

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY:


AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON RESOURCES IN THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

Park Historic Architecture





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://archive.org/details/culturallandscap00aher>

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
DEPOSITORY ITEM

APR 18 1993

CLEMSON
LIBRARY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY:

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON RESOURCES IN THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

by Katherine Ahern

edited by Leslie H. Blythe
and Robert R. Page

Park Historic Architecture Division
Cultural Landscape Program
Washington Office
1992

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
DEPOSITORY ITEM

APR 18 1993

CLEMSON
LIBRARY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mission: As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protection our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. Administration.

Cover

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. The Ferry House looking southeast from Ebey's Landing Road, 1983. *NPS*.

Hampton National Historic Site. Historic view of the Box Garden from the upper terrace published in *House & Garden*, vol. 3, January, 1903. *NPS*.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Mission Concepción, 1992. *NPS*.

Antietam National Battlefield. Mumma Farm and surrounding farmland, 1992. *Photo, Jack Boucher, HABS*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
FOREWORD	vii
INTRODUCTION	ix
MID-ATLANTIC REGION	
Colonial National Historical Park	3
Fort Necessity National Battlefield	4
Friendship Hill National Historic Site	5
George Washington Birthplace National Monument	5
Gettysburg National Military Park	7
Hampton National Historic Site	10
Independence National Historical Park	11
Petersburg National Battlefield	14
Richmond National Battlefield Park	16
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River	17
MIDWEST REGION	
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	21
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area	22
Harry S Truman National Historic Site	24
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site	25
James A. Garfield National Historic Site	26
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial	27
Lincoln Home National Historic Site	28
William Howard Taft National Historic Site	29
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
Antietam National Battlefield	33
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial	35
George Washington Memorial Parkway	37
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	38
National Capital Parks-Central	42
Rock Creek Park	43
Theodore Roosevelt Island	45
NORTH ATLANTIC REGION	
Acadia National Park	49
Adams National Historic Site	51
Boston National Historical Park	52
Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site	53
Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site	55
Gateway National Recreation Area	56
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	57
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site	58

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Minute Man National Historical Park	60
Morristown National Historical Park	62
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site	63
Salem Maritime National Historic Site	64
Saratoga National Historical Park	66
Springfield Armory National Historic Site	67
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	67
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION	
Coulee Dam National Recreation Area	71
Crater Lake National Park	72
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	73
Fort Clatsop National Memorial	76
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	77
Mount Rainier National Park	78
Nez Perce National Historical Park	79
Olympic National Park	80
San Juan Island National Historical Park	85
Whitman Mission National Historic Site	87
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	91
SOUTHEAST REGION	
Blue Ridge Parkway	95
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	96
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site	97
Cumberland Island National Seashore	99
San Juan National Historic Site	101
SOUTHWEST REGION	
Buffalo National River	105
Chaco Culture National Historical Park	108
Fort Smith National Historic Site	108
Hot Springs National Park	110
San Antonio Mission National Historical Park	112
WESTERN REGION	
Chiricahua National Monument	119
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	119
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	121
Grand Canyon National Park	123
Great Basin National Park	123
Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks	124

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL REPORTS

<i>Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System</i>	129
<i>Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts</i> <i>in the National Park System, Southeast Region</i>	130
<i>Earthworks Landscape Management Manual</i>	131
<i>Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek: Proceedings of the</i> <i>Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley</i>	132

APPENDICES

Date List	137
Park List	143

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Many individuals have contributed to this publication. National Park Service regional and center staff assisted in identifying the reports contained in this bibliography, along with providing photographs and illustrations included in the document, including Steve Burns, Jill Cowley, Cathy Gilbert, Mary Hughes, Tom Keohan, Lucy Lawliss, Tina LeCoff, Nora Mitchell, and Cliff Tobias.

Additional photographs and illustrations contained in the document were provided by numerous individuals, including Paul Bitzel and Bill Curtis, Hampton National Historic Site; Paul Chiles, Antietam National Battlefield; Lee Farrow, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site; Ian Firth and Nancy Robinson, University of Georgia; Bessie Gibbs, Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site; Alison K. Hoagland, HAER; David Humphries, Cuyahoga National Recreation Area; Agnes Mullins, Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial; Kathy Harrison and Robert Prosperi, Gettysburg National Military Park; Laura Soulliere Harrison, Gail Sears, Sharon Shugart, and Sonia Triplett, Hot Springs National Park; Sarah Leach, HABS; William Rieley and Roxanne Brouse, Rieley & Associates, Landscape Architects; Bert Rhyne, Cumberland Island National Seashore; Sara Stebbins, Grand Canyon National Park; David Snyder, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore; Evelyn Swimmer, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office; and David Uschold, State University of New York, CESF.

Special thanks to Jack Boucher, HABS, for providing the cover photograph of Antietam; Candace Clifford, NPS, for assistance in photo cropping; and Barry Mackintosh, NPS, and George Curry, State University of New York, CESF, for their review of the document and editorial guidance. Finally, a particular acknowledgement must go to Leslie Blythe for formatting the document and committing untold hours to the completion of the project.



Rock Creek Park. Aerial view of Rock Creek Parkway looking north with Dumbarton Bridge in foreground, 1992.
NPS, Jack Boucher, HABS.

Over the past decade, the recognition of cultural landscapes in the national park system has greatly expanded. This increased recognition has lead the National Park Service to initiate a Servicewide cultural landscape program. In 1990, a position was established in the Washington Office to provide policy and technical guidance and assist in formulating goals, objectives, and initiatives regarding the preservation of park cultural landscapes. One of the goals that has been identified involves the need for additional research to enhance management of these resources. An objective to accomplish this goal was the production of this selected bibliography to gain an understanding of the scope of research which has been conducted to date. To undertake this project, in 1991 the Service sponsored an intern, Katherine Ahern, from the United Kingdom as part of the United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites' (US/ICOMOS) Summer Internship Program.

This bibliography contains a wide variety of reports prepared since 1940 including those devoted solely to a cultural landscape or feature of a landscape, as well as other reports with specific sections pertaining to a landscape. It includes more than one hundred reports addressing seventy parks. This compilation of reports provides a perspective on the past and present perceptions of cultural landscapes. The number produced is, in itself, indicative of the increasing emphasis given to the value of landscape resources in the system. In the 1980s reports dealing with cultural landscapes increased more than fivefold from the previous decade and during 1990 and 1991 the number of reports produced exceeded the total for the entire decade of the 1970s. It is the intention of the Service to update and reprint this bibliography on a periodic basis to include future research efforts, along with past reports that were not identified at the time this document was prepared.

Today, we have the beginnings of a dynamic cultural landscape program in the National Park Service. As the program continues to evolve, the level of research, inventory, documentation, and treatment of landscape resources is expanding. It is our hope that this bibliography will serve as a useful reference for these endeavors. Additionally, and maybe more importantly, this effort serves to illustrate for the first time the range and diversity of cultural landscapes under the stewardship of the Service, the extent of which we are only beginning to understand. Collectively, these resources embody a landscape legacy--a legacy which represents the overlay of our culture on the natural landscape whose preservation is vital for telling us about ourselves and our past.

Robert R. Page
Manager, Cultural Landscape Program
Park Historic Architecture Division
Washington Office



Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Cow sheds, feed shed, feed racks, and heifers, 1988. *NPS.*

This selected bibliography contains more than one hundred reports on cultural landscapes in the national park system. The reports were prepared between 1940 and 1991 and provide information on seventy National Park Service (referred to in the document as "the Service") areas. They address the general types of cultural landscapes defined by the Service: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. This collection of reports reveals changing perceptions of cultural landscapes and different approaches to the research, inventory, documentation, analysis, and treatment of these resources over a fifty-year period. From an evaluation of the reports included in the bibliography, significant trends are evident; one can clearly see an evolution in their purpose, content, and format.

The purpose of the reports in this bibliography varies considerably and has changed over the years. Until the 1960s, the research conducted dealt primarily with historic sites and the emphasis was on the grounds associated with historic structures. The structures were of primary interest and the landscape information contained in the reports is particularly concerned with other structures in the grounds and associative values, such as troop movements. The reports rarely dealt with landscape features, such as land use, spatial organization, and vegetation. Specific early reports also are limited to a narrative documentation of the historical base map for a park, describing the primary source material from which the base map was produced.

As the perception of what constituted a cultural landscape evolved, research expanded to address the breadth of landscape resources, including

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

those with designed, vernacular, and ethnographic value. The purpose of recent reports has focused on identifying the character-defining features, materials, and qualities of a landscape, along with analyzing and evaluating these attributes in relation to the development and evolution of a landscape. Based on this information, recent reports include recommendations for treatment of a landscape. Overall, the primary intent is to obtain the necessary information about a cultural landscape in order to minimize the loss of those character-defining features, materials, and qualities.

The research conducted in preparation of reports changed as the purpose and scope of the reports broadened. One of the predominant distinctions in the research conducted is represented in the information contained in the reports. Early reports addressing landscape resources were single discipline, research projects which tended to concentrate almost exclusively on historical documentation. They were prepared primarily by historians and based solely on research of primary sources, such as ledgers, journals, diaries, order books, historic photographs, and sketches. In most cases, the reports include some evaluation of the research, conclusions are drawn on the appearance of the landscape at a specific date or historical period, and a historical base map is developed. However, in some instances, a report only contains relevant landscape references noted in chronological order with no discussion or analysis. The early reports were frequently intended to serve a dual purpose, providing a record of a historic landscape and a source of interpretive material. As a result, much of the research focused on social history.

Based on an increased understanding of the complexity of cultural landscapes, the scope of the research has expanded from primarily historical documentation to include a review of the archeological record for the site and a detailed physical investigation of the existing landscape. Based on this expanded scope, recent

reports generally have involved a multi-disciplinary effort. The preparation of these reports has entailed a historical landscape architect, who serves as the project manager, along with a historian, archeologist, historical architect, and ethnographer, as appropriate. While the historical documentary research remained important, few of the reports compiled since the late 1980s are limited solely to primary source references. Equal consideration is given to recording and "reading" the existing and cultural landscape "on the ground." This involves a detailed field survey to document the character-defining features of the landscape, such as site boundaries, cluster arrangements, circulation systems, and viewsheds and vistas. In recent reports the field survey is an essential tool for understanding landscape resources.

This increased understanding and involvement of a variety of disciplines resulted in the first primary addition to the content of recent reports: the inclusion of substantive analysis and discussion of the information presented. Recent reports involve research, inventory, documentation, and analysis of both historical data and the existing conditions of the landscape. The historical data often is classified into significant historical periods, with historical base maps produced for each. The production of base maps of the historic and the contemporary landscape often is used to identify and evaluate the integrity of character-defining features of the landscape.

Since 1987, the Service has produced three publications addressing the documentation and evaluation of cultural landscapes: *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*, *Bulletin 30: How to Identify, Evaluate, and Register Rural Historic Landscape*, and *Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. These publications provide a framework for applying the National Register criteria for significance and integrity to landscape resources. This

evaluation often is included in recent reports, where prior research efforts did not evaluate cultural landscapes within this context.

In light of the fact that early reports were single discipline research projects involving very little field investigation, they rarely include treatment recommendations. The second primary addition to the content of recent reports is recommendations for treatment. Although earlier reports propose "restoring," "reviving," "recreating," or "reconstructing" a historic landscape, very little discussion of the treatments or alternatives is provided. These reports often include a specific date for restoration work. Since most of the landscapes addressed in these reports were associated with structures which had been, or were in the process of being, restored to particular period, the decisions regarding the landscape were driven by the desire to represent the historic scene at a predetermined date. In a number of instances this resulted in a reconstruction of an appropriate period landscape.

In the later reports, particularly those completed since the mid-1980s, the collection and analysis of documentary and field data are intended to provide an understanding of the character-defining features of the landscape in relation to each other and to the significant events, trends, and people. Based on this information, a period(s) of significance is defined for the landscape in its entirety. Recommendations for treatment are presented in a treatment plan or narrative guidelines. In proposing treatment, the reports have applied the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects* as the framework for evaluating the appropriateness of proposed interventions in a significant landscape.

The early reports followed a variety of formats which vary greatly based on their intended purpose and scope. These included historic grounds reports, landscape sections within historic structures reports, documentation of

historical base maps, historic groundcover reports, special site/garden histories, and a whole plethora of other types. In 1981, cultural landscapes were initially recognized as a distinct resource type in the first release of the National Park Service's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, NPS-28 (NPS-28). At that time, the guideline identified the historic grounds report as a special resource study but no definition or content outline was provided.

In 1984 Robert Z. Melnick's study, *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System*, identified and defined for the first time the content and purpose of a cultural landscape report (CLR), which was incorporated into NPS-28 the following year. Since then, numerous reports have been prepared for the cultural landscapes in the system, however, they continue to vary in purpose, format, and content. They include, among others, cultural landscape reports, historic landscape reports, cultural landscape recommendations, and landscape management plans. The reason for the variation relates primarily to the lack of basic base line information on cultural landscapes and the need to address a particular research, planning, or treatment issue.

The proliferation of study types was the cause of a great deal of confusion regarding what was needed and when to guide decisions pertaining to a cultural landscape. As a result, the necessity for standardization of these reports was realized to adequately incorporate cultural landscape research in a comprehensive park cultural resource program and to outline requirements for professional adequacy. Over the past two years, the Service has reevaluated and redefined the purpose, use, and content of CLRs. Today, the CLR is considered the primary treatment document for landscape resources and is comprised of three parts: Part I--*Site History, Analysis and Evaluation*; Part II--*Treatment and Design Alternatives*; and Part III--*Record of Treatment*. No reports included in this

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

bibliography include Part III. The inclusion of this section in the new format recognizes the changes which often exist between the proposed and actual treatment and the need to provide an articulate account of the alterations made to a landscape as part of the historical record.

The scope and level of investigation for a CLR varies depending on management objectives and it may focus on an entire landscape or on individual features within it. However, the overriding goal of these reports is to establish a preservation philosophy for these resources, based on an understanding of the significance, condition, and use of a landscape, which provides the foundation for making sound management decisions.

The recognition of cultural landscapes as significant cultural resources in their own right, and not simply for their associative qualities as the setting for a structure or scene of an event, has resulted in a greater degree of rigor by which landscape resources are managed. The evolution of the purpose, content, and format of reports dealing with cultural landscapes has paralleled the increased understanding of these resources. The greatest advance in the research conducted today is in the recognition of the dynamic qualities inherent in a landscape: the role of both natural and constructed systems and the features which comprise those systems, and the resultant need to manage change in the landscape rather than attempt to freeze it at a particular moment in time.

It is important to realize that the Service is still in the formative stage of a park cultural landscape program. The understanding of cultural landscapes and the processes of research, inventory, documentation, analysis, and treatment of these resources has vastly expanded over the past several years. However, this knowledge continues to evolve and many issues still need to be confronted, such as the lack of contextual research, the need for a systemwide inventory, and the need for

management strategies which address the dynamic qualities of a landscape. The number of cultural landscape reports dealing with resources in the system is increasing each year. The result of future endeavors will assist in addressing the above issues and serve to define a stronger preservation ethic for cultural landscapes to ensure their perpetuation for future generations.

Methodology

The original intention of this bibliography was to include all reports which contained substantive information on cultural landscapes in the national park system. The primary source for identifying these reports was the Service's Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB) which, by definition, is a computerized inventory of professional reports, books, articles, and other publications that address park cultural resources. The CRBIB was sorted to identify all reports classified as containing "landscape data." This initial listing was distributed to the Service's regional offices and the Denver Service Center for review. This review identified a number of additional reports to be included in this bibliography and, in turn, added to the CRBIB. Therefore, it is recognized that additional reports are likely to be identified based on a broader review of the final document's content. The Service intends to update and reprint this bibliography on a periodic basis to include these reports along with future research efforts.

Regarding the annotations provided in this bibliography, a method for evaluating and recording the contents of each report was established. The purpose of the annotation is to objectively represent the contents of a report as reviewed. In general, each annotation includes an overview of the park and the landscape studied, the methodology for conducting the research, the conclusions reached, and the identification of pertinent information included in the appendices. Where multiple reports exist

for a park or landscape, the general overview information is provided in greatest detail in the first entry.

Organization

This bibliography is divided into sections by region. Within each section, the bibliography is organized by parks listed alphabetically. Finally, reports pertaining to a park are listed in chronological order. The bibliography also includes a section entitled "General Reports." This section includes reports whose scope addresses systemwide issues and they are listed in chronological order. All photographs and illustrations in the bibliography from private and special collections have been credited. All others are the property of the Service and are noted with "*NPS*."

Retrieval of Reports

At the end of each annotation the BIBNUM, or unique number assigned to each report in the CRBIB, is listed along with the sources from which that report is available. These sources include the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce, the National Park Service's Denver Service Center Technical Information Center (DSC/TIC), and Chadwyck-Healey. Individual microfiche or paper copies can be ordered through NTIS and DSC/TIC. Chadwyck-Healey does not sell microfiche individually, only in sets according to region or subject area. The BIBNUM is used as the ordering number for Chadwyck-Healey microfiche.

National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22151
703-487-4650

Technical Information Center
Denver Service Center
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225
303-969-2130

Chadwyck-Healey, Inc.
1100 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
703-685-4890

MID-ATLANTIC REGION



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gettysburg National Military Park. Historic view south on Hancock Avenue from junction with Harrow Avenue, Tipton photo #426, 1906. *NPS*.



Yorktown Battlefield, Colonial National Historical Park. Reconstructed Grand French Battery complex looking south-southwest, no date. NPS.

Colonial National Historical Park

Barnes, Arthur G. *Restoration/Reconstruction of the Yorktown Battlefield*. 1976. 150 pgs.

Yorktown Battlefield, Virginia, was the scene of the Allied victory over the British in the American Revolutionary War on October 18th, 1781.

This report was prepared by Southside Historical Sites, Inc. Its purpose is to document the restoration and reconstruction work undertaken at the battlefield between 1973 and 1976. The siege of Yorktown is described and work at the site before the 1970s reconstruction outlined. An earlier attempt at restoration/reconstruction was made by the Service in the 1930s, and this is documented.

The principal structural elements of eighteenth-century siege fortifications are described. Those elements considered to be of relevance to the reconstruction of the earthworks at Yorktown are the parapets, ditches, and trenches. Auxiliary structural elements include the banquette, berm, embrasure, glacis, palisades, artillery platforms, and powder magazine. These are all described. Information on slope angles for the earthworks was based on archeological evidence and recommendations in eighteenth-century siegecraft manuals.

By 1974 sufficient archeological and primary and secondary historical information had been collected for the development of preliminary plans, recommendations, and specifications for the restoration and reconstruction of the fortifications. These are presented in the report. A precise replication of the historical

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

fortifications was considered impractical: the raw earth and wood structure would have been prohibitively expensive, time-consuming to construct, and impossible to maintain. It was, therefore, agreed that historical profile should be modified by reducing slope grades to produce parapet slopes that were self-sustaining when covered by vegetation. The construction techniques and materials employed are documented in detail.

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

BIBNUM: 010755.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. *Ground Cover Study, Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site*. 1970. 40 pgs.

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

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

The site was purchased by Washington in 1767, and improvements to the land were attempted. Subsequent changes are documented from observations made by travelers and surveys. In 1856 the site was acquired by a family of farmers who straightened the creek into a drainage ditch, erected fences, and built an all-weather lane across the land near the fort. The position of the woodland at this time is described. By 1800 the sloping hill between Fort Necessity and Washington Tavern was completely cleared of woods, and it remained that way until the 1930s, when the CCC began a planting program. Today, much of the area is heavily forested.

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

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

BIBNUM: 001412.
NTIS Order #: 200506/PCA04/MFA01.
DSC/TIC #: 336/D-6.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site

Van Dyke, Tina. *Historic Landscape Report: Friendship Hill National Historic Site* (draft). 1991. 198 pgs.

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

The house has been restored recently to its appearance as of 1909, and the whole site is undergoing general rehabilitation in preparation for future visitor use, which has entailed the construction of a new parking lot and comfort station. The rehabilitation work highlighted the need for further information on the historic landscape and initiated this historic landscape report. The aim of the research was to document and make recommendations for the cultural landscape features in the historic core of the park. The research was undertaken by a historian and a historical landscape architect. It included field survey of the existing landscape and analysis of historical documentary materials, which included Gallatin's manuscripts, historical photographs, maps, and plans in the park

archives. Existing studies such as the historic resource study, historic structure report, historic furnishing study, and vegetation study were also consulted to provide historical data.

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

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

Given the continuity of the natural landscape and the character of the man-made features, three scenarios for managing and interpreting the landscape are presented: (1) Gallatin-like landscape, (2) landscape that matches the period that the house reflects, and (3) 1991 landscape. Detailed treatment recommendations are not included.

BIBNUM: 015585.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Doherty, Jonathan L. *Conserving the Setting of George Washington Birthplace: An Adjacent Lands Study*. 1987. 65 pgs.

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

The purpose of this study is to provide information to park managers, adjacent



George Washington Birthplace National Monument. Pope's Creek, 1987. NPS.

landowners, local officials, and others on the significance of the vernacular landscape setting surrounding the historic site and to outline alternatives for dealing with the issue of adjacent development. Specifically, the report is intended to identify the land and water area which make up the park's setting, assess the setting by determining its historical significance and integrity, and outline possible alternatives and strategies for conserving the historic setting. The research information is based on historical documentary sources and field survey.

The first main section of the report documents the landscape of Popes and Bridges creeks during the time of George Washington's residence in the 1730s and 1740s. Although no paintings, drawings, maps, or detailed written descriptions are known to exist of the area at this time, other primary sources such as journals, letters, and the histories of Virginia

plantation operations enable a description of the major patterns and features of the landscape to be pieced together. Information is given on the ecological context, settlement history, and eighteenth-century landscape patterns: organization, land use, circulation routes, cluster arrangements, and structure design. It is concluded that in the 1730s the area in and around Augustine Washington's plantation was a landscape of ecological diversity and tobacco plantation agriculture.

The information gathered on the historic landscape of Washington's youth enables the current landscape to be assessed for its historic value. Detailed field research was undertaken to determine the boundaries of the birthplace setting. For the purposes of this study viewpoints were selected from which the setting was defined. They included seven interpretative markers, the visitor center deck, picnic area,

memorial house, Washington monument, and points from the park's "Beach Road" and Route 204. The views are documented in three ways: (1) through a series of photographs forming a panoramic sweep of the view, (2) with maps developed from 1:8000 scale aerial photograph of the area, and (3) by describing on a data sheet the precise location of the viewpoint, bearings on the left and right view borders, visibility information, and other features. From this research a composite map was produced determining the geographic area that makes up the visible setting of the birthplace site. The setting was then broken down into five distinct view areas: Route 204, the Potomac River, Bridges Creek, Beach Road farmland, and Popes Creek. Within each area the current landscape is described and compared to the historic landscape and its integrity evaluated. It is concluded that the overall environment is largely untouched by many aspects of the twentieth century, and there is still a visible connection to an earlier time.

This traditional landscape is, however, under threat particularly from subdivision for residential development along the shoreline. Alterations considered most likely to have a major impact on either the overall setting or the specific view areas are a change in major land use patterns; changes in the density, spacing, orientation, or design of built areas; and changes in specific landscape patterns. Further detail is given on each of these with examples of acceptable or compatible changes and unacceptable developments. It is stated that cooperation between landowners, government, and private organizations is essential for effective conservation of the landscape's setting, particularly since the Service has no plans to acquire additional land. The report outlines steps which may be taken to help promote conservation. Appropriate legislative and planning methods to achieve conservation are described. They include conservation easements, county comprehensive planning, county zoning, historic district zoning, shoreline

setback requirements, agricultural zoning, other agricultural preservation measures, ordinance for special assessments for agricultural, horticultural, forest or open space real estate, agricultural and forestal districts, the Virginia Land Evaluation and Site Assessment System, and lastly, National Register designation of the entire setting as a historic district.

BIBNUM: 015340.

Gettysburg National Military Park

Tilberg, Frederick. *Study of the Location and Type of Fences, Woodland and Orchards in the Area of Cemetery Ridge*. 1944. 47 pgs.

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

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

The Warren Survey Map of the Battle of Gettysburg, regarded as the most authentic source of information on the subject, is based on a survey in the field five years after the battle

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

and purports to show topography, woodland, and types of farm fences. Using this map and postwar photographs, as well as field evidence, recommendations are made concerning the types of fences to be restored. They include post and rail, stone wall and post and rail, stone wall, stone and rider fence, worm fence, and board fences. An examination of the Warren Survey Map and existing fence lines indicates the location of the majority of field boundaries to be historically correct. Any known exceptions are documented.

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

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

BIBNUM: 001780.
Chadwyck-Healey.

John Milner Associates. *A Cultural Landscape Study of the James J. Wills Farm*. 1988. 80 pgs.

The Wills Farm property survives as a relatively intact and unaltered example of the moderate-sized farms that dominated the agricultural scene in South Central Pennsylvania during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property consists of approximately two hundred



Gettysburg National Military Park. Historic view looking west across the field of Pickett's charge. A typical stone wall and rider fence of the Civil War period is in the foreground, Tipton photo, 1881. NPS.

acres of gently rolling farmland contained within Gettysburg National Military Park.

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

Documentary data is used to describe the history and ownership of the site from the time of earliest settlement up until the present day. James J. Wills, from whom the property takes its name, owned the farm from 1859 to 1866. Plans illustrating the historic scene at the farm for various dates are included. This section includes an analysis of its integrity as a cultural landscape. The Wills farm is considered to retain a relatively high degree of integrity as a circa 1925 cultural landscape. The buildings which constitute the farm complex reflect this period with few intrusions or significant losses. The integrity of the natural and built environment outside the confines of the farm complex are also addressed. Comparison of historical and contemporary maps shows that the general character of the property, consisting of open fields with undulating slopes of less than eight percent, has remained largely unchanged since 1863. Elements of the landscape that are created or controlled by human activity, such as fences, crops, and roads, have changed; however, the basic terrain upon which these elements are imposed retains a high degree of integrity. These extant features of the landscape are considered to represent the farm's early twentieth-century appearance.

The second section of the report is based on field survey data and includes a general site

description and a description of the eight buildings which compose the Wills farm complex. The age, location, design, construction, condition, and use of the buildings are summarized. They are illustrated with photographs.

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

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

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

would be included in the park's interpretive program.

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

A draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form is included as an appendix.

BIBNUM: 014080.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Hampton National Historic Site

Snell, Charles W. *Historic Structure Report-Historical Data Section, Hampton Mansion and Garden, 1783-1909*. 1980. 289 pgs.

Hampton is an example of the lavish Georgian mansions built in America during the latter part of the eighteenth century. The property was designated a national historic site in 1948 and covers sixty-two acres.

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

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

present site on the Hampton plantation is considered to have begun in 1797-98, although trees had been planted prior to this date. In the early 1800s, the engraver and painter William Birch from Philadelphia was involved in the design of the formal gardens. An irrigation system was installed in 1801 to bring water from the springs into the garden. Detail is also given on the chief gardeners employed at Hampton. In 1852 the gardens at Hampton underwent modernization and James Galbraith, a professional gardener from New York, was employed to supervise developments and improvements. The appearance of the garden in the mid-nineteenth century is described from journal reports. Subsequent developments, improvements, and maintenance of the garden are also documented.

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

BIBNUM: 012189.
Chadwyck-Healey.



Hampton National Historic Site. Parterre II, with *Magnolia x Soulangeana* in bloom. The tree was planted early in the 19th century, no date. NPS.

Independence National Historical Park

Grossman, Charles S., and Mary Ann Hagan. *Grounds Report on the Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia*. 1958. 200 pgs.

This report is intended to supplement the historic grounds reports prepared for specific buildings and sites within Independence National Historical Park. It documents and provides evidence of general landscape features such as walks, streets, walls, etc. as they existed in old Philadelphia during the last quarter of the eighteenth century--the historical period of the Park. The research was undertaken by the resident architect and a historian. The report is in three sections: pictorial evidence, written evidence, and an index.

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

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

watchboxes, and street signs. Most of the streets were tree-lined, Lombardy poplar and willow being popular in the late eighteenth century, but with catalpa and elm also common as street trees.

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

BIBNUM: 001936.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Staff. *Historic Grounds Report, Part I on State House Yard*. 1959. 32 pgs.

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

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

The administrative data recommends that the State House Yard be restored to the plan followed by Samuel Vaughan when he laid out the square during the years 1784-87. This was the first large-scale landscape development of the square and the first where there is specific information on its appearance. The means of accomplishing the restoration are outlined.

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



Independence National Historical Park. Sketch of the First Bank of the United States with streetscape elements such as a tree guard, street lamp, and watch box, 1831. NPS.

the park. The physical history of the site is documented and discussed for three main periods: the Early Period, 1730-73; the Historic Period, 1774-1800; and the Late Period, 1801-1959.

At the time of the American Revolution there was no planned landscaping or system of walks. The first formal landscaping was begun in 1784 under the direction of Samuel Vaughan. A wide central walk of gravel was laid down leading from the tower door of the State House to the Walnut Street gate, and serpentine walks were constructed around the perimeter of the square, the locations of which have been determined by archeological investigation. A brick pavement was also laid in front of the State House. In 1785 a hundred elms were donated and planted in the yard; these were supplemented by additional tree and shrub planting which included hollies, willows, and cedars, among

others. This information is gathered from primary sources which included work vouchers, prints and sketches, diaries, purchase orders, and journals. Detail is also given on the construction of new buildings and other structures such as lamps. The landscape of the square continued to be improved and changed during the nineteenth century by the addition of new trees, gates, benches, and improvements to the walls and lawns. A major alteration was undertaken in 1811-12 when the high brick walls surrounding the yard were removed and replaced by iron palisades. Historic base plans are produced for the various historic periods. The historic plans, illustrations, and photographs referenced in this section are reproduced.

The short landscape data section summarizes the main landscape work undertaken in the historic period. The architectural data section documents the existing structures and historic structures.

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

BIBNUM: 002174.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Powell, Benjamin B. *Historic Grounds Report-Part I, Chapter 5, the State House Yard*. 1961. 120 pgs.

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

The archeological program was undertaken in Independence Square to fulfill three primary functions: (1) to find and describe the Vaughan landscape plan of 1784-85, (2) to find the remains of the American Philosophical Society astronomical observatory, built in 1768, and (3) to discover and record other historic features or evidence remaining beneath the soil.

The methodology employed in the investigations is described. Test trenches which varied in width from three to five feet were excavated. The archeological findings from the seventeen grass plots are summarized, as are the results of limited investigations beneath the flagstone walks and portico site. Two construction projects undertaken in the square in 1958 also yielded information of archeological and historical interest.

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

The information gained on landscape features is considered to be one of the most important results of the archeological investigation. Data was obtained on changing topography, walk patterns, and associated features throughout the history of the property. The landscape of the square is described for three historical periods: the pre-Vaughan Period, 1730-84; the Vaughan Period, 1785-1810; and the post-Vaughan Period, 1811-present. In the pre-Vaughan Period there was no planned landscaping, although a wall was constructed around the periphery of the square and some minor filling and grading undertaken. The first formal landscaping of the State House Yard was undertaken by Samuel Vaughan between 1784-87 and involved filling and grading, laying out of formal walks, tree planting, and the introduction of seats. The archeological investigations provided a great deal of detailed data on Vaughan's work, which is described in the report. The final period includes major alterations carried out in 1811-12. Historic base plans for the site at various stages in the past are reproduced in the report.

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

BIBNUM: 002172.
Chadwyck-Healey.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sifton, Paul G. *Supplement I to Todd House Grounds and Neighboring Properties*. 1964. 16 pgs.

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

The research includes a documentary study of federal tax lists for 1783-94 and the Pennsylvania Tax on Carriage lists for 1783-94 to gain information on the presence of a stable. The documentary research proves to be inconclusive, and it is recommended that archeological excavation be undertaken to determine the exact location and precise shape of the stable.

Recommendations for the reconstruction of the stable are made.

BIBNUM: 002092.

Sifton, Paul G. *Supplement I to Historic Grounds Report, Part I, State House Yard*. 1965. 10 pgs.

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

Documentary evidence is shown to be sparse and is limited to a few references in Pennsylvania's legislative records and vouchers issued for work done during Samuel Vaughan's landscaping of Independence Square. A number of historic

engravings and sketches are found to be useful in illustrating the scene of the square prior to 1800. The illustrations are included as an appendix to the report. These primary sources enable information to be provided on the type and location of brick walls, skirting, grass plots, curbs, posts, lamps, watchboxes, and pumps. A historic base map is produced in the report.

