

Presenting Nature

MENU

► [Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

History



PRESENTING NATURE: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service

1916 to 1942



Linda Flint McClelland

National Register of Historic Places

Interagency Resources Division

National Park Service

1993

[Appendix B](#)

[Bibliography](#)



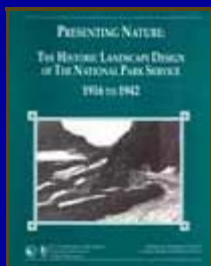
[Top](#)

>>> [Contents](#) <<<

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

Last Modified: Sat, Oct 26 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland.htm





Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

► [Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

[Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942



CONTENTS

COVER

To the designers of national parks, presenting nature meant bringing visitors to the parks. Roads and trails were located and designed show nature's wonders from the best point of view while leaving scenic vistas and natural features unimpaired. A memorandum agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads enabled the National Park Service to build roads according to the highest technical stand and ensure that designs were in harmony with nature. (*National Park Service Historic Photography Collection*)

FOREWORD

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

OVERVIEW

I. STEWARDSHIP FOR A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

II. ORIGINS OF A DESIGN ETHIC FOR NATURAL PARKS

The Writings of Andrew Jackson Downing

The Wilderness

Rustic Seats, Shelters, and Bridges

Rockwork

Roads and Walks

Vegetation

The American Park Movement

Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.

Charles W. Eliot, Jr.

Development of State and National Parks

An American Style of Natural Gardening

Wilhelm Miller and the Prairie Style

California Gardening

The Arts and Crafts Movement

The Writings of Henry Hubbard

The Writings of Frank Waugh

Other Writings

Sources of Rustic Architectural Design

The Shingle Style and Henry Hobson Richardson

The Great Camps of the Adirondacks

The Prairie Style

Bibliography

The West Coast Work of Greene and Greene
The Work of Bernard Maybeck and the Bay Area
Architects
The Architecture of Park Concessionaires
Gustav Stickley and *The Craftsman*
The Bungalow Craze

III. A POLICY AND PROCESS FOR DESIGN, 1916 TO 1927

Mather's Vision
National Park Design in the 1910s
A National Park Service
Statement of Policy, 1918
The Role of the Landscape Engineer: Charles P. Punchard
Landscape Preservation
Development of Campgrounds
Development Schemes
Locating and Designing Park Facilities
Review of Concessionaires' Designs
Professional Stewardship
Expert Advice
Daniel Hull as Landscape Engineer
Cooperation with Park Superintendents
From Development Schemes to Town Plans
Design of Park Structures
Collaboration with Concessionaires
Development of Park Roads
Road Design and Construction
The Landscape Architect's Role
The Interbureau Agreement with the Bureau of Public
Roads
Preservation of Park Scenery

IV. THE WORK OF THE WESTERN FIELD OFFICE, 1927 TO 1932

Design of Park Roads
Protection of the Landscape
Treatment of Road Banks
Naturalization of Road Banks
Scenic Overlooks
Loop Developments, Intersections, and Grade
Separations
Development of Standards for Masonry
Guardrails
Design of Bridges
Culverts
Tunnels
The Wawona Tunnel and Overlook
Westchester County Parks Exchange
The Significant Landscape Design of National Park
Roads
Construction of Trails
Expanding the Building Program

Designs for the Educational Division
Forestry and the Protection of Park Forests
A Program of Landscape Naturalization
Prohibition of Exotic Seeds and Plants
Grounds of the Concessionaires
Museum Wild Plant Gardens
The Wild Garden at the Yosemite Museum
Propagation Nurseries
E.P. Meinecke and Campground Planning
Yosemite's Committee of Expert Advisers
1932 Study on Park Policies

V. A PROCESS OF PARK PLANNING

From Development Outlines to Master Plans
The Employment Stabilization Act of 1931
Park Development Outline
Plans as a Tool for Landscape Preservation
The Planning Process in Action: The Story of Yakima Park

VI. A DECADE OF EXPANSION, 1933 TO 1942

Public Works Administration Projects
Emergency Conservation Work
Mount Rainier
Chinquapin Intersection, Yosemite
Roadside Naturalization
Overlooks, Truck Trails, and Trails
Headquarters Area, Sequoia
Yosemite Village
Yosemite Museum's Wild Garden
Rehabilitation of Springs, Yosemite
Development of Campgrounds and Picnic Areas
Recreational Development
Development of Parkways

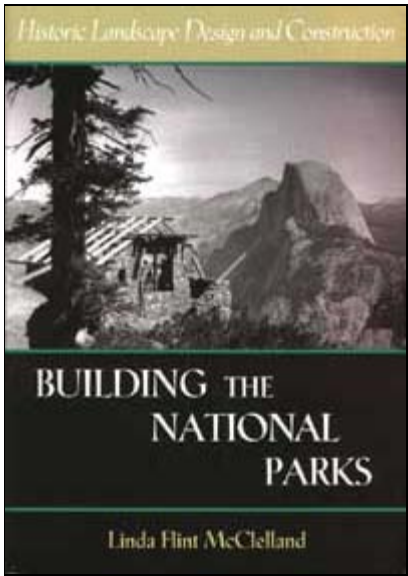
VII. A NEW DEAL FOR STATE PARKS, 1933 TO 1942

State Park Emergency Conservation Work
Herbert Maier's Influence
The Role of the District Inspector
Principles and Practices
Submarginal Lands and Recreational Demonstration Areas
Works Progress Administration
The Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Study
Portfolios and Publications
Park Structures and Facilities
Park and Recreation Structures
Landscape Conservation
Other Publications
The End of the Civilian Conservation Corps

**APPENDIX A. REGISTERING HISTORIC PARK LANDSCAPES
IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

APPENDIX B. ASSOCIATED LISTINGS IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

BIBLIOGRAPHY



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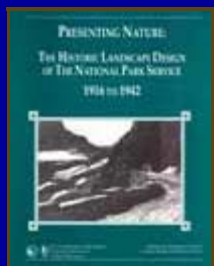
Continued >>>

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

▲ [Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclellandt.htm





Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

► [Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

[Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



FOREWORD

Just over fifty years ago, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) ended, and with it eclipsed a grand era of park-building marked by naturalistic principles, craftsmanship, and native materials. Rooted in the American park movement of the nineteenth century, naturalistic park design flourished under the stewardship of the National Park Service in the early twentieth century. Park designers—landscape architects, architects, and engineers—forged a rich legacy of roads and trails that blended with the natural scenery, picturesque park villages, campgrounds and picnic areas, scenic overlooks, and majestic views. Many of these places have fulfilled the National Park Service's dual mission to conserve the natural scenery and to provide for public use, enjoyment, and appreciation. They have continued to serve visitors for several generations. Park managers, public officials, and preservationists are now being called upon to recognize these places, appreciate their historic significance, and protect them as cultural resources.

This study has been developed by the National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, primarily to encourage nomination of historic park landscapes of national and state parks to the National Register of Historic Places. The idea for the study came from the growing interest in landscape preservation and the concern that, while significant park buildings and structures were being recognized, the larger landscapes of which they were an integral part were being overlooked. The objective was to develop a national context for identifying, evaluating, and registering the vast number of historic park landscapes influenced by the design ethic developed and practiced by the National Park Service. The largest group of these are areas of national, state, and local parks developed by the CCC under the direction of landscape architects, architects, and engineers of the National Park Service in the 1930s. The initial funding for this study came from a grant from the Horace Albright (now Albright-Wirth) Employee Development Fund of the National Park Foundation, a non-profit organization devoted to supporting National Park Service employees and initiatives. The study is written from the perspective of landscape architecture, the profession having primary responsibility for the physical development of the parks from 1916 to 1942. Just after the turn of the century, prominent landscape architects proclaimed their stewardship of significant natural areas, set forth naturalistic theories for park development, and advocated the founding of the National Park Service. [Chapter One](#) describes the continuing relationship between the profession and the National Park Service, while

Bibliography

[Chapter Two](#) traces the roots of a naturalistic ethic of park design from landscape gardener Andrew Jackson Downing and park builder Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., to twentieth-century practitioners such as Henry Hubbard and Frank Waugh.

As called upon in a 1918 statement of policy, National Park Service officials looked to landscape engineers and landscape architects to locate and design facilities in ways that harmonized with the natural setting and ensured that natural features and scenery remained unimpaired. [Chapter Three](#) describes the contributions of the park service's first landscape engineers to the creation of a design ethic for national parks. [Chapter Four](#) tells the story of the founding and growth of the Landscape Division of the Western Field Office, which was modeled after a professional design office and guided the development of national parks through a process of master planning and advances in the naturalistic design of roads, trails, overlook, bridges, and buildings. [Chapter Five](#) closely examines the planning process through which areas of each park were designated for various types of development or set aside as wilderness to remain undeveloped.

Landscape concerns continued to dominate the development of national parks during the New Deal. [Chapter Six](#) covers the period, 1933 to 1942, when the park system greatly expanded, and planning and construction proceeded on an unprecedented scale through programs such as the CCC and Public Works Administration. [Chapter Seven](#) examines the role of the National Park Service in the development of state and local parks during the 1930s and the origins of a state and federal partnership for outdoor recreation.

An understanding of the landscape design of the National Park Service provides a basis for evaluating the historic significance of park landscapes in national, state, and, in some cases, local parks. These areas are cultural and natural landscapes containing roads, trails, overlooks, bridges, buildings, parking areas, vistas, plantings, and small elements such as signs and water fountains. Because these places reflect the manifold contributions of several generations of creative national park designers who were committed to the use and preservation of parks, many of these areas meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. For this reason, the results of this study have also been incorporated into a multiple property documentation form entitled "Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks." This documentation form can be used by park agencies at various levels of government, state preservation offices, local governments, and others to facilitate the National Register listing of parks and park landscapes associated with the context. Our intention is to eliminate the duplicative efforts that result when each park agency and state historic preservation office sets out to evaluate and register properties sharing the same historic context and characteristics.

By defining and describing the characteristics of park landscapes, the study is also intended as a guide to identifying the component resources that were part of the legacy of the National Park Service designers from 1917 to 1942. As a result, the study should be useful to those surveying the cultural resources of national, state, and local parks; those compiling

the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI); and those preparing National Register forms. Furthermore, the documentation and references given in the study on features, such as stonemasonry specifications for guardrails, bridges, and culverts, should be useful to those planning rehabilitation or restoration projects.

We hope that this study will encourage further scholarship on the landscape design of national, state, and local parks. The research methods used herein can be applied to studies of individual parks. The text, footnotes, and bibliography are intended to help researchers find and interpret primary sources, such as master plans, development outlines, historic photographs, plans and drawings, narrative reports of CCC camp superintendents, and reports of the resident landscape architects. These historic documents provide a wealth of detailed, interesting, and relevant information. The study also draws attention to some of the valuable finding aids available to the researcher. Foremost among these are the computerized index and microfilmed files of historic drawings and plans maintained by the Technical Information Center of the Denver Service Center.

This Study is also intended as a model statement of historic context for a theme that can be meaningfully examined from a national perspective and applied to a large number of cultural landscapes. It has been developed according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and guidelines developed by the National Register of Historic Places for documenting and registering multiple property groups. It is hoped that this national context will assist national, state, and local park agencies in developing historic contexts for their jurisdictions relating to conservation, park development, recreation, landscape architecture, architecture, and engineering. Our intent is to consolidate the information relating to the national context and thereby eliminate the need to reestablish the chronology of events, the physical and associative characteristics, and historical importance of this group of cultural resources in subsequent, separate reports. As a result this information will streamline the documentation of historic contexts for National Register nominations, historic resource studies, and cultural landscape reports of the National Park Service in keeping with the National Park Service's *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* ([NPS-28](#)).

The history of the landscape design of the National Park Service in the early twentieth century is diverse and complex, and the National Park Service is actively involved in further contextual research in this field. Currently underway is a National Historic Landmark Theme Study on the landscape architecture designed by the National Park Service between 1917 and 1941. The study will provide a comparative analysis of national, state, and local parks developed with the technical assistance of the park service for the purposes of visitor use, interpretation, and administration and identify those of exceptional value to the nation. This study will be the first to nominate a series of properties for National Historic Landmark designation under the theme of American landscape architecture.

Stewardship remains a challenge today, even more than it was for the National Park Service's founders in 1916. Our knowledge of the causes and effects of human use on the natural landscape has grown considerably in recent decades. The concerns of park design and development have become increasingly complex, as we are faced with issues of highway safety, pollution, and species extinction. Park managers are being asked to achieve an ecological balance and to manage cultural and natural resources effectively. At such a time, it is worthwhile to look backward and trace our progress in presenting and preserving nature's wonders. In so doing, we can appreciate and perhaps recapture the spirit, commitment, and principles that guided park managers and designers earlier in this century. We can better understand and plan for the parks as both natural and cultural places. Above of all, we will be better equipped to make decisions that will succeed in leaving the parks and the wonders they hold unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

We welcome your questions and comments on this study and its application.

John J. Reynolds, FASLA
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National Park Service

[Continued](#) >>>

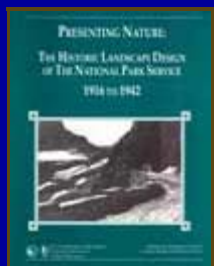
[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[▲ Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclellandf.htm





Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)



Acknowledgements

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)

(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &](#)

[Process](#)

(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)

(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)

(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)

(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



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Several individuals have generously shared their own research and ideas. To Hugh Miller, formerly the chief historical architect, National Park Service, whose pioneering groundwork in landscape preservation has led to the preservation of many cultural landscapes, I credit the idea for this study. I offer special thanks to James W. Steely of the Texas Historical Commission, for sharing his master's thesis and continuing research on the history of Texas State Parks. To Barry Mackintosh of the History Division, I extend my thanks for his review and comments on an early draft. To William C. Tweed of Sequoia National Park and Laura Soulliere Harrison of the Denver Service Center, I am indebted for their fine research on rustic park architecture. I wish to thank Richard W. Sellars of the Southwest Regional Office for sharing his research on the history of natural resource policy in the National Park Service. I extend my appreciation to Dorothy Waugh, Edward Ballard, and Charles Peterson for their thoughtful correspondence and recollections. For sharing their research and documents in their care, I wish to thank Stephanie Toothman of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office and Clifford Tobias of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

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Appendix B

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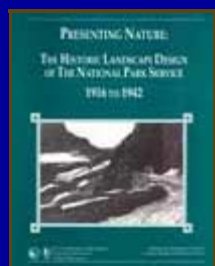
[Continued](#) >>>

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

 [Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclellanda.htm





Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

► [Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

[Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942



OVERVIEW

During the formative years of the National Park Service from 1916 to 1942, landscape architects, architects, and engineers forged a cohesive style of landscape design that fulfilled the demands for park development yet preserved the outstanding natural qualities for which each park had been designated. This style subordinated all built features to the natural, and often cultural, influences of the environment where they were placed. Through time it achieved in each park a cohesive unity that in many cases became inseparable from the park's natural identity. Park roads followed nature's contours, affording scenic vistas and achieving remarkable engineering feats. Crushed stone surfaces and rugged boulder walls along graded roads provided safe and convenient access for the increasing numbers of visitors carried to the parks by automobile. Networks of trails in every park not only aided the service in patrolling and protecting the natural landscape, but also gave visitors, on horseback or foot, access to the park's hidden wonders. Facilities for lodging, camping, comfort, picnicking, and purchasing supplies and gasoline were needed for visitors, and ranger stations, residences, workshops, and garages were needed to manage the park and accommodate staff. Even providing the necessary utility systems—electricity, water, sewerage, and telephone—presented challenges in remote and rugged places. Development affected the landscape, threatened its natural integrity, and demanded a consistent responsible policy for management and planning. This policy emerged as the National Park Service made decisions about where to locate development and what form such development was to take. The park service introduced the concept of identifying "wilderness" areas to be left untouched and accessible only by foot or horseback at the same time that it was drafting solutions for developments that could serve increasing numbers of visitors in wholesome and educational ways without sacrificing natural values. A concept of park planning evolved, calling for the creation of park development outlines and general development plans. A system of review and approval ensured adherence to fundamental principles and design solutions that harmonized with nature and upheld the service's twofold responsibility for stewardship and visitor use.

