The design of the motor road system is significant at the national level as the work of the Olmsted landscape architectural firm under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and at the state level for the development of tourism in the State of Maine. The evaluation report also notes the National Register listings of other roads and related structures by the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) in the national park system. At the time the report was written in 1993, Criteria Consideration G was identified for the road segments and structures built on the island after World War II: the Paradise Hill Road bridges, Day Mountain Road Extension, and Bureau of Public Roads Project 4A2. The report identified the period of significance as the period of planning and construction for the motor roads, 1921-1958. The Maine Historic Preservation Commission concurred with the additions of these motor road segments, as well as nineteen bridges, to the List of Classified Structures on July 1, 1996.

The two segments of the historic motor road system on Schoodic Peninsula, Schoodic Loop Road and Schoodic Point Road, were entered into the National Register as part of the Schoodic Point Historic District on June 29, 2007.According to the National Register listing, the two motor road segments on the Schoodic Peninsula are significant under criteria A, B, and C under two historic contexts: John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the National Park Service (1913-1958), and Rustic Design (1890-1958). Specifically, the two motor roads relate to one of the Rustic Design subthemes – Rustic Design in the National Park Service (1916-1958). The period of significance for Schoodic Peninsula Historic District is 1930-1941, which begins when development of the Schoodic Peninsula lands began and ends when the last park-related structures were built in the Rustic Design style. The National Register listing does not provide a specific period of significance for the two historic motor road segments. In addition to the two motor road segments, the Fraser Creek causeway and the John Godfrey Moore Memorial Plaque (LCS #041362) were determined as contributing resources.

The "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) was accepted by the National Register for Historic Places on June 29, 2007. The MPDF identifies property types and historic contexts with which to evaluate park resources. The motor road system is identified as part of the "Circulation Systems" property type under two contexts: "John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Development of the National Park System (1913-1958)," and "Rustic Design (1890-1958)" and its subthemes, the Picturesque Style (1890-1950) and "Rustic Design of the National Park Service (1916-1958)." It defines the historic motor road system as being comprised of automobile tour roads on both Mount Desert Island and the Schoodic Peninsula. Registration requirements outlined in the MPDF for the motor roads require that they retain sufficient integrity in design, setting, and location. (Specific registration requirements are discussed in the Analysis and Evaluation section of this CLI.) The MPDF describes the collaborative efforts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., the BPR, and the NPS. It notes the minimal impact of the motor roads on

the landscape and their respect to the natural topography, the standards of the rustic design style, and the unifying design characteristics of the road segments themselves and their associated bridges and other engineering structures. At the time the MPDF was approved in 2007, it noted that Criteria Con-sideration G does not need to be applied because the final motor road segment completed in 1958, Bureau of Public Roads Project 4A2, was an integral component of the motor road network and therefore contributed to the overall significance of the historic motor road system.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, there has been a recent consultation with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission regarding the historic motor road system. The Allesandro Fabbri Memorial Plaque, erected in 1937 along the park loop road to honor the founder and commander of the Naval Radio Station at Otter Cliffs, was determined eligible for listing in the National Register on October 31, 2007.

WESTSIDE ROAD (CRIS-CL 400031)

Mount Rainier National Park

The Westside Road and its associated features and surrounding landscape were described in the 1997 National Register nomination and designated a National Landmark District in 1997. However, the National Register nomination did not adequately document the landscape characteristics and features along the road. This CLI expands the description of the road's setting, provides greater detail, and reevaluates the boundary, including the last three miles that are now managed as a trail.

GEORGE MASON MEMORIAL (CRIS-CL 976123)

National Mall & Memorial Parks

The George Mason Memorial is located within two primary National Register-listed historic districts:

National Mall Historic District – Boundary Increase/Additional Documentation (NRIS# 16000805)

East and West Potomac Parks Historic District (NRIS # 73000217)

The primary certification date associated with the National Mall Historic District – Boundary Increase/Additional Documentation (NRIS# 16000805) is November 29, 2016. As a result of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Mall was administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 (NRIS # 66000031). Additional documentation was completed for the National Mall and signed by the Keeper on May 19, 1981. The National Mall Historic District is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment/recreation, ethnic heritage (Black), politics/government, education, and social history. It is also locally significant in the area of entertainment/recreation. The period of significance for Criterion A has been designated as 1791 to the present. Additionally, the historic district is nationally significant under Criterion C in the areas of architecture, art, community planning and development, engineering, and landscape architecture. The period of significance for Criterion C begins in 1791 and ends in 1965. Finally, the National Mall Historic District is locally significant under Criterion D with the period of significance extending from 1791 to 1965.

The primary certification date associated with the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District (NRIS # 73000217) is September 18, 2001. Previous documentation was completed and signed by the Keeper on November 30, 1973. The historic district is nationally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture, art, engineering, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, politics/government, social history, transportation, other (city

planning), and other (commemoration). It is also significant under Criteria Considerations B, F, and G, while the period of significance begins in 1882 and extends to 1997.

Other National Register documentation that may provide additional context includes:

L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, District of Columbia (NRIS # 97000332)

Thomas Jefferson Memorial (NRIS# 66000029)

APPENDIX O

Examples of Statement of Significance

APPENDIX O
EXAMPLES OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

LADY BIRD JOHNSON PARK (CRIS-CL 600245)
George Washington Memorial Parkway

The landscape of Lady Bird Johnson Park is significant under Criteria A, broad patterns of history and C, work of a recognized master. Two Criteria Considerations also apply: Criteria Consideration F, since it is a commemorative landscape, and Criteria Consideration G, since it is less than 50 years old. The Period of Significance extends from 1915, the probable year dredged materials began to be deposited near the Virginia shoreline of the Potomac River, resulting in the formation of the island in the 1920s; to 1979, the last date of the last known revision of the planting plan developed by landscape architect Edward D. Stone, Jr., and implemented in phases by the National Park Service.

The Lady Bird Johnson Park landscape is significant under Criterion A because it forms a distinct landscape within the nationally significant areas of Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and George Washington Memorial Parkway, Arlington Memorial Bridge, and Memorial Avenue, all of which are listed on the National Register. While sharing important qualities with the landscapes of the two parkways, the island possesses its own unique character. Additionally, it plays a central role in the axial composition linking the Lincoln Memorial with the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery by providing a site for Memorial Circle and for the bridgeheads of Arlington Memorial Bridge and Arlington Memorial Bridge: Boundary Channel Extension, both of which carry Memorial Avenue. Apart from the Johnson Memorial Grove, none of the island's characteristics are specifically discussed or listed in any of these nominations.

The landscape is significant under Criterion C in connection with the work of architect William Kendall and the landscape architects James Greenleaf and Gilmore Clarke. William Kendall, of the firm McKim, Mead & White, designed Arlington Memorial Bridge, Arlington Memorial Bridge: Boundary Channel Extension, and the Memorial Avenue corridor. The four monumental granite pylons flanking Memorial Circle are the only elements of his design for a plaza on Columbia Island to have been implemented. James Greenleaf, an early member of the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA), articulated a planning concept that, in its broad outlines, has guided the subsequent development of the island. Though none of the particular plantings called for in his plan were installed, elements of his ideas have been incorporated into the naturalistic treatment of the island. Gilmore Clarke, a pioneering parkway designer, influenced the layout and surroundings of the roadways crossing the island, initially as a consultant for the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and later for the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Clarke also exerted a sustained influence on the island's development through his service as member and chair of the Commission of Fine Arts. Clarke was instrumental in the creation of Memorial Circle, one of the key elements of the Columbia Island circulation pattern.

Beginning in the 1960s, the island's landscape received two important overlays: the Beautification Program for the National Capital, 1964-1968, spearheaded by First Lady Lady Bird Johnson; and the tree planting plan developed by landscape architect Edward Durrell Stone, Jr. These additional layers effected a major change to the landscape.

The Beautification Program focused the efforts of the First Lady, environmental philanthropists, and District of Columbia activists on the improvement of the city's monumental areas and economically depressed neighborhoods through the addition of flowers, shrubs, trees, recreational equipment, and other amenities. Columbia Island was one of the program's centerpieces; one million daffodils – probably the largest planting of daffodils ever undertaken in a public display – were planted along the roads in naturalistic beds, along with thousands of white and pink flowering dogwoods. Such was the influence of the Beautification Program on the island's appearance that it was renamed Lady Bird Johnson Park to honor the First Lady for her achievements in this initiative. The Beautification Program in Washington attracted widespread notice and was soon adopted by other communities across the nation.

A great deal of primary information exists regarding the Beautification Program. Additionally, several recent publications on Lady Bird Johnson discuss the program as it was implemented in Washington in considerable depth. These demonstrate that the Beautification Program was one of the more significant, and perhaps the most public, environmental efforts of Lyndon B. Johnson's administration, and that Lady Bird Johnson Park was one of its most important sites. The national significance of the Lady Bird Johnson Park landscape as a Beautification Program project is clear.

It is not possible at this time to fully assess the significance of the Stone planting plan, developed to coordinate with the Beautification planting. Stone laid out an extensive design, calling for thousands of deciduous and evergreen trees to be planted across the island. The selected species were mostly native, with a preponderance of sugar maples and scarlet oaks. Many Scotch pines were also used. The Stone plan has been implemented in phases by park management over the last thirty years.

Little scholarly research has been done on the work of Edward D. Stone, Jr. and his firm (known as EDSA), and therefore few secondary sources exist. Preliminary research by the CLI team has failed to uncover any assessments of Stone's career. While research could be carried out to explore Stone's work within the context of modern landscape architecture, and the relative importance of this landscape within his body of work, such efforts are not within the scope of a Cultural Landscape Inventory. It is not possible to do more than present the information concerning the Stone landscape that has been found within park and regional files and to assess the landscape's condition.

The Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove has already been listed on the National Register as significant under Criterion A, as a memorial contributing to the commemoration of presidents through the construction of congressionally authorized monuments in Washington, D.C. The pattern was established by the Washington Monument (1848-85) and continued in the 20th century through the completion of memorials to Lincoln (1922), Jefferson (1943).

The first presidential landscape memorial was Theodore Roosevelt Island, immediately north of Lady Bird Johnson Park. In the 1930s, landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., attempted to establish on this overgrown 90-acre island a native woodland ecosystem that would pay tribute to the primeval landscape of the Potomac River valley, as well as commemorating Roosevelt's conservation legacy. The fact that the island was a designed landscape was soon forgotten. (Theodore Roosevelt Island landscape, 1930s-1940s; monument on island, 1967). Later presidential landscape memorials in the Washington area include the John F. Kennedy gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery (1967) and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial (1997).

An important aspect of Lady Bird Johnson Park's significance that was not explored in the nomination is its status as a "living memorial." The term "living" refers to the use of plants to form a memorial, while also relating it to a broader conceptual context. Earlier architectural monuments enshrined national leaders in structures which adapted the

forms of classical Greek or Roman temples to convey democratic aspirations, to recall specific aspects of a president's legacy, and to serve the needs of a particular site. Following World War I, a national movement arose urging the development of living memorials, inspired by a fear that classical architecture relied on sterile forms that were bereft of meaning for the modern world. Modern designers began searching for new memorial forms which could embody the feeling of devastation caused by modern warfare and also provide for the social needs of a world struggling to rebuild itself, both physically and in moral purpose. Such issues underlay the heated controversy which erupted in the 1930s over the design of the Jefferson Memorial, completed in 1943, which proved to be the last classical, temple-form monument constructed in the United States. While the earliest plans for living memorials were monuments to the fallen of the first World War, eventually monuments to individuals began to be built as living memorials.

Living memorials typically require the interaction of the visitor, often through the provision of a passage along a defined space or route which leads to a final destination. Such memorials thus combine temporal and spatial dimensions. These new types of memorial were also "living" in the sense that they might be spaces or buildings fulfilling particular community needs, often for recreation; they were therefore active as well as contemplative spaces. The Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (Edward Durrell Stone, Sr., 1971) is a living memorial in this sense, as are the landscape designs of Theodore Roosevelt Island and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial on the Tidal Basin. In accord with the living memorial tradition, the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove combines a formal commemorative space and a place for "passive" outdoor recreation.

The Grove is also significant because of its association with the environmental achievements of President Johnson's administration. The protection of natural and scenic resources formed a cornerstone of Johnson's Great Society program, and among the many accomplishments spearheaded by his administration are the 1964 Wilderness Act; the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act; fundamental legislation concerning air and water pollution; and the addition of 3.6 million acres to the National Park system. His memorial provides an experience of the countryside for all Washington residents, regardless of income. The location had personal significance for Johnson, as he and Lady Bird had enjoyed driving and strolling on Columbia Island during their years in Washington. Additionally, of course, Columbia Island had been a major beneficiary of Lady Bird's Beautification Campaign.

The Grove was listed as significant under Criterion C because of its importance for 20th-Century Landscape Architecture. The design, dictated by the site, is an example of abstract landscape art. The dominant geometric form of the spiral is reinforced by its constituent elements: walks, bridge, meadow, and flower beds. The designer, landscape architect Meade Palmer (d. 2001), received the ASLA medal in 1991, and the Grove has won design awards from the American Association of Nurserymen and the American Landscape Contractors Association.

Finally, two Criteria Considerations apply to the LBJ Memorial Grove. It was listed on the National Register under Criteria Consideration F, since it is a commemorative site, and under Criteria Consideration G, since it is less than 50 years old. (Cohen, "LBJ Memorial Grove on Columbia Island is Dedicated," Wash. Post 28 Sept. 1974; "The Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac," booklet produced by the Special Publication Division, National Geographic Society, for Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1977; Denise Bradley and John C. Howland, "Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac," National Register Nomination, 1998; Kathryn Fanning, "American Temples: Presidential Memorials of the American Renaissance," dissertation, University of Virginia, 1996).

FLOYD BENNETT FIELD (CRIS-CL 650084)

Gateway National Recreation Area

Floyd Bennett Field, a site within the Jamaica Bay Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, is associated with significant themes and contexts that fall within National Register criteria A, B, and C. Based on findings from the draft Cultural Landscape Report for Floyd Bennett Field, the following statement of significance represents a proposed revision to the existing National Register documentation. The property derives significance on a state level under Criterion A in the area of transportation for the development of early municipal airports, and on a national level in the area of military for the development Naval Air Stations on the home front in World War II. The site is significant on a state level under Criterion C for the design of early municipal airports and on a local level for the design of Naval Air Stations during World War II. Floyd Bennett Field is significant under Criterion B for its association with important individuals in early aviation, including Wiley Post, Howard Hughes, and Douglas Corrigan, however, further examination of Criterion B falls outside the scope of this report. In addition, national significance in the area of transportation for the municipal airport and the location of record-setting flights by nationally known aviators was considered for this report, but the research to date was considered inadequate to make that determination.

The recommended period of significance for Floyd Bennett Field begins in 1928, the year construction began on the airport, and extends through the end of World War II in 1945. This period includes the formative years of the airport's design and development, the municipal airport period when the Navy, Coast Guard, and other agencies shared resources at the airport, and finally, the World War II period when the Navy purchased and greatly expanded the airfield into Naval Air Station, New York, NY (NAS New York). The period of significance does not extend to 1972, the date the Navy decommissioned NAS New York, because of the limited character defining-changes made to the airbase after 1945 and because use and physical development of the site after World War II does not reflect the areas of significance.

Floyd Bennett Field was developed as New York City's first municipal airport, following the mobilization of the political will to compete for regional passenger and airmail service. Initial development of the airport was undertaken by the City of New York between 1928 and 1931 and was greatly enlarged and improved with the help of federal work-relief programs, notably the Works Progress Administration (WPA), between 1934 and 1938. The airport featured the most up-to-date facilities and landing technology, including eight large hangars, a terminal building, and a seaplane base on Jamaica Bay. Although never a commercial success due to its distance from Manhattan, Floyd Bennett Field was actively used for both commercial and private craft, including numerous record-setting flights and sightseeing tours, as well as by the military.

The Navy had a presence at the field beginning in 1931, and over the years expanded operations into several hangars. In 1940 in the lead-up to World War II, the Navy developed its own Seaplane Patrol Base along Jamaica Bay, adjoining a Coast Guard Air Station completed in 1938. By 1940, following the city's shift to North Beach Airport (later named LaGuardia) as its primary commercial airport, the Navy began to press for acquisition of Floyd Bennett Field for redevelopment into a Naval Air Station. NAS New York was commissioned on June 2, 1941 and the Navy leased the property from the City until February 9, 1942 when it acquired it through condemnation. Upon acquisition, the Navy substantially enlarged the airport with new runways and taxiways, a communications-munitions area, maintenance buildings, and a support area containing barracks, offices, dining halls, and related facilities.

After the war, the Navy did not need the extensive infrastructure and began to lease portions of the field to other agencies. Some physical improvements occurred during this time, notably alteration of existing facilities during the Korean War to accommodate improved airplane technology and the demolition of World War II-era barracks, but few

changes were equivalent to the extensive World War II development. In 1972, the Navy finally closed Floyd Bennett Field and the majority of the site was transferred to the NPS and incorporated into Gateway National Recreation Area. The U.S. Coast Guard Air Station was decommissioned in 1996 and transferred to the NPS for incorporation into Floyd Bennett Field.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

Transportation – Development of the Municipal Airport:
Floyd Bennett Field is presently listed on the National Register under Criterion A in the area of transportation for the development of early municipal airports. As one of the earliest intact municipal airports in New York state, Floyd Bennett Field derives significance on a state level. Floyd Bennett Field municipal airport represents the formative period of commercial aviation in the United States and its design closely follows the U.S. Department of Commerce-defined design guidelines and standards. Although never a commercial success, Floyd Bennett Field was New York City's first municipal airport and served as a prominent location for the origin and destination of numerous record-breaking airplane flights.

The construction of Floyd Bennett Field closely followed the opening of the first municipal airport in the New York City metropolitan area in Newark, New Jersey. New York City officials sought to catch up with New Jersey in the competition for airmail contracts and for the profits generated from regional commercial air traffic. City officials and consultant Clarence D. Chamberlain, a well known aviator, supported the development of an airport on Barren Island, recently connected to Brooklyn by a land bridge as part of an unrealized vision to transform Jamaica Bay into a world class harbor. The island's flat terrain, clear views, mild weather patterns, and proximity to water for seaplane access were deciding factors in choosing the location for New York's first municipal airport.

The airport was designed by engineers and architects employed by the New York City Department of Docks. Building from an initial conceptual plan, the Department of Docks produced a detailed design by the fall of 1928. The design followed the Federal Air Commerce Act of 1926, which promoted standards and guidelines for commercial airlines and airport design, as part of the federal government's regulation of interstate commerce. The City developed specifications for the airport based on the 'A1A' rating, the highest standards set by the Department of Commerce. Following the standards, the designers arranged Floyd Bennett Field's support buildings in a line off to one side of the runways and located the airport close to a major highway, Flatbush Avenue.

Construction of Floyd Bennett Field began in May 1928 and the initial development was substantially complete within two years. By 1933, Floyd Bennett Field became the second busiest airport in the country. Experimental flyers of the early aviation age used the facility for numerous record breaking flights. Aviator Wiley Post broke his previous around-the-world flight time after taking off and landing from Floyd Bennett Field in 1933. Similarly, Howard Hughes and his four man crew departed from and landed at Floyd Bennett Field on their record-breaking around-the-world flight five years later.

The airport underwent additional refinement, expansion, and development in four distinct phases of construction. The first phase, from 1928 to 1931, included filling and grading of the site, and construction of the primary facilities including runways, aprons, hangars, and an administration building-passenger terminal. The second phase, from 1932 to 1933, included construction of the seaplane base along Jamaica Bay, and addition of landing guidance systems, maintenance buildings, and a sewage disposal facility. A substantial expansion of the airport occurred during the third phase between 1934 and 1938, made possible through assistance from the WPA program. Work included the addition of two runways, enlargement of the hangars, improvement of the airport entrance landscape, new

parking lots, two new runways, and construction of the Coast Guard Air Station along Jamaica Bay. During the fourth construction phase between 1939 and 1941, the Navy expanded its presence at the airport in the run-up to World War II, notably through development of a seaplane patrol base along Jamaica Bay.

The Navy expanded the airport between 1941 and 1945 when it was redeveloped as NAS New York. The Navy used some of the resources and spatial patterns established in the commercial aviation period in their development plan, but also created new facilities on the periphery of the original airport. Despite changes to the scale of the airport, many landscape features and patterns established between 1931 and 1941 are still evident today.

Correspondence from the National Historic Landmarks program in August 2005 recommended that Floyd Bennett Field is signficant on a national level as an example of early municipal airports and due to its location as the setting for several record-breaking flights by nationally known aviators during the 1930s. Further examination for changing the signficance level level falls outside the scope of this inventory but subsequent study may provide the documentation needed to substantiate the National Historic Landmarks recommendation.

Military – United States Military at Floyd Bennett Field:

Floyd Bennett Field is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the military, specifically the development of naval airfields on the home front in World War II. In correspondence from August 2005, the National Historic Landmarks Program recommended that the property be considered significant on a national level for its World War II-era development.

It was common in the early twentieth century for U.S. Naval Air Stations to be located at municipal airports. After the huge expenditure of resources during World War I, little federal funding was available for new military bases, forcing the War Department to make use of existing aviation facilities. The Navy was present at Floyd Bennett Field from the beginning, occupying Hangar 5 just one week after the airport opened in 1931. Although the Navy and the airport functioned independently at Floyd Bennett Field, their operations supported each other. The municipal airport enjoyed the funding brought by the Navy and the Navy saved money and gained public exposure by utilizing existing public facilities. The Navy continued to use space at the airfield throughout the 1930s and invested in development of a Seaplane Patrol Base along Jamaica Bay in 1940. The U.S. Coast Guard also used civilian airports as a base for their air operations and established an air station along Jamaica Bay in 1936, just north of the municipal airport's seaplane base.

Between 1941 and 1945, Floyd Bennett Field was redeveloped as a war-time military facility, when the Navy gained ownership of the entire site and extensively expanded the existing airport facilities. Floyd Bennett Field, commissioned NAS New York by the Navy on June 2, 1941, played a significant role in the American home front during World War II. Several aviation units of the Atlantic Fleet, three submarine patrols squadrons, a scout observation service unit, and two Naval Air Transport Service squadrons were based at the station. NAS New York served as the main air station for the New York City area and functioned as part of a system of military installations in the area that included the Coast Guard Air Station, an air corps base on Mitchell Field, Long Island, and an Army anti-aircraft harbor defense at Fort Tilden across Rockaway Inlet. Between 1941, when NAS New York was commissioned, and 1944, the military personnel at the base increased from thirty to over 4,000.

NAS New York became the busiest Naval Air Station in the country during World War II. The most important operations at NAS New York included maintaining, repairing, and shipping aircraft for use overseas, training personnel, testing helicopter technology, and conducting anti-submarine patrols. As a result of the rapidly increasing number of aircraft being produced, the Navy commissioned several Naval Air Ferry Commands to transport aircraft

from the production plants to the test facilities and then overseas. The Navy chose to headquarter the Naval Air Ferry Command at NAS New York due to its advantageous location near several military production plants and for its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean for ease of shipping equipment to Europe. Within a year of the commission, the VRF-1 unit of the Naval Air Ferry command at NAS New York had become the largest air squadron in the country. NAS New York was also unique in that it became the only military center for developing and testing the recently invented helicopter and based their helicopter pilot training facility at the Coast Guard Air Station, which was under Navy control during the war.

The Navy and Coast Guard made extensive changes to the landscape during the war years to meet their needs. Marshlands and the remnants of the former Barren Island residential community on the periphery of the original airfield were filled and new facilities were built on the reclaimed land. The Navy built communications equipment, barracks, storage facilities, runways, hangars, utilities, and seaplane facilities. Several distinct clusters of development emerged, separated by wide open expanses with clear site lines across the airfield. Fewer changes were made after 1945. With some noticeable subtractions due to demolition and neglect, much of the infrastructure and spatial patterns established by the military during World War II within the CLI study area are evident today. The North Forty Natural Area to the north of the study area and former main barracks area to the south have lost historic integrity due to building demolition and alternation, and natural succession from open field to woods.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

Municipal Airport Design:
Floyd Bennett Field is significant on a state level under National Register Criterion C for the design of early municipal airports, as presently documented in the National Register. Floyd Bennett Field is a rare surviving example of early municipal airport design and construction. The original airport design embodied the architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, and planning principles that emerged in response to the growing demand for commercial aviation. The Federal Air Commerce Act of 1926 promoted standards and guidelines for commercial airlines and airport design as part of the federal government's regulation of interstate commerce, and the design of Floyd Bennett Field followed these standards. The design and layout of the original airport illustrates the intent to construct airports that were not only functional, but also safe and comfortable for the civilian population who were still largely unfamiliar with air travel.

Designers with the New York City Department of Docks adhered to the guildelines in the 1926 Federal Air Commerce Act by arranging the support buildings in a line off to one side of the runways and by locating the airport close to a major highway, Flatbush Avenue. This road served as a defining spatial feature and many circulation, landscape, and structural features were oriented parallel or perpendicular to it. Hangar Row, the line of initial airport buildings, was situated parallel to Flatbush Avenue and was characterized by eight nearly identical hangar buildings with uniform setbacks. The Administration Building was designed as the focal point of the airport, being at the center of Hangar Row and on axis with the entry driveways. This geometric spatial patterning continued to the first runways, aprons, and taxiways. Runway 15-33 and the first airport apron mirrored the parallel orientation to Flatbush Avenue and Runway 6-24 abutted them at a right angle. Later WPA improvements followed these design precedents and two new runways were constructed on a diagonal to Runway 6-24, crossing near its midpoint.

Along with the overall layout, a significant landscape feature of the municipal airport design is the original airport entrance and the area surrounding the Administration Building. Through the WPA, the City of New York constructed the new entrance landscape in 1935-1936. The design included the addition of two diagonal entry drives and

numerous walks, with the areas between the entry drives and sidewalks surfaced in turf grass. Hedges, edging the walks, bordered the smaller lawn areas, to either side of the entry drives. The central walk was flanked by sycamore trees, and encircled a flagpole and an entrance sign. This redesign of the entrance formalized the entry experience and focused views down the diagonal circulation routes to the Administration Building. The design of the entry drives, pedestrian walkways, and inclusion of ornamental plant materials illustrate the emphasis placed on creating airport spaces that would allow the public to feel welcome and comfortable. Ornamental plantings were also installed around the Administration Building, which had two large planting beds to either side of the main entrance. This landscape also tied the airport into the surrounding park development underway during the second half of the 1930s, which included Brooklyn Marine Park, Jacob Riis Park, Shore Parkway, and redesign of Flatbush Avenue into Marine Parkway with its extension over Rockaway Inlet on the Marine Parkway Bridge.

The Administration Building (1931), built in the Neoclassical Revival style with Art Deco ornamentation, was typical for public buildings of the period such as train stations, libraries, and court houses. The design also responded to the desire to present a familiar and comforting appearance to passengers wary about the new technology of flight. The pleasantly styled, well-landscaped building served as the focal point of the airport and welcomed passengers to Floyd Bennett Field in a manner they were accustomed to. In contrast, the remainder of the airport buildings in Hangar Row (1930-38) reflect a more modern design that use elements of Art Deco style that reflected the technologically advanced aviation-related use of the buildings. The current National Register listing identifies Art Deco architecture, not Neoclassical architecture, as the significant design style associated with Floyd Bennett Field. Further study by a qualified architectural historian is necessary to determine if the site's Neoclassical architectural features are eligible for inclusion in the National Register listing.

Despite some notable changes, the original design of the municipal airport landscape is still evident through the largely open character of the airfield, the organization of the runways and taxiways, the Coast Guard Air Station, and the spatial organization of Hangar Row. Significant changes to the municipal airport since it was closed in 1941 include growth of successional woods and an area of pine trees on the periphery of the airfield; the construction of parking lots and entrance drives over Runway 15-33 and the former passenger loading and gate area on the Hangar Row apron; covering of portions of Runways 12-30 and 1-19 with vegetation; the addition of a large connecting building over Hangars 5 and 6, together with a new utility building within the entrance area; and removal of Hangar A in the former Naval Seaplane Patrol Base. The airport entrance area has also been changed through the removal of the Field House, historic light standards, and ornamental plantings; replacement of historic parking areas with lawn; and addition of security fences and light standards that are not compatible with historic conditions. The existing wood sign is an accurate reproduction of the historic feature installed in 1936. The changes made to the municipal airport by the Navy during World War II are significant in their own right and do not in general obscure the earlier municipal airport landscape.

Naval Air Station Design:
Floyd Bennett Field is locally significant under National Register Criterion C for the design of domestic Naval Air Stations during World War II. The Navy's plans for the expansion of Floyd Bennett Field into NAS New York were typical of its war-time development elsewhere across the nation that employed standardized plans based on availability of resources and limitations of the local climate. The principal ground facilities of waterside Naval Air Stations remained largely the same as they were prior to the war. These included seaplane ramps, seaplane parking areas, seaplane hangars, wharfs, landplane hangars, landplane runways, shops, schools, and personnel buildings including barracks, recreational halls, and dispensaries. The sites for Naval Air Stations required a limited amount of

landplane facilities alongside a protected body of water where seaplanes could take off and land under a variety of weather conditions. One change in facilities during the war resulted from advances in aircraft, which became faster and larger. These craft required longer, more stable runways.

Although Naval Air Stations featured standardized plans and types of facilities, no two were alike. Runway configurations varied widely, as did the location of hangars, barracks, and other support facilities. NAS Quonset Point, the largest NAS built during World War II on the East Coast, was similar in size to NAS New York and contained a similar runway pattern built on fill in Narragansett Bay. A notable difference in the two air stations was New York's origins as a municipal airport with its non-military hangars and administration building. This mixture of military and civilian infrastructure was not, however, unusual among Naval Air Stations since many were located at former municipal airports. Forty-three of the eighty-six Naval Air establishments in the eastern United States during World War II were located at former municipal airports and thus it was characteristic for them to incorporate both civilian and military aspects.