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

BIBNUM: 002173.

Chadwyck-Healey.

Petersburg National Battlefield

Andropogon Associates, Ltd. *Earthworks Landscape Management Action Plan for the Petersburg National Battlefield*. 1988. 38 pgs.

The Union army's siege of Petersburg began in 1864 and lasted ten months in an attempt to seize Richmond, the capital of the Confederate states. Petersburg National Battlefield contains many of the sites associated with the siege. The main unit covers 1,428 acres and includes a major tour road. In addition there are six outlying park units made up of various forts and earthworks and City Point, where Ulysses S. Grant made his headquarters at Appomattox Manor for the final ten months of the war.

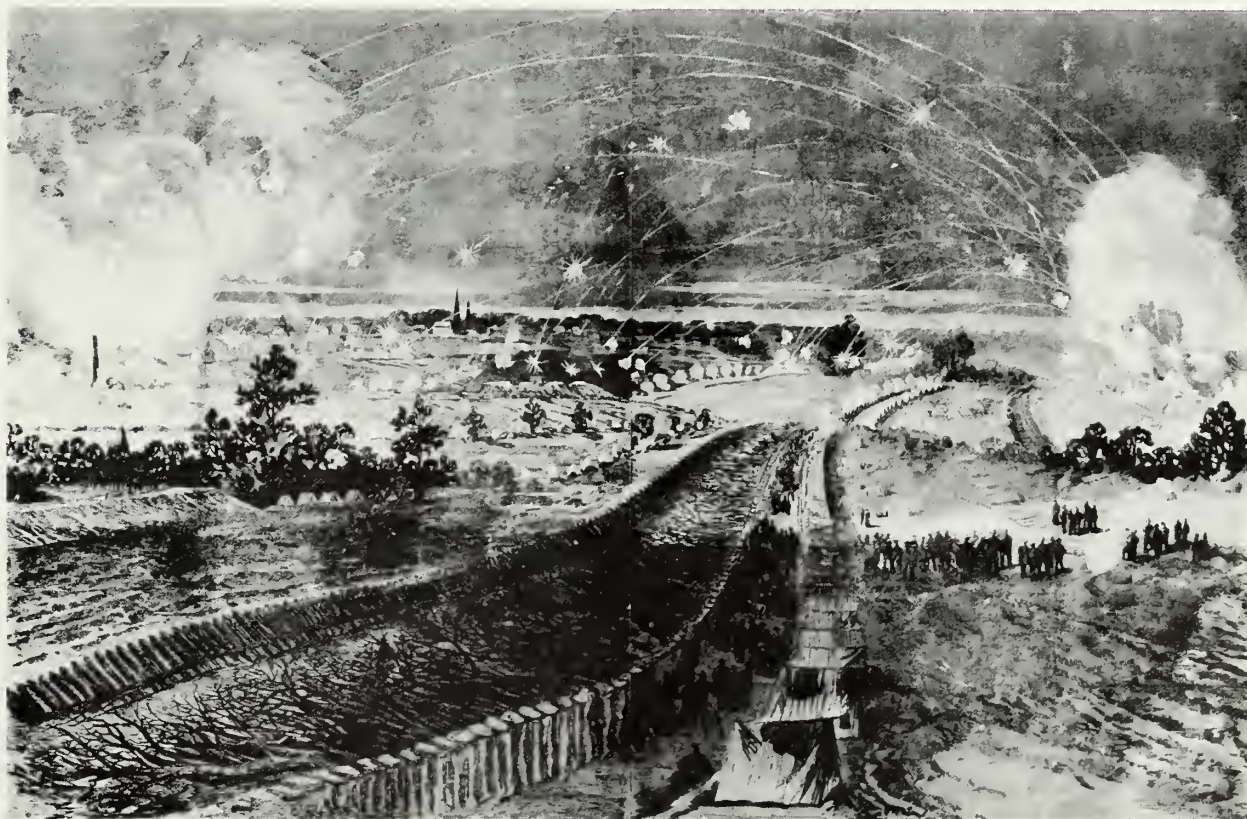
The report outlines the pressures on earthwork sites. Urban expansion and residential and industrial development can greatly alter the historic scene, while excessive visitor use can cause erosion and degradation of the earthwork structure. At Petersburg, the scene today is considered to be very different from 1864. Whereas at the time of the Civil War the area was largely pastoral, it is now almost entirely covered in secondary woodland. Openings in

the forest occur only along the tour road at major visitor stops. The situation is very different at the other battlefield sites such as Gettysburg, where conventional landscape management strategies emphasize the maintenance or restoration of the open landscapes of the Civil War period. This approach is considered inappropriate at Petersburg because of the poor configuration of the park boundaries, the need for screening the encroaching urbanization, the additional maintenance commitment that more open areas would require, and natural resource considerations. The Earthworks Management Action Plan has two major aims: (1) to develop a recommended landscape management plan which represents a consensus of the park's interpretive goals, and (2) to coordinate this action plan with the Maintenance Management System (MMS), the computer management

program which is intended to track and predict actual and recommended maintenance needs within the park system. The specific recommendations in this report build on previous research by Andropogon Associates Ltd. (Earthworks Landscape Management Manual 1987, printed 1989).

Landscape management recommendations are made for the four main areas of Petersburg Battlefield: Main Unit, Outlying Forts and Earthworks, City Point, and Fort Abbot in the town of Hopewell. Each of the recommendations is illustrated by diagrammatic sketches.

Main Unit: As a general rule, it is recommended that turf be confined to areas of high visitor use and a narrow strip along the roadside. The only exception to this is the Crater which currently is



Petersburg National Battlefield. "The last night bombardment of Petersburg, Virginia, March 31, 1865, preparatory to a general assault," from *The Soldier in Our Civil War*, (New York: J.H. Brown, 1884-85).

turfed and is a fenced artifact. Tall grass is considered to be the most suitable cover for all interpreted earthworks, including the embankment portions of forts and the lines of breastworks. The general pattern would be for turf on the flat floor with tall grass on the vulnerable berms which are unsuited to trampling. The connecting earthworks would also be maintained in tall grass with turf margins. Forest cover is recommended for all uninterpreted earthworks and the remainder of the unit.

Outlying Forts and Earthworks: These present the most severe long-term management problems, particularly where piecemeal redevelopment and afforestation are gradually destroying the natural scene. The main focus of the landscape management recommendations are on the planting of additional screening and managing for a dense, stable forest cover over most of the area, with limited areas of light forest to assist interpretation on certain sites. As development pressure increases in the area, it is suggested that some fencing may be required to protect the earthworks.

City Point: The single earthwork, the lunette, at City Point is currently very well stabilized in turf, exhibiting no evidence of erosion or excessive trampling. No change in management is recommended, although an upgrade in turf maintenance is advised.

Fort Abbot in the Town of Hopewell: It is recommended that the site should be fenced to discourage use and that the severely eroded ravines should be repaired and reseeded, possibly using soil bioengineering techniques. No additional vegetation management is recommended beyond continued care of the turf. Gradual reforestation of the site in the longer term is discussed to provide the best protection of the earthwork.

The appendix to the report contains the Maintenance Management System planning

guideline sheets which provide the landscape management information for the computer program. A detailed specification is given for each maintenance activity. For forest management, information is given on tree and limb removal, sightline clearing, and replanting of cleared woodland. For turf management, information is given on overseeding and seeding, liming and fertilizing, mowing, and repair of eroded areas.

BIBNUM: 014667.

Richmond National Battlefield Park

Iris-Williams, Peter, et al. *Conserving Richmond's Battlefields* (draft). 1990.

As the capital of the Confederate States of America, Richmond was one of the main military objectives for Union troops during the Civil War. There were thirty-five separate military actions at Richmond relating to two major campaigns: the 1862 Peninsula Campaign and the 1864-65 final struggle for Richmond. The battles were fought in open fields, thickets, woodlands, along rural roads, and in small villages just outside the city. These peripheral areas are now under pressure from residential, commercial, and industrial expansion and intensive recreational use. Currently less than five percent of the sites have any form of protection or designation. In recent years, local people have become increasingly concerned about the loss of Richmond's Civil War battlefields. This report is a response to those concerns and represents a two-year cooperative effort between the City of Richmond, Chesterfield County, Hanover County, Henrico County, the Commonwealth of Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, and the National Park Service. The document summarizes the findings of a series of workshops and extensive public consultations.

The history of the Civil War in and around Richmond is described and landscape changes

since the Civil War recorded. Threats to the battlefields are perceived to be the loss of rural character, lack of protection, and lack of identification. Other community concerns include the small and isolated nature of existing battlefield parks, inappropriate boundary of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, insensitivity of some battlefield conservation actions to the landowner and community, limitations of existing interpretation, poor quality of visitor facilities, and failure to exploit the economic and tourism potential of the battlefields.

The study identifies thirty-two battlefield locations in and around Richmond. Three sets of criteria were developed in the workshops to evaluate these resources: (1) cultural resource importance, (2) ability to contribute to the interpretation of the battles, and (3) feasibility for conservation. Based on this evaluation, a collaborative approach to battlefield conservation emerged--The Richmond Civil War Heritage Initiative. The aim of the initiative is to conserve, through voluntary action and private-public partnership, a "necklace" of battlefields from the North Anna River to Petersburg. These battlefields would be strung with clusters of high quality heritage interpretive sites, recreation opportunities, and related visitor services. The main elements in this approach include a Heritage Council of community representatives to coordinate battlefield conservation, interpretation, and promotion activities; a Conservation Incentive Program for landowners and local governments within the battlefield settings; a Battlefield Trail and Heritage Interpretation Program; and a Promotion Effort that showcases Richmond's Civil War heritage.

BIBNUM: 015546.
DSC/TIC #: 367/D-9.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River

O'Donnell, Patricia, and Charles A. Birnbaum. *Zane Grey Property, Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment*. 1990. 37 pgs.

Zane Grey was a noted author of western novels. He resided at this property, located at the confluence of the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers, between 1904 and 1918 and began his professional career there. The property originally covered six acres. Today, a core area of 0.93 acres is owned by the Service as part of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River. It includes the main house and grounds and is operated as a house museum. The recommendations contained in this report are intended to address both the Service-owned site and the larger area formerly owned by the Greys.

This project involves a preliminary assessment of the vernacular landscape of the property and provides a supplement to the historic structure report. The report focuses on the significant period of the Zane Grey residency and assesses current conditions against historic conditions. The research was undertaken by two historical landscape architects and involved field reconnaissance of the property and a review of secondary documentary material. For the latter, sources included the historic structure report, the Historic American Building Survey report, reports from archeological consultants, and historic photographs and postcards.

The history of the landscape is described in a section on landscape chronology and assessment. Four chronological periods are recognized in the development of the landscape: (1) early history, 1846-1905; (2) Grey family property, 1905-18; (3) post-residency, 1933-89; and (4) National Park Service, 1989-present. The landscape of each of these periods is described and illustrated. Between 1905 and 1918 the Greys were in

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

almost continuous occupancy. During these years the site evolved to include the cottage where they lived, the Holbert farmhouse, a cat house, cabin, garden plots, various outbuildings, tennis courts, and the houses of Zane Grey's brother and parents. The physical changes and alterations to the site, following this period of significance, are also documented.

The existing conditions at the site are assessed. The overmaturity of much of the vegetation, particularly the formal plantings, is considered to substantially alter the character of the landscape, inhibiting views in and out of the site. Many of the original landscape features also have been lost.

The report suggests that a primary objective for the landscape treatment should be to support visitor comprehension of the complex Zane Grey family property. The final section presents general guidance on both short- and long-term means of achieving this objective. It is suggested that the initial step required is the production of a detailed topographic survey of the property, which could be used to develop a full cultural landscape report for the site. The report would include the following: a definitive site history based on research of primary sources, historic landscape base plans, detailed documentation based on National Register Criteria, development of a series of treatment options and a definitive treatment plan, and, finally, development of a maintenance program.

Information also is given on the scope of work for improving the interpretation of the landscape to enrich visitor experience of the site.

BIBNUM: 015582.

MIDWEST REGION



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. The Klett Farm and surrounding landscape, 1990. *NPS, John McWilliams, HABS.*

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Tishler, William H., Arnold R. Alanen, and George Thompson. *Early Agricultural Development on the Apostle Islands*. 1984. 51 pgs.

The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in northern Wisconsin comprise twenty-one islands and an eleven-mile strip of the adjacent Bayfield peninsula along the shore of Lake Superior. This report provides background information on early agricultural activities on the islands and is intended to help park staff with interpretation, program development, and management issues. It concentrates particularly on the vernacular landscape of three islands: Basswood, Hermit, and Sand. The report was compiled by researchers from the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and is based on field surveys and a

review of a wide range of primary sources which included homestead records, census records, land records, newspapers, interviews, and pictorial and cartographic information.

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

The overall context for agriculture in the Apostle Islands is established. It is considered that, compared to other enterprises such as quarrying, logging, and fishing, agriculture was not as lucrative an economic pursuit. Nevertheless, it was important as a secondary source of income for many residents. Early agricultural activity on the islands is noted. For example, when the American Fur Company occupied the Islands in



Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Sand Island Historic Farms--Shaw Community, c. 1920s. NPS.



Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Sand Island Historic Farms--Shaw Community, c. 1920s. NPS.

1847, three orchards are reported as being in existence. Another observation of the early agriculture dates back to the early 1840s when the infamous Hermit of Hermit Island is recorded as having cleared small fields and begun to raise garden produce. A major phase of agricultural development began in the mid-1860s with the homestead era. Crops such as potatoes, cabbage, and tobacco are recorded as being grown on the islands.

The agricultural landscape of each of the three islands is also described. Information is given on the early homesteaders and the development of their properties.

The text is supported with drawings and relevant historical material.

BIBNUM: 011686.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

Hamilton, Chester, Edward Adelman, and Steve Elkinton. *Cultural Landscape Report, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area*. 1987. 80 pgs.

The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area covers approximately 32,000 acres of land between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. Although surrounded by residential and suburban development along its eastern and western sides and intensive industrial and urban areas to the north and south, the valley is considered to retain much of its nineteenth century rural, vernacular, agricultural character. The area has long provided an important recreational resource for the population of the nearby urban centers. The site also includes a designed landscape and forms part of the system of metropolitan parks for Cleveland and Akron designed by the Olmsted brothers in 1925, resembling the "Emerald Necklace" design for Boston. During the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps developed the existing park units in the valley by



Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Farming continues today under Special Use Permits with local individuals. This field is located on Streetsboro Road in the heart of the park, 1991. NPS.

building roads, trails, bridges, shelters, and lakes in the rustic style. Many of these structures remain today.

This cultural landscape report was prepared by a team comprising a historian, historical architect, and landscape architect. It is divided into four main sections: administrative data, documentary data, field survey data, and recommendations. The aim of the research is to identify the cultural landscape of the recreation area and to recommend methods of protecting these resources.

The administrative data sets out the objectives and methodology for the project. Six primary themes establish the parameters for evaluating the cultural landscape: prehistory, settlement, transportation, agriculture, industry, and recreation. The report concentrates on the land

which supports the historic structures and the spaces between the historic sites. Much of the traditional farmed landscape of the Cuyahoga Valley has been irretrievably lost through natural succession to woodland, and particular attention is paid, in this report, to the preservation of remnant fields.

The section containing the documentary data describes the cultural landscape of the valley with reference to the six themes identified. The significance and integrity of the landscape are evaluated according to the National Register Criteria.

The third section contains the field survey data. The field work was conducted in two stages, the first for open spaces and the second for culturally significant elements. The open space analysis produced maps of conditions and vistas,



Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Acreage proximate to the historic Ohio and Erie Canal has been farmed by the same family for four generations, 1991. *NPS.*

agricultural capability, ownership, and recommended actions. The second field work program inventoried all 1,200 parcels of land in the recreation area and identified contributing historic elements. The valley is considered to be a landscape which contains the remains of several interlocking cultural themes. Although most of the land represents nineteenth century agriculture, the single most significant feature is the Ohio and Erie Canal. Prehistoric Native American villages, industrial, and recreational sites also contribute to the landscape. A table illustrates the primary contributing cultural features of the valley. Threats to the cultural resources are outlined.

The final section of the report makes recommendations for treatment of the site. The report suggests that the cultural resources of the valley may make it eligible as a rural historic district. Four management strategies are presented and assessed: (1) no landscape preservation, (2) preserve only National Register properties, (3) recreate the nineteenth century historic scene, and (4) preserve all significant contributing historic elements. Strategy 4 is considered to give the most realistic direction and the greatest flexibility. Guidelines are given on preferred, compatible, and incompatible land uses. Optimal and peak use levels for the different types of cultural resources in the valley are outlined. Treatment recommendations for park-wide actions and site-specific actions are listed, and areas for further study are identified.

BIBNUM: 015583.

Harry S Truman National Historic Site

Cockrell, Ron and Keith Krueger. *Cultural Landscape Report: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Missouri*. 1989. 198 pgs.

Two-Nineteen North Delaware Street was the home of Harry S Truman, the thirty-third President of the United States. In 1971 the site was designated a national historic landmark to

commemorate his presidency. The area has also been designated by the city council of Independence, Missouri, as the Harry S Truman Heritage District. The property came into the possession of the National Park Service in 1983, and it is operated as a historic house museum and interpreted to the public through guided tours.

The cultural landscape report, prepared by a historian and landscape architect, aims to set out a strategy for the preservation and management of the 0.77-acre historic vernacular landscape around the Truman home. The report states that the post-presidential period of 1955-72 is the goal for landscape reconstruction and preservation, as this represents the time when the Trumans both owned and lived in the house.

The report is divided into five parts: (1) administrative data, (2) field survey/existing vegetation data, (3) historical data, (4) recommendations and analysis, and (5) maintenance guide to perpetuate the 1953-72 historic landscape.

The administrative data section sets out the background to the report and reasons for the choice of historic period. The section on historical data documents the history of the site and its occupants from the Victorian era, when the house was built, up to the present with the house in the stewardship of the Service. The evidence is based on primary sources which include photographs, journals, interviews, and other written and graphic documents. Part three of the report, field survey/existing vegetation data, provides information on the historic appearance of the site; the trees, shrubs, perennials/bulbs/vines and turf are all described. Part four, recommendations and analysis, sets out the methodology for achieving and maintaining the composite historic scene representing the post-presidential period. It is considered that the historic context of the Trumans' home landscape has not been appreciably altered. Generally, most of the of

the trees and shrubs that existed during the Truman presidency are extant today, as are the walkways, driveway, flower garden, and remnants of structural garden elements.

Two methods of restoring the landscape are outlined: (1) replacing selected deteriorated specimens, areas, or features; and (2) applying appropriate maintenance practices to rejuvenate, restore, and perpetuate the landscape.

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

trees, shrubs, turf, perennials, bulbs, and vines in order to perpetuate the historic scene.

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

BIBNUM: 014979.

NTIS Order #: PB91-105304/PCA11/MFA11.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

Bearss, Edwin C. *Historical Base Map and Grounds Study, Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, 1874-1886*. 1968. 185 pgs.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site preserves the birthplace and boyhood neighborhood of the



Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Home of Harry S Truman at 219 N. Delaware Street, c. 1920s. *Harry S Truman Library Photographic Archives #82-74.*

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

thirty-first President of the United States in West Branch, Iowa. The grave sites of President and Mrs. Hoover and the Hoover Presidential Library and Museum are also within the 186-acre site. This historical base map and grounds study provides a graphic and documentary account of West Branch during its period of historical significance, 1874-86. The report is based on research of primary and secondary sources. The results are intended to assist the Service in carrying out the plans to restore the historic scene in the core area of the site.

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

The appendix contains relevant illustrations and historical photographs.

BIBNUM: 003035.

NTIS Order #: 198777/PCA14/MFA01.

DSC/TIC #: 432/D-8.

Chadwyck-Healey.

James A. Garfield National Historic Site

The Westerly Group, Inc., and William Behnke Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, James A. Garfield National Historic Site, Lawnfield, Mentor, Ohio*. 1991.

James A. Garfield National Historic Site preserves the property associated with the life of the twentieth President of the United States. Garfield bought the farm in 1876, four years before his assassination, during his first term in office. His home, Lawnfield, is considered to hold a unique position in history as it was the center of the presidential campaign in 1880. Garfield's widow developed the farm as a "country estate" and retained the services of a landscape architect, J. William Elliott, in 1900. Many of the ideas and schemes presented in Elliott's plans were subsequently implemented, and the property now also is considered important as a historic designed landscape. This

report aims to define the cultural landscape of the site and makes recommendations for treatment. The property now covers only 7.8 acres, although it originally covered 160 acres.

The report begins with a biographical sketch of Garfield. This is followed by a section on site history based on documentary research in primary sources and previous Service reports. The early appearance of the farm is described, and specific detail is given on feeds and feeding, early hydrology, fencing, the site during the campaign and presidential years, and its development as an "estate."

The third section of the report provides a general statement of existing site conditions, based on a site survey. Information is provided specifically on site conditions, trees, shrubs, lawns, flowers, and vines. The current visitor use of the site is also described.

The final section of the report contains recommendations. The site is considered to be significant for a range of historical periods: as an agrarian gentleman's farm, a country estate, and, finally, as a formally designed landscape. It is considered that the key elements of these three influences survive, and each has integrity. Hence, the aim of restoration/interpretation should be to represent aspects of each period. Recommendations are made for the replacement of vegetation, particularly the older trees, some of which were planted close to the house and are now adversely affecting the structure. Removal of the trees with substitutes replanted, sometimes in altered locations, is recommended. Some suggestions are also made regarding interpretation, improved visitor circulation, and maintenance.

The appendices contain a chronology of events, list of crops at the farm in the 1870s, information on J. W. Elliott, and relevant historical material including photos, maps, illustrations, and sketches.

BIBNUM: 015588.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Bearss, Edwin C. *Lincoln Boyhood as a Living Historical Farm*. 1967. 181 pgs.

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

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

The clearance and cultivation of the land to create the Lincoln farmstead is described. The forty acres farmed by the Lincolns in 1829 are considered to have been located on the gentle slopes surrounding the cabin site. The types of crops which might have been grown on the farm included corn, wheat, oats, flax, tobacco, and cotton. The methods of cultivation employed and types of implements used are illustrated. This information provides a base from which suggestions can be made regarding proposed crops for the historical farm. Documentary research also provides evidence of vegetables which may have been grown in the garden: potatoes, melon, turnips, asparagus, beans, egg plant, cucumber, gourds, and herbs, among others. The garden is assumed to have been located immediately southwest of the cabin and

likely to have been fenced to protect it from livestock. The orchard is assumed to have been situated on the east side of the cabin. The wild and cultivated flowers found on the farm and livestock owned by the Lincolns are also described.

Based on the information established from this research, a historic base map was generated for the farm. The type, construction, and location of the cabins and outbuildings are determined. It is thought that there were two cabins, the first built in the winter of 1816-17 and the second just before the Lincolns decided to migrate to Illinois. Information also is presented on household effects and furnishings and food served at the Lincoln table.

BIBNUM: 003018.

NTIS Order #: 200500/PCA14/MFA01.

Chadwyck-Healey.

York, Jill M. *Historic Grounds Report, Friendly Trees, Hallowed Ground: an Expression of Sentiment and Reason, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial*. 1984. 71 pgs.

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

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

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

by Edson L. Nott. Modifications of the original Olmsted concept are noted.

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

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

BIBNUM: 012314.
NTIS Order #: PB85-220028/AS/PCA05/MFA01.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Harvey, Robert R., and Mary A. Clarke. *Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan, Lincoln Home National Historic Site*. 1982. 190 pgs.

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

The purpose of this historic grounds report and landscape plan is to document what is known

about the landscape of the historic zone, circa 1860, and to make detailed recommendations for restoration. The research was undertaken by two landscape architects and involved both documentary research and field survey. The study included an analysis of historic records, analysis of the condition and historic value of plant materials currently existing in the historic zone, and documentation of period plant materials for Springfield.

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

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

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

The results of the research and field survey enable recommendations to be made and a proposed landscape plan to be produced. This

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

BIBNUM: 010626.
NTIS Order #: PB83-245779/PCA10/MFA01.
Chadwyck-Healey.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site

McCullough, Charles Ross. *William Howard Taft National Historic Site: Historic Grounds Report*. 1971. 84 pgs.

William Howard Taft was President of the United States between 1909 and 1913 and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court between 1921 and 1930. He was born and raised in this house at 2038 Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is now preserved as a national historic site. The master plan for the site states that the house and exterior ground should be authentically restored to the time of the most intensive Taft association, 1851-74. A specific date for restoration of the house is also given as 1857. The site covers 3.07 acres, although this report focuses on the grounds of the house which originally covered 1.82 acres.

This report provides social history information on the Taft family and a description of the development of the historic grounds. It is based

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

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

BIBNUM: 700448.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

National Capital Parks-Central. Aerial view looking south towards Dupont Circle, 1992. *NPS, Jack Boucher, HABS.*

Antietam National Battlefield

Kuykendall, Nat, John Ochsher, Sharon A. Brown, and Richard Rambur. *Analysis of the Visible Landscape, Antietam National Battlefield*. 1988. 26 pgs.

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

There has been concern recently, however, that the traditional rural character and agricultural setting of the area is being gradually eroded by

poorly planned suburban development. This report was prepared by the Service in response to a request in 1987 by the Maryland Department of State Planning for information on areas which contribute to the scenic quality of the battlefield.

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

For the analysis of the visible landscape, eighteen viewpoints were selected in the field. These consisted of interpretive stops on the battlefield tour road, topographic high points on the road with large fields of view, and other historically significant sites. Each viewpoint



Antietam National Battlefield. Confederate artillery, 1992. NPS, Jack Boucher, HABS.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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

BIBNUM: 015577.
DSC/TIC #: 302/D-41.

Koning, Bill, et al. *Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan, Antietam National Battlefield, Washington County, Maryland*. 1990. 88 pgs.

Antietam National Battlefield was established in 1890 to commemorate the Battle of Antietam, the single bloodiest day of the Civil War, which resulted in more than 23,000 casualties. The park is considered to be one of the best preserved Civil War sites in the National Park System. The landscape of the battlefield and the

surroundings appear, today, much as they did at the time of the battle. The site is also considered to be significant for the period of commemoration which began with establishment of the Antietam National Cemetery in 1865-67. This period also includes the alterations made in the 1890s when monuments, memorials, and battle markers were erected and a system of military roads were laid out to delineate areas where the armies engaged.

This draft environmental impact statement and general management plan contains specific information relating to the cultural landscape



Antietam National Battlefield. Antietam National Cemetery, 1991. NPS.

resources of the site and their management. The purpose of the plan is to provide for future management, use, and interpretation of the area, while preserving the historic character and appearance of the battlefield. Three alternative management options are presented: (1) no action--maintain existing conditions, (2) 1862 scene restoration, and (3) commemorative period scene restoration. The aims of the three alternatives for scene restoration and resource management are described. The influence and requirements of each regarding visitor circulation, interpretation and visitor services,

recreational uses and special events, land protection, and advisory commission are analyzed.

Alternative 2 is the Service's preferred action and provides the basis for the draft general management plan. This option is based on the concept of restoring, to the maximum extent possible, the scene at Antietam on the eve of the battle. It is suggested that this approach, involving restoring historic trace roads, farmhouses, and field patterns, replacing fence lines, and replanting woods and orchard, would help visitors to visualize and appreciate the site. Other proposed actions include simplifying the automobile tour route so that it focuses on three main battle phases, incorporating new interpretative features, and cooperating with state, local, and private entities to ensure preservation of the rural/agricultural landscape inside and adjacent to the battlefield boundary. Four roads, which are representative of the 1890 commemorative period, would be removed and other roads would be restored to their original 1862 condition. Some new developments, such as roads, parking, and interpretive features, would be required; however, they would be designed and sited to minimize intrusion on the landscape.

The existing resources of the park are described. The environmental impacts of each of the alternative management options on the cultural, natural, and socioeconomic resources are assessed. It is concluded that alternative 2 would have a beneficial impact on the natural environment, increasing habitat diversity and providing a habitat for two endangered species, decreasing automobile emissions in the park, and reducing streambank erosion. Visitors also would benefit from improved interpretation and simplified circulation. Minor economic benefits could accrue to the local community. Agriculture would continue as the predominant land use in the park. Alternative 1, no action, would have few additional impacts on the cultural or natural resources, or visitors or local

residents. Alternative 3, which proposes restoration of the 1862 scene and retention of the 1890 tour road system with the development of a one-way circulation route, would have similar environmental impacts to alternative 2. However, under this option it is considered that the 1890s tour roads would continue to intrude on the historic scene.

BIBNUM: 015395.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial

Staff. *Historic Grounds Report, Part II, the Custis-Lee Mansion Flower Garden*. 1964. 66 pgs.

The flower garden at the Custis-Lee Mansion was laid out about 1802 by George Washington Parke Custis, owner of the property and Robert E. Lee's father-in-law. Lee called the Custis-Lee mansion home until 1861, prior to the estate being occupied by Union troops and subsequently becoming the site of the nation's most famous military cemetery. This historic grounds report (Part II) provides information and documentation to guide the restoration of the flower garden to its appearance prior to the Civil War in 1861.

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

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

The historical data section, the most comprehensive, summarizes pictorial, documentary, and physical evidence on the landscape and layout of the garden. The history of the flower garden is summarized, its



Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial. Sketch of Arlington House, 1853. *NPS*.

importance evaluated, and the proposed restoration and reconstruction justified. The garden boundary, atmosphere and feeling, walks, fences, arbor, and plant material are all described as they appeared immediately prior to 1861. The evidence is based on photographs, sketches and illustrations, and the documented memories of people who knew the garden in its original state. A list of plant materials found in the Arlington garden before 1862 is drawn from original sources.

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

The landscape data includes a plan of existing landscape and archeological features, a plan of historical landscaping recommended for

restoration and reconstruction, and a plan, elevations, and perspective of the arbor and fence.

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

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

BIBNUM: 012171.
Chadwyck-Healey.

McCormick, Charles H. *Custis-Lee Mansion: Historical Data for Grounds*. 1968. 81 pgs.

This historic resource study for the Custis-Lee Mansion deals with a 3.5-acre portion of the old Arlington estate. During the Civil War, Robert E. Lee's home was used as the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and near the end of the war the estate became Arlington National Cemetery when Civil War dead were buried near the house. These uses have altered the historic landscape scene as it existed prior to the Civil War in 1861. The report documents, as fully as possible, the appearance of the estate as the Lees left it in May 1861. It covers that part of the original estate under the jurisdiction of the Service in 1968 and the contiguous land expected to be acquired by the Service. The report is intended to provide background information on the historical scene to assist the future restoration and reconstruction of the mansion grounds.

Following a general description of the estate and its condition in 1861, the report documents each

of the main components of the landscape: roads, east front grounds, flower garden, Civil War tomb of the unknown, old amphitheater, colored school house, kitchen or vegetable garden, vegetables in the garden, structures in or near the garden, grape arbor, courtyard area, ravine and ice house, and stable area.

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

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

BIBNUM: 001092.
Chadwyck-Healey.

George Washington Memorial Parkway

EDAW, Inc. *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume I: History, Mount Vernon Memorial Highway* (draft). 1988. 109 pgs.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway was the first parkway constructed and maintained by the U.S. Government and the first road with a commemorative function explicit in its name and alignment. The highway links Washington, D.C., with Mount Vernon, George Washington's home. Construction of the road began in 1928 and was completed in 1932 for the bicentenary of the Washington's birth.

This document forms volume 1 of the Mount Vernon Highway Cultural Landscape Report and deals specifically with history. The physical features which characterize the highway's landscape are described and documented separately in the second volume of the study. The research was undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team which included an archeologist, landscape architect, planner, and historic preservationist.

The report relates the history of the corridor of land, its commemorative associations, and its transformation over time into a cultural landscape. The strategic role of the Potomac River corridor in the nation's history is presented as a backdrop for the nineteenth-century movement to commemorate George Washington's home. An account of the early proposals for building the memorial road is given, and the events culminating in the opening of the highway in 1932 are chronicled. A detailed account of the construction is contained. Consultant landscape architects from the Westchester County Park Commission were appointed to collaborate with the engineers in the Bureau of Public Roads. The consultants included Jay Downer, chief engineer, Gilmore Clarke, landscape architect, Wilbor Simonson, resident landscape architect, and Henry Nye, plantsman. The consultants worked closely with the Bureau of Public Roads and together they resolved to produce "the best results possible from the artistic as well as the practical standpoint."