In the National Park Service's first fifteen years, from park to park and through one project after another, service officials, superintendents, landscape architects, engineers, and architects proceeded to define a servicewide policy. Development was carefully situated and then constructed to blend unobtrusively into the natural setting. Existing development was reviewed, improved, and, in some cases, removed. Roads and trails were laid gently upon the land, and construction techniques were

Bibliography

developed to create the illusion that the natural landscape had never been disturbed. Wood, stone, and clay were fashioned with native or pioneer building techniques to create facilities for the comfort and convenience of visitors and for the efficient administration of the park. These included entrance or checking stations, inns and lodges, museums, administration buildings, gas stations, maintenance shops, and even small elements such as signs, guardrails, water fountains, fireplaces, bridges, and culverts. Vegetation was selectively thinned, transplanted, cleared, or reintroduced to open up scenic vistas, screen facilities, prevent fire hazards, or blend construction with the natural setting of the park.

Development responded to the expanding park service's programs of natural history interpretation, forestry, engineering, and recreation while conforming to a design ethic based on landscape preservation and harmonization. Principles of naturalistic or informal landscape design were adopted as the chief means for blending construction with the natural setting. These principles included the preservation of existing natural features and vegetation, the selection and enframement of vistas, the screening of obtrusive elements, the planting of native species, the use of local native materials and traditional or pioneer methods of construction, and the avoidance of straight lines and right angles in all aspects of design.



In the Western Field Office from 1928 to 1933, Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Vint (middle left) created a central design office of landscape architects and architects whose clients were superintendents of the national parks. This office met the growing demand for master plans, specifications for park roads, and drawing of guardrails, culverts, bridges, overlooks, and buildings. By 1934 when this photograph was taken, Vint's staff had grown dramatically in response to the programs of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. The master plan for Lassen Volcanic National park lies on the table. (*National Park Service Historic Photography Collection*)

The design of natural parks and rustic park structures was rooted in the nineteenth-century English gardening tradition, popularized in the United

States by the writings of Andrew Jackson Downing and by the urban parks designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and others. Principles of naturalistic gardening were carried into the twentieth century in the designs for park and parkway systems and cemeteries in U.S. metropolitan areas, scenic parks and reservations developed at various levels of government, and many private estates and residential subdivisions.

By the end of the nineteenth century, several advances had been made in landscape theory and gardening design that would profoundly influence the design of national and state parks. First was a growing body of literature on the development of wild gardens and naturalistic effects using rockwork and native vegetation, principally in the works of William Robinson, a British master gardener, and Samuel Parsons, an American landscape gardener who for many years was the superintendent of Central Park. The work of Charles Eliot in the reservations of metropolitan Boston demonstrated the value of comprehensive park planning and introduced a philosophy and techniques for the management of vegetation in natural areas. His techniques included vista clearing, vegetation studies, and general landscape forestry, allowing the park designer to manipulate the character of vegetation to attain a healthy and scenic landscape.

In the early twentieth century, naturalistic gardening practices merged with an increasing interest in the native vegetation of the United States. This new blend of ideas became recognized as the principal style of American landscape architecture by Wilhelm Miller in *What England Can Teach Us About Gardening* (1911), Henry Hubbard and Theodora Kimball in *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* (1917) and Frank Waugh in *The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening* (1917). It had important regional expressions such as the Prairie style of the Midwest and the arid and semiarid forms of California gardening. The increasing interest in the vegetation and forms of the American landscape as a source for conscious landscape design coincided with the founding of the National Park Service. The landscape profession, through the American Civic Association and the American Society of Landscape Architects, avidly supported the establishment of the National Park Service and influenced its organization.

In the 1880s, Olmsted and Henry Hobson Richardson collaborated in forging a sturdy, rustic style of architecture for park buildings and structures. This new style drew from the rugged proportions, naturalistic siting, and use of native stone and timbers characteristic of the Shingle style and the rusticated stonework and bold arches of Richardsonian Romanesque. This style, with variations, was widely adopted in the design of shelters, bridges, and other structures for urban parks and parkways and the earliest state parks in the late nineteenth century. In the twentieth century, it would influence the design of suburban and rural bungalows and be embraced by the Arts and Crafts movement. This movement, promoted by Gustav Stickley, combined a variety of "naturalistic" influences, including Japanese architectural and landscape design, the Western Bungalow and Prairie styles of architecture, and the naturalistic gardening techniques promoted by Downing, Robinson, and Parsons. In several editions of the *Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design*, Henry Hubbard upheld the appropriateness of the style for constructions in natural or country parks.

These influences, coupled with Downing's direct role in the frame-and-timber construction and romantic Swiss and Scandinavian style architecture of the camps and lodges of the Adirondacks, led to the design of the great inns and hotels in Glacier National Park, the El Tovar at Grand Canyon National Park, Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park, and the Bear Mountain Inn in New York's Interstate Palisades Park.

After the National Park Service assumed administrative control of the national parks in 1917, policies and practices for the design of park improvements emerged. A statement issued by Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane in 1918 established a policy for landscape preservation and harmonization to guide all park development and use. The hiring of a "landscape engineer" in 1918 to advise on all decisions affecting the landscape character of each park and the eventual expansion of the Landscape Division in 1927 were critical steps in aligning the needs for development and the role of stewardship.

Roads were a primary necessity. Beginning in 1924, Congress granted appropriations annually for the development of roads and trails in national parks. In 1926, the service signed a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads under which park roads attained the most up-to-date engineering and standards of road design. This agreement resulted in a long-term relationship whereby park designers set aesthetic standards of workmanship, location, and design of roads while bureau engineers provided the latest technology. The close interaction between the park service's civil engineers and landscape architects led to clear distinctions in standpoint and in role. Concerned with landscape preservation and harmonization, the landscape designers called for practices of clearing, blasting, cutting and filling, rounding and flattening slopes, bank blending, and planting that harmonized with the natural environment; they called for methods of construction that located roads and overlooks to present scenery at its best and to blend them naturalistically with the surrounding landscape. They designed bridges and culverts to fit their site and setting. Specifications for the masonry rockwork of bridges, guardrails, and culverts emerged that blended manmade construction inconspicuously into the natural setting.

Many park trails received similar attention by both civil engineers and landscape architects. Standards for trail construction were issued by the engineers in 1934. The landscape architects had continuing responsibility for the location of trails and the treatment of trail surfaces and embankments to achieve harmony with local conditions.

Designs for new kinds of park structures emerged to fill the need for entrance stations, administration buildings, comfort stations, community buildings, lookouts, and museums. Principles of informality and naturalism were applied to park structures. Prototypes of indigenous workmanship and design using native materials were studied and adapted to form simple and functional park buildings. The park shelter, a feature of interest and great use in landscape architecture, was central to the design of many park structures, and the prototypes provided by Downing, Hubbard, and others were adopted and improved upon. While efficient design solutions were developed for floor plans and functional layout of structures, exterior standards of design called for durability and above all

harmony with the specific characteristics of each location.

Principles of landscape preservation and harmonization rather than prototypes were followed in the external design of these structures. Structures took on a unique character as construction followed and blended with the natural landform and character of each site, and as native materials and pioneering techniques of a region were employed. Naturalistic effects—including the roughened, irregular character of stone masonry walls, the battering of boulder foundations to give them the appearance of having sprung naturally from the ground, and the over-scaling of architectural features in mountainous areas—evolved from general landscape principles. By 1928, many of these practices were formulated and began to appear in the specifications for contracts, on plans and drawings for bridges, guardrails, and buildings, and in the lessons of experienced park designers such as Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Vint and museum designer Herbert Maier to the service's growing corps of landscape architects. Such adherence to model principles and practices, rather than prototypical, standard designs, distinguished the design of National Park Service structures and led to the originality of ideas and diversity of expression.

Concern for the harmonization of construction and nature led park designers to adapt principles of natural landscape design for restoring building sites to a natural condition after construction. In 1930, the recognition of landscape naturalization as an ordinary and advantageous consequence of park development coincided with a policy prohibiting the introduction of exotic plants in national parks. Native ferns were planted along foundation walls, climbing vines were planted in the interstices of earthcuts along roadways, and trees were planted to screen buildings and to frame vistas. Plantings erased the lines between the earth and manmade structures, returned construction sites to their natural condition, and overall enhanced the natural beauty of the parks. Landscape naturalization included the beautification of park entrances and villages, vista clearing, the development of overlooks, the rehabilitation of springs and streams, and "cleanup" projects to remove fallen timber and snags or to restore areas damaged by flood, fire, or blight. By combining the planting and transplanting of native materials with naturalistic road or trail improvements—curbing, sidewalks, paths, parking, curvilinear stone steps, and planted islands—park designers were able to erase the scars of construction and control pedestrian and automobile traffic in heavily visited areas. The overall intent of the program was to allow access while at the same time protecting surrounding vegetation and natural features and harmonizing the manmade improvements with the natural setting. This program "beautified" the grounds of administration buildings, entrance stations, park residences, museums, concession buildings, and other buildings in developed areas. It also created the illusion in the minds of visitors that the landscape had never been disturbed.

A program for general planning began in the mid 1920s to enable park superintendents to schedule the construction and improvement of park roads and trails and other facilities over a five-year period. By 1932, this process had evolved into a program of master planning that programmed all park improvements for six-year periods. By 1939, it encompassed the many emerging programs of the National Park Service, from engineering

and forest protection to interpretation and recreation.

In the 1930s, through emergency conservation and public works projects, the naturalistic landscape design of the national parks matured and flourished. Master plans became reality as, project by project, work was carried out under the direction of the park's resident landscape architect.

The beginnings of Civilian Conservation Corps and Emergency Conservation Work coincided with the U.S. Forest Service's introduction of a new approach to campground design, called the "Meinecke plan." This approach, published in *A Campground Policy* (1932) and further developed in *Camp Planning and Camp Reconstruction* (ca. 1934), was immediately adopted by the National Park Service. It became the basis for many innovative site plans and facilities for camping and picnicking in national and state parks in following years.

The design principles, process, and practices of the National Park Service were institutionalized nationwide in the development of state parks in the 1930s. This was accomplished through the park service's supervision of state park emergency conservation work, the acquisition and development of recreational demonstration areas, and the publication of manuals and portfolios. Through a program of technical assistance, the National Park Service reviewed and approved project plans for the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in state parks and hired inspectors, architects, landscape architects, and engineers to design and supervise CCC and WPA projects. Several publications—*Portfolio on Comfort Stations and Privies* (1934), *Portfolio of Park Structures* (1934), *Park Structures and Facilities* (1935), and the three-volume *Park and Recreation Structures* (1938)—provided models and principles for designing park structures. *Landscape Conservation* (1935) would provide guidance on blending the edges of plantations, lakes, and artificial ponds through a process of studying and recreating naturalistic zones of native vegetation based on soil, moisture, climate, and natural associations.

The work of the National Park Service in state park development went beyond the design of parks to the broader concern for park and parkway planning, recreational development, and the creation of statewide systems of parks and recreation. The reclamation of submarginal lands for park development implemented the landscape naturalization program on a monumental scale as large areas were reforested and streams dammed to provide pleasing scenery and recreational facilities for hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, skiing, and skating. Major advances were made in the design and development of campgrounds for automobiles and trailers, and in the design of day-use areas and picnic grounds and waysides that were integrated with recreational areas and scenic parkways. The concept of organization camps took the material form of clusters of cabins, eating halls, and comfort stations scenically sited in secluded wooded areas or alongside open meadows or lakeshores and connected to scenic and recreational areas by paths and trails. Today these recreational facilities are the physical manifestation of the broad social philosophy of the New Deal. They are also the tangible results of a state and federal partnership that began when National Park Service Director Stephen Mather convened the first state park conference in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1921, and gained

tremendous impetus through the leadership of the park service during the 1930s.

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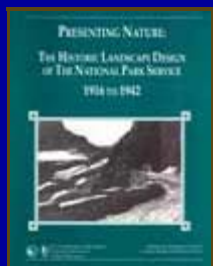
[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

▲ [Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclellando.htm





Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

► [Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

[Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



I. STEWARDSHIP FOR A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The future of the national parks depends on the action of thoughtful men all over the country, who will help to bring the American people to realize what national parks really are, and how they ought to be developed as great pleasure grounds, as great scenic reserves, and as holding inviolate the notabilities of nature.... I shall hope that this sort of education., will lead to the establishment of a national park service, with its skilled and permanent force, with its civil and not military guards and rangers, with its engineers and advisers, so that these parks cannot be made., the victims of an incidental political change.

— J. Horace McFarland to the American Society of
Landscape Architects, 1916

The 1916 act creating the National Park Service charged the new bureau with promoting and regulating the use of national parks in ways that would conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and... provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The act's wording has been attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., a preeminent landscape architect and the son of the Olmsted who had written an important report on Yosemite half a century earlier. The involvement of the Olmsteds in park conservation is indicative of the advocacy of the landscape architecture profession for the preservation of natural areas of national importance. In the 1910s, as concern over the uses and management of national parks increased, landscape architects called for the organization of a government agency to establish a policy and process for park development. [1]

Beginning in the early twentieth century, the American Civic Association (ACA) and the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) were influential advocates for national parks. In a letter to the ASLA, J. Horace McFarland, president of the ACA and the leader of the movement to establish a bureau to administer the national parks, called upon the profession of landscape architects to educate the public. Professional standards, not politics, in McFarland's opinion, should determine the future of the parks.

Bibliography

In February 1916, the ASLA held a conference devoted to the subject of "Our National Parks" and the bills pending before Congress to create a national park service. The ACA, with the cooperation of members of the ASLA, had drawn up the bill (H.R. 8668) introduced in the House of Representatives by William Kent of California on January 11, 1916. At its February conference, the ASLA resolved to support the bill and pledged to cooperate with the new agency in any way possible, consistent with the recognized ethics of the profession. This conference promoted the stewardship of the landscape architecture profession for national parks and the preeminence of a landscape preservation ethic in the development of natural areas of outstanding value. [2]

The society recommended the formation of an advisory board composed of landscape architects and an engineer, whose services could be called for whenever landscape questions in existing parks or proposals for new parks were considered. Although this measure was dropped from the bill, conference speaker Richard Watrous predicted that the profession would have a continuing role: "I have no doubt they will call on you frequently for such advice. Planning for the proper treatment of the parks is no small undertaking. in respect to its scenic beauty, each park is an entity in itself, and for such treatment as may be necessary each park presents its own special problems." [3]

Landscape architects were fully aware of the dilemma posed by the park service's twofold mission to protect the resources of the national parks and at the same time to make them accessible. James Sturgis Pray, president of the ASLA, warned against the overexploitation of the national parks. Recalling John Muir's advocacy of the preservation of unimpaired examples of primeval landscape, Pray called upon members of the profession to educate Americans about the sacredness of these areas. Pray outlined the vital role of the landscape architecture profession:

Let me now go on record as believing that the surpassing beauty of our National Parks is neither safe, nor will be made enjoyable, for the maximum number of people with the minimum of injury to that landscape beauty, unless the administration of the National Park areas employs the best counsel it can secure in the profession of Landscape Architecture, and that this is needed for four principal purposes: First, a careful determination of proper boundaries of the National Parks., in consonance with the topography and landscape unity; second, the development of comprehensive general plans for every National Park and Monument, showing roads, bridges, trails, buildings, etc., so far as these may be needed, and at the same time can be built without injury to the landscape, and the adoption of a definite policy of development; third, the approval of designs for buildings or other special structures; fourth, prescribing a system of intelligent and scrupulous maintenance having particular regard to the protection of the beauty of the landscape. [4]

Henry Hubbard, a professor of landscape architecture at Harvard

University and partner in Olmsted Brothers, upheld the profession's stewardship role the following year in *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design*, which he coauthored with Theodora Kimball, Harvard's librarian for landscape architecture. Having visited Yosemite shortly before, Hubbard called upon members of his profession to work toward preserving the primeval and characteristic scenery of what he called America's "wild landscape." He wrote,