The Navy's war-time plans for buildings, structures, circulation, and landscape improvements were designed for quick and efficient construction. War-time building construction fell into two general types: permanent, intended for continued use after the war and usually employing masonry and steel; and temporary, not intended for use after the war and usually built of wood frame and modular construction. Aside from facilities at the Naval Aviation Patrol Base, the permanent war-time infrastructure at NAS New York was largely built prior to the war as part of the municipal airport, while new construction was generally temporary in design. At the time that redevelopment of Floyd Bennett Field was just beginning, the Bureau of Yards and Docks outlined a set of rules for new construction designed to conserve resources and labor. These rules were formalized into a "Joint Directive on Wartime Construction" issued on May 20, 1941 by the War Production Board, the Secretary of the War, and the Secretary of the Navy. This directive required that buildings be no more elaborate or extensive than was absolutely essential, and that substitutes should be found for scarce materials, such as steel.

World War II naval development at the airfield, aside from the Aviation Patrol Base along Jamaica Bay, was not comparable to the style of the original airport or the Coast Guard Air Station. Many new facilities were constructed out of unadorned concrete, wood, and metal due to the war-time shortage of labor and building materials that became acute in the spring of 1942.

At NAS New York, the Navy expanded the existing facilities of the original airport in response to the difference between the size of military aircraft and the commercial airplanes formerly used at the airport and to accommodate the increased number of personnel. Most of this development was built in 1941 and 1942. To improve the landing facilities, the Navy widened and lengthened three of the four existing concrete runways with asphalt extensions and added a fifth runway along the northern boundary of the field. Changes were also made to features along Hangar Row. The Navy redesigned portions of the interior of the Administration Building to accommodate the needs of military personnel and the original control tower was replaced with a more modern glass and steel construction to enhance visibility onto the airfield. At the same time, the Navy constructed a one-story wood-frame addition on the north side of the Administration Building and two barrel-vaulted hangars, Hangars 9 and 10 north of Hangars 7 and 8. The utilitarian wood-frame style of the Administration Building addition and Hangars 9 and 10 sharply contrasted with the brick and cast-stone buildings on Hangar Row. At the Aviation Patrol Base, the Navy constructed a maintenance-storage complex of concrete and metal buildings to support the operations of the air station, and also added a second hangar.

The Navy also extensively developed the areas north and south of the original airport boundaries during World War II, outside of the CLI study area. They filled the sandy marshlands to the north and developed a communications/ munitions area with radio towers and several high-explosives magazines. This area, now known as the North 40 Natural Area, was flat and open, matching the broad character of the airfield. The Navy constructed a system of asphalt roads to connect the new facilities with Hangar Row and the Aviation Patrol Base. South of the original boundaries, the Navy built a new seaplane base and a main barracks area with officer's quarters, recreation facilities, and infrastructure support buildings, such as a power plant and pump stations.

Much of the Navy development dating to World War II is visible today within the CLI study area, although several notable features have been lost. The expanded runways and perimeter taxiways are the most dominant naval features, along with the Aviation Patrol Base hangar (Hangar B) and surrounding maintenance-storage buildings. The Coast Guard Air Station remains largely as it did during the historic period, defining the eastern boundary of the site, although it has lost its barracks. The airport entrance, although not actively used during the war, was retained largely intact by the Navy. Significant changes from conditions at the end of World War II include the growth of successional woods and a planting of pine trees on formerly open airfield; the construction of an access road over Runway 15-33 and covering of several other runways with vegetation and berms; the loss of Hangar A in the Seaplane Patrol Base; and the addition of a Doppler radar tower south of the Coast Guard air station in the former Navy recreation area. In Hangar Row, changes since 1945 include the removal of Hangars 9 & 10 and the frame wing on the Administration Building; the construction of a large connecting building over Hangars 5 and 6; and the construction of rec reational fields and parking lots on the Hangar Row apron and former passenger loading area that obscure historic circulation patterns. Within the airport entrance, changes since 1945 include the loss of ornamental plantings and light standards, replacement of parking lots with lawn, and the addition of fences and light standards that are not compatible with historic conditions

Two areas of Floyd Bennett Field developed by the Navy during World War II, the North 40 Natural Area and the former Navy main barracks area, have been altered from their historic condition due to extensive demolition, some new construction, and natural succession in formerly open fields. According to National Register guidelines, these two areas have been excluded from the CLI study area boundary due to the diminished integrity of the landscape. However, if further archeological or architectural study concludes that these areas are significant, the boundary may be amended.

CADILLAC MOUNTAIN SUMMIT (CRIS-CL 650089)

Acadia National Park

Acadia National Park's developed area at the Cadillac Mountain summit is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C in the areas of entertainment/recreation and landscape architecture. The site is locally significant under Criterion A for its development as a major visitor destination and developed area in the park. The completion of Cadillac Mountain Road in 1931 and the subsequent construction of visitor facilities, walkways, and overlook trails made possible unprecedented public access to the mountain and its panoramic views and vistas. The site is also locally significant under Criterion C for its retention of rustic design characteristics and features as implemented by the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The design and construction of these features effectively illustrates the harmonization of built features with the park's natural scenery. Though beyond the scope of this CLI, the level of significance may warrant further evaluation in the future.

The period of significance for the Cadillac Mountain summit is 1928-1942. The period begins in 1928, when the alignment of Cadillac Mountain Road was finalized by the BPR, and extends through 1931 when the motor road was opened for traffic. The period continues when soon after completion of the motor road, a large parking area, walkways, and a Ranger Station, Comfort Station, and the Cadillac Tavern were built around the road's terminal loop at the summit. In 1933, a loop trail with overlooks designed by the NPS and constructed by the CCC was completed. Additional trails, service roads, and plantings were installed and maintained periodically through 1941 when the CCC participated in the construction of a military radar station complex at the site. The period of significance ends in 1942 when the CCC converted the tavern into barracks. The CCC camps at the park were closed that same year because of World War II, and the summit was temporarily closed to the public.

The following statement of significance is organized by National Register criteria with a focus on the Cadillac Mountain summit developed area. While the motor roads and hiking trails are identified in the "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) as potentially eligible historic resources at Acadia National Park, their significance is not included in this statement because segments of the motor road and the hiking trails that are within the site's boundaries represent only small portions of the much larger motor road and hiking trail systems. They will be evaluated in separate Cultural Landscape Inventories.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

The Cadillac Mountain summit is significant under Criterion A for its association with the context identified in the MPDF, "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1937)," in the area of entertain ment/recreation. The popularity of pedestrian excursions and mountain climbs on Mount Desert Island blossomed beginning in the mid-1800s when dramatic paintings by Hudson River School artists attracted masses of summer travelers to see and write about the island. Cadillac Mountain, as the tallest natural landmark on the island, was one of the most popular destinations from which to take in the panoramic views and memorable sunrises and sunsets. By the late 1880s, the summit could be reached by three hiking trails, a carriage road, and a cog railroad, and offered dining and lodging facilities. However, the previous boom years of development on Mount Desert Island to serve both the tourists and the increasing number of wealthy summer residents ended with a land bust, and ventures such as the cog railroad and the hotel on the summit failed and were eventually removed. Though lacking amenities, Cadillac Mountain's rugged natural features and scenic views continued to attract recreational users.

Around this time, there was a growing movement throughout the northeast United States to improve the physical and cultural qualities of villages and towns. To this end, several Village Improvement Association (VIA) groups were established in the 1890s on Mount Desert Island, and in addition to focusing on their town centers, worked cooperatively across the island to map, improve, and maintain the existing trails and construct new trails. In 1901, summer resident Charles W. Eliot founded the Hancock County Trustees for Public Reservations (HCTPR) primarily to acquire and control land for public use. As many members of the HCTPR were also members of the various VIAs, the protection of walking paths and scenic vistas was compatible with the organization's vision. (Brown 2007: 183-184)

The HCTPR was incorporated in 1903, and in 1908 they received their first parcels of land, one of which was an 85-acre parcel atop Cadillac Mountain owned by the heirs of Daniel Brewer. This purchase was facilitated by George Buckman Dorr, also a summer resident and a founding member of the Bar Harbor VIA, and financially backed by John S. Kennedy, a banker and railroad magnate from New York. Many other land transfers followed, and by 1913 the HCTPR controlled over 5,000 acres of land on Mount Desert Island. However, many year-round residents, and especially local merchants, were opposed to the increasing limits on places for development. The possibility that such discord could lead to the revocation of the HCTPR's tax exempt status prompted Dorr to recommend that long-term protection of the island's land should come from the federal government. Promotional campaigns by Dorr and Eliot, and financial support by another summer resident, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., eventually lead to the creation in 1916 of Sieur de Monts National Monument, with Dorr serving as its first superintendent. Over 6,000 acres of HCTPR lands, including much of Cadillac Mountain, thus became part of the monument, which later became Lafayette National Park (1919) and then Acadia National Park (1929). (MPDF 2007: E19-E23)

The summit was still functioning as a recreational destination when it became part of the national monument, primarily because it was still accessed from well-maintained trails. By the early 1920s, however, access to the summit was nevertheless arduous and there were no visitor amenities. Around this time, superintendents throughout the NPS were grappling with access issues, and how to balance providing park visitors safe and efficient access while not destroying the resources for which the parks had been established to preserve. Part of the solution was the careful planning and construction of park roads and facilities, and in 1922, with popularity of the automobile travel increasing, NPS Director Mather requested that superintendents develop a general roads program for their parks. For Acadia National Park, Superintendent Dorr drew a plan for a "Mountain Road" (later named Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road) connecting the northern and southern parts of the island as well as a motor road to the summit (Cadillac Mountain Road), both of which were approved. Another part of the solution was the development of a design style that came to be known as Rustic Design of the National Park Service, which aimed to protect the scenic qualities of landscapes and to provide new design and development compatible with the qualities of the natural environment. (MPDF 2006: E60,E76).

By the end of the 1920s, the Rustic Design of the National Park Service took the form of standardized approaches to building and landscape work. These standards were reflected in Acadia's first master plan in 1927, which supported the previously-approved Cadillac Mountain Road and Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road as specific destinations in the park. The master plan also envisioned the summit of Cadillac Mountain as a developed area, though limited in scope. The plan provided guidelines for a new teahouse and advised against overnight (hotel) accommodations since sufficient private lodging already existed in towns around the park. Construction of Cadillac Mountain Road began in earnest in 1928 and was opened to traffic in the fall of 1931. (MPDF 2006: E62,E64)

With the issue of access to the summit resolved, NPS landscape architects Charles E. Peterson and Benjamin Breeze moved quickly to provide visitor amenities. From 1932 to 1934, a large parking area was constructed within the

terminal loop of Cadillac Mountain Road, as were new walkways that connected to the existing hiking trails, a loop trail with overlook areas east of the parking area, and three new structures designed in the Rustic Design style: a Ranger Station, Comfort Station, and the Cadillac Tavern (the teahouse proposed in the 1927 master plan).

In 1933, the arrival of Roosevelt's New Deal programs began a period of construction projects that had a great impact on the physical development at Acadia National Park. These programs were created in response to severe unemployment resulting from a nationwide economic depression, and provided both money and labor to the NPS, primarily through the Public Works Administration, which was funded through emergency appropriations, and the Emergency Conservation Work, which was carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). At the summit, the CCC constructed the loop trail and overlooks, which offered visitors dramatic birds-eye views of the Mount Desert scenery and the Atlantic Ocean beyond. In the ensuing years, the CCC constructed additional trails and walkways, a service road and picnic space at the tavern, several stone fireplaces, and engaged in periodic planting and maintenance projects. The CCC's contributions continued through 1942 when the tavern was converted into barracks for the government's radar station complex, situated around the summit's middle peak.

The developed area at the summit of Cadillac Mountain retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance with the context, "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park." The principal circulation system – consisting of Cadillac Mountain Road and its terminal loop, around which parking areas, walkways, and trails are organized – continues to convey the summit's historic recreational use. A new concession structure has replaced the original Ranger Station, Comfort Station, and Cadillac Tavern buildings, but offers many of the visitor services the previous three buildings provided. Access to the panoramic views to the north, east, and west from the terminal loop and parking area at the middle and eastern Peaks is virtually unlimited, while the Blue Hill parking area below the western peak provides access to equally impressive views to the north, west, and south.

The site does not possess integrity relating to planning efforts that predated Acadia National Park. Although the summit was one of the first parcels acquired by the Hancock County Trustees for Reservations, whose land acquisitions eventually lead to the establishment of Sieur de Monts National Monument (Acadia National Park), there are no essential physical features, other than three trailheads, that remain today from that period.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

The Cadillac Mountain summit is significant under Criterion C for its association with the context identified in the MPDF, "Rustic Design of the National Park Service (1916-1958)," in the area of landscape architecture. The origin of the Rustic Design style can be traced back to the nineteenth and early twentieth century social movements to protect and preserve natural scenery for the public's benefit. In 1916, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. articulated this philosophy in the enabling legislation of the NPS, which sought to conserve natural scenery in parks while provid ing public access to them. In the early years of the NPS, landscape architects, architects, and engineers recognized the need to develop unified design principles and standards that would guide the development of park facilities and simultaneously protect a park's natural, cultural, and scenic resources. The new style came to be known as Rustic Design of the National Park Service. It drew heavily from the Picturesque Style, which incorporated natural features and materials with rustic constructed features to create an effect that was naturalistic and romantic rather than artificial and contrived. It was also influenced by the Prairie Style that emphasized the use of native plants. In the Rustic Design style, constructed features utilized labor-intensive methods that created a rugged, frontier-like quality appropriate to a wilderness setting. Though general design standards remained the same, features were typically

customized with local materials, such as stone or wood, to fit the environment in which they were constructed. By the end of the 1920s, Rustic Design of the National Park Service guided plans and specifications for site features and structures, techniques for the location of roads and trails in relation to natural scenery, methods to repair construction damage to natural conditions, and construction of park facilities. (MPDF 2007: E35,E61-E62)

The park's first master plan in 1927 embraced the characteristics of the Rustic Design style in proposals for new facilities but also recognized the physical character of the park's existing facilities. Fortunately, the new style was appropriate for the picturesque setting of Mount Desert Island that had attracted tourists and summer residents since the mid- to late-nineteenth centuries and encouraged the land preservation and conservation efforts that ultimately established Acadia National Park. The Rustic Design style also complemented the picturesque character of the hiking trails, carriage roads, and structures that had already been built in the park. One of the most prominent existing features was the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, the park's first motor road, which was widely praised for its superior design and use of native materials that blended the road with the surrounding landscape. As Cadillac Mountain Road had already been approved, the 1927 plan simply reiterated the value of the motor road and the summit as a specific park destination.

Preliminary grading for Cadillac Mountain Road began in 1924, but by 1928 had only advanced around 6,000 linear feet to the White Cap prominence on the mountain's north slope. The slow progress prompted Director Mather to initiate a 1926 agreement with the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), in which the BPR would survey, develop specifications, and supervise construction of the road, and NPS engineers and landscape architects would oversee planning and review. On a recommendation from Rockefeller's carriage road engineer to refine the grade and route to the summit, in 1928 the BPR retained portions of the route up to the White Cap and then surveyed a new alignment from there along the north and west slopes and ending as a terminal loop at the summit. The motor road was completed in 1931 and noted as an excellent example of road construction in mountainous terrain through its use of spiral transitions and superelevations in the curves, and in grades that accommodated the limitations of early twentieth-century automobiles. The motor road was also hailed for its successful application of the Rustic Design style; the route and overall design of the road laid lightly on the land, and the use of the mountain's distinctive pink granite in guardwalls, embankments, headwalls, and final wearing course mix, visually harmonized the motor road with the surrounding rock outcrops and ledges. Another example of this successful NPS and BPR partnership was the siting of the terminal loop on the summit. Its location within a relatively broad and flat area near the summit's middle and eastern peaks, rather than atop the peaks themselves, represented both practical and sensitive planning and design.

Nearing completion of the motor road, NPS Assistant Landscape Architect Charles E. Peterson expressed concerns about the contractor's poor cleanup and the large amount of blasting debris remaining along the roadside. One of the worst areas was identified within the motor road's terminal loop. To solve this problem and to address what he felt was an inadequate provision of parking and a general lack of pedestrian amenities, Peterson designed a large parking area in this scarred area. The parking layout resembled a teardrop, essentially filling the bowl area that defined the terminal loop. Peterson also recommended the parking area connect to a system of trails, noting that because it lay in a saddle below a short rise, visitors would want to leave their cars and walk around to take in the views. The use of rough cut granite curbs and steps in these features complemented the built features on Cadillac Mountain Road and, more importantly, the barren mountaintop. The three structures constructed on the summit between 1932 and 1934 – a Ranger Station, a Comfort Station, and the Cadillac Tavern – also adhered to the Rustic Design style through the use of vertical board and batten siding, hipped roofs, and generally low-profile designs that rendered them inconspicuous

and unobtrusive within the summit landscape. These buildings were similar in style to other structures in the park and along the carriage roads.

Beginning in 1933, many of the recommendations set out in the park's 1927 master plan were accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and under the supervision of NPS landscape architects and engineers, consequently exhibited Rustic Design style principles. Some of the most important work involved the repair of construction scars along Cadillac Mountain Road and the transformation of part of the carriage road trace at the summit into a spur to the Cadillac North Ridge Trail. Both projects were primarily accomplished through an installation of native plantings. The CCC also built the Cadillac Summit Loop Trail and associated overlooks, and constructed a trail to the tavern site that passed a small grove of spruce and fir trees carefully pruned to accommodate a picnic area. A service road that followed a circuitous and screened route from the motor road to the tavern was also built by the CCC. Other CCC projects on Cadillac Mountain included routine maintenance, selective cutting for vistas, and possibly the construction of several stone fireplaces and wood directional signs. At the start of World War II from 1941 to 1942, the CCC worked alongside the Army Corps of Engineers and Public Roads Administration to develop a radar station at the summit. Even in such grave times, this facility gestured to the Rustic Design style in making use of existing open areas and paths in order to minimize damage to the landscape.

The Cadillac Mountain summit retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance with the context under "Rustic Design in the National Park Service." The principal circulation system – consisting of Cadillac Mountain Road and its terminal loop, around which parking areas, walkways, and trails are organized – continues to convey the summit's historic landscape design. The summit retains the primary built features associated with the design and construction of Cadillac Mountain Road by the NPS and BPR and a majority of the visitor facilities developed by the NPS and CCC. Original site details continue to communicate the historic design vocabulary, such as stone curbing and stone steps. Since the historic period, some new curb sections and stone steps have been installed that differ in character than the original materials, and several accessible ramps have been added on the historic loop trail, but taken as whole these changes do not detract from the historic scene. The original restroom structure and the Cadillac Tavern building are no longer present, and the original Ranger Station has been replaced. However, the new concession structure is similar in scale and design as the former Ranger Station, and it is sited on that building's location to remain unobtrusive like the original building. The many trails, overlooks, and natural outcrops in the historic developed area continue to highlight panoramic views to the north, east, and, west. The Blue Hill parking area was built in 1966 and is not part of the historic developed area, but its design and layout is compatible with the surroundings and it too provides impressive views to the north, west, and south.

PORTICI (CRIS-CL 600192)

Manassas National Battlefield Park

The Portici plantation/farm cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and D at the national and local levels of significance. Under Criterion A at the national level, Portici is significant for being part of the battlefield for both the First and Second Battles of Manassas in 1861 and 1862 respectively, as well as serving as a Confederate field hospital and a Confederate winter encampment following the First Battle of Manassas. It is also nationally significant under Criterion A for its inclusion in the commemoration and memorialization of these battles, initially as part of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) with NPS's acquisition of the 114.27-acre Fannie Lee Henry Tract in 1936. This land was later included in the formation of MANA in 1940 and enabled the subsequent restoration of this portion of the battlefield landscape through the removal of the buildings and structures associated with the post-Civil War Fannie Lee Henry House farmstead initiated in 1944. Portici is also eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion A as an example of a pre-Civil War plantation and a post-Civil War farm in the Virginia Piedmont that was continuously operated by descendants of the Carter family for more than two centuries. It embodies various aspects of Piedmont agricultural and social history including European colonization of indigenous lands, the enslavement of Black people, tobacco cultivation, and grain cultivation. The property is also nationally and locally significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield archeological data including information pertaining to Piedmont agriculture in the 18th through the early 20th centuries, and specific to the two Civil War battles and subsequent military occupation of the district. The Portici landscape retains integrity for all areas of significance.

Although the Manassas Battlefield Historic District NRHP documentation demonstrates that the larger district is significant under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Archeology, Architecture, Military, and Commemoration and that Criteria Considerations A, C, D, and F apply to the district, not all of the same Criteria apply to the Portici component landscape. For the Manassas Battlefield Historic District Criterion B relates to Confederate Brigadier General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and Confederate General Robert E. Lee's association with the battlefield and neither person is strongly associated with the events that took place on the Portici plantation during the Civil War. Criterion C for the larger district is focused on buildings and monuments as architectural features and Portici has no extant buildings from its periods of significance and does not have any monuments.

Furthermore, the Criteria Considerations that apply to the Manassas Battlefield Historic District do not apply to the Portici cultural landscape. The Portici property is not owned by a religious institution, and it is not the birth or grave site of a particularly significant person, therefore Criteria Considerations A and C do not apply. While the Ball Family Cemetery is situated within the Portici cultural landscape and is a contributing feature, the burial ground is not a primary function of the site, but rather a land use associated with the agrarian and social history of the cultural landscape. Likewise, while the landscape is part of MANA and was included in the Bull Run RDA and therefore part of the larger pattern of commemoration of the battlefield, the Portici cultural landscape does not derive its primary significance from its commemorative use. Its primary significance is tied to its role in events of the Civil War and its more than 200 years of use for agricultural production in Virginia's Northern Piedmont. National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (1997) stipulates that for Criteria Considerations D and F to apply to a property, that the site must derive its primary significance from these respective uses. Criteria considerations D and F therefore do not apply to the Portici cultural landscape since its primary significance is not as a cemetery or as a commemorative property.

CRITERION A — NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Shaping the Political Landscape — The Civil War — Battles in the North and South:

The Portici cultural landscape is a component of the MANA NPS unit and its primary significance falls under Criterion A for its military use during the Civil War. The period of significance spans from 1861 to 1865. The first two years of this period encompass the First and Second Battles of Manassas, each involving the Portici plantation, as well as the Confederate use of the site as a Confederate field hospital and winter encampment following the First Battle of Manassas. This period of significance ends in 1865 at the close of the Civil War, the same year the Lewis family returned to Portici and resumed agricultural use of the land (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26).

Prior to the first battle, civilians in the Sudley area expected a confrontation between United States and Confederate forces as United States (US) troops advanced towards the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. In anticipation of an attack by US Brigadier General Irvin McDowell's army, Confederate General Pierre Gustave Toutant (P.G.T.) Beauregard positioned his forces in a line along the Bull Run to defend the Stone Bridge and other strategic crossings. This series of defensive positions included a line of earthen rifle pits near the Lewis Ford on the Portici Property, constructed by the 19th Virginia Regiment (Parsons 1996: 3-9). Fighting broke out on July 21, 1861, after Union forces had assembled east of the Bull Run and began crossing at Sudley Ford and a second unnamed farm ford north of the Stone Bridge. The most intense fighting of the morning was focused on the Matthews and Henry farms. Confederate Brigadier General Jackson's troops arrived on the battlefield from the south via a farm road that ran through the Portici plantation (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 92). Confederate General Johnston arrived on the battlefield at 11 am and shortly after made the Portici plantation's main house his headquarters for the duration of the battle. The plantation's owners, Frank and Fannie Lewis, evacuated prior to the battle with their children, leaving the 11 people they enslaved and a free Black laborer to manage the property in their absence (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 275; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 86). The main house sat on a high ridge that afforded Johnston a view of the fighting at Henry Hill, as well as the Bull Run, the Stone Bridge, and his troops assembled at Manassas Junction. From this vantage, Johnston deployed reinforcements to Beauregard in the field (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20). After about 12 hours of fighting, the First Battle of Manassas ended in a Confederate victory and resulted in approximately 900 deaths (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 21; Schaible 2013: 2, 14). This was the first major land battle of the Civil War and its outcome made it clear that the conflict would not be resolved quickly (Schaible 2013: 2).

Immediately after the end of the battle, the Portici main house served as a Confederate field hospital under the direction of Dr. John Thompson Darby, the chief-surgeon with Hampton's Legion. Darby treated Confederate wounded as well as US prisoners, using the main house and its dependencies to house patients, staging operations in the kitchen and hallways (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 21, 245; Parsons 1996: 3-11; Schaible 2013: 14). Confederate forces maintained control of the Sudley area into the fall, and in December 1861, one of the regiments of Confederate Brigadier General Cadmus Wilcox's Brigade set up a winter encampment on the Portici property near Holkums Branch (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 1; Parsons 1996: 3-14; Schaible 2013: 15; Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). These forces received orders to break down their camp by March 8, 1862, marching south in response to an imminent attack on the Confederate capital by Union forces (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 15).

During the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862), the majority of the fighting occurred north and west of the Portici plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235). However, on August 30, 1862, as the battle waned and Union troops retreated across the Bull Run, the Portici plantation witnessed a cavalry engagement on a terrace south of Portici's main house (Portici I). During this encounter, the Union cavalry led by John Buford successfully fought off the Confederate cavalry from pursuing the Union troops evacuating the battlefield via the Lewis Ford (Bedell and

Hooks 2018: 34). This Confederate victory signaled the beginning of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's 1862 Maryland Campaign, but did not debilitate the US Army to the extent that the Confederate leaders had hoped it would (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34; Schaible 2013: 2).

Transforming the Environment — Historic Preservation — The Federal Government Enters the Movement:
The Portici property also possesses a national level of significance under Criterion A for its role in commemorating and memorializing the First and Second Battles of Manassas with a period of significance ranging from 1936 to 1944. Commemoration activities at the Manassas battlefield began with the erection of the first Bartow Monument in 1861, six weeks following the First Battle of Manassas, and continued through various events into the early 1900s as summarized below. However, the first action the federal government took to preserve a portion of the historic Portici property did not occur until 1936, when they purchased 114.27 acres of the former plantation from Fannie Lee Henry as part of the creation of the Bull Run RDA, which Secretary Ickes subsequently included in the land that constituted MANA when it was first designated a national battlefield park. Prior to creation of the RDA, there had been multiple attempts by members of Congress and the public to recognize and preserve the Manassas battlefield at a federal level, starting with Representative Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia who introduced Congressional bill H.R. 7837 in 1900 to create a "national battle park" at Manassas (Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). This and other attempts to incorporate the battlefield into a federally owned park in the first two decades of the 1900s failed. However, private citizens and Confederate interest groups staged multiple Reconciliationist events centered around the Henry Farm property during this period. Reconciliationists from the north and south endeavored to ease political tensions between the US and the former Confederate states by downplaying or ignoring slavery as the primary cause of the Civil War and instead focusing on the sacrifices of the common soldier during the conflict (Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial [ARHO] 2021). The 1911 Manassas National Jubilee of Peace attended by more than 1,000 veterans and 9,000 spectators on the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas is the most notable of these commemorative activities (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 27; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). (See the Regional Context and Physical History sections of this report for more information). While it is unlikely that the Portici property was not in some way considered during these early commemoration activities, the exact use or recognition of the former plantation's role in the Civil War during these events is unknown. When the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) formed the Manassas Battlefield Corporation and partnered with the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) to create the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park in 1921, they did so with a focus on the Henry Farm where heavy fighting occurred during both battles (Elder and Weldon 2019: 50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).

It was not until 1936 with the purchase of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract for inclusion in the Bull Run RDA that a portion of the Portici cultural landscape was specifically included in these commemoration and memorialization efforts. The NPS designated 1,476 acres of the battlefield as the Bull Run RDA in 1935. Implemented as part of the 1933 Industrial Recovery Act, RDAs were designed to allow the federal government to acquire "submarginal" agricultural lands for a variety of public uses including recreation, while paying to resettle owners on more productive lands elsewhere (Elder and Weldon 2019: 52, 55). While plans for the Bull Run RDA were focused on battlefield preservation, they also included battlefield tours and scenic drives (Elder and Weldon 2019: 56). Creation of the RDA coincided with the 75th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas and the NPS used funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to hire labor to complete projects in advance of a commemorative reenactment held by the NPS on July 21, 1936 (Morris 2021: personal communication; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31). Like the 1911 jubilee, this was a Reconciliationist event centered around unifying the north and south by valorizing the common soldier rather than confronting the difficult history of the Civil War and the legacy of slavery that shaped the

Manassas landscape (ARHO 2021). Between 1936 and 1937, shortly after the anniversary event, the NPS paved the farm road (present-day Rock Road) through the Portici property that had been used for moving troops during the Civil War, in order to provide visitors with easy vehicular access through this portion of the battlefield and interpret battle movements (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596A, NPS; Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS).

In the years immediately following the authorization of MANA, the park debated what should be done with the buildings and structures associated with the Fannie Lee Henry House farmstead. In 1944, the park moved forward with plans to remove these features, deemed non-historic as they post-dated the Civil War (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C, NPS). This act of battlefield landscape restoration was part of the park's larger purpose to commemorate and interpret the events of the First and Second Battles of Manassas. MANA did not acquire the additional acreage that comprises the remaining portion of the present-day Portici cultural landscape until the 1980s, following passage of Public Law 96-442, which expanded the park boundaries south to Vandor Lane and the I-66.