The documentation draws on archival resources and site observations to provide the information required to make informed decisions regarding the impact of future proposals for the highway and its adjoining lands. These proposals include extensive rehabilitation of the road bed.

The report concludes with an annotated bibliography, which provides ready access to the drawings and reports of the original design

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

team, many of which are located in the National Archives.

BIBNUM: 014532.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Cotter, John L. *Archeological Data, Harper Gardens*. 1958. 11 pgs.

The report is a short synopsis of observations made by the regional archeologist after a one-day visit to the garden at Harper's House, Harpers Ferry National Monument, in 1958. It states that the garden is constructed on two terraces, both of which were probably retained by a wall. It is recommended that archeological investigation is required to determine if the foundations of the walls retaining the terraces still exist. It is considered that the garden paths

cannot be established by archeological means, and, because of the nature of the subsoil, there is no possibility of finding garden plots as such.

BIBNUM: 001200.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Snell, Charles W. *Historic Sites Survey of the Harper Gardens*. 1958. 12 pgs.

The historic survey report covers the mid-nineteenth century Harper gardens at Harpers Ferry National Monument. It is divided into two sections. The first short section, administrative data, outlines the proposed use and provisions for operating/managing the gardens, as well as estimates of costs for the archeological excavation and subsequent restoration of the garden. The second section, historical data, considers the documentary evidence relating to the Harper gardens. The



Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. "Harpers Ferry from Jefferson's Rock," a drawing by Ed Beyer, from Beyer's *Album of Virginia*, 1855. NPS.

research shows there have been two gardens at the site. There is a paucity of evidence for the earlier garden of the eighteenth century, and the historical research concentrates on the nineteenth-century site. Written records and early maps indicate the boundaries and extent of the garden. There are no historical prints, photographs, plans, or sketches of the gardens to aid the research. It is concluded that not enough documentary evidence has been found, or is likely to be located, to permit an accurate restoration of the two gardens of the 1859-65 period or any other period. The report suggests that archeological investigation of the garden areas is required to supplement the historical data and uncover evidence of garden walks, planting beds, and other features. If the subsequent archeological investigation develops enough evidence to permit an accurate general restoration of the garden, it is recommended that the area be restored as a typical mid-nineteenth-century, pre-Civil War combination vegetable-flower garden.

BIBNUM: 001201.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Cotter, John L. *Preliminary Archeological Investigations at Harpers Ferry: Harper House Garden and Building Number 23, Arsenal Area*. 1959. 15 pgs.

This short historic sites survey reports the results of preliminary archeological investigations undertaken at Harpers Ferry in 1958-59. The investigations were made at three sites: the garden at the rear of Harper House, the basement of building 23 on the Arsenal site, and the basement of a small shed at the rear of building 23. They were undertaken to gain information relating to the reestablishment of the mid-nineteenth-century, pre-Civil War garden and demolition of building 23 and its shed. There is an absence of historical data regarding the exact nature of the garden during the Civil War period. Further extensive archeological

exploration of the arsenal plot was planned following the demolition of building 23 in 1959.

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

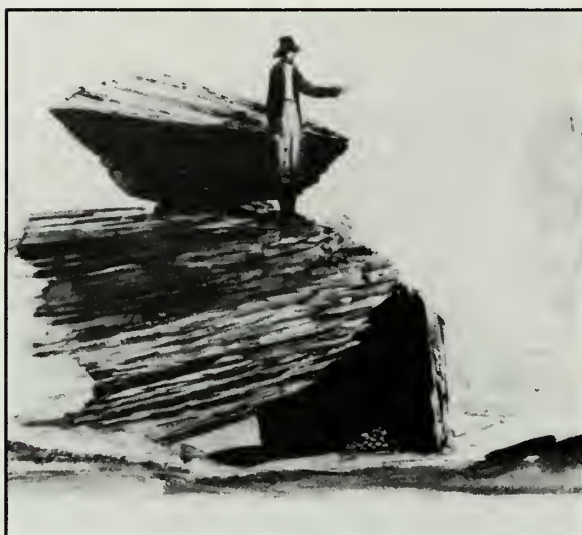
BIBNUM: 012213.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Fairbairn, Charlotte J. *Jefferson's Rock*. 1961. 16 pgs.

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

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

The development of the site as a famous viewpoint and tourist attraction is described; the B & O excursion tours and canal boat cruises, for example, brought many visitors in the decade following the Civil War. The influx of visitors has resulted in a number of changes, especially to the trail leading up to the rock. In 1934, improvements to the trail made the rock more conveniently accessible. It was substantially graded and engineered in 1956 with new stone



Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Sketch of Jefferson's Rock by Benjamin Latrobe illustrating the original natural support for the capstone, c. 1810. NPS.

steps installed in the most eroded areas, logs embedded at intervals along the trail to prevent erosion, and wooden handrails installed. Removal of vegetation was undertaken to improve the views and interpretive signage installed. In 1958 the Jefferson Trail was extended beyond the rock descending to the bridge and providing a continuous path to the Loudoun Heights trail across the Shenandoah.

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

BIBNUM: 001174.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Prentice, Joseph R. *Historic Grounds Report, Part I, Harper Yard, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*. 1962. 11 pgs.

This historic grounds report for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park covers the Harper's

yard area. Part one of the report is divided into two sections. The first section, administrative data, was prepared by the park superintendent and sets out the aim of restoration: to restore the yard to its nineteenth-century form with a white picket fence, flowering shrubs, and flower beds. This section also includes cost estimates for the work.

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

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

BIBNUM: 001293.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Myers, Bruce B. *Historic Grounds Report-Part II, Shenandoah and Potomac Streets, Arsenal Square, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*. 1965. 15 pgs.

The second part of the historic grounds report for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park deals with portions of Shenandoah and Potomac streets and Arsenal Square. It is proposed to restore the streets by grading, repaving, setting cobblestones, and replacing the gutters, sidewalks, and curbs in their original locations so that they resemble their appearance in 1859-65. The report is divided into three sections: administrative data, historical data, and landscape data.

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

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

The landscape data section is the most comprehensive and attempts to clarify the historical evidence for the streets, pavings, walks, gutters, fences, walls, lamp posts, trees, shrubs, grassing, benches, and related landscape. The history of the site is recorded, including the dates the streets were macadamized and the sidewalks and gutters altered. The research is based on army reports and historic photographs. The section concludes with recommendations for the restoration of the Armory Tract, Arsenal Square, and Potomac and Shenandoah streets. The need for further research, for example, on lamp posts, hitching posts, planting, and seeded areas, is identified. Drawings of typical gutter and street sections are included, as well as photographs of the site taken between 1859 and 1865.

BIBNUM: 001279.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Inashima, Paul Y. *Archeological Monitoring, Park Maintenance Repair: Lateral-Sag-Failure Section, Harper Garden Wall*. 1981. 62 pgs.

The Harper garden is a reconstruction of a pre-Civil War garden in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. By 1981, lateral sagging along

a section of one of the terraces of the garden wall had reached a pronounced state, leading to a loss of structural integrity. A decision was made by the park to rebuild the affected wall section. This study reports on the archeological monitoring which was carried out in association with the repair work.

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

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

BIBNUM: 010610.
NTIS Order #: PB83-250167/PCA04/MFA01.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Snell, Charles W. *Historic Structure Report and Grounds Report for the U.S. Rifle Factory of the U.S. Armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, 1859 to 1861* (draft). 1981. 121 pgs.

In 1794, Harpers Ferry was selected by President George Washington as the site of one of the new U.S. armories and arsenals. The site covers 428 acres and now forms part of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

This document contains the historical data section of the historic structure and grounds report. It was prepared by the park historian. The purpose of the report is two-fold: (1) to make available for the archeologists' use all available documentary evidence relating to the appearance of the buildings, grounds, and canal at the U.S. rifle factory at the time of the John Brown raid in 1859, and at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, and (2) to update previous inaccurate studies.

The report includes chapters on the following: the history of Virginius Island, 1794-1840; repair and improvements at the U.S rifle factory, 1842-85; historic structure reports for rifle factory buildings; historic grounds report for the rifle factory yard, 1842-61; Shenandoah canal and bridges, 1842-61; dam on the Shenandoah, 1842-61.

Of these chapters, the historic grounds report for the rifle factory yard is most relevant to cultural landscape research. This section documents all significant changes and improvements to the grounds between 1842 and 1861. These include general landforming/grading and the landscape infrastructure, such as fencing, lamp posts, walls, and gates. The removal of old buildings from the site is also recorded.

A concluding bibliography sets out the sources from which information has been obtained, including the National Archives, published U.S. documents, books, and Service studies.

BIBNUM: 012285.

National Capital Parks-Central

Olszewski, George J. *Dupont Circle, Washington, DC*. 1967. 73 pgs.

Dupont Circle is one of the seventeen reservations purchased under the Act of July 16, 1790, for the formation of the federal city, Washington, D.C. It is now one of the most

important crossroads in the city at the intersection of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire Avenues, as well as 19th Street going north to south and P Street from east to west. The landscape has not followed any one particular design and has adapted and evolved over the years to suit contemporary needs and circumstances.

This historical survey documents the legal origin and administrative history of the circle and the development of the landscape. The research, undertaken by a historian, is based on primary documentary sources. The narrative is based on the annual reports of the Chief of Engineers (1867-1925), on reports of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds (1925-33), and on material from the correspondence files of the National Capital Region (1933-67).

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

Since 1933, the site has been under the jurisdiction of the Service. The landscape alterations undertaken by the Service are described. For example, in 1933 new walks were completed, concrete coping for the flower beds installed, and drinking fountains and benches added. Following the disruption caused by the construction of the underpass in 1950, the circle was restored to its original appearance. Changes included the installation of linear benches, replacing earlier single settees, and

raising the memorial one foot in order to clear the base of the fountain so that the inscription was visible. Other changes included the construction of steps leading to the fountain and a walk around the lower basin. Original site plans, construction drawings, and historical photographs are included in this report. The final chapter of the report describes community use of the circle. At the time the report was written (1967), use of the circle by "beatniks, hippies, civil rights demonstrators, LSD users, rock and roll groups and perverts" was considered to be a major problem facing the Service.

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

BIBNUM: 000898.
NTIS Order #: 205816/PCA14/MFA01.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Olszewski, George J. *Mt. Vernon Square, Washington, DC*. 1970. 64 pgs.

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

The study covers the legal origins and administrative history of Mt. Vernon Square, the developmental stages in its landscaping, and its value to the community. The research was undertaken by a historian and is based on primary sources, which include the annual

reports of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department (1867-1925), annual reports of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks (1925-33), and National Capital Parks files (1933-present).

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

BIBNUM: 000936.
NTIS Order #: 207383/PCA05/MFA01.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Rock Creek Park

Staff. *Report on Proposed Development of Rock Creek and Potomac Park, Section Two*. 1940s. 18 pgs.

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

The history and background to the creation of the Parkway is described. In the nineteenth century, this part of the creek was used for the storage of boats operating on the C & O Canal. It is described as a desolate, unhealthy swamp.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

With the growth of the city in the later part of the century, the area was relegated as a dump and used for the disposal of refuse as a means of filling in the edges of the swamp to make the land buildable. In the early twentieth century, plans in the city engineer's office proposed putting the creek in a culvert and completely filling in the valley in order to connect the gridiron street system of the new city on the east of the creek with Georgetown on the west. In 1900, the McMillan Commission was formed from outstanding members of the design professions. They produced a report which included recommendations for the area. With great foresight and vision, they proposed the conservation and restoration of the "open valley" as a park on the grounds of "economy, convenience, and beauty." These ideas were brought to fruition with the creation of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

This report outlines the traffic conditions in the area at the time of writing and traffic improvement proposals affecting the parkway project. The design of the landscape of the valley is described, and information is given on plans for grading and rip-rapping the stream banks to prevent erosion. Since the creek channel was very closely confined, it was considered impossible to create a truly naturalistic effect; however, a pleasing appearance was planned by laying the rock in such a way as to create numerous pockets into which shrubs and grasses could be planted. During the execution of this work it was hoped that every existing tree located directly on the stream bank could be saved. Flood control measures and soil stabilization techniques are also described. The planting scheme is illustrated on an accompanying plan. It was proposed to make use of trees, shrubs and groundcovers natural to the region. For the tree



Rock Creek Park. Proposed grading along the parkway, c. 1940s. NPS.

canopy, oak, tulip, beech, sycamore, birch, maple, and pine are recommended with dogwood, redbud, hornbeam, amelanchier, and holly in the understorey. Shrubs would include laurel, blueberry, spice bush, and alder, and the ground cover would consist of grasses and weeds. The planting design is illustrated and includes massed groups of species.

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

BIBNUM: 012421.

Theodore Roosevelt Island

Thomas, Lindsay Kay, Jr. *The Impact of Three Exotic Plant Species on a Potomac Island, Theodore Roosevelt Island*. 1980. 179 pgs.

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



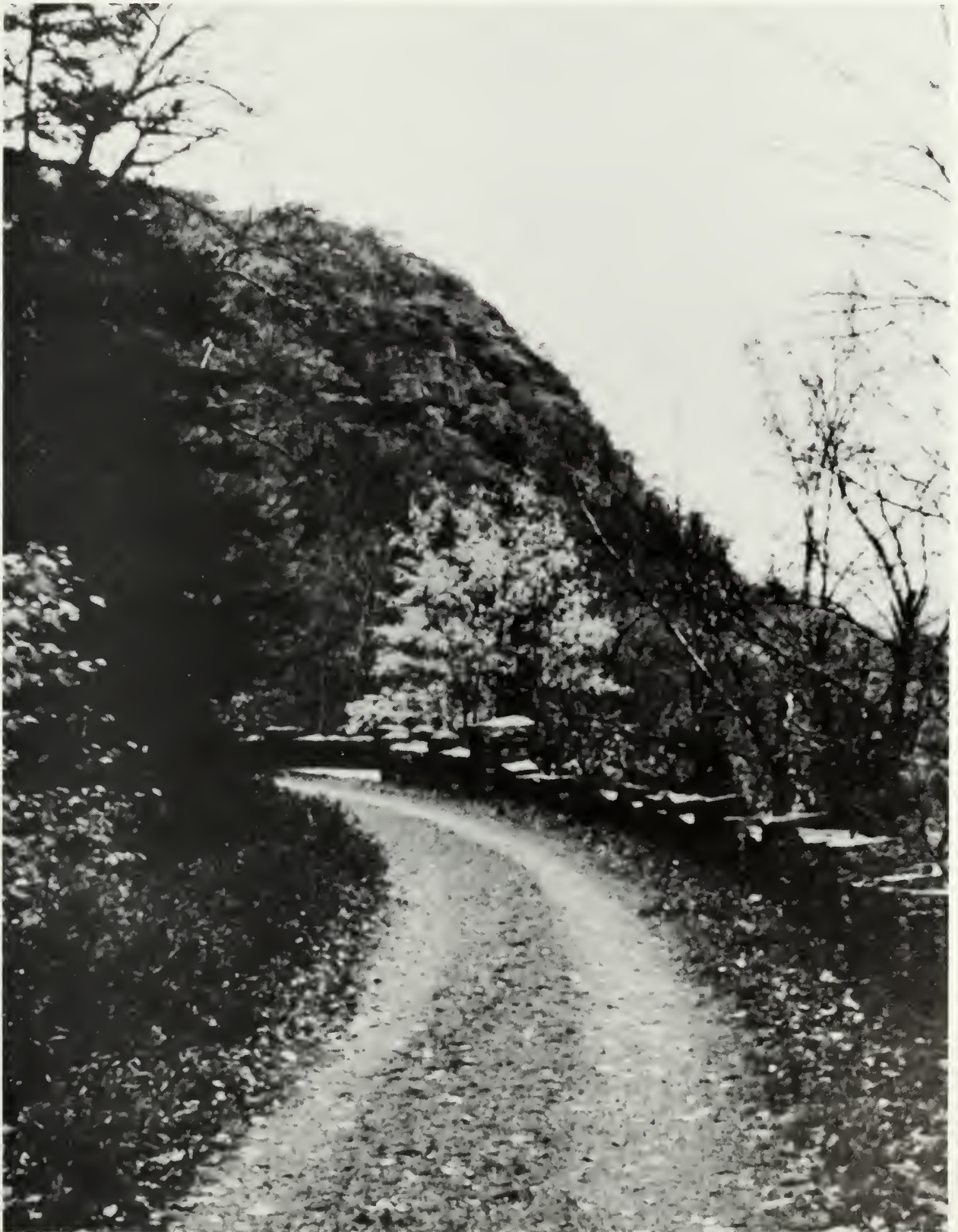
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The research indicates that on the island upland *L.japonica* is limited by shading, with growth increasing with increasing light intensity. Where growth is not limited, *L.japonica* can overwhelm and kill small trees and shrubs and inhibit reproduction, especially of the following trees, which are among the overstorey dominants on the upland of the island: *Ulmus americana*, L., *Prunus serotina*, Ehrh., and *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L. Light is also the main factor limiting the growth of *Hedera helix* in the upland areas, although not as strongly as *Lonicera*. On the floodplain, however, growth and distribution are limited by the height of the water table. In both habitats, *Hedera* suppresses the growth of native herbs; it can also kill understorey and small trees. Finally, the marsh that would otherwise be occupied by *Peltandra virginica*, L. is taken over by *I. pseudacorus*. While in the swamp-marsh transition *Acorus calamus*, L. dominates the *Iris* areas. Inundation by water is the main factor limiting the growth of *Iris*.

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

BIBNUM: 012165.
Chadwyck-Healey.

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Acadia National Park. Asticou-Jordan Pond Road, approach to Cliffside Bridge, 1989. *Photo courtesy of Rieley & Associates.*

Acadia National Park

Rieley, William D. and Roxanne S. Brouse. *Historic Resource Study for the Carriage Road System, Acadia National Park, Mount Desert Island, Maine*. 1989. 2 vols. 331 pgs.

The carriage road system on Mount Desert Island, part of Acadia National Park, was conceived, planned, and funded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., between 1913 and 1940. The system contains fifty-seven miles of roads and includes seventeen bridges and two gate lodges. Rockefeller assembled a group of accomplished designers and craftsmen to build the roads. They included local Maine engineers Charles P. Simpson and his son Paul D. Simpson. Architects William Welles Bosworth and Charles Stoughton designed most of the bridges, and Grosvenor Atterbury designed the gate lodges.

The noted landscape architect Beatrix Farrand worked with Rockefeller for fifteen years and developed the planting design for the roads, bridges, and gate lodges and framed vistas across the natural landscape. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was also consulted on the design of the carriage roads. The roads give the area a unique and distinct architectural and landscape architectural character; they also are considered significant as an important element in the history of road building.

The purpose of this historic resource study is to document the design and construction history of the carriage roads and their associated structures and to analyze their place in American social history. The research is based on archival records, field study, and personal interviews. A discussion of the current use and maintenance of the roads also is included. Today fifty-one miles



Acadia National Park. Cobblestone Bridge, the first bridge of the carriage road system, 1989. Photo courtesy of Rieley & Associates.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

of the system lie within Acadia National Park, and they are maintained by the Service. Motor vehicles are restricted and parts of the roads are designated specifically for bicycle use; they are also considered to be ideal for enabling wheelchair access into the park. The report recommends that a plan for the restoration of any section of the roads should begin with a detailed analysis of existing conditions. Suggestions are made and issues raised regarding the restoration of elements of the carriage road system, such as the ditches, gullies, culverts, macadam surfacing, bridges, and plantings.

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

Volume I of the study contains the following sections: Introduction; Context; Design; Sequence of Development, Phase I: The Inception; Sequence of Development, Phase II: The Expansion; Sequence of Development, Phase III: The Culmination; Construction; Restoration; Maintenance; Use; Conclusion.

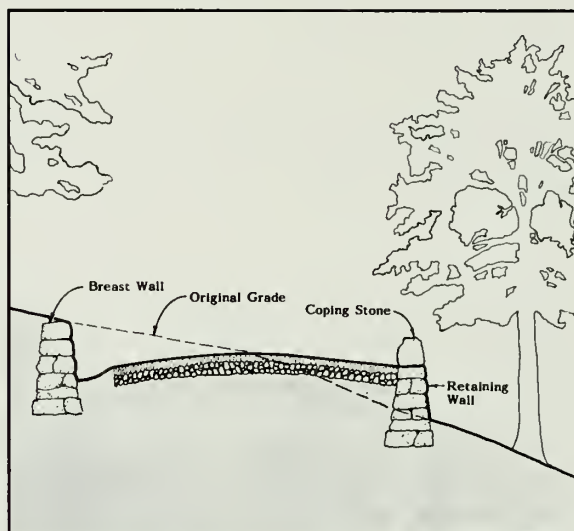
A separate Volume II contains the appendices, which among others, include the following: Chronology of events; Documentary sources; Terminology for stone bridges; Specifications; Rockefeller correspondence; List of sources.

There is also a glossary of bridge and road terminology.

BIBNUM: 015138.
DSC/TIC #: 123/D-100.

Rieley & Associates. *Recommended Guidelines for the Restoration, Maintenance and Use of Carriage Roads at Acadia National Park*. 1989.

This report presents four chapters of the *Historic Resource Study for the Carriage Road System for Acadia National Park* (see above). It specifically deals with the construction,



Acadia National Park. Typical Section of breast and retaining walls along carriage road system, 1989. Drawing courtesy of Rieley & Associates.

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

The chapter on construction discusses early nineteenth century road building techniques, notably those of Telford and Macadam and the development of technology which facilitated the building of broken stone roads at Acadia in the early twentieth century, which combined the

strong foundations and superior drainage of the Telford road with the economy of the Macadam road. The construction of the carriage roads is illustrated by reference to original plans and specifications. These describe the character of the roads and construction details for the width and crown, foundations, middle layers, surface, gutters, drainage, culverts, and retaining walls.

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

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

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

BIBNUM: 015501.
DSC/TIC #: 123/D-99.

Adams National Historic Site

Harris, Wilhelmina S. *Furnishing Report of the Old House*. 1968. Vol. 9. 93 pgs.

The Adams National Historic Site in Quincy, Massachusetts, covers 9.82 acres and contains the home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, as well as other notable political and literary members of the Adams family, and the adjacent Beale estate.

This ninth volume of the *Furnishing Report of the Old House* deals with the development of the grounds. It was prepared by the superintendent of the property and provides a comprehensive narrative and pictorial record describing the vernacular landscape of the historic site between 1634 and 1970. The documentation is based on research of primary sources, which include letters, diaries, historical surveys, and early illustrations and photographs.

The narrative begins by outlining the early history of the property prior to the Adams' ownership. The site comprised part of the first land grant from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634. A house was built at the site in the 1730s by Leonard Vassall. John Adams purchased the house and seventy-five acres of land in 1787. During his vice presidency and presidency he supervised agricultural operations on the estate. Following his death in 1826 the land passed to his son John Quincy Adams. The development and management of the grounds at this time is considered to have been a joint effort between President John Quincy Adams and his son Charles Francis Adams. Some improvements to the estate were undertaken, especially with the planting of orchards and other trees. Horticulture became the prime interest replacing the agricultural pursuits. Few changes to the buildings and structures were made during this period. Between 1848 and 1886, the property was owned solely by Charles Francis Adams and he began to develop it into a "gentleman's estate." Improvements included

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

drainage of the meadows and extensive tree planting. Additions to the house and servants' quarters were constructed a library and carriage house. The estate later passed to his son Brooks Adams, and personal reminiscences of the estate during this era are recorded in the report. Subsequent twentieth-century changes to the grounds are documented. Between 1927 and 1946 the estate was owned by the Adams Memorial Society and from 1947 by the National Park Service. Pictorial evidence is presented to illustrate the site during these latter periods.

The report includes two 1969 planting plans for the historic flower garden west of the Old House.

BIBNUM: 015612.

Boston National Historical Park

Brockway, Lucinda A. and Patrice A. Todisco. *Charlestown Navy Yard: Historic Grounds Management Plan*. 1985. 166 pgs.

Charlestown Navy Yard forms part of the Boston National Historical Park. The Navy Yard is currently interpreted to the 1970-76 period. The purpose of this historic grounds management report is to document the changes that occurred in the Navy Yard between 1970 and 1976. Documentation on the early development of the Navy Yard is also included as background material.

The first section of the report describes the development of the historic site since the early nineteenth century. The yard is divided into three areas: the Commandant's House, the Marine Barracks, and other areas. The second



Adams National Historic Site. "Braintree," painting of the Adams property by E. Malcolm, 1798. NPS.

section of the report provides an analysis of changes to the landscape between 1970 and 1976. It is based on information from Service records, historical photographs, slide collections, written accounts, and oral interviews. The Navy Yard is divided into six separate areas based on historical treatments. For each area changes are noted where differences occur between 1955 and 1978 and between 1978 and 1985. Although the results of the analysis were considered to be limited, specific information on the landscape appearance between 1970 and 1976 is noted where available. For each area a list of current plant materials is given with notation of condition. Plans are produced based on an inventory of existing plant material. Each plant was identified, recorded on the plan, and compared with site conditions in 1978 and earlier. Photographs taken in 1985 are included to document the present site appearance and illustrate each of the areas shown in the plans. Historical photographs also are included. Overall, it is considered that two main factors have played a key role in altering the landscape appearance from the 1970-76 period: the dynamics of nature and the pressures of man.

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

The penultimate section of the report presents alternatives for restoration. Since the historic period is relatively recent, much of the original landscape and plant material is extant. It is considered, therefore, that this restoration plan provides an opportunity to refine the details of the landscape. Three categories of plant materials are identified: (1) core plant material essential in maintaining the historic character of the site, (2) intermediate plant material which supports the historic character of the site but is

not essential, and (3) non-essential material which is not documented to the historic period. Each category represents an increased degree of flexibility in decision making with regards to the continued maintenance, loss, or replacement of plant material. These categories are applied to the plant materials within each of the six areas to provide a basis for the restoration alternatives. The alternatives include replanting of lost species, maintenance of present vegetation, pruning for smaller form, and removal and replacement. The final chapter develops these alternatives as recommendations for the immediate preservation and stabilization needs of the current landscape and for restoration to the 1970-76 historical period. An annual maintenance schedule, based on current practices, is included to describe long-term maintenance requirements.

BIBNUM: 400284.

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site

Kane and Carruth. *Comprehensive Report on the Historic and Cultural Landscape, Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site*. 1980. 27 pgs.

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

This historic and cultural landscape report addresses the following aspects of the site: the general environment at Val-Kill, the peninsula area, the gardens related to the Stone Cottage as they existed circa 1938, the setting surrounding Eleanor Roosevelt's home as it was in the late 1950s and 1960s, and the cutting garden as it existed during the height of its development in

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

the early 1940s. The study involved research of primary and secondary sources and site investigation. The primary sources included cinefilm and interviews with gardeners who had worked at the site, as well as documentary research.

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

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

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

The second part of this report contains landscape recommendations for the core area, the peninsula area, the Stone Cottage, Eleanor Roosevelt's home, and the cutting garden. They include the stabilization and preservation and replanting of major landscape features, the removal of features and plant material not considered to be part of the historic scene, and the reconstruction of specific features, for example the loggia. For the Stone Cottage it is specifically recommended that the gardens be restored to the 1938-39 period. The recommendations are supported by outline specifications and are illustrated on plans and drawings.

BIBNUM: 012724.
Chadwyck-Healey.



Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted's home in Brookline, Massachusetts, no date. *Photo courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site.*



Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. The Hollow, view southeast to the Grotto, 1935. *Photo courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site.*

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Whitehill, Lucinda A. *Historic Grounds Report and Management Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site.* 1982. 100 pgs.

Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted's home and office in Brookline, Massachusetts, was designated a national historic site and acquired by the Service in 1979. The 1.76-acre property represents an example of the picturesque and naturalistic style of landscape design which Olmsted employed. This historic grounds report and management plan was prepared as a resource management and planning document for the site. It provides detailed information concerning the history, current conditions, and future management alternatives for the landscape at Fairsted. Its purpose is to collect and analyze past and present site conditions, develop

recommendations for maintenance and preservation, and raise issues related to long-term planning. The research for the report is based on detailed observations of the current landscape, historical photographs, written documents and plans in the Olmsted archives, and other archival material.

The following summarizes the main contents of the report: (1) Introduction. This section outlines the purpose and scope of the research, the study methods, and discusses the significance of the landscape. (2) History. Olmsted's theories of design are summarized in the first section of this chapter. The second section documents the history of the garden. Five main historical periods were identified: prior to 1883; Olmsted, Sr., 1883-1903; Olmsted Brothers, 1904-30s; Tenant period, 1936-63; and Olmsted Associates, 1963-79. (3) Analysis. The property was divided into distinct areas based on

historical treatments as documented by maps, landscape plans, sketches, planting lists, and photographs. The five areas comprised the hollow, front driveway, rock garden and southeast corner, south lawn/rear embankment, and, lastly, the service areas. The history, design changes, and current plant materials of each area are discussed in detail in this chapter. (4) Problems and Solutions. Each of the problems outlined in the preceding chapter are considered in greater detail here and alternative management solutions proposed. The main issues discussed are overgrown plant material, soil conditions, pests, and disease. (5) Recommendations. The recommendations contained in this section of the report are divided into three categories: the immediate preservation/stabilization needs of the landscape, the annual maintenance schedule once the initial work is accomplished, and issues of long term management concern.

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

BIBNUM: 012730.
DSC/TIC #: 486/D-4.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Gateway National Recreation Area

Lane Frenchman & Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, Jacob Riis Park, Gateway National Recreation Area*. 1989. 2 vols.

Jacob Riis Park is located within the Breezy Point Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, New York. It covers 220 acres and spans the Rockaway Peninsula from Jamaica Bay on the north to the Atlantic Ocean on the south. The park is an example of a recreational public works project constructed in the 1930s, and it is

considered to remain essentially intact from the 1936-37 period of development. The main features include the bathhouse, which fronts the boardwalk/promenade--a formal ocean-front walk separating the beach from the main park area, and the mall--a crescent-shaped extension to the boardwalk. The landscaped areas include walkways, playgrounds, playing fields, and lawns. Although certain elements of the park, particularly the structures, show moderate to significant signs of deterioration, the overall circulation, spatial relationships, alignment, symmetry, views, and vistas remain unchanged from the original layout. The planting also still reflects much of the original design.

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

The report begins with a historical overview which traces the evolution of the park through five distinct operational periods: (1) Pre-development, prior to 1932; (2) The Initial Park, 1932-34; (3) The Robert Moses Renovation and Expansion, 1934-37; (4) New York City Parks Department Era, 1937-74; and (5) Service Stewardship, 1974 to present. The historic context and significance of the park are assessed, as well as the overall historical integrity. In this section each of the elements which compose the park landscape are also analyzed. The landscape elements include: topography, land use, circulation, buildings and structures, spatial relationships and views, planting, site furniture and small scale elements, lighting, and signs.

The Jacob Riis Park is large in area and diverse in character. For the purpose of this report the site is divided into five distinct sub-areas: the bathhouse area, the boardwalk/promenade, the mall, the back beach area, and the beach area. A chapter on each of these contains detailed information on the character-defining features of the sub-area and an analysis of what exists today and what is historically significant.

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

BIBNUM: 015620.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Snell, Charles W. *Documentation of Historical Base Map (Drawing No. NHS-FDR-2001-A)*. 1957.

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site at Hyde Park, New York, preserves Springwood, the birthplace, lifetime residence, and "Summer White House" of the thirty-second President. The historical base map for the home site describes the historic site as it was at the time of the President's death on April 12, 1945. This report includes a narrative documentation of the map. The study was undertaken by the park supervisory historian and is based on research of primary and secondary source materials.

Information is given on the early history of the site, 1697-1867. Roosevelt's house was built on the site in the early 1800s, and the original structure still forms the central portion of the

present home. Changes and alterations to the house over the years are documented. Detail is given on the other structures on the site including the Roosevelt Library, established in 1940, and the Coach House, erected in 1886. Small structures, such as the garage, stables, shed, greenhouses, laundry, pumphouse, cottages, apiary, and gate house, are also recorded.

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

BIBNUM: 015619.

Horrocks, James P. *History of the Gardens and Greenhouses at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt*. 1965. 13 pgs.