A possession of inestimable value to mankind, which was once so common that it went unheeded, is now becoming in our country so rare that we are beginning to appreciate its preciousness; and the responsibility rests upon us, especially upon our landscape architects, as it has never rested upon any generation of men before, to see to it that the scattered remnants of natural character and natural beauty, which we still have left to us, are preserved for the recreation and inspiration of the generations to come. [5]

Removing natural scenery from economic use and preserving it for public enjoyment as state and national parks was a civic and professional obligation. Hubbard called for the nationwide planning of areas to be preserved as landscape parks and reservations at all levels, town and city, state and nation. He urged members of his profession to take responsibility for identifying areas of outstanding scenic beauty and for educating the public about their value. [6]

Similarly in 1917, Frank A. Waugh, a professor of landscape architecture at Massachusetts Agricultural College, writing in *The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening*, recognized the development of national parklands as the domain of the landscape architect:

We have, therefore, in hand several millions of acres of national park lands (including the national forests and the national monuments), with other millions fairly in sight, and we are just organizing a national park service to develop these unimagined resources in the public interest. . . . And this magnificent enterprise will soon be in the hands of the landscape gardeners; for whom [sic] can deal with it, except the men best trained in the love of the landscape and in the technical methods by which it alone can be conserved, restored, improved, clarified, made available and spiritually effective in the hearts of men and women? [7]

Outstanding scenic character distinguished national parks from national forests, which were set apart for economic purposes with the by-product of recreation. According to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.,

The National Parks are set apart primarily in order to preserve to the people for all time the opportunity of peculiar kinds of enjoyment and recreation, not measurable in economic terms and to be obtained only from the remarkable scenery which they contain—scenery of those primeval types which are in most parts of the world rapidly vanishing for all eternity before the increased thoroughness of the economic

use of land. In the National Parks direct economic returns, if any, are properly the by products; and even rapidity and efficiency in making them accessible to the people, although of great importance, are wholly secondary to the one dominant purpose of preserving essential esthetic qualities of their scenery unimpaired as a heritage the infinite numbers of the generations to come. [8]

The vision and wisdom of this generation of landscape designers, which included Pray, Hubbard, Olmsted, Jr., Warren Manning, and others, provided the philosophical underpinnings of the new bureau. From 1916 to 1942, the landscape profession, in practice and in theory, would have a leading role in the development of parklands for public use and enjoyment. The ASLA followed the events and legislation concerning national parks, supporting bills that would limit and prohibit economic uses of the parks, and established a committee to follow national park issues.

Beginning in 1918, the National Park Service hired landscape architects to plan and design park villages, campgrounds, roads and trails, and facilities and to provide advice on issues affecting the scenery of the parks. The first of these so-called landscape engineers—Charles Punchard, Daniel Hull, and Thomas Vint—integrated the principles and practices their profession with the fundamental conservationist philosophy of park service directors Stephen Mather and Horace Albright. These landscape engineers and architects relied heavily upon their educational training and the principles published by Andrew Jackson Downing, Henry Hubbard, Samuel Parsons, Frank Waugh, and others. Some of the national park designers, including Punchard, Hull, Merel Sager, and Conrad Wirth, had studied under Hubbard at Harvard or Waugh at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Others received their training in some of the leading landscape design programs in the nation, including those at the University of California, Berkeley; Cornell University; the University of Illinois; and Iowa State College.

In numerous instances, formally and informally, the service called upon national experts and private practitioners to help solve some of its most pressing problems. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., had a strong presence in the parks and remained a steadfast supporter of landscape preservation. In 1920 and 1921, he visited the national parks and forests of the West, accompanying Director Mather on some occasions. Experiencing the sense of freedom and independence stimulated by the vast untouched tracts of these reservations, Olmsted became more than ever convinced of the need to preserve these areas "substantially unimpaired by the intrusion of other functions" and to set aside wilderness areas in national parks and forests. [9]

Olmsted served on Yosemite's expert advisory committee from 1928 to 1956 and wrote numerous comprehensive reports for the committee. In the park, he helped the superintendent and the Landscape Division work out problems regarding traffic and circulation in Yosemite Valley, access to Glacier Point from the valley, and the landscape preservation of the park's meadows. He also offered advice on the location of facilities and the design of roads at Crater Lake National Park and participated in the

earliest planning of Acadia National Park and later in the design of a shoreline motor road. Olmsted's influence went far beyond the projects on which he commented. Yosemite's problems were some of the service's most vexing, and Olmsted's continuing involvement provided in-depth analyses of special problems and carefully worked out solutions that affected how similar problems in other parks were treated. His private practice, including the design of the grounds of the Ahwahnee Hotel in Yosemite Valley and the development of a plan for California's state parks, provided models for the development and management of natural areas.

Henry Hubbard also remained involved in the affairs of the National Park Service. He was a delegate and committee member of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation in the 1920s. He served on the National Capital Park and Planning Commission from 1932 until his death in 1947. As a professor of landscape architecture at Harvard from 1906 to 1941 and as coauthor of the field's primary textbook, first published in 1917 and revised in 1929, Hubbard exerted widespread influence on the practice and character of park design in national and state parks. Hubbard continued to write on park issues and, as editor of *Landscape Architecture*, circulated information about the national parks. In 1941, at the request of the service, he wrote an article for *Yearbook: Park and Recreation Progress* entitled "The Designer in National Parks." Here he described the park designer's concerns and contrasted the landscape architect's approach with that of the architect. He wrote,

Now it is with the preservation of this natural character that the landscape designer has to deal in considering a national park, and usually in considering a "landscape park." He thus starts with an attitude of mind in one respect directly opposite from that of the architect. The landscape designer is just as much bound as is the architect by the requirements of stability and practicality. Like the architect, he also must put before the beholder compositions aesthetically effective. But, unlike the architect, the good landscape designer must think in terms of natural beauty and natural expression. He is often an interpreter, a sympathetic showman, a loving conservator, rather than a self expressing creator. He builds roads and bridges and houses, to be sure, and they are—and should normally look manmade; but they are not there for their own sake, and usually the less they are noticed the better. They are merely necessary conveniences in presenting the pictures of nature. The national park designer cannot, of course, design the mountains. But, if he is from long and humble study an interpreter of natural beauty, he can present the mountains to the observer effectively. [10]





In November 1922, James Greenleaf (far left) of the federal commission of Fine Arts visited Yosemite National Park and conferred with Daniel Hull (middle left) and Arno B. Cammerer (far right) on plans for the new village in Yosemite Valley. (*National Park Service Historic Photography collection*)

In 1939, Hubbard published "Landscape Development Based on Conservation, as Practiced in the National Park Service" in *Landscape Architecture*. In this comprehensive article, he summarized the master planning process behind the park service's program of landscape protection and harmonization: First came the location of the elements of park development—roads, trails, and buildings—and then the design of architectural features using native materials and harmonizing principles. And finally came the reestablishment of the natural setting through the planting of native materials. [11] The National Park Service called upon members of the federal Commission of Fine Arts to review questionable issues and designs using its authority as a federal land-managing agency under Executive Order 1010 of January 19, 1909. Olmsted served as the commission member for landscape architecture from 1910 to 1918, including the years when the National Park Service was being promoted and organized. In 1919, Chairman Charles Moore visited Yosemite, and shortly thereafter the commission helped the park service retain the services of Myron Hunt, a Los Angeles architect, to develop a new plan for Yosemite Valley. As the commission member for landscape architecture from 1918 to 1927, James L. Greenleaf, whose private estate work included informal, naturalistic designs, visited Yosemite in 1922 to consult with landscape engineer Daniel Hull on plans for Yosemite Village. For several years, he advised Hull on the naturalistic design of masonry for guardrails and bridges. In 1928, Ferruccio Vitale, who succeeded Greenleaf as the commission's landscape architecture representative, traveled west to help Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Vint locate several park museums and to study landscape problems at Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone. On this trip, Vitale also reviewed problems in the Many Glacier area of Glacier National Park and later provided designs for the park's Swiftcurrent Bridge.

The nation's leading authority on parkways, Gilmore Clarke of New York's Westchester County Parks Commission, also developed close ties with the service. After Vitale's visit to Yellowstone's Mammoth Hot Springs headquarters, Vint had concluded that no more development should occur there until a general plan had been worked out; it was Clarke who created general development plans for the area in 1930. Vint and Clarke also ran a program in which they exchanged staff for periods of several months as a way of mutually enhancing their design programs. Clarke served on the Commission of Fine Arts from 1932 to 1950, during which time he helped develop parkways around the nation's capital. He also trained landscape architects such as Stanley Abbott, who later worked for the National Park Service and designed the Blue Ridge Parkway. Clarke and Charles W. Eliot II, planner for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, visited Rocky Mountain National Park in 1930 to help the park service work out the final boundaries for the park and develop a plan for restoring the park's natural vegetation.

Other landscape designers advised on landscape matters, sometimes without compensation. Jens Jensen, for instance, supervised some planting at Hot Springs Reservation in 1919; Harold Caparn advised on boundary issues at Yellowstone in 1926; and Beatrix Farrand was hired by John D. Rockefeller to make recommendations for clearing vistas and adding plantings along the carriage roads at Acadia. Others experienced as educators or park designers, including P. H. Elwood, Jr., Frank Culley, S. B. de Boer, George Nason, and Harvey Cornell, carried the ethics of landscape preservation and rustic landscape design to state parks through the New Deal's Emergency Conservation Work program as National Park Service inspectors or, in the case of Waugh, as authors of technical manuals for conservation work.

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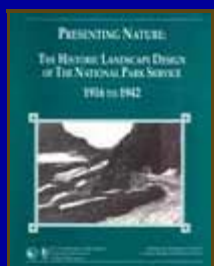
[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

▲ [Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT

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Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

► [Design Ethic
Origins](#)

(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)

(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)

(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)

(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)

(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



II. ORIGINS OF A DESIGN ETHIC FOR NATURAL PARKS

Here commences a long walk, which is the favorite morning ramble of guests. Deeply shaded, winding along the thickly wooded bank, with the refreshing sound of the tide-waves gently dashing against the rocky shores below, or expending themselves on the beach of gray gravel, it curves along the bank for a great distance. Sometimes overhanging cliffs, crested with pines, frown darkly over it; sometimes thick tufts of fern and mossy carpeted rocks border it, while at various points, vistas or long reaches of the beautiful river scenery burst upon the eye. Half way along this morning ramble, a rustic seat, placed on a bold little plateau, at the base of a large tree, eighty feet above the water, and fenced about with a rustic barrier, invites you to linger and gaze at the fascinating river landscape here presented. It embraces the distant mountains, a sylvan foreground, and the broad river stretching away for miles, sprinkled with white sails. The coup-d'oeil is heightened by its being seen through a dark framework of thick leaves and branches as much as the eye can enjoy or revel in, without change of position.

— Andrew Jackson Downing, "A Visit to Montgomery Place," 1847

The historic development of national parks drew from the mainstream principles and practices of the American landscape design profession. To meet the challenge of subordinating development to natural character and scenic values, park designers adopted naturalistic and informal practices of landscape design with roots in nineteenth-century ideas about landscape preservation and harmonization of built features. These ideas were accompanied by specific practices for accommodating development, whether roads or structures, that caused minimal disruption of natural topography and that blended manmade structures with natural surroundings.

This ethic of design, commonly referred to as rustic, applied to the treatment of the natural features of the landscape as well as to the style of structures and buildings. It drew heavily on the nineteenth-century naturalistic tradition of landscape gardening in private pleasure grounds and urban parks that valued scenic views, variations in topography, and

[Appendix B](#)

[Bibliography](#)

natural features such as vegetation, streams, and rock outcroppings. This design ethic spurred a growing appreciation for and use of native materials for construction and for naturalistic plantings. It also drew from architectural styles such as the Shingle style, the Adirondack style, the Prairie style, and the vernacular forms and methods of pioneer settlers and indigenous cultures, which all used native materials of log, wood, stone, clay, or thatch and situated manmade elements in harmony with the natural topography and surroundings. All of these influences were embraced at the turn of the century by the Arts and Crafts movement, which fostered an appreciation of handcrafted forms, pioneer and indigenous prototypes, natural settings, and naturalistic appearances.

As heirs to this rich legacy, national park designers not only adopted naturalistic principles and practices but also advanced them by forging a cohesive ethic of naturalism that simultaneously applied to the design of structures, the construction of roads and trails, and the successful blending of manmade and natural features of the park. Their work was aimed at presenting the scenic beauty of the parks and enhancing the visitors' experience while preserving the natural features. The principles and practices they advanced would in turn influence the design and development of state parks in the 1930s.

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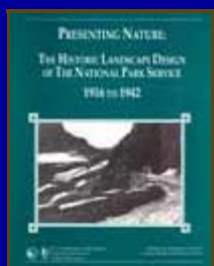
[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[▲ Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland2.htm





Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

► [Design Policy & Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

[Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



III. A POLICY AND PROCESS FOR DESIGN, 1916 TO 1927

In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our program of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the esthetic value of park lands.

—National Park Service, Statement of Policy, 1918

When the National Park Service took charge of the parks and monuments in 1917, seventeen national parks and twenty-two national monuments were administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The parks covered an area of 9,772.76 square miles, while the monuments covered 143.32 square miles. The service inherited the facilities developed by former administering bodies—the U.S. Army, the railroads and concessionaires, and, in the case of Yosemite, the state of California. A varied assortment of roads, trails, patrol cabins, and rudimentary ranger stations existed in most parks, but in general visits to the parks were hampered by poor roads and lack of facilities. By far the grandest of park architecture were the hotels that concessionaires, often subsidiaries of the western railroads, had built at Yellowstone, Glacier, and Crater Lake. Concessionaires, too, operated campgrounds and provided touring cars to transport visitors to the scenic features of the park. In some parks, private organizations had built lodges, such as the Parsons Memorial Lodge at Yosemite built in 1915 by the Sierra Club. [1]

In 1914, the secretary of the interior appointed Mark Daniels to the newly created position of general superintendent of Yosemite National Park and landscape engineer for national parks. To Daniels was entrusted the job of readying the national parks for the public. Although he could plan building groups with a common architectural theme on paper, there were little or no funds to carry out these plans. Daniels's efforts, however, established the concept of an architectural scheme whereby a type of architecture is determined "in light of a careful study of the best arrangement of the buildings and for picturesqueness." [2]

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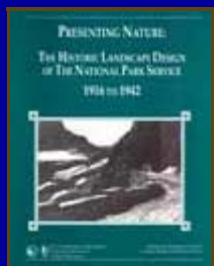
[Bibliography](#)

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[▲ Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland3.htm





Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

► [Western Field
Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



IV. THE WORK OF THE WESTERN FIELD OFFICE, 1927 TO 1932

The very character of the work dictated that the organization be composed of a group of men especially trained in planning the use and improvement of conservation lands; schooled in the principles of design and graphic presentation of ideas; acquainted with the fundamentals of architecture and engineering; accustomed to preparing grading plans, planting plans, preliminary architectural plans, specifications, and estimates; with an understanding of forestry, botany, geology, and wildlife; and above all, men who could evaluate scenic resources and recreational possibilities, and then correlate these values in a Master Plan.

—Henry Hubbard, "Landscape Development Based on Conservation," 1939

While Stephen Mather's vision for the landscape engineer's role called for a variety of tasks, by 1927 the landscape engineers' efforts were channeled into three distinct areas: locating and designing park roads and trails, designing park structures, and reviewing concessionaires' plans and designs. In the next five years, the size and influence of the Landscape Division would grow as the National Park Service received additional funds for park development and as the need for advance planning increased. On October 1, 1927, Director Mather established a field headquarters in San Francisco to create a centrally located group of specialists whose job was to advise the director and park superintendents on matters related to park development and management. The field headquarters was divided into several divisions, covering civil engineering, landscape architecture, education, forestry, and sanitary engineering.