CRITERION A — LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE
Developing the American Economy — Agriculture — Plantation Agriculture:
The Portici cultural landscape is significant at the local level under Criterion A as an example of a Virginia Piedmont plantation prior to the Civil War and as a farm following the end of that conflict. As such, the site embodies the social history of the racial hierarchy imposed through the plantation system and the relationship between enslavers and the enslaved, as well as the agricultural history of crop cultivation and animal husbandry practiced on the property. The related period of significance spans from about 1733, when a tenant farmer likely built a vernacular frame dwelling later dubbed "Pohoke," to 1936, the year that Fannie Lee Henry sold 114.27 acres of the historic Portici plantation to the NPS for inclusion in the Bull Run RDA. Although portions of the Portici landscape continued to be farmed after 1936, the transition of Portici from an agrarian landscape to a commemorative one began with the 1936 purchase. The NPS RDA designation conferred "submarginal" status to the agricultural lands it acquired and reframed them as a commemorative battlefield. The trajectory set by the inclusion of the Fannie Lee Henry property in the RDA ultimately led to the remaining Portici acreage north of Vandor Lane/I-66's integration into the MANA commemorative landscape in the 1980s.

The land that constituted the historic Portici plantation was included in the 6,030-acre Lower Bull Run Tract acquired by Robert "King" Carter as a Northern Neck land grant in 1724 (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-2; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 3; Schaible 2013: 11). The early vernacular frame dwelling from about 1733 was likely built by a tenant of the Carter family cultivating tobacco on the property, which was the primary agricultural crop in the Piedmont until its cultivation declined in the mid-1700s and was slowly supplanted by grain as a cash crop (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15). It is unknown whether the Carter family tenants of the 1700s in the study area relied on indentured and/or enslaved labor to cultivate their crops.

Elizabeth "Betty" Landon Carter Ball and her husband, Spencer Ball, established the Pohoke plantation by 1802, purchasing the 762-acre property in 1811 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15; Parsons 1996: 3-7). In 1820, the Balls built the Georgian style dwelling that would later become known as Portici (I) lending its name to the plantation. The plantation complex followed a linear arrangement that separated the functions of the main house from the agrarian functions of the plantation. The number of people the Balls enslaved during their tenure at Portici varied between 20 and 50, making it a mid-size plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 227). Enslaved workers who maintained the main house lived in its cellar, while there were as many as four additional quarters for enslaved

workers throughout the plantation that housed skilled craftspeople and agricultural laborers (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58). Betty and Spencer Ball's cash crop production would have centered around grain cultivation, such as wheat and corn, as these were the primary agricultural products of the Virginia Piedmont by this period (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15).

Two subsequent owners of the Portici plantation, Alfred Ball and Frank Lewis, continued to cultivate grains and maintain livestock on the property with the use of enslaved labor until the advent of the Civil War. Frank Lewis and his family returned to Portici in 1865 and continued agricultural production on a smaller scale (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129). During the decades following the war, Frank Lewis grew wheat, corn, and oats and maintained a variety of livestock (Parsons 1996: 3-19, 3-21). Frank Lewis slowly deeded away and sold off portions of the 769 acres that had constituted the Portici plantation prior to the Civil War, including acreage that would later be sold to the NPS by his granddaughter Fannie Lee Henry in 1936. Following Frank Lewis's death in 1913, several Lewis family members inherited the remaining Portici farm acreage, further atomizing ownership of the historic property (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). (Refer to the Physical History section of this report for additional information).

CRITERION D — NATIONAL AND LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE
Archeology —Historic (Non-Aboriginal):
The Portici cultural landscape is significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield archeological data pertaining to Virginia Northern Piedmont agricultural practices and social history and the Civil War. There are multiple previously recorded sites on the property that can reveal important aspects of Piedmont agriculture, plantation systems, and enslavement, including the Pohoke and Portici I sites, as well as sites identified by archeologists Parker and Hernigle that may have served as enslaved laborers' quarters, but require further research to confirm. Parker and Hernigle noted that Portici has the potential to yield information pertinent to the property's agricultural and social history (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 269).

Additionally, other domestic sites that post-date the Civil War, namely Portici II and III, Tadpole Flats, and the Fannie Lee Henry House, may offer information illuminating Piedmont farming after the abolition of slavery. Furthermore, the Portici plantation was involved in both the First and Second Battles of Manassas and served as a Confederate field hospital and winter encampment following the First Battle of Manassas, offering multiple sources of information potential about military occupation of this landscape during the Civil War. Archeologists investigating the Confederate winter encampment at Portici in 2001 noted that the preservation of this site was "… a significant addition to the nation's Civil War heritage," contributing to a broader understanding of Civil War camps (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 49). Given the information potential that Portici has demonstrated as described above, the property is significant under Criterion D.

DENALI PARK ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT (CRIS-CL 100044)

Denali National Park And Preserve

The 92 mile Denali Park Road runs east to west in the foothills north of the Alaska Range in Denali National Park and Preserve. The road extends from milepost 237.3 of the George Parks Highway across several low passes and glacier-fed rivers to the historic mining district of Kantishna, which was incorporated into the park by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980. The road was originally constructed from 1922 to 1938 by the Alaska Road Commission (ARC) using National Park Service (NPS) funds appropriated by Congress. The ARC and the NPS collaborated on the road design. Two sections of the current road are excluded from the historic district: the altered and rerouted entrance section and the final section of road paralleling the Kantishna airstrip that was constructed in 2002. In addition to the road structure, the district includes four ARC cabins, an abandoned ARC coal mine developed to provide fuel for construction, and berms at Igloo Creek. The road is historically significant for its association with the period of scenic road development in national parks in the 1920s and 1930s, for its association with the Mission 66 park development program in the 1950s and 1960s, as well as having the first Shuttle Bus systems in the NPS, which is now the longest running system and the most extensive (Criterion A). The road is also a rustic example of landscape engineering combining NPS aesthetic road design principles with the ARC's experience constructing roads in northern environments (Criterion C).

Road Sections:

Mile 0 -15: George Parks Highway junction to Savage River Bridge. This section of road was originally constructed from 1922 to 1925. During Mission 66 it was widened to two lanes and paved.

Mile 15-30: Savage River Bridge to Teklanika River Bridge. This section of road was originally constructed by 1931. During Mission 66 it was widened but remains unpaved.

Mile 30-92: Teklanika River Bridge to Kantishna. This section of road was completed in 1938. It was not improved during Mission 66 and remains the most rustic road segment. The one lane road with two-lane sections and pullouts has a gravel surface (DENA, 1996, 269).

The areas of significance are Entertainment/Recreation and Transportation for its relation to automobile tourism and Landscape Architecture for its aesthetically oriented design. The period of significance begins in 1922, when the route was originally brushed. It extends to 1972, with the institution of the shuttle bus system. The historic district must be considered under Criterion Consideration G because the period of significance ends less than 50 years ago. The district has been evaluated using significant research on National Park Service roads that provides the framework to evaluate the road's historic significance. Within this historic context, the district qualifies as exceptionally important because it is the only Alaskan example of early NPS scenic road development and represents a major effort of the Alaska Road Commission. The Denali Park Road is also significant at a state level, because it serves as one of the most important corridors for tourism within Alaska.

Criterion A: Event

The period between World War I and World War II was the Golden Age of road development within National Parks System (Davis, 2006). During this period scenic roads were constructed inside of National Parks to serve the new automobile tourist. Park roads provided greater access to scenic wonders, while at the same time aiming to serve conservation objectives by consolidating use. In 1921, the first NPS director, Stephen T. Mather, expressed a sense of urgency for road development writing,

"The road problem then is one of the most important issues before the Service. Outside of possibly Yellowstone there has been but little development in the parks to enable the motorists to have the greater use of these playgrounds which they demand and deserve. Definite projects have been laid out by the Service in all the larger parks calling for important road building, but up to the present time no substantial funds have been available to carry them out. Congress, the appropriating body, has been engrossed with its war problems, but I now feel that the turning point has arrived" (Mather, 1921).

"The road problem", as Mather put it, would be resolved within the next two decades as Congress appropriated new funding for road development on park service managed lands in 1924 and the NPS developed a partnership with the Bureau of Public Roads (formalized in 1926) to cooperatively design and supervise construction of park roads. During this period numerous scenic roads were constructed including Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park (1921 to 1933); the Carbon River Road, Westside Road, and Yakima Park Highway in Mount Rainier National Park (1921-1934); the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway in Zion National Park (1927-1930); Generals Highway in Sequoia and King Canyon National Parks (1921-1935); and Trails Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park (1929-1933).

The Denali Park Road was developed under the same planning framework to promote tourism and constructed during the same time period from 1922 to 1938. However, the Alaska Road Commission rather than the Bureau of Public Roads was in charge of road construction and originally the Park Road did not connect to the larger road system, as visitors arrived via the Alaska Railroad. While private vehicle traffic was originally limited, the road provided increased access to the interior of the park and visitation rose immediately after its construction. The majority of early visitors were taken into the park on tours organized by the concessionaire. Vehicle infrastructure in Alaska slowly expanded and the Park Road was connected to the road system in 1957.

Both the connection to the larger road system and the implementation of the Mission 66 park development program led to expansion of the eastern third of the roadway to the Teklanika River. Mission 66 was a ten year (1956-1966) one billion dollar program established by National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth to modernize visitor services infrastructure on National Park Service lands. A central component of Mission 66 was increasing accessibility to parklands through the construction and improvement of roads. During Mission 66, a total of 1,197 miles of new roads were built and 1,570 miles of roads were reconstructed on NPS managed lands (Wirth 1980: 262). Major Mission 66 road projects include the construction of much of the Blue Ridge Parkway between Shenandoah National Park and Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the construction of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Road in Katmai National Monument, completion of the Stevens Canyon Road in Mount Rainier National Park, and the rerouting of the Tioga Road in Yosemite National Park.

Largely as a result of Mission 66 funding, the Park Road was widened from the entrance to the Teklanika River and paved to Savage River from 1957 to 1968. The expansion of the rustic road drew criticism from conservationists including Olaus and Adolph Murie. Plans to pave additional sections of the road were abandoned. In 1971, the George Parks Highway was completed creating a more direct connection to the Park Road from Anchorage and Fairbanks. The next year, due to the anticipated influx of automobile tourism and the understanding that the rustic road could not safely support public traffic without significant expansions, public automobile traffic was restricted to the west of Savage River and a shuttle bus system was instituted.

Criterion C: Design and Construction

The Park Road is significant under Criterion C as an example of a national park scenic road. During the 1920s the National Park Service developed standards for the construction of monumental tour roads based on the American adaptation of picturesque landscape design principles. Roads were constructed utilizing landscape engineering, a combination of landscape architecture and traditional civil engineering. While in the Lower 48 the NPS was cooperating with the Bureau of Public Roads to design and construct some of the most scenic roads in the country, in Denali the NPS worked instead with the Alaska Road Commission, which was experienced in building rugged roads through the remote territory of Alaska. Congress appropriated funds to be used by the ARC for construction of the Park Road. The NPS provided guidance to the ARC on aesthetic road design principles, encouraging the ARC to abandon their standard practices of constructing a direct road as quickly and cheaply as possible in order to create a road in accordance with the spectacular landscape of the national park.

Specific guidance on the park road echoes some of the character s of scenic park roads. The road was to conform to the natural topography and be located to emphasize views onto the Alaska Range and Denali. In addition, the natural environment was to be protected during road construction. The Park Road was not a typical transportation route, but a scenic road offering access to and views of a wilderness landscape. As road construction progressed the ARC worked to appease the NPS and the alignment and footprint of the road clearly reflect NPS aesthetic principles. However, the ARC was given a limited budget by Congress and had to contend with a short work season, permafrost conditions, and numerous river crossings. The rugged character of the original road and the lack of well-constructed elements such as stone guardrails, and rock-faced culverts are reflective of the ARC's lack of experience in scenic road construction as well as the environmental and budget constraints.Overall, the curvilinear design of the road, original narrow footprint, relatively low design speed, and exposure across rugged terrain represent the NPS scenic road standards used during road design and construction.

Integrity

Since the construction of the Denali Park Road, national road standards have changed immensely and safety has become a primary concern in road development and maintenance. The limits to vehicles and the bus transportation system have reduced pressures to expand the Park Road. However, numerous changes have been made to the road since the period of significance including the widening of the road from Big Stony to Eielson Visitor Center after the fatal bus accident in 1981; the replacement of culverts along much of the roadway with larger, more visible culverts; raising the level of the road up to 26 inches along Igloo Creek; and the installation of pullouts on the narrowest section of the road after mile 73. While these and other changes detract from the historic integrity of the road, overall the road retains a rustic character. The road has not been paved after Savage River and its alignment has been negligibly altered. The road continues to be the central thoroughfare of visitation, serving its original purpose to highlight the impressive views of Mount McKinley and the Alaska Range for visitors.

APPENDIX P

Historic Context Theme List

APPENDIX P
HISTORIC CONTEXT THEME LIST

Themes, subthemes, and facets are based on the publication History and Prehistory* in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program (1987). *For additional information on the NPS thematic framework, refer to* History in the National Park Service: Themes and Concepts (2000).

**The term "prehistory" is a legacy term that refers to the history of a place prior to the arrival of non-Indigenous people.*

I. PEOPLING PLACES

A. The Earliest Inhabitants:

The Early Peopling of North America

The Early Peopling of the Pacific

The Early Peopling of the Caribbean

Archaic Adaptation of the Arctic

Archaic Adaptation of the SubArctic

Archaic Adaptation of the Northwest Coast

Western Archaic Adaptations (California Area)

Plateau (Columbia/Colorado) Archaic Adaptations

Archaic Adaptations of the Great Basin

Archaic Adaptations of the Southwest

Archaic Adaptations of the Plains

Archaic Adaptations of the Mississippi Valley Region

Archaic Adaptations of the Southeast (including the Cumberland Region)

Archaic Adaptations of the Caribbean

Archaic Adaptations of the Northeast (Including the Ohio Valley Region)

Archaic Adaptations in Montane Regions

Archaic Adaptations in Arid Lands

Archaic Adaptations in Riverine Zones

B. Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments

Adapters

Eastern Farmers

Farmers

Hunters and Gatherers

Plains Farmers

Southwestern Farmers

C. Prehistoric Archeology: Topical Facets

Domestication/Horticulture

Major Contributions to the Development of Archeology

Major Contributions to the Development of Culture Histories

Prehistoric Agricultural Innovations

Prehistoric Agriculture/Plant

Prehistoric Animal Domestication/Husbandry

Prehistoric Architecture/Shelter/Housing

Prehistoric Arts/Handicrafts Prehistoric Communication

Prehistoric Cultural Change

Prehistoric Demographics

Prehistoric Diet/Health

Prehistoric Economics/Trade

Prehistoric Extraction/Mining

Prehistoric Human Physical Remains

Prehistoric Religion, Ideology, and Ceremonialism

Prehistoric Science/Intellectual Developments

Prehistoric Settlements and Settlement Patterns

Prehistoric Social and Political Organizations

Prehistoric Social Differentiation Prehistoric Technology

Prehistoric Transportation and Travel

Prehistoric Urban Development Prehistoric Warfare

Submerged Prehistoric Period Archeological Resources

Other

D. Ethno-history of Indigenous American Populations

Becoming Native American

Establishing Intercultural Relations

Native Contributions to the Development of the Nation's Cultures

Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact

Readaptation of Native Populations

Varieties of Conflict, Conquest or Accommodation

E. Colonial Exploration and Settlement American Exploration and Settlement Dutch

Exploration and Settlement

English Exploration and Settlement

French Exploration and Settlement

Other European Exploration and Settlement

Russian Exploration and Settlement

Scandinavian Exploration and Settlement

Spanish Exploration and Settlement

F. Development of the Colonies

Physical Development

Social and Economic Affairs

G. Westward Expansion of Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

Explorations of the West

Military-Indigenous Peoples Contact

The Cattle Frontier

The Farmers' Frontier

The Fur Trade

The Mining Frontier

The Timber Frontier

Western Trails and Travelers

H. Other

II. CREATING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MOVEMENTS

A. Ways of Life

Consumer Society of the 20th Century

Consumer Society of the 21st Century

Domesticity and Family Life

Ethnic Communities (Including the Immigration Phenomenon)

Farming Communities

Industrial Life of the First Half of the 20th Century

Industrial Life of the Last Half of the 20th Century

Industrial Life of the Last Half of the 19th Century

Industrial Towns

Life on the Reservation

Mining Towns

Occupational and Economic Classes

Ranching Communities

Slavery and Plantation Life

Suburban Life

Urban Life

B. Social and Humanitarian Movements

Abolitionism

Civil Rights Movements

Communitarianism and Utopianism

Emergency Aid and Health Care

Environmental Movement

Farmers' Organizations

General and Radical Reform

General Philanthropy

Historic Preservation Movement

Labor Organizations

Peace Movements

Poverty Relief and Urban Social Reform

Prison Reform

Temperance and Prohibition

Women's Movement

C. Recreation

General Recreation

Spectator Pastimes (Passive)

Sports (Active)

Tourism

III. EXPRESSING CULTURAL VALUES

A. Education

Pre-School

Elementary, Intermediate and Secondary Education

Higher Education

Specialized Education

Adult Education

Vocational Training

Adjunct Educational Institutions

Special Populations

B. Intellectual Currents

Philosophical Schools of Thought

C. Literature

Poetry

Fiction

Novel

Short Story

Non-Fiction

Journalism

Newswriting and Reporting

Supporting Institutions

Festivals and Events

D. Theater

Playwriting

Performance

Directing Theater

Staging

Producing Theater

Theater Buildings

Studios

Supporting Institutions - Theater

Theater for Radio and Television

Vaudeville and Burlesque

Festivals and Events

E. Motion Pictures

Cinematography

Editing

Acting

Design

Directing

Animation

Producing

Film Product

Supporting Institutions

Movie Houses/Drive-In Theaters

Festivals and Events

F. Music

Classical Folk

Jazz

Popular

Musical Theater

Opera

Literature of Music

Music Publishing

Instruments

Forums

Performers

Supporting Institutions

Musical Education and Training

Music for Radio and Television Recording

Composing

Festivals and Events

G. Dance

Ballet

Modern Dance

Folk Dance

Popular Dance

Dancers

Choreography

Theatrics

Forums

Supporting Institutions

Festivals and Events

H. Painting and Sculpture

Early American Provincial Painting 1676-1726

Baroque in America 1720-1776

Neoclassicism, 1780-1820

Romanticism

European Influences, 1876-1920

American Impressionism 1876-1920

Realism 1850-1926

Historical Painting and Sculpture: Memory and Dreams, 1876-1908

The 20th Century, 1900-1930

The New Realism 1900-1926

Art Colonies 1915-1930

Regionalism 1915-1935

The Second Generation 1920-

World War II to the Present, 1939-

Supporting Institutions

Festivals and Events

Period Revival

Sculpture Gardens/Outdoor Museums

I. Prints and Photography

Festivals and Events

J. Decorative Folk Arts

Festivals and Events

K. Communication

Prehistoric Forms (i.e., Hieroglyphs, Petroglyphs, etc.)

Written Word (Newspapers and Periodicals)

Mail Service

Telegraph and Telephone

Radio

Television

Post WWII Electronics

Spoken Word (Oratory and Public Speaking)

Internet

L. Architecture

Colonial (1600-1730)

Georgian (1730-1780)

Federal (1780-1820)

Greek Revival (1820-1840)

Gothic Revival (1830-1915)

Romanesque Revival (1840-1900)

Renaissance Revival (1830-1920)

Exotic Revivals (1830-1860)

Second Empire (1850-1890)

Stick Style (1860-1890)

Queen Anne-Eastlake (1880-1900)

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

Period Revivals (1870-1940)

Commercial (1890-1915)

Sullivanesque (1890-1915)

Prairie (1890-1915)

Bungalow (1890-1940)

Craftsman (1890-1915)

Wrightian (1887-1959)

Modern Art Deco (1920-1945)

International (1915-1945)

Vernacular Architecture

Rustic Architecture

NPS Mission 66

M. Landscape Architecture

The Prehistoric Landscape

Colonial Traditions in the New World

The Early National Period

Development of Transportation and Land Tenure Systems

The Romantic Period

Utopian Planning in the Romantic Period

Rural Cemeteries

Parks Produce a New Profession

Urban Planning in the Nineteenth Century

Impacts of Railroads on the American Landscape

The Late Victorian Eclectic Landscape

The City Beautiful Movement

The City Scientific
The Revival of Classicism
Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources
The 1930's: Era of Public Works
The Automobile Age and Suburban Development
The Modern City
Modern Landscape Design and Site Planning
Regional Planning
Colonial Revival Landscape Design
NPS Mission 66
Urban Cemeteries
Post Modern Landscape Design
Urban Planning in the Twentieth Century

N. Other

IV. SHAPING THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

A. Early Military Landscapes (pre-1776)

B. The American Revolution

Politics and Diplomacy
The Declaration of Independence
War in the North
War in the South
War on the Frontier

C. Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860

Confederation Period, 1783-1789
The Constitution
Early Federal Period, 1789-1800
Jeffersonian Period, 1800-1811
War of 1812, 1812-1815
Post-War Nationalism, 1816-1828
Jacksonian Democracy, 1828-1844
Manifest Destiny, 1844-1859
Mexican-American War, 1846-1848
The Rise of Sectionalism, 1840-1859
The Army and Navy
Indian Wars

D. The Civil War

Abolishment of Slavery
Battles in the North and South
Conquest and Emancipation
Secession: The Nation Divides, 1860-1861
The Antebellum South
The Industrial North

E. Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939

The Reconstruction Era, 1865-1877
Indian Wars (1860-1890)
The Republican Era, 1877-1900
The Progressive Era, 1901-1914
America Becomes a World Power, 1865-1914
World War I, 1914-1919
The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1941

F. World War II

Politics and Diplomacy During the War
The Home Front
War in Europe, Africa, and the Atlantic, 1939-1945
War in the Pacific, 1941-1945

G. Political and Military Affairs after 1945
The Aftermath of WWII

The United Nations
Restructuring of World Systems
The Korean War
The "Cold War" with the Soviet Union
United States as Leader of the Free World
The Vietnam Era
The Gulf War

H. The Law

The Development of Principles in the Legal Specialties
The Court System
Law Schools, Offices, Journals, etc.
Scholars, Judges, and Lawyers
Landmark Court Cases
Indian Law

I. Other

V. DEVELOPING THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

A. Native American Economy (pre-1776)

Trade/Barter

B. Expansion of the Colonies and the United States,1763-1898

Early Pathfinders

Lewis and Clark Expedition

Scientific and Topographic Surveys

C. The Fur Trade

Alaska Fur Trade

Old Northwest and Mississippi Valley Fur Frontier, 1763-1815

Fur Trappers and Mountain Men as Pathfinders

John Jacob Astor and the American Fur Company, 1808-1840

Rocky Mountain Rendezvous Era, 1824-1839

Southwest Fur Trade

Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Coast Fur Trade

Other

D. Military-Indigenous Peoples Contact

Alaska

East of the Mississippi, 1763-1850's

Pacific Islands

Prairie and Great Lakes

The Northern Plains

The Pacific Coast

The Southern Plains

The Southwest

The Western Mountains

E. Trails and Travelers

Indigenous Peoples Trails

Exploration Trails (Spanish, French, Russian , British, American)

East Coast Trails

Eastern Mountain Trails

First Westward Trails East of the Mississippi

Santa Fe Trail

Oregon Trail and Settlement of Oregon

California Trails and Settlement of California

Mormon Migration and Settlement of the Great Basin

El Camino Real (Old Spanish Trail)

F. The Mining Frontier

California Gold Rush

Northwest: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Western Montana

Southwest: Arizona and New Mexico

Great Basin: Nevada, Utah and Eastern California

Rockies: Colorado and Wyoming

Black Hills of South Dakota

Alaskan Gold Rushes

Mining (Coal, Salt Peter, Oil, etc.)

Eastern Mountains

G. The Farmers' Frontier

Farming Alaska

Farming the Mid-Atlantic

Farming the Northeast

Farming the Pacific Islands

Farming the Southeast

Indigenous Peoples Farming Practices

Settling the Inland Empire (1870-1900)

Farming Frontier of the Old Northwest, 1763-1820

Settling and Farming the Eastern Prairies, 1820-1861

Later Settlements and Farming in the California Valley, Oregon and Washington

Settling and Farming in the Great Plains, 1862-1900

H. The Cattle Frontier

Great Trail Drives, 1866-1885

The Cow Towns, 1866-1885

Ranches

Outlaws and Poachers

I. Extraction or Mining Industries

Iron and Ferro Alloys

Petroleum and Related Resources

Other Metals and Minerals

Timber and Lumber

Fishing and Hunting

J. Manufacturing Organizations

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco

Transportation Equipment

Machinery and Instruments

Fabricated Metal and Glass Products

Textile and Apparel Industries

Paper, Printing and Publishing

Chemicals and Allied Products

Home Furnishings and Furniture

Other

K. Construction and Housing

Commercial

Private

Public

L. Trade (Modern)

Export-Import

Wholesale

Retail

Advertising

Commodity Markets

M. Finance and Banking

Commercial Banks

Savings and Loan Associations

Mutual Savings Banks

Credit Unions

Finance and Personal Loan Companies

Credit Companies (Credit Card Industry)

Public Regulatory Institutions

Stock and Other Market Exchanges

General Finance

N. Insurance

Fire and Marine

Casualty and Surety

Life

Health

O. Service Industry

Food

Lodging

Tourism

P. Power and Lighting

Electric

Gas

Nuclear

Water

Q. Accounting

R. Defense

S. Business Organization

T. Shipping and Transportation by Water

Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures

Canals

U. Supporting Institutions

V. Agriculture

Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)

Farm Orchards (1600-1820)

Farming for Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, and Vegetables)

Fish Farming

Large-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)

Mechanized Agriculture/Agricultural Innovations

Plantation Agriculture

Sharecropping, and Tenant Farming

Small-Scale commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)

Subsistence Agriculture

W. Transportation by Land and Air

Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi

Land Travel West of the Mississippi (i.e., Stagecoaches), after 1840

Wagons and Wagon Roads

Carriage Roads, Touring Roads and Parkways

Planned Roads, Highways and Freeways

Railroads and Rail yards

Urban Transport (Trolleys, Streetcars and Subways)

Automobiles, Buses, and other vehicles

Air Travel (Airplanes/Airports)

X. Communication

Written Word (Newspapers and Periodicals)

Mail Service (Land, Water and Air Routes)

Telegraph and Telephone

Radio

Television

Post World War II Electronic

Spoken Word (Oratory and Public Speaking)

Internet

Y. Other

VI. EXPANDING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. Physical Sciences

Astronomy

Physics

Chemistry

B. Earth Science

Physical Geography

Geology

Hydrology

Meteorology

Climatology

Soil Science

C. Biological Sciences

Botany

Zoology

Paleontology

Psychology

D. Social Sciences

Anthropology

Economics

Political Science

Sociology

E. Mathematics

F. Medicine

Clinical Specialties

Non-Clinical Specialties

Affiliated Disciplines

Non-Western Alternative Medicine

G. Scientific Institutions

H. Technology (Engineering and Invention)

Measurement, Observation, and Control (Surveying, Cartography, etc.)

Transportation

Energy Conversion, Utilization and Distribution

Tools and Machines

Military (Fortifications, Weapons, and War Vehicles)

Extraction and Conversion of Industrial Raw Materials

Industrial Production Processes (Including Agriculture)

Construction

Information Processing, Transmission, and Recording

Earth and Space Exploration

Water and Sewerage

Fire, Safety, Sanitation, and Pollution Controls

Atomic/Nuclear Technology

I. Other

VII. TRANSFORMING THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Indigenous Peoples Use of and Response to the Environment

B. The Industrial Revolution

Degradation of Human Environment

Degradation of Natural Environment

Industrial Innovations

Industrialization of Work Force

C. Conservation of Natural Resources

Origin and Development of the Conservation Idea to 1870

Formation of the Conservation Movement, 1870-1908

Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation Preservation

Origins of the National Parks Movement

Game Protection

The Forest Service and Forest Preservation

Origins of Watershed and Water Conservation

Water Purification and Sewage Treatment

Scenic Preservation

The Conservation Movement Matures 1908-1941

Emergence of Federal Conservation Legislation

Birth of Wildlife Management

Fish and Wildlife Refuge System

Forest System Expands

Soil Conservation Movement

Origin and Development of the National Park Service

Range and Forest Protection

Wilderness System

Public Health Through Pollution Control

The Great Depression and Conservation

D. Historic Preservation

Formative Years, 1796-1858: The Destruction of Green Springs to the Saving of Mount Vernon and the Hasbrouck House, Patriotism and Preservation

Regional Efforts: The South, 1860-1900: The South Looks to Government for Help; The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials to the Revolution; American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society-A Pattern for Private Action

Regional Efforts: New England, 1860-1900: Regionalism and Preservation; Private Historical Societies; Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Monticello: The Emergence of Architectural Interest in Preservation, 1900-1926: Antiquaries, Architects, and Museums.

Emergence of the Automobile and the Restoration of Williamsburg, VA.

The Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-1949: Battlefield Preservation; Archeological Preservation; The National Park Service and the New Deal; The National Trust; Growth in Professionalism and Technology

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society – A Pattern For Private Action

E. Other

VIII. CHANGING ROLE OF THE US IN THE WORLD

A. International Relations

B. Commerce

C. Expansionism and Imperialism

D. Immigration and Emigration

E. Other

APPENDIX Q

Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions

APPENDIX Q
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORY AND SUBCATEGORY DEFINITIONS

The NPS National Register program issued the following policy clarification in May of 2021, "Area of Significance categories and subcategories have grown since Bulletin 16A 'How to Complete the National Register Form' was last issued in 1997. As part of the National Park Service's ongoing efforts to ensure all places of significance in American history are accurately identified in nominations, and to better support research on these places, areas of significance for Ethnic Heritage and Social History have been expanded. This list suggests options for proponents and state, tribal, and federal nominating authorities to apply at their discretion in preparing nominations or updating documentation."

Agriculture: The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants.

Archeology – Prehistoric*: The study of Indigenous cultures prior to contact with non-Indigenous people, through excavation and the analysis of physical remains.