This report documents the history of the gardens which include gardens dating back to the mid-1800s, originally started by the previous owners of the estate. The gravesites of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are now situated within the garden. The research is based on primary and secondary documentary sources. The gardens were formally laid out in the mid-1800s, with a hemlock hedge planted around them. During the early years the raising of fruit and vegetables was more important than flowers. The center grass area where the Roosevelts are buried was originally occupied by vegetables such as peas and beans. Around this garden plot and bordering the gravel walk was a row of plum and pear trees with borders for flowers between them. After 1912 the vegetable garden was moved and the present garden was laid out. The center area was planted with grass and, in the place of the fruit trees, a continuous border for perennial flowers flanked the gravel walks.

Roses were planted in beds along the sides of the garden. The report gives some more detailed information on the garden, hemlock hedge, gravesite and monument, small greenhouse, large greenhouse, small vegetable garden, hot beds, large vegetable garden, apiary, water tower and water supply.

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

It is concluded that, with the exception of the new parking area, which was located on the site of the second vegetable garden, the Service has made few alterations to the gardens and greenhouse. As a result, the historic appearance of the estate remains. This allows visitors to the estate an opportunity to obtain a complete understanding of the many interests with which the Roosevelt family surrounded themselves while at their Hyde Park home.

BIBNUM: 010395.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Stoking, William A. *Historic Grounds Report-Volume I, Documentary Section, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. 1981. 226 pgs.

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

The historic grounds report was undertaken by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Brown University, and is one of a series of research

projects aimed at providing the information required for the restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation of the estate. This report forms the first volume of the study and contains the results of research into primary and secondary documentary sources concerning the historical development of the Lindenwald grounds between 1797 and 1957. In particular, information was sought concerning the nature and location of ground cover, trees, shrubs, garden plantings, walks, fences, small structures, driveways, gate houses, and outbuildings.

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

The report is supplemented by several bibliographies and appendices, which include a list of repositories and individuals consulted, a

digest of ownership, and the results of a tree survey undertaken in 1976.

BIBNUM: 010637.

NTIS Order #: PB83-242024/PCA11/MFA01.

DSC/TIC #: 460/D-5.

Chadwyck-Healey.

Simon, Brona G. *Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Kinderhook, New York, Vol. II, Archeological Section*. 1982. 150 pgs.

The second volume of the historic grounds report for the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site presents the archeological data.

The archeological field survey was undertaken to provide additional information on the building sequence and evolution of the vernacular landscape. In particular it was intended that the investigation would answer some of the

questions raised in the previous report concerning the location, size, orientation, and disposition of certain structures. Of specific interest was the definition of the Martin Van Buren period grounds, to aid the reconstruction of the historic landscape.

This report presents the results of the archeological survey. It is organized into two major sections: (1) a description of the data collection and analytical procedures, and (2) a description of the results. The investigations yielded much physical evidence to confirm the interpretation of the building sequence made from the documentary research. The results also provided new information, for example, examination of the spatial distribution of various artifact groups has aided in the identification of landscape features such as the roads and lawns. Palynological analysis enabled broad species of



Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. "Lindenwald," Martin Van Buren's retirement home, c. 1913. NPS.

vegetation to be identified. Specific information on each of the ownership periods is provided.

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

BIBNUM: 015616.

Minute Man National Historical Park

Boston National Historic Sites Commission. *The Lexington-Concord Battle Road*. 1958. 213 pgs.

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

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

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

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

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

Other appendices provide additional data on the individual sites and buildings. Appropriate maps, plans, and photographs are included.

BIBNUM: 000544.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. *Farming and Land Uses, General Study, Minute Man National Historical Park*. 1969. 71 pgs.

The area between Lexington and Concord in New England, a stretch of about seven miles, was the main setting for events in 1775 which marked the beginning of the military phase of

the American Revolution. The site is commemorated today by Minute Man National Historical Park.

The report contains extensive information on agriculture and land uses in the area at the time of the American Revolution. It includes the following subjects: land resources, methods and techniques of farming, grain crops, other farm products, crop insects and diseases, tools and equipment, livestock, grazing pastures, livestock diseases, and the life of the colonial farmer.

Primary sources of information for the research include the Lexington, Concord, and Lincoln tax lists, deeds, and valuation records for the years between 1771-1801 and the Middlesex County Registry of Probate for wills and testaments for six local farmers of the late eighteenth century.

The information is intended to aid restoration of the historical and natural environment of the park, although no specific recommendations are made.

BIBNUM: 000542.
NTIS Order #: 199059/PCA05/MFA01
Chadwyck-Healey.

Toogood, Anna Cox. *Historic Grounds Report, The Wayside*. 1970. 200 pgs.

The Wayside in Concord, Massachusetts has been the home of many noted figures in American literary history, including Amos Bronson Alcott, Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sydney. The house and grounds were acquired by the Service in 1965 and are managed as part of the Minute Man National Historical Park.

This historic grounds report is the third in a series of background studies carried out to guide the restoration of the property. The previous two covered historical data and architectural data providing information for the historic structures report. These latter studies are considered to provide sufficient background information on the

Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary history of the site. This report, therefore, begins with the purchase of the house by Amos Alcott in 1845 and documents the history of the house and its occupants through to the present day.

Three significant periods in the history of the house are recognized: (1) Amos and Louisa May Alcott, 1845-48, (2) Hawthorne 1852-68, and (3) the Lothrop Period, 1883-1924. In the first three chapters of the report, the use of the house and gardens during each of these periods is described, with information on social history also included. Chapter four, however, is the most important regarding the restoration of the gardens. It documents the history of the grounds at the Wayside and provides summaries of the work undertaken in the garden and changes in the landscape during each of the main periods. The chapter concludes with recommendations for restoration of the grounds. The gardens varied considerably during the different occupancies of the house and very little of the historic planting remains. It is suggested that the gardens be restored to depict the "flow of history" with the restoration highlighting specific characteristics of the grounds important to the families from each period. Specific recommendations for the restoration and reconstruction of individual components and features of the landscape are made.

The research is based on archival research and includes the journals, letters, and memoirs of the various people who lived in, or knew, the house, as well as secondary sources of information.

Grounds maps for each of the main historical periods are included in the appendices, as are numerous illustrations including historical sketches and photographs.

BIBNUM: 000573.
NTIS Order #: 203715/PCA12/MFA01.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Malcolm, Joyce L. *The Scene of the Battle, 1775: Historic Grounds Report, Minute Man National Historical Park, Cultural Resources Management Study No. 15*. 1985. 133 pgs.

The Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts covers 750 acres. It commemorates the events of a single day, April 19, 1775, when the Battle Road and the Old North Bridge in Concord were the scene of the military clashes which launched the American Revolution. One of the aims of the park is to recreate the vernacular landscape which existed at the time of the battle. This report describes the historical appearance of the landscape, where the roads, houses, and barns were located, and how the surrounding land was subdivided and used.

The research is based on primary documentary sources, the most valuable of which proved to be deeds, wills, tax rolls and assessments, and surviving maps and surveys. The report begins with an evaluation of these source materials.

The results of the research are presented in six chapters, each relating to a specific district within the park: (1) Fiske Hill to Nelson Road, (2) Nelson Road to the Old Concord-Lexington Line, (3) the Old Concord-Lexington Line to Old Bedford Road, (4) Old Bedford Road to the Lincoln Line, (5) the Lincoln Line to Meriam's Corner, and (6) the North Bridge Area. Each district is introduced by a brief discussion of its main landscape features including roads, bridleways, islands, and terrain. Any special problems involved in their documentation are outlined. Maps are included to illustrate the descriptions. The land within each of the districts then is divided according to its owners in 1775, and each property is analyzed. The analysis begins with a brief account of the occupants in April 1775, followed by a description of the property itself including details of the land use and structures.

The report concludes with recommendations for further historical research. These include a rigorous examination of the road network of the park and an in-depth study of particular features of the landscape such as the crops planted; varieties of plants; species of cattle, oxen, and swine; trees typical of the period; and local techniques of road and bridge construction. The results of this additional research should aid the recreation of the historic landscape. It is also suggested that the findings of this report should be applied to current interpretation of the site.

BIBNUM: 015613.

Morristown National Historical Park

Ehrenfeld, Joan G. *Vegetation of the Morristown National Historical Park: Ecological Analysis and Management Implications*. 1977. 162 pgs.

Morristown was the quarters for the Continental Army for two critical winters during the American Revolution, 1777 and 1779-80. The site was designated a national historical park in 1933 and covers a total of 1,670 acres. The purpose of this study is to record and describe the vegetation of the vernacular landscape of one section of the historic site, Jockey Hollow, which covers 466 acres. The current woody vegetation of the area is described, and successional trends in the vegetation are analyzed. The pre-settlement vegetation and land use history of the area also are described. The information is presented in the technical section of the report and on four maps, three of which illustrate the distributions of the plant communities. The fourth map depicts historical aspects of the natural and cultivated vegetation.

The report is divided into two main sections. The first section provides a statement for management which contains recommendations derived from the results of the research. The aim of the park is to create an environment in which visitors can appreciate the life and times

of the ordinary soldiers who camped there. At the time of the report, however, the park did not intend to actively replicate the original forest cover. In the light of these aims, it is suggested in the report that a policy of non-intervention is the most appropriate management option. Specific management problems are discussed. These principally concern the growth of vines, the impact of deer, impact of gypsy moths, and control of exotic plants. It is considered that active management involving spraying, tree removal, or cleaning should not be necessary. Other management issues addressed include the preservation of archeological artifacts and management of open areas. A mowing schedule for the fields and orchards is recommended to increase their ecological value.

The second section of the report provides technical data. The text includes descriptions of the physical environment, the woody flora, and methods of vegetation study and detailed analysis of the plant communities and stand types. The results of the survey are presented on vegetation maps. Increment borings enable tree growth rates to be discussed. The land use history and the original vegetation are also summarized. The final chapter of the text presents an analysis of the successional trends of plant communities, in the context of current theories of ecological succession. Reference information and guides to the maps are given in the appendices.

BIBNUM: 015614.

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

Noble, William. *Hedge Restoration Manual for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site*. 1989. 59 pgs.

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, in Cornish, New Hampshire, contains the home, studios, and garden of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's foremost sculptor of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Saint-Gaudens lived at the property from 1891 until

his death in 1907. He planted extensive hedges of white pine and hemlock in the garden both to create and define space and provide background and shelter for people and plants. The hedges were maintained for four decades by Augustus and then by his wife, Augusta Saint-Gaudens. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the current condition of the hedges, to assess their place in the historic landscape, and to make recommendations for their preservation and restoration.

The report begins with description of the hedges in their current state. They cover 3,000 linear feet in total, and consist of approximately 1,500 trees of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). At the time the report was written, about two-thirds of the plants were hemlock although all records from the sculptor's lifetime describe them as originally being predominantly white pine. It is suggested that Saint-Gaudens may have later added hemlock with the intention of converting the hedge to that species for its crisper shape. The pine may have also proven difficult to maintain as evidenced in historic photographs. The hedges are generally between four and eighteen feet tall, with those closest to the house being shorter. Photographs from the historic period show most hedges at about five to six feet, box-like in shape, with full sides and flat tops. The length and placement of the hedges are considered to be largely the same as they were in Saint-Gaudens' time, the major difference being their present height and width.

The history of the hedges is described and divided into four periods: (1) 1885-1903, major period of design and planting; (2) 1904-07, redesign and additions to the hedges; (3) 1907-65, Memorial Association's trusteeship, some replanting although there is generally poor documentation from this period; and (4) 1965-present, the establishment of the national historic site with improved grounds maintenance involving replacement of overgrown hedges, replanting, and additional planting. Current



Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. Historic view of the Pan pool, 1902. *NPS.*

problems with the hedges identified include: competition between pine and hemlock, loss of light particularly where other historic plantings have grown into mature plants, poor shape, weeds, poor soil, snow damage, disease and pests, dissimilarity in growth habit of the pine and hemlock, and piecemeal management. To overcome some of these problems, a hedge maintenance manual has been produced, covering fertilizing, liming, weeding, and pruning of the pine; cutting out deadwood; and opening out the top of the hedge, as well as annual shearing. This report describes and evaluates the hedge maintenance work carried out over one season and makes recommendations for future strategies to improve the appearance, maintenance, and health of the hedges. The restoration of the pine hedge is also addressed. A detailed description is given of each of the hedges' main sections with recommendations for maintenance and restoration of each section.

One of the most important recommendations is the proposal for the establishment of a nursery to provide an adequate supply of plant material with the proper size and shape for transplanting as part of the hedge restoration program.

BIBNUM: 015097.

NTIS Order #: PB90-222498/AS/PCA04/MFA01.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site

Kuehn, Daniel R., Walton Stowell, and Arthur L. Sullivan. *Historic Structure Report-Part I, Administrative, Historical, and Landscape Data, the Narbonne House and the Chaise House*. 1965. 51 pgs.

The Narbonne House is one of the structures preserved within the Salem Maritime National Historic Site. The home is presumed to have been built by the Narbonne family in, or before,

1680, making it one of the oldest dwellings in America. It exhibits the architectural style popularly known as "saltbox." This historic structures report presents the administrative, historic, landscape, furnishing and exhibition, and architectural data for the restoration of the house. The building is considered to be particularly important for its interpretive value as it relates to the park maritime story.

The administrative data section prepared by the superintendent contains general details on proposed use, provisions for operating the structure, planned construction activity, and a preliminary cost estimate for the work. It is proposed to furnish and exhibit the interior of the house to reflect the seventeenth-century way of life of a working colonial family of modest means. It is stated that further historical and architectural investigation is required to determine how extensively the actual structure of the house should be restored. Basic stabilization is recommended to arrest deterioration, and various treatments are proposed.

The section on landscape data, prepared by a historian, very briefly describes existing physical evidence of historic conditions. The Narbonne House, in recent years, has been overgrown largely with weeds, which obscure evidence of its historic condition. The overall shape of the lot is considered to be virtually the same as in the historic period, and parts of the surrounding fence may be original. The existing walks and driveway are considered to be in their original locations, although they have been resurfaced. The trees currently growing on the property are recorded; none of these are considered to be historic. The readily available documentary evidence gives no indication of how the property was landscaped during the historic period, and it is recommended that a research study should be undertaken to determine more precisely the historic vernacular landscape scene.

BIBNUM: 000774.
DSC/TIC #: 373/D-15.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Snell, Charles W. *Historical Base Maps, Salem Maritime National Historic Site*. 1977. 117 pgs.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site preserves structures which date from the era when Salem ships opened trade with ports in the Far East. During the Revolutionary War Salem was the only major port in the northern colonies to escape British occupation.

These historical base maps and the supporting narrative illustrate the physical development of the landscape between 1765 and 1819. The research was undertaken by a historian and was based on primary and secondary documentary sources. The primary sources included deed and record books, wills, early plans and surveys, diaries, and historical illustrations. A historical base map is produced for four distinct historical periods: 1764, 1783, 1805, and 1819. For each of these periods, four components of the landscape are described: (1) waterfront lots, (2) Derby Street house lots, (3) streets, sidewalks, and streetlights, and (4) fences and outbuildings. Information is provided on the structures and the physical development of the town, as well as the social history of the merchant owners and occupiers of the town who developed it into an important trading port. There are no detailed maps or surveys of the Salem waterfront pre-dating 1800, and the location of the buildings and structures, as shown on the accompanying maps for the 1764 and 1783 periods, is based almost entirely on conjecture. However, the information on size and ownership is considered to be accurate.

BIBNUM: 015615.

Saratoga National Historical Park

Snell, Charles W. *Historical Outline for Historical Base Maps-Drawings NHP SAR-2011*. 1951. 23 pgs.

The American victory at Saratoga in 1777 marked the turning point in the Revolution. This narrative for the historic base maps of the battlefield historic site updates the previous research undertaken in 1941. The study was undertaken by the park historian and is based on research of primary and secondary materials and field survey. It documents physical features, house sites, ground cover, cultivated fields, place names, American entrenchments, and British entrenchments.

BIBNUM: 015618.

Torres, Louis. *Historic Resource Study, Barber Wheat Field, October 7, 1777, Saratoga National Historical Park*. 1974. 73 pgs.

The American victory over the British in a battle on October 7, 1777, at the Barber wheat field site is considered to be a turning point in the Revolution. Saratoga National Historical Park was designated in 1938 to commemorate the event. The purpose of the report is to present information on the ownership of the wheat field and to provide a description of the area and an account of the battle that took place there. The study is intended to provide the basic information needed for the development of wayside exhibits and other interpretive media.

The report contains sections on the following: (1) an evaluation of the sources and secondary works, (2) identification of the wheat field, (3) description of the wheat field on October 7, 1777.

The appendices include five map sections showing, for example, the encampments and battlefield positions. There is a short bibliography citing primary and secondary

sources, which include manuscript materials, printed sources, maps, books, and Service studies.

BIBNUM: 010496.

NTIS Order #: 275832/PCA05/MFA01.

DSC/TIC #: 374/D-542.

Chadwyck-Healey.

White, Linda M. *A Grounds Report of the General Philip Schuyler Home at Old Saratoga*. 1982. 10 pgs.

The Schuyler Estate was the site of great activity at the time of the American Revolution. This grounds report seeks to describe the vernacular landscape of the historic site as it existed before, during, and after the Revolution. The specific subjects addressed in the report are house sites, present house construction, grounds and vegetation, and lilac bushes. Any relevant information from the documentary sources is given as direct quotes with the author listed.

From the sources available it is difficult to accurately describe the grounds. The old lilacs still growing on the property today are considered to be the most significant vegetation on the site, and from the research it may be assumed that they were there at the time of the Revolution. Overall, it is concluded that many details of the gardens and plantings remain to be found.

BIBNUM: 012841.

Chadwyck-Healey.

Lehman, Stuart W. *A Well Cultivated Domain: A Documentary Study of Farming on the Schuyler Estates* (typescript). 1986. 36 pgs.

The country home of Major General Philip Schuyler is located within Saratoga National Historical Park. Schuyler's career as a political, financial, and military leader during the latter half of the eighteenth century is considered to have overshadowed his agricultural accomplishments. The aim of this paper is to

collect and present evidence of the farmland and gardens of his estate. The research is based on various primary sources including family correspondence, travelers' journals, receipts, and Schuyler's letters and personal records.

References from the sources are presented in this report in chronological order for the forty years between 1765 and 1805. It is hoped that by bringing these scattered details together a clearer picture of life on the Schuyler farms should emerge.

The appendices list the crops, livestock, and poultry which are documented to have belonged to the Schuyler family during this period.

BIBNUM: 400331.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site

Albright, John. *Historic Structure Report: Historical Data and Historical Base Map, Springfield Armory National Historic Site*. 1978. 150 pgs.

Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, was established in 1777 at the time of the American Revolution. Until 1968 it was a center for the manufacture of U.S. military small arms and the scene of many important technological advances. It was designated a national historic site in 1974, and a large weapons museum is now located in the original Main Arsenal Building.

This study consists of the historical data section and historical base map of the historic structures report for the Armory. The narrative documents the development of the site and includes appropriate illustrations. Most of the data for the study comes from three locations: the U.S. National Archives, the U.S. Military History Research Collection, and Springfield, Massachusetts. The study focuses on the structures, although there is also some information on the grounds, for example, the construction of walkways across the square and

the installation of landscape features such as fountains and trees. The report also includes the results of a study of the trees at Springfield in 1913 and a 1964 tree survey plan.

BIBNUM: 015611.

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

Rieley & Associates, Rudy J. Favretti, and Rueben M. Rainey. *Historic Grounds Report, Vanderbilt Mansion*. 1988. 54 pgs.

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site is located on the bluffs of the Hudson River in Hyde Park, New York. The site preserves the "gilded age" estate owned by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a nineteenth-century millionaire. The total estate covers more than 200 acres.

This report focuses on the designed landscape of the formal gardens, which are approximately 1.8 acres in extent. These gardens comprise three walled terraces. The highest terrace is occupied by the gardener's cottage, tool house, potting shed, and parterre gardens. The Italian garden is situated on the middle terrace, and the loggia garden is at the lowest elevation.

The purpose of this cultural landscape report is to document the evolution of the formal gardens from 1795, with particular emphasis on the years that the estate was owned by the Vanderbilts, 1895-1938. The documentation is based on research of original primary sources including site records, drawings, and historical photographs, as well as a field survey of existing site conditions.

The history of the development of the estate is described. It is divided into three eras: the pre-Vanderbilt years, 1705-1895; the Vanderbilt years, 1895-1938; and the post-Vanderbilt years, 1938-present. The grounds were originally laid out in the early nineteenth century in the English landscape style by the owner, Dr. Hosack, and the landscape gardener, Andre Parmentier. The

gardens that they developed were described and illustrated in Andrew Jackson Downing's *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America*. The formal gardens were first developed in their present location by a subsequent owner, Walter S. Langdon. They comprised boundary walls containing a series of parterre gardens, with bedding plants laid out in a style typical of the late nineteenth century. After the estate came into the Vanderbilts' ownership, architect and landscape architect Charles Platt developed plans for Italian gardens at the site, although these were never implemented. In 1902, the Vanderbilts hired James L. Greenleaf, another landscape architect, to redesign the formal gardens. He developed the lower level in the Italian style as a walled and terraced garden, symmetrically organized with a pool and formally clipped cedar hedges, a pergola, and trellises. Greenleaf also developed the walkways between the gardens. No planting plans exist from this period, and it is considered that the planting was designed by the Vanderbilts themselves. The formal gardens were expanded in 1910, with plans developed by the Philadelphia nursery of Thomas B. Meehan Company. Portions of the lower wall of the Italian gardens were removed, and steps were constructed to the new garden created on the lower level. The loggia garden was bounded by a fence with brick piers; the garden beds were organized around a central line of sight and circulation and included a round pool, fountain, and two changes in level. The beds were planted with perennials in the style of William Robinson and Gertrude Jekyll. Further alterations and improvements to the formal gardens were designed between 1916 and 1934 by the architect and landscape architect Robert B. Cridland. Following Mr. Vanderbilt's death in 1938, the site was donated to the U.S. Government. Over the next two decades, the formal gardens deteriorated. However, the report states that since the 1960s, restoration efforts have improved the gardens. These latter changes are not documented in the report.

It is concluded that the Vanderbilt estate is a rare example of a piece of land which passed virtually intact from one generation to the next with each successive owner building on the work of his predecessor. Today, the landscape reveals a "layering" of garden history.

The report is well illustrated throughout with design and planting plans for the various stages of garden development. Historical photographs, which illustrate the grounds, are included as an appendix.

BIBNUM: 015617.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION



Crater Lake National Park. The designed landscape at Rim Village, 1988. *NPS.*

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area

Gilbert, Cathy A. *The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Preliminary Study, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area*. 1984. 26 pgs.

Fort Spokane was established in 1880 to maintain peace and resolve conflicts between the Indians on the Northern Columbia Plateau and white settlers arriving in the area. This historic site was one of the last frontier army posts to be established in the Pacific Northwest. With the demise of the fort in the 1890s, the site was subsequently put to various uses by the Indian Agency. It was abandoned in 1930 and neglected until 1960 when the Service assumed jurisdiction of the fort as part of the Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.

This preliminary historic landscape study, undertaken by a landscape architect, looks at 640 acres of the original military reserve and focuses on the seventy acres which supported the structural complex of the fort.

The purpose of the research was to collate the available information regarding the development of the historic landscape at Fort Spokane and to identify and illustrate historic land use patterns, remnants, and components that support the historical integrity of the site.

The report is divided into four sections. Part one describes the physiographic setting, site boundaries, and the existing conditions. Part two provides a historic overview of the fort and identifies four periods as being significant in shaping the historic character of the site: (1) the military period, 1880-89, when the primary structural complex of the fort was built; (2) the Indian Agency period, 1900-20, when many of the original structures were adapted and reused as a school, hospital, and administrative headquarters for the Colville Indians; (3) a thirty year period, 1930-60, when the complex was abandoned and many buildings lost; and (4) 1960-present, when the Service assumed

jurisdiction for Fort Spokane as part of the Coulee Dam National Recreation Area. Of these four periods, the two earliest are considered to be of greatest historical significance. Part three of the report provides a graphic and written description of the landscape structure and its components which evolved during the two main historical periods. It considers the spatial structure, circulation, materials, and remnants. The final section of the report, part four, makes general recommendations for protecting and reclaiming the historic landscape of Fort Spokane. The aim of part four is to provide guidelines to allow greater flexibility in site interpretation, current uses of the grounds, and future park needs while maintaining the historical integrity of the site.

The recommendations are grouped to address both general and specific site conditions and include: buildings and related structures, circulation, plantings, and general management concepts for safeguarding the historic landscape as a resource. These recommendations are, however, preliminary, and it is stated that implementation would require additional design development and site planning. The report is well illustrated with historic and contemporary photographs and plans, and the functional patterns from each significant historical period are mapped. There is also a short bibliography.

BIBNUM: 012879.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Gilbert, Cathy A., and Renata Niedzwiecka. *The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area*. 1985. 56 pgs.

This report identifies significant historic landscape patterns at Fort Spokane and develops appropriate design proposals for rehabilitation of the site, with particular emphasis on increasing opportunities for interpretation and expanding the potential for contemporary uses. The research was undertaken by two landscape

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

architects and involved historical research, field survey, and comprehensive documentation of the existing conditions at the fort.

For the purposes of this study, all 640 acres of the original military reserve are considered part of the historic zone. The design proposal, however, focuses on the eighty acres which support the primary structural complex of the fort.

An overview describes the history of the site and documents the changes which occurred in each of the main historical periods. The four distinct historical periods are considered to be: (1) the military period, 1880-89, when the primary structural complex of the fort was built; (2) the Indian Agency period, 1900-29, when many of the original structures were adapted and reused as a school, hospital, and administrative headquarters for the Colville Indians; (3) a thirty year period, 1930-60, when the complex was neglected and many of the original buildings lost; and (4) the years from 1960 to the present when the Service took over management of the site.

The data for each of the historic periods were mapped to illustrate major land uses, building functions, site features, and overall landscape organization. An evaluation was made of the significant historic landscape components and their integrity using National Register criteria. In addition, a series of maps was developed illustrating contemporary, perceptual, and functional aspects of the site and including an analysis of vehicular and circulation patterns, visual assessment, and land use concepts. The maps produced during the course of the project provided a basis for analysis and evaluation of the landscape to guide the development of design proposals.

The resulting master plan reflects aspects of the research findings and site analysis, as well as all significant landscape components critical for enhancing the readability and coherent character

of the historic landscape of Fort Spokane. Features to be reestablished at the site are depicted on the plan. Three phasing plans are developed to guide implementation of the master plan. Recommendations accompany the plan and address both general and specific site considerations, including building and foundations, circulation, plant materials, site details, and management concepts.

BIBNUM: 013604.

NTIS Order #: PB86-161940/AS/PCA03/MFA01.

DSC/TIC #: 606/D-64A.

Chadwyck-Healey.

Crater Lake National Park

Schiltgen, Lora J. *Munson Valley, Crater Lake National Park, A Manual for Preservation, Redevelopment, Adaptive Use, and Interpretation*. 1984.

The Munson Valley Park Headquarters site in Crater Lake National Park was designed and built in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Today, most of the original rustic structures still remain and the site comprises a total of thirty-six buildings that range in scale and detailing. Many of the buildings retain their historical integrity in terms of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and the site is considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register. However, there are many competing pressures at the site which include a need for an interpretive center, more employee housing, and more visitor lodging. In addition, the structures were originally built for summer use only and are inadequate for their present use for year-round employee housing and facilities in an area which is covered in snow for nine months of the year.

This manual presents ideas and detailed designs for the preservation, redevelopment, adaptive use, and interpretation of Munson Valley. It is based on project work undertaken by students in the Departments of Architecture and Landscape Architecture at the University of Oregon.

The environmental and historical backgrounds to Munson Valley are described. This is followed by an identification of issues, problems, constraints, and opportunities. The issues are divided into four main areas of concern: site, building, visitor, and employee. They cover items such as the poor visual quality of the entrance to the site and domination of the circulation system by automobiles, the need for new buildings and adaptive use of older buildings, the need for more interpretation and possibly more visitor accommodation with the impending closure of Crater Lake Lodge, and insufficient housing and facilities for employees.

Guiding principles are set to establish the overall aims and objectives for the redesign of the Munson Valley headquarters, and concept plans are developed for the site. Three main conceptual approaches are presented in this manual, each exemplifying a different emphasis for the future role of the valley: (1) Munson Valley as the visitor and interpretive center for the park, (2) Munson Valley as a mixed-use site integrating employee and visitor facilities, and (3) Munson Valley enhanced as an employees' community. A schematic plan and general discussion of each concept is presented and followed by examples of site design proposals.

The largest chapter of the manual is devoted to detailed design solutions. More than thirty individual designs are presented which address issues, such as improved circulation and entry sequence; adaptive use of buildings, for example, changing the existing rangers' dorm into a restaurant, interpretive center, or public lodging facility; and construction of new buildings for lodging or employee accommodation.

An additional chapter provides information on interpretation and suggests suitable themes and methods.

The report concludes with the following main recommendations: (1) the visitor experience at

Crater Lake and Munson Valley needs to be enhanced, broadened, and redefined; (2) the potential of Munson Valley as a winter recreation and interpretation center for the park should be developed; (3) steps should be taken to provide a pedestrian-oriented experience; (4) alternative modes of transport should be explored and provided to reduce automobile congestion; (5) the concessionaire's role in the park should be redefined; (6) the issues of employee welfare and sense of community are critical in maintaining effective park management; and (7) the rustic architecture of Munson Valley should be recognized as historically significant.

BIBNUM: 012881.

NTIS Order #: PB85-220127/AS/PCA06/MFA01.

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve

Gilbert, Cathy A., Gretchen Luxenberg, and Allen T. Comp. *The Land, The People, The Place: An Introduction to the Inventory, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. 1984. 66 pgs.

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve is located on the central portion of Whidbey Island, in northern Puget Sound, in Washington state. The reserve comprises 17,499 acres of land and water. The vernacular landscape illustrates the patterns of settlement beginning with the first Donation Land Claims in the nineteenth century and the subsequent development of the area. The landscape illustrates a continuous history of human interaction with the environment.

This report is the first of two volumes which aim to describe and document the reserve. The second volume contains individual inventory cards describing every pre-World War II building on the reserve and individual cards documenting and illustrating the natural and constructed elements of the landscape. The field



Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. Smith Farm, Ebey's Prairie, 1983. NPS.

research for the inventories was undertaken by a team of three historians and two landscape architects. This first report provides a summary of the land, the people, and the place of Ebey's Landing, based on the experience and knowledge gained by the inventory team while working in the field.

The first chapter, *The Land*, describes the physical configuration of the reserve and divides it into ten individual landscape character areas based on physical features, visual boundaries, or land uses. They are the San de Fuca Uplands, West Woodlands, Ebey's Prairie, East Woodlands, Fort Casey Uplands, Smith Prairie, Penn Cove, Crockett Prairie, Western Coastal strip, and Coupeville. The distinctive landscape of each of these areas is described and illustrated. The composite landscape is considered to be rich in physical and historical integrity and shaped by its inhabitants.

The second chapter, *The People*, describes the history of settlement from early indigenous settlement by the Skagit Indian tribe to European exploration, followed by pioneer settlement with the development of a transportation network, a recognizable community, and a local economy based on logging, shipping, and farming. In the twentieth-century, the establishment of Fort Casey Military Reservation added another layer to the history of the land. A further twentieth century influence has been the development of the tourist industry on the island.

The final chapter, *The Place*, attempts to synthesize the spirit of the place. It is considered that the essence and significance of the national reserve is the blending of land, people, and time.

The appendix to the report contains an archeological resources and ethnography

summary and notes on the inventory, including survey methodology, major building styles, major landforms, and a sample from the inventory.

BIBNUM: 012993.
DSC/TIC #: 484/D-5.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Reading the Cultural Landscape, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. 1985. 60 pgs.

This is the fourth in a series of reports on the vernacular landscape of Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, which covers 17,499 acres of Whidbey Island in western Washington.

This report seeks to identify, more specifically, the landscape resources on the reserve. It is written primarily for the trust board of Ebey's Landing and suggests guidelines and principles for the conservation and management of significant historic and cultural landscape elements. The report is divided into four main parts.