Under the new organization, the responsibilities of the Engineering and Landscape divisions were differentiated. Engineers did the preliminary programming of roads and trails funds and provided design and supervisory services to parks without resident engineers. The engineers advised park superintendents on the construction of trails and minor roads and on the development of utilities, including water, electricity, telephone, and sewerage. They also were in charge of purchasing equipment needed for building and maintaining roads and other facilities. [1]

Appendix B

Bibliography

The Landscape Division's responsibilities lay in three areas. First were design services, including the preparation of landscape layouts for developed areas and architectural drawings—both sketches and working plans—for buildings, bridges, and other structures. Next came the preliminary planning and final approval of roads, trails, and pertinent structures in cooperation with park officials and the Bureau of Public Roads in accordance with the "interbureau agreement" adopted on January 18, 1926. And finally, before construction, landscape architects were to review and recommend approval of all building plans by authorized concessionaires, or park operators. All of these projects were to be inspected by the landscape architect to verify that the approved plans and specifications were "faithfully carried out from a landscape standpoint." [2]

Under Thomas Chalmers Vint in the late 1920s, the landscape program expanded into a single, fully orchestrated process of park planning and development based on the principles of landscape preservation and harmonious design. Vint offered the service a varied background of practical skills in architecture and landscape architecture. As Hull's assistant, he had had many years of field experience working out practical and aesthetic solutions. He was able to translate the vision of administrators Stephen Mather and Horace Albright and park superintendents like Owen Tomlinson of Mount Rainier and John White of Sequoia into plans for interconnecting systems of scenic roads, trails, and developed areas and into drawings that fulfilled the functional and aesthetic requirements of park facilities. He developed a highly successful program of training his staff, assembled from several fields of study and areas of expertise: architects, landscape architects, engineers, and draftsman. He was the "genius" behind a program of master plans on which the National Park Service relied for many years. He devised standards for locating and designing park roads that have had substantial influence on highway construction outside the National Park Service, and he coordinated a servicewide program of landscape preservation and harmonization to meet the park service's difficult twofold mission. [3]

Although primarily a landscape architect, Vint had training in architecture as well. A skilled draftsman and designer, he studied architecture in high school and graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, with a bachelor of science degree in landscape architecture in December 1920. He supplemented these studies with a semester of study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at the University of Lyon, France, after serving in Europe during World War I and a course in city planning at the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1921. [4]

Vint's early working experience equipped him with a variety of practical skills that prepared him well for his duties as landscape engineer for the National Park Service. Before graduating from high school in 1913 and during summers while in college, Vint worked in the offices of several Los Angeles landscape architects, architects, and builders. These included A. S. Falconer, who at the time (1912-1913) was preparing a portfolio of bungalows for the Southern California Home Builders and Standard Building Investment Company. From January to August 1914,

Vint worked for W. J. Dodd, an architect whose projects were mostly large residences. Next, from August 1914 through July 1915, Vint worked as a draftsman and only assistant to Lloyd Wright, a landscape architect and the son of Frank Lloyd Wright, who was designing the grounds of large residences and laying out residential subdivisions. The following summer, Vint returned to work for Wright and his new partner Paul A. Thieme, who were working on landscape designs for residential areas in Pasadena. Years later Vint recalled that in Wright's office he had the opportunity to deal with "every problem from many angles" and received "thorough" training and exposure to the landscape profession. It was through these formative experiences that Vint was also exposed to the Arts and Crafts movement, California's burgeoning bungalow craze, the work of architects Charles and Henry Greene, and what Eugene O. Murmann called the California gardening style. [5]

After graduating from Berkeley, Vint worked a variety of short jobs while intermittently accepting contracts to grade and plant residential grounds and supervise construction. While working with a "pick and shovel" for a Los Angeles construction company, he learned about the large-scale planting of trees and shrubs. While working for the architectural firm of Mayberry and Jones from April to October 1921, he observed firsthand the use of concrete for the construction of hotels, garages, and hospitals. As head of the landscape office for Armstrong Nurseries of Ontario, California, Vint advised on planting designs and supervised planting projects. Just before moving to Yosemite to begin work for the National Park Service, Vint also did experimental nursery work for the California Walnut Growers Association at the state's experiment station at Riverside. [6]

In November 1922, Vint became Hull's assistant and architectural draftsman at the office in Yosemite. In 1923, the office moved to Los Angeles, where Hull and Vint shared the offices of architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, who was working on a number of park lodges for concessionaires. When the office moved to San Francisco in spring of 1927, Hull left the park service and Vint took charge of the landscape program, and when the field headquarters was organized the following October, Vint was given the title of chief landscape architect. Through this reorganization the landscape architects of the service, and particularly Vint, as chief landscape architect, assumed official responsibility over the location, character, and quality of all park construction. In spring 1927, Vint began to build a staff to assist him with the increasing tasks related to the division's multifaceted work. At that time the office consisted of himself and John Wosky, an architectural draftsman hired the previous year. Wosky was to remain in the San Francisco office, provide design support, and take care of landscape matters in Yosemite. Vint first hired Ernest Davidson, whom he assigned to work in Glacier, Yellowstone, and Mount Rainier. Davidson had worked on road projects and had substantial experience in the planting and transplanting of native plants and trees. He was assigned to the field to work on campground problems, oversee construction projects, supervise road and bridge construction, and advise on general matters pertaining to landscape and landscape protection.

In 1928, due to increasing appropriations, Vint was able and ready to

expand his staff of landscape architects, who would reside in the parks during the summer and work on drawings and plans at the headquarters in San Francisco during the winter. Merel Sager was a recent graduate of Harvard University's School of Landscape Architecture and had previously worked in the parks. New to the office, Sager spent a substantial amount of time in the office assisting Vint with plans to expand the staff. Sager also spent time in the field assisting Davidson at Mount Rainier, where he worked on the park's emerging program of native planting and transplanting. Kenneth McCarter and Harry Langley also joined the staff that year and, with little training from Vint, were assigned to the field. [7]

Because there were no civil service standards or examinations, Vint worked out a special list of job responsibilities and qualifications for the staff he wanted. His staff was to be capable in landscape matters, the design of buildings and structures, community planning, and the design of bridges. Designers were to divide their time between the parks and headquarters. Fieldwork included supervising construction of general park development projects, such as communities, tourist camps, buildings, roads, and bridges. Fieldwork also involved the general protection of the native landscape, tree removal, and screen plantings. Office work included the preparation of working plans, sketches, and perspectives for architectural work and drawings for government buildings, including administrative and utility buildings, living quarters, shelters, and gateways. Designers were also to review and revise plans submitted by concessionaires for the construction of hotels and camps. [8]

Landscape design in national parks called for a unique combination of skills. Vint was looking for staff members who were trained in the general principles of landscape architecture and city planning and had a general knowledge of the fundamentals of architecture. Experience in design and construction of buildings and bridges was desirable, while training and experience in nursery work or horticulture was not needed. He also was interested in individuals trained in architecture and city planning with some knowledge of the general principles of landscape architecture and experience in the design and supervision of the construction of residences, lodges, and resort buildings, particularly in "log, stone, and rustic construction." [9]

Vint described the unique work of his division:

The work of the Landscape Division . . . is a different character than the general practice of the landscape profession. Although landscape work predominates in the work, it merges into the field of architecture. We have little use for landscape men whose experience is limited to the planting of shrubbery and allied to landscape work. There is little planting done within the National Parks and what is done is limited to the transplanting of native shrubs and trees, so the general commercial stock is not used. The work has to do with the preservation of the native landscape and involves the location and construction of communities, buildings, etc. within an existing landscape. [10]

In June 1928, Vint submitted sample civil service problems to the director to be included in the examination of possible candidates. These problems represented "typical" situations arising in park landscape work and represent the division's routine work. The first problem was to design, from given floor plans of a park residence, two elevations for each of three types of construction—stone, log, and timber. The second problem was to lay out a small park community having an administrative, residential, and utility area. Buildings, roadways, and walks were all to be located on the topographic map. The third problem asked applicants to design a trail bridge for travel by foot and horseback and to redesign a bridge so that it was suitable for park purposes. [11]

Vint wisely amassed a wide range of expertise in his staff members, who came from different backgrounds and had various strengths. Based on his own experience, with its balance of theoretical study and practical field experience, Vint strove to shape a staff that was equally well rounded and capable. His staff included men experienced in road construction, architectural drafting, landscape architecture, and park engineering. It included graduates of Harvard University and the University of California, Berkeley, who brought with them the most recent design theory from well-known professors, as well as graduates of state agricultural colleges, such as Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota, that focused on practical applications of design, horticulture, and landscape engineering.

As his staff grew, Vint asked them to submit monthly narrative reports of their progress and problems they encountered in the field. In addition, handwritten notes passed between San Francisco and the landscape architects in the field, often jotted hastily while in transit or in the evening hours. Communication between Vint and his men was constant. Vint, too, spent much time in the parks, examining the work of contractors, Bureau of Public Road engineers, and park landscape architects. He also spent considerable time selecting the sites for museums at Yellowstone and Grand Canyon and cooperating with the Education Division and the advisory committee on the design for the museums.

By July 1929, Vint had transformed the Landscape Division into a design office with an increasing emphasis on general planning. He described its primary purpose as obtaining a "logical well-studied general development plan for each park, which included the control of the location, type of architecture, planting, and grading, in connection with any construction project." The division was involved to some degree in all phases of park development. It prepared the architectural and landscape plans for government projects under the direction of the park superintendents, reviewed the plans for tourist facilities to be built by the concessionaires, reviewed the plans for roads, and prepared the architectural plans for bridges constructed by the Bureau of Public Roads. All field staff returned to the San Francisco office as their field schedules allowed; for many, this was during the winter season. There they prepared and reviewed the plans for each year's construction. Vint preferred to have the men work on the plans that they would supervise in the field. They also developed sketch plans on which the park superintendent could base estimates for requesting funds the following

year. [[12](#)]

By mid-1929, Vint's staff consisted of six assistant landscape architects and two junior landscape architects. He had established a training process in which each new member of the staff spent a year in the office working on drawings before being assigned to a field position as resident landscape architect. Vint felt that the division had succeeded in making "good landscape men" out of the park superintendents and the engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads and that it took at least a year to make "national park men" out of even the best-trained landscape architects he hired. In June 1929, Vint assigned Wosky to Lassen, Crater Lake, and Yosemite; Davidson to Glacier and Mount Rainier; Sager to Rocky Mountain, Mesa Verde, and Sequoia; Langley to Zion, Bryce, and Grand Canyon; and McCarter to Yellowstone. For the first time, Vint had a team of men with at least one year's experience in park work overseeing the projects in the major parks. New to the staff, Charles Peterson remained in the Western Field Office. [[13](#)]

Vint clearly envisioned his division as a design office specializing in both landscape and architectural design and his staff as professional advisers. In 1930, he remarked that the San Francisco office operated "much like the usual professional landscape office" except that it had "the ideal condition of having park superintendents for clients." [[14](#)]

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[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

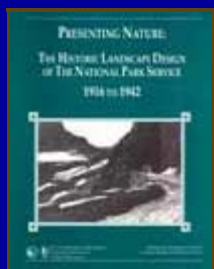
[▲ Top](#)

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National Park
Service:
Presenting Nature
(Chapter 5)



Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)

(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &](#)

[Process](#)

(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)

(1927-1932)

► [Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)

(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)

(1933-1942)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



V. A PROCESS OF PARK PLANNING

The development of a national park or a national monument requires no specific magic. It is like any other job of planning the use of land for human enjoyment. It is necessary to know the land involved thoroughly, to know how people are to use it, and about how many will use it at one time. That information should state the problem; however, it is too frequently incomplete. Next, it is necessary to work out a design, that is satisfactory to those in authority. Then to make it a reality, all that is needed is to finance and build.

—Thomas Vint, "Master Plans," 1946

The 1918 statement of policy of the National Park Service called for planning before design and construction. The early development schemes and the town plans for Yosemite Valley and Grand Canyon Village were efforts to fulfill this requirement. In 1925, however, the National Park Service began to give serious attention to comprehensive park planning that coordinated the development of roads and trails with the development of park villages, ranger stations, and maintenance areas. For the first time, planning was applied to the park as a cohesive unit with interconnecting circulation systems and designated areas to serve administrative and other needs. The impetus for planning came from the increased funds for roads and trails and the need to schedule projects over a five-year period. In 1925, Daniel Hull, then the park service's chief landscape engineer, began working with Mount Rainier's superintendent to plan for the park's future and coordinate the development of much-needed roads and trails with a vision for opening additional areas of the mountain to visitors. At the superintendents' conference that year, superintendents were directed to draw up five-year plans to meet the future needs of their parks. [1]

The park superintendents initiated the plans, working closely with Hull and Thomas Vint. The first plans outlined five-year programs for the expansion and improvement of developed areas of the parks, such as administrative centers and park villages. Park superintendents drew up separate plans for road and trail construction, which was being funded on a larger scale and was phased in over several years.

The first five-year plan was developed for Mount Rainier National Park and was submitted to Director Stephen Mather in September 1926. A

[Appendix A](#)[Appendix B](#)[Bibliography](#)

plan for Crater Lake was developed in 1927. These plans listed the existing facilities alongside an itemized list of improvements needed within a five-year period. Although most improvements called for the construction of buildings such as sheds, comfort stations, or residences, a number called for extensions to campgrounds and landscape improvements. For example, the 1927 Crater Lake plan called for a dustless promenade with rustic seats to be laid along the rim from the lodge to the Rim Road and for nineteen "picturesque" stone troughs and drinking fountains to be placed along park roads and trails. [2]

Park superintendents could use these plans to develop a strategy for meeting the demands of increasing visitation over a period of five years and to justify requests to fund improvements and new construction. The five-year plans enabled the park superintendent to identify the areas within the park requiring development for various purposes, such as ranger stations, "village" services, maintenance, park administration, educational facilities, fire protection, and shelter for hikers in remote areas. These were plotted in relationship to existing and proposed roads and trails within the park and to approach roads outside. Furthermore, the plans enabled the superintendent to coordinate the administrative needs of the park with the concessionaire's services.

The superintendents' concerns in the planning process were numerous: the location of park facilities; the function and form of park structures; the circulation of traffic to the park and to key points within the park through roads, trails, and in some cases, railroad; the provision of safe access to points of scenic beauty and outstanding natural features; the management and protection of the park through patrol trails, patrol cabins, fire roads, fire equipment, and fire lookouts; maintenance facilities; and the comfort of visitors, primarily through concessionaire's services such as food, lodging, and gas. These concerns could easily come into conflict with the goal of preserving the parks' natural character. Ever present, therefore, was the concern that the park landscape be left unimpaired and that the service's dual mission be upheld.

Planning required accurate and current information. At the request of park superintendents, the service's civil engineers carried out surveys and made updated topographic maps that recorded not only natural features, contours, waterways, and existing structures, but also important trees and rock formations.

Although park planning was viewed primarily as the responsibility of the Landscape Division, it involved coordination with a number of programs. Coordination with the Engineering Division entailed receiving accurate topographic information and also working out the details for water, electricity, sewerage, and telephone systems and for minor roads to serve the developed areas. As programs for interpretation expanded through the development of museums, exhibits, nature gardens, and trails, the Landscape Division began to cooperate with the Educational Division and Herbert Maier, the principal architect for the museums being funded through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. As concern for the protection of park forests increased, collaboration became necessary between the Forestry Division and the

Landscape Division. The need to build safe systems for sewage and garbage disposal involved the Sanitation Division.

As more money became available and planners realized the diverse kinds of facilities that were needed, they discovered that they required a stronger planning process than that provided by the five-year plans. They needed a process that simultaneously solved the immediate pressing problems of park management and called for long-range vision. They required plans that viewed the park holistically in terms of geography, visitation, and landscape protection, all in relation to the service's many developing programs: fire control, interpretation and natural history, and engineering. Engineering was particularly important since it provided the infrastructure of essential utilities such as sanitation, water, sewerage, power, and communications. Plans needed to foresee the cumulative impact that small-scale improvements would have over time. As the number of park visitors grew on the one hand and the number of parks increased on the other, the direct involvement of the park service director and the chief landscape architect diminished. A formal system for planning, design, and review was imperative. Under Thomas Vint's leadership, therefore, the five-year plans evolved into a program of comprehensive planning that coordinated the service's growing programs and brought together the divergent interests of landscape preservation and park development into a single, fully orchestrated vision for the future.