Archeology – Historic Aboriginal†: Archeological study of Indigenous cultures after the advent of written records.

Archeology – Historic Non-Aboriginal†: Archeological study of non-Indigenous cultures after the advent of written records.

Architecture: The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.

Art: The creation of painting, print making, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.

Commerce: The business of trading goods, service, and commodities.

Communications: The technology and process of transmitting information.

Community Planning and Development: The design or development of the physical structure of communities.

Conservation: The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or human-made resources.

Economics: The study of the production, distribution, consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.

Education: The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.

Engineering: The practical applications of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs.

Entertainment/Recreation: The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment diversion, amusement, or sport.

Ethnic Heritage – Alaska Native: The history of persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Alaska with tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Ethnic Heritage – Asian: The history of persons having origins in Asia. Subcategories include:

> Asian Indian, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Korea, Laotian, Thai, and Vietnamese

Ethnic Heritage – Black: The history of persons in the United States - including Black, African American, Afro-Caribbean, Afro-Latino, and African immigrants - having origins that can be traced directly or indirectly to Africa.

Ethnic Heritage – European: The history of persons having origins in Europe. Subcategories include:

> Austrian, Basque, Belgian, Croatian, Czech, Dane, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romania, Russian, Scandinavian, Scottish, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Turkish, and Ukrainian

Ethnic Heritage – Hispanic: The history of persons having origins in the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America. Subcategories include:

Caribbean, Central American, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and South American

Ethnic Heritage – Native American: The history of persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (except Alaska) and with tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Ethnic Heritage – Other – Ethnic: The history of persons having origins in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East or North Africa.

Ethnic Heritage – Pacific Islander: The history of persons having origins in the Pacific Islands, including Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia. Subcategories include:

Guamanian or Chamorro, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan

Exploration/Settlement: The investigation of unknown or little-known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities.

Health/Medicine: The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.

Industry: The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.

Invention: The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.

Landscape Architecture: The practical art of designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.

Law: The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.

Literature: The creation of prose and poetry.

Maritime History: The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep-sea waters.

Military: The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.

Performing Arts: The creation of drama, dance, and music.

Philosophy: The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.

Politics/Government: The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.

Religion: The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.

Science: The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.

Social History: The history of effort to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the life ways of its social groups. Subcategories include:

Disability History, Labor History, LGBTQ History, Traditional Cultural History, Women's History, and Civil Rights

Transportation: The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.

Other: Any area not covered by the above categories.

**The term "prehistoric" is a legacy term that refers to the history of a place prior to the arrival of non-Indigenous people.*

†The term "historic" in this context refers to the history of a place after the arrival of non-Indigenous people.

APPENDIX R

National Historic Landmark Theme List

APPENDIX R
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK THEME LIST

Refer to the National Historic Landmarks Full List of Theme Studies webpage *or the* National Historic Landmark Theme Studies series *in the DataStore in IRMA for a list of NHL theme studies.*

#

20th Century, 1900-1930, The

20th-Century Hunters and Herders

A

Abolitionism

Aboriginal Populations

Accounting

Acting

Adjunct Educational Institutions

Adult Education

Adverse Consequences & Stresses on the Environment

Advertising

Affiliated Disciplines

Agriculture

Aiding the Handicapped and Mental Health Care

Airplanes and Air Travel

Alaska Fur Trade

Alaskan Gold Rushes

American Becomes a World Power, 1865-1914

American Bracketed Villa

American Impressionism, 1876-1920

American Revolution, The

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society

American Ways of Life

Amusement Parks

Animation

Anthropology

Apprenticeships and Employee Training

Archaic Adaptations in Arid Lands

Archaic Adaptations in Montane Regions

Archaic Adaptations in Riverine Zones

Archaic Adaptations of the Arctic

Archaic Adaptations of the Caribbean

Archaic Adaptations of the Great Basin

Archaic Adaptations of the Mississippi Valley Reg.

Archaic Adaptations of the Northeast (Ohio Valley)

Archaic Adaptations of the Northwest Coast

Archaic Adaptations of the Plains

Archaic Adaptations of the Southeast (Cumberland)

Archaic Adaptations of the Southwest

Archaic Adaptations of the Subarctic

Archeological Preservation

Architecture

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Design

Arctic Hunters and Gatherers

Army and Navy, The

Art Colonies, 1915-1930

Association for the Preservation of Virginia, The

Astronomy

Atlantic

Automobiles, Buses, Wagons, and Highways

B

Ballet

Baroque in America, 1720-1776

Baseball
Basketball
Battlefield Preservation
Beaux Arts (1890-1915)
Becoming Native American
Big Game Hunters, The
Biological Sciences
Birth of Wildlife Management
Black Hills of South Dakota
Botany
British and United States Explorations of the West
Bungalow (1890-1940)
Bureau of Indian Affairs, The
Business
Business Organization

C

California
California Gold Rush
California Trails and Settlement of California
Canals
Captives, Slaves, and Refugees
Caribbean
Caribbean Adaptations
Carousels
Cash Cropping
Cast Iron: Gothic, Romanesque, Renaissance
Casualty and Surety
Cattlemen's Empire, The
Cemeteries
Changing Cultural Geography of the Southeast, The
Changing Role of the U.S. in the World Community
Changing Settlement Types
Changing Tribal Statuses, Political, and Religious
Chemicals and Allied Products
Chemistry
Choreography
Cinematography
Circuses
Civil Rights Movements
Civil War, The
Classical
Clinical Specialties
Clubs and Organizations
Co-existing Political Bodies: Chiefdoms, Monarchie
Colonial (1600-1730)
Commerce
Commercial
Commercial (1890-1915)
Commercial Banks
Commercial Timbering, Fishing, Agriculture, and Ra
Commodity Markets
Communication
Communication Systems
Communitarianism and Utopianism
Community and Neighborhood
Composing
Conceptional Development
Confederate Period, 1783-1789
Conservation Movement Matures, 1908-1941, The
Conservation of Natural Resources
Constitution, The
Construction
Construction and Housing
Consumer Society of the 20th Century
Contemporary Reservations and Villages
Court System, The
Cow Towns, 1866-1885, The
Craftsman (1890-1915)
Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Credit Companies (Credit Card Industry)
Credit Unions
Cricket

D

Dance
Dancers
Declaration of Independence, The
Decorative and Folk Art
Defending Native Homelands
Defending Native Religious Systems
Defense
Depopulation of Terrain
Design
Developing the American Economy
Development of Equal Educational Opportunity
Development of Principles in the Legal Special,The
Development of the English Colonies, 1688-1763
Development of the System
Directing
Disease and Massacres: Their Cultural and Biologic
Distribution and Consumption
Domestic Plants and Animals, Cultivation, and Husb
Domestication of the Dog
Domesticity and Family Life
Dutch

E

Earliest Inhabitants, The
Early American Provincial Painting, 1676-1726
Early Education, Its Conceptual Development
Early Federal Period, 1789-1800
Early Gothic Revival
Early Man and Late Pleistocene Environmental Adapt
Early Pathfinders, 1763-1807
Early Peopling of North America, The
Early Peopling of the Caribbean, The
Early Peopling of the Pacific, The
Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mi
Earth and Space Exploration
Earth Science
East of the Mississippi, 1763-1850s
Eastern Farmers
Economic Affairs and Ways of Life
Economic Theory
Economics
Editing
Education
Educational and Intellectual Currents
Effects of Technology
Effects on Lifestyle and Health
Egyptian
Eight, the Armory Show, the New Realism, 1900-,The
Electric
Elementary, Intermediate, and Secondary Education
Emergence of Federal Conservation Legislation
Emergence of the Automobile and the Restoration of
Emergency Aid and Health Care
Encounters, Conflicts, and Colonization
Energy Conservation, Utilization and Distribution
English Exploration and Settlement
Era of Adaptation, 1607-1763
Era of Battlefield Preservation, 1862-1917
Era of Subsistence Agriculture, 1763-1820
Establishing Intercultural Relations
Establishment of Indian Territory, The
Ethnic Associations
Ethnic Communities
Ethnic Homelands
Ethnic Populations
Ethnic Revitalization
Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
European Colonial Exploration and Settlement
European Influences, 1876-1920
Exchange and Trade
Exotic Revivals (1830-1860)
Expanding Science and Technology
Expansionism and Imperialism

Experimentation and Invention
Exploration
Export-Import
Expressing Cultural Values
Extraction and Conversion of Industrial Raw Materi
Extraction and Production
Extractive Industries
Extractive or Mining Industries

F

Fabricated Metal and Glass Products
Family and the Life Cycle
Farmers' Frontier, The
Farmers' Organizations
Farming Communities
Farming Frontier of the Old Northwest, 1763-1820
Farming on the East Coast for Local Markets
Federal (1780-1820)
Federal Education Programs to Assimilate Native Am
Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-, The
Fermentation, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, Drugs,
Festivals and Paegents
Fiction
Fields of Philosophy
Film Product
Finance and Banking
Finance and Personal Loan Companies
Fire and Marine
Fire, Safety, Sanitation, and Pollution Controls
First Westward Trails East of the Mississippi
Fish and Wildlife Refuge System
Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation Preservation
Fishing and Livestock
Folk
Folk Dance
Food
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco
Football
Forced and Voluntary Population Movements
Forest Service and Forest Preservation, The
Forest System Expands
Formation of the Conservation Movement, 1870-1908
Formative Years, 1796-1858
Forums
French
French Exploration and Settlement
Fur Trade, The
Fur Trappers and Mountain Men as Pathfinders

G

Game Protection
Gas
General and Radical Reform
General Finance
General Philanthropy
General Recreation
Geology
Georgian (1730-1780)
Georgian (1870-1920)
Gifted
Gothic Revival (1830-1915)
Government Institutions
Governmental Policies and Practices
Great Basin Hunters and Gatherers
Great Basin: Nevada, Utah, and Eastern California
Great Depression and Conservation, The
Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1941, The
Great Trail Drives, 1866-1885
Greek Revival (1820-1840)
Growth in Professionalism and Technology
Growth of Urban Areas and Previous Settlements
Guiding Explorers Across New Territories
Gulf Coast

H

Health
Health, Nutrition, and Disease
Helping Foreigners Survive: Providing Food, Clothi
High Victorian Gothic
Higher Education
Historic District (Multiple Styles and Dates)
Historic Preservation
Historical Painting and Sculpture: Memory and Drea
Home Front, The
Home Furnishings and Furniture
Hostelry
Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Coast Fur T
Human Factors in Terminal Pleistocene Faunal Extin
Human Osteological Evidence of Early Inhabitants
Hunters and Gatherers of the Eastern Woodlands
Hunters and Gatherers of Western Littoral and Sier
Hydrology

I

Ideologies and Interpretations of Branches of Know
Immigration and Emigration Policies
Indigenous American Populations
Industrial Production Processes
Industrial Towns
Industrial Wealth of the Last Half of 19th Century
Information Processing, Transmission, and Recordin
Institutional Patterns
Instruments
Insurance
Intellectual and Religious Affairs
Intellectual Currents
International (1915-1945)
International Relations
Intracolonial Matters
Introductions to Foreign Religious Systems
Iron and Ferro Alloys
Italian Villa

J

Jacksonian Democracy, 1828-1844
Jacobean (1890-1915)
Jazz
Jeffersonian Period, 1800-1811
John Jacob Astor and the American Fur Company, 180
Journalism: Opinion and Criticism

L

Labor Organizations
Labor Organizations and Protests
Landscape Architecture
Large and Small Industries
Late Gothic Revival
Late Prehistoric Adaptations in the Western, Centr
Later Settlements and Farming in the California Va
Law Schools, Offices, Journals, etc.
Law, The
Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806
Libraries
Life
Literature
Literature of Music

M

Machinery and Instruments
Mail Service
Major Contributions to the Development of Culture
Major Contributions to the Development of the Scie
Manifest Destiny, 1844-1859
Manipulating the Environment and Its Resources
Manufacturing Organizations
Maritime Trade Centers
Mass Media
Mathematics

Measurement, Observation, and Control
Mechanical Agriculture as Business Enterprise
Medicine
Memorials to the Revolution
Mentally Handicapped
Meteorology
Mexican War (1846-1848)
Migration from Outside and Within
Military
Military Affairs
Military Affairs (including...)
Military Affairs Not Related to World War I or II
Military Culture, e.g., Organization, Values, Tech
Military Institutions and Activities
Military Removal and Concentration
Military Scouts
Military, The
Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict
Mining Frontier, The
Missionized Settlements
Mississippi Valley
Modern Dance
Moderne-Art Deco (1920-1945)
Monticello: The Emergence of Architectural Interes
Moorish
Mormon Migration and Settlement of the Great Basin
Motion Pictures
Mounted Hunters
Movie Houses
Museums, Archives, and Botanical Gardens
Music
Music for Radio and Television
Music Publishing
Musical Education and Training
Musical Theater
Mutual Savings Banks
Myth of the Vanishing Native, The

N

Nation Divides, 1860-1861, The
National Park Service and the New Deal, The
National Trust, The
Native Adaptations to Arctic Environments
Native Adaptations to Caribbean Environments
Native Adaptations to Great Basin Environments
Native Adaptations to Micronesian Environments
Native Adaptations to Northeastern Environments
Native Adaptations to Northwest Coast Environments
Native Adaptations to Plains Environments
Native Adaptations to Plateau Environments
Native Adaptations to Polynesian Environments
Native Adaptations to Southeastern Environments
Native Adaptations to Southwestern Environments
Native Adaptations to Subarctic Environments
Native Adaptations to the Western Littoral and Sie
Native Contributions to the Development of the Nat
Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact
Native Responses to New Economic, Political, and T
Native Roles in Decorative and Fine Arts, Literatu
Native Roles in the Changing Images of America: th
Native Roles in the Development of Humanism, the S
Native Statuses in New Stratification Systems
Naval Action
Naval War, The
Neo-Classical (1890-1915)
Neoclassicism, 1780-1820
New Demographics, The
New Inter- and Intragroup Alliances
New Native Military Alliances
New Professionals, The
Newswriting and Reporting
Non-Clinical Specialties
Non-Fiction
Northern Plains, The
Northwest Coast Collectors, Hunters, and Fishermen

Northwest: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Western
Novel
Nuclear

O

Objectives and Methods
Objectives, Curricula, Admission Policies, Teachin
Objectives, Curricula, Methodology, and Administra
Occupational and Economic Classes
Octagons
Old Northwest and Mississippi Valley Fur Frontier,
Olympics
Opera
Oregon Trail and Settlement of Oregon
Origin and Development of the Conservation Idea to
Origin and Development of the National Park Servic
Origins of the National Parks Movement
Origins of Watershed and Water Conservation
Other
Other European Exploration and Settlement
Other Metals and Minerals
Other Specialized Institutions
Overland Travel West of the Mississippi

P

Pacific
Pacific Coast, The
Painting and Sculpture
Paleoecology
Paleontology
Paper, Printing, and Publishing
Parks
Parties, Protests, and Movements
Pastoralists and Ranchers
Patterns of Organization
Peace Movements
Peopling Places
Performance
Performers
Period Revivals (1870-1940)
Petroleum and Related Resources
Philosophers and Thinkers
Philosophical Schools of Thought
Physical Anthropology of the American Indian, Eski
Physical Development
Physical Geography
Physical Science
Physically Handicapped
Physics
Plains Farmers
Plains Hunters and Gatherers
Plantation Agriculture, 1607-1860
Plantation Breaks Up, Sharecropping and Tenant,The
Plantation Laborers
Plateau Archaic Adaptations (Columbia/Colorado)
Plateau Hunters, Gathers, and Fishermen (Col/Cor)
Playwriting
Poetry
Political and Diplomatic Affairs
Political and Diplomatic Scene
Political and Military Affairs After 1945
Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860
Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939
Political Ideas, Cultures, and Theories
Political Science
Politics and Diplomacy
Politics and Diplomacy During the War
Politics and Diplomacy, 1763-1783
Popular
Popular and Traditional Culture
Popular Dance
Population Change
Post World War II Electronic
Post-Archaic Adaptations

Post-Archaic Adaptations in Arid Lands
Post-Archaic Adaptations in Montane-High Altitude
Post-Archaic Adaptations in Riverine Zones
Post-Archaic Adaptations of Eastern Coastal Region
Post-Archaic Adaptations of Great Lakes Coastal Re
Post-Archaic Adaptations of the Mississippi Valley
Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments
Post-War Nationalism, 1816-1828
Poverty Relief and Urban Social Reform
Power and Lighting
Prairie (1890-1915)
Prehistoric Agriculture/Plant Domestication/Hortic
Prehistoric Animal Domestication/Husbandry
Prehistoric Archeology: Topical Facets
Prehistoric Architecture/Shelter/Housing
Prehistoric Arts/Handicrafts
Prehistoric Communication
Prehistoric Cultural Change
Prehistoric Demographics
Prehistoric Diet/Health
Prehistoric Economics/Trade
Prehistoric Human Physical Remains
Prehistoric Religion, Ideology, and Ceremonialism
Prehistoric Rural Development
Prehistoric Science/Intellectual Developments
Prehistoric Settlements and Settlement Patterns
Prehistoric Social and Political Organizations
Prehistoric Social Differentiation
Prehistoric Technology
Prehistoric Transportation and Travel
Prehistoric Urban Development
Prehistoric Warfare
Pre-School Education
Primary Models
Prints and Photography
Prison Reform
Private
Private Historical Societies
Producing
Progressive Era, 1900-1914, The
Protecting and Preserving the Environment
Psychology
Public
Public Health Through Pollution Control
Public Regulatory Institutions

Q

Queen Anne-Eastlake (1880-1900)

R

Racing
Radio
Railroads
Ranches
Range and Forage Protection
Realism, 1850-1926
Reconstruction Era, 1865-1877, The
Recording
Recreation
Recreational Activities
Reform Movements.
Refugees from Europe, 1930s
Regional and Urban Planning
Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic Sites, 1860-1900
Regional Efforts: New England, 1860-1900
Regional Efforts: The South, 1860-1900
Regional Planning
Regionalism and Preservation
Regionalism, 1915-1935
Relations with Parliament and Crown
Religions Institutions
Renaissance (1890-1915)
Renaissance Revival (1830-1920)
Republican Era, 1877-1900, The

Republican Prosperity, 1920-1929
Research, Graduate, Post-Graduate, and Professiona
Reservations
Resort Communities
Resort Hotels and Spas
Resource Use
Retail
Richardsonian
Rise of Sectionalism, 1840-1859, The
Rockies: Colorado and Wyoming
Rocky Mountain Rendezvous Era, 1824-1839
Rodeos
Role of Missionaries in Assimilation, The
Roller Coasters
Romanesque Revival (1840-1900)
Romanticism
Rowing
Russian
Rustic Architecture

S

Santa Fe Trail
Savings and Loan Institutions
Scandinavian
Scenic Preservation
Scholars, Judges, and Lawyers
Science
Scientific and Topographic Surveys
Scientific Institutions
Scientific Thought and Theory
Second Empire (1850-1890)
Second Generation, 1920-, The
Sedentary Villagers
Service Industry
Settlement of Georgia
Settlement of Maryland
Settlement of New England
Settlement of New York and New Jersey
Settlement of Pennsylvania and Delaware
Settlement of the Carolinas
Settlement of Virginia
Settling and Farming in the Great Plains
Settling and Farming the Eastern Prairies, 1820-18
Shaping the Political Landscape
Shingle-Style (1880-1900)
Shipping and Transportation
Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures
Short Story
Slave Trade
Slavery and Plantation Life
Social and Administrative Patterns
Social and Economic Affairs
Social and Humanitarian Movements
Social Sciences
Socially and Mentally Disturbed
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiqu
Sociology
Soil Conservation Movement
Sound Track
South Looks to Government for Help, The
Southeast
Southern Plains, The
Southwest
Southwest Fur Trade
Southwest, The
Southwest: Arizona and New Mexico
Southwestern Farmers
Southwestern Hunters and Gatherers
Spanish
Spanish (Mission) (1890-1940)
Spanish Exploration and Settlement
Special Populations
Specialized Education
Spectator Pastimes

Spoken Word
Sports
Squash
St. Lawrence and Great Lakes
Staging
Stick Style (1860-1890)
Stock and Other Market Exchanges
Studios
Subarctic Hunters and Gatherers
Submerged Prehistoric Period Archeological Resourc
Subsistence Cultivation
Suburban Areas
Suburban Life
Sullivanesque (1890-1915)
Supporting Institutions

T

Technological Applications
Technology (Engineering and Invention)
Telegraph and Telephone
Television
Temperance and Prohibition
Tennis
Territorial Expansion
Test Test
Theater
Theater Buildings
Theater for Radio and Television
Theatrics
Thread and Needle Industries
Timber and Lumber
Tools and Machines
Tourism
Townspeople
Trade
Trade Relationships
Transfer of Technology to Native Peoples
Transferring Native Technology to Newcomers: Food,
Transforming the Environment
Transportation
Transportation and Communication
Transportation Equipment
Trapping and Fishing for Newcomers
Treaties and Laws Formally Defining Native America
Tudor (1890-1940)

U

Urban Areas
Urban Life
Urban Neighborhoods
Urban Subcultures
Urban Transport

V

Variant Patterns in the System
Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommod
Vaudeville and Burlesque
Vernacular Architecture
Victorian Romanesque
Visual and Performing Arts
Vocational Training

W

War in Europe, Africa, and the Atlantic, 1939-1945
War in the East
War in the North
War in the Pacific, 1941-1945
War in the South
War in the West
War of 1812, 1812-1815
War on the Frontier
Water
Water and Sewerage
Water Purification and Sewage Treatment

Western Archaic Adaptations (California Area)

Western Mountains, The

Western Trails and Travelers

Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the

Whaling and other Maritime Activities

Wholesale

Wilderness System

Women's Education

Women's Rights

Workers and Culture

World War I, 1914-1919

World War II

World War II to the Present, 1939-

Worlds Fairs

WPA, 1933-1935

Wrightian (1887-present)

Written Word

Z

Zoology

Zoos

Zoos, Aquariums, and Planetariums

APPENDIX S

Documenting Nationally Significant Properties

APPENDIX S
DOCUMENTING NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

This appendix explains how national significance is documented for the National Register of Historic Places. A Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) recorder may recommend that a cultural landscape be designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). Designation of a cultural landscape as an NHL will occur subsequent to the completion of the CLI following the process outlined below. This information was excerpted from National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.

WHAT ARE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS (NHLS)?

NHLs are districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects found to possess national significance in illustrating or representing the prehistory and history of the United States. NHLs are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Other than inclusion in the National Park System, Landmark designation is the Federal government's only official designation of the national significance of a historic property. NHLs number less than four percent of the properties listed in the National Register.

NHL CRITERIA

The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
- That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
- That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
- That embody that distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or
- That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

NHL EXCLUSIONS

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not eligible for designation. If such

properties fall within the following categories they may, nevertheless, be found to qualify:

- A religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- A building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events or transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
- A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
- A birthplace, grave, or burial if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building, or structure directly associated with the productive life of the person exists; or
- A cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or an exceptionally significant event; or
- A reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or
- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or
- A property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

While the NHL criteria are similar, they are not identical to those of the National Register, and set a very stringent test for national significance, including high historic integrity. If, after reviewing the criteria, applicants are satisfied that the property is a reasonable candidate for NHL designation they should then contact the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the National Historic Landmarks Survey staff in the Washington National Register, History and Education Program, of the National Park Service. If the property is an archeological site or district, they should also consult the archeological staff in the appropriate National Park Service support office. SHPO and NPS staff will help the applicant determine whether NHL designation should be pursued and what information is needed to make the case for national significance.

NHL DESIGNATION

NHLs are designated by the Secretary of the Interior after the National Park System Advisory Board reviews National Register forms explaining the national significance of the properties. The National Historic Landmarks Survey staff prepares, reviews, or revises these forms before the Board considers them. The Landmarks Survey staff is eager to work directly with interested individuals, organizations, and SHPO staff who wish to document properties for NHL designation.

NHL designation requires different and more comprehensive documentation than National Register listing and a substantial amount of time, at least 18 months in most cases. Through the National Register nomination process, a property documented as having national importance can be listed for its State and local importance. After the property has been listed, the National Register staff may recommend it to the Landmarks staff for consideration as a NHL.

NHL THEME STUDIES

NHLs are most often identified through theme studies by the Landmarks Survey staff. Theme studies consist of a context or theme statement and a series of National Register forms relating to a particular topic in U.S. history or

archeology, such as westward expansion, architecture, science, or education. An outline of the thematic framework is available from the Washington National Register, History and Education Program, in the National Park Service. Theme studies will consider properties already listed in the National Register, but may include others not yet listed. If a property has not been listed, designation as a NHL confers listing in the National Register.

It is easier to make the case for national significance if a theme study provides the context to judge relative significance. If no theme study of comparable properties exists, or if it is incomplete, the applicant will need to document the context on the form. This can be done, for example, by citing judgments of national significance from professional literature.

DOCUMENTING NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Applicants are encouraged to provide information in the National Register form that makes the case for NHL designation. This information is entered on continuation sheets and supplements the documentation for National Register listing (i.e., State or local significance). The continuation sheets should:

- Cite the qualifying NHL criteria,
- State the related NHL theme and explain the property's relationship to it, and
- Explain how the property has significance at the national level.

If a property is already listed in the National Register, the documentation may be amended from State or local significance to national significance (particularly if new information is available). Applicants can do this by revising the entire form or by submitting additional documentation on continuation sheets.

GUIDELINES FOR DOCUMENTING NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Support claims for national significance by historical facts and comparisons of the property to themes of national importance and to similar properties nationwide. Often the easiest way to do this is to compare the property to existing NHLs and units of the National Park System.
- NHL themes are not necessarily represented uniformly nationwide. Regional patterns and property types found only in one part of the country may be significant nationally if the pattern they represent reflects an important trend in the history of the United States.
- Areas of national significance may differ from those of local and State significance. For example, a garden may be important for its American Romantic style design nationally, statewide, and locally, but have importance in materials and vegetation only locally.
- National significance requires that a property be exceptionally important compared to similar properties. For example, only the finest or the most influential works by a master American landscape architect are likely to be designated NHLs. Also, not all residences, properties or gardens of nationally prominent persons are strong candidates; only those with the strongest and longest associations are likely to be designated.
- Establishing national significance requires the examination of the theme in which the property is significant to the extent necessary to ascertain that the property represents an important aspect of the theme on a national scale and is outstanding in its representation.
- An altered or seriously deteriorated property will not be a strong candidate for NHL designation as long as other properties with similar importance and a higher historic integrity exist.

APPENDIX T

Examples of Physical History Narrative

APPENDIX T
EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL HISTORY NARRATIVE

VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT (CRIS-CL 100041)
Katmai National Park And Preserve

National Park Service Road Design (1920-1970)

National Park Service (NPS) roads are central elements of a park's designed landscape. Road systems provide access to remote and scenic places and heighten the national park experience for visitors. Both the roads themselves and their use can have the potential to alter the protected natural areas to which they provide access. The NPS developed roads in order to enhance the visitor experience of a place while at the same time not damaging the essential qualities that led to the land's protection.

From 1920 to 1970, when the bulk of basic park infrastructure was developed, landscape architects and civil engineers determined the character and extent of the road systems within the National Parks. Road planning in the 1920s and 1930s followed the picturesque landscape design principles. After World War II, with increase in park visitors and privately owned vehicles, road development began to follow national trends that increased road capacity, safety, and design speed. While the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Road is a relatively short road, unconnected to the larger road system, its historical context lies within the larger National Park Service tradition of road design.

During the National Park Service's early years, the character of park roads was a principal management concern at the highest levels of NPS leadership. Automobile tourism was in its infancy and the NPS showed great foresight in thoughtfully addressing road design and planning. In 1924, Director Stephen Mather outlined the NPS's careful approach to road construction asserting,

It is not the plan to have the parks gridironed with roads, but in each it is desired to make a good sensible road system so that visitors may have a good chance to enjoy them. At the same time large sections of each park will be kept in a natural wilderness state without piercing feeder roads and will be accessible only by trails by the horseback rider and the hiker…. Particular attention also will be given to laying out the roads themselves so that they will disturb as little as possible the vegetation, forests, and rocky hillsides through which they are built (Mather 1924, 14).

Mather emphasized that road design within national parks required restraint to limit the extent of the road systems and landscape engineering to reduce the impact of roads on the surrounding landscape.

In the 1920s, in an effort to create roads that were cohesive with the natural setting, NPS landscape architects and civil engineers embraced a tradition of scenic road design. Inspiration was garnered from Fredrick Law Olmsted's idea to design in harmony with nature (Soulliére 1995). The National Park Service and the Bureau of Public Roads entered into an inter-bureau agreement in which the landscape architects and engineers worked to site roads according to the guiding legislation of the park service. Road design principles were refined in order to create roads appropriate for the remote settings and spectacular landscapes of the National Park System. These principles, serving both scenic and ecological goals, included locating the road to minimize impact on scenery, emphasizing views, utilizing cut and fill to naturalize slopes, preserving the surrounding forest, and constructing natural stone masonry guardrails and culverts (McClelland 1998, 4).

In 1930, the introduction of non-native species was forbidden in the national parks and road construction and enhancement projects were often revegetated with native plant material (McClelland 1998, 208). In addition, trail systems were developed in association with road projects in order to create a transportation network and provide visitors a variety of experiences. The grandest of park roads maintained a small footprint, but were well built so that the structure did not negatively impact the scenery (Soulliére 1995). In this early park era, road systems were developed, following the foundations of picturesque design, to give the impression that they were not designed at all: the roads conformed to the landscape, displaying the most striking scenery.

