

# COURIER

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

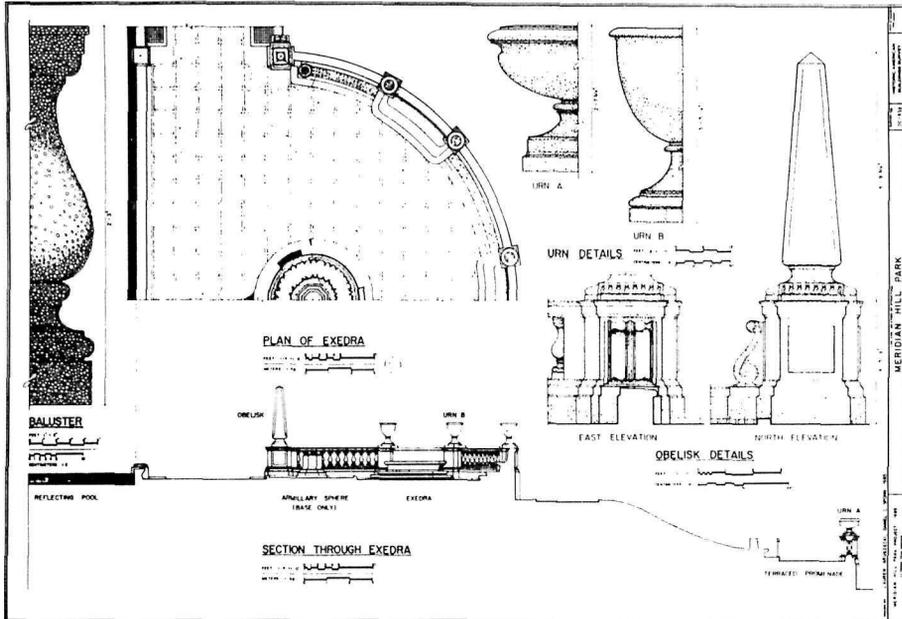


# COURIER

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Volume 34, Number 8

August 1989



## FEATURES

TIME GOES ON—OF SUGAR CANE, SOYBEANS,  
AND STANDARD OIL — 6

GROUNDING IN REALITY — 10

BIOTIC RESOURCES IN HISTORIC LANDSCAPES — 14

PRESERVING ALASKA'S LANDSCAPE IS PRESERVING  
THE HUMAN TOUCH — 16

WHY ARE YOU DIGGING WAY OUT HERE? — 20

CONTINUING COMMITMENT TO LANDSCAPE  
PRESERVATION — 23

RESTORATION OF DESIGNED HISTORIC LANDSCAPES — 26

CONSERVING HISTORIC LANDSCAPES  
BEYOND PARK BOUNDARIES — 31

## DEPARTMENTS

COMMENTARY — 2

PARK BRIEFS — 35

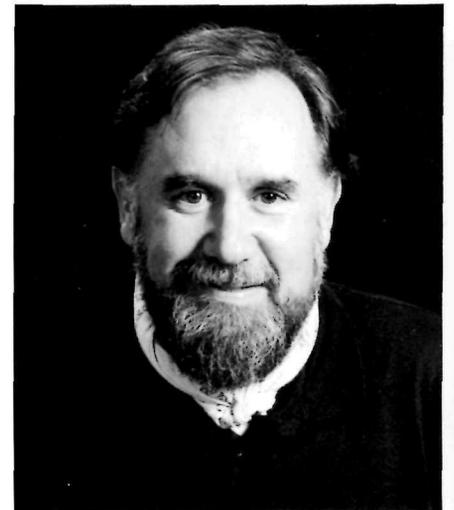
NPS PEOPLE — 38

E&AA — 41

## COVER

A. J. Meek is a Professor of Art at Louisiana State University. For the past twelve years, he has been photographing the people and the social landscape of south Louisiana. His cover photograph illustrates the relationship between present and past.

The photo on the back cover was taken by the Soil Conservation Service and depicts the National Trust's effort to protect the countryside.



## STAFF

Mary Maruca - Editor  
Ricardo Lewis - Art & Production

## ADVISORS

George J. Berkley — Associate Publisher  
Duncan Morrow — Contributing Editor  
Theresa Wood - Executive Director, E&AA  
Naomi Hunt - E&AA Editor

Randy Biallis - Issue Consultant  
Cathy Gilbert - Issue Consultant

Editorial Offices — 202/343-4996

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



## CHOOSING WISELY

The first time someone scratched a row in the dirt and planted a seed, we started creating cultural landscapes. For me, the rolling farmlands of the midwest and the historic town squares along the eastern seaboard come easily to mind—they are among the places where we have either lightly or significantly altered the world around us to fit our needs. Yet there are other landscapes that are less evident than the ones I just mentioned—cityscapes for example, even wilderness areas because as managers we have determined the boundaries where wildness begins and ends.