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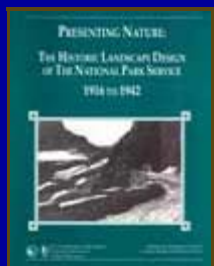
[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

▲ [Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT

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Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy & Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

► [Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



VI. A DECADE OF EXPANSION, 1933 TO 1942

In any area in which the preservation of the beauty of Nature is a primary purpose, every modification of the natural landscape, whether it be by construction of a road or erection of a shelter, is an intrusion. A basic objective of those who are entrusted with the development of such areas for the human uses for which they are established, is, it seems to me, to hold these intrusions to a minimum and so to design them that, besides being attractive to look upon, they appear to belong to and be a part of their settings.

— Arno B. Cammerer, *Park Structures and Facilities*, 1935

Beginning in the spring of 1933, New Deal programs made possible the development and improvement of national parks at an unprecedented speed. In the early 1930s, several parks, including the proposed Shenandoah park, were already receiving aid through a fledgling program of emergency appropriations instituted as the nation's concern for economic stabilization grew. But the programs implemented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to boost employment in early 1933 provided the impetus for a massive expansion of park development, from the construction of roads and administrative facilities to forest preservation, landscape naturalization, roadside cleanup, and campground construction. Above all, the programs of the 1930s put into operation and proved the value of the master planning process that had been spearheaded by the Landscape Division under Thomas Vint.

The two major programs to affect the development of the national parks were (1) federal projects funded by emergency appropriations and administered through the Public Works Administration (PWA) and (2) Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The Public Works Administration channeled special allotments to fund capital improvements in the national parks, such as roads and buildings. The work itself, including the clearing, grading, and surfacing of roads and the construction of bridges, culverts, and guardrails, was carried out according to National Park Service standards and designs with skilled labor provided by private contractors. ECW, on the other hand, was an interagency effort involving the Departments of Labor, Army, Interior, and Agriculture and administered by an interagency advisory board. From the beginning, the program was

[Appendix B](#)
[Bibliography](#)

intended as a temporary emergency measure and required reauthorization periodically. In 1937, the program became an independent agency and was extended for several more years. At this time, the program was officially renamed the Civilian Conservation Corps and all references to Emergency Conservation Work were dropped.

ECW was carried out by camps of CCC enrollees assigned to each park; it consisted largely of forest protection, cleanup, landscape naturalization, trail construction, village improvements, roadside planting, and the construction of small park structures such as trail bridges. It later included the construction of larger projects. All conservation work was under the direct supervision of the resident landscape architect for each park, while other park specialists, such as naturalists and foresters, directed work related to their programs. The CCC technical staff—architects, landscape architects, and engineers—were actually employed by the National Park Service through ECW funds.

In addition to this influx of funds and manpower, the National Park Service acquired responsibility for a number of new sites in this period. Several other administrative actions and relief programs had turned over new areas such as monuments, historic sites, parkways, and national seashores to the park service. Under Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, the monuments and public grounds of the nation's capital, an assortment of national monuments previously under the U.S. Forest Service, and many battlefields and military cemeteries previously under the War Department were brought under the stewardship and management of the National Park Service. Moreover, in 1934, in cooperation with the new Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the National Park Service assumed leadership for nationwide recreational planning and began to develop model parks called recreational demonstration areas on land considered submarginal for agriculture. Once developed, these parks were to be turned over to state park systems. This role was strengthened by subsequent legislation solidifying a cooperative partnership of national and state park officials begun initially through the National Park Service's supervision of ECW in state parks. In addition, grants through the Works Progress Administration, established in 1935, added substantially to facilities in both national and state parks.

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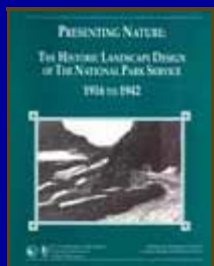
[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

▲ [Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mcclelland/mcclelland6.htm





Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

► [State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

[Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



VII. A NEW DEAL FOR STATE PARKS, 1933 — 1942

These relatively nearby wonderlands where people are finding themselves in the highest forms of recreation have been increased and opened to fuller use by the Civilian Conservation Corps. They offer the best there is in the field of recreation—nature itself. Wherever one may live, and whatever his tastes in recreation may be, he can fulfill his requirements for outdoor play in a state park or recreation area.

— National Park Service, *The CCC and Its Contributions to a Nation-wide State Park Recreational Program*, 1937

In the 1930s, the National Park Service's programs for master planning, rustic design, and landscape naturalization extended to the development and improvement of state, county, and metropolitan parks. Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided the National Park Service with its first opportunity to give direct assistance to states in developing scenic and recreational areas. This assistance took the form of the supervision of conservation activities carried out by each CCC camp and the dissemination of information about park planning, the construction of park structures, and the design of recreational facilities. Supervision occurred through state park inspectors, who were employed by the National Park Service and who worked directly for the ECW district officer. These inspectors traveled to the parks to oversee and make recommendations on the master plans and the design and construction of park roads, trails, buildings, and other facilities. Technical specialists employed by the park service, including landscape architects, architects, and engineers, were assigned to each CCC camp and closely supervised the work of the CCC foremen and enrollees. The specialists developed plans and drawings under the direction of the state park inspectors. Each camp was headed by a superintendent and had several foremen who directly supervised the CCC enrollees carrying out the National Park Service plans.

As public recreation took on major importance in the 1930s, the National Park Service assumed leadership in developing state parks, surveying the recreational resources nationwide, and encouraging state recreational plans. In states having no state parks, such as Virginia and Tennessee, state parks and park systems were developed with the aid of

[Bibliography](#)

the park service and other federal programs, including the Tennessee Valley Authority, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Resettlement Administration. With the increasing emphasis on national recreational planning, National Park Service designers found themselves designing facilities for swimming, golf, fishing, skiing, boating, and other outdoor activities.

The relationship with state parks was not new. In 1921, National Park Service Director Stephen Mather had convened the first meeting of what became the National Conference on State Parks, and park service officials had been involved in meetings with state park officials throughout the 1920s. Mather and Harold Ickes, who became the secretary of the interior in 1933, were both among the founding members of the Friends of Our Native Landscape founded by Jens Jensen in the Midwest in 1913. In his annual reports, Mather traced the development and progress of the state parks movement. By 1933, there was a strong union among the oldest and more established state park systems, including California, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania.

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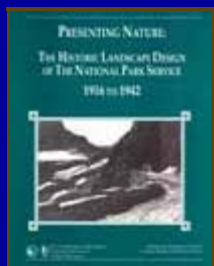
[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

▲ [Top](#)

Last Modified: Mon, Oct 31, 2002 10:00:00 pm PDT

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Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

► [Appendix A](#)

[Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



Appendix A:

REGISTERING HISTORIC PARK LANDSCAPES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Multiple Property Listing

HISTORIC PARK LANDSCAPES IN NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS

Associated Historic Context

The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942

Associated Property Types

Park landscapes under the context, The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942, are defined as any natural or scenic area conserved and developed for public enjoyment and / or recreation. The entire park based on its historic boundaries, as set before or during the period of significance, 1916 to 1942, may be eligible for listing as a historic district. These parks may include any number of the following landscape types and resources. In addition, separate landscapes within the overall park may be eligible as examples of their landscape type. In some cases with additional justification, individual resources—buildings, structures, sites, and objects—may be individually eligible for listing, for example, a bridge or building that exhibits fine workmanship of naturalistic stonemasonry or logwork.

Landscape Type/Physical Characteristics

Park Roads and Parkways

Major roads (constructed by Bureau of Public Roads)

System of loop and circuit roads
Parkway

Minor roads

circulatory roads in developed areas
fire roads
truck trails

Bibliography

spur roads
loop development

Approach Roads

U.S. Forest Service and other government
agencies
State and U.S. highways

Road Characteristics

Protection of natural features (trees, outcrops,
topography, drainage,

Clearing with minimal impact (destruction and
removal of trees, transplanting vegetation,
saving of duff, supervised burning, low-impact
blasting to minimize scars, and casting of
materials)

Alignment following topography and
presenting natural beauty (curvilinear, tangents,
radius curves, complex curves, transitional
spirals, coordinating views and turns)

Gradient (varied, not to exceed 5 %)

Cut and fill (borrow pits and quarries to be
located out-of-sight or outside of park)

Cross-section (crown, width of roadway,
gutters, cut and fill, rounding and flattening of
slopes, superelevation, sightlines)

Surfacing (local stone)

Treatment of slopes

Bank-blending

Planting (sodding, seeding, planting for erosion
control, harmonization, and beautification) soil
preparation: duff ground covers: grasses,
wildflowers, vines shrubs: flowering and other
shrubs

Overlooks (see section below for overlooks)

Loop development

Grade separations (bridges, tunnels, viaducts,
clover-leaf)

Wye intersections

Roadside cleanup (removal of dead and
decaying trees, stumps, and brush for fire
protection and beautification)

Spring development

Structures Associated with Roads

Bridges
Low-water crossings
Tunnels
Guardrails
Culverts and drains
Revetments
Curbs and sidewalks
Gutters

Developed Areas and Buildings Associated with Park
Roads

Entrance stations, arches, and gates
Ranger station
Caretakers residence
Park headquarters
Maintenance areas
Concessionaires' developments
Waysides (see section below for waysides)
Picnic areas
Campgrounds
Comfort stations
Gas stations
Former CCC camps

Small-scale elements

Parking areas
Viewpoints and vistas
Steps and stairs
Trail heads
Signs (directional and interpretive)
Mileposts
Nature shrines
Water fountains and springs
Curbing and coping

Trail Systems

Foot trails
Bridle trails
Nature shrines
Signs and markers (directional and interpretive)
Shelters
Bridges
Tunnels

Revetments
Culverts
Switchbacks
Guardrails
Steps and stairs
Signs
Benches
Overlooks
Parking areas
Viewpoints and vistas
Springs
Comfort stations
Patrol Cabins

Major Developed Areas

Villages:

plaza (parking)
sidewalks, paths, curbs, stairways, guardrails
roads and bridges
water fountains
administration building
museums (also includes amphitheaters, gardens,
and nature trails)
park staff housing (houses and dormitories)
concessioner's housing
lodges and cabins
campgrounds (also includes amphitheaters)
community buildings
stores
cafeterias
gas stations
water towers
pumphouses
power plants
roads and paths
parking plazas
curbs, sidewalks, and paths
signs
steps and stairs
trees, shrubs, ground covers, and foundation
plantings
utility systems
 water
 telephone
 sewerage
 incinerators
industrial group
maintenance camps

(These areas may also be separated by function into
Administrative areas, Concessionaire developments,
Residential areas, Maintenance areas, and Campgrounds).

Minor Developed Areas

- Entrance gates and stations
- Ranger stations
- Fire lookouts and caches
- Patrol cabins
- Trail shelters
- Campgrounds
- Picnic areas/waysides
- Springs
- Developed intersections
- Scenic features (viewpoints and vistas)
- Recreational areas
 - ski slopes
 - toboggan runs
 - skating rinks
 - beaches
 - swimming pools
 - playing fields
 - docks and piers
 - trails
- Waterfalls
- Fish hatcheries
- Nurseries
- Curbs, sidewalks, and paths
- Trees, shrubs, and ground covers

Designated Natural Areas

- Wilderness areas
 - trails
 - shelters
 - fire lookouts and caches
 - truck trails
 - patrol cabins
- Sacred Areas
- Research Areas

Day-use areas (state parks)

- Roads, paths, and parking
- Picnic areas
 - shelters
 - comfort stations
 - water fountains
- Refectories and concession buildings
- Water towers
- Custodian's residence
- Pumphouses and springhouses
- Bathhouses
- Boathouses
- Lakes and ponds
- Observation towers and lookouts
- Recreational facilities

boat launches
fishing and boating docks
playing fields
beaches
swimming pools
ski areas
golf course
tennis courts
trails
Utilities
Dams
Bridges
Trails
Parking areas
Overlooks
Trees, shrubs, and ground covers
Signs

Overnight areas (state parks)

Roads, paths, and parking
Campgrounds
Comfort stations
Water fountains
Water tower
Check-in station
Pumphouses
Organization camps
Cabin courts
Lodges
Beaches
Docks
Trails and paths
Playing fields
Utilities
Overlooks

Overlooks (in conjunction with roads)

Roads and parking
Curbs, sidewalks, and guardrails
Grading and bank sloping
Planting (shade, naturalization, beautification, screening and framing, erosion control)
Viewpoints and vistas
Trails and paths
Trail connectors
Steps and stairs
Bridges
Shelters Observation towers/lookouts
Signs (interpretive and directional)
Trail Markers
Water fountain

Comfort stations
Picnic sites

Overlooks (in conjunction with trails)

Trails and paths
Steps and stairs
Guardrails
Bridges
Shelters
Signs (interpretive)
Springs
Viewpoints and vistas

Entranceways

Roads
Arches, gates, and walls
Check-in station
Ranger station
Parking
Curbs and sidewalks
Paths and trails
Water fountains
Comfort stations
Trees, shrubs, ground covers, and foundation plantings
Flagpole
Signs

Waysides (parkways and recreation demonstration areas)

Roads and parking
Curbs, steps, stairs, and sidewalks
Picnic areas
Concessionaire: stores and gas stations
Comfort stations
Picnic shelters
Water fountains
Trails
Playing fields
Caretaker's residence
Nature gardens
Picnic tables
Fireplaces
Trees, shrubs, and ground covers
Signs

Campgrounds

Entrance gate
Entrance station
Road system (one-way loop with tiers)
Parking spurs
Tent sites
Fireplaces

Picnic tables
Water fountains
Water towers and pumphouses
Shelters
Paths and trails
Steps and stairs
Trees and shrubs
Signs
Community kitchens
Comfort stations
Amphitheater or campfire circle
Stores
Viewpoints and vistas

Picnic areas

Road system
Parking areas
Paths
Picnic sites
Fireplaces
Picnic tables
Water fountains
Water tower and pumphouse
Trails
Steps and stairs
Signs
Shelters
Community kitchens
Comfort stations
Pumphouses
Viewpoints and vistas
Overlooks
Recreational areas

Organization Camps (state park and recreational demonstration areas)

Community hall
Kitchen
Dining hall
Laundry
Comfort stations and latrines
Cabins (counselor and camper)
Unit lodge
Paths and Trails
Campfire circle
Council ring
Recreational areas
Road and parking

ECW/CCC Camps

Parade ground

Flagpole
Dining hall
Dormitories
Camp office
Chapel
Plantings
Paths
Workshops
Class buildings/social halls

Registration Requirements

A park landscape meeting the requirements listed below may be listed as a single historic district, or may be listed in combination with other park landscape types to form a larger historic district. Individual resources within a landscape, for example, a picnic shelter, bridge, lookout, or water fountain, may be listed as an individual building, structure, site, or object, if it is significant for its landscape or architectural characteristics under criterion C and the historic landscape of which it was historically a part no longer possesses historic integrity. In some cases, a building or structure possesses major importance for its particular role, for example a museum important in the educational and interpretive program of a park, a fire lookout reflecting a particular design, or an arched rock-faced concrete bridge having a high degree of workmanship; these may also be listed individually. All properties eligible under the multiple property listing, Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks, will date to a period of significance that includes all or a portion of the New Deal era, 1933-1942. Many will also include significant park landscapes and resources that predated the CCC period and relate to the origins and early development of these parks prior to 1933; this includes local parks that became state parks and state parks that have become national parks. Landscapes or resources predating the establishment of parks and not possessing the qualities of park landscape design and architecture may be eligible for listing and should be evaluated under other appropriate themes and historic contexts, for example, frontier settlement, ranching, or agriculture.

Properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as members of the multiple property group, historic park landscapes in national and state parks, meet criteria A and/or C in any of the following areas: Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Community Planning and Development (park), Conservation, Engineering, Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, and/or Social History. Properties must:

- 1) be associated with the 20th century movement to develop national parks for public enjoyment, to conserve natural features and scenic areas as public parks, to organize statewide systems of state or local parks, or to develop natural areas, including sub-marginal lands, for public recreational use.
- 2) retain several or all of the physical characteristics listed

above that were developed for that area during or before the New Deal era (1933-1942).

3) reflect the following principles and practices of park landscape design developed and used by the National Park Service in national parks from 1916 to 1942 and in state and national parks through ECW, CCC, PWA, or WPA projects from 1933 to 1942.

- Protection and preservation of natural scenery and features
- Prohibition of exotic plants and wildlife
- Presentation of scenic vistas through the location of park facilities and development of overlooks
- Avoidance of right angles and straight lines in the design of roads, trails, and structures
- Use of native materials for construction and planting
- Use of naturalistic techniques in planting, rockwork, and logwork to harmonize manmade development with natural surroundings
- Adaptation of indigenous or frontier methods of construction
- Transplanting and planting of native trees, shrubs, and ground covers to erase the scars of construction and earlier uses of the land

4) possess historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and overall reflect the physical appearance and condition of the landscape during the period of significance. Changes and additions to the landscape since the period of significance, including new campgrounds, buildings, trails, roads, lakes, and recreational areas, diminish historic integrity and are considered non-contributing. Historic park landscapes containing such changes are eligible for listing despite these changes if the overall historic plan is intact and a substantial number of historic characteristics possessing integrity of design, location, materials, and workmanship are present.

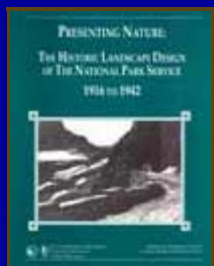
Local parks, including metropolitan and county parks, may also qualify for listing under this context if they possess naturalistic characteristics and natural components, and if they were partially or entirely developed under the direction of the National Park Service through the Emergency Conservation Work (later CCC) or WPA programs.

Continued >>>

 [Top](#)

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Presenting Nature

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[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

► [Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



Appendix B:

ASSOCIATED LISTINGS IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

I. NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

(Note: "MPS," "MRA," and "TR" are abbreviations for multiple property submission, multiple resource area, and thematic resource study, which are multiple property designations in the National Register.)

Acadia National Park

Carriage Paths, Bridges and Gatehouses
11/14/79 79000131

Bandelier National Monument

Bandelier CCC Historic District
5/28/87 87001452

Bryce Canyon National Park

Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins
5/28/87 87001339

Buffalo National River

Buffalo River State Park
10/20/78 78003461

Carlsbad Caverns

Rattlesnake Springs Historic District
7/14/88 88001130

The Caverns Historic District
8/18/88 88001173

Casa Grande National Monument

Casa Grande National Monument

Bibliography

10/15/66 66000192

Catoctin Mountain

ECW Architecture in Catoctin Mountain Park MPS

Camp Greentop Historic District
10/11/89 89001583

Camp Misty Mount Historic District
10/11/89 89001582

Cedar Breaks

Visitor Center
Cedar City 8/04/83 83004386

Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake Lodge
5/05/81 81000096

Crater Lake Superintendent's Residence
5/28/87 87001347

Crater Lake National Park MRA

Munson Valley Historic District
12/01/88 88002622

Sinnott Memorial Building No.67
12/01/88 88002623

Watchman Lookout Station No. 68
12/01/88 88002626

Comfort Station No. 68
12/01/88 88002624

Comfort Station No. 72
12/01/88 88002625

Denali National Park and Preserve (formerly Mount McKinley National Park)

Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District
10/23/87 87000975

Mount McKinley National Park Patrol Cabins TR

Lower Windy Creek Ranger Cabin No. 15
11/25/86 86003229

Upper Toklat River Cabin No. 24
11/25/86 86003211

Igloo Creek Cabin No. 25
11/25/86 86003208

Sanctuary River Cabin No. 31
11/25/86 86003206

Sushana River Ranger Cabin No. 17
11/25/86 86003227

Riley Creek Ranger Cabin No. 20
11/25/86 86003225

Moose Creek Ranger Cabin No. 19
11/25/86 86003231

Lower Toklat River Ranger Cabin No. 18
11/25/86 86003222

Upper Windy Creek Ranger Cabin No. 7
11/25/86 86003219

Toklat Ranger Station—Pearson Cabin No. 4
11/25/86 86003207

Ewe Creek Ranger Cabin No. 8
11/25/86 86003217

Lower East Fork Ranger Cabin No. 9
11/25/86 86003214

Upper East Fork Cabin No. 29
11/25/86 86003209

Frederick Law Olmsted

Olmsted, Frederick Law, House
Brookline 10/15/66 66000780

Glacier National Park

Lewis Glacier Hotel
5/22/78 78000280

Lake McDonald Lodge
5/28/87 87001447

Sperry Chalets
8/02/77 77000115

Many Glacier Hotel Historic District
9/29/76 76000173

Granite Park Chalet

6/27/83 83001060

Great Northern Railway Buildings

5/28/87 87001453

Going-to-the-Sun Road

6/16/83 83001070

Glacier National Park MRA

Fielding Snowshoe Patrol Cabin

2/14/86 86000341

Ford Creek Patrol Cabin

2/14/86 86000342

Huckleberry Fire Outlook

2/14/86 86000346

Loneman Fire Lookout

2/14/86 86000353

Numa Ridge Fire Lookout

2/14/86 86000357

Nyack Ranger Station Barn and Fire Cache

2/14/86 86000359

Quartz Lake Patrol Cabin

2/14/86 86000361

Scalplock Mountain Fire Lookout

2/14/86 86000363

Skyland Camp—Bowman Lake Ranger Station

2/14/86 86000365

Upper Kintla Lake Patrol Cabin

2/14/86 86000374

Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin

2/14/86 86000376

Belly River Ranger Station Historic District

2/14/86 86000329

Logan Creek Patrol Cabin

2/14/86 86000348

Lower Nyack Snowshoe Cabin

2/14/86 86000356

Ptarmigan Tunnel

2/14/86 86000360

Slide Lake-Otatso Creek Patrol Cabin and
Woodshed
2/14/86 86000370

Upper Nyack Snowshoe Cabin
2/14/86 86000377

Heaven's Peak Fire Lookout
12/19/86 86003688

Pass Creek Snowshoe Cabin
12/19/86 86003689

Logging Creek Ranger Station Historic District
12/16/86 86003697

Walton Ranger Station Historic District
12/16/86 86003700

Upper Park Creek Patrol Cabin
12/16/86 86003702

Mount Brown Fire Lookout
12/16/86 86003693

Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin
12/16/86 86003692

Upper Lake McDonald Ranger Station Historic
District
12/16/86 86003699

Sherburne Ranger Station Historic District
12/16/86 86003698

East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District
12/16/86 86003696

Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District
12/19/86 86003690

Apgar Fire Lookout
12/16/86 86003695

Lower Park Creek Patrol Cabin
12/16/86 86003701

Swiftcurrent Fire Lookout
12/16/86 86003694

Kintla Lake Ranger Station
2/14/86 86000332

Gunsight Pass Shelter
2/14/86 86000344

Saint Mary Ranger Station
2/14/86 86000367

Two Medicine General Store
2/14/86 86000372

Bowman Lake Patrol Cabin
2/14/86 86000340

McCarthy Homestead Cabin
12/16/86 86003691

Kishenehn Ranger Station Historic District
2/14/86 86000335

Polebridge Ranger Station Historic District
2/14/86 86000337

Grand Canyon National Park

Hermits Rest Concession Building
8/07/74 74000335

Grand Canyon Inn and Campground
9/02/82 82001872

Grand Canyon North Rim Headquarters
9/02/82 82001722

Water Reclamation Plant
9/06/74 74000348

El Tovar Stables
9/06/74 74000336

Superintendent's Residence
9/06/74 74000450

O'Neill, Buckey, Cabin
10/29/75 75000227

Ranger's Dormitory
9/05/75 75000219

El Tovar Hotel
9/06/74 74000334

Grand Canyon Railroad Station
9/06/74 74000337

Grand Canyon Village Historic District

11/20/75 75000343

Grand Canyon Lodge

9/02/82 82001721

Grand Canyon Power House

5/28/87 87001411

Grand Canyon Park Operations Building

5/28/87 87001412

Mary Jane Colter Buildings (Hopi House, The Lookout,
Hermit's Rest, and the Desert View Watchtower)

5/28/87 87001436

Tusayan Ruins

7/10/74 74000285

Grand Teton National Park

Leek's Lodge

9/05/75 75000216

Grand Teton National Park MPS

Old Administrative Area Historic District

4/23/90 90000621

AMK Ranch

4/23/90 90000615

Brinkerhoff, The

4/23/90 90000622

Jackson Lake Ranger Station

4/23/90 90000620

Jenny Lake Ranger Station Historic District

4/23/90 90000610

Leigh Lake Ranger Patrol Cabin

4/23/90 90000618

Moose Entrance Kiosk

4/23/90 90000619

String Lake Comfort Station

4/23/90 90000617

White Grass Ranger Station Historic District

4/23/90 90000614

George Washington Memorial Parkway

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway
5/18/81 81000079

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Ainapo Trail
8/30/74 74000290

Kilauea Crater
7/24/74 74000291

Puna-Ka'u Historic District
7/01/74 74000294

Old Volcano House No.42
7/24/74 74000293

John Muir National Historic Site

John Muir National Historic Site
10/15/66 66000083

Lake Chelan — North Cascades National Park

North Cascades National Park Service Complex MRA

Flick Creek Shelter
2/10/89 88003444

High Bridge Shelter
2/10/89 88003461

High Bridge Ranger Station Historic District
2/10/89 88003443

Bridge Creek Shelter
2/10/89 88003445

Purple Point—Stehekin Ranger Station House
2/10/89 88003460

Lassen Volcanic National Park

Prospect Peak Fire Lookout
3/30/78 78000295

Warner Valley Ranger
4/03/78 78000364

Horseshoe Lake Ranger Station
5/05/78 78000292

Loomis Visitor Center, Bldg. 43
2/25/75 75000177

Nobles Emigrant Trail
10/03/75 75000222

Summit Lake Ranger Station
4/03/78 78000296

Park Headquarters
10/03/78 78000294

Mammoth Cave National Park

Mammoth Cave National Park MPS

Great Onyx Cave Entrance
5/08/91 91000490

Colossal Cavern Entrance
5/08/91 91000491

Three Springs Pumphouse
5/08/91 91000492

Bransford Spring Pumphouse
5/08/91 91000493

Maple Springs Ranger Station
5/08/91 91000494

Superintendent's House
5/08/91 91000495

Crystal Cave District
5/08/91 91000500

Maintenance Area District
5/08/91 91000501

Residential Area District
5/08/91 91000502

Mammoth Cave Historic District
5/08/91 91000503

Mesa Verde National Park

Mesa Verde Administrative District
5/28/87 87001410

Mount Rainier National Park

Paradise Inn
5/28/87 87001336

Yakima Park Stockade Group

5/28/87 87001337

Longmire Buildings

5/28/87 87001338

Mount Ranier National Park MPS

Nisqually Entrance Historic District

3/13/91 91000172

Paradise Historic District

3/13/91 91000174

Camp Muir

3/13/91 91000176

Huckleberry Creek Patrol Cabin

3/13/91 91000178

Indian Bar Trail Shelter

3/13/91 91000179

Indian Henry's Patrol Cabin

3/13/91 91000180

Ipsut Creek Patrol Cabin

3/13/91 91000181

Lake George Patrol Cabin

Mowich Lake Patrol Cabin

3/13/91 91000183

North Mowich Trail Shelter

3/13/91 91000184

Summerland Trail Shelter

3/13/91 91000185

Sunset Park Patrol Cabin

3/13/91 91000186

Sunset Park Trail Shelter

3/13/91 91000187

St. Andrews Patrol Cabin

3/13/91 91000188

Three Lakes Patrol Cabin

3/13/91 91000189

White River Patrol Cabin

3/13/91 91000190

Gobbler's Knob Fire Lookout
3/13/91 91000191

Mt. Fremont Fire Lookout
3/13/91 91000193

Shriner Peak Fire Lookout
3/13/91 91000194

Tolmie Peak Fire Lookout
3/13/91 91000195

Christine Falls Bridge
3/13/91 91000196

Narada Falls Bridge
3/13/91 91000197

South Puyallup River Bridge
3/13/91 91000198

St. Andrews Creek Bridge
3/13/91 91000199

White River Bridge
3/13/91 91000200

Edith Creek Chlorination House
3/13/91 91000201

Chinook Pass Entrance Arch
3/13/91 91000202

Ohanapecosh Comfort Station No. O-302
3/13/91 91000203

Ohanapecosh Comfort Station No. O-303
3/13/91 91000204

Tahoma Vista Comfort Station
3/13/91 91000205

Tipsoo Lake Comfort Station
3/13/91 91000206

Sunrise Comfort Station
3/13/91 91000207

Narada Falls Comfort Station
3/13/91 91000208

Longmire Campground Comfort Station No. L-302

3/13/91 91000209

Longmire Campground Comfort Station No. L-303

3/13/91 91000210

Longmire Campground Comfort Station No. L-304

3/13/91 91000211

White River Mess Hall and Dormitory

3/13/91 91000328

White River Entrance

3/13/91 91000177

Longmire Historic District

3/13/91 91000173

Sunrise Historic District

3/13/91 91000175

North Cascades National Park

North Cascades National Park Service Complex MRA

Sourdough Mountain Lookout

2/10/89 88003449

International Boundary US—Canada

2/10/89 88003450

Swamp—Meadow Cabin East

2/10/89 88003456

Swamp—Meadow Cabin West

2/10/89 88003455

Sulphide—Frisco Cabin

2/10/89 88003459

Copper Mountain Fire Lookout

2/10/89 88003446

Gilbert's Cabin

2/10/89 88003453

Bridge Creek Cabin—Ranger Station

2/10/89 88003458

Beaver Pass Shelter

2/10/89 88003448

Backus—Marblemount Ranger Station House

No. 1010
2/10/89 88003463

Backus—Marblemount Ranger Station House
No. 1009
2/10/89 88003462

Rock Cabin
2/10/89 88003457

Perry Creek Shelter
2/10/89 88003447

Oregon Caves National Monument

Oregon Caves Chateau
5/28/87 87001346

Oregon Caves Historic District
2/25/92 92000058

Petrified Forest National Park

Painted Desert Inn
5/28/87 87001421

Prince William Forest

ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park 1933—
1942 MPS

Pleasant Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA
Camp 4
6/12/89 89000459

Orenda/SP-26 Historic District, Chopawamsic
RDA Camp 3
6/12/89 89000458

Mawavi Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA
Camp 2
6/12/89 89000457

Goodwill Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA
Camp 1
6/12/89 89000456