Part one discusses the primary settlement patterns and land uses on the reserve as they evolved over time. Four main periods of settlement are recognized, each with a distinctive form and pattern: (1) the Salish, 1300-1850, when early Skagit Indians established three permanent settlements along the shores of Penn Cove; (2) early settlement, 1850-70, when many white settlers came to central Whidbey in the mid-1800s taking advantage of the Donation Land Claim law; (3) community development, 1870-1910, when the town of Coupeville developed as a dominant port and commercial center; and (4) tourism and recreation, 1910-present, centering particularly around Penn Cove.

Part two of the report reviews some of the natural and cultural resources of the area that influenced and were impacted by the patterns of settlement and land use and provides a guide for

looking at the landscape. The natural features considered include landforms, soils, and vegetation. The built landscape covers land use, structures, and below-ground structures.

Part three is an orientation and workbook section that illustrates techniques for reading the relationships among individual features, patterns, or qualities that compose the whole landscape. It is suggested that it is the relationships between these components that most often describes the "character" of a landscape. The chapter addresses overall landscape patterns, land use patterns, circulation patterns, boundaries, and cluster arrangements.

The final section of the report suggests preservation principles for protection of the historically significant landscape features of the reserve. It covers both the natural resources and



Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.
Ebey's Prairie, 1983. NPS.

cultural features. The preservation principles are intended, not to inhibit or stop growth, but to serve as guides for understanding how much change and what kinds of change can occur before the cultural context and historical integrity of the landscape is lost. The ten landscape character areas identified in the 1983 *Building and Landscape Inventory* provide the basis for the evaluation and development of preservation principles. For each of the ten areas, location and access are described and the significance and integrity of the landscape are evaluated. Preservation principles for each landscape character area are formulated.

BIBNUM: 013728.
Chadwyck-Healey.

McGreevy, Elizabeth, and Hank Florence. *Design Considerations for Historic Properties, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. 1985. 19 pgs.

This document is the third in a series of reports which together identify, record, and suggest appropriate preservation and management strategies for the vernacular landscape of Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.

The specific purpose of this document is to provide information for residents of the reserve to aid them in the preservation and maintenance of their buildings. The approach adopted is aimed at allowing viable community growth while maintaining the historical integrity that forms the basis of the reserve's significance. The point is made that it is not only the more elaborate buildings that are important to the reserve, but also the simpler homes, farms, complexes, and shops.

The cultural landscape of the reserve is described in broad terms initially, and the main landscape character areas of the island are illustrated. They are the woodlands, the town of Coupeville, prairies, coastal strip, Penn Cove, and uplands. The ten basic standards for

rehabilitation, as outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, are listed.

Design considerations for the maintenance, restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation of buildings are suggested. The considerations are made specifically for barns and outbuildings, residential properties, commercial properties, new construction, and the Coupeville entrance. The residential buildings are divided into five building types: vernacular farmhouse, 1860-1910; Italianate, 1870-1900; Queen Anne, 1880-1905; Bungalow, 1910-30; and Cottage, 1920-50. Guidance is given regarding, for example, appropriate materials, finishes and stains, signs, and additions. Examples of appropriate rehabilitation and what to avoid are given. The guidelines are provided as both text and graphic illustrations.

The final section of the document includes a checklist of routine maintenance requirements. It covers wood walls, roofs, wall openings, and foundations. Information is also provided on tax benefits and incentives for the rehabilitation of historic buildings.

BIBNUM: 012962.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

Staff. *Fort Clatsop National Memorial Landscape Redevelopment Plan*. 1987. 12 pgs.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, having reached the Pacific Ocean, camped at Fort Clatsop, Oregon, in the winter of 1805-06. The historic site covers 125 acres and was designated a national memorial in 1958.

This landscape redevelopment proposal was prepared to accompany site plans and design proposals for the memorial. It contains a discussion of the treatment of the landscape, existing site condition and site analysis plans,

and a final design plan. The final plan is a combination of two alternatives based on a review by the staff of Fort Clatsop. It includes manipulation of spaces through tree and shrub planting to enhance visitor circulation and access to interpretive sites, as well as attempts to recreate the original 1806 landscape scene.

Specific information is given on the proposed treatment of the new entrance, interpretive areas, trails, vegetation, and future additions. The trail leading from the visitor center to the fort replica is re-routed through the woods allowing visitors a more direct and dramatic view of the fort. Seven distinct interpretive areas are identified in the plan, and treatments to define the spaces are outlined. For example, the large open grass area in front of the fort is reduced in size, and the forest is extended to create a vegetative buffer between the area and the parking lot. Another interpretive area on the west side of the fort has been expanded and reshaped by cutting back underbrush to make it more usable. The musket demonstration area on the eastern side of the fort, which has the best views of the Lewis and Clark River, has been relocated in order to use the site for interpretation. Additionally, more functional trail systems are proposed. The plan also calls for the planting of a number of native evergreen trees: Sitka spruce, western hemlock, western red cedar, and Douglas fir. To simulate an old growth forest environment, it is suggested that these and selected existing trees be limbed up eight to ten feet, creating a canopy under which visitors can circulate freely. It also is recommended that the grass be maintained in a rough, less manicured condition to give the landscape a more natural appearance. The proposals are illustrated on a landscape redevelopment plan.

BIBNUM: 015607.

Agee, James K. *A Conceptual Plan for the Forest Landscape of Fort Clatsop National Memorial*. 1989. 37 pgs.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial was established in 1958 to commemorate the culmination and winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, in 1805, following its successful crossing of the North American continent.

This conceptual plan focuses on the central unit of the historic site which includes the encampment area. The first section of the report defines appropriate objectives for forest management at the site. The following section describes the evolution of the forest landscape from prehistoric times to the present. A likely forest development scenario is presented, and basic ecological principles are discussed, including the role of wind and fire as disturbance factors. The forest at the time of Lewis and Clark's visit is described and changes since the historic period are documented.

The third section of the report summarizes the landscape restoration actions undertaken to date. Current challenges for landscape restoration are also discussed. Recommendations for future treatments include underplanting red alder stands with conifers, thinning of the established spruce-hemlock stands, and dealing with wind damage, fire hazard, insects, and disease.

BIBNUM: 015609.

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area

Gilbert, Cathy A., Gretchen Luxenberg, and Renata Niedzwiecka. *Cultural Landscape Inventory 1985, Buckner Homestead, Stehekin, Washington, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area*. 1985. 14 pgs.

The Buckner Homestead is an example of an early pioneer homestead in the Stehekin Valley in Washington state. It is now under the jurisdiction of North Cascades National Park.

The vernacular landscape covers over 100 acres carved out of the mixed deciduous and coniferous forest in the late nineteenth century. The homestead complex comprises thirteen structures, including the main house and various outbuildings. The rest of the site is made up of orchard, pasture, gardens, and woodland. This short inventory documents the history of the site and records and describes the current landscape. Based on this research, integrity and significance of the landscape are evaluated. The report is very well illustrated with plans, maps, photographs, and sketches.

The site is identified and the contextual and site boundaries defined. The current landscape of the homestead is described under the following headings: circulation, vegetation, cluster arrangement, land uses and functions, and materials. Landscape details and historic remnants, such as the sundial, gardens, ruins, and the orchard, are also documented. The history of the site is outlined and divided into three main eras: (1) Buzzard Era, 1889-1910, when William Buzzard laid claim to 160 acres in the valley, built a log cabin in 1889, and cleared much of the land; (2) Buckner Era, 1911-70, when the land was cleared further and cropped by the Buckner Family including the planting of more than fifty acres of orchard and the construction of outbuildings, gardens, and recreational features; (3) Service Era, 1970-present, after the Buckners sold 100 acres of land to the Service. The home is currently occupied by a family who have preserved many of the historic features of the site.

Based on the information presented in this report, the significance of the site is evaluated. The homestead as a complex is considered to possess historic landscape significance on a local and state level according to National Register criteria A, C, and D. Under criterion A, the Buckner homestead is closely associated with early homesteading efforts in the Stehekin Valley. The complex as a whole reflects land use activities, adaptations, and horticultural

practices over several generations. Under criterion C, the site embodies a distinct type and method of building construction and site organization within the valley. Under criterion D, the homestead yields important information about settlement patterns in the Stehekin Valley and illustrates a way of life in a wilderness environment. It also provides information on small scale commercial apple orchard development and production at the turn of the century.

The Buckner Homestead is considered to retain landscape integrity under the seven criteria of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

BIBNUM: 015587.

Mount Rainier National Park

Schiltgen, Lora J. *Managing a Rustic Legacy: A Historic Landscape Study and Management Plan for Longmire Springs Historic District, Mount Rainier*. 1986. 158 pgs.

Longmire Springs is located in Mount Rainier National Park in Washington state. It holds an intact and extensive collection of Service rustic architecture. The vernacular landscape now is considered to be in need of restoration and repair, ongoing management and protection, and, in places, sensitive new design.

This historic landscape study and management plan for the site was undertaken as part of a master's degree program by a student of landscape architecture at the University of Oregon. The concepts and principles developed in the plan are intended to be generally applicable to other similar sites. The report is divided into two main parts. The first provides an overview of historic preservation and describes a process for managing historic landscapes. Part two of the study is directed specifically at Longmire Springs. The aims of the study are to understand the significance of

the landscape, to identify those landscape features that contribute to its historic character, to document changes in the landscape over time, and, finally, to provide a preservation concept and management plan that addresses contemporary concerns while preserving and enhancing the overall character, quality, and sense of place.

The historical context of the site is outlined with information on the early pioneers, the Service, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and Mission 66. A landscape chronology for Longmire Springs is outlined which includes the pioneer settlements and resort development between 1883 and 1910 and the Service rustic period between 1923 and 1942.

Historic design principles are reviewed and the landscape components, which are considered to contribute to the historic character of Longmire Springs, are described. They include small scale features, overall patterns, buildings and cluster arrangements, circulation networks, and natural vegetation. Based on the identification of the landscape components contributing to the historic character of the site, the existing conditions are evaluated and assessed. Potential threats to the site's integrity are identified and contemporary issues and current needs, problems, and opportunities also are analyzed in this section.

A preservation concept for the site is developed, and a preservation management plan is proposed. The following broad concepts form the philosophical basis for the management of the historic landscape: integration of cultural and natural resource management, a preservation priority, historic design principles, significant periods, cultural resource interpretation, and preservation management as an open-ended process. The plan develops general management guidelines and detailed recommendations for the main areas of the Springs: the meadow, the residential area, the maintenance area, the campground, and the visitor plaza area. For

each area, there is a discussion of its history and significance, policy recommendations, and specific actions to be taken. The actions include detail on features to be preserved, features to restore/repair, additional enhancements, and a vegetation management strategy.

BIBNUM: 015606.

Nez Perce National Historical Park

Gilbert, Cathy A., Gretchen A. Luxenberg, and Marsha R. Tolon. *Historic Landscape Report: Spalding Unit, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho*. 1990. 147 pgs.

Spalding is one of the twenty-four sites that compose Nez Perce National Historical Park. It is located on the delta at the northern end of the Lapwai Valley where the Lapwai Creek joins the Clearwater River. The site covers 160 acres of land with sixty acres in scenic easement and 100 acres in fee title ownership. This study focuses on the Service-owned land.

Spalding has been identified in previous studies as having historical significance as a missionary site between 1838 and 1847 and later for its association with the Indian Agency between 1860 and 1902. However, the site portrays evidence of human use and occupation over a much longer time period and one of the aims of this study is to explore the potential significance of other historic periods. The overall purpose of the research is to document and evaluate historic features and patterns of the vernacular landscape and develop management guidelines and design concepts for the preservation and enhancement of significant landscape resources.

The study involved historical research of relevant maps, early aerial photography, historic photographs, archeological reports, newspapers, written narrative, and manuscripts, and a field survey to document the existing conditions and use of the site.

The historical research reveals five significant periods of landscape development at Spalding: (1) Nez Perce Prehistory and History: evidence of use by hunting and fishing cultures 10-11,000 years ago exists, and the site was permanently settled by the Nez Perce from 500 BC; (2) the Mission Era: between 1836 and 1847 a mission was established at the site by Henry and Eliza Spalding; (3) the Indian Agency Era: divided into two distinct periods, the first ten years between 1860 and 1871 saw the establishment of the Agency, and the following three decades were characterized by stability and sustained growth of the physical infrastructure; (4) the Spalding State Memorial Park Era: in 1936 the site underwent major change with many structures relocated and extensive landscaping and planting undertaken to create the park; and (5) the National Park Service Era, 1965 to the present. For each historical period, the development of the landscape is documented in the text and a historical base map produced.

Based on the results of the historical research, the cultural landscape was analyzed and evaluated. The development of six landscape components was traced through each historic period; including land use, circulation, vegetation, structural types, archeological resources, and detail elements. National Register criteria were used to evaluate these components and provide a basis for the development of management zones. The three designated zones reflect different levels of landscape significance and integrity. For each zone, management objectives and appropriate uses are identified. Based on the zoning, design guidelines are developed for the site. The guidelines aim to integrate contemporary park needs and the preservation of significant cultural resources. It is intended that the guidelines will serve as a basis for future design development. They are organized into six program areas: buildings and structures, access and circulation, plant materials, special features, site details, and maintenance and management concepts.

BIBNUM: 015224.

NTIS Order #: PB91-105288.

Olympic National Park

Florence, Hank, and Gale E.H. Evans. *Historic Structure Report, Lake Crescent Lodge, Olympic National Park*. 1984. 175 pgs.

Lake Crescent Lodge is situated on Barnes Point on the south shore of Lake Crescent in Olympic National Park in Washington state. The lodge and grounds were developed as a tourist resort by Mr. and Mrs. Singer, who owned the site from 1914 to the late 1920s. The site was originally just a clearing in the forest; however, during this time the landscape developed to include Singer's tavern, twenty cottages, designed gardens, and various resort amenities. Although the grounds have subsequently undergone considerable change, the site is considered to be basically intact with few deletions and intrusions to the historic landscape.

Development and expansion of the site is proposed to meet current and future needs of the park. The 1976 development concept plan and environmental assessment called for expanded visitor facilities at the site. The standards and



Olympic National Park. Historic view of Lake Crescent Lodge, c. 1920s. NPS.

design guidelines presented in this report have been produced to guide future development and ensure preservation of those qualities and physical components which compose the site's integrity. They were produced by a team which consisted of an architectural designer, landscape architect, and historian. The information contained in this document is intended to become part of the historic structure report for the site.

Design guidelines are produced for both the landscape and buildings. The landscape recommendations address the following components: new development, circulation, plantings, and materials. The building recommendations cover target objectives for development, visitor accommodation, employee housing, food and support services within the lodge, and support facilities and include a recreational development plan.

Information is also included on the condition of the building fabric, code compliance for development objectives, and the historical status of buildings. A recommended approach for rehabilitation of the interior of the lodge is suggested.

BIBNUM: 012997.

NTIS Order #: PB85-230506/AS/PCA08/MFA01.

DSC/TIC #: 149/D-87.

Chadwyck-Healey.

Gilbert, Cathy A., Todd Black, Lisa Majdiak, and Diane Scena. *Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park*. 1984. 65 pgs.

Established in 1938, Olympic National Park is one of the largest wilderness parks in the National Park System. The interior valleys of the peninsula were explored and first settled in the late nineteenth century. The impacts of these early settlers and subsequent developments on the land have produced a variety of distinct cultural landscapes.

This report summarizes the results of a ten week project, undertaken by a team of landscape architects, which examined four of these historic landscape resources. The sites selected for study are illustrative of both designed and vernacular landscapes: (1) Lake Crescent Lodge--a lakeside resort developed in the early 1900s, (2) Headquarters--the Olympic National Park Headquarters complex established between 1938 and 1947, illustrating the late rustic style of park architecture, (3) Rosemary Inn--a resort developed on the shores of Lake Crescent in the 1920s, and (4) Humes Ranch--located on the east bank of the Elwha River, this homestead was established in 1898 and is one of the oldest structures in the park.

The aim of the project was to provide preliminary base data, historical information, and, where appropriate, design recommendations and guidance for preserving the landscape integrity of the sites. The four sites are each considered systematically and described under the following headings: identification, description, history, significance, integrity, and references. The section on identification sets out the administrative data for the site, i.e., location, access, ownership, context, and boundaries. A written and graphic description outlines those landscape components which form the essential elements defining the current character of the site. The historical section documents the history of the site and subsequent changes to the landscape. Integrity and significance are determined according to the National Register criteria. For each site a series of design guidelines and recommendations are produced which articulate methods for safeguarding landscape remnants and historic patterns. A statement of intent expresses the overall design intent and specific guidance is given regarding structures, circulation (automobile and pedestrian), plant material and planting, maintenance, site context, and site details. Plans and drawings illustrate existing conditions, historic conditions, and the proposed site design.



Olympic National Park. Historic view of Humes Ranch in the Elwha District, no date. NPS.

Contemporary and historical photographs and graphics are used to illustrate the distinct landscape characteristics of each site. Complete and accurate site maps for each landscape were produced as part of the fieldwork. Historical base maps showing the grounds and structures from each significant era in the evolution of the site, were also developed. These maps provide the management tool. By overlaying the map of existing site conditions and historical base map, and considering future needs, a site design for reclaiming significant elements and preserving the historical integrity of the landscape is developed for each site.

BIBNUM: 013004.
DSC/TIC #: 149/D-88.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Freier, Renee L. *Rosemary Inn: A Historic Landscape, Olympic National Park*. 1987. 63 pgs.

Rosemary Inn is located on Barnes Point along the shore of Lake Crescent, Olympic National Park in Washington state. It is one of a number of lakeside resorts opened at the turn of the century. The inn complex was owned by Rosemary Littleton, and the landscape comprised a fifteen-acre clearing in the forest which contained a lodge and a resort camp with tents. The latter were subsequently replaced with eighteen unique and individually crafted cottages, designed and built by John Daum using indigenous materials. In addition to the buildings, the complex included a diagonal stroll garden and a small beach. Seven acres are included in the nomination of the inn to the National Register of Historic Places. One of the recommendations of this report is that the

boundaries of the historic district be redefined to include a larger area.

The report provides a brief history of the site and covers structures, ground and garden features, vegetation, and entrances. This is followed by a site analysis. The integrity of the site is considered to be intact with the original building patterns and site layout still evident, although many of the outbuildings no longer exist. Evidence of the original stroll garden also still remains and a list is given of the existing ornamental plants and their condition. The current circulation at the site is described in this section and a base map of existing conditions is produced.

A short chapter outlines the elements of the site to be preserved. The buildings and landscape of the site are considered to possess integrity. Specific recommendations for preserving the

character of the historic core are outlined: (1) maintain the secluded nature of the complex, (2) preserve the nature of the open meadow in contrast to the surrounding dense mixed forest, (3) maintain all existing remnants of the garden and vegetation, (4) preserve the small scale and organization of the architectural structures on and around the site, and (5) preserve the isolated sense and high visual quality of the automobile entrance along the narrow forested driveway leading to the site.

At the time of writing this report, proposals had been made for the rehabilitation of the Rosemary Inn site for the location of the Olympic Institute, a field studies center providing adult education in the summer and a school camp during the rest of the year. An outline of the additional requirements for rehabilitation to such a use, for example, dormitories, is given.



Olympic National Park. Rosemary stroll garden and lodge as seen from the north end of the site, c. 1920s. NPS.

Two alternatives for the restoration of the Rosemary Inn complex are presented. Alternative 1 attempts to restore the grounds, landscaped garden, and recreational uses to reflect its most developed state. A historical base map is produced as the basis for the restoration covering a ten- to fifteen-year period between 1924 and the mid-to-late 1930s. Through direct representation, this alternative is considered to provide the visitor with the most realistic image of how the complex looked and functioned during its heyday as a wilderness resort. Alternative 2 reestablishes much of the essential qualities of the landscape through a partial and selective restoration of significant elements and style. This alternative calls for participation of visitors, encouraging them to discover the site's history rather than providing direct interpretation. The two approaches are described and the advantages and disadvantages of each are outlined.

BIBNUM: 014079.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Melnick, Robert Z., ed. *Roose's Prairie Homestead and Kestner-Higley Homestead*. 1989. 95 pgs.

The Roose's Prairie Homestead and Kestner-Higley Homestead are important cultural resources within Olympic National Park in Washington state. The homesteads were carved out of the dense mid-latitude rainforest on the western peninsula in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Roose's prairie homestead, in the Ozette area, was established around 1908 by Peter Roose, a Swedish settler. The Kestner-Higley homestead, the oldest surviving settler-built homestead still existing in the Quinault Valley, was established by Austrian immigrants who came to the valley in the 1890s.

The report, prepared by a landscape architecture studio from the University of Oregon, develops management and design guidelines for the sites. The history of each site is described. The

research is based on unpublished memoirs, interviews, historic photographs, Service material, and other site histories. The research involved field survey, while changes in the landscape were interpreted from historic photographs and air photos. Maps are included to illustrate the existing landscape and all built components, such as buildings and fence lines. At both sites, natural succession of rainforest vegetation is overtaking the formally cleared areas and the buildings are in various states of disrepair. As a result, both sites illustrate the battle between humans and nature. Historic and contemporary photographs of each site is reproduced in the report.

Design guidelines are developed for each of the sites. Roose's Prairie has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the park does not intend to open up the site for public use apart from incidental visitors. Therefore, the guidelines for this site are limited to general management recommendations, which include the following: prevent further decay of buildings, clear fencelines of vegetation, clear sightlines to north prairie area, upgrade interpretive displays, protect site in "state of transition," and retain prairie as a viable historic site within Olympic National Park.

In the case of the Kestner-Higley homestead, individual design proposals are presented by eleven students. Each involved an evaluation of the site to determine whether it should be listed in the National Register. The design proposals illustrate a range of treatment options and include: complete restoration to a 1890s working homestead; partial restoration of some landscape components, such as the fences and replanting of the original orchard; rehabilitation as a center for writers and artists; and preservation of the existing structures and maintenance of the "transition" state of the landscape. Each proposal contains a design concept and management recommendations which address, among other needs, visitor use and interpretation

of the site. The proposals are illustrated with detailed plans and sketches.

BIBNUM: 015586.

San Juan Island National Historical Park

Agee, James K. *Historic Landscapes of San Juan Island National Historical Park*. 1984. 46 pgs.

San Juan Island National Historical Park was established on San Juan Island, Washington state, in 1966 to interpret and preserve the sites of American and English camps on the island and to commemorate the historic events that occurred from 1853 to 1871 in connection with the final settlement of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute. The island covers 1,751 acres and the vernacular landscape today reflects the many changes and alterations that have taken place since the historic period. The cultural and natural resource objectives for the site include the restoration and maintenance of the landscape as it existed during the historic period.

This report, prepared by a research biologist, formed part of a multi-disciplinary team effort to solve resource management problems at the park. The findings of this research will be integrated into a main report. This report specifically discusses the landscape changes within each of the two main historical areas: the English Camp and the American Camp. The landscape chronology is divided into four periods: (1) the prehistoric period, before 1850, (2) the historic period, 1853-71, (3) the post-historic period, 1872-1965, and (4) the park period, 1966-present. The historical research is based mainly on photo documentation. General recommendations for landscape restoration are proposed for both camps.

The present scene at the English camp is considered to be similar to its historic appearance, although there is a higher proportion of grassland. The grassland is,

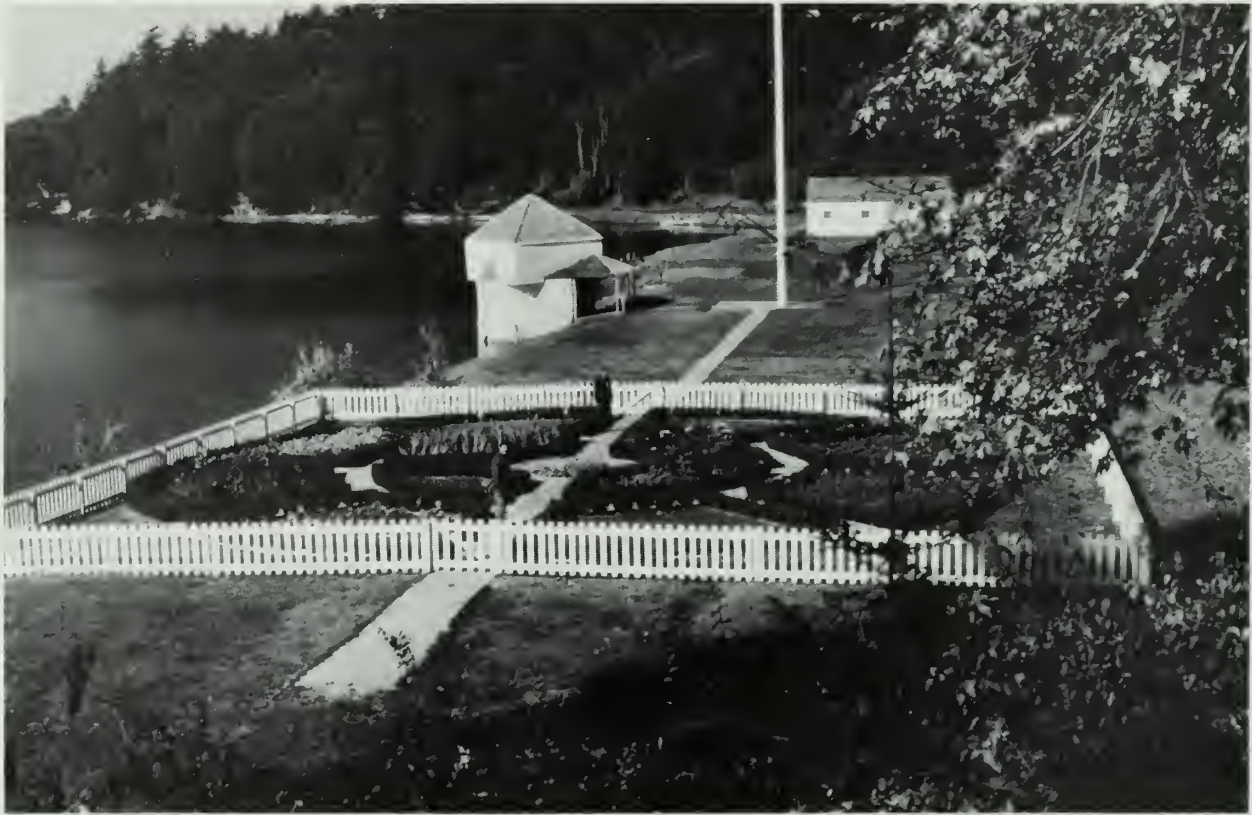
however, slowly regenerating with trees. Stand management operations for the forest and regenerating areas are discussed. It is suggested that thinning of the overstocked regenerated areas could substantially increase the natural progress towards restoration of the historic scene. An appropriate thinning cycle is recommended. It also is suggested that open areas should be planted. Recommended species include Western Red Cedar, Grand Fir, and Douglas Fir. Planting techniques are discussed and protection from browsing is considered to be essential. Historical inaccuracies between the buildings and the proposed vegetation are identified.

The scene at the American camp is substantially different from the historic scene with a much larger proportion of grassland. In the past, rabbit grazing limited natural regeneration at the site, although the recent reduction in the rabbit population has increased natural regeneration. Deliberate efforts to plant and protect trees are considered to be essential in the restoration of the historic scene. Tree planting efforts need to be focused particularly on a 168-acre area, north of the redoubt. Specific recommendations for planting are given.

BIBNUM: 015610.

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Historic Landscape Report: American Camp and British Camp, San Juan Island National Historical Park*. 1987. 261 pgs.

The San Juan Islands are located in Puget Sound between Victoria, British Columbia, and Seattle, Washington. San Juan Island is the largest in the archipelago. It is fourteen miles in length and six-and-a-half miles at its widest point. It was authorized as a national historical park to commemorate the events which occurred there in connection with the final settlement of the Oregon Territory's northern boundary. These included the Pig War of 1859 and the joint occupation by British and American troops



San Juan Island National Historical Park. British Camp, 1990. NPS.

between 1859 and 1872, while the boundary dispute between the two countries was being settled.

The park comprises two physically separate and individual historic sites: the British Camp on Garrison Bay at the north end of the island and the American Camp at the southern end. These two sites are the focus of this historic landscape report. Both have been substantially altered since the historic period by agricultural cultivation and grazing and, more recently, by tourism and development pressures. Much of the original fabric at both camps is considered to be missing or impacted by these subsequent land uses.

The purpose of this study is to identify the significant historic features and landscape patterns remaining at the two camps and incorporate these components into design

proposals for the sites. The aim of the study is to develop a range of appropriate designs that protect significant historic resources and enhance visitor understanding of, and access to, these resources.

The research is based on a review of Service planning reports, administrative materials, and historic documents in the park and regional office files. In addition, historical research was conducted at the North West Collection, University of Washington, the Department of Natural Resources in Olympia, Washington, and provincial and national archives. Fieldwork was undertaken at both sites to document existing conditions. Data from previous archeological investigations carried out at the site were also incorporated into the report.

The study is divided into four main sections: Introduction, American Camp, British Camp,

and Appendices and Bibliography. The introduction defines the purpose and scope of the study, the geographic and physiographic setting of the site, and the boundaries.

Sections two and three, for the American and British camps, each follow the same format. First, the results of the research are presented, with information provided on current conditions, historical overview, and an archeological summary. Historical base maps are produced for each site. An evaluation follows with an evaluation summary, analysis of landscape components, and design recommendations. The final section contains the design alternatives. Three "packages" are presented for each site.

The design alternatives for the American Camp involve: (1) No action--operation and management of the site will remain as it is, interpretation will remain unchanged, and no new structures will be added to the site; (2) Commemorative--limited new structural development to enhance interpretation and identification of significant resources; (3) Enhancement of the "interpretive environment" and historic scene--reestablishment and delineation of historic buildings, sites, historic land use patterns, circulation systems, vegetation patterns, and large scale relationships among adjacent historic sites.

The alternatives for the British Camp are: (1) No action; (2) Identification and enhancement of the historic scene--reestablishment of significant historic features and patterns, with the Crook House adaptively reused as a visitor center; (3) Identification and enhancement of several historic features, with the Crook House removed from the historic site.

Part four of the report contains the appendices and bibliography. The appendices include research papers on the management of grassland vegetation on San Juan Island, a pilot planting project at the American Camp, and

reconstruction of the historic formal garden at the English Camp.

BIBNUM: 014509.
DSC/TIC #: 438/D-27.
Chadwyck-Healey.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Landscape Study and Management Alternatives for Revegetation, Whitman Mission National Historic Site*. 1984. 62 pgs.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site memorializes the work of Dr. Marcus Whitman and Narcissa Prentiss Whitman between 1836 and 1847 when they established an Indian mission along the Walla Walla River in the Oregon territory. The site comprises 98.15 acres and contains the grounds of the mission buildings; millpond; the oxbow lake; pastureland; Shaft hill and the Great Grave (1897); pioneer and Indian cemeteries; and an administrative core with a maintenance building, residence, visitor center, and other service facilities.

The landscape of the mission is very different today than that which existed in the nineteenth century. Intensive grazing and cultivation, for example, have greatly altered the natural vegetation cover.

This landscape study was compiled by a historical landscape architect, its purpose being to determine the nature of the historic vernacular landscape and previous land uses at the site and document the changes that have occurred since the Whitman era. Present-day vegetation patterns and the remaining natural plant communities at the site are identified to provide a base for developing sound management options for managing or enhancing the cultural landscape, while maintaining its historical integrity.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The report describes the methods of research using an interdisciplinary team of specialists. The study identifies six land units at the site, each with its own unique character and management needs. They include two pasture/grassland areas, an administrative area, and two areas of primary historical significance. The sixth area lies outside the current park boundaries and provides the landscape context for the mission site. The six land units are individually described, and the landscape changes and concerns within each are identified. For each unit, appropriate management options and alternatives are proposed. Photos are included to illustrate the distinctive character of the land units.

It is concluded that the site is a complex of different land uses and functions which together compose a single park system. Selection of any management alternative for an individual land area should occur only with a clear understanding of the implications of that choice in relation to other areas. The factors which influence the choice of management option include: (1) attention to visual continuity--the perceived sense of connection between areas, including the seams between different units, material continuity in fencing, walkways, signs, and vegetation; (2) thematic clarity--the clear definition between contemporary or administrative facilities and specific historic resources; and (3) the ability of existing maintenance resources to achieve desired goals.

This research forms the first part of a wider study leading to the implementation of selected alternatives. The appendices contain two additional papers by other authors on vegetation options and a profile of the original plant communities at the site. A comprehensive bibliography is also included.