Mission 66 (1956-1966)

After World War II, the National Park Service experienced a two-fold problem: low budgets and increased park visitation (Carr 2007, 3). The infrastructure in the park system was insufficient to accommodate the growing numbers of postwar visitors. In order to address this problem, Conrad Wirth, National Park Service Director from 1951 to 1964, established the Mission 66 park development program. Mission 66 proposed to improve visitor services expressing a sense of urgency and large-scale effort reminiscent of wartime programs (Carr 2006, 9). Congress approved Mission 66 in 1956 and, for the next 10 years, approximately one billion dollar per year was appropriated to infrastructure within the National Park System (Carr 2006, 9).

In 1956, the year Mission 66 was launched, the 25 billion dollar Federal-Aid Highways Act passed prompting the rapid expansion of the nation's transportation infrastructure with the Interstate Highway System. The engineering standards driving the construction of the nation's highways influenced road design within national parks. The new mandates for safety and increased speed, however, came in direct conflict with scenic driven highway design perfected by park planners in the 1920s and 1930s.

Road developments in the parks were often likened to major highways being constructed across the country. Successful road construction in the western parks like Yosemite, Mount Rainer, and Yellowstone served as the example for new road construction in the east. This allowed the roads to develop an identifiable characteristic that was specific to the National Park System. In a 1957 article in Traffic Quarterly, Chief of Parkways, Dudley Bayliss, defined these characteristics, explaining the unique differences between the parks roads and highways.

1. They are planned to reach the principal features of the park rather than to serve as the most direct route from point to point.

2. They are located and designed to best fit the topography of the particular park rather than to conform to standards of alignment, gradient and curvature which are established for statewide or national applications. If possible the road is "laid on the ground" rather than cut through it.

3. Since they are the means by which visitors see and enjoy the park, they are essentially low speed roads, and thereby are more readily adapted to being fitted into the landscape with consequent reduction of construction scars.

4. Having as their objective the various points of scenic, historic or scientific importance in the park they are, whenever possible, planned and located to present the story or picture of the park in the best chronological or interpretive order.

5. In the location of new roads or the relocation of old ones, the landscape architect searches out and incorporates all worthy points of scenic, historic or other interest even at the expense of some additional length or nondirectional alignment. Parking areas or turnouts at these and other points of interest are part of the normal construction.

6. All time-tested methods of protecting the roadside slopes and healing cuts and fills, guarding against erosion, are employed, such as flattening and rounding slopes, fertilizing, mulching and seeding, using native plant materials to restore natural appearance, protecting large trees from blasting operations, careful marking of tops of cuts and toes of fills to insure against unnecessary clearing, and locating of borrow pits and quarries out of sight of roads.

7. To obtain maximum and continuing benefits of scenic locations of roads selective cutting and thinning operations help open up views or vistas. Wherever possible canopy type views are obtained by removing the understory and lower branches only, thereby retaining the larger trees and their shade. Maintenance of the vista is provided by annual mowing or cutting according to a maintenance plan which defines the various areas and their treatment for mowing, vista maintenance, and does not rely on verbal orders or previous experience.

8. All park development, including visitor centers, administrative and maintenance areas, concession and residential areas, and the connecting road system, is controlled by the master plan for the park. This is a detailed graphic, as well as narrative plan, which defines the theme or basic importance of the park, the areas to be developed and likewise those to be kept free from development, as well as the method of interpreting the important story or features" (Bayless 1957, 417-440).

NPS officials championed the improved road systems for their ability to consolidate use and thus protect remote areas. Conservationist, believing roads would damage the unique character of wilderness landscapes, protested Mission 66 road construction projects. Famous conservationists Adolf Murie and Ansel Adams criticized the improvements to the Park Road in Mt. McKinley National Park and the Tioga Road in Yosemite National Park, respectively. Some conservationists went as far as to suggest a bulldozer be the symbol of Mission 66 (Carr 2007, 287).

As areas unimpeded by roads reduced across the country, the national movement for the protection of wilderness lands, whose primary focus was national forests, began to perceive roads as the antithesis of wilderness. Road construction projects through the "untouched" national park lands added a sense of urgency to the wilderness movement. The opposition to new and expanding roads in national parks and monuments provided momentum to the national movement for the designation of roadless wilderness areas, culminating in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The Wilderness Act emphasized the lack of roads as a character- of designated wilderness. The act also required that every roadless area over five thousand acres within the National Park System be evaluated within ten years for its suitability as a wilderness area. The National Park Service was mandated to assess its landscapes using this new standard. After such determinations were made, the designation of wilderness areas within parks would, among other things, provide legal protection from road development that the Organic Act had not provided (McCloskey 1995, 459). Passed near the end of the Mission 66 development program, the Wilderness Act marked a new era of NPS land management.

Road construction constituted a substantial portion of Mission 66 infrastructure improvements. Large Mission 66 road projects include the construction of much of the Blue Ridge Parkway between Shenandoah National Park and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park; completion of the Stevens Canyon Road in Mount Rainier National Park; improvements to the Park Road in Mt. McKinley National Park; and the rerouting of the Tioga Road in Yosemite National Park. During Mission 66, a total of 1,197 miles of new roads were built and 1,570 miles of roads were reconstructed on NPS managed lands (Wirth 1980, 264).

Mission 66 in Alaska (1956-1966)

The Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes Road was the first significant road through one of the country's most remote wilderness areas, demonstrating the Mission 66 conflict between visitor access and guiding conservation principles. Unlike the iconic parks in the contiguous United States that developed infrastructure in response to automotive tourism, the Valley Road was unique. Nearly all Mission 66 roads sought to accommodate the influx of visitors and personal vehicles, with increased safety measures while treading lightly on the land. The Valley Road focused on limited vehicle access, only concessionaire and park vehicles, and the scenic views at the terminus of the road. In 1956, the Territory of Alaska was home to four park units: Mt. McKinley National Park, Glacier Bay National Monument, Sitka National Monument, and Katmai National Monument. These units received limited funding and minimal visitation, resulting in little to no park infrastructure. Therefore, Mission 66 projects in Alaska focused on the development of basic facilities. The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Road is the only Mission 66 road in Alaska.

The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes (1912-1918)

The eruption of Novarupta in 1912 formed the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. In 1915, the National Geographic Society sponsored a team led by botanist Robert F. Griggs to explore the landscape altered by the eruption. The following year his team discovered a valley filled with smoking fumaroles that became known as the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Griggs, who reported on his expeditions in National Geographic Magazine, believed the valley was one of the wonders of the world (Norris 1996, 24). Leaders of the National Geographic Society successfully lobbied for the protection of the Katmai landscape, with the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes as its . Katmai National Monument was founded in 1918 by Woodrow Wilson to preserve the geological wonders associated with the 1912 eruption.

Early Infrastructure Development (1918-1955)

For the first 32 years of the monuments existence, the landscape received limited use by recreational tourists. During this time, Native people utilized the landscape for subsistence activities, trappers established trap lines and cabins, and Fish and Wildlife Service biologists conducted extensive research on sockeye salmon within the monument. Although the monument received little attention from the National Park Service, proposals for roads to provide greater access to Katmai were developing a few years after its founding. In 1921, Griggs wrote that a road would "open up all of the wonders of the area to the public" (Griggs 1921, 289). That same year, the Alaska Road Commission investigated the feasibility of constructing a road into the monument from Geographic Harbor on the shores of Shelikof Strait (Clemens 1999, 69). They found that the thick layer of ash was prohibitive to road development (Clemens 1999, 69). In 1940, Mt. McKinley Superintendent Frank Been conducted the first thorough NPS survey of the monument. He noted that the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes was "inaccessible from any direction" (Been 1940, 31). At the same time, he felt a road was not justified and proposed that a trail be built to the valley either from Shelikof Strait or Naknek Lake (Been 1940, 31). Two years later the park's first master plan of 1942 discussed road proposals and the 1950 Alaska Recreation Survey recommended a road from the south end of Iliuk Arm into the valley (Clemens 1999, 69; Norris 1996, 88).

Northern Consolidated Airlines (NCA) established the first tourist facilities in the monument in 1950 when they built a fishing camp on Naknek Lake near the mouth of Brooks River and another between Colville and Grosvenor Lakes. The park stationed its first seasonal ranger within the monument in 1950 as well. NCA, run by Raymond Petersen Sr., became the primary provider of visitor services within the park. While the majority of visitors came for fishing, many

also expressed interest in accessing the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes (Peterson 1988). Reaching the valley required traveling two days on foot from Brooks River, or taking a precarious plane ride; it was essentially inaccessible to all but the most adventurous traveler.

The Mission 66 program pushed the road construction project in Katmai National Monument forward. At the beginning of Mission 66 all park units were required to submit a proposal outlining potential infrastructure developments. Katmai National Monument's original proposal called for an airplane landing strip at Brooks Camp, a road between Ukak River and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a visitor center, and the construction of the Ukak River Ranger Station (National Park Service 1957). The planning documents described the road as a narrow one-lane road that would "detract as little as possible from the natural scene" (National Park Service 1956).

Conservation versus Access (1956-1962)

A common criticism of Mission 66 was that it pushed forward park development projects too rapidly without full analysis of their potential impacts (Carr 2007, 287). The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Road Historic District offers validation of this assessment. Supporters of the road encouraged a rapid design process, as well as a limited construction period. The park service managed the construction of the road with a certain level of secrecy. The 1957 Tioga Road reroute in Yosemite National Park received extensive public criticism and was the most controversial project of Mission 66 (Carr 2007, 257). Director Conrad Wirth and park planners were likely trying to avoid a similar controversy in Katmai National Monument by limiting the information available about the project during the planning phase.

In the early winter of 1958, Victor Cahalane, former National Park Service Chief Biologist, who had spent more than seven months in Katmai, wrote an article in National Park Magazine describing Mission 66 proposals for the monument. He criticized the road project saying it would "bring the first automobiles to this vast wilderness monument" (Cahalane 1958, 15). In February of 1958, Conrad Wirth responded to Cahalane's article in a letter to Bruce Kilgore, editor of the Sierra Club Bulletin. Although the proposals for Mission 66 in Katmai had just been created, Wirth emphasized that Katmai received limited visitation and projects there were not a priority. Wirth wrote, "Travel to Katmai during 1958, its peak visitation year, was only 566 persons. As a consequence, we have no early projects proposed there, other than those basic to protection and administration. Other areas with pressing and demonstrated needs must take precedence" (Wirth 1958). He continued, "Thus, it seems premature to enter into public controversy over development plans for Katmai. There is much basic research and field survey work needed there before any development plan for it is finalized. It is a long and expensive trip on which to send survey crews, and involves difficult problems of logistics" (Wirth 1958).

While Wirth seems to indicate that plans for the Katmai road were not moving forward, construction of the road was to begin four years later. NCA was influential in the accelerated establishment of the Valley Road. In contract negotiations, Ray Petersen agreed to expand the concessionaire facilities at Brooks Camp. In exchange, Conrad Wirth pledged to use Mission 66 funds to construct the road up to the valley providing NCA an additional tour service to offer visitors (Petersen 1988). NCA constructed seven cabins and a lodge.

In May of 1961, Region Four Regional Director Lawrence Merriam wrote a memorandum to Conrad Wirth stating that the "jeep" trail "should fit the terrain, so as to make as little scars and damage as possible" (Merriam 1961). Merriam was sensitive to the greater debate regarding wilderness. He went on to write that the road development through potential wilderness warranted consultation with conservation groups. He wrote, "potential wilderness use of the Monument was the subject of some discussion with the Superintendent. It has been my thought that

before even a limited road development program, such as this is inaugurated in Katmai, the whole subject should be reviewed and agreement reached in the field by Service people and selected representatives of conservation organizations, men of the caliber of [A.] Starker Leopold, Lewis Clark and Bestor Robinson, for example. They should spend a considerable period in the area with the idea of submitting their recommendations with reference to a program for the use and enjoyment of the area" (Merriam 1961). Merriam echoed the growing movement for public input into land management decisions, but his recommendations were ignored.

Wirth wanted the project to move forward, and proposed delaying further discussions with conservation organizations until the project planning was complete. He replied with a request that the Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC) conduct fieldwork in the summer of 1961 to stake the line and prepare logistics for the project (Wirth 1961). Responding to Merriam, he wrote, "We believe that the timing of discussions with conservation groups can be determined after the reconnaissance report is received. We will then have first-hand information on the conditions involved in this undertaking" (Wirth 1961). Sanford Hill, chief of WODC, contributed to this discussion reinforcing Wirth's statements stating: "The Director has determined that we should complete the report with estimate before considering the desirability of consulting outside groups, so it is important that we handle this portion of the project without publicity or outside contacts other than that referred to and required to complete this survey" (Hill 1961). Therefore, the exclusion from the project-planning phase of conservation advocates, such as the Sierra Club, continued.

The National Park Service proposed the selection of an innocuous term to use in reference to the road project. Mt. McKinley Superintendent Samuel King, who was also responsible for Katmai National Monument, wrote, "…the subject of the 'jeep trail' was discussed, including the possibility of changing its designation and nomenclature so that the project would receive favorable acceptance among conservation groups… Accordingly I have used the subject heading 'Wilderness Trail' in this memorandum as one possibility to attain the desired goal" (King 1961). Associate Director Scoyen responded by saying the exact wording was unimportant but that the term Jeep Trail "has entirely too much propaganda value for those extremists who are sure to object to any such project" (Scoyen 1961). He continued, "I think we had better start out talking about it as Superintendent King suggests as the Brooks River-Ukak Trail and, when we get ready to discuss the project, we can then tell our conservation friends exactly what we have in mind" (Scoyen 1961). It seems Wirth and NPS planning staff, except Merriam, agreed that information available about the project should be managed in order to produce a favorable outcome.

In the summer of 1961, the road was surveyed and construction was proposed for the summer of 1962. As the road was moving forward in the early winter of 1962, the Sierra Club Board became aware of the project. David Brower, Executive Director of the Sierra Club, received a letter informing him about the status of the road project and forwarded this letter to the Board of Directors. The letter stated,

Just a note to inform you of something which may or may not be old stuff to your organization. Last night at one of the Rangers houses we were discussing wilderness, etc. During the course of the conversation something was brought up which most of us (all of us except our informant) had not heard anything about. In fact I had seen no mention of this new facility in any of the conservation publications. The facility (to be constructed next summer) is a 25 mile stretch of road (jeep road) into the 'heart' of Katmai National Monument. I understand that instead of calling this a road it has euphemisticly [sic] been labeled a trail. It of course will be a concession. I know very little about the details. I'm writing this just on the hunch that you folks are not aware of it. I presume however that you probably are. Several of us here feel that it will be a travesty in that wilderness as well as being completely inconsistent [with] N.P.S. road policy (Brower 1962).

As a result of this letter, at the January 19, 1962 meeting of the Sierra Club Executive Committee, the road in Katmai was on the agenda. Frustrated by the delayed awareness of the project, the Sierra Club's Brief of Actions called for the National Park Service to be more forthright about its proposed projects. The board developed a motion stating, "The Sierra Club urges that whenever the National Park Service proposes to establish or substantially modify or supplement the master plan of an area under its jurisdiction, interested organizations be invited to confer and submit comments on the proposal prior to approval of the proposal by the Director" (Sierra Club 1962). The brief also requested that the project in Katmai be postponed stating,

Both in national parks and monuments in general, and specifically with respect to Katmai National Monument, no roads should be established except in accordance with the procedure contained in the prior motion; the Sierra Club requested the Secretary of the Interior that construction be withheld on the proposed Katmai National Monument 'jeep trail' or road until a master plan has been developed in accordance with the prior motion (Sierra Club 1962).

Directly after the Sierra Club raised concern about the project, the road construction was temporarily put on hold. At this point, Alaska's Senator Ernest Gruening became aware of the delay. Senator Gruening had visited the monument in June of 1961 with Ray Petersen and John Walatka, NCA's superintendent of camp operations. Gruening, a leading proponent for development of tourist infrastructure in Alaska's national parks and monuments, became a champion of the road project. He used his political influence to push the project forward.

Ray Petersen discussed the events of the winter of early 1962 that led to the approval of the project in a 1988 interview with NPS Historian Bill Hanable. Petersen let Senator Gruening's assistant know that the road project was on hold. Gruening, upset by this, called a meeting with Petersen, who happened to be in Washington D.C., and Conrad Wirth. Petersen described the meeting as follows,

…I says, 'Oh my God, I got enough trouble with the park service bureaucrats, now this guy is going to get me into a battle with them and I don't want the confrontation.' But I showed. The old Senator [Gruening] grabbed this guy [Wirth] by the scruff, and figuratively speaking turned him over his knee and paddled his hind end and says, 'You don't treat a constituent like this.' Before the season was over, we had a road up to Brooks. Well, that should be rightfully named the Senator Gruening freeway because he got it in there. Otherwise, we wouldn't have the road up there. If we hadn't had the road up there, we really would have been in trouble because people weren't - they just didn't go there to fish. It was sort of an expensive setup for fishing. So that was the history of that one. And fortunately, we got out of that with our whole skin (Petersen 1988).

Wirth was charged with balancing the goals of the Mission 66 program, the concerns of conservation agencies, the interest of concessionaires, and Congress. By the time the Sierra Club became aware of the road project and submitted their protests, work was already being conducted in preparation for construction. Senator Gruening's influence on Wirth appeared to be greater than the Sierra Club's with regards to the Valley Road project.

Road Planning (1961)

The summer before this controversy, planning for the road project was carried forward. From August 2 to the 14 of 1961 Robert Peterson (ranger-in-charge), Robert Dewey (seasonal ranger), Robert L. Davis (construction representative of NPS Western Office of Design and Construction [WODC]), and Albert L. Rice (supervising park landscape architect for WODC) conducted a reconnaissance survey for the road project. Due to dense vegetation, the team utilized a helicopter to survey the route. They then flagged the road's path every 50 feet with the continued help of the helicopter to accommodate for limited visibility. During the survey, soil conditions were examined throughout the route (Rice and Davis 1961, 2).

According to the reconnaissance report, "The selected location was governed not solely by stable ground, but also by the existing features which would be of interest to the visitor and the relationship to future developments" (Rice and Davis 1961, 2). In October of 1961, Thomas C. Vint, landscape architect and Chief of Design and Construction, reviewed the project. He approved the route, but made one change, removing the spur at mile 19.5 (Vint 1961).

Road Construction (1962-1963)

In early 1962, NPS staff hauled equipment and construction materials to the Brooks River and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Road project began that summer. Robert L. Davis, construction supervisor, completed weekly reports that provide a detailed record of the progress (Davis 1962). The crew spent the early winter of 1962 hauling equipment and materials to the site. The crew used two tractors, two International Scouts, and a 4x4 truck throughout the summer for road construction.

In March, at least eight planeloads of materials were flown to Brooks River for the construction of the Pan Abode visitor center at the end of the road and the Pan Abode buildings at Brooks Camp. Crews constructed three worker cabins and two storage buildings at Brooks Camp at the beginning of the season. The crew used the cabins throughout the summer, and they continue to be a basic part of the monument's facilities.

The road crew began clearing the road as soon as the ground started to thaw. By mid-May, about one foot of gravel from small pits adjacent to the road covered the preexisting road from Naknek Lake to Brooks Lake. At the end of May, clearing and construction for the road to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes began. Weather slowed progress, as wet conditions caused mud to accumulate on the road. In addition, heavily forested areas necessitated extra clearing work. Up to 36 inches of fill was used to smooth the road and provide a solid base. Crews dug borrow pits to mine for gravel material at intervals along the entire road. Following scenic road design practices, these pits were located down small spur roads, concealed from the roadway. The crews dug approximately 40 borrow pits that summer.

The road crew encountered obstacles in several sections of the route. Establishing a solid base on wet areas required substantially more infill. A particularly waterlogged section between mile 4.8 and 6.5 necessitated a drainage ditch on both sides of the roadway. In addition, several springs and small creeks from mile 13.5 to the last river crossing created drainage challenges. Fill material could not be found alongside the road, and the crew mined rocks and gravel from the riverbeds. Culverts were constructed using welded together oil drums and treated 12" x 2" lumber. No bridges were constructed along the road. It was expected that four-wheel drive vehicles be utilized on the road in order to facilitate the fording of the three largest streams.

The progress of road development, based on Construction Supervisor Robert L. Davis's weekly reports, is summarized as follows:

June 2nd Roughly completed to mile 1.4.
June 9th Completed to mile 2.2.
June 15th Surfaced to mile 2.7 and cleared to mile 3.2.
June 23rd Surfaced to mile 4.0 and the cleared to mile 5.0.
June 30th Surfaced to mile 5.0 and cleared to mile 7.0.
July 7th Cleared to mile 8.5.
July 14th Cleared to the first river crossing and passable with Scouts to mile 11.6.
July 21st Clearing and graded to mile 13.8.
August 4th Drivable to mile 14.0 cleared to mile 14.2.

August 11th Cleared and roughly bladed to mile 16.0, across the last river crossing.
August 25th Roughly graded to mile 19.0.
September 1st Roughly graded to mile 21.5, the proposed overlook site (Davis 1962).

The road edges were not re-vegetated, as was typical of more substantial park road projects, but regrowth of plants was noticeable along the route in just three weeks (Rice 1961). The ambitious road project was successful; the road was complete by the end of the season. On October 13, 1962, Davis provided an assessment of the progress, "The entire trail is bladed so that all snow water will drain off next spring. All wet spots have been covered with from one to three feet of rock. The opening of this trail next spring should not be difficult" (Davis 1962).

In 1963, the same year the road opened, National Park Service management shifted away from the visitor-centric approach of Mission 66. The Leopold Report written by the Department of Interior Advisory Board on Wildlife Management headed by A. Starker Leopold, son of iconic conservationist Aldo Leopold, outlined new management objectives for the National Park Service. It stated,

Management may at times call for the use of the tractor, chain-saw, rifle, or flamethrower but the signs and sounds of such activity should be hidden from visitors insofar as possible. In this regard, perhaps the most dangerous tool of all is the roadgrader. Although the American public demands automotive access to the parks, road systems must be rigidly prescribed as to extent and design. Roadless wilderness areas should be permanently zoned. The goal, we repeat, is to maintain or create the mood of wild America. We are speaking here of restoring wildlife to enhance this mood, but the whole effect can be lost if the parks are overdeveloped for motorized travel. If too many tourists crowd the roadways, then we should ration the tourists rather than expand the roadways (Leopold 1963).

The new conservation movement represented in the Leopold Report and the Wilderness Act promoted ecosystem based management of national park lands, reducing the emphasis on visitor use and access (Carr 2007, 309). The 1963 master plan for Katmai National Monument prioritized the preservation of the park's wilderness character stating, "While transportation may seem to be the major key to protection and use, wilderness quality must be the over-riding consideration in administration" (Olson 1963, 6).

Three Forks Overlook Visitor Center (1962-1996)

After the completion of the road at the end of August, the NPS built a 24' x 28' visitor center at the road's terminus overlooking the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. The construction of the prefabricated Pan Abode overlook building proceeded quickly, and the majority of the visitor center was complete by the first week of September (Davis 1962). The small Pan Abode cabin conformed to the Valley Road and its remote location. The Three Forks Visitor Center was bare bones and did not follow the modern Mission 66 visitor center model. The visitor center served as a day trip destination. In 1996, the original structure was replaced with a modern, up-to-date, Pan Abode cabin complete with an enlarged parking area and comfort station.

Trails (1962)

In order to offer expanded recreational activities along the road, foot trails were created stemming from the road artery. In 1962, the NPS constructed a trail from the Valley Road down to Margot Falls and the Ukak Trail into the valley from Three Forks Overlook. Later, the Windy Creek Trail was developed to provide access to the south side of the valley.

Road Management (1963-1990)

After its first season of use in the summer of 1963, the road was still in rough condition and required additional grading and graveling (Davis 1962, 10-11). Several borrow pits associated with the road remained active after its initial construction. The 1994 Road Maintenance Handbook provides workers with "specific recommendations for ongoing road maintenance and design of facilities associated with the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Road" (Denver Service Center 1994, 1). Of the 50 borrow pits six were active in 1994 (Denver Service Center 1994, 44). Three years later, four of the gravel pits remained open, including Five Mile Borrow Pit, which became the central source of gravel. The road was never substantially widened or paved. It remains one of the most rustic primary tour roads within the National Park System.

Conclusion

Built between the passage of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 and the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Road Historic District exemplifies the conflicting ideals of the period. As was the case for many Mission 66 developments, the Valley Road project sought to increase access while at the same time preserving the character of the park landscape. Its limited footprint and use of National Park Service scenic road design principles are evidence of this balance. The road's construction was controversial, and it was planned without consultation with conservation organizations. These organizations criticized the park service for prioritizing visitor services over protection of natural resources. This juxtaposition between access and conservation has been a central challenge of managing the National Park System since its founding in the Organic Act of 1916 and the Valley Road serves as an excellent case study in this regard.

In retrospect, the one lane gravel road to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes is likely compatible with the "sensible" standard called for by Mather and the early park road planners, as well as, the "rigidly prescribed. . .extent and design" outlined in the Leopold Report and by the later conservation movement. The lack of disclosure within the planning process remains the most relevant criticism of the road project. Today standard planning practice affords opportunities for the public to comment on large development projects on public land. This practice, which was lacking during the Mission 66 period, encourages a more conservative approach to development of infrastructure within the National Park System and provides additional protection to undeveloped natural areas.

APPENDIX U

FUNCTION AND USE LIST

APPENDIX U
FUNCTION AND USE LIST

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE

Processing
Storage (Granary/Silo)
Agricultural Field
Animal Processing Facility
Fishing Facility (Hatchery)
Agricultural Outbuilding
- Barn

Horticulture Facility
Irrigation Facility
Livestock
Wood lot/Forest (Managed)
Farm (Plantation)
Agriculture/Subsistence – Other

COMMERCE / TRADE

Business
- Concession

Professional
Organizational
Financial Institution (Bank)
Specialty Store (Shop)
Department Store (General Store)
Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)
Trade
Commerce/Trade – Other

DEFENSE

Arms Storage
Fortification
- Battery (Defense)
- Parade Ground
- Fortification – Other

Military Facility (Post)
Battle Site
Coast Guard Facility
Naval Facility
Air Force Facility
Defense – Other

DOMESTIC (RESIDENTIAL)

Single Family Dwelling
- Single Family House
- Single Family Apartment
- Cabin/Lookout
- Single Wide Trailer
- Double Wide Trailer
- Houseboat
- Travel Trailer
- Single Tent
- Single Family Dwelling – Other

Multiple Dwelling
- Family Duplex
- Family Triplex
- Multifamily (4+ Units)
- Dormitory (Bunkhouse)
- Multiple Dwelling – Other

Secondary Structure (Garage)
Hotel (Boarding House)
- Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Institutional Housing
Camp
Village Site
Small Residential Landscape
Estate Landscape
Domestic Residential – Other

EDUCATION

School
College (University)
Library
Research Facility (Laboratory)
Educational Related Housing
Training Center
Interpretive Landscape
Education – Other

FUNERARY

Cemetery
Grave/Burial
Mortuary
Crypt/Burial Vault (Tomb)
Funerary – Other

GENERAL STORAGE

Equipment/Vehicle Storage
Food Storage
Warehouse (General Supply Storage)
RCRA Storage Site (Hazardous Material)
- RCRA Transportation
- RCRA Disposal Site
- RCRA Cleanup Site
- RCRA Storage Site (HAZ MAT) – Other

Underground Storage Tank Site
- UST Cleanup Site

CERCLA Site
- Legal/Authorized Hazardous Dump
- Illegal/Unauthorized Hazardous Dump
- Mine Waste/Trailing Site
- Landfill Site Active/Closed
- Off–Site Pollution Site
- CERCLA Site – Other

Fuel Storage Site
Storage Yard (Open Area Used)
General Storage – Other

GOVERNMENT

Capitol
City Hall (Town Hall)
Correctional Facility (Jail)
Fire Station
- Fire Cache
- Fire Lookout
- Fire Station – Other

Government Office
- Ranger Station
- Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)
- Patrol Cabin
- Maintenance Facility
- Comfort Station (Latrine)
- Interpretation Facility
- Entrance Station (Guardhouse)
- Multi–Use Building
- Government Office – Other

Diplomatic Building (Embassy)
Customhouse
Post Office
Public Works
Courthouse
Monument (Building)

Government – Other

HEALTH CARE

Hospital (Mental Hospital)
Clinic (Dispensary)
Sanitarium (Nursing/Rest Home)
Medical Business/Office
Resort (Spa)
- Bathhouse

Health Care – Other

INDUSTRIAL / PROCESSING / EXTRACT

Manufacturing Facility (Mill)
- Shot Furnace
- Manufacturing Facility (Mill) – Other

Extractive Facility (Mining)
- Mine
- Extractive Facility (Mining) – Other

Water Works
- Water Treatment Facility
- Water Storage Facility
- Water Works – Other

Energy Facility
- Electrical Power Plant
- Solar Power Facility
- Wind Power Facility
- Energy Facility – Other

Telecommunication Facility
Processing Site
Waste Water Treatment Facility
Pumping Station
Dam
- Dam – Arch
- Dam – Buttress
- Dam – By-Products
- Dam – Concrete (Gravity)
- Dam – Earthen
- Dam – Multi-Arch
- Dam – Rockfill
- Dam – Other

Utility Service Structure
Fuel Distribution System
Industrial – Other

LANDSCAPE

Leisure-Passive (Park)
Plaza/Public Space (Square)
- Streetscape
- Subdivision/Planned Community
- Assembly Area
- Garden
- Ornamental Garden
- Formal Garden
- Aquatic Garden
- Urban Park
- Plaza/Public Space (Square) – Other

Functional Landscape
- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Noise Screen
- Wind Screen
- View Screen
- Access/Egress
- Erosion Control
- Enclosure/Exclosure
- Climate Control
- Functional Landscape – Other

Natural Area
- Cave

- Body of Water (Lake, Pond)
- Wetland
- Wildflower Meadow
- Beach
- Dune
- Desert
- Tundra
- Meadow
- Alpine Meadow
- Prairie
- Forest
- Natural Area – Other

Fountain

Scenic Landscape

- Vista
- Overlook
- View
- Scenic Landscape – Other

Scientific Landscape

- Botanical Gardens
- Arboretum
- Test Garden
- Zoological Garden
- Scientific Landscape – Other

Parkway (Landscape)

Esplanade

Landscape – Other

OTHER – NO OTHER CATEGORY EXISTS

Trust Asset (Held By Government)

Removed Structure

Other – No Other Category Exists – Other

RECREATION / CULTURE

Theater (Cinema)

- Amphitheater

Auditorium

Museum (Exhibition Hall)

- Museum (Curatorial) Storage
- Historic Furnished Interior
- Exhibit
- Wayside Exhibit
- Museum (Exhibition Hall) – Other

Music Facility

Sports Facility

- Tennis Court
- Swimming Pool
- Public Beach (Swimming Area)
- Pool House (Change/Shower)
- Lifeguard Station
- Stadium
- Grandstand (Arena)
- Gymnasium
- Recreation Hall
- Bowling Alley
- Roller Rink
- Skating Rink
- Race Track
- Basketball Court
- Sports Facility – Other

Outdoor Recreation

- Sports/Athletic Field
- Picnic Shelter
- Campground/Picnic Area
- Golf Course
- Playground
- Bowling Green
- Outdoor Recreation – Other

Fairground (Amusement Park)

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Outdoor Sculpture (Statuary)

Recreation – Other

RELIGION

Religious Structure (Church)

Mound

Ceremonial Site

Church School

Church-Related Residence

Church Yard

Religion – Other

SOCIAL

Meeting Hall (Fraternal)

Clubhouse (Social/Garden)

Civic (Community Center)

Social – Other

TRANSPORTATION

Rail-Related

Locomotive

Rolling Stock

RR Trackage

RR Bridge

RR Tunnel

Roundhouse

Station (Depot)

Railroad Control Tower

Rail Yard

Rail-Related – Other

Air-Related

Airplane

Runway (Helicopter Landing Pad)

Runway Bridge

Hangar

Air Terminal

Aircraft Control Tower

Airport

Air-Related – Other

Water-Related

Vessel

Landing (Wharf, Dock)

Lighthouse

Canal

Aqueduct

Canal Tunnel

Canal Lock

Culvert (Waste Weir)

Marina

Navigational

Boat Launching Area

Water-Related – Other

Road-Related

Automobile

Bus

Truck

Motorized Equipment

NPS Class I Principal Road

NPS Class II Connector Road

NPS Class III Spec Purpose Road

NPS Class IV Primitive Road

NPS Class V Administrative Access Road

NPS Class VI Restrictive Road

NPS Class VII Urban Parkway

NPS Class VIII City Street

Parking Area

Turnout

Road Bridge

Road Tunnel

Road Culvert

Road Retaining Wall

Service Station

Road-Related – Other

Pedestrian Related

Hiking Trail

Handicapped Trail

Interpretive Trail

Ski Trail (Cross-Country)

Horse/Bridle Trail

Bicycle Trail

Mountain Bike Trail

ATV/Motor Bike Trail

Snowmobile Trail

Water Trail

Underground Trail (Cave)

Underwater Trail

Trail Bridge

Trail Tunnel

Pedestrian-Related – Other

Transportation – Other

UNDETERMINED

VACANT (NOT IN USE)

Ruin

Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)

Abandoned/Unmaintained

Vacant (Not In Use) – Other

WORK IN PROGRESS

APPENDIX V

Examples of Ethnographic Narrative

APPENDIX V
EXAMPLES OF ETHNOGRAPHIC NARRATIVE

GOODHOPE RIVER REINDEER HERDING SITE (CRIS-CL 975562)

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

Reindeer herding was introduced to the Iñupiaq people of the Seward Peninsula at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Iñupiaq societies which had participated in cooperative hunting for caribou or large marine mammals adapted their societal structures to the practice of reindeer herding (Ellanna and Sherrod 2005:192). Through the 20th century until the decline of the reindeer industry, the Iñupiat integrated herding into their lifestyle. Reindeer herds whose range was within the area of land now designated the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve served as an important source of food and income in the villages of Shishmaref and Deering. Several families in this scarcely populated area became leaders in the reindeer industry and held status in their communities as such. Reindeer meat was distributed throughout the community and reindeer roundups became important cultural events which brought together many members of the community.