Redwood National Park

Redwood Highway
12/17/79 79000253

Rock Creek Park

Boulder Bridge and Ross Drive Bridge

3/20/80 80000348

Rock Creek Park Historic District

10/23/91 91001524

North Cascades National Park

North Cascades National Park Service Complex MRA

Deer Lick Cabin

2/10/89 88003452

Desolation Peak Lookout

2/10/89 88003451

Rocky Mountain National Park

Rocky Mountain National Park MRA

Timber Creek Road Camp Barn

7/30/87 87001134

Willow Park Patrol Cabin

7/20/87 87001144

Willow Park Stable

7/20/87 87001145

Fall River Road

7/20/87 87001129

Milner Pass Road Camp Mess Hall and House

7/20/87 87001130

Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station

7/20/87 87001143

Wild Basin Ranger Station and House

1/29/88 87001126

Wild Basin House

1/29/88 87001125

Timberline Cabin

1/29/88 87001136

Fern Lake Patrol Cabin

1/29/88 87001142

Fall River Pass Ranger Station

1/29/88 87001140

Fall River Entrance Historic District

1/29/88 87001139

Grand River Ditch
9/29/76 76000218

Holzwarth Historic District
12/02/77 77000112

Shadow Mountain Lookout
8/02/78 78000279

Trail Ridge Road
11/14/84 84000242

Moraine Lodge
10/08/76 76000206

Rocky Mountain National Park Utility Area
Historic District
3/18/82 82001717

White, William Allen, Cabins
10/25/73 73001944

Dutchtown
1/29/88 76002292

Thunder Lake Patrol Cabin
1/29/88 87001124

Timber Creek Campground Comfort Station
No. 247
1/29/88 87001133

Timber Creek Campground Comfort Station
No. 246
1/29/88 87001132

Timber Creek Campground Comfort Station
No. 245
1/29/88 87001131

Bear Lake Comfort Station
1/29/88 87001137

Bear Lake Ranger Station
1/29/88 87001138

Twin Sisters Lookout
12/24/92 92001670

Vaille, Agnes, Shelter
12/24/92 92001669

Sequoia National Park

Pear Lake Ski Hut
5/05/78 78000285

Ash Mountain Entrance Sign
4/27/78 78000367

Cabin Creek Ranger Residence and Dormitory
4/27/78 78000368

Hockett Meadow Ranger Station
4/27/78 78000369

Moro Rock Stairway
12/29/78 78000283

Quinn Ranger Station
4/13/77 77000118

Redwood Meadow Ranger Station
4/13/78 78000289

Generals' Highway Stone Bridges
9/13/78 78000284

Giant Forest Lodge Historic District
5/05/78 78000287

Giant Forest Village-Camp Kaweah Historic District
5/22/78 78000311

Tharp's Log
3/08/77 77000117

Smithsonian Institution Shelter
3/08/77 77000119

Shenandoah National Park

Camp Hoover
6/07/88 88001825

National Park Service Southwest Regional Office

National Park Service Southwest Regional Office
10/06/70 70000067

Tumacacri National Monument

Tumacacri National Monument
10/15/66 66000193

White Sands National Monument

White Sands National Monument Historic District
6/23/88 88000751

Wind Cave National Park

Beaver Creek Bridge
8/08/84 84003254

Wind Cave National Park Historic District
7/11/84 84003259

Yellowstone National Park

Old Faithful Historic District
12/07/82 82001839

Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums
5/28/87 87001445

Lake Hotel
5/16/91 91000637

Northeast Entrance Station
5/28/87 87001435

Yellowstone National Park MRA

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
4/04/83 83003363

Lamar Buffalo Ranch
12/07/82 82001835

Obsidian Cliff Kiosk
7/09/82 82001719

Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District
6/25/85 85001416

Old Faithful Inn
7/23/73 73000226

Madison Museum
7/09/82 82001720

Norris Museum/Norris Comfort Station
7/21/83 83003362

Yosemite National Park

Tuolumne Meadows Ranger Stations and Comfort Stations
12/18/78 78000370

Tuolumne Meadows
11/30/78 78000371

Tioga Pass Entrance Station
12/14/78 78000372

Camp Curry Historic District
11/01/79 79000315

Acting Superintendent's Headquarters
6/09/78 78000362

Yosemite Valley Chapel
12/12/73 73000256

Jorgenson, Chris, Studio
4/13/79 79000280

Mariposa Grove Museum
12/01/78 78000381

Merced Grove Ranger Station
6/15/78 78000358

Glacier Point Trailside Museum
4/04/78 78000357

Le Conte Memorial Lodge
3/08/77 77000148

Parsons Memorial Lodge
4/30/79 79000283

Ahwahnee Hotel
2/15/77 77000149

Rangers' Club
5/28/87 87001414

Yosemite Village Historic District
3/30/78 78000354

Yosemite Valley Bridges
11/25/77 77000160

Zion National Park

Zion Lodge Historic District
8/24/82 82001718

Zion National Park MRA

East Entrance Checking Station
2/14/87 86003711

Museum—Grotto Residence
2/14/87 86003721

South Campground Amphitheater
2/14/87 86003717

Zion Nature Center—Zion Inn
2/14/87 86003719

Grotto Camping Ground South Comfort Station
2/14/87 86003704

South Entrance Sign
2/14/87 86003713

South Campground Comfort Station
2/14/87 86003708

Canyon Overlook Trail
2/14/87 86003722

Oak Creek Historic District
7/07/87 86003706

Zion Lodge—Birch Creek Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
7/07/87 86003753

East Entrance Sign
7/07/87 86003710

East Entrance Residence
2/14/87 86003712

Angels Landing Trail—West Rim Trail
2/14/87 86003707

Grotto Camping Ground North Comfort Station
2/14/87 86003705

Hidden Canyon Trail
2/14/87 86003731

East Rim Trail
7/07/87 86003723

Gateway to the Narrows Trail
7/07/87 86003726

Pine Creek Residential Historic District
7/07/87 86003736

Zion-Mount Carmel Highway
7/07/87 86003709

Pine Creek Irrigation Canal

7/07/87 86003734

Emerald Pools Trail
2/14/87 86003725

II. STATE AND LOCAL PARKS

ARKANSAS

Facilities Constructed by the CCC in Arkansas MPS

Conway County
Petit Jean State Park—Blue Hole Road
District
Winrock 5/28/92 92000513

Petit Jean State Park—Cedar Falls Trail
Historic District
Winrock 5/28/92 92000514

Petit Jean State Park—Lake Bailey-Roosevelt
Lake Historic District
Winrock 5/28/92 92000515

Petit Jean State Park—Office Headquarters
Winrock 5/28/92 92000516

Petit Jean State Park—Water Treatment
Building
Winrock 5/28/92 92000517

Petit Jean State Park—Culvert No. 1
Winrock 5/28/92 92000518

Petit Jean State Park—Concrete Log Bridge
Winrock 5/28/92 92000519

Petit Jean State Park—Administration Office
Winrock 5/28/92 92000520

Petit Jean State Park—Mather Lodge
Winrock 5/28/92 92000521

Petit Jean State Park—Cabin No. 16
Winrock 5/28/92 92000522

Petit Jean State Park—Cabin No. 1
Winrock 5/28/92 92000523

Petit Jean State Park—Cabin No. 6
Winrock 5/28/92 92000524

Petit Jean State Park—Cabin No. 9
Winrock 5/28/92 92000525

Greene County
Crowley's Ridge State Park—Dining Hall
Walcott 5/28/92 92000536

Crowley's Ridge State Park—Bathhouse
Walcott 5/28/92 92000537

Crowley's Ridge State Park—Comfort Station
Walcott 5/28/92 92000538

Crowley's Ridge State Park—Bridge
Walcott 5/28/92 92000540

Hot Spring County
Lake Catherine State Park—Cabin No. 2
Shorewood Hills 5/28/92 92000526

Lake Catherine State Park—Cabin No. 3
Shorewood Hills 5/28/92 92000527

Lake Catherine State Park—Bridge No. 2
Shorewood Hills 5/28/92 92000528

Lake Catherine State Park—Nature Cabin
Shorewood Hills 5/28/92 92000535

Yell County
Mt. Nebo State Park—Pavilion
Dardanelle 5/28/92 92000542

COLORADO

Denver Mountain Parks MPS

Jefferson County
Bear Creek Canyon Scenic Mountain Drive
Morrison 11/55/90 90001706

Bergen Park
Evergreen 11/15/90 90001707

Colorow Point Park
Golden 11/15/90 90001712

Corwina Park, O'Fallon Park, Pence Park
Evergreen 12/28/90 90001708

Dedisse Park
Evergreen 11/15/90 90001709

Genesee Park

Golden 11/15/90 90001710

Lariat Trail Scenic Mountain Drive
Golden 11/15/90/ 90001711

Lookout Mountain Park
Golden 11/15/90 90001713

Red Rocks Park District
Morrison 5/18/90 90000725

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut State Park and Forest Depression-Era Federal Work Relief Programs Structures TR

Hartford County
Massacoe Forest Pavilion
Simsbury 9/04/86 86001731

Shade Swamp Shelter
Farmington 9/04/86 86001746

Tunxis Forest Headquarters
Hartland 9/04/86 86001759

Tunxis Forest Ski Cabin
Hartland 9/5/86 86001761

Litchfield County
American Legion Forest CCC Shelter
Barkhamsted 9/04/86 86001725

Cream Hill Shelter
Sharon 9/04/86 86001727

Paugnut Forest Administration Building
Torrington 9/5/86 86001736

Peoples Forest Museum
Barkhamsted 9/4/86 86001737

Red Mountain Shelter
Cornwall 9/4/86 86001745

Middlesex County Oak Lodge
Killingworth 9/04/86 86001734

New Haven County
Sleeping Giant Tower
Hamden 9/04/86 86001754

State Park Supply Yard
Madison 9/04/86 86001757

New London County
Avery House
Hopeville 9/04/86 86001726

Rocky Neck Pavilion
East Lyme 9/04/86 86001745

Windham County
Nautchaug Forest Lumber Shed
Eastford 9/04/86 86001732

IOWA

CCC Properties in Iowa State Parks MPS

Clay County
Wanata State Park Picnic Shelter
Peterson 11/15/90 90001677

Delaware County
Backbone State Park Historic District
Strawberry Point 12/23/91 91001842

Backbone State Park, Cabin—Bathing Area
(Area A)
Dundee 11/15/90 90001681

Backbone State Park, Picnicking, Hiking &
Camping Area (Area B)
Dundee 11/15/90 90001682

Backbone State Park, Richmond Springs (Area
C)
Dundee 11/15/90 90001683

Dickinson County
Gull Point State Park, Area A
Milford 11/15/90 90001661

Gull Point State Park, Area B
Milford 11/15/90 90001662

Pikes Point State Park Shelter and Steps
Spirit Lake 11/15/90 90001675

Pillsbury Point State Park
Arnolds Park 1/12/93 90001674

Trappers Bay State Park Picnic Shelter
Lake Park 11/15/90 90001676

Franklin County
Beeds Lake State Park, Civilian Conservation

Corps Area

Hampton 11/15/90 90001672

Guthrie County

Springbrook State Park, Civilian Conservation
Corps Area

Guthrie Center 11/15/90 90001671

Hancock County

Pilot Knob State Park, Observation Tower
(Area 2)

Forest City 11/15/90 90001686

Pilot Knob State Park, Picnic Shelter (Area 3)

Forest City 11/15/90 90001687

Pilot Knob State Park, Amphitheater (Area 4)

Forest City 11/15/90 90001688

Pilot Knob State Park, Portals (Area 5a)

Forest City 11/15/90 90001689

Pilot Knob State Park, Trail Area (Area 6a—
6c)

Forest City 11/15/90 90001690

Henry County

Geode State Park, Civilian Conservation
Corps Area

Danville 11/15/90 90001673

Jackson County

Maquoketa Caves State Park Historic District

Maquoketa 12/23/91 91001843

Mahaska County

Lake Keomah State Park, Bathhouse—Lodge
Area (Area A)

Oskaloosa 11/15/90 90001666

Lake Keomah State Park, Erosion Control
Area (Area B)

Oskaloosa 11/15/90 90001667

Sac County

Blackhawk State Park, Wildlife Preserve Area
(Area A)

Lake View 11/15/90 90001678

Blackhawk State Park, Black Hawk Preserve
(Area B)

Lake View 11/15/90 90001679

Blackhawk State Park, Denison Beach Area

(Area C)

Lake View 11/15/90 90001680

Lacey—Keosauqua State Park, Lodge and
Picnic Area (Area A)

Keosauqua 11/15/90 90001668

Lacey—Keosauqua State Park, Picnic and
Custodial Group (Area B)

Keosauqua 11/15/90 90001669

Lacey—Keosauqua State Park, Bathing Area
(Area C)

Keosauqua 11/15/90 90001670

Warren County

Lake Ahquabi State Park, Picnic Area (Area
A)

Indianola 11/15/90 90001663

Lake Ahquabi State Park, Bathhouse Area
(Area B)

Indianola 11/15/90 90001664

Lake Ahquabi State Park, Refectory Area
(Area C)

Indianola 11/15/90 90001665

Webster County

Dolliver Memorial State Park, Entrance Area
(Area A)

Lehigh 11/15/90 90001684

Dolliver Memorial State Park, Picnic, Hiking
& Maintenance Area (Area B)

Lehigh 11/15/90 90001685

Conservation Movement in Iowa MPS

Delaware County

Backbone State Park Historic District

Strawberry Point 12/23/91 91001842

Greene County

Squirrel Hollow County Park Historic District

Jefferson 12/23/91 91001835

Jackson County

Maquoketa Caves State Park Historic District

Maquoketa 12/23/91 91001843

ILLINOIS

Illinois State Parks Lodges and Cabins TR

Jackson County

Giant City State Park Lodge and Cabins
Makanda 3/04/85 85002403

Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and
Transportation Company Site
Devil's Backbone Park
Grand Tower 4/13/79 79000839

Pere Marquette State Park Lodge and Cabins
Grafton 3/04/85 85002405

White Pines State Park Lodge and Cabins
Mount Morris 3/04/85 85002404

Rock Island County

Black Hawk Museum and Lodge
Rock Island 3/04/85 85002402

INDIANA

New Deal Resources in Indiana State Parks MPS

Owen County

Recreation Building
Spencer 3/18/93 93000176

McCormick's Creek State Park Entrance and
Gatehouse
Spencer 3/18/93 93000175

Stone Arch Bridge Over McCormick's Creek
Spencer 3/18/93 93000177

Pulaski County

Tepicon Hall
Winamac 4/03/92 92000189

Steuben County

Combination Shelter
Angola 4/03/92 92000190

KENTUCKY

Henderson County

Audubon, John James, State Park
Henderson 3/10/88 87002220

MASSACHUSETTS

Norfolk County and Suffolk County

Olmsted Park System
Brookline/Boston 12/08/71 71000086

Blue Hills and Neponset River Reservations MRA

Norfolk County

Blue Hills Headquarters

Milton 9/35/80 80000654

Brookwood Farm

Milton 9/25/80 80000655

Comfort Station

Milton 9/25/80 80000658

Eliot Memorial Bridge

Milton 9/25/80 80000662

Great Blue Hill Observation Tower

Milton 9/25/80 80000661

Great Blue Hill Weather Observatory

Milton 9/25/80 80000665

Massachusetts Hornfels-Braintree Slate
Quarry

Milton 9/25/80 80000653

Old Barn

Milton 9/25/80 80000660

Redman Farm House

Canton 9/25/80 80000664

Refreshment Pavilion

Milton 9/25/80 80000659

MINNESOTA

Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style MPS

Beltrami County

Lake Bemidji State Park

Bemidji 10/25/89 89001674

Blue Earth County

Minneopa State Park

Mankato 10/25/89 89001663

Brown County

Flandrau State Park

New Ulm 10/25/89 89001658

Carlton County

Cooke, Jay, State Park

Carlton 6/11/92 89001665

Cooke, Jay, State Park Picnic Grounds
Carlton 6/11/92 92000640

Cooke, Jay, State Park Service Yard
Carlton 6/11/92 92000642

Chicago County
Interstate State Park
Taylors Falls 6/11/92 89001664

Interstate State Park Campground
Taylors Falls 6/11/92 92000638

Clay County
Buffalo River State Park
Glyndon 10/25/89 89001671

Clearwater County
Itasca State Park
Park Rapids 5/07/73 73000972

Douglas County
Lake Carlos State Park
Carlos 7/02/92 89001654

Lake Carlos State Park Group Camp
Carlos 7/02/92 72000776

Itasca County
Scenic State Park
Bigfork 6/08/92 89001670

Scenic State Park CCC/Rustic Style Service
Yard
Bigfork 6/08/92 92000595

Kandiyohi County
Mount Tom Lookout Shelter, Sibley State
Park
New London 1/22/92 91002030