BIBNUM: 013003.
DSC/TIC #: 371/D-10.
Chadwyck-Healey.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION



Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Lower yard from slough, looking east, 1988. *NPS*.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

Staff. *Cultural Landscape Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.* 1987. 31 pgs.

The Grant-Kohrs Ranch flourished during the late 1800s and early 1900s and had holdings of over 30,000 acres in the Deer Lodge Valley and herds of cattle grazing up to five million acres of land in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and southern Canada. The home ranch complex includes the homestead, cabins, icehouse, barns, and bunkhouses and is the focus of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. The site was established in 1972 to preserve the ranch and its vernacular landscape.

This cultural landscape analysis deals with a study area which incorporates the various lands and vegetation types related to the operations of

the ranch. It covers an area of 2,628 acres and contains the national historic site which comprises 1,498 acres. The larger study area is considered to provide the scene necessary to maintain the historical integrity of the ranch and the resource base required for interpretation of the western cattle frontier.

The report is divided into six sections: (1) Introduction. (2) Cultural Landscape Descriptions, including the physiographic, ecological and historic context of the landscape, spatial organization of the ranch complex, circulation networks, vegetation related to land uses and activities, historic structures and arrangements, and small-scale elements. (3) Existing Landscape Descriptions, including contemporary photographs to illustrate the views and perceptual qualities of the existing landscape, inventories of current land ownership, land uses, and activities, and



Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Aerial view of the ranch looking southeast, c. 1970. NPS.

descriptions of present-day circulation and transportation networks, vegetation patterns, and potential land uses. (4) Significance, where the landscape is described as being locally and regionally significant under three National Register criteria: a) historic association with a group, person, event, b) important landmark, and c) example of a particular era. (5) Integrity, where the seven categories of integrity are discussed in relation to the site. And (6) Recommendations.

Management recommendations are made for land within the authorized boundary of the national historic site and the land outside. For the land within the park, the report suggests that the recommendations in the Land Protection Plan, which was produced in 1985, should be implemented. These include the acquisition, leasing, and maintenance of defined tracts of land. Approximately 1,130 acres of land within the study area are located beyond the national historic site boundary. This land is currently owned by Castle Mountain Ranch Inc. (Rock Creek Cattle Company). Because of the single ownership, it is considered that opportunities exist to work with the landowner to maintain the existing open range character of the landscape. It is suggested that a cooperative relationship be pursued and that the park also consider possible donations of lands or scenic easements by the landowner. The entire landscape of the study area is significant, and it is recommended that the park pursue its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

BIBNUM: 015121.



Blue Ridge Parkway. Moses Cone Estate looking from manor house porch out over Bass Lake and orchard, 1990.
Photo courtesy of Ian Firth.

Blue Ridge Parkway

Firth, Ian J.W. *A Cultural Landscape Report on the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina* (draft). 1990.

The Moses H. Cone Memorial Park is located in Watauga County, North Carolina. The site comprises 3,516 acres and represents a designed historic landscape of the Country Place Era. It is particularly significant for the twenty-four miles of carriage roads it contains. The roads were designed by Cone to provide a sequence of views across the estate. The land is managed by the Service as part of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

The objectives of this cultural landscape report are to identify, evaluate, and determine appropriate management options for the Cone estate. Documentary and field survey findings on the historic characteristics of the landscape are presented and evaluated. Particular attention is paid to the carriage roads, the abandoned apple orchard, and the problems of vegetation management throughout the estate. The report was prepared by a professor in the School of Environmental Design, University of Georgia, through a cooperative agreement with the Service.

The research findings are presented in this report under six main headings: the present landscape, the historic landscape, changes over time, historical significance, management alternatives, and recommendations.

Chapter one, the present landscape, gives an inventory of the landscape features and land uses on the estate based on a study of available maps, aerial photographs, and field investigations. The landscape features identified are the mountains and streams, forests, fields, roads, and buildings. The present land use is primarily for recreation. Most visitors drive through the park on the parkway. The manor house now contains a craft center and information center. The park is used by local residents for walking, jogging,

and horseback riding and by local and regional organizations for activities such as road races. Other activities include fishing and nature study.

Chapter two, the historic landscape, describes the physical characteristics of the estate during the historic period 1893-1947. The first fifteen years of this period are considered to be the most important, as most of the construction of the roads and planting took place at this time. Where possible, a distinction is made in this report between those features originating before Moses Cone's death in 1908 and those which came later. The research is based on an analysis of documents, maps, photographs, oral histories, published accounts, and field investigations. The landscape is subdivided into the following components: carriage roads, orchard, pastures and meadows, forests, deer parks and plantations, lakes and ponds, and buildings and gardens. The physical characteristics of each of these components are described.

Chapter three considers changes to the landscape over time and evaluates the integrity of the site using the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. These criteria are extended to apply to the biotic community.

Chapter four assesses the historical significance of the landscape using National Register criteria. The site is considered to be significant under criterion A because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Country Place Era estate and it possesses high artistic values. Criterion B is also relevant because of the site's association with the life of Moses Cone, who made an important contribution to the development of the textile industry in the south. The apple orchards in the park are associated with an early phase in the development of commercial orchards and are likely to contain important genetic resources for rare apple cultivars, so the site also is significant under criterion D.

Chapter five presents an evaluation of management options based on the Secretary of

the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation. The significance of each of the landscape components is summarized, and any threat to its integrity noted. Where preservation is desirable and feasible, it is recommended. Where rehabilitation may be considered, the potential impact of any alterations on historic characteristics is assessed. Where a loss of integrity obscures the significance of the resource, the feasibility of restoration or reconstruction is examined.

The final chapter makes recommendations for management. It is stated that the aim of management should be to preserve sufficient evidence of the estate's historic character to enable the public to understand its significance. The restoration of the carriage road system is considered to be of prime importance with preservation of as much as possible of the

historic landscape visible from the roads. A mix of all management strategies--protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation and reconstruction--is recommended.

BIBNUM: 015543.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Sloat, Harry, and Jerome A. Greene. *Historic Grounds Study, Little Kinnakeet Life-Saving and Coast Guard Station, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina*. 1988. 74 pgs.

The Little Kinnakeet Life Saving and Coast Guard Station was constructed in 1874 as one of twenty-three new stations along the Atlantic seaboard. It represents an architectural amalgam of Carpenter Gothic and Stick styles which were popular during the later nineteenth century. The



Blue Ridge Parkway. Moses Cone Estate, view across Bass Lake towards the manor house, 1990. *Photo courtesy of Ian Firth.*

station is located on Hatteras Island along the narrow outer banks of North Carolina, approximately twenty-two miles from the mainland. It is part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The general management plan, development concept plan, and environmental assessment for the site, approved in 1984, mandated that the life-saving station complex be restored to its period of historical significance, 1904-15, when it was in operation. The restoration of the complex and grounds is intended to provide stage for the interpretation of the Life Saving Station.

The purpose of this historic grounds study is to analyze available historical, archeological, and other significant data to establish a historic grounds plan for the 17.5 acres of vernacular landscape immediately surrounding the life-saving complex and make recommendations for its restoration.

The vegetation at the site has changed greatly from what existed during the historic period, principally due to the construction of barrier dunes on the ocean side of the island in the 1930s. These prevented overwash of the site during severe storms and have permitted the establishment of new, less salt-tolerant plant communities. A scrub thicket has developed on the sandy flats and replaced the former patchy grass vegetation. Originally, typical species at the site included salt meadow, cordgrass, purple muhly, lovegrass, and prickly pear. The report suggests methods of reestablishing the former vegetation. A maintenance program is recommended to clear woody vegetation, with these areas being allowed to regenerate naturally and then maintained as open grassland by prescribed burning. It is recommended that the grass areas adjacent to the historic structures receive minimal mowing to control fuel buildup, with the outlying grass areas being burnt during the winter months. Some information also is given on other aspects and features of the landscape, such as evidence for the former existence of a dock on the south side of the

station and proposals for the removal of electrical and telephone transmission lines, which are not part of the historic scene. Plans are produced to illustrate the site as it existed in 1904, 1935, 1954, and 1987. A plan of the proposed grounds development showing implementation of the restoration is also included, with details of paths, access, parking, and vegetation management. Cost estimates for the restoration work are given.

Two further sections of the report provide information on the ground cover of Little Kinnakeet and archeological data. The section on ground cover gives a historical perspective on the development of the landscape and includes detail on structural changes as well as vegetation development.

BIBNUM: 015584.
DSC/TIC #: 603/D-46.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

Hart, Susan K. *Landscape Management Plan for Carl Sandburg National Historic Site, Flat Rock, North Carolina*. 1991.

The Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site preserves the home and farm of the noted poet and author. Sandburg lived at "Connemara" in Flat Rock, North Carolina, in the south Appalachians for the last twenty-two years of his life between 1945 and 1967. The site was placed on the National Register in 1968. The estate owned by the Sandburgs originally included approximately 250 acres. This report concentrates on the core area of the site, which contains the house, main structures, gardens, driveway, and the buildings and pasture associated with Paula Sandburg's herd of Chikaming dairy goats. It is the area most frequented by visitors.

This landscape management plan was prepared by a master's student of landscape architecture

at the University of Georgia under a cooperative agreement with the Service. It documents the development of the vernacular landscape and makes recommendations for preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation. The historical research is based on primary sources, including photographs, seed catalogues and order forms, and interviews with Sandburg family members. Secondary sources consulted included Service publications, local history, and other books.

The development of the landscape prior to the Sandburg's occupation is described with information on previous ownership by the Memminger, Gregg, and Smyth families between 1838 and 1945. The basic design of the landscape, structures, pastures, gardens, trails, drives, and lake are attributed to Memminger.

The historic conditions during the Sandburg era are described in detail. The landscape is divided into twenty-one component parts and the development, maintenance, and changes made by the Sandburgs are documented. Historical base maps for each phase of development are produced, and historic photographs illustrate the text. The Sandburgs' philosophy towards nature and their management policies for Connemara also are discussed in this section. It is stated that the Sandburgs "loved things in their natural state," and this philosophy, coupled with the lack of manpower and time, resulted in the former managed landscape changing into a much wilder and unkempt state: grass grew tall in the front yard and pastures, shrubbery was allowed to grow straggly, fallen leaves were not cleared, and vines were permitted to grow on the side of the house and over fences. Some areas were released to natural succession. The changes that occurred during the Sandburg period are categorized into two types: constructed and natural. Constructed changes include the removal and replanting of vegetation and the addition of new planting. Natural changes include succession and losses due to natural causes.



Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site. Carl Sandburg in front yard by pool. *Photo reprinted with permission from Paula Steichen Polega and Helga Sandburg Crile.*

The following section of the report assesses the integrity of the site as it exists today, under Service management, in comparison to its condition during the twenty-two-year period of the Sandburg occupancy. Changes to each of the twenty-one components of the landscape are documented and illustrated in contemporary photographs. Overall the site is considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity, although present management techniques have altered the "feeling" of the landscape. It is suggested that the landscape no longer expresses the Sandburg's love of wildness and does not illustrate the constant changes, both natural and constructed, that defined its historic character.

Based on the historical research and assessment of integrity, restoration and management alternatives are proposed. The landscape components previously identified are grouped into four categories based on the management practices occurring during the Sandburg period: (1) areas where vegetation was released to successional change, (2) areas where vegetation was removed and replanted, (3) areas where vegetation was added, and (4) areas where vegetation was lost. There are considered to be

four possible management alternatives representing the types of management occurring during the Sandburg period: (1) a repetition of the historic pattern, i.e., a complete reiteration of the changes which took place between 1945 and 1967, and a return to their initial state after a twenty-year period; (2) a modified repetition of the historic pattern involving partial restoration, which may be necessary if documentation is incomplete or costs make complete restoration unfeasible. Modifications include expanding the historic time period or repeating only parts of the historic change; (3) the preservation of an area as it was at a specific moment in time; and (4) the release of an area to a hardwood sere. These management options are applied to and discussed for each of the four categories outlined above. This discussion provides the basis for the specific management recommendations which are detailed in the final chapter of the report.

It is suggested that the appropriate management objective guiding recommendations for the "Connemara" landscape should be the restoration of feeling associated with the Sandburg period. Management techniques which provide a variety of changing landscapes should be encouraged to represent the "spirit of change." Overall management recommendations are described. These include general maintenance procedures, control of exotics, costs, priorities, and the flexibility of the proposed management program. Detailed management recommendations are provided for each landscape area, they are illustrated on plans and linked to a twenty-year maintenance schedule. Suggestions are also made for interpretation of the landscape.

BIBNUM: 015544.

Cumberland Island National Seashore

Zeichner, Lauren Lubin. *Landscape Management Plan for Dungeness, Cumberland Island National Seashore*. 1988. 87 pgs.

The purpose of this thesis is to develop a landscape management plan for the 250-acre Dungeness historic district within the Cumberland Island National Seashore.

The district has been the location of prehistoric Indian settlement, seventeenth-century Spanish occupation, an antebellum Sea Island cotton plantation owned by Revolutionary war hero General Nathaniel Greene and his heirs, and a late nineteenth century-early twentieth century country estate owned by Thomas and Lucy Carnegie.

The site is a composite landscape including elements of ethnographic, vernacular, design and historic value. The research, which was undertaken as part of master's degree in landscape architecture, is based on archival searches, fieldwork, and interviews.

The report evaluates the significance of the landscape using the four National Register



Cumberland Island National Seashore. Historic view of Dungeness gardens, no date. NPS.



Cumberland Island National Seashore. Historic aerial view of Dungeness grounds with swimming pool and game room, no date. *NPS.*

criteria. It is significant because of its association with historic persons and its illustration of particular styles of design. It is considered that both the Plantation and Carnegie periods are historically significant and should be included in any plan for restoration/management. This historic period began with Nathaniel Greene's purchase of the site in 1783 and ended with Lucy Carnegie's death in 1916. It is recommended that priority should be given to those elements which remain from or were derived from landscape components of the Plantation era, such as the field boundaries or rectilinear layout of the garden and garden terracing, since these represent both periods of significance. Whereas, details such as the pergola, hedges, and tennis courts, which represent only the Carnegie garden, should have a lower priority.

The current condition of the site is compared with the physical character of the landscape in the historic period to determine its integrity. There has been a great deterioration of the historic setting since 1916. The mansion was left vacant since 1925, and it was burned in 1959. The house is now a ruin and many of the other structures and features in the landscape such as the recreation house, greenhouses, pergola, and paths have deteriorated through neglect. The integrity of the site is appraised using the seven National Register Criteria, which are adapted to apply to biotic cultural resources. The site is divided into seven areas for this analysis, according to the land use during the historic period. These are the upper garden, lower garden, the cottage, the service area, Beach field, the Dock and vicinity, and the woodland. For each area, the history is documented, including the planting, structures, and views, and illustrated with plans.

Following the evaluation, the feasibility for restoration is analyzed. It is concluded that gaps in the availability of historical data and other factors make complete recovery of the historic landscape impossible. For example, dune movement, pollution, and shoreline erosion have all caused changes, some of which are irreversible. There are also limited maintenance resources, which have resulted in losses of historic vegetation and spread of invasive species. Present maintenance levels are considered to be too low to maintain labor-intensive landscape elements such as the hedges or rose garden. The loss of integrity of the site is considered to justify a policy of restoration related to facilitating public understanding of the significance of the site, and partial restoration of the landscape is recommended as the most practical solution. Priorities for restoration are established, and a management plan presents recommendations for each of the seven areas. The recommendations are illustrated on measured drawings and plans.

BIBNUM: 014582.
Chadwyck-Healey.

San Juan National Historic Site

Crisson, Richard C., Robert Holzheimer, and Marjorie Smith. *Cultural Landscape Report: El Castillo de San Felipe Del Morro* (draft). 1991. 84 pgs.

San Juan National Historic Site is located in San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico. It comprises the principal fortifications associated with the city and is situated on the small Islet of San Juan and the detached unit of Cabras Island. It was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1984. The 615-acre Islet of San Juan is connected by bridges and causeways to the modern metropolitan area of the city. The historic district is today a very dense urban center, consisting predominantly of mixed commercial and high-density residential areas.

This cultural landscape report is a component of the San Juan historic structure report and focuses on one area of the site, the Esplanade of el Morro in the extreme northwest of the island. The study area also includes two adjacent parcels of land administered by the Service or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The report was prepared by a team consisting of a historical architect and two landscape architects. It aims to identify, evaluate, and determine appropriate recommendations for the development and management of the Esplanade, based on an analysis of the historical evolution and the significance and integrity of the extant landscape. The historical research was based on a review of primary and secondary documentary sources and an analysis of the existing landscape.

The first section on administrative data provides a statement of significance and reviews other plans and proposals relevant to the site, for example, recommendations made in the general management plan. Planning perspectives, management zoning, and preservation philosophy are also outlined.

The documentary data and analysis section includes a short narrative landscape history recording the evolution of the site from 1540 to the present. It is based on information which included maps, photographs, sketches, books, and other written and/or graphic materials. Two distinctive historic periods are identified: (1) 1540-1898, the Spanish occupation, and (2) 1898-1961, the U.S. occupation. For the duration of period one, an open and undeveloped landscape existed. Vegetation and structures on the esplanade were kept to a minimum to ensure clear sightlines for defensive purposes. Following the U.S. occupation of the site in 1898, the landscape of the Esplanade changed considerably with new buildings constructed, vegetation planted, and small-scale features, such as fences, golf greens, and baseball diamonds, installed. The landscape of each historical period is described and is followed by

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

an analysis of existing conditions with information on the current circulation, structures, landform, vegetation, and small scale site features. This section includes a discussion of the significance and integrity of the site. Period one is identified as being of primary significance, and much of the site is considered to still appear today as it did at the end of this period. A majority of the development which took place in period two has largely been removed. The site is considered to display a high degree of integrity.

It is recommended that the site be rehabilitated to the 1540-1898 period. The rehabilitation would include an area for recreation and interpretation. Important views that merit preservation are identified, as are areas that could accommodate increased recreational activity and areas suitable for vegetation establishment.

BIBNUM: 015550.

SOUTHWEST REGION



Hot Springs National Park. Bathhouse Row, c. 1935. *NPS*.

Buffalo National River

Staff. *Land Use Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, Boxley Valley, Buffalo National River.* 1985. 72 pgs.

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

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

The purpose of this land use plan/cultural landscape report is to provide a management strategy for Boxley Valley to supplement the proposals of the park master plan. The new plan provides more detailed guidance on resource management, land use, visitor use, development, and land management agreements for the valley. It responds to current management problems, such as vacant farmhouses, and new legal authorities, such as the historic property leasing program.

The report is divided into two principal sections: resource analysis, and, based on this, the management plan.

The resource analysis section discusses the valley in its regional context and evaluates its natural and cultural resources.

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

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

BIBNUM: 014842.

Staff. *Development Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, Erbie Area, Buffalo National River.* 1986. 23 pgs.

The Erbie study area in the Ozarks forms part of the Buffalo National River, which was established in 1972. The area is made up of lands roughly within a two-mile radius of the



Buffalo National River. Boxley Church, Pastor's Residence, and Community Building in Boxley Valley, c. 1980s. *NPS.*

Erbie ford on the river. It was settled by pioneers from the east at the beginning of the 1830s, and the vernacular landscape includes the former Erbie townsite, open fields, the Hickman farmstead, a boat launch, private camping, and access to the Fitton (Beauty) cave.

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

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

The report states that much of the integrity of the Erbie study area has disappeared with the

dismantling of many structures and the deterioration of others. No analysis has been undertaken to assess the relative significance of the landscape; however, one farmstead, the Parker-Hickman Farm, is considered to meet National Register criteria and is recommended for nomination. Options for management of this historic district are given. For the wider landscape, it is recommended that the Service manage the Erbie area as a historic zone but with the minimum intervention required to preserve the cultural landscape. There will be no attempt at restoration, reconstruction, or rehabilitation. In order to perpetuate the cultural landscape scene, agricultural activities such as haying and livestock grazing will be encouraged. If this is impractical, the fields will be maintained through periodic bush hogging or burning. Extensive recommendations are made for development of the area for visitor use compatible with its cultural and natural resources. Guidance is contained regarding river access, campgrounds, trails, picnic areas, Fitton cave, roads, and the ranger residence. An estimate of the costs of construction for the new facilities is given. An appendix lists and describes the historic structures and features in the area.

BIBNUM: 013643.
DSC/TIC #: 173/D-34.

McCoy, Chandler, and John E. Burghardt.
Special Study: Rush Historic District, Buffalo National River. 1989.

The former town of Rush is located on the banks of the Buffalo National River. It is important because of its prehistoric archeological interest and more recent history as a mining town and, as a result, it is in the National Register of Historic Places. At the peak of the mining boom, between 1915 and 1919, Rush was thriving with ten mining companies and thirteen mines within its confines. Today, Rush is an uninhabited "ghost town" with only five standing dwellings, a general store, livery, blacksmith

and stone smelter, and the remnants and ruins of former buildings and mines.

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

The report is divided into three sections. The first covers the historical development of Rush, including prehistoric habitation. Archeological investigation has shown that the area was inhabited by nomadic hunters and gatherers as early as 8000 BC. Seven significant periods of activity and development at Rush are defined on the National Register nomination form: pre-mining, first significant mining (1885-93), second significant mining (1898-1904), boom (1915-19), post-boom mining (1925-31), recreation (1932-71), National Park Service (1972-present). Each of these periods is described and illustrated. The built form of the town is analyzed and includes a discussion of topography, land use, circulation networks, and building types. The various types of mines and the development of mining within the district are also described.

The second section of the report looks at existing conditions and use patterns in the town. The existing features which could be incorporated in the interpretation of Rush's evolution are identified and described. These features include standing structures, foundation ruins, road traces, landscape components, and mines. The condition of the structures, roads, and mines are assessed and the current use of the area for recreation described. It is estimated

that Rush receives approximately 30,000 visitors annually. The biggest threat to the extant cultural resources is considered to be deterioration through natural forces, although recreation pressure is also having an impact.

The third and final section of the report presents options for future management of the park. Four alternatives are given: (1) to move from the present management policy of emergency stabilization to one of benign neglect; (2) to continue the present administrative, maintenance, and interpretive activities based on the 1986 DCP; (3) to expand the current DCP policies to include comprehensive stabilization and enhanced interpretation of Rush's historic structures and sites; and (4) to restore the standing structures and stabilize the ruins. No one approach is favored above the others. Finally, areas for further research are suggested. The appendices include a schedule of Service undertakings and a mine safety report.

BIBNUM: 015423.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park

Judge, James W. *The Development of a Complex Cultural Ecosystem in the Chaco Basin, Chaco Culture National Historical Park*. 1976. 16 pgs.

This paper views the Bonito Phase in Chaco Canyon as the end product of a gradually maturing cultural ecosystem which developed in the San Juan basin from about AD 500 to 1200. A basic assumption is that cultural systems increase in diversity and stability during the maturation process in a fashion similar to other ecosystems. Diversity is measured by the number of internal links between system components in the form of trade routes, as well as the number and nature of items traded. It is suggested that the cultural system developed as a resource redistribution network linking Chaco Canyon with surrounding areas in order to compensate for fluctuating local environments.

Initially based on reciprocity through kinship ties, the system matured into an increasingly complex and formalized trade network. Chaco Canyon emerged in the mid-900s as an essential component of the entire ecosystem, integral to and supported by the network of trade links due to its central location. The development of the society was, thus, no longer limited by the carrying capacity of the canyon environment, and the population was able to expand as illustrated, today, by the large number of archeological sites from this period. At the peak of the Bonito Phase (AD 1100-1200), the trade links may have expanded to include formal economic ties with areas as distant as Mexico in an effort to increase system stability. Its demise around 1200 is seen as a function of environmental perturbations at the peripheral sites, initiating resource depletion to a degree which exceeded the limits of the system as a whole.

In this paper environmental and cultural data are used to support this theoretical model of development.

BIBNUM: 011886.

NTIS Order #: PB83-245928/PCA11/MFA01.

Chadwyck-Healey.

Fort Smith National Historic Site

Coleman, Roger E., and Clyde D. Dollar. *Historic Landscape at the Fort Smith National Historic Site (1817-1896)*. 1984. 82 pgs.

Fort Smith National Historic Site in Arkansas incorporates two historic military installations. One also served as a jail and courtroom for the U.S. District Court. The site encompasses sixteen acres and is bounded on the west by the Poteau and Arkansas rivers and is enclosed by the city of Fort Smith on the remaining three sides. Military and judicial use of the site spanned seventy-nine years between 1817 and 1896. The site has been extensively altered from its historic scene particularly by urban

development. The purpose of this report is to document the historic landscape at the fort to assist future landscape development projects.

The report begins by summarizing the historical background of the site. It is divided into three major periods: (1) First Fort, 1817-24, (2) Second Fort, 1838-71, and (3) Judicial, 1872-96. Following this historical overview, the environment of the site is described: the physiography, soils and geology, climate, and vegetation are all summarized. A list is given of extant vegetation at the site.

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

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

It is concluded that by relying on historical documentation it has been possible to arrive at a reasonable reconstruction of the 1817 landscape and to trace its evolution over the following eighty years from a natural to a cultural landscape. The reconstructions of the three significant periods are intended to assist future landscape management projects at Fort Smith.

However, several limitations in the reconstructions are recognized and outlined. Recommendations are made to ensure that any future landscaping work is historically accurate. For example, it is suggested that any reconstructed structure, such as a path, be archeologically verified.

BIBNUM: 600197.

DSC/TIC #: 421/D-31.

Staff. *Landscape Management Plan, Fort Smith National Historic Site*. 1986. 56 pgs.

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

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

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

Four graphic plans are included in the report and cover utilities, landform, vegetation, and site



Hot Springs National Park. Sketch of Hot Springs National Sanitorium, Arlington Hotel, Central Avenue and Bathhouse Row, 1888. *NPS*.

development and provide a visual presentation of the landscape management plan. The major part of the text describes the implementation of the treatments proposed in the plan. The treatments are described for four different areas: (1) the ground plane, (2) the vertical plane, (3) the cultural resources, and (4) the external features. In addition, visitor circulation and support needs and operational needs are also discussed.

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

BIBNUM: 600188.
DSC/TIC #: 421/D-35.

Hot Springs National Park

Wright, Robert D., and Claude H. O'Gwynn. *Existing and Historic Bathhouse Row Landscape Study, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas*. 1987. 15 pgs.

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

A field survey was undertaken to identify the existing plant material on the site. The location of individual specimens was mapped and a notation made of their size and condition. An evaluation was also made of their potential suitability for transplantation.



The second section summarizes the historic landscape. The research was based on primary sources which included 1890 and 1920 planting lists, a set of 1932 maps, historic photographs and descriptions, and secondary material. Soil and planting recommendations are made, and a list of species suitable for future landscaping is proposed. The species are based on those used in the landscapes of the 1890s and 1930s and exclude species deemed inappropriate by virtue of size, lack of hardiness, short life span, and susceptibility to pests.

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

BIBNUM: 015604.
DSC/TIC #: 128/D-76.

Walling, Larry, Jill Cowley, Carey Feierabend, Gary Johnson, and Diane Rhodes. *Landscape Management Plan, Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park*. 1989. 140 pgs.

Hot Springs National Park is located in the Ouachita mountains of central Arkansas. The forty-seven hot springs within the park occur as a result of complex natural geological processes. The waters have been used for bathing and medicinal purposes throughout history. Hot Springs was developed as a spa resort in the late nineteenth century. The area considered in this report includes the entire Bathhouse Row Historic District, which contains the original bathhouses and is a national historic landmark. The study area also includes the surrounding open lawns and woods.

Planning documents for Hot Springs National Park identified the need for a landscape

management plan to guide future design and management of the landscape, especially in connection with the adaptive use leasing program. This plan was undertaken by a team which included a landscape architect, a historical architect, and an archeologist. It identifies specific goals and objectives for the historic designed landscape and develops design guidelines for planting, rehabilitation, and maintenance.

The first section of the landscape management plan gives a historical overview of the Bathhouse Row landscape and describes the history and current use of significant landscape elements, which together define the "spirit of the place." An inventory of the existing landscape is made with the study area being divided into two main units, the Lawn Park unit and the Foreground Park unit. For the purposes of the discussion, the main units are further subdivided into discrete areas. Within each subunit a description is given of the existing landscape structure, main site features, and current use. The first section concludes by defining goals and objectives for landscape management: goal 1--ensure that the spirit and integrity of the historic landscape continue into the future; goal 2--enhance visitor experiences, and enhance their enjoyment and understanding of the resources; and goal 3--through appropriate design, satisfy other important needs related to use of the study area. Each of these goals is supported by objectives, which explain in more detail how the goals will be achieved.

The second section of the report sets out plans and actions for the site. Design guidelines are presented by subunit addressing the groundplane, vegetation, and site feature issues. Existing problems and possible solutions are illustrated in sketches. These are, however, considered to be only guidelines, not definitive treatments. The types of design issues addressed include drainage, gradients, universal accessibility, planting, rehabilitation, removal of overgrown vegetation, lighting, and site furniture.

A further chapter gives detailed recommendations and guidance on signs and current needs for interpretation.

The appendices contain the landscape management plan historic landscape inventory and compatibility assessment, vegetation maintenance guidelines, and cost estimates.

BIBNUM: 015541.

DSC/TIC #: 128/D-87.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Gilbert, Cathy A., Carey Feierabend, Jake Ivey, Art Gomez, and Hank Florence. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations: Mission Concepción, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park*. 1989. 49 pgs.

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

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

This document provides a preliminary analysis and evaluation of the historic landscape. It contains a database of information, sets the historic context for the site, and makes recommendations and guidelines for the preservation and enhancement its landscape

integrity. The research was carried out by a multi-disciplinary team which included a landscape architect, historical architects, a historian, and a historical archeologist. It is intended that this preliminary report is to be followed by a more in-depth cultural landscape report.

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

The history of the site is summarized and classified into eight distinct periods: (1) First Contact, 1720-31, (2) Initial Period, 1731-55, (3) Zenith, 1755-86, (4) Secularization, 1780-1824, (5) Rural Period, 1824-90, (6) Urban Beginning Period, 1890-1936, (7) Preservation and Restoration Period, 1936-78, and (8) National Park Service Period, 1975-present.

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

Mission Concepción was designated as a national historic landmark in 1970. The site is considered to possess historic landscape significance on a national level because it is integrally linked with sixteenth-century Spanish expansion into Texas and the Southwest; embodies a distinct type of landscape organization, as well as methods of construction characteristic of the Spanish colonial mission in Texas; and has a high potential to yield valuable information about Spanish colonial settlement patterns and landscape organization in the San Antonio region of Texas.

The report concludes with recommendations which provide an appropriate framework and programmatic basis for the preservation,

maintenance, and interpretation of the historic site. These guidelines address issues surrounding stabilization and preservation of resources, removal of non-historic components that compromise the historic scene, and enhancement or reestablishment of historic features as part of a design program for the site as a whole. The six program areas are: maintenance and management, buildings/structures and archeological resources, circulation and access, plant materials, site details and materials, and special site issues.

BIBNUM: 015141.

Feierabend, Carey, et al. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Mission San Jose, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park* (draft). 1989. 59 pgs.

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

This report provides a preliminary analysis of the historic landscape of the Mission. A database of information is collected and the historic context of the site evaluated. Recommendations and guidelines for preserving and enhancing the site's landscape integrity are

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

formulated. The study was based on fieldwork and research and was undertaken by a team which included a landscape architect, historical architects, a historian, and a historical archeologist.

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

The history of the site is summarized and divided into six distinctive periods: (1) Initial Period, 1721-65--establishment of the mission, (2) Zenith Period, 1765-1824--fortification and rebuilding, (3) Rural Period, 1824-1924--secularization of the mission with lands and buildings appraised and re-granted to Indians and new owners, (4) Restoration Period, 1924-41--a county, state, and federal works project was

instigated by the San Antonio Conservation Society in 1924. The restoration was overseen in the 1930s by the Civil Works Administration and then the Works Projects Administration, (5) State Management Period, 1941-78--transfer of the mission to state supervision, and (6) Federal Management Period, 1978-present--establishment of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park and management by the Service.

An analysis and evaluation of the resource follows and considers cultural traditions, archeological sites, land uses, circulation, structural types, cluster arrangements, vegetation, and small scale elements. A visual analysis is also included.

The significance of the site is evaluated. The mission was designated a national historic site in non-federal ownership in 1941 and became a part of San Antonio Missions National Historical



San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Mission San Jose, 1992. NPS.