JAMESTOWN ISLAND AREA (CRIS-CL 300084)

Colonial National Historical Park

The park archeologist completed a Rapid Ethnographic Assessment Project (REAP) for Jamestown and identified the Travis Cemetery and the Memorial Church as the only ethnographic resources. The REAP was reviewed and accepted by the park's Section 106 ethnographic reviewer. The Travis family continues to visit the cemetery and makes a pilgrimage once a year to the site. The APVA declined having the Memorial Church listed.

The following studies were completed: "A Study of Virginia Indians and Jamestown: The First Century" (prepared by the Center of American Indian Studies, College of William and Mary, in 2005) and "A Study of the Africans and African Americans on Jamestown Island and at Green Spring, 1619-1803" (prepared by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, in 2003). Both studies were based upon the records associated with the property owners at Jamestown, so that individuals identified in the study are associated with the park's resources in context with the larger history of Jamestown in the areas of Virginia Indians and African Americans. American Indians and African Americans participated in the studies and reviewed both documents. Oral history was conducted with members of Virginia's state-recognized tribes, which was included in the study.

APPENDIX W

Examples of Analysis and Evaluation Summary

APPENDIX W
EXAMPLES OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

LADY BIRD JOHNSON PARK (CRIS-CL 600245)
George Washington Memorial Parkway

For the purposes of a Cultural Landscape Inventory, landscapes are analyzed according to a number of criteria, known as landscape characteristics. Ten such characteristics were found to be relevant to the landscape of Lady Bird Johnson Park: Topography, Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Land Use, Vegetation, Circulation, Views and Vistas, Buildings and Structures, Small-Scale Features, and Constructed Water Features. Each was analyzed for its historic and current conditions, which were then compared to arrive an assessment of integrity, following the qualities defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This summary presents the highlights of the Analysis and Evaluation sections. The overall integrity of the landscape is good.

From a central north-south plateau, the undulating terrain of the long, linear island known as Lady Bird Johnson Park slopes to the shores of the Potomac River on the east and to Boundary Channel on the west. Few changes have been made to the original grading, except where roadbeds have been depressed to run beneath a bridge or abutment. The island supports only a limited amount of wildlife.

The park's spatial organization has been defined by the way the land has been used, primarily by circulation and recreation, and also by views and vegetation. Circulation is the most important trait defining spatial character. It is the principal organizing element of the central feature on the island, Memorial Circle. This rotary channels traffic east and west between Washington, D.C. and Arlington National Cemetery, and north and south into Virginia. The circle is the central point in the vista running between the Lincoln Memorial and the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery and Arlington House. The island's major uses include commuting along the George Washington Memorial Parkway corridor, and such recreational pursuits as walking, running, biking, and boating. Most recreational use is concentrated at the south end of the island, around the Columbia Marina and the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove. Recreational use also follows the corridor of the Mount Vernon Trail along the island's eastern shore.

Views (discussed in greater detail below) also help to define the park's spatial character. The most important is the nearly continuous view zone along the eastern shore, looking to Washington and the shoreline of West Potomac Park. Most of the monuments of this park and the National Mall are visible from the island's roads and trails, including the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Washington Monument, and the U.S. Capitol.

Mature historic and volunteer trees grow in Lady Bird Johnson Park as individual specimens and in groups on the higher ground and along shorelines. Oaks and white pines are the major planted canopy trees, and cottonwoods and willows are the principal volunteer species. Thousands of daffodils are planted throughout the island, as a result of Lady Bird Johnson's Beautification Program in the late 1960s. The planting plan developed by landscape architect Edward Durrell Stone, Jr., called for the addition of more than 2000 dogwoods, nearly 1000 pines, and about 800 deciduous canopy trees. Many of these trees have been planted over the succeeding decades.

Traversed by a complex system of roadways, the island forms a major entrance to Washington, D.C., and its successive landscape plans have generally been developed with this role of ceremonial gateway to the city, and to Arlington

Memorial Cemetery, in mind. The most important road is the historic George Washington Memorial Parkway, which includes an older roadway south of Memorial Circle formerly known as Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. The George Washington Memorial Parkway creates a scenic transportation and recreational corridor along the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, between Mount Vernon and I-495, the Capital Beltway. This circulation system owes much to the work of landscape architect Gilmore Clarke in the 1930s-1940s. The Mount Vernon Trail, a multi-use trail for walkers and bikers, runs the length of the island through a broad grassy verge along the river, partially following the alignment of a historic bridle path.

Significant views of the National Mall and the river can be seen from both the historic parkways and the trail. The development of panoramic views and directed vistas played an important role in the design of the classic American parkway of the 1930s, of which Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, in particular, and George Washington Memorial Parkway are prime examples. The placement of the Mount Vernon Trail between the parkway corridor and the river's shore allows pedestrians to enjoy the same views as motorists. Vistas are directed to adjacent sites and their prominent features, including vistas of Arlington House and the Lincoln Memorial seen from Memorial Circle, and vistas to the Washington Monument and other structures in Washington seen from the plaza of the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove.

The island has one major component landscape, the Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, designed by landscape architect Meade Palmer. This is a living memorial to the late president occupying a prominent location at the southern end of the island, with its entrance across Boundary Channel on the adjacent Virginia shore. Reached by a wooden footbridge, the Grove is composed of two landscape areas, a small meadow surrounded by massed trees and a dense planting of white pines through which runs a spiral walkway. The walkway leads to a flagstone plaza, in the center of which stands a massive, roughly carved granite megalith by sculptor Harold Vogel. Dramatic views of East and West Potomac Parks and the monuments and memorials of the National Mall open from the plaza.

The island's other commemorative feature is the Navy-Marine Memorial, a large aluminum sculpture depicting sea gulls flying over a breaking wave. Designed in the 1920s by sculptor Ernesto Begni del Piatta, the stylized, linear articulation of the statue has a strong Art Deco character. After completion in 1922, the sculpture was moved to its current site at the southeast end of Columbia Island in 1934. Landscaping was installed in the early 1940s. The low spreading shrubs, primarily yews, were meant to complement the curving granite base and suggest the waves of the sea.

Ten bridges cross over or lead to Lady Bird Johnson Park. The most important of these is Arlington Memorial Bridge, leading from the Lincoln Memorial to Memorial Avenue and Arlington National Cemetery, and serving as a link to George Washington Memorial Parkway. Arlington Memorial Bridge is a major commuting route for the Washington area, but, more significantly, serves as a ceremonial entrance to the National Capital and thus carries considerable symbolic import. This classical granite bridge, designed by architect William Mitchell Kendall of McKim, Mead & White, is composed of a series of gentle arches topped by a balustrade and ornamented with allegorical sculpture. At its west end is the grassed traffic rotary known as Memorial Circle. Also designed by Kendall is the complementary structure known as Arlington Memorial Bridge: Boundary Channel Extension, a three-arched bridge continuing the axis of Arlington Memorial Bridge and carrying Memorial Avenue over southbound George Washington Memorial Parkway and Boundary Channel.

Of the other eight bridges, seven are steel and concrete structures, some faced in granite. Meade Palmer designed the pedestrian bridge made of heavy timbers that leads from the entrance deck of the LBJ Memorial Grove over Boundary Channel to the grove on the island. The most recent bridge is the Mount Vernon Trail Bridge, a utilitarian steel and concrete structure at the island's north end carrying the multi-use trail over the Boundary Channel inlet to Virginia.

While a variety of historic and modern small-scale features can be found throughout the island, such as light posts, benches, and trash receptacles, few contribute to the site's historic significance, and most of these are located in the LBJ Memorial Grove. The grove has granite-and-wood benches and granite drinking fountains designed by Palmer, along with wooden entrance signs and a modern type of light post. Some of the light posts along the George Washington Memorial Parkway are recent reproductions of a historic design selected for the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.

Two constructed water features, Boundary Channel and Columbia Lagoon (also called Columbia Basin and Pentagon Lagoon), define the western boundary of the park. The narrow Boundary Channel separates the island from the Virginia shoreline.

The National Register uses seven characteristics or qualities to assess a property's historic integrity. Six are relevant to the landscape of Lady Bird Johnson Park: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The location of Lady Bird Johnson Park and its significant features has not changed. The design of most of the features has also not changed. Rehabilitation of features in the LBJ Memorial Grove has followed Section 106 guidelines. The major buildings and structures – the bridges, the two memorials, and the four pylons – have not changed. The most important feature of the circulation, the George Washington Memorial Parkway (including Mount Vernon Memorial Highway), has not been significantly altered. Vegetation is probably the most important single design feature for the island. As stated below, there have been two major design overlays in vegetation. The original 1930s vegetation design consisted of lawns and trees; riparian growth became established along shorelines.

Under the 1960s Beautification Program, the landscape plan by Edward D. Stone, Jr., was developed. Dogwoods and large beds of daffodils were planted first, along with deciduous and evergreen trees around Memorial Circle; the rest of the plantings have been implemented in phases since then. Changes have been made to these plantings as necessary to address management needs, but park administration has endeavored to maintain their character. The integrity of the vegetation design, and of the island's design as a whole, can be considered fair.

The island's setting has greatly changed on the Virginia side. To the east, views of Washington, and of East and West Potomac Parks, has altered little. Directly to the north, the George Washington Memorial Parkway continues along the Virginia shore, which is also a historic landscape and has changed little over the last 50 years. However, to the northwest and south, construction of high-rise buildings in Rosslyn and Crystal City has dramatically affected the view. Views to the west are buffered by the riparian growth along Boundary Channel, and views of Arlington National Cemetery have not greatly changed; but roads, increasing traffic, and changes to the environs of the Pentagon have altered these views.

The category of materials applies mostly to the features of the LBJ Memorial Grove. These have not altered greatly since its installation, except for relaying of the flagstone walk and paving, following Section 106 review, and relatively minor changes to the grove's small-scale features. Likewise, workmanship is primarily relevant to the Grove, where the original high level of workmanship remains in good condition.

Feeling refers to the perception evoked by the presence of physical characteristics that reflect the historic scene. The island's design was meant to enable it to function as a somewhat bucolic retreat for city dwellers, and as a picturesque parkway allowing for passive or individual recreation – only secondarily as a high-volume traffic corridor. While somewhat difficult to assess, the park's historic feeling, on the whole, remains intact.

THE MALL (CRIS-CL 600213)

National Mall & Memorial Parks

The central Mall landscape is bounded by four roads: 3rd Street, Madison Drive, 14th Street, and Jefferson Drive. Madison and Jefferson Drives are both one way east-west streets, and provide access to the many museums lining the Mall. Third, 4th, and 7th Streets cross the Mall on grade; 9th and 12th Streets, leading between the city's downtown and I-395, have been tunneled. All streets have granite curbs and curb cuts.

The Mall is defined by its primary view, the grand vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Without this vista, the Mall would not exist in anything like the form it has today. The potential vista is what inspired L'Enfant to plan a Grand Avenue connecting the Capitol building with the equestrian monument to George Washington he anticipated would be located near the Potomac River. L'Enfant placed buildings, walks, and gardens along this avenue to reinforce the visual corridor. The McMillan Commission adapted this idea as the basis for their Mall plan. The essential features of the 1930s version of the McMillan Commission's plan – the grass panels, the eight rows of elms, and the orthogonal arrangement of walks and buildings – all lead the eye from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, and from the Washington Monument to the Capitol. Since the monument had been built southeast of the actual crossing of the two axes, the axis of the Mall was slanted to the southwest to place the monument directly on line with the Capitol.

The 135-acre central landscape of the Mall offers a continuous series of other views along its length. People moving along the Mall or under the trees add movement and color, an effect sought by the McMillan Commission. Views of the monumental building facades and vistas up the walks and cross streets also enliven the scene.

One of the most intensively used public spaces in the country, the Mall has become the setting for rallies, marches, and demonstrations, for concerts, exhibits, and displays, and for the Folklife Festival, cosponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service, each June and/or July. Visitors walk between museums and surrounding memorials and buildings. People run, bike, fly kites, play pick-up games (soccer, football) and watch the scene from benches. Mounted U.S. Park Police officers patrol the Mall, and vehicles, from carts to trucks, used by the NPS, the Smithsonian Institution, and their concessionaires and vendors, drive on the Mall walks.

The Mall has been thoroughly altered from its original condition of marshy, often flooded fields spreading along the banks of the Tiber Creek, and is an entirely constructed landscape. All the vegetation has been planted. The topography is nearly entirely level but rises slightly east to west. At the west end is a slight slope descending north to Madison Drive and to 14th Street. A small terrace extends east-west in the narrow tree panel in front of the Smithsonian Castle.

The interdependence of the space with the view and the landscape helps give this design its drama. The lines of elms to the north and south, reinforced by the facades of the imposing monumental museum buildings behind them, create the spatial corridor, which expands out at the ends, into Union Square at the east and into the sloping grounds of the Washington Monument at the west. Along the Mall beneath the elms is a more filtered space, with subordinate spatial openings along the lines of the cross streets.

Overlaid on the Mall landscape is an intricate grid of pedestrian walks. Along the streets run wide sidewalks. The former inner Mall drives, Adams and Washington Drives, were replaced in the 1970s with wide graveled walks. Single or paired walks also follow the alignments of most cross axes created by the city's grid of numbered streets. Walks are composed of a natural beige-toned compacted gravel/sand/clay mix. Many are half gravel, half exposed aggregate

concrete installed to meet unusual access requirements. On the slope in front of the Castle are two curved gravel walks and a number of social trails; other occasional social trails run parallel to Mall walks.

The Mall has a simple vegetative palette, composed of central grass panels flanked north and south by panels planted with American elm trees, nearly 600 in all. Most of the tree panels have four rows each of elms, planted 50 feet on center. The American elm tree was specified in the McMillan Plan and in the 1930s revised plans for its vase shape. The rows of columnar trunks and arching branches form natural arcades. Some portion of the existing elms on the Mall date from the original planting of 333 elms in 1935; the rest are from later plantings over the next forty years or are replacements. The large elms on the south side of the block between 3rd and 4th Streets, and perhaps some others at the Mall's east end, were planted in the 1920s.

There are a few limited variations in the vegetation. No elms are planted in the historically important 8th Street axis, where there are sculpture gardens at the north and south, each with its own landscaping. The Smithsonian Castle extends into the tree panel in front of it, so that it narrows to a single row of elms. The Joseph Henry statue in front of the Castle stands in its own small planting bed. Five bald cypress trees grow in front of the National Museum of Natural History. One cypress is located in the north-south walk leading between Natural History and the Castle, intruding into that view corridor. Two oak trees grow along 14th Street, one of them directly in the view corridor between the Capitol and Washington Monument.

The Smithsonian Institution museums and the National Gallery of Art are under separate jurisdiction from the Mall, which is administered by the National Park Service. Each museum building facing the Mall has its own landscaping scheme on its immediately surrounding property. Many of the landscapes were designed in relation to the Mall landscape. The NPS retains jurisdiction over the sidewalks in front of the museums and the adjacent land up to the face of the curbs on Madison and Jefferson Drives.

Large buildings help define the Mall's edges, but within the CLI study boundaries, the only buildings are small utilitarian structures, including four food service buildings set within the tree panels in front of the National Museum of American History, the National Museum of Natural History, the Arts and Industries Building, and the National Air and Space Museum. A hexagonal Tourmobile ticket kiosk is located along Madison Drive, and another stands on Jefferson Drive. An entrance to an underground Metro station, surrounded by a wall, hedge, and chain-link fence, is located on the Mall northwest of the Freer Gallery of Art. The Joseph Henry statue, a bronze figure of the first Smithsonian Secretary stands on a granite pedestal in front of the Smithsonian Castle, in the sloping tree panel just off Jefferson Drive. A carousel owned by the Smithsonian Institution occupies the tree panel in front of the Arts and Industries Building. All of these buildings and structures are non-contributing.

The Mall has only a few types of small-scale features. Contributing features include the "Mall" benches and the "Olmsted" street lights.

All benches used on the National Mall are the standard design developed for the National Capital Parks in 1934/35. The benches are located along the walks along the Mall's east-west axes. Facing towards the center of the Mall, they are bolted to concrete pads set into the walks next to the lawns, or within the walks, in some cases.

The type of street light used on the Mall was designed by General Electric especially for this site as part of the 1930s construction. A twenty-one-foot high steel fluted post is topped by a cylindrical lamp suspended from two supports. With its simplified geometric ornament abstracted from classical motifs, the street lights are late Art Deco in style. The lights are placed along Madison and Jefferson Drives, and along the inner walks of the Mall, next to the inner rows of

elm trees, spaced about 100 feet apart, alternating between the benches with trash receptacles. Trash receptacles on the Mall are the "tulip" type, with vertical wood slats and plastic liners, supported on a central steel post. Post-and-chain barriers have been erected in certain areas to protect the grass.

Seven characteristics are used to assess historic integrity for landscapes that are listed on, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Analysis of the Mall landscape according to these characteristics shows that the Mall retains its historic integrity.

Location – The location of the Mall has not changed.

Setting – The setting of the Mall has changed substantially since 1935 with the addition of six new museum buildings (not including the underground museums behind the Castle), but this conforms generally to the development planned for in the McMillan Plan and its 1930s revisions, in that these are large buildings housing prominent cultural institutions. While many are Modern structures, they face the Mall and share a common cornice line.

Design – The design of the Mall has not greatly changed since 1935, when a little over half the elms had been planted. The remaining elms were planted over the following forty years. Some original elms have been replaced with different cultivars. A few new structures have been added, such as the food service buildings and the Metro entrance, but these are relatively minor alterations, and the spatial relationships remain the same. The Inner Mall Drives have been converted into gravel walks.

Materials – The simple palette of materials that make up the Mall landscape have not greatly changed. The original concrete paving of the walks has been replaced with a combination of gravel and exposed aggregate concrete, and certain modifications have been made to the mix of elm varieties.

Workmanship – This characteristic is not applicable to the Mall.

Feeling – The feeling of the Mall can be defined as a landscape that manifests the grandeur and monumentality of the Capitol and Washington Monument, allowing visitors to draw a visual connection between the two structures and to understand the relationship between what they represent regarding American history and democracy. This feeling remains.

Association – The Mall embodies an association with the 1791 L'Enfant Plan for Washington. The 1902 McMillan Commission Plan interpreted rather than recreated this plan, retaining what they defined as its essential principles – a linear landscape of gardens and monumental structures forming a view corridor between the Capitol and a monument honoring the commander of the Revolutionary Army and the nation's first president. The 1930s plans which led to the construction of the McMillan Mall plan adapted it for modern needs without changing its essential elements. The Mall, therefore, retains its association with these uniquely important city plans.

CADILLAC MOUNTAIN SUMMIT (CRIS-CL 650089)

Acadia National Park

The physical integrity of the Cadillac Mountain Summit landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1928-1942) with current conditions. Many of the characteristics and features are unchanged. The natural systems and topography that define Cadillac Mountain are essentially unchanged since the historic period. Granite ledges and outcrops continue to dominate the summit landscape, interrupted only by scattered patches of shrubs and grasses and occasional masses of woodland and forest. The historic arrangement of pedestrian circulation features around the motor road's terminal loop and parking lot are also still intact. Many of the site details associated with these features, such as granite curbs, steps, and rock borders, continue to illustrate the site's Rustic Design style. Recreational land use has continued, although it was briefly suspended during World War II when the summit was closed to serve as the location of a radar facility. To those who know where to look, vestiges of the summit's former commercial endeavors can still be found, as can some of the now mature plantings installed by the Civilian Conservation Corps that now blend in with the native vegetation. But perhaps the most important characteristic to remain unchanged are the panoramic views in all directions. The 1991 public review draft of the General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment and the 1992 General Management Plan identify the importance of the views and vistas along the motor roads. (GMP/EA 1991: 116 and 1961 Vista Plan in Appendix D, and GMP 1992:33)

Since 1942, slight modifications have been made to the configuration of the summit parking area. Sections of non-compatible curbing, steps, and guardwall have been introduced, and the small historic visitor services buildings have been replaced by a single structure, the Cadillac Summit Center. These changes are not ideal as they detract somewhat from the historic character, but collectively they do not diminish the site's overall integrity. Social paths have also developed in and around the parking area and the Cadillac Summit Loop Trail, and in some cases are threatening sensitive vegetation, but the park is making efforts to control them. The Blue Hill parking area, radio transmitter complex, water tank, and well post-date the historic period but are physically and visually removed from the summit area and therefore do not detract from the historic scene. Likewise, the current collection of signs, fences, gates, and trash cans, and also a flagpole and picnic table, make use of materials that make them generally inconspicuous in the landscape.

INTEGRITY

Cadillac Mountain Summit is identified in Acadia National Park's 2017 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) as a developed area within the Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas property type. The MPDF outlines registration requirements that developed areas need to possess to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Developed areas should retain sufficient integrity of setting and design to convey their historic use, including the principal circulation system and site organization. The developed area should retain the majority of built features designed and constructed during the height of the New Deal programs between 1933 and 1942. Buildings or other site features constructed after 1942 that clearly follow the Rustic Design vocabulary may also be significant. Historic buildings should be in their original locations and maintain their historic relationships with associated structures and objects. Integrity of materials and workmanship are also important; buildings should be clearly identifiable as NPS or CCC rustic structures, with little or no alteration to historic facades. Sufficient small-scale structures such as water fountains, fireplaces, etc. should also be present to communicate the historic design vocabulary. Associated landscape features and principal vistas should also be intact. Similarly, developed areas associated with Rustic Design as expressed in the Picturesque style should be clearly visible elements associated with

the work of the village improvement societies or the Olmsted Brothers firm. While some loss of historic features, materials, or spaces can be expected along with new additions, sufficient remaining historic resources must be present to illustrate the historic design. Later additions may be eligible if they clearly meet the design objectives and vocabulary established by the NPS between 1916 and 1942 or are directly associated with the work of the VIA/VIS, HCTPR, George B. Dorr, or other local conservation efforts. Finally, continuity of historic use as a recreation area, summit, scenic destination, or other public developed area should be considered, as it may be essential to the retention and integrity of physical features representative of the Picturesque or NPS Rustic Design styles. This CLI has determined that Cadillac Mountain Summit meets the registration requirements for the Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas property type. (MPDF 2017: F81)

Location:
Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The developed area's original location on the summit of Cadillac Mountain is unchanged, preserving the goal of making the park's scenic views accessible to the public. This mountaintop location shaped the physical characteristics of Cadillac Mountain Road and its terminating loop, and the subsequent development of a parking lot, walkways and trails, and visitor facilities. Since the historic period, the mountain terrain has also guided the placement of the Blue Hill parking area and the radio transmitter complex.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The combination of elements that characterize the summit's built landscape is recognized today as the NPS Rustic Design style. The historic design as applied by Bureau of Public Roads engineers and NPS landscape architects is still evident in the winding alignment of the motor road, walkways, and trails; the use of naturalistic materials in site details and replanted areas; and in the generally inconspicuous placement and appearance of visitor and service facilities. Since the historic period, some of the original features have been replaced around the summit parking lot, and the Blue Hill overlook area has been developed below the western peak, but these changes as a whole do not detract from the Rustic Design style that aimed to integrate the built features with the natural landscape.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The relationship between the site's built features – the motor road, parking lots, walkways, trails, and structures – and the mountaintop scene of rocky ledges, limited vegetation, and uninterrupted viewsheds, is unchanged since the historic period. The setting of the Cadillac Mountain Summit as a major recreational destination for panoramic scenic views in the park continues to thrive.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The pink granite that was historically added to the motor road's final wearing course has long since been replaced by periodic applications of plant-mixed, hot-asphalt bituminous concretes. However, such surface materials are also used on the perimeter walkway at the summit parking lot and roadways and walkways throughout the park. The use of native granite as boulders along the loop trail and in the curbs, steps, and guardwalls is still evident. These materials were intentionally used so that built features would blend with the surrounding landscape. Some post-historic additions to the site have successfully made use of the native granite, such as in the retaining walls and pavement surfaces of the accessible ramps on the loop trail and in the bases of the interpretive signs and moveable rope barriers. The non-historic Cadillac Summit Center, like the historic Ranger Station it replaced, is clad in vertical board and batten siding and wood shingles to harmonize with the

surrounding landscape and other buildings in the park. Historic CCC-period vegetation can also be found in certain locations and has matured to blend in with the surrounding vegetation. Efforts are underway to restore lost vegetation with new native plants. Historically, several wood signs were present on the summit, and although none remain today, wood is used in the current log trailhead and informational/directional signs.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The local granite used in the site's curbs, steps, and guardwalls were rough in texture and without smooth surfaces or straight edges to complement the summit's jagged granitic ledges and outcrops. Such workmanship is still present, and upon closer examination the tool marks are still visible. More refined sawn-top curbs and steps have been added in several locations, which somewhat detract from the historic scene.

Feeling:
Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The physical features that comprise this site – the motor road, parking areas, walkways, trails, and the concession building – are not uncommon to developed areas in national parks. The design, materials, workmanship, and setting of these features convey a rustic character. The fact that the summit has long served as a scenic recreational destination with unparalleled panoramic viewsheds also contributes to the rustic and historic feeling.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Most of summit's circulation features and small-scale features, and all of the major views and vistas, are still present and intact to directly link the site to the work of the Bureau of Public Roads and the NPS, the New Deal and the CCC, and the NPS Rustic Design style. Association with the summit's military radar station has been lost, however, as those features were removed after World War II.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1928-1942), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

CRATER RIM HISTORIC DISTRICT (CRIS-CL 975082)

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

The Crater Rim Historic District is significant for its association with national park master planning in the 1920s and 1930s (criterion A), for its characteristic design style, which reflects the Park Service Rustic architecture and naturalistic landscape architecture design principles (criterion C), and for its association with the CCC (criterion A). The period of significance is 1916 to 1942, covering the period of primary park development and CCC involvement. Today, the physical features of the district's buildings and structures, as well as the patterns of spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, land use, and topography present during the period of significance remain, contributing to the property's ability to convey its significant associations. This ability is enhanced by the site's natural setting and by its views, which help express the site's historic character. Together, the landscape characteristics of the district contribute to all seven aspects of the its integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation of the integrity of the Crater Rim Historic District relies on the identification of the essential physical components, patterns, and relationships that must be intact in order for the property to convey its significance. To determine if these essential elements are still evident in the property, the associated landscape characteristics must be examined and compared to conditions during the period of significance. The district retains integrity if the essential qualities that convey the sites significance are still reflected in the spatial organization, physical features, and the natural setting of the property. Identification of the essential elements is reliant upon an evaluation of the site's significance and the period during which the site attained that significance.