Sibley State Park
New London 1/22/92 89001673

Kittson County
Lake Bronson State Park
Lake Bronson 10/25/89 89001659

Lac Qui Parle County
Lac Qui Parle State Park
Montevideo 8/19/91 91001055

Lake County

Gooseberry Falls State Park
Two Harbors 10/25/89 89001672

Lyon County
Camden State Park
Lynd 4/19/91 89001669

Marshall County
Old Mill State Park
Argyle 10/25/89 89001667

Lindbergh, Charles A., State Park
Little Falls 10/25/89 89001655

Murray County
Lake Shetek State Park
Currie 7/02/92 92000777

Nicollet County
Fort Ridgely State Park
New Ulm 10/25/89 89001668

Rock County
Blue Mounds State Park
Luverne 10/25/89 89001657

Swift County
Monson Lake State Park
Sunburg 10/25/89 89001666

Winona County
Whitewater State Park
Elba 10/25/89 89001661

MISSOURI

ECW Architecture in Missouri State Parks 1933-1942 TR

Barry County
Camp Smokey/Company 1713 Historic
District
Cassville 2/26/85 85000513

Roaring River State Park Bath House
Cassville 3/04/85 85000500

Roaring River State Park Hotel
Cassville 3/04/85 85000501

Roaring River State Park Dam/Spillway
Cassville 2/28/85 85000518

Roaring River State Park Deer Leap Trail
Cassville 2/26/85 85000519

Roaring River State Park Honeymoon Cabin
Cassville 2/26/85 85000520

Roaring River State Park Shelter Kitchen No.
2 and Rest Room
Cassville 2/26/85 85000521

Buchanan County
Sugar Lake State Park Open Shelter
Rushville 2/28/85 85000522

Camden County
Camp Hawthorne Central Area District
Camdenton 2/28/85 85000526

Lake of the Ozarks Recreational
Demonstration Area Barn/Garage in Kaiser
Area
Camdenton 2/28/85 85000523

Lake of the Ozarks Recreational
Demonstration Area Rising Sun Shelter
Camdenton 2/26/85 85000524

Lake of the Ozarks Recreational
Demonstration Area Shelter at McCubbin Point
Camdenton 2/26/85 85000525

Lake of the Ozarks State Park Camp Clover
Point Recreation Hall
Camdenton 3/04/85 85000502

Lake of the Ozarks State Park Camp Rising
Sun Recreation Hall
Camdenton 3/04/85 85000503

Pin Oak Hollow Bridge
Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Pin Oak Hollow 9/13/85 85002737

Dallas County
Bennett Spring State Park Shelter House and
Water Gauge Station
Bennett Spring 2/28/85 85000527

Dent County
Dam and Spillway in the Hatchery Area at
Montauk State Park
Salem 2/26/85 85000528

Montauk State Park Open Shelter
Salem 2/28/85 85000529

Old Mill at Montauk State Park
Salem 6/27/85 85001478

Franklin County
Meramec State Park Lookout
House/Observation Tower
Sullivan 2/28/85 85000530

Meramec State Park Pump House
Sullivan 2/28/85 85000531

Meramec State Park Shelter House
Sullivan 2/26/85 85000532

Grundy County
Crowder State Park Vehicle Bridge
Trenton 3/04/85 85000505

Howard County
Boonslick State Park
Boonsboro 12/30/69 69000104

Johnson County
Camp Shawnee Historic District
Knob Noster 3/04/85 85000506

Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area
Bridge
Knob Noster 3/04/85 85000507

Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area
Dam and Spillway
Knob Noster 3/04/85 85000508

Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area
Entrance Portal
Knob Noster 3/04/85 85000509

Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area
Rock Bath House
Knob Noster 3/04/85 85000510

Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area
Warehouse #2 and Workshop
Knob Noster 3/04/85 85000511

Laclede County
Bennett Spring State Park Hatchery-Lodge
Area Historic District
Bennett Spring 3/04/85 85000504

Lincoln County
Camp Sherwood Forest Historic District
Elsberry 3/04/85 85000512

Cuivre River State Park Administrative Area
Historic District
Elsberry 3/04/85 85000514

Miller County
Lake of the Ozarks State Park Highway 134
Historic District
Brumley 2/26/85 85000533

Monroe County
Mark Twain State Park Picnic Shelter at
Buzzard's Roost
Santa Fe 3/04/85 85000515

St. Louis County
Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park
Historic District
Grover 2/27/85 85000539

Arrow Rock State Historic Site Bridge
Arrow Rock 3/04/85 85000516

Arrow Rock State Historic Site Grave Shelter
Arrow Rock 2/27/85 85000534

Arrow Rock State Historic Site Lookout
Shelter
Arrow Rock 2/27/85 85000535

Arrow Rock State Historic Site Open Shelter
Arrow Rock 2/28/85 85000536

Van Meter State Park Combination Building
Marshall 2/27/85 85000537

Van Meter State Park Shelter Building
Marshall 2/28/85 85000538

Washington State Park CCC Historic District
Potosi 3/04/85 85000517

Wayne County
Sam A. Baker State Park Historic District
Patterson 2/27/85 85000540

NEW JERSEY

Bergen County
Palisades Interstate Park
Fort Lee and vicinity 10/15/66 66000890

Passaic County
Skylands

Ringwood State Park
Ringwood 9/28/90 90001438

NEW YORK

Orange County
Palisades Interstate Park
Fort Lee and vicinity 10/15/66 66000890

OREGON

Lane County
Honeyman, Jessie M., Memorial State Park Historic
District
Florence 11/28/84 84000473

Marion County
Silver Falls State Park Concession Building Area
Sublimity 6/30/83 83002164

PENNSYLVANIA

Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in
Pennsylvania State Parks:1933-1942, TR

Berks County
French Creek State Park Six Penny Day Use
District
Morgantown 2/11/87 87000054

Centre County
Black Moshannon State Park Maintenance
District
Philipsburg 2/12/87 87000097

Black Moshannon State Park Day Use District
Philipsburg 2/12/87 87000101

Black Moshannon State Park Family Cabin
District
Philipsburg 2/12/87 87000102

Clearfield County
Elliott, S. B., State Park Day Use District
Clearfield 2/11/87 87000023

Elliott, S. B., State Park Family Cabin District
Clearfield 2/11/87 87000024

Parker Dam State Park Family Cabin District
Penfield 2/11/87 87000043

Parker Dam State Park—Parker Dam District
Penfield 2/11/87 87000049

Clinton County
Ravensburg State Park
Loganton 5/18/87 87000741

Forest County
Cook Forest State Park Indian Cabin District
Cooksburg 2/12/87 87000019

Cook Forest State Park River Cabin District
Cooksburg 2/12/87 87000053

Fulton County
Cowans Gap State Park Family Cabin District
Chambersburg 2/11/87 87000051

Huntington County
Whipple Dam State Park Day Use District
Huntingdon 2/12/87 87000109

Jefferson County
Clear Creek State Park Day Use District
Sigel 2/11/87 87000018

Clear Creek State Park Family Cabin District
Sigel 2/12/87 87000106

Pike County
Promised Land State Park Whittaker Lodge
District
Canadensis 2/11/87 87000047

Promised Land State Park—Bear Wallow
Cabins
Canadensis 2/11/87 87000048

Somerset County
Kooser State Park Family Cabin District
Jefferson 2/12/87 87000111

Laurel Hill RDA
Somerset 5/18/87 87000738

Sullivan County
Worlds End State Park Family Cabin District
Forksville 5/18/87 87000742

Tioga County
Colton Point State Park
Ansonia 2/12/87 87000112

Westmoreland County
Linn Run State Park Family Cabin District
Rector 2/12/87 87000107

TENNESSEE

State Parks in Tennessee Built by the CCC and the WPA,
1934—1942, TR

Overton County
Standing Stone Rustic Park Historic District
Livingston 7/08/86 86002794

Pickett County
Pickett State Rustic Park Historic District
Jamestown 7/08/86 86002795

TEXAS

Coryell County
Mother Neff State Park and F. A. S. 21-B(1) Historic
District
Moody 10/02/92 92001303

Travis County
Barton Springs Archeological and Historical District
Austin 11/27/85 85003213

VIRGINIA

Alleghany County
Douthat State Park Historic District
Millboro 9/20/86 86002183

WASHINGTON

Clark County
Lewisville Park
Battle Ground 5/28/86 86001202

III. OTHER ASSOCIATED LISTINGS

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County
Blacker, Robert R., House
Pasadena 2/06/86 86000147

Gamble House
Pasadena 9/03/71 71000155

Oaklawn Bridge and Waiting Station
Pasadena 7/16/73 73000406

Pitzer House
Claremont 9/04/78 78000689

Tulare County
Tenalu
Porterville, vic. 9/04/86 86002194

MASSACHUSETTS

Bristol County
North Easton Historic District
Easton 11/03/72 72000119

NEW YORK

Great Camps of the Adirondacks Thematic Resource

Essex County
Camp Santanoni
Newcomb 4/3/87 86002955

Franklin County
Camp Wild Air
Regis 11/07/86 86002930

Moss Ledge
Saranac Inn 11/07/86 86002942

Eagle Island Camp
Saranac Inn 4/03/87 86002941

Prospect Point Camp
Saranac Inn 11/07/86 86002947

Camp Topridge
Keese Hill 11/07/86 86002952

Hamilton County
Camp Pine Knot
Raquette Lake 11/7/86 86002934

Camp Uncas
Raquette Lake 4/3/87 86002937

Echo Camp
Raquette Lake 11/7/86 86002939

Sagamore Lodge (Boundary Increase)
Raquette Lake 11/7/86 86002940

OREGON

Multnomah County

Columbia River Highway Historic District
Troutdale 12/12/83 83004168

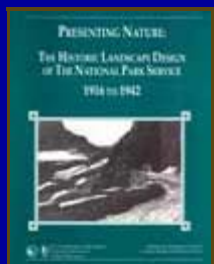
[Continued](#) >>>

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

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Presenting Nature

MENU

[Cover](#)

[Contents](#)

[Foreword](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Overview](#)

[Stewardship](#)

[Design Ethic Origins](#)
(1916-1927)

[Design Policy &
Process](#)
(1916-1927)

[Western Field Office](#)
(1927-1932)

[Park Planning](#)

[Decade of Expansion](#)
(1933-1942)

[State Parks](#)
(1933-1942)

[Appendix A](#)

[Appendix B](#)

Presenting Nature:

The Historic Landscape Design of the
National Park Service, 1916-1942



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books and Manuscripts

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Manzanar National Historic Site in California

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Located in Washington and led by the chief historian, the program offers a window into the historical richness of the National Park System and the opportunities it presents for understanding who

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Park History Program Areas:

- For the National Park Service [oral history](#) has long been an invaluable way to document the history of individual parks and the people and events the parks commemorate. Interviews also safeguard the collective memory and expertise of the people who have shaped the Park Service over the years.
- As the Deputy Federal Preservation Office for the National Park Service, we manage [park National Register documentation](#) and assist parks and regional offices with Register and National Historic Landmark preparation.
- The [Maritime Heritage](#) program documents and protects National Park Service and nationally significant maritime resources. It also administers the National Maritime

Heritage Grant Program that provides matching funds for maritime preservation, restoration and education.

- The National Park Service recognizes the value added to its conservation mission by a comprehensive understanding of the [agency's history](#). The origins and development of our parks and programs tell their own story about how Americans have identified, managed, and interpreted special places across the country.



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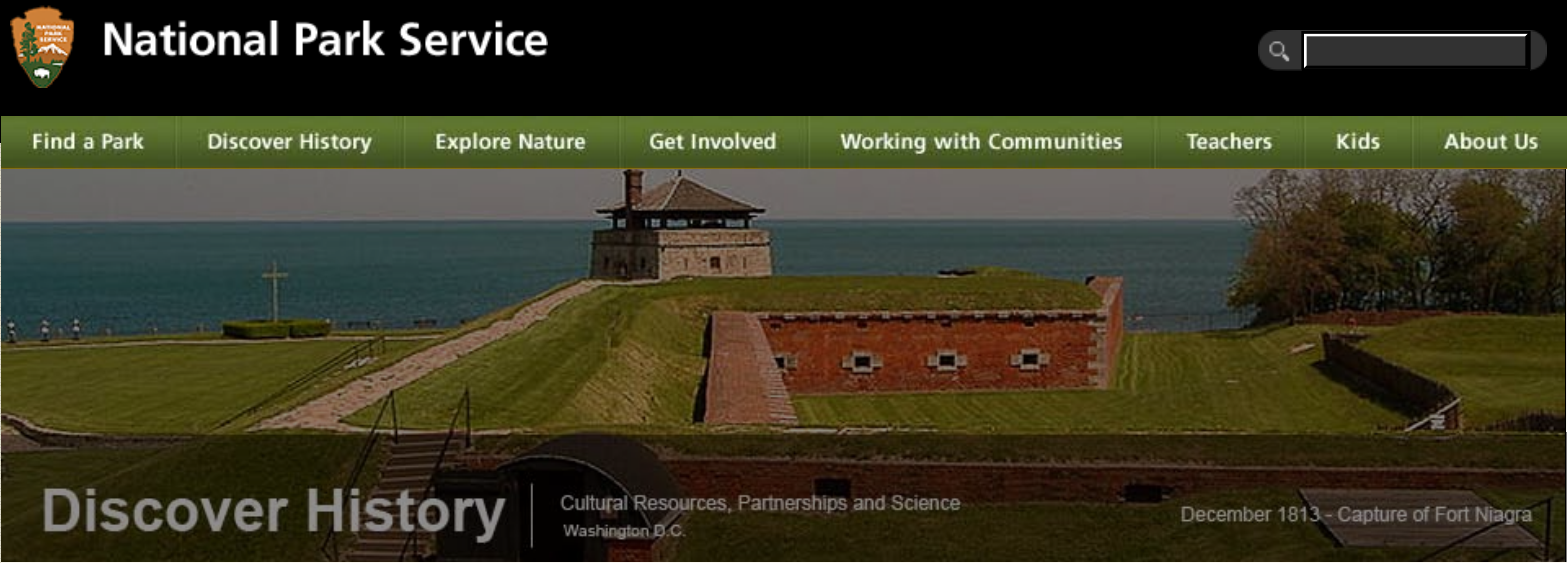
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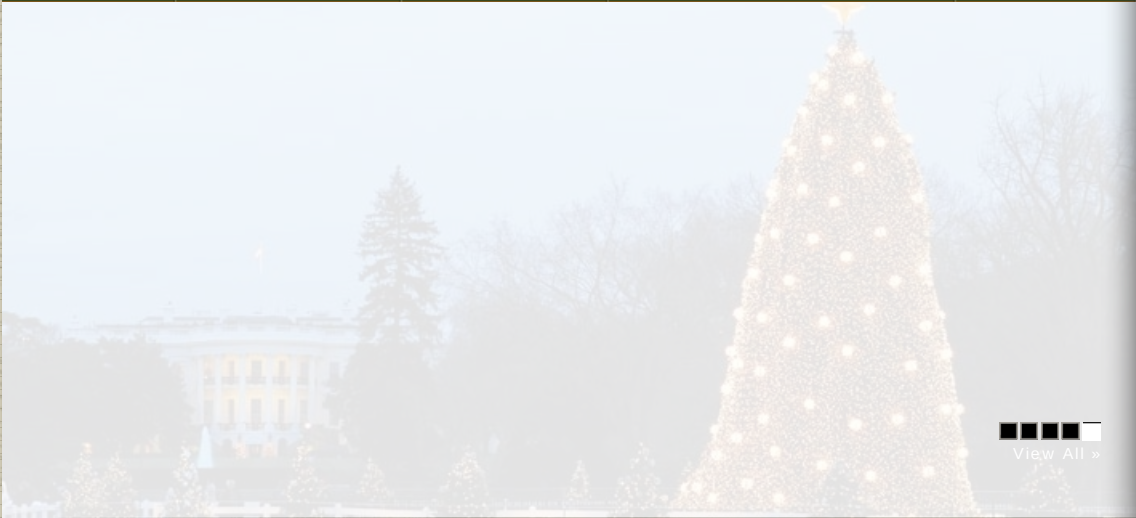
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