Park upon the latter's authorization in 1978. The site is considered to be significant for its association with the Spanish colonial era and also for the 1930 WPA restoration. The mission possesses historical landscape significance on a national level because it is integrally linked with sixteenth-century Spanish expansion into Texas and the Southwest; embodies a distinct type of landscape organization, as well as methods of construction characteristic of Spanish colonial missions in Texas; and has a high potential to yield valuable information about Spanish colonial settlement patterns and landscape organization in the San Antonio region of Texas.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of significant historic landscape features and components identified by this research, the report concludes with a series of recommendations. They are intended to provide an appropriate framework and programmatic basis for the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of the site. They address issues regarding stabilization and preservation and encourage preservation of a number of the significant layers on the site, rather than restoration to any one historical period. The removal of non-historic components is considered and recommendations are made for areas outside the site's boundary, where conditions are threatening the site's historical integrity. Areas where new construction may be appropriate are designated. Recommendations are divided into six program areas: (1) maintenance and management concepts, (2) buildings, structures, and archeological resources, (3) circulation and access, (3) plant materials, (4) site details and materials, and (4) special site issues.

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

BIBNUM: 015549.

Florence, Hank, Cathy A. Gilbert, Art Gomez, Jake Ivey, and Gretchen Luxenburg. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Mission Espada, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park* (draft). 1990. 51 pgs.

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

The aim of this report is to undertake preliminary documentation and evaluation of the significant vernacular landscape resources of the Mission Espada and to develop general recommendations for their preservation. The study which was based on fieldwork and historical research was undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team which included a landscape architect, historical architect, historian, architectural historian, and historical archeologist.

The report begins with an identification of the site. The physiographic, cultural, and political boundaries are defined, as are the vegetation, topographic, circulation, and structural boundaries. Three physically separate but interrelated components are recognized as composing the historic landscape of the mission complex: (1) the Acequia system, which includes the Espada Dam, the Espada Aqueduct, and the network of irrigation ditches, (2) the mission's walled compound, and (3) the associated labores--cultivated fields irrigated by the acequia. A fourth component--Rancho de las Cabras--the mission's fortified ranching operations headquarters, located twenty-five miles south of the historic zone, is also recognized. These four primary historic landscape features are described in detail.



San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Mission Espada, 1984. NPS.

The second chapter of the report documents the history of the site. The Initial Period, 1731-80, describes the establishment of the mission. The Transitional Period, 1780-94, saw new settlers who were not mission Indians coming to live in the mission and use available farmland. The Rural Period, 1794-1910, is described and covers the time when the mission was secularized. The Church Management Period covered the time between 1910-78, and, finally, from 1978 to the present the site has been managed by the Service.

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

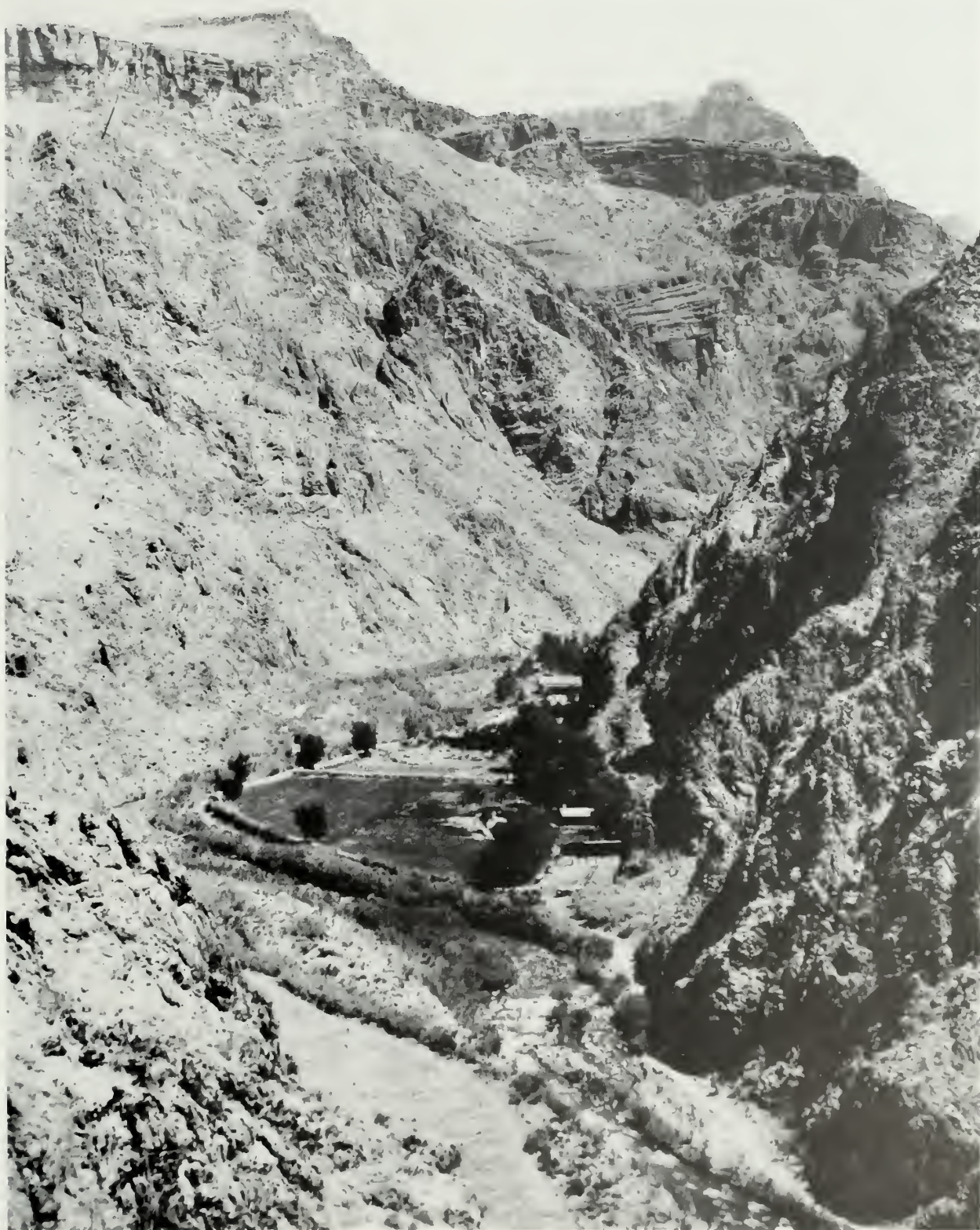
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park is on the National Register of Historic Places and the espada dam and aqueduct are both designated as historic landmarks. Of the four missions in the park, Espada is the most intact, best preserved, and most representative of the mission establishment of six individual but interrelated landscape components. The acequia system, labores, ranch, and mission compound are still largely intact and working. As with the other missions in the park, the cultural landscape is considered to be significant because it is integrally linked with sixteenth-century Spanish expansion into Texas and the Southwest; embodies a distinct type of landscape organization, as well as methods of construction characteristic of the Spanish colonial mission in Texas; and has a high potential to yield, valuable information about Spanish colonial settlement patterns and landscape organization in the San Antonio region of Texas.

Based on the preliminary landscape analysis and evaluation of significant historic landscape features and components identified in this report, recommendations for Mission Espada are made. They are intended to provide an appropriate framework and programmatic basis for the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of the historic site. The recommendations are grouped into four main areas: (1) management and maintenance, (2) buildings, structures, and archeological sites, (3) circulation and access, and (4) site details and materials. One of the recommendations is that a complete cultural landscape report should be prepared for the site.

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

BIBNUM: 015548.

WESTERN REGION



Grand Canyon National Park. Phantom Ranch alfalfa field with guest cabins and dining hall further upstream and mule corral on right next to Bright Angel Creek, 1929. *NPS. Negative from collection of Edwin D. McKee copied by Paul Hodapp, August, 1981.*

Chiricahua National Monument

Kumble, Peter A. *Historic Landscape Restoration Report, the Faraway Ranch, Chiricahua National Monument*. n.d. 29 pgs.

The Faraway Ranch at the Chiricahua National Monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Its interior has been restored to reflect the 1950 historic period, when it achieved its height of success as a guest ranch. The ranch is located in a remote desert area in southeast Arizona. It was opened as a guest house in 1917 and for the next forty-three years was a popular place for people to stay and explore the "wilderness" of the Bonita Canyon. The immediate vernacular landscape surrounding the ranch evolved to provide for the needs of the guest house. The ranch could raise its own beef and poultry and produced large quantities of fruit and vegetables. As well as these functional requirements, the gardens also contained a swimming pool and ornamental plantings.

The purpose of this report is to provide a restoration planting plan for the site, to create the scene which it may have possessed during the 1950 historic period. The research is based on both documentary and field study. The report states that the landscape restoration should be limited to the area immediately surrounding the ranch house and specifically excludes the orchards, barn yard, corral area, and cowboy house.

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

Following the documentation, the report contains an evaluation and analysis section. The existing vegetation at the site was identified and mapped, and missing vegetation was determined by an analysis of historical photographs. The landscape of the ranch during the 1950s is considered to have been in a state of decline, and therefore it is suggested that the landscape be recreated to its appearance during its most productive phase in the 1930s and 1940s. Plant sheets identifying the location, condition, habit, and maintenance and management requirements of all the existing vegetation on the site were prepared and are included in the report. The final chapter contains recommendations for site restoration and a planting plan is produced indicating the presumed location and species of the trees and shrubs missing from the ranch landscape. The primary recommendation is for the reintroduction of the missing plantings.

BIBNUM: 015277.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Cultural Landscape Report, Tao House Courtyard, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site* (draft). 1986. 63 pgs.

The Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site is located on the slope of Las Trampas Ridge overlooking the San Ramon Valley, approximately twenty-seven miles east of San Francisco. The site was established in 1976 as a memorial to Eugene O'Neill and as a park for the performing arts and related educational programs. The site comprises 13.19 acres and includes several structures associated with the playwright. Eugene and Carlotta O'Neill had the Tao House designed and built to serve as their residence from 1937 to 1944. Over this period, they developed the grounds surrounding the main residence, including a courtyard garden within a walled enclosure on the southeast side of the house. This landscape also included a swimming pool, outbuildings, and orchard.



Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site. Eugene and Carlotta O'Neill on the lower terrace of the courtyard garden, c. 1940s. *NPS*.

This report consolidates and summarizes available data on the landscape of the Tao House between 1918 and 1944. The study was undertaken by a landscape architect. The historical research was based on existing secondary source material, and a field survey was undertaken to assess current conditions at the site. The primary focus is the courtyard garden; however, attention also is given to the wider landscape of the site, which is considered to be significant. The aim of the research is to provide the necessary information to restore the courtyard garden to the O'Neill period. This work forms the first phase of a two-part project. Phase two of the project will develop construction drawings for the implementation of the proposals and recommendations outlined.

The report first describes and illustrates current conditions at the site. Boundaries and defining structures, spatial organization, plant materials,

and detail elements are documented, and a plan of existing conditions produced. The following section provides a historical overview of the development of the site. It defines and describes four distinct historical periods: (1) up to 1937, when structures were erected and the site used seasonally for ranching and agricultural purposes; (2) 1937-44, the O'Neill period, when the grounds, gardens, and majority of the structures were built; (3) 1944-76, the Gerdes period when new structures were added to the site and many changes made to the courtyard and residence; and (4) 1976-present, the O'Neill foundation/Service period, when the property was transferred and jurisdiction assumed by the Service. A historical base map illustrates conditions during the O'Neill period. While the courtyard has undergone several changes since the O'Neills' residence, a number of material components remain and, to a large degree, the

overall spatial organization of the garden is considered to be intact.

The information presented on current conditions and historical development enables the site to be analyzed and evaluated for significance and integrity. The significant patterns, relationships, and features of the landscape are also evaluated. Design development guidelines and recommendations are generated. The design proposal for the courtyard garden focuses on the restoration and reconstruction of historic landscape patterns and features from the O'Neill period. The recommendations are grouped into four categories: overall organization, circulation, plant materials, and site features and details. They are illustrated on a design proposal plan.

BIBNUM: 015589.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Halprin, Lawrence, et al. *Alcatraz, The Future: Concept Plan & Guidelines for Alcatraz Island*. 1988. 79 pgs.

Alcatraz Island is situated in the middle of San Francisco Bay. It covers twenty-two acres and forms part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The island is well known mostly for its former use as a federal penitentiary, although it has numerous other cultural and natural history associations. Currently, only twenty percent of the island is open to the public and many of the buildings are neglected and dangerous. This study was commissioned to help realize the Service "Open Island" objective. The research develops a concept plan and guidelines for the rehabilitation of the historic landscape of Alcatraz Island.

A series of three weekend workshops formed the basis of the research. The workshops followed a process called RSVP cycles and allowed one hundred people from the Bay Area community, from all walks of life and a variety of professional backgrounds, to participate in the

decision-making and planning process for the future development of the island. The ideas generated in these workshops were developed in detail by a professional team of consultants and are presented in this report. A major goal of the planning effort was to understand the "Spirit of Alcatraz"--the qualities and moods of the island that should be preserved for future generations of park visitors.

The first section of the report gives a brief overview of the island's history to provide a background to understanding the development proposals. The island's historical eras are described, as are the major buildings and open spaces and Victorian plantings that compose Alcatraz. In 1850, the island was designated as a military reservation and was developed as a fortress. It was converted to a military prison in 1861. Many buildings associated with this era remain on the island, such as the brick fortified barracks, the guard house and sally port, and officers' quarters. The parade ground, a dominant open space on the prow of the island, was carved out of rock by prisoners in the 1870s. In 1909, the prison was enlarged and many new buildings added, such as the post exchange, chapel, and model industries. Alcatraz's most famous role was as a federal penitentiary between 1934 and 1963. During this period the island housed some of society's most hardened criminals. Buildings were constructed to provide work for prisoners and apartment complexes for prison employees and their families. After the closure of the prison, the island was claimed and occupied by Indians for two years. In the early 1970s, the recreational and educational potential of the island was recognized, and in 1972, the GGNRA was created and Alcatraz became a part of the park.

The elements of the Alcatraz concept plan and guidelines developed in this research are six-fold.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

(1) The Open Island Concept--addresses the aim of opening up the entire island for public use. It emphasizes outdoor spaces, walkway improvements, the elimination of safety hazards, and the broadening of interpretation to include its shoreline, flora and fauna, architecture, and varied history, as well as its prison associations. Suggestions are made for the rehabilitation of buildings to accommodate visitor use.

(2) The Future Site Plan--an axonometric plan illustrates the physical changes needed to open the island up for visitors. It includes information on some of the long-term considerations for the use of buildings.

(3) Design Guidelines--describes general standards for the island's transformation including materials, colors, lighting and views.

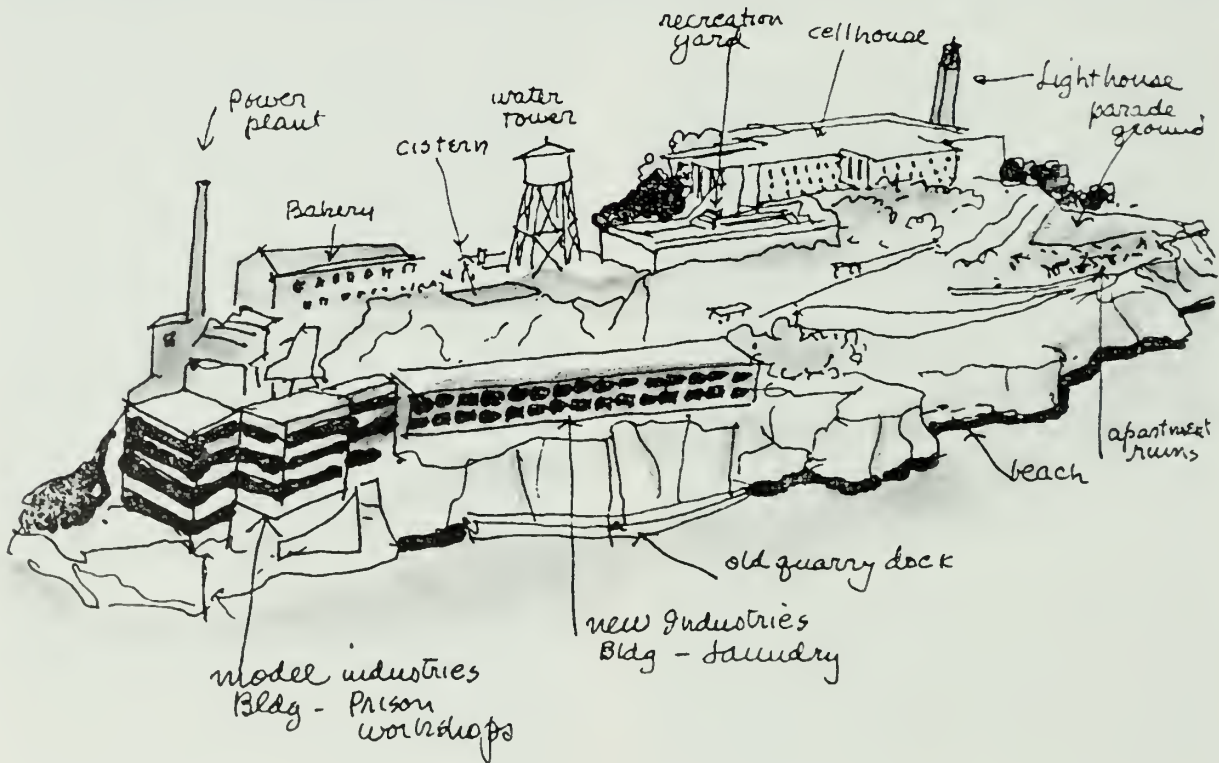
(4) Programmatic and Management Considerations--proposals for the island's programs and management direction are described.

(5) Long-Term Considerations--addresses aspects of the island's future that require additional technical evaluation and feasibility studies, particularly on the adaptive use of buildings.

(6) An Implementation and Process Outline--two-phase action plan is suggested as the means of implementing the proposals made in this research.

The recommendations made in the report are illustrated in plans and sketches. The appendices outline the workshop process and present many of the ideas and suggestions formulated during these sessions.

BIBNUM: 015547.



Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Sketch of Alcatraz Island by Lawrence Halprin, 1988. NPS.

Grand Canyon National Park

DiLucido, Mark. *Phantom Ranch Rural Historic District, Landscape Inventory, 1991, Grand Canyon National Park*. 1991. 32 pgs.

Phantom Ranch is located near the confluence of Bright Angel Creek and the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park. This landscape inventory considers a small area consisting of the Canyon floor extending approximately one half mile upstream into Bright Angel Canyon. It is roughly two hundred feet in width. The historic site has seen continual use since the turn of the century when it was first envisaged by entrepreneurs as a dude ranch and campground. Today, it attracts upwards of three hundred users per day during the peak season. Heavy use and the resultant additional facilities required to accommodate this use are considered to be destroying the significant cultural/historical and natural resources of the vernacular landscape of Phantom Ranch. This report was prepared by a student of landscape architecture at Arizona State University. Its purpose is to evaluate the landscape and provide an inventory of cultural features as the first step towards preservation of the site and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a Rural Historic Landscape District. The evaluation process follows established criteria, as outlined in NPS-28 and National Register Bulletin 30.

The investigation revealed the existence of seven possible historical contexts at Phantom Ranch: (1) prehistoric--the site contains the remains of eleventh-century Anasazi ruins, (2) exploration of the West Coast--Major John Wesley Powell was the first white man to explore this portion of the Colorado River by a raft trip in 1869, (3) establishment of national monuments and parks--Theodore Roosevelt, who proclaimed Grand Canyon National Monument in 1908, camped in the area in 1913, (4) extension and enlargement of the transportation and tourist industry--the Phantom Ranch resort was originally established in 1922 by the Santa Fe railway to increase use

of their trains, (5) Civilian Conservation Corps--a CCC camp was established at the ranch in 1933 and built many new trails and auxiliary structures at the ranch and throughout the park, (6) as an example of the work of architect Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter, built in the Rustic Style, (7) preservation period context--illustrates early Service attempts at managing species and artifacts for preservation.

The next step in the cultural landscape inventory process involves the identification of components, or physical attributes, of the identified historic periods. This report describes land use, landscape details and historic remnants, circulation, vegetation, and cluster arrangements. Based on the above, the significance of the different historic periods is determined. Phantom Ranch is considered to possess historic significance on a local, regional, and national level within the context of the expansion of tourism and according to National Register criteria A, C, and D. The final step in the analysis requires an assessment of the physical integrity of the cultural landscape. Phantom Ranch is considered to retain integrity under the seven established criteria.

Base plans are produced illustrating the district in 1922 and 1991.

BIBNUM: 015537.

Great Basin National Park

Staff. *Lehman Orchard Management Plan, January 1990*. 1990.

The Lehman Orchard is a small stand of fruit trees located just east of the Lehman Caves visitor center in Great Basin National Park. This vernacular landscape was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 as representative of an "early agricultural accomplishment, based on irrigation in an area more suitable for cattle grazing." The remnant orchard that exists today consists of seven

apricot trees and a peach tree. Although now over 100 years old, the trees continue to produce fruit.

This plan is concerned with the overall management of the orchard and techniques to perpetuate its historic genetic resources.

The report begins by documenting the history of the site. Absalom S. Lehman was one of the earliest settlers of Snake Valley, arriving about 1866. In 1885, he discovered the cave system which would bear his name and began to guide and entertain tourists at the site. To concentrate on these activities, Lehman moved to a small seven-acre site just below the cavern where he developed the "Cave Rancho." In the mid-1880s he began planting a fruit orchard on the site with apricots, plums, peaches, apples, crabapples, and pears. He also grazed cattle and constructed an aqueduct. The subsequent owners and their improvements and development of the land are documented. Many alterations have been made over the years which have compromised the historical integrity of the landscape. For example, the road and parking lot, constructed in 1947 for the visitor center, cut through a portion of the original orchard; the dam of the irrigation pond has been removed; and parts of the aqueduct have been obliterated by the road leading to the picnic area. In addition, the legislation that created the park did not provide sufficient water rights for the Service to flood-irrigate the orchard as originally done by Lehman.

The lack of documentary evidence and the changes outlined above make it impractical to physically reconstruct the historic scene of the "Cave Rancho." The area is considered, however, to offer an opportunity for imaginative reconstruction through interpretation. A major significance of the orchard lies in the genetic value of its remaining fruit trees. They continue bear the same varieties of fruit supplied to the early settlers of Snake Valley and "preserve a taste of history." This alone is considered to

make them worthy of preservation and perpetuation.

The goals of the management plan are fourfold: (1) to protect and perpetuate the significant genetic resources, (2) to perpetuate these cultural resources in an environmentally sound manner, (3) to manage the area so that it blends aesthetically with its surroundings, and (4) to interpret to the visiting public the historic character and genetic significance of the orchard.

The principal management actions are described in detail. They require planting and replacement using cuttings from the original stock and orchard maintenance procedures, such as pruning, dealing with wounds and damages, watering, fertilizing, and pest management. Record-keeping and orchard management responsibilities are also outlined.

The appendices contains sample Integrated Pest Management plans dealing with aphids, crickets and grasshoppers, mites, scale insects, tent caterpillars, blackspot, and powdery mildew.

BIBNUM: 015216.

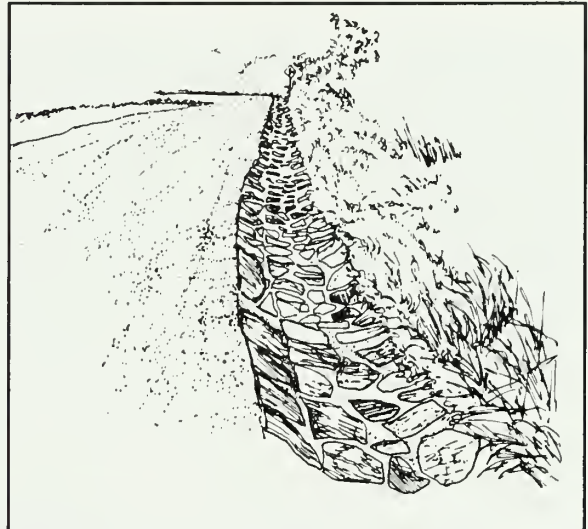
Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks

Staff. *Road Character Guidelines: Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks*. 1990. 64 pgs.

The purpose of this guideline is to establish a design style and theme for road related details in Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks based on the principles of rustic design. Many of the existing roads in the park are deteriorating and will require upgrading and improving in the future. The study was undertaken by a Service landscape architect and park road planning coordinator and involved consultation with park staff. This report forms one of a series of three design guideline documents for Sequoia and Kings Canyon architectural character guidelines.

The Generals Highway was constructed between 1920 and 1933. Its distinctive character was defined and developed primarily through the repetition of simple rustic design elements by the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) between 1933 and 1939. The first half of the report contains an analysis of the existing park roads and design details. The road system within the park is relatively simple, consisting of one main road--the Generals Highway--and a number of secondary roads to visitor attractions and administrative areas. The Generals Highway provides the main driving experience for most park visitors and, for the vast majority, their main experience of the park. There are considered to be four distinct areas along the road, each with a different character and visitor experience. The Ridgetop area, Big Tree area, Switchback area, and Kaweah Canyon are described. The existing rustic details are described and illustrated with photographs. They include materials, walls, curbs, drainage features, bridges, guardrails, signs, turnouts, and parking areas.

The second part of the report contains the design recommendations. It states that these guidelines are not intended to stifle creativity or provide a pattern for all road development. However, they should provide a consistent philosophy and design style and promote continuity of detail throughout the parks. It is recommended that rustic design principles should continue to prevail and native material should be used, with details constructed at a scale which does not overpower the natural elements of the scene. Specific recommendations are made regarding the individual site details. These are illustrated in sketches. Guidelines are also given on grading and revegetation and vegetation management along the highway. Since most visitors experience Sequoia-Kings Canyon from their vehicles, it is suggested that every effort should be made to provide scenic vistas by clearance of views during road construction projects. A plan should be established to identify how vistas are to be maintained in the



Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks. Sketch of stone lined swales in the Kaweah Canyon area, 1990. *NPS*.

future. The study also recommends that park managers consider actively interpreting the Generals Highway itself.

BIBNUM: 015205.
DSC/TIC #: 102/D-143.



Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. Kennecott National Historic Landmark, 1982. *NPS, Jett Lowe, HAER.*

Melnick, Robert Z. *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System*. 1984.

Rural historic districts are defined in this report as rural landscapes within national parks that have special cultural values and qualify for listing in the National Register. These rural vernacular landscapes are places that have been settled, controlled, manipulated, or altered for many generations. The purpose of this manual is to provide tools for park managers to identify, evaluate, register, and manage these significant landscapes. It covers identification and evaluation techniques, registration information, management standards, guidelines for applying standards, and options for management.

The first main chapter outlines how rural historic districts should be incorporated into the planning process. The following chapter

describes a two-step process for identifying rural historic districts and their landscape components. The first task is to locate the district to be studied and the second is to identify the landscape components which form and define the district. The location of the district includes its physiographic, ecological, historical, and cultural contexts. The boundaries of the district can be cultural, political, and natural. The various components which make up the landscape also need to be identified in order to understand the interrelationships between them. Ten material components are presented in this report: (1) overall patterns of landscape spatial organization, (2) land use: categories and activities, (3) response to natural features, (4) circulation networks, (5) boundary demarcations, (6) vegetation related to land use, (7) cluster arrangements, (8) structures: type, function, materials, and construction, (9) small scale elements, and (10) historical views and other



Buffalo National River. Boxley Valley, c. 1980s. NPS.

perceptual qualities. Each of these components is described and appropriate techniques for identifying and recording them are discussed. Techniques include historical documentation, photography, aerial photographs, field notes, maps, sketches, etc.

After the landscape components have been identified, the rural landscape can be evaluated using the National Register criteria, and it may be nominated to the National Register. The next chapter of the report explains the methodology for evaluating the historical significance of rural historic districts. The four criteria for evaluation are outlined, and information is given on how to define categories of historic properties, determine the context for evaluating a rural historic district, identify the type of significance of a rural historic district, evaluate the integrity of a rural historic district using the seven National Register criteria, and, finally, how to apply the criteria considerations for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years.

Following identification and evaluation for significance and integrity, a management strategy for the rural historic district should be developed. The report discusses various management options. Existing Service planning policies, standards, and guidelines are reviewed for their relationship to rural historic districts. Specific reference is made to *NPS Management Policies*, "Planning Guideline, NPS-2," "Cultural Resources Management Guideline, NPS-28," "Historic Properties Leasing Guideline, NPS-38," and Land Protection Plan Interpretive Rule (48FR21121). Management concerns are discussed, and existing local, state, and federal programs are outlined. They include local land protection programs, such as land zoning, planning, and easements; statewide activities, which include registers and legal controls; and, lastly, federal programs, such as those authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Other federal programs, such as the U.S. Agricultural

Conservation Program, may also apply to specific types of rural historic districts.

Apart from the existing preservation measures, there are also many alternative methods for managing and protecting rural historic districts. These are outlined in the report. They include methods by means other than acquisition such as education, technical assistance, private conservancies, zoning, or tax incentives. Protection alternatives through the acquisition of federal interest include cooperative agreements, leases, easements, partial acquisition, fee acquisition, leaseback, and sellback. Details on the various methods of acquisition are given. It is considered that within any one rural historic district a combination of several methods will be required to ensure effective protection and management.

The final chapter of the report outlines the form and content of a cultural landscape report.

BIBNUM: 012830.

NTIS Order #: PB85-106037/PCA05/MFA01.

DSC/TIC #: 999/D-259.

Chadwyck-Healey.

Firth, Ian J.W. *Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts in the National Park System, Southeast Region*. 1985. 75 pgs.

Biotic cultural resources are communities of plants and animals associated with human settlement and land use in historic districts. Gardens, orchards, woodlots, fields, ponds, and pasture are all biotic resources. They are considered to be cultural biotic resources because they are the products of land use and management, as opposed to native vegetation and wildlife which are natural resources.

The aim of this resource management report is to provide guidance for preserving biotic cultural resources within the framework of the *Cultural Resources Management Guideline, NPS-28*. The recommendations are based on a review of

existing management issues and practices within the Southeast Region of the National Park Service.

Sections one and two of the report describe the unique character of biotic cultural resources, and outline the distinctions between the preservation of natural and cultural resources and the differences between abiotic and biotic cultural resources. In section three, standards for the preservation and restoration of biotic cultural resources are recommended, based on the concept of integrity. Section four discusses the evaluation of historical significance of biotic resources, using examples from the Southeast Region.

The feasibility of a preservation or restoration strategy depends on the available historical information, and the ability to recover and maintain past characteristics. In sections five, six, and seven, these issues are examined with references to preservation and restoration projects in the region.

Where it is not feasible to preserve or restore a biotic cultural resource, alternative ways of managing a landscape are considered. Section eight discusses three alternatives: replacement with an equivalent community, replacement with a grassland community, and release to allow the return of native vegetation.

BIBNUM: 015621.

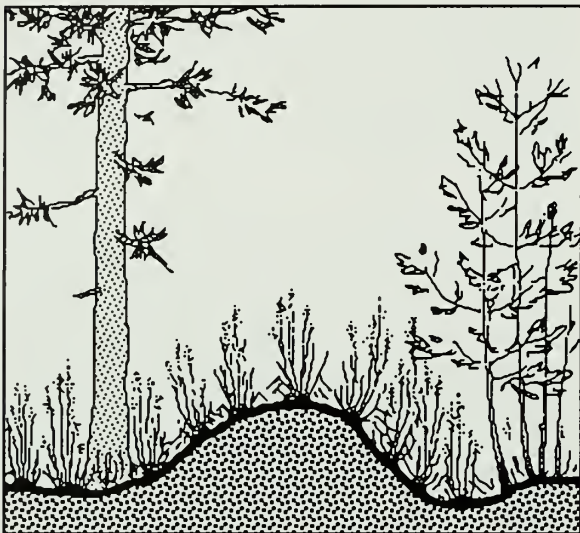
Andropogon Associates, Ltd., and Robbin B. Sotir. *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual*. 1989. 135 pgs.