However, preserving the diversity such areas represent is a relatively new concept for us as Americans, one that requires our serious reflection on human involvement with the environment. Cultural landscapes illustrate our varied past. Indeed, the United States is a country that has defined itself chiefly by its relationship with the land. For a long time, the American cowboy has symbolized and, to some extent, continues to symbolize our attitude toward open space and personal freedom. Claims were staked, homesteads created and range wars fought to control the land; and, of course, the cultural traditions of Native Americans contrasted dramatically with those of the newly arrived settlers. Much of our heritage emerged out of our perceived rights to own land and profit from it. These and other marks on the historical landscape of this nation have forged the ties that bind us together.

Yet in the past, society only picked pieces of its history to preserve—a building here, a parcel of land there. Only rarely did we preserve the connective tissue between the two—the rolling hills around Monticello for example, where the wooded and open landscape was preserved as a setting for Thomas Jefferson's home, allowing us to see Monticello and the Virginia of that time more as Jefferson would have seen it.

Actually, I believe that even a little preservation is better than no preservation at all. However, when it is possible to do more—to more accurately portray our historical past by taking a more holistic approach to preservation—then I think we should do so. We know more than we did in the past; we have come to realize that pieces or fragments of history just aren't



enough to accurately reflect who we are and how we have come to be. Samplings of the built environment alone fail to provide a context within which to interpret why we left the imprint on the natural environment that we did, and why that imprint is important.

Such samplings also fail to protect the sense of diversity that is this country. In a nation, and indeed a world, drawn closer by technology, we distinguish ourselves by the separate, individual parts of our past that, together, make the whole. Preserving the Blue Ridge landscape and the ethnological terrain of Alaska make a great deal of sense in this country where diverse landscapes re-

inforce our natural and cultural heritage.

Yet preservation for all its good points is a complicated issue. Ironically, in some respects, the number of landscapes is infinite. In effect, we are creating them daily. What becomes important is not the number of landscapes available for preservation but rather the ability to choose wisely among them, to determine when time must be stopped and landscapes be preserved—as was the decision made at Manassas—or when a community so completely reflects the genesis of a way of thinking—as is the case at Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS—that its integrity must be protected for all time.

These decisions cannot be made in a vacuum. We make them not simply as a federal agency responsible for land management, but as a nation composed of federal, state, local, private, and individual interests. In this context, we must learn to be sensitive and far-sighted, to recognize the values these landscapes represent and why they need to be preserved when possible.

The cultural topography of this nation was forged by us all. And so together, we need to recognize the importance of doing more than "piecemeal" preservation. Simultaneously, we also must recognize that we can't freeze the world in time, nor can we preserve everything. The task before us, ultimately, is one of choice. While continuing to fully recognize the rights of our land holders, we must choose wisely what we should and can preserve. If we do not, we are bound to be left only with fragments that have little real meaning.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James M. Ridenour". The signature is fluid and cursive.

James M. Ridenour

## FROM THE EDITOR

As a child, I spent wonderful days full of idle time at my Southern grandmother's house. Splashed with filtered light from ancient pecan trees, hers was soil scarcely worked for years—daffodils and wisteria gone wild, red cannas luminously spread across sunny hinterlands, banks of brambles and ivy out of which anything might crawl. Here, for me, was the landscape of childhood—fecundity and excess played out in shadow and light across seemingly endless afternoons.

Long years after these had left their impact, my aunt besieged the ramshackle old house. She cleared out the yard and dug up the flower beds. Where wisteria and wild roses once trailed so freely, a neatly mown lawn now appeared. The jungle closeness of cypress, pecans, and pines gave way to a copse of well-spaced, stately trees emerging out of newly seeded grass. In all the place, scarcely a daffodil remained. Its edges made harder, this new landscape was a stranger to me, and I ceased to feel at home there.