For its association with park master planning, as well as its association with rustic and naturalistic design styles, Crater Rim Historic District retains the qualities that reflect the principles that guided these movements. During the 1920s and 1930s, the NPS formalized design philosophies that would guide development in national parks. According to these philosophies, human-built elements in parks should blend with the natural landscape, simultaneously facilitating easy access to the park's attractions while protecting the natural features that give the park its value. This was achieved through careful planning on different scales, from master plans that sensitively located development and circulation patterns to the specification of design standards and materials for buildings, roads, and other structures.

The decisions that guided the development of Kilauea are still evident in the contributing landscape characteristics. The overall spatial organization of the district, the location and arrangement of the developed areas, and the alignment of the circulation systems all reflect the desire to move people around the crater while protecting the natural sites. The location of services throughout the district demonstrated a sensitive response to the unique natural systems and features of the volcano. Original alignments for the roads, chosen to reduce sharp curves and steep grades while providing access to the crater's features and views from the crater rim, are largely retained in the current circulation system. These characteristics contribute strongly to the cohesiveness of the district and relate to the integrity aspects of design and association, as well as location, feeling, and setting.

The individual contributing features, including the buildings and the numerous stone structures throughout the district, reflect the design principles of rustic architecture. Native lava stone was used almost exclusively in constructing elements such as guard walls, retaining walls, and stone-faced embankments and drainage ditches, and was used in many of the buildings, including the Thurston Lava Tube comfort station, the Jaggar Museum, and the Volcano House. The design of these buildings reflect a melding of NPS rustic architecture and Hawaiian regional

design styles. Furthermore, the topography and alignment of the road, the siting of the buildings, and the use and arrangement of native vegetation demonstrate the principles of naturalistic landscape architecture. Rounded road shoulders, naturalistic rock cuts, and the heavy reliance on natural plant communities all reflect a desire that the elements of the park blend with the natural landscape. These aspects of the district still reveal the desired aesthetic and contribute to the integrity aspects of design, materials, workmanship, and location.

Finally, for the district's association with the CCC program and the projects conducted by the crews, the district retains a significant number of features directly associated with the CCC, as well as the general character that defined the district during the period the crews were active. CCC crews worked in the park from January 1934 through 1942, contributing to a number of projects including fire prevention, erosion control, trash cleanup, insect control, reforestation, eradication of exotic species, trail construction and maintenance, and landscaping projects. By the end of their time in the park, the CCC were also involved in more substantial projects, including the construction several park buildings. Many features built by the CCC remain today in the Crater Rim Historic District, including stone-faced embankments and stone-lined drainage ditches along Crater Rim Drive and dry-stacked stone retaining walls on the Kilauea Iki Trail. Furthermore, the district retains in its patterns of vegetation, circulation, and natural setting qualities associated with less tangible CCC contributions, including fire prevention, exotic weed control, erosion control, and landscaping. Together, these features and qualities contribute to the integrity aspects of association, materials, workmanship, and design.

Crater Rim Historic District has undergone changes since the end of the period of significance as the park has responded to the shifting volcanic landscape and updated to accommodate evolving visitor needs. These changes include the relocation or realignment of sections of Crater Rim Drive and changes to the width and character of some portions of the road. The changes, however, do not diminish the qualities for which the district is significant, and do not destroy its integrity. The overall landscape of the district retains enough of its physical features and its appearance and character to reveal the property's historic associations and design styles. As a result the landscape characteristics, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings and structures, circulation, topography, vegetation, views and vistas, land use, and archeological sites, contribute to the district's integrity.

KILAUEA HISTORIC DISTRICT (CRIS-CL 975050)

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

The landscape characteristics contributing to the district as they relate to the 1927-1942 period of significance include: topography, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and cluster arrangement.

Spatial Organization: The proximity to Kilauea Caldera, the presence of existing development, and the presence of established vegetation all informed the siting and layout of the Kilauea headquarters.

Cluster Arrangement: The master plans developed for the Kilauea headquarters in the 1930s called for the separation of different functions throughout the district. The administrative cluster is the furthest north and encounters the most contact with visitors. The employee housing cluster is adjacent to the administrative cluster, somewhat concealed from public access. The maintenance cluster is located southeast of the housing cluster and is least accessible.

Topography: During the height of development in the 1930s, CCC crews graded road banks to minimize their slope and blend them into their surrounding to create a more natural look. Topography was also manipulated to create building pads of changing elevation that created distinct spaces between residences and enhanced a sense of privacy.

Buildings and Structures: The historic district contains 36 contributing buildings and structures ranging from an administration building/ visitor center, residences, carports, maintenance sheds, and small-scale structures such as planters, retaining walls, and fire hydrants.

Small-Scale Features: Features such as planters, fire hydrants, retaining walls, barbecues, stone stairways, and a foot-bridge are scattered throughout the historic district. Built by the CCC, the majority of these features retain integrity.

Circulation: The majority of roads, footpaths, driveways, and parking lots still retain their historic alignments and associated features such as curbing, lava rock stairways, and guardrails.

Vegetation: Vegetation patterns such as the integration of buildings into the native ohia forest, the use of native plants to create varying levels of vegetative screening, and the development of lawns at each residence are characteristics of the historic planting intent. This vegetation pattern and palette remains intact.

Integrity

Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District retains all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The site reflects the spatial organization, physical components, and historic associations that it attained during the period of significance, 1927-1942. The landscape characteristics and associated features convey the significance of the historic site with the majority of historic fabric remaining from the period of significance.

According to the multiple property submission document, resources significant primarily for their role within HNP's early planning and development history (Criterion A) should retain a particularly high level of integrity in:

Location: The district's location near the edge of Kilauea Caldera and the main visitor accommodation facilities has not been altered since the period of significance.

Setting: The setting, as defined by the vegetation patterns and palette, spatial organization, and cluster arrangement

remains much the same as it was during the period of significance. The location of the headquarters adjacent to the caldera in an area that is safe from eruptions or flows and sheltered by vegetation is relatively unique to this general vicinity and remains unchanged. The cluster arrangement and function of the site also remain intact. The natural and designed vegetation patterns within each of the three clusters exhibits the same composition and configuration that it had during the period of significance. Residences located along the internal loop road have been constructed since the end of the district's period of significance and have altered the setting to a minor degree by increasing the amount of development eastward beyond the edges of what existed before the beginning of World War II; however, these newer residences were constructed as a result of 1930s master planning efforts and do not distract from the overall district experience.

Feeling: The feeling of the "historic scene" of Kilauea headquarters is still conveyed through the retention of most of the site's original forms and functions that are a result of early park planning efforts and principles is reflected. Contributing landscape characteristics such as circulation, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, and vegetation express the feeling of a 1930s era NPS rustic village/headquarters.

Association: The district's association with the park as staff housing and park administration/land management facilities is intact. It also still conveys association with the events that make it significant: the presence of the CCC, the early development of HNP, and early park planning.

Similarly, the multiple property submission registration requires that resources that are significant primarily for their exemplary Park Service Rustic architecture (Criterion C) should retain a particularly high level of integrity in:

Design: The buildings, structures, circulation, and cluster arrangement still convey historic design patterns and intentions of the NPS landscape architects from the period of significance.

Materials: Materials such as horizontal redwood siding, lava rock facades, lava rock landscape features, asphalt footpaths and roads, as well as a dominantly native plant palette all date to the period of significance and remain intact.

Workmanship: In addition to the early rustic architecture developed at the park the CCC continued a high level of workmanship during their eight-year tenure in the park which is evident in the existing dry-laid and mortared lava rock masonry, the construction of the buildings, and the thriving vegetative planting borders and screens.

Despite alterations to individual contributing features, such as small additions, new roofs, and the replacement of a small number of windows, the district's overall design, materials, and workmanship have not been compromised. The layout, architectural design, and materials throughout the historic district remain as originally conceived during the master planning era. Furthermore, the setting along the forested edge of the Kilauea Caldera and overall feeling of the Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District are virtually unchanged since the period of significance.

APPENDIX X

Examples of Landscape Characteristic Narrative

APPENDIX X
EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTIC NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

VISITOR CENTER (CRIS-CL 976285)
Sitka National Historical Park

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Sitka Spruce
Part of the original planting plan, eight Sitka Spruce were planted to flank the entrance to the Lower Parking Lot. Five remain today, two on the south side of the vehicular entrance near the entrance sign and three on the north side of the vehicular entrance (MIG, 2019).

Entrance Lawn
In photographs taken at the opening of the Visitor Center, the Entrance Lawn surrounds five Sitka Spruce and forms the setting for the Entry Sign. To mitigate impacts to the lawn by visitors who are standing in front of it to take photos, several circular concrete pavers are located in the lawn in front of the sign. With the exception of this addition, the Entrance Lawn remains in place from the original design (MIG, 2019).

Triangular Lawn
A triangular-shaped lawn area located north of the Visitor Center's theater wing, is bounded by the Entry Sidewalk and the curvilinear walkway. Original plans show that this area was intended to be planted with a non-native groundcover (Gaultheria procumbens), but that was either never implemented or didn't survive. A deciduous tree, possibly a white birch (Betula pendula) shown on an original planting plan, was planted on the east side of the lawn in 1965, but it had disappeared by the early 1970s. Alterations have been made to the eastern edge of the lawn on two occasions, when the pedestrian walkway was altered in the late 1970s and again in 2000. The flagpole was originally to the northeast of the lawn and has since moved inside its boundary (MIG, 2019).

Shoreline Lawn
Though originally designed to be restored to native vegetation, a lawn was planted in the linear space between the Shoreline Connection Trail and the Rock and Log riprap. The shoreline lawn initially extended north and west around the inlet, but that has since been filled in and the lawn has expanded into this area. The shoreline lawn contributes to the historic character of the landscape, but three additions that are located in this area do not. Those include: the lawn's expansion into the former inlet area, a Sitka spruce, two tree stumps, and a bench located east of the Sitka spruce (MIG, 2019).

Planting Beds
Planting Beds are located around the edges of the Visitor Center's theater wing between the building's façade and the pedestrian circulation features. An original planting plan shows that the planting bed on the north side of the building was slated for St. John's wort (Hypericum calycinum) and the southern planting bed slated for a non-native groundcover (Gaultheria procumbens). However, it does not appear that these were planted. Though photographic evidence is inconclusive, no shrubs or forbs appear in any of the images during the period of significance. Today, these planting beds contain a variety of native shrubs, forbs and lawn including, but not limited to Deer Heart (Mainanthemum dilatatum), Cow parsnip (Heracleum lanatum), Nootka rose (Rosa nutkana), and Salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis) (MIG, 2019).

VANDERBILT MANSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (CRIS-CL 975560)

Vanderbilt Mansion Formal Gardens

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

For the successive owners of the property, exotic and showy vegetation has always been a defining characteristic. Both the park-like setting of the larger property and the formal gardens and greenhouses were developed with an interest in horticulture and display. The Vanderbilts established a complex, ornamental landscape through the annual acquisition of plants for the garden beds and greenhouses. The Vanderbilts added ornamental trees and flowers to the formal garden spaces to create a largely geometric, classical landscape (CLRFG 2010:182-183).

Without the Vanderbilts large dedicated gardening staff, the gardens fell into disrepair after the death of Frederick Vanderbilt in 1938 and most of the plants in the garden beds were lost. Exceptions were some of the most tenacious vines, which without maintenance consumed the wooden elements of the pergolas. Most of the plant material in the gardens has been added since the mid 1980s, when the F. W. Vanderbilt Garden Association was established and resumed a high level of maintenance for the gardens (CLRFG 2010:183).

Turf Edges and Panels:
Historic Condition:
Throughout the formal gardens, turf frames the garden beds and holds the terrace slopes. During the historic period, turf framed a number of garden beds around the greenhouse buildings including the Carnation House, Palm Houses, and Rose House. Upon the removal of the greenhouses, the entire area became broad panels of turf (CLRFG 2010:183).
Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The footprints of the former Carnation House, Palm House, and Rose House are maintained as turf panels. However the outlines of the former structures are still evident. The turf holds the steep slopes of the terrace in place. In the few spots where the turf is weak, erosion is present (CLRFG 2010:183).

Vines:
Historic Condition:
During the historic period, vines covered the facades of buildings, garden walls and fences, pergolas, and overhead arbors. Both Greenleaf and Cridland specified multiple types of vines to soften architectural elements in the garden (CLRFG 2010:183).
Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Many vines are thriving in the garden and ascend brick walls, wooden trellises, and wire lattices (Figure 26).

Groundcovers:
Historic Condition:
During the historic period, groundcovers thrived in the garden, filling beds along the edges of the upper perennial garden and surrounding the field stone wall. Most notably, Cridland specified vinca groundcover and plumbago to line the edges of the bed along the upper perennial garden. (CLRFG 2010:184).
Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Groundcovers are present in the upper perennial garden. (CLRFG 2010:184).

Annual Gardens:
Historic Condition:

The annual gardens are documented on the 1897 survey of the gardens and likely existed during the Langdon period of ownership. Of all of the garden spaces, the annual terraces remained unchanged except for minor changes to the number and shapes of the garden beds. Historic photographs show that each bed was typically planted with one species, though occasionally low flowering plants, such as alyssum, were used to border and fill the beds filled with another species such as pelargoniums. Plantings were always symmetrical on either side of each garden, with contrasting colors between the beds. (CLRFG 2010:184-185).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The annual garden beds currently reflect the configuration at the end of the historic period (Figure 27). One exception is the overall size of the crescent shaped beds in the lower annual garden, which are now smaller than during the historic period (CLRFG 2010:185).

Upper Perennial Garden Trees and Shrubs:

Historic Condition:

At the end of the historic period, the upper perennial garden contained an abundance of trees and shrubs, which were planted in accordance with Cridland's plan in the 1930s. Three rows of trees and shrubs were mirrored on each side of the central axis. These included a row of "pink flowering cherries," a row of single blue hibiscus with hydrangea in between, and a row of columnar flowering cherries 'Amagawa' interplanted with arborvitae. At the southern end of the upper perennial garden Cridland specified a hedge of arborvitae and a bed of juniper (CLRFG 2010:185).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Most of the dense planting of shrubs specified by Cridland are not extant. The "pink flowering cherries" were replanted in the spring of 2009 with 'Okame' pink flowering cherries (CLRFG 2010:185).

Upper Perennial Garden Bedding Plants:

Historic Condition:

Greenleaf's design for the upper perennial garden consisted of dense evergreens and shrubs, which persisted for most of the historic period and eventually became quite overgrown. In the 1930s, Cridland redesigned the upper perennial garden with long beds flanking the central walk (CLRFG 2010:185).

Post-Historic and Existing Condition:

The existing beds are filled with an assortment of perennials, some of which are the same as the historic period and others that have been introduced. Some of the recent introductions are too tall and not representative of the historic period (CLRFG 2010:185).

Lower Perennial Garden Trees and Shrubs:

Historic Condition:

In 1916, Cridland redesigned the lower perennial garden incorporated arborvitae and juniper in his scheme. Arborvitae were added to each bed as vertical dark green forms surrounded by an assortment of colorful perennials. Within five years however, the arborvitae dominated the garden and all but four were removed. The four that were retained were one in each of the beds flanking the pool and one in each of the beds on the other side of the walkway. Cridland implemented further changes in 1922 when he specified junipers on the slopes on the north and west sides of the lower perennial garden. These shrubs persisted through the end of the historic period (CLRFG 2010:186).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The four arborvitae in the lower perennial garden were recently replanted by the F. W. Vanderbilt Garden Association. The junipers are no longer present (CLRFG 2010:186).

Lower Perennial Garden Bedding Plants:
Historic Condition:
James Greenleaf laid out the lower perennial garden in c. 1903 with geometric beds of mixed perennials. Within ten years, Greenleaf's Italian garden was overgrown. The Vanderbilts employed Robert Cridland to redesign and rejuvenate the garden. Cridland developed a planting plan that included over 50 different species and varieties. Historic photographs suggest that Cridland's plan was implemented (CLRFG 2010:186).
Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The current bed configuration is similar to that specified by Cridland and present during the historic period. The form of the plant masses differs though, as Cridland specified bands of similar perennials and the current configuration consists of some bands and some clumps. The existing beds also have bare areas, where perennials have failed (CLRFG 2010:186).

Rose Garden Vegetation:
Historic Condition:
The Vanderbilts commissioned Meehan and Sons to add the rose garden to the east side of the formal gardens in 1910. The original planting scheme included perennials on the upper terrace and 160 assorted roses on the lower terrace. Three years later the Vanderbilts hired Robert Cridland, who had previously worked for Meehan and Sons, to add the loggia structure and modify the earlier design. Cridland specified 900 roses to fill the upper and lower rose garden terraces and designated colors for each bed. Cridland did not specify varieties, however, his 1920 book, Practical Landscape Gardening, include a list of recommended roses (CLRFG 2010:187).
Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The F.W. Vanderbilt Garden Association currently maintains the rose garden with roses that differ in variety, form, and color. The layout does not conform to the symmetrical arrangement and large color blocks specified by Cridland (Figure 28) (CLRFG 2010:187).

Garden Surround Shrubs:
Historic Condition:
Meehan and Sons specified the addition of ornamental shrubs around the outside of the walled garden as part of their design for the rose garden in 1910. Several years later, Cridland specified further additions to the shrub planting. The abundance of shrubs surrounding the eastern walls of the garden is visible in a 1930s aerial photograph (CLRFG 2010:187).
Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Only a few remnant shrubs remain from these plantings, and these have become overgrown and choked with vines and invasive plants. A row of junipers around the rose garden pavilion are overgrown and in poor health (CLRFG 2010:187).

DENALI PARK ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT (CRIS-CL 976285)

Denali National Park and Preserve

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

The road was designed and constructed specifically to highlight the spectacular views of the Alaska Range and Mount McKinley. The views represent an essential character of the Denali Park Road Corridor. As the road travels westward the views of the mountains of the Alaska Range and Mount McKinley become more spectacular.

The road begins in a forested area and rises up past park headquarters through the narrow Hines Creek Valley. After headquarters, the adjacent hills become visible and near mile 9, on a clear day, both the north and south peaks of Mt.McKinley come into view. Mile 9 is located approximately 73 miles from Mt.McKinley and the upper 10,000 feet of the mountain can be seen. Along this section of the road Fang Mountain and Double Mountain are visible to the south and Primrose Ridge is located to the north. After mile 25, the road parallels Teklanika River and a viewpoint onto the floodplain is located at the Teklanika rest area.

The forested landscape of the Teklanika River valley continues after the road crosses the Teklanika River Bridge and travels through the Igloo Forest section to mile 34. Between miles 34 to 38 the road passes through Igloo Canyon at the base of Cathedral Mountain providing a close-up view of its rust colored slopes and rocky drainages. Then the road rises along the side of Sable Mountain to Sable Pass. As the road descends from Sable Pass, the East Toklat drainage opens up to the south of the road. After crossing the East Fork of the Toklat the road rises up the side of Polychrome Mountain and dramatically cuts across its slopes. This section of road offers a variety of views onto the vast alluvial plain below the road, Mount Pendleton and the greater Alaska Range to the south, and the craggy cliffs and scree slopes of Polychrome Mountain to the north. Polychrome Overlook provides a panoramic viewpoint. After crossing the south slope of the mountain, the road drops down to the Toklat River, offering views of the river valley and the surrounding mountains.

After Highway Pass and Big Stony Creek the road comes to Stony Hill Overlook, which offers the first full view of Mount McKinley. The road then continues across the steep hillside of Thorofare Pass to the Eielson Visitor Center. Views from the visitor center include the Thorofare River alluvial plain with Mt. Eielson to the south and Mt.McKinley and the surrounding mountains (Mount Silverthrone, Mount Brooks, Mount Carpe, and Peters Dome) to the southwest.

The road continues along the steep hillside of Eielson Bluffs down across Grassy Pass and out onto an open tundra landscape. The gentle landscape with minor topographical changes offers view of the Muldrow Glacier and the McKinley River Valley. When the road turns to the north before Wonder Lake the mountain dominates the horizon. Here, at the closest point along the roadway to the mountain, the peak is only 27 miles from the road.

As the road turns north Wonder Lake comes into view. Looking south the serene lake gently sits in the foreground in contrast to the glaciated slopes of Mt.McKinley in the background. Finally, the road descends into the narrow Moose Creek Valley where forested hills dominate the viewshed.

In addition to views of the surrounding landscape, views of wildlife are an essential component of the road experience. While views of Mt.McKinley are weather dependent and many visitors do not see the top of the mountain, wildlife are abundant in the landscape adjacent to the roadway. The open tundra allows for views onto large areas of habitat and many visitors have the opportunity to see brown bears, Dall sheep, and caribou.

As discussed earlier in this document, the road was constructed to highlight the spectacular views of the Alaska Range and Mount McKinley and historic NPS aesthetic road design principles mandated that the footprint and features of the road be understated and not obtrusive within the scenery. Because the majority of the land adjacent to the road is designated wilderness and protected from development, the views from the road have been preserved. Alterations to the roadway itself, such as increasing the road footprint and adding additional features, have the potential to negatively impact its historic character in relation to views. Impacts to the viewshed can occur both in the case of views onto the road from another location on the road and in the case of views onto the road from a location within the natural landscape. Widening and elevating the road has made the structure of the road stand out more within the landscape. In addition, the replacement of culverts with larger, unconcealed pipes has increased the visual impact of the road. The construction of large rest stops adjacent to the road at Teklanika and Toklat has also impacted the scenic qualities of the road corridor. Despite these alterations, there have been few modern installations created within the viewshed of the road after the entrance area. The views from the road retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

MOLOKA'I LIGHT STATION (CRIS-CL 975016)

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

For the purposes of the CLI, land use is defined as the principal activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human activity. During the period of significance land use associated with the Moloka`i Light Station was characterized by a mixed residential and utilitarian use. As a result of changing technologies and automation of the light in 1966, residential use was limited to only the first assistant keeper's house while the sites utilitarian function as an aid to navigation continues today as it did historically.

On September 1, 1909, the new Moloka`i Light Station was lit for the first time. From this time onward, the lens and lamp required great care and vigilance to ensure that it emitted a constantly lit signal that was visible for several miles out to sea. As part of this effort, the revolving mechanism for the lens needed supervision and the keeper on duty had to carefully watch the clock and weight mechanism to re-crank the system every three hours during the night. As in many other lighthouse stations, the keepers also had to take care during inclement weather, had to be vigilant during lightning storms, and also had to contend with occasional flocks of birds, which could damage the lantern and lens. To support these activities in the utilitarian area, a number of buildings and structure were built, including a water tank, oil drum loading ramp and eventually a generator house.

During U.S. involvement in World War II the lights were turned off and the lighthouse was used as a spotting station for enemy ships, submarines, and aircraft. The keepers would keep watch both day and night. During this period, the northeastern corner of the light station property was part of what today is known as the Makanalua Bombing Range. The former bombing range is one of several bombing targets across the Hawaiian Islands that were used for training purposes during World War II. The land was acquired by permit in 1941 by the United States Navy and was used to facilitate bombing training until October 1946. At that time, the site was abandoned and land permits were transferred back to the State of Hawai`i.

In addition to its utilitarian function as an aid to navigation and as an enemy spotting station, the Moloka`i Light Station also supported residential functions. During the period of significance, three dwellings were built in the residential area to support the keepers' and their families. Several wash houses, a garage and other small scale were also built. As a result of the relatively isolated environment, the keepers' and their families came together to form a community. They shared in the work, planted small gardens and kept animals, particularly pigs and chickens at the site. The families also maintained the buildings and structures and made improvements when necessary. Many of these activities were clustered in the residential area; however, evidence of gardening was found in areas between the residential area and the utilitarian area associated with the lighthouse.

Throughout the years the lighthouse also became important as a place of particular social and symbolic significance for the Kalaupapa community. The Hansen's disease patients came to take a special pride in the Moloka`i Lighthouse. As one of the few prominent features on the peninsula, patients were fond of walking or riding over to the station, viewing the prominent tower and seeing the flashing signal at night. While the patients at Kalaupapa did not play a central role in the day-to-day operations or physical development of the light station, it served a symbol of the community and by virtue has a shared history that is part of the larger story associated with the peninsula.

In the summer of 1966 the light was automated by the Coast Guard and the residential area was abandoned for use by the light keepers and their families. As a result the gardens were no longer tended and the buildings and structures

began to deteriorate, which represented a shift from a mixed utilitarian and residential use to a purely utilitarian function. The Coast Guard maintained ownership of the site until 1981 when approximately 22 acres of property associated with the Moloka`i Light Station was reported as excess to General Services Administration and was transferred to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Kalaupapa National Historic Park. The remaining acreage and the light tower were transferred to NPS in 2006.

Today, the National Park Service owns 22.88 acres in association with the Moloka`i Light Station, which includes all land originally included within the historic property boundary as defined in 1936. There are periodic residents at the light station dwellings, but none have lived on the site for extended periods of time. The U.S. Coast Guard retains the right to service, operate, maintain, repair and replace all active aids to navigation and any associated equipment at the site. Despite the replacement of the original Fresnel lens with an automated light, the lighthouse tower continues to support the safe navigation of water vessels and remains as a significant navigational aid in Hawai`i. Furthermore, the light remains an important fixture of the Kalaupapa community.

LONGMIRE DEVELOPED AREA (CRIS-CL 400023)

Mount Rainier National Park

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features played a large role in the establishment and development of Longmire as known today. The natural systems and features that played the greatest role in shaping the Longmire development are the springs within the meadow, the meadow itself, the steep topography surrounding the village, the Nisqually River, the layers of glacial boulders deposited by the river, and the surrounding mature forest.

When James Longmire stumbled across the meadow that would be named in his honor, he was inspired by the abundant cold and warm mineral springs that bubbled throughout the meadow. The following year, he returned to begin the construction of his health resort, which took advantage of what he believed to be healing qualities of the spring water. Longmire built a hotel at the meadow's edge and a bathhouse and stone spring encasements to capture the spring water. He constructed boardwalks across the wet meadow to provide access to the springs. The Longmire Springs Resort drew large numbers of tourists to Mount Rainier and popularized it as a recreation destination. As the springs continued to draw people to the meadow, development by concessionaires and by the park continued along the southern edges of the meadow. Overtime, the development evolved into the Longmire that is familiar today.

As Longmire was increasingly developed, the surrounding topography became an important aspect in the determination of where development should be located. The majority of development occurred on flat land and was confined by steep hills along its edges. The flat topography was easier to develop and, in the case of the maintenance area, easier to maneuver and store heavy equipment. The residential area was sited at the foot of a steeply rising hill. Those houses that were built on the flatter portion at the bottom of the hill were clustered closer together to create a community feel. Flat, open, lawn areas in between the clusters acted as common gathering and activity spaces. Those houses that were built higher up on the hill were spaced further apart, separated by rocky outcroppings and mature stands of trees. These houses were provided with increased privacy due to the surrounding topography.

The Nisqually River acted as a constraint on the size of the Longmire village core. Sited between the meadow and the river, the plaza, residential, and maintenance areas had a finite space in which they could be developed. The Nisqually River divided Longmire in half with the meadow, plaza, residential area, and maintenance area on the northwestern side and the public campground on the southeastern bank. The campground was placed on the opposite side of the river where the river had created a large flat terrace that could accommodate the campground. An additional advantage to this location, whether intentional or not, was the concealment of noise produced by hundreds of campers by the loud rushing Nisqually River. In addition, the river would have had the same effect on the maintenance area by drowning out the sounds of the equipment and machinery.

Over thousands of years, the Nisqually River has deposited deep layers of glacial boulders throughout the Longmire area. As buildings were constructed at Longmire, tons of these rocks were excavated. In an effort to find a place for the boulders, they became incorporated into every facet of the Longmire development. They were used in buildings as foundation walls. They were used to line paths, roads, and planting beds. Round rocks were incorporated into spring encasements and walls in the Longmire Springs Resort development. They were used for picnic table bases and water spigots by the CCC in the campground. The use of river rock became a dominant theme in the physical manifestation of Rustic architecture that promoted the use of native and local materials. The wide degree to which the boulders were used throughout Longmire is evidence of the boundless availability of the material. Incorporating

them into the Longmire design was a convenient and creative way to remove the piles of rock that inevitably accumulated during the period of significance, when most NPS construction was performed.

The mature forest surrounding Longmire served as a buffered edge that helped to blend the development into the surrounding landscape and as inspiration for native plantings throughout the development. In the tradition of Rustic architecture and naturalistic landscape architecture that prevailed during the period of significance, buildings were designed to blend in with the surrounding landscape. From the surrounding mature lowland forest consisting of Western hemlock, Western red cedar, and Douglas fir, park landscape architects took their cue and developed building designs that reflected the forest. They used large timbers, incorporated earth tones, and used native shrubs and small trees in plant beds. The thick mature forest also played a large role in the development of the campground through its ability to effectively conceal the large development under its thick canopy. Stands of existing and planted conifers were also used to screen the maintenance area from the plaza, residential area, and the campground.