This manual was prepared for the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Service by Andropogon Associates, Ltd. Its primary aim is to develop management strategies and interpretive guidelines to resolve conflicts between the requirements for preservation and the impacts of visitor use at earthworks sites. The study was based on field survey and site assessment of

earthworks at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Petersburg National Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, and Gettysburg National Military Park. The research involved the use of aerial photography, to prepare topographic maps and identify areas of critical archeological importance, and interviews with park staff at each site, including rangers, historians, park superintendents, and maintenance managers. The resulting guidelines are intended to be adaptable for use at other earthwork sites under different environmental and cultural conditions and applicable to other landscapes where recreation and visitor use conflict with preservation of the resource.

The study contains a review and evaluation of existing management practices at earthworks sites. This is followed by an evaluation of existing vegetative cover types. Vegetation is considered to be the key to earthwork preservation and interpretation. For the purposes of the review, the vegetation cover types are divided into three major groups: forest cover (forest and cleared woodland), field cover (rough grass and turf), and special conditions (vines, horticultural cover, bare soil and gravel). The effects of each cover type on archeology, preservation, stabilization, and interpretation are evaluated. Earthwork sites stabilized by healthy, native plant communities were found to be in the best condition.

The second section of the report takes the form of a management manual. Procedures for evaluating and monitoring a site with respect to the proposed guidelines are outlined. Specific vegetative cover types for different situations are recommended. These are intended to be low in cost, easy to maintain, and to protect the resource. Forest and light forest cover types are suited to closed forest landscapes, where canopy cover is virtually continuous and woody plants provide primary stabilization. Tall grass and turf cover types are suited to open field landscapes, where herbaceous plants provide



Sketch from *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual* showing recommended tall grass field cover, 1989. NPS.

primary stabilization. For both forest and field landscapes, high maintenance and low maintenance alternatives are proposed, each with appropriate interpretive strategies to permit visitor use of the earthworks without degradation.

It is suggested that forest and tall grass, which provide the greatest level of stabilization and require least maintenance, should become the most prevalent cover types over time. Light forest should be restricted to areas where visibility is important and is related to appropriate interpretive facilities. Turf, which is identified as too extensive, should be substantially reduced. The existing rough grass, cleared woodland, and vine cover types should be completely phased out, and current management of these cover types revised. The recommended strategies are illustrated in diagrams. The report also provides guidance on interim and permanent stabilization programs and management guidelines for the recommended cover types. The management guidelines include prescribed burning, selective clearing, herbicide management, liming, planting, mowing, etc. Two specific sites, representing a diverse array of typical conditions

and problems, are highlighted in this section to illustrate the recommendations: the Fort Fisher area of Petersburg National Battlefield, and the Cold Harbor Unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park.

The final section of the report contains management guidelines for the restabilization and revegetation of surfaces damaged by excessive wear.

BIBNUM: 015076.

Barker, Leo R., and Ann E. Huston, eds. *Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek: Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley*. 1990. 219 pgs.

This report contains papers from the Proceedings of the 1989 Historic Mining Conference held at Death Valley National Monument. The conference was held as a response to a number of concerns about the treatment, preservation, and management of mining-related sites and structures as significant cultural resources. These issues include the reopening of old mines as a result of a rise in gold prices, government initiatives to reclaim and clean up abandoned mine lands, and the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The week-long conference included the presentation of more than 30 papers. They are divided into four main areas.

The first section, Planning, Survey, and Evaluation, addresses the problem of determining which mining resources are significant and the process to be followed by land managers and cultural resource professionals in identifying and evaluating them. The papers outline the preservation planning process, methods of inventory, and the National Register of Historic Places guidelines. The perspective of viewing historic mine lands as cultural landscapes is discussed. Mining site

historical archeology is also described in this section.

The second section addresses Compliance Issues and Abandoned Mine Reclamation. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into consideration actions that may have an impact on historic properties within their jurisdiction. Compliance with this section usually requires the mitigation of adverse affects. Examples of such measures used for historic mining sites are given. They include interpretation and archeological and structural recovery, salvage, or stabilization of historic structures.

The Abandoned Mine Reclamation program, with its emphasis on eliminating safety hazards through cleaning up and removing evidence of former mining sites, has in the past posed many problems for cultural resource managers. The program is discussed here from the Service perspective and an alternative method of mine closure using heavy metal nets is outlined. This technique has been successfully used in Death Valley.

The third section presents information on the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). HAER recording is often used when historic structures have to be removed for safety or other purposes. The HAER program is described here and examples given of its use for recording mining resources in Alaska and Michigan.

Resource Management and Interpretation, presented in section four, must work together at many historic mining sites to ensure that resources are protected and the demands of visitors are provided for. There sometimes may be conflict with the preservation of cultural resources in parks primarily designated for their natural resources, and interpretation is considered to be one method of resolution. This section provides examples of the successful preservation and interpretation of mining heritage and the management of parks

established to commemorate mining events. Specific sites included are the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Rush Historic District at Buffalo National River, Black Diamond Mines Historic Mining Area, and the Western Museum of Mining.

The last section presents case studies which illustrate examples of survey, evaluation, and documentation of historic mining sites and an example of the use of computer-generated mapping to assess impacts of a proposed new mining project in the Comstock Historic District.

The appendix contains general bibliographies related to the history and historical archeology of western mining and inventories of historic mining sites from HABS/HAER and National Register databases.

BIBNUM: 015590.

1940-1949

- 1940 Staff. *Report on Proposed Development of Rock Creek and Potomac Park, Section Two.* Rock Creek Park.
- 1944 Tilberg, Frederick. *Study of the Location and Type of Fences, Woodland and Orchards in the Area of Cemetery Ridge.* Gettysburg National Military Park.

1950-1959

- 1951 Snell, Charles W. *Historical Outline for Historical Base Maps-Drawings NHP SAR-2011.* Saratoga National Historical Park.
- 1957 Snell, Charles W. *Documentation of Historical Base Map (Drawing No. NHS-FDR-2001-A).* Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.
- 1958 Boston National Historic Sites Commission. *The Lexington-Concord Battle Road.* Minute Man National Historical Park.
- 1958 Cotter, John L. *Archeological Data, Harper Gardens.* Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
- 1958 Grossman, Charles S., and Mary Ann Hagan. *Grounds Report on the Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia.* Independence National Historical Park.
- 1958 Snell, Charles W. *Historic Sites Survey of the Harper Gardens.* Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
- 1959 Cotter, John L. *Preliminary Archeological Investigations at Harpers Ferry: Harper House Garden and Building Number 23, Arsenal Area.* Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
- 1959 Staff. *Historic Grounds Report, Part I on State House Yard.* Independence National Historical Park.

1960-1969

- 1961 Fairbairn, Charlotte J. *Jefferson's Rock.* Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
- 1961 Powell, Benjamin B. *Historic Grounds Report-Part I, Chapter 5, the State House Yard.* Independence National Historical Park.
- 1962 Prentice, Joseph R. *Historic Grounds Report, Part I, Harper Yard, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.* Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
- 1964 Sifton, Paul G. *Supplement I to Todd House Grounds and Neighboring Properties.* Independence National Historical Park.
- 1964 Staff. *Historic Grounds Report, Part II, the Custis-Lee Mansion Flower Garden.* Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial.
- 1965 Horrocks, James P. *History of the Gardens and Greenhouses at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt.* Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.
- 1965 Kuehn, Daniel, et al. *Historic Structure Report-Part I, Administrative, Historical, And Landscape Data, the Narbonne House and the Chaise House.* Salem Maritime National Historic Site.
- 1965 Myers, Bruce B. *Historic Grounds Report-Part II, Shenandoah and Potomac Streets, Arsenal Square, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.* Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
- 1965 Sifton, Paul G. *Supplement I to Historic Grounds Report, Part I, State House Yard.* Independence National Historical Park.
- 1967 Bearss, Edwin C. *Lincoln Boyhood as a Living Historical Farm.* Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.
- 1967 Olszewski, George J. *Dupont Circle, Washington, DC.* National Capital Parks-Central.
- 1968 Bearss, Edwin C. *Historical Base Map and Grounds Study, Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, 1874-1886.* Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.
- 1968 Harris, Wilhelmina S. *Furnishing Report of the Old House.* Adams National Historic Site.
- 1968 McCormick, Charles H. *Custis-Lee Mansion: Historical Data For Grounds.* Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial.
-

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1969 Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. *Farming and Land Uses, General Study, Minute Man National Historical Park*. Minute Man National Historical Park.
- 1970-1979
- 1970 Olszewski, George J. *Mt. Vernon Square, Washington, DC*. National Capital Parks-Central.
- 1970 Toogood, Anna Cox. *Historic Grounds Report, The Wayside*. Minute Man National Historical Park.
- 1970 Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. *Ground Cover Study, Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site*. Fort Necessity National Battlefield Park.
- 1971 McCullough, Charles Ross. *William Howard Taft National Historic Site: Historic Grounds Report*. William Howard Taft National Historic Site.
- 1974 Torres, Louis. *Historic Resource Study, Barber Wheat Field, October 7, 1777, Saratoga National Historical Park*. Saratoga National Historical Park.
- 1976 Barnes, Arthur G. *Restoration/Reconstruction of the Yorktown Battlefield*. Colonial National Historical Park.
- 1976 Judge, James W. *The Development of a Complex Cultural Ecosystem in the Chaco Basin, Chaco Culture National Historical Park*. Chaco Culture National Historical Park.
- 1977 Ehrenfeld, Joan G. *Vegetation of the Morristown National Historical Park: Ecological Analysis and Management Implications*. Morristown National Historical Park.
- 1977 Snell, Charles W. *Historical Base Maps, Salem Maritime National Historic Site*. Salem Maritime National Historic Site.
- 1978 Albright, John. *Historic Structure Report: Historical Data and Historical Base Map, Springfield Armory National Historic Site*. Springfield Armory National Historic Site.
- 1980-1989
- 1980 Kane and Carruth. *Comprehensive Report on the Historic and Cultural Landscape, Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site*. Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site.
- 1980 Snell, Charles W. *Historic Structure Report-Historical Data Section, Hampton Mansion and Garden, 1783-1909*. Hampton National Historic Site.
- 1980 Thomas, Lindsay Kay, Jr. *The Impact of Three Exotic Plant Species on a Potomac Island, Theodore Roosevelt Island*. Theodore Roosevelt Island.
- 1981 Inashima, Paul Y. *Archeological Monitoring, Park Maintenance Repair: Lateral-Sag-Failure Section, Harper Garden Wall*. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
- 1981 Snell, Charles W. *Historic Structure Report and Grounds Report for the U.S. Rifle Factory of the U.S. Army at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, 1859 to 1861 (draft)*. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
- 1981 Stokinger, William A. *Historic Grounds Report-Volume I, Documentary Section, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Martin Van Buren National Historic Site.
- 1982 Harvey, Robert R., and Mary A. Clarke. *Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan, Lincoln Home National Historic Site*. Lincoln Home National Historic Site.
- 1982 Simon, Brona G. *Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Kinderhook, New York, Vol. II, Archeological Section*. Martin Van Buren National Historic Site.
- 1982 White, Linda M. *A Grounds Report of the General Philip Schuyler Home at Old Saratoga*. Saratoga National Historical Park.
- 1982 Whitehill, Lucinda A. *Historic Grounds Report and Management Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site*. Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site.
- 1984 Agee, James K. *Historic Landscapes of San Juan Island National Historical Park*. San Juan Island National Historical Park.
- 1984 Coleman, Roger E., and Clyde Dollar. *Historic Landscape at the Fort Smith National Historic Site (1817-1896)*. Fort Smith National Historic Site.
-

-
- 1984 Florence, Hank, and Gale E.H. Evans. *Historic Structure Report, Lake Crescent Lodge, Olympic National Park*. Olympic National Park.
- 1984 Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park*. Olympic National Park.
- 1984 Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *The Land, The People, The Place: an Introduction to the Inventory, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.
- 1984 Gilbert, Cathy A. *Landscape Study and Management Alternatives for Revegetation, Whitman Mission National Historic Site*. Whitman Mission National Historic Site.
- 1984 Gilbert, Cathy A. *The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Preliminary Study, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area*. Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.
- 1984 Melnick, Robert Z. *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System*. Park Historic Architecture Division.
- 1984 Schiltgen, Lora J. *Munson Valley, Crater Lake National Park, A Manual for Preservation, Redevelopment, Adaptive Use, and Interpretation*. Crater Lake National Park.
- 1984 Tishler, William H., et al. *Early Agricultural Development on the Apostle Islands*. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.
- 1984 York, Jill M. *Historic Grounds Report, Friendly Trees, Hallowed Ground: an Expression of Sentiment and Reason, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial*. Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.
- 1985 Brockway, Lucinda A., and Patrice A. Todisco. *Charlestown Navy Yard: Historic Grounds Management Plan*. Boston National Historical Park.
- 1985 Firth, Ian J.W. *Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts in the National Park System, Southeast Region*. Southeast Regional Office.
- 1985 Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *Cultural Landscape Inventory 1985, Buckner Homestead, Stehekin, Washington, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area*. Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.
- 1985 Gilbert, Cathy A., and Renata Niedzwiecka. *The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area*. Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.
- 1985 Gilbert, Cathy A. *Reading the Cultural Landscape, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.
- 1985 Malcolm, Joyce L. *The Scene of the Battle, 1775: Historic Grounds Report, Minute Man National Historical Park, Cultural Resources Management Study No. 15*. Minute Man National Historical Park.
- 1985 McGreevy, Elizabeth, and Hank Florence. *Design Considerations for Historic Properties, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.
- 1985 Staff. *Land Use Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, Boxley Valley, Buffalo National River*. Buffalo National River.
- 1986 Gilbert, Cathy A. *Cultural Landscape Report, Tao House Courtyard, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site* (draft). Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site.
- 1986 Lehman, Stuart W. *A Well Cultivated Domain: A Documentary Study of Farming on the Schuyler Estates* (typescript). Saratoga National Historical Park.
- 1986 Schiltgen, Lora J. *Managing a Rustic Legacy: A Historic Landscape Study and Management Plan for Longmire Springs Historic District, Mount Rainier*. Mount Rainier National Park.
- 1986 Staff. *Development Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, Erbie Area, Buffalo National River*. Buffalo National River.
- 1986 Staff. *Landscape Management Plan, Fort Smith National Historic Site*. Fort Smith National Historic Site.
- 1987 Doherty, Jonathan L. *Conserving the Setting of George Washington Birthplace: An Adjacent Lands Study*. George Washington Birthplace National Monument.
- 1987 Freier, Renee L. *Rosemary Inn: A Historic Landscape, Olympic National Park*. Olympic National Park.
- 1987 Gilbert, Cathy A. *Historic Landscape Report: American Camp and British Camp, San Juan Island National Historical Park*. San Juan Island National Historical Park.
- 1987 Hamilton, Chester, et al. *Cultural Landscape Report, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area*. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.
- 1987 Staff. *Cultural Landscape Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site*. Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.
- 1987 Staff. *Fort Clatsop National Memorial Landscape Redevelopment Plan*. Fort Clatsop National Memorial.
-

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1987 Wright, Robert D., and Claude H. O'Gwynn. *Existing and Historic Bathhouse Row Landscape Study, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas*. Hot Springs National Park.
- 1988 Andropogon Associates, Ltd. *Earthworks Landscape Management Action Plan for the Petersburg National Battlefield*. Petersburg National Battlefield.
- 1988 EDAP, Inc. *Cultural Landscape Report, Vol. I, History, Mt Vernon Memorial Highway* (draft). George Washington Memorial Parkway.
- 1988 Halprin, Lawrence, et al. *Alcatraz, The Future: Concept Plan & Guidelines for Alcatraz Island*. Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
- 1988 John Milner Associates. *A Cultural Landscape Study of the James J. Wills Farm*. Gettysburg National Military Park.
- 1988 Kuykendall, Nat, et al. *Analysis of the Visible Landscape, Antietam National Battlefield*. Antietam National Battlefield.
- 1988 Rieley & Associates, et al. *Historic Grounds Report, Vanderbilt Mansion*. Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site.
- 1988 Sloat, Harry, and Jerome A. Greene. *Historic Grounds Study, Little Kinnakeet Life-Saving and Coast Guard Station, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina*. Cape Hatteras National Seashore.
- 1988 Zeichner, Lauren Lubin. *Landscape Management Plan for Dungeness, Cumberland Island National Seashore*. Cumberland Island National Seashore.
- 1989 Agee, James K. *A Conceptual Plan for the Forest Landscape of Fort Clatsop National Memorial*. Fort Clatsop National Memorial.
- 1989 Andropogon Associates, Ltd., and Robbin B. Sotir. *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual*. Park Historic Architecture Division.
- 1989 Cockrell, Ron, and Keith Krueger. *Cultural Landscape Report: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Missouri*. Harry S Truman National Historic Site.
- 1989 Feierabend, Carey, et al. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Mission San Jose, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park* (draft). San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.
- 1989 Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations: Mission Concepción, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park*. San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.
- 1989 Lane Frenchman & Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, Jacob Riis Park, Gateway National Recreation Area*. Gateway National Recreation Area.
- 1989 McCoy, Chandler, and John E. Burghardt. *Special Study: Rush Historic District, Buffalo National River*. Buffalo National River.
- 1989 Melnick, Robert Z., ed. *Roose's Prairie Homestead and Kestner-Higley Homestead*. Olympic National Park.
- 1989 Noble, William. *Hedge Restoration Manual for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site*. Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.
- 1989 Rieley & Associates. *Recommended Guidelines for the Restoration, Maintenance and Use of Carriage Roads at Acadia National Park*. Acadia National Park.
- 1989 Rieley, William D., and Roxanne S. Brouse. *Historic Resource Study for the Carriage Road System, Acadia National Park, Mount Desert Island, Maine*. Acadia National Park.
- 1989 Walling, Larry, et al. *Landscape Management Plan, Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park*. Hot Springs National Park.
- 1990-1991
- 1990 Barker, Leo R., and Ann E. Huston, eds. *Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek: Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, Jan 23-27, 1989, Death Valley*. Western Regional Office.
- 1990 Firth, Ian J.W. *A Cultural Landscape Report on the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina* (draft). Blue Ridge Parkway.
- 1990 Florence, Hank, et al. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Mission Espada, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park* (draft). San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.
- 1990 Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *Historic Landscape Report: Spalding Unit, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho*. Nez Perce National Historical Park.
- 1990 Iris-Williams, Peter, et al. *Conserving Richmond's Battlefields* (draft). Richmond National Battlefield Park.
-

- 1990 Koning, Bill, et al. *Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan, Antietam National Battlefield, Washington County, Maryland*. Antietam National Battlefield.
- 1990 O'Donnell, Patricia, and Charles A. Birnbaum. *Zane Grey Property, Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment*. Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River.
- 1990 Staff. *Lehman Orchard Management Plan, January 1990*. Great Basin National Park.
- 1990 Staff. *Road Character Guidelines: Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks*. Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks.
- 1991 Crisson, Richard C., et al. *Cultural Landscape Report: El Castillo de San Felipe Del Morro* (draft). San Juan National Historic Site.
- 1991 DiLucido, Mark. *Phantom Ranch Rural Historic District, Landscape Inventory, 1991, Grand Canyon National Park*. Grand Canyon National Park.
- 1991 Hart, Susan K. *Landscape Management Plan for Carl Sandburg National Historic Site, Flat Rock, North Carolina*. Carl Sandburg National Historic Site.
- 1991 Van Dyke, Tina. *Historic Landscape Report: Friendship Hill National Historic Site* (draft). Friendship Hill National Historic Site.
- 1991 The Westerly Group, Inc., and William Behnke Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, James A. Garfield National Historic Site, Lawnfield, Mentor, Ohio*. James A. Garfield National Historic Site.

NO DATE LISTED

- Kumble, Peter A. *Historic Landscape Restoration Report, the Faraway Ranch, Chiricahua National Monument*. Chiricahua National Monument.

Acadia National Park

Rieley & Associates. *Recommended Guidelines for the Restoration, Maintenance and Use of Carriage Roads at Acadia National Park*. 1989.

Rieley, William D., and Roxanne S. Brouse. *Historic Resource Study for the Carriage Road System, Acadia National Park, Mount Desert Island, Maine*. 1989.

Adams National Historic Site

Harris, Wilhelmina S. *Furnishing Report of the Old House*. 1968.

Antietam National Battlefield

Koning, Bill, et al. *Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan, Antietam National Battlefield, Washington County, Maryland*. 1990.

Kuykendall, Nat, et al. *Analysis of the Visible Landscape, Antietam National Battlefield*. 1988.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Tishler, William H., et al. *Early Agricultural Development on the Apostle Islands*. 1984.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial

McCormick, Charles H. *Custis-Lee Mansion: Historical Data For Grounds*. 1968.

Staff. *Historic Grounds Report, Part II, the Custis-Lee Mansion Flower Garden*. 1964.

Blue Ridge Parkway

Firth, Ian J.W. *A Cultural Landscape Report on the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina* (draft). 1990.

Boston National Historical Park

Brockway, Lucinda A., and Patrice A. Todisco. *Charlestown Navy Yard: Historic Grounds Management Plan*. 1985.

Buffalo National River

McCoy, Chandler, and John E. Burghardt. *Special Study: Rush Historic District, Buffalo National River*. 1989.

Staff. *Land Use Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, Boxley Valley, Buffalo National River*. 1985.

Staff. *Development Plan/Cultural Landscape Report, Erbie Area, Buffalo National River*. 1986.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Sloat, Harry, and Jerome A. Greene. *Historic Grounds Study, Little Kinnakeet Life-Saving and Coast Guard Station, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina*. 1988.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

Hart, Susan K. *Landscape Management Plan for Carl Sandburg National Historic Site, Flat Rock, North Carolina*. 1991.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park

Judge, James W. *The Development of a Complex Cultural Ecosystem in the Chaco Basin, Chaco Culture National Historical Park*. 1976.

Chiricahua National Monument

Kumble, Peter A. *Historic Landscape Restoration Report, the Faraway Ranch, Chiricahua National Monument*.

Colonial National Historical Park

Barnes, Arthur G. *Restoration/Reconstruction of the Yorktown Battlefield*. 1976.

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area

Gilbert, Cathy A. *The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Preliminary Study, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area*. 1984.

Gilbert, Cathy A., and Renata Niedzwiecka. *The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area*. 1985.

Crater Lake National Park

Schiltgen, Lora J. *Munson Valley, Crater Lake National Park, A Manual for Preservation, Redevelopment, Adaptive Use, and Interpretation*. 1984.

Cumberland Island National Seashore

Zeichner, Lauren Lubin. *Landscape Management Plan for Dungeness, Cumberland Island National Seashore*. 1988.

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

Hamilton, Chester, et al. *Cultural Landscape Report, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area*. 1987.

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Reading the Cultural Landscape, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. 1985.

Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *The Land, The People, The Place: an Introduction to the Inventory, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. 1984.

McGreevy, Elizabeth, and Hank Florence. *Design Considerations for Historic Properties, Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve*. 1985.

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site

Kane and Carruth. *Comprehensive Report on the Historic and Cultural Landscape, Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site*. 1980.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Cultural Landscape Report, Tao House Courtyard, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site* (draft). 1986.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

Agce, James K. *A Conceptual Plan for the Forest Landscape of Fort Clatsop National Memorial*. 1989.

Staff. *Fort Clatsop National Memorial Landscape Redevelopment Plan*. 1987.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. *Ground Cover Study, Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site*. 1970.

Fort Smith National Historic Site

Coleman, Roger E., and Clyde D. Dollar. *Historic Landscape at the Fort Smith National Historic Site (1817-1896)*. 1984.

Staff. *Landscape Management Plan, Fort Smith National Historic Site*. 1986.

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Whitehill, Lucinda A. *Historic Grounds Report and Management Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site*. 1982.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site

Van Dyke, Tina. *Historic Landscape Report: Friendship Hill National Historic Site* (draft). 1991.

Gateway National Recreation Area

Lane Frenchman & Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, Jacob Riis Park, Gateway National Recreation Area*. 1989.

Gettysburg National Military Park

John Milner Associates. *A Cultural Landscape Study of the James J. Wills Farm*. 1988.

Tilberg, Frederick. *Study of the Location and Type of Fences, Woodland and Orchards in the Area of Cemetery Ridge*. 1944.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Doherty, Jonathan L. *Conserving the Setting of George Washington Birthplace: An Adjacent Lands Study*. 1987.

George Washington Memorial Parkway

EDAW, Inc. *Cultural Landscape Report, Vol. I, History, Mt Vernon Memorial Highway* (draft). 1988.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Halprin, Lawrence, et al. *Alcatraz, The Future: Concept Plan & Guidelines for Alcatraz Island*. 1988.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Grand Canyon National Park

DiLucido, Mark. *Phantom Ranch Rural Historic District, Landscape Inventory, 1991, Grand Canyon National Park*. 1991.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

Staff. *Cultural Landscape Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site*. 1987.

Great Basin National Park

Staff. *Lehman Orchard Management Plan, January 1990*. 1990.

Hampton National Historic Site

Snell, Charles W. *Historic Structure Report-Historical Data Section, Hampton Mansion and Garden, 1783-1909*. 1980.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Cotter, John L. *Archeological Data, Harper Gardens*. 1958.

Cotter, John L. *Preliminary Archeological Investigations at Harpers Ferry: Harper House Garden and Building Number 23, Arsenal Area*. 1959.

Fairbairn, Charlotte J. *Jefferson's Rock*. 1961.

Inashima, Paul Y. *Archeological Monitoring, Park Maintenance Repair: Lateral-Sag-Failure Section, Harper Garden Wall*. 1981.

Myers, Bruce B. *Historic Grounds Report-Part II, Shenandoah and Potomac Streets, Arsenal Square, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*. 1965.

Prentice, Joseph R. *Historic Grounds Report, Part I, Harper Yard, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*. 1962.

Snell, Charles W. *Historic Sites Survey of the Harper Gardens*. 1958.

Snell, Charles W. *Historic Structure Report and Grounds Report for the U. S. Rifle Factory of the U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, 1859 to 1861 (draft)*. 1981.

Harry S Truman National Historic Site

Cockrell, Ron, and Keith Krueger. *Cultural Landscape Report: Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Missouri*. 1989.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

Bearss, Edwin C. *Historical Base Map and Grounds Study, Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, 1874-1886*. 1968.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Horrocks, James P. *History of the Gardens and Greenhouses at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt*. 1965.

Snell, Charles W. *Documentation of Historical Base Map (Drawing No. NHS-FDR-2001-A)*. 1957.

Hot Springs National Park

Walling, Larry, et al. *Landscape Management Plan, Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park*. 1989.

Wright, Robert D., and Claude H. O'Gwynn. *Existing and Historic Bathhouse Row Landscape Study, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas*. 1987.

Independence National Historical Park

Grossman, Charles S., and Mary Ann Hagan. *Grounds Report on the Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia*. 1958.

Powell, Benjamin B. *Historic Grounds Report-Part I, Chapter 5, the State House Yard*. 1961.

Sifton, Paul G. *Supplement I to Todd House Grounds and Neighboring Properties*. 1964.

Sifton, Paul G. *Supplement I to Historic Grounds Report, Part I, State House Yard*. 1965.

Staff. *Historic Grounds Report, Part I on State House Yard*. 1959.

James A. Garfield National Historic Site

The Westerly Group, Inc., and William Behnke Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, James A. Garfield National Historic Site, Lawnfield, Mentor, Ohio*. 1991.

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area

Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *Cultural Landscape Inventory 1985, Buckner Homestead, Stehekin, Washington, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area*. 1985.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Bearss, Edwin C. *Lincoln Boyhood as a Living Historical Farm*. 1967.

York, Jill M. *Historic Grounds Report, Friendly Trees, Hallowed Ground: an Expression of Sentiment and Reason, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial*. 1984.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Harvey, Robert R., and Mary A. Clarke. *Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan, Lincoln Home National Historic Site*. 1982.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Simon, Brona G. *Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Kinderhook, New York, Vol. II, Archeological Section*. 1982.

Stokinger, William A. *Historic Grounds Report-Volume I, Documentary Section, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. 1981.

Minute Man National Historical Park

Boston National Historic Sites Commission. *The Lexington-Concord Battle Road*. 1958.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Malcolm, Joyce L. *The Scene of the Battle, 1775: Historic Grounds Report, Minute Man National Historical Park, Cultural Resources Management Study No. 15.* 1985.

Toogood, Anna Cox. *Historic Grounds Report, The Wayside.* 1970.

Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. *Farming and Land Uses, General Study, Minute Man National Historical Park.* 1969.

Morristown National Historical Park

Ehrenfeld, Joan G. *Vegetation of the Morristown National Historical Park: Ecological Analysis and Management Implications.* 1977.

Mount Rainier National Park

Schiltgen, Lora J. *Managing a Rustic Legacy: A Historic Landscape Study and Management Plan for Longmire Springs Historic District, Mount Rainier.* 1986.

National Capital Parks-Central

Olszewski, George J. *Dupont Circle, Washington, DC.* 1967.

Olszewski, George J. *Mt. Vernon Square, Washington, DC.* 1970.

Nez Perce National Historical Park

Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *Historic Landscape Report: Spalding Unit, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho.* 1990.

Olympic National Park

Florence, Hank, and Gale E.H. Evans. *Historic Structure Report, Lake Crescent Lodge, Olympic National Park.* 1984.

Freier, Renee L. *Rosemary Inn: A Historic Landscape, Olympic National Park.* 1987.

Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park.* 1984.

Melnick, Robert Z., ed. *Roose's Prairie Homestead and Kestner-Higley Homestead.* 1989.

Petersburg National Battlefield

Andropogon Associates, Ltd. *Earthworks Landscape Management Action Plan for the Petersburg National Battlefield.* 1988.

Richmond National Battlefield Park

Iris-Williams, Peter, et al. *Conserving Richmond's Battlefields* (draft). 1990.

Rock Creek Park

Staff. *Report on Proposed Development of Rock Creek and Potomac Park, Section Two.* 1940.

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

Noble, William. *Hedge Restoration Manual for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.* 1989.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site

Kuehn, Daniel R., et al. *Historic Structure Report-Part I, Administrative, Historical, And Landscape Data, the Narbonne House and the Chaise House*. 1965.

Snell, Charles W. *Historical Base Maps, Salem Maritime National Historic Site*. 1977.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Feierabend, Carey, et al. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Mission San Jose, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park* (draft). 1989.

Florence, Hank, et al. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Mission Espada, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park* (draft). 1990.

Gilbert, Cathy A., et al. *Cultural Landscape Recommendations: Mission Concepción, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park*. 1989.

San Juan Island National Historical Park

Agee, James K. *Historic Landscapes of San Juan Island National Historical Park*. 1984.

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Historic Landscape Report: American Camp and British Camp, San Juan Island National Historical Park*. 1987.

San Juan National Historic Site

Crisson, Richard C., et al. *Cultural Landscape Report: El Castillo de San Felipe Del Morro* (draft). 1991.

Saratoga National Historical Park

Lehman, Stuart W. *A Well Cultivated Domain: A Documentary Study of Farming on the Schuyler Estates* (typescript). 1986.

Snell, Charles W. *Historical Outline for Historical Base Maps-Drawings NHP SAR-2011*. 1951.

Torres, Louis. *Historic Resource Study, Barber Wheat Field, October 7, 1777, Saratoga National Historical Park*. 1974

White, Linda M. *A Grounds Report of the General Philip Schuyler Home at Old Saratoga*. 1982.

Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks

Staff. *Road Character Guidelines: Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks*. 1990.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site

Albright, John. *Historic Structure Report: Historical Data and Historical Base Map, Springfield Armory National Historic Site*. 1978.

Theodore Roosevelt Island

Thomas, Lindsay Kay, Jr. *The Impact of Three Exotic Plant Species on a Potomac Island, Theodore Roosevelt Island*. 1980.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Upper Delaware National Recreation Area

O'Donnell, Patricia, and Charles A. Birnbaum. *Zane Grey Property, Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, Preliminary Cultural Landscape Assessment*. 1990.

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

Rieley & Associates, et al. *Historic Grounds Report, Vanderbilt Mansion*. 1988.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site

Gilbert, Cathy A. *Landscape Study and Management Alternatives for Revegetation, Whitman Mission National Historic Site*. 1984.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site

McCullough, Charles Ross. *William Howard Taft National Historic Site: Historic Grounds Report*. 1971.

General Reports

Andropogon Associates, Ltd., and Robbin B. Sotir. *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual*. 1989.

Barker, Leo R., and Ann E. Huston, eds. *Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek: Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley*. 1990.

Firth, Ian J.W. *Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts in the National Park System, Southeast Region*. 1985.

Melnick, Robert Z. *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System*. 1984.

Clemson University



3 1604 011 993 013