To see the land change is to see ourselves age. Once this process was a comfortable one, marked by a neighbor's new shed or the loss of some natural landmark in a storm—slow, easy, graceful change, as purposeful as weathering, part of the natural cycle. Now hillsides can vanish in a matter of days and the softer shapes of trees submit to steel girders that reinterpret the view. For the most part, we seem to have lost our way on the land. Nomads of a sort, we have become unaccustomed to the certainty of gazing at the same landscape for very long. Either the view changes or we do, putting down roots infrequently and insufficiently in order to make them that much easier to pull up again. How can we expect to know who we are when the benchmarks against which we used to measure ourselves shift constantly?

Landscapes help to interpret personal changes for us—landscapes, that is, with a sense of history about them, those that have been touched slowly and thoughtfully or sometimes rashly and recklessly by human hands. Both are important, because both become part of our process of choice. They teach us different things about ourselves. Our rootedness is here—or our

potential for rootedness—as well as our disorientation. Nothing links us to our past like land, and there is little, other than home and children, that we will fight for more ferociously. That fight may focus on our intuited feeling of personal right to use as we please what we consider to be our own—to build and build and build until the disquieting sense of space and our own smallness in relation to it is completely obliterated. So too, we may struggle to limit change to a slower, more natural pace, and, in so doing, to maintain certain areas, wild and free, upon which to rest our gaze.

I think such areas test us, at the same time that they provide us room to define who we are. The measure of ourselves can be taken against a mountain or a river, and when these elements outlast us it comes as no surprise. Indeed, we are content that they do, discovering ourselves to be human, rather than water or stone because we have confronted these elements and noted the differences. Where there are fewer distinctions, definitions are harder to come by. Humans much like ourselves—except perhaps more highly placed or skilled in other ways—are the ones who create the skylines of our cities. And so to confront that environment of brick and mortar and the other building blocks that go into it is merely to confront others like ourselves. Of course we can learn from this, and do. Such a setting simply makes it a lot more difficult to define the larger ways in which we differ from the panorama around us.

This month's issue of the *Courier* deals in part with the variety of panoramas in which we find ourselves—landscapes that those before us have defined by their presence, and that now, much later, help us to define ourselves. Suzanne Turner's article examines the rightful place of change within a landscape and the complex questions this raises for interpretation. William Kelso discusses the ways in which archeology helps unearth a truer picture of a historic landscape than was available without this important tool. Darwina Neal looks at designed landscapes in an urban environment, where maintenance becomes as much an art as good design.

These along with the other features in this issue provide some sense of where cultural landscape preservation has been and where it is going. It helps to illustrate

the relationship each of us have to the setting in which we place ourselves and the marks we leave on the land through which we pass.

I have heard that gardeners live longer than those who follow other professions. They develop a long-term relationship with the earth. They know that where they fall asleep at night they will wake up in the morning. Through the years, they learn just how much the work of their hands can accomplish and just how much the beauty they see around them comes from processes outside their control. The definition of themselves is clear and powerfully simple. Nomads lead a far more arduous life. When the landscape is always changing, it is far less possible to know with certainty where one stands.

## THE PARKS CORPS

P. J. Ryan

Are you a little tired of it all? Are park visitors and park supervisors beginning to blur together? Have you thought about running away to join the Peace Corps or considered becoming a Wall Street broker? Well, neighbor, maybe you just need a new perspective. Maybe what you need is a short stint in the Parks Corps!

What's the Parks Corps? Come on! You remember! It was one of *your* better ideas. The Parks Corps probably has occurred to just about everyone at one time or another. You just didn't bother to get it down on an incentive award form and get your \$50 (or whatever the going rate happens to be).

Let me jog your memory a little. What you proposed was a simplified, short term version of the Peace Corps tailored to the national parks of developing countries and the United States national parks.

The Peace Corps is an excellent organization, but it requires a two-year commitment and a pretty heavy 171. When the foreign folks are having trouble with a watershed, they want somebody with a Masters or Ph.D. in watershed management. A brave and willing heart, plus an eagerness to learn, no longer suffice; the natives already have that qualities and understandably want some higher level of expertise.

The Parks Corps, on the other hand,

could be a short term (1 to 3 months) arrangement, open to anyone connected with the National Park Service, including VIPs. You say you can't remember where the foreign parks portion of your idea comes in?

Well now, this ties in to another excellent idea, the sister park concept, which is a take-off on the old sister city concept (or as the British say, "twin cities," neatly avoiding any sexism). Think of twinning Yosemite National Park and Payne National Park on the Chilean-Argentine border (sometimes called the most beautiful national park in the world), because of their spectacular exhibits of glaciated granite at opposite ends of the earth. On the other hand, Fire Island National Seashore might like to twin with Nairobi National Park in Kenya simply because they are both located near large, metropolitan areas; or because the chief ranger of Fire Island has a thing about giraffes and the warden of Nairobi likes Manhattan.