The natural systems and features described above that were dominant during the development of Longmire still persist today. The meadow is still bubbling with mineral and occasional hot springs that attracted visitors to Mount Rainier in the late 1800s into the 1930s, albeit there are fewer today than what existed during James Longmire's time. The surrounding steep topography still defines the edges of the residential area, while the flat areas are still used for the maintenance area and the campground. The Nisqually River continues to divide Longmire with the campground on one side and the rest of the development on the other. The large number of river boulders put into use during historic development can still be seen in a variety of features such as the Administration Building, Iron Mike Springs, Soda Springs, and road, path, and planting bed edges, and the numerous water spigots in the campground. Mature forest continues to envelop Longmire and blend it into the surrounding landscape. As a result of these remaining natural systems and features and their apparent influences on the development Longmire, this is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity within Longmire.

NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL (CRIS-CL 450006)

Gateway Arch National Park

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition: The landscape surrounding the Gateway Arch was designed using the Modern interpretation of Beaux-Arts compositional principles, a signature style that Saarinen employed in many of his designs. At the Memorial, the overall space was organized and unified, combining a nearly symmetrical plan with an east-west primary axis, a north-south secondary axis, and a repetition of curving forms echoing the catenary curve geometry of the Gateway Arch in various other features. The monumental character of the landscape is achieved through the varying scales and relationships of the spaces, and the spatial experience of compression and expansion created along the length of the pedestrian walks. The planting plan was altered during the second major phase of implementation. The changes diverged somewhat from Kiley's design, affecting the pattern of spatial organization, particularly around the ponds. The number of plants was diminished, resulting in fewer enclosed spaces, thresholds, and edges than originally intended. Reduction in the numbers of plants used for screening functions slightly weakened the intended separation of service areas and visitor use areas.

Existing Condition: The current landscape as constructed reflects the design intention for spatial organization. The topography, ponds, and walks support the volumes and spaces that were part of the original design. While the planting plan of the allées along the walks achieves the intended effect of enclosure, the Rosehill ash trees do not have the size and form Kiley intended. In other areas, the spatial effect resulting from the reduction in planting density from the original design is evident, such as around the ponds and the Old Cathedral parking lot, maintenance area, service areas, railroad tunnels, and along Memorial Drive. Planted form in Luther Ely Smith Square is similar in plant locations lining the north and south edges of the square, but the wider spacing and plant forms differ from the rest of the grounds. The reduction of plants in some areas resulted in a divergence from the designers' intended spatial quality of the landscape.

Analysis: Contributing
The overall spatial organization of the property remains the same as the Saarinen/Kiley plan, and therefore is contributing. A few minor departures from their plan occur in the planted forms and density used along the east-west axis, Memorial Drive, around the operations areas, in Luther Ely Smith Square, and around the ponds. However, the strength of the designed spatial organization of the Memorial grounds continues to be character-defining. Landscape features that support the overall spatial organization of the Memorial landscape are identified as contributing features are described below in more detail.

System of Walks and Allées
(See Circulation for more information on walks; Vegetation for more information on single-species allée plantings.)
Historic Condition: The circulation system was a key element in organizing the Memorial landscape. The system, as planned by Saarinen, organized space in two ways. It provided access from multiple points (from every corner and side of the Memorial), leading visitors to the Gateway Arch. It differs in this way from many traditional memorials which are approached along a single route such as a formal processional way. The trees line the walks in allées with the same curving alignments and a strong north-south axial relationship to the Gateway Arch, providing different views of the Gateway Arch, ponds, and riverfront. The triangles, in particular, were intended to frame a designed view of the Gateway Arch along the north-south axis. The changing widths of the pedestrian walks evoke a streamlined, uniform, flowing character that reflects segments of the Gateway Arch's catenary curve.

Kiley recognized that in the landscape, horizontal dimensions are typically much greater than vertical dimensions. Plants are often used as vertical elements to organize and delineate space. The use of trees closely spaced along the walks in an allée created a deliberate edge and sense of enclosure. The trees, spaced 30 feet on center, formed a dense overhead canopy providing enclosure for the visitor while affording carefully controlled glimpses towards the soaring Gateway Arch. Kiley said in a 1993 interview that he intended the trees to be cathedral-like, to create an "elevated, spiritual feeling." The use of the same tree throughout the pedestrian path system strengthened the edge and provided visual continuity and fluidity. Kiley stated that the main goal in the landscape design was "to develop a sense of movement of spatial continuity. This was done by arranging undulating lines of high tulip poplar trees spaced very close together so they started from either entrance wide and narrowed down to a neck, and then as one turned to the side elevation of the Arch, the trees would widen up to the base. This development would happen on both sides of the Arch." These allées were constructed along the north-south walkways, but remain unrealized in one area — on the lawn side of the walkways leading along the main axis from the west.

Existing Condition: The spatial organization of the Memorial is essentially the same as designed. The walks are in place today as designed. The Rosehill ash trees that were substituted for tulip poplars specified by Kiley were replaced during the CityArchRiver project with London Planetrees. The Planetrees are young and the mature form is expected to be similar to tulip poplars.

Analysis: Contributing
The uniformity of the closely spaced allée planting and the curving edges and alignments of the walks are part of the original Saarinen/ Kiley design and evoke the intended spatial quality, despite substitution of a different tree species.

Primary Axis Between The Old Courthouse and The River
Historic Condition: The relationship between the Old Courthouse, the Gateway Arch, and the river is a strong axis that was a primary organizing element of the Saarinen/Kiley concept from the beginning. Saarinen intended for the Memorial to connect to the city and the river. The axis was left as an open space, the Gateway Arch centrally located within it, thus creating a strong visual and physical connection between the city and the river. Saarinen intended the grand staircase to be monumental in scale, to symbolize movement west through St. Louis, and to extend the primary axis from the Gateway Arch to the river. The topography along this axis was revised in design development in order to accommodate the rail line, which eliminated the possibility of the earlier concept of long views extending from the Old Courthouse to the river.

Existing Condition: The linear connection between the Old Courthouse and the Mississippi River through the Gateway Arch is a primary organizing element of the Memorial.

Analysis: Contributing
The spatial connection between the Old Courthouse (a civic symbol of St. Louis) and the Mississippi River survives as a character- that is a key component of the Saarinen Kiley plan.

Pond Areas
Historic Condition: Kiley's intended spatial composition at the ponds was to contrast dense, tall forest tree masses in some areas with open meadows in others. The edge between these spaces was to be articulated with flowering trees. The sinuous edge of the ponds was intended to create smaller spaces within a larger whole.

Existing Condition: Enclosed spaces created by vegetation and topographic forms surround the ponds. The north and south ponds each sit within a gentle depression, creating a sense of separation from the city.

Analysis: Contributing
In general, the spatial relationship of the ponds to the rest of the Memorial grounds is the same as in the Saarinen/Kiley design. The planting around the ponds varies somewhat from the original concept. Particularly to the north and south of both ponds, the elimination of a large number of plants before implementation resulted in what the designer described as haphazard plant spacing and composition. However, the enclosure by trees around the edges defines the space in a way that remains similar to the concept.

Overlooks
The overlooks were intended as formal viewing platforms for the river, a key component of the symmetrical site plan, as well as "finials" bracketing the ends of the Memorial grounds as viewed from the east side of the river. They continue to fulfill these functions today. For more analysis of the overlooks as structures, Buildings and Structures characteristic description.

Luther Ely Smith Square
Historic Condition: In the Saarinen/Kiley plan, Luther Ely Smith Square was a raised plaza framed by two triple allées of trees (of the same single-species planting as seen on the rest of the Memorial grounds) on the north and south sides of the block. Two pedestrian overpasses connected these allées across Memorial Drive to the Memorial grounds. The pedestrian overpasses and rows of trees were intended to physically and visually connect the square to the rest of the Memorial grounds. The overpasses and tulip poplar allées were never implemented, nor was the raised plaza.

Existing Condition: The CityArchRiver project included a redesign of Luther Ely Smith Square. There is a central east-west turf berm that allows the view from the Old Courthouse to the Arch and vice versa to be defined. On either side of the berm are walkways that lead to the new pedestrian overpass. North and south of the Square include new mixed planting beds. The new design flows better with the new museum and visitor center entrance, but is still not what Saarinen/Kiley envisioned with the raised plaza and rows of trees.

Analysis: Non-contributing compatible
Luther Ely Smith Square today lacks elements that were identified in the Saarinen/Kiley concept for the space. The space helps to create a better major axis between the Old Courthouse to the river and includes a safer pedestrian overpass to the Memorial grounds.

Service Areas
Historic Condition: Service areas including the generator building (north service area), shipping and receiving area (south service area), maintenance facility, and parking garage were sited as zones on the Saarinen/Kiley plan. These areas were not designed in detail by Saarinen/Kiley but their plans clearly showed the operational facilities were to be sited within low points in the topography and screened by vegetation, concealing them from the view of visitors. The design character of these functional areas, as they are not visible to the public, was not addressed by Saarinen/Kiley, who did not appear concerned with the formal characteristics of the service facilities as long as they remained concealed.

Existing Condition: Today, the service areas fulfill the Saarinen/Kiley concept, as they are sited in low areas in locations where they were placed in the concept design. They are unobtrusive within the landscape. The maintenance facility is not as well screened by plantings as was intended, however, and it is visible from some of the walks in the south end of the Memorial grounds. The CityArchRiver project left these areas relatively untouched with minor replanting around the HVAC and SHIPREC service areas and a reposition of the HVAC service area drive.

Analysis: Contributing

The spatial arrangement of the service areas reflects the Saarinen/Kiley design intent, including their siting at low points surrounded by screening vegetation to camouflage their presence.

(From 2010 Cultural Landscape Report, Chapter 4, pp. 4-9 – 4-16)

BLUFFS PICNIC AREA (CRIS-CL 550215)

Blue Ridge Parkway

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small-scale features at the picnic area include the drinking fountains, picnic tables, fireplaces, trail signs, entrance gates, split-rail fences, refuse disposal stations, stone curbing and log interrupters. Of these features, the stone drinking fountains, picnic tables dating up to 1972, stone fireplaces, split rail fences, and stone curbing may be considered contributing to the property's significance as an NHL. Some of the repair work on these features has used materials and workmanship inconsistent with the original fabric. Overall, many still retain enough integrity to contribute the significance of the property as an NHL. Later additions to the picnic area do not use the same type of material or workmanship but may contribute to the significance of the property's Mission 66-era historic context.

Drinking Fountains: The 1943 Master Plan shows six stone drinking fountains planned for Bluffs Picnic Area. From the 1940s to the early 1990s, these fountains serviced the picnic sites located along the first half-mile of Ridge Road. During the Mission '66 development period, an additional stone drinking fountain was added to the picnic sites south of Comfort Station #104. Today, this modified example of the second generation of Parkway drinking fountain stands as the only remaining example of its kind within the Picnic Area. The fountain retains its original stone base but has been modified with a side-projecting stainless-steel fountain and lower side spigot. As these modifications are not consonant with the fountain's original Rustic design, these modifications constitute a loss of integrity.

Picnic Sites: Four different generations of picnic sites representing four distinct periods of physical development at Bluffs Picnic Area have been identified.

Approximately 13 Prewar Planning and Construction Era Picnic Sites are concentrated in the wooded picnic area near Comfort Station #102. These sites feature Park Rustic style picnic tables with wood plank seats and concrete tabletops with stacked stone piers. These sites also feature rustic-style fireplaces constructed with U-shaped stone walls topped with a metal grate cooking surfaces. Many of these original units are still located within the wooded picnic area. Repairs, often making use of new types of materials, have been made to most units. The general condition of these units is good. Current materials differ from those associated with the original installation, however.

Approximately 15 Mission 66-era picnic sites were added immediately south of Comfort Station #104. These picnic tables and benches took the same form as the Prewar Planning and Construction Era tables and benches, but the stone piers are replaced with concrete piers. Mission 66-era picnic sites also featured metal grill on steel post rather than stone fireplace. These steel fabricated grills are mounted on steel poles that are approximately 3' tall. All of second-generation concrete picnic tables have since been replaced with fourth generation precast concrete tables.

At one point, a third generation of picnic table could also be found in Bluffs Picnic Area. At the time that the 2006 CLR was completed, a total of 8 such sites were interspersed along Ridge Road. 5 were located around the cul-de-sac, two are near Comfort Station #102 and a single site was located just south of Comfort Station #104. These tables consisted of a of bent steel pipe frame with wooden bench seats and table tops. The tables had been installed without fireplaces, grills and formalized path systems. These contemporary additions were not found mixed in with the previously described picnic units and have since been removed.

The third-generation picnic sites have since been replaced by a fourth generation that differs from the contemporary styles previously noted in the 2006 CLR. The picnic tables associated with these sites are of a sleeker, more modern

design and constructed of precast concrete. Like their third-generation predecessors, they generally do not feature fireplaces, grills, or formalized path systems.

Stone Steps: Two sets of stone steps were constructed at Bluffs Picnic Area, with each set intended to serve each of the two comfort stations. In total, there are 24 individual stone steps between the two sets. The first set of steps can be found near the entrance to the Picnic Area and curves upslope toward Comfort Station #102. This set consists of 12 steps in total and appears to be in good condition, with no notable structural problems. Another set of stone steps can be found north of Comfort Station #104. This set curves downslope from the adjacent parking area toward Comfort Station #104 and consists of 12 individual steps. These steps appear to be in fair condition, with visibly deteriorating mortar joints.

Signs: Several types of signs are present at Bluffs Picnic Area, most of which provide trail directions. A large wooden sign depicting the entire trail system of Doughton Park can be found near the cul-de-sac at the terminus of Ridge Road, near the junction with the Bluff Mountain Trail. This sign appears to be in fair condition, with some signs of weathering but no structural instability. A variety of other trail signs are also found at the junction of the Bluffs Mountain Trail and Ridge Road cul-de-sac. These signs record distances, landmarks, directions, and camping regulations. Other signs found elsewhere in Bluffs Mountain Picnic Area communicate picnic area policies, picnic site locations and directions to other nearby facilities.

Entrance Gate: A contemporary entrance gate is installed at the northern terminus of Ridge Road. This gate is constructed of large timbers joined by metal hardware and is used to close off the entire picnic area to vehicular traffic. It appears to be in good condition.

Fences: Split-rail fencing is visible along several sections of Ridge Road and has been used to frame views into the adjacent pastures. Most of this fencing runs parallel to Ridge Road. Split-rail fencing also completely encircles the cul-de-sac at the terminus of Ridge Road as well as its associated parking bays and has been installed at trail junctions as well. Trail junctions are likewise made of split rails and take the form of traditional “kissing gates” or stiles.

Refuse Disposal Stations: A fenced space for trash and recyclables is located in the first parking bay near the entrance to Bluffs Picnic Area.

Stone Curbing: All eight parking bays at Bluffs Picnic Area are bordered by stone curbing. Much of this curbing has become somewhat obscured by years of asphalt resurfacing but is otherwise in good condition.

APPENDIX Y

Examples of Condition Narrative

APPENDIX Y
EXAMPLES OF CONDITION NARRATIVE

Templates for condition assessment field forms for both Survey 123 and FieldMaps applications are available from the Regions 8, 9, 10, 12 Cultural Resources GIS program website *(internal Sharepoint site, use VPN).*

BUBBLE POND AND DAY MOUNTAIN CARRIAGE ROADS (CRIS-CL 975818)

Bubble Pond and Day Mountain Carriage Road

Condition: Fair

The overall condition of the historic carriage road system located within Acadia National Park at the time of this report's completion is evaluated as "good." There is no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition. The carriage roads and associated features have been rehabilitated in the last 15-20 years. Periodic inspections are made on the roadways, engineering features, vistas, and roadside vegetation, and annual work plans address repairs to road surfaces, walls, coping stones, culverts, and waterways as needed.

FLETCHER'S COVE (CRIS-CL 600270)

Chesapeake And Ohio Canal National Historical Park

Condition: Fair

As a result of several impacts associated with vandalism, erosion, encroaching vegetation and visitation, the Fletcher's Cove cultural landscape is in fair condition. The inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within three to five years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to poor condition

B RANCH (CRIS-CL 725016)

Point Reyes National Seashore

Condition: Poor

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that B Ranch is in poor condition. Ranch B shows clear evidence of being affected by disturbances and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. In particular, most of the contributing outbuildings are in poor condition showing signs of deterioration and need immediate corrective action in the near future before they collapse or experience further unchecked deterioration. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade further.

APPENDIX Z

Examples of Stabilization Measures Narrative

APPENDIX Z
EXAMPLES OF STABILIZATION MEASURES NARRATIVE

TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER (CRIS-CL 975749)

Tule Lake National Monument

The following stabilization measures have been identified for the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

1. Stabilize crumbling concrete slabs associated with the Tule Lake Segregation Center by exposing concrete slabs through flush cutting vegetation, including rabbitbrush, growing within andadjacent to footprint. Refer to "Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete" for additional information regarding maintenance, repair, or replacement of historic concrete.
a. Historic elms are suffering from old age and pest infestation as well as a lack of pruning.
b. Prune deadwood from the trees in the late fall or winter to encourage new growth in the spring.
c. In consultation with an arborist, remove hazard limbs to enhance visitor safety.

2. Consult with the park's Resources Manager to prescribe appropriate pest management treatment strategy per NPS regulations for the historic elm trees located within the national monument.

3. Remove trash, small woody vegetation, and downed tree limbs from the ditch parallel to Highway 139.

4. Flush cut all rabbitbrush within historic road alignments.

5. Selectively thin encroaching rabbitbrush from the site through flush cutting to begin reestablishing the open historic character of the grounds.

6. Develop a Fire Management Plan to evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction practices within the Tule Lake Segregation Center

KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP (KMC) (CRIS-CL 975045)

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

The stabilization measures recommended below include maintenance measures:

Buildings: Historic buildings should be assessed and repaired to prevent further deterioration and protect them from the elements and pests. Replace rotted portions of wood structures. Damaged siding should repaired and all siding should be painted. Major structural failures (e.g. the eave of the Chapel roof) should be repaired. Rain gutters and downspouts should be inspected annually, and leaking joints repaired, and all gutters cleaned of vegetation and other debris.

Lava Stone Curbing: Repair damage to historic lava stone by resetting existing stones with newmortar ensuring the appropriate color mortar is used in the repair.

Concrete Sidewalks: Repair damage to sidewalks, ensuring the appropriate color and type ofaggregate is used in the repair.

Lava-stone walkways: Repair damage to walkways by resetting existing lava stone and using mortar to match existing mortar color.

Tsugi pines: In consultation with an arborist, inspect Tsugi pine trees within the historic district to develop management strategies to improve the general health of the trees.

Tsugi pines: In consultation with cultural landscape specialists, develop a plan to replace dying or dead trees within the historic district

CÉSAR E. CHÁVEZ NATIONAL MONUMENT (CRIS-CL 975938)

César E. Chávez National Monument

Buildings: Historic buildings should be assessed and repaired to prevent further deterioration and protect hem from the elements and pests. Replace rotted portions of wood structures. Damaged siding should be repaired and all siding should be painted. Major structural deficiencies should be repaired. Rain gutters and downspouts should be inspected annually, and leaking joints repaired, all gutters cleaned of vegetation and other debris, and ensure that animal burrows do not undermine foundations.

Circulation: Pedestrian paths need to be repaired where it has failed due to weather and/or vegetation. Clear vegetation and soil from paved circulation. Clean and repair gutters along entry road.

Retaining walls: Repair damage to historic retaining walls by resetting existing stones with new mortar ensuring the appropriate color mortar is used in the repair. Reset stones in walls that are not mortared. Address pest and erosion to ensure walls stay in existing alignment.

Vegetation: Have arborist assess health of trees along roads. Remove pine between Dormitory (building 4) and Administration (building 18). Remove cypress in front of Dormitory (building 4). Investigate the effects to the oaks by the walkways within their dripline.

CITY OF ROCKS (CRIS-CL 400004)

City of Rocks National Reserve

Stabilization measures for the reserve pertain to publicly owned land. While the National Park Service and Idaho State Parks do not have legal and enforceable rights over privately owned lands within the reserve, the CLI does recommend that the managing agencies dialogue and share these recommended measures with the landowners in order to stabilize the historic resources for the long-term preservation of the California Trail.

Trail Ruts
Stabilize trail ruts through the following recommendations:
1) Develop an archeological management plan to manage California Trail ruts. In areas where erosion is a problem, contact an archaeologist for stabilization procedures on a case by case basis.
2) Work with ranchers to prevent or minimize (if appropriate) livestock use and impacts associated with the use of motor vehicles directly on or near the trail ruts.
3) Communicate with other agencies and organizations such as the Oregon-California Trail Association (OCTA) to employ appropriate trail stabilization techniques/measures on a case by case basis.

4) Redirect (where possible) upstream storm water run-off from entering into ruts and swales to prevent excessive down-cutting and channeling.

Emigrant Inscriptions

The following recommendations for stabilization of emigrant inscriptions at City of Rocks is drawn from James W. Henderson's, Documentation of Historic Inscriptions at City of Rocks National Reserve (2001, 11):

1) The most appropriate method of preservation is accurate field photography of the remaining inscriptions. At some point, all of the inscriptions will disappear, but their value in historical research necessitates a priority on photography of all such sites as soon as possible.

2) Make no attempts to physically inhibit the disintegration of inscriptions from weathering effects.

3) Reduce the incidence of post emigration graffiti (spray paint, scratching), climbing on inscription-bearing rocks, camping near these sites, and livestock grazing directly adjacent to the inscription bearing rocks.

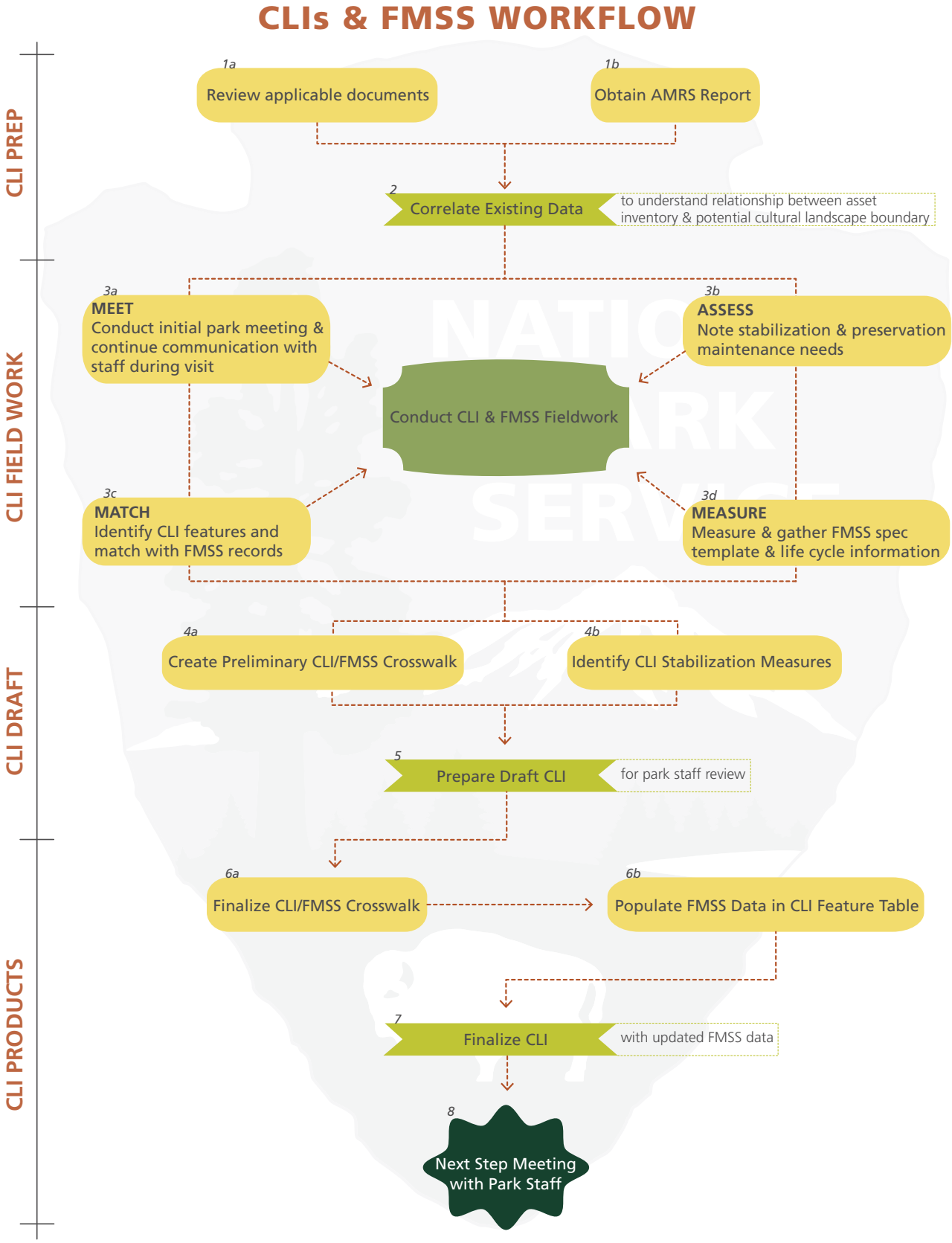
4) Interpretation and educational programs may help prevent future impacts.

APPENDIX AA

CLIs and FMSS Workflow

APPENDIX AA

CLIs AND FMSS WORKFLOW



CLIs & FMSS WORKFLOW

Note: A Mid Level & Full Level CLI Update will follow the same process and steps outlined above with one exception: The preliminary crosswalk (4a) should be completed before fieldwork.

CLI PREP

1a. Documents include park management plans, Landscape Lines #17: Cultural Landscape and NPS Facility Management (LL #17), and FMSS Inspection Guidance

Management Plans: RIP, Vegetation Management Plans, GMP, Foundation Documents, National Register Documents, CLRS, RSS Documents

Inspection Guidance for: 1100 - Roads, 2100 -Trails, 3100 - Maintained Landscapes, 4100 - Buildings, 7100 - Monuments/Memorials, 7200 - Maintained Archeological Sites, 7300 - Fortifications

Refer to Guidance for Prep Work, LL #17 Sidebars 1-4. https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2219478

1b. Obtain Asset Management Reporting System (AMRS) Report from CLI Coordinator or download at:

A. Link to AMRS at Facility Management Program Portal https://pfmdportal.nps.gov/index.cfm

B. Download 'Location Hierarchy with Asset Hierarchy' in Locations folder. This report shows locations in a hierarchy with their corresponding asset lists for a specified park.

2. In addition to typical field work preparation, include information about FMSS asset inventory and how it applies to the potential cultural landscape. Review and print maps and documents, including pertinent Inspection Guidance, that will be useful in the field.

CLI FIELD WORK

3a. MEET: Conduct park meeting with Superintendent, Resources, Facilities, Interp., to discuss scope of CLI effort, including existing FMSS hierarchy organization and data gaps.

3b. ASSESS: While on site, note stabilization needs (deferred maintenance) and preservation maintenance needs (preventative/recurring maintenance) in order to understand FMSS scope and hierarchy for possible future project needs.

3c. MATCH: While locating and assessing condition of cultural landscape features, check if features are included in FMSS record. If cultural landscape feature not matched in FMSS, make note of gap.

3d. MEASURE: Information to gather for features includes: FMSS location match, FMSS asset match, long description, materials, quantity, dimensions. Refer to life cycle specification template in the Toolkit.

CLI DRAFT

4a. Find crosswalk template and crosswalk workflow from CLI toolkit. The crosswalk will show FMSS data gaps. Share with facilities and resources staff to confirm data matches between CLI features and FMSS records.

4b. Stabilization measures should be quantified as deferred maintenance needs. Write the stabilization section in a manner transferrable to a work order, including detailed and quantified information. Specifiy tools, techniques, details to transfer to project work. An example of tree pruning would include number of trees to be pruned and hand versus lift methodology.

CLI PRODUCTS

6a. Include park staff edits, complete crosswalk as much as possible, and upload final crosswalk to "Landscape Documents" field in CLI database.

6b. The Feature Table now includes fields for FMSS data for each feature. The fields to populate for FMSS include: Location #, Asset #, exact match Y/N. Exact match refers to a CLI feature that geographically matches to only one FMSS record. If the CLI feature matches up with multiple FMSS records or if a FMSS record matches up with multiple CLI features then they are not exact matches.

7. Complete typical CLI process with the addition of FMSS data.

8. Hold webinar meeting with park staff to transfer knowledge of CLI findings and identify next steps for stabilization and project creation.

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KEY TERMS

Analysis and evaluation: The study of a cultural landscape in terms of its individual landscape characteristics and associated features, and the determination of the landscape's integrity and significance based on a comparison of its physical history and existing conditions.

Cultural landscape: A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or that exhibits other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four non-mutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Cultural Landscape Report: A report that serves as the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape, and that prescribes the treatment and management of the physical attributes and biotic systems of a landscape, and use when use contributes to historical significance.

Historic character: The sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history and significance.

Historical integrity: The authenticity of a cultural landscape's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during its historic or prehistoric period. The extent to which a cultural landscape retains its historic appearance.

Historical significance: The meaning or value ascribed to a structure, landscape, object, or site based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places: The Keeper is the individual who has been delegated the authority by NPS to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register.

Landscape feature: An element of a landscape that can be managed individually.

Landscape characteristic: A classification used to describe the historical processes and physical forms that characterize the appearance of a cultural landscape and aid in understanding its cultural value.

Period of significance: The span of time for which a cultural landscape attained historical significance and for which it meets National Register criteria.

National Register of Historic Places: The official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): An official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings within the state.

Statement of significance: An explanation of how a cultural landscape, or part of a cultural landscape, meets the National Register criteria, drawing on facts about the history and the historic trends—local, state, national—that the property reflects.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO): An official within the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of a federally recognized Tribe that directs a program to manage Tribal historic properties. The THPO assumes some or all of the functions of a SHPO on Tribal lands.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



CULTURAL RESOURCES, PARTNERSHIPS, AND SCIENCE

Park Structures, Cultures and Landscapes Program

Washington, D.C.