The variations and possibilities are endless. The main thing is to provide a venue for the Parks Corps.

But could you really accomplish anything worthwhile in such a short time, you ask. Actually, quite a bit—remember, you'll be part of a team effort, with other park staff members and VIPs arriving to take over where you left off.

VIPs?

Yup, no reason why they can't get in on the benefits. In fact, being able to station a VIP in your twin park in Africa might help VIP recruitment in your own park; it certainly beats handing out badges at the end of the year.

Who's going to pay for all this? Well, generally speaking, you are. It's a working vacation, remember? You'll be able to deduct a bit from your income tax, but not all of it. Actually, the cost of foreign travel is not so much the price of the round trip air fare as it is the cost of food, travel, and lodging within the country. The more you stay in one place, the less your expenses. Also, developing countries are usually pretty good at coming up with spartan but sufficient food and accommodations (a hut, a cot, rice and beans—we're supposed to be campers, remember?).

What would you do on this working vacation? Well partner, whatever makes you and the host park happy. The Parks Corps reverses the Peter Principle, allowing you to regress to your level of greatest

happiness. If you like to give walks and talks, so be it. If you hanker for the feel of a tool handle once again and would like to lay out a trail, I suspect you could be obliged. If you want to teach somebody to use a router, or better yet, if you want to donate a router, once again, I suspect, you'll be accommodated. Specimen preparation, curatorial activities, archival work—it's all there, waiting for you. About the only thing, they probably won't let you do is push paper. Selfish of them, isn't it?

Can you be spared? Well, ego aside, probably the only limit (within reason) is the amount of leave-without-pay your budget can stand as presumably you will be doing your Park Corps stint during your park's off season. A strapped supervisor actually might bless you.

Is there any precedence for this? Well yes, NPS seasonal employees have been volunteering for years in foreign parks, mainly those of Australia and New Zealand, but occasionally, some of the even more exotic ones.

Now partners, there's no reason to let the seasonals have all the fun! Widen your horizons and those of your park. Save the environment and see the world. Join the Parks Corps now. Your Mother Earth wants you!

*Editor's Note: Dixie Tourangeau has moved on to other things. The space filled by his monthly column will be shared by guest columnists having a variety of subjects to discuss and a range of styles to communicate them with. Hope you will find something here to widen your own horizons.*

## THE PERSONNEL SIDE

By Terrie Fajardo

I was on my way back to my office when I saw him out of the corner of my eye. He was gaining on me as I walked down the long, second floor hallway of the Main Interior Building. Cosgrove P. Klank never could sneak up on a person. The rustle of the change in his pockets usually gave him away. I've known "Coz" a long time—since his appointment to Pollywogg National Seashore. Today everything about him spelled trouble.

"Hey, stop running down the hall," he

bellowed as he came up beside me.

"Didn't you hear me coming? I've got to talk to you fast. Let's go into your office." Coz never was what you'd call a calm fellow. But this time he was even more excited than usual.

"They can't do this to me!" he shrieked. "I know my rights. An investigation my foot! I didn't do anything wrong. Why are they picking on me?" Snatching some papers from his briefcase, he handed me a memorandum from his regional office. After I read the memorandum, there was only one question to ask.

"Did you do it, Coz?"

He admitted that he had done it.

That much accomplished, we settled down for a long chat.

Pollywogg National Seashore is a beautiful coastal waterway with miles of wetlands and beaches. To go from one part of the park to another, Cosgrove uses a government car. One day he drove the car home, then took it out later to the local shopping mall. Someone noticed and reported the incident to the Office of the Inspector General.

Without meaning to, we sometimes forget that various laws govern our behavior on and off the job. As federal employees we are expected to maintain the highest standards of professional and personal integrity. Using a government car for private purposes is a violation of federal ethics laws. These laws are contained in Title 18 of the United States Code, sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, and 209. Additional restrictions are found in Executive Orders and in Department of Interior Responsibilities and Conduct regulations (43 CFR 20.735). The Office of Government Ethics pamphlet, OGE 6, March 1986, *How to Keep Out of Trouble*, highlights some of the most common do's and don'ts." To give you an idea of some things to avoid, let's look at a few restrictions involving the use of government property:

1. You may not willfully use or authorize the use of a government-owned, leased, or rented vehicle or aircraft for non-official purposes.

2. You may not use government copying machines for personal matters.

3. You may not take government equipment—chain saws, wrenches, paper, pens—and the like home for personal use, even temporarily.

4. You may not use government computers or software either on government

property (even during non-duty time) or in your home for personal use.

5. You may not sell commercial products (Avon or similar items) in government buildings.

6. You may not use government envelopes or postage meters to mail personal correspondence or even to mail applications to apply for government jobs.

7. You may not use information obtained through your government job for personal gain. This includes stock information or real estate investments.

8. You may not gamble—in office pool or lottery or through sale or purchase of a numbers slip or ticket—on government-owned or leased property while on or off duty.

9. You may not solicit or accept any gift or gratuity from individuals or firms that have or are seeking to have contractual or other business/financial relations with the Department; that conduct operations or activities regulated by the Department; or that have interests that could be affected by the performance or non-performance of your official duties. There are certain exceptions to this rule: for example, you may accept unsolicited advertising or promotional material of nominal value, such as pens, pencils, note pads, calendars, and other similar items.

10. You may not obtain personal gain from your official position. This means that you may not participate officially in anything in which you have a financial interest. You are similarly restricted by the financial interests of your spouse, your minor child, an outside business associate, an organization in which you serve as an officer or employee, or an individual with whom you are negotiating for employment.

Other specific requirements concern payment of personal debts, reimbursement of travel expenses by private organizations, outside employment, political activity, and post-government employment. For additional information, consult your assistant ethics counselor (regional/center personnel officer) or, for WASO employees, your deputy ethics counselor (chief personnel officer).

The consequences for unethical behavior are not as simple as saying "I'm sorry." When Coz admitted to violating the law, he became subject to disciplinary action—willful misuse of government vehicles mandates a 30-day suspension. Generally, the action taken depends on the specific violation. Disciplinary action

ranges from admonishment, written reprimand and suspension to demotion and removal. The violation of ethics laws and regulations is a serious matter. Specific examples of prohibited activities investigated or assigned disciplinary action during the past year include: use of government saw and personnel to cut privately owned lumber; use of park vacuum cleaner and television; theft of park artifacts and architectural drawings; theft of park entrance fees and other government funds; and release of solicitation information to a vendor.

Working for the federal government carries with it a specific code of conduct. As representatives of the government in general and the National Park Service in particular, we all need to remember that public service is a public trust..

Till next time, have a great day!

*Special thanks to Joyce Scordy, WASO Personnel Division, Branch of Labor and Employee Relations for her assistance with this article.*

## LETTERS

**The year 1992 is nearly upon us—the** observance of the Columbus Quincentennial, an opportunity to reflect on who we are as a people after half a millennium of history. Christopher Columbus' so-called discovery of the New World began a historical process of cultural interaction which continues into the present. In many respects, the National Park Service is much more than a steward of our national trust. It is, in part, a national cultural center where Americans come to see themselves as a people, sometimes for the first time. Collectively, NPS exhibits, publications, audio-visual presentations and interpreters offer a response to the philosophical questions: who are we? where do we come from? where are we going? Our national story is embodied, or at least, represented in the many cultures, personages and themes interpreted and preserved in the national park system. The Columbus Quincentennial offers the NPS opportunities to explore our Spanish Colonial Heritage and to incorporate elements of that history into other important themes of our national story.

In 1792, Benjamin Franklin and the

Philadelphia Philosophical Society commemorated the third centennial of Columbus' discovery by presenting the Spanish monarchy with a memorial that celebrated the heroic discovery, exploration, conquest and settlement of the New World. A century later, the U.S. belatedly joined the 400th anniversary of the discovery with the Chicago Exposition. Much grew out of the event, including a number of publications throughout the Americas, leaving an historiographical legacy for the 20th century. In the same way, the NPS with its Spanish Colonial Heritage Sites, will add to that legacy when, in 1992, it participates for the first time in a heritage that began on October 12, 1492.

The Columbus Quincentennial commemorates more than the Spanish presence in the Americas. In the true spirit of the Quincentennial, Americans will celebrate an encounter between two worlds: Indian America and Europe. The historical meeting between those two worlds reveals the story of who we are, where we come from, and where we are going. In many ways, the encounter between Indian America and Europe began a series of encounters that created New World societies resulting in the melting pot of the Americas. In 1992, the NPS will participate in commemorating the common Anglo-Hispano-Indo-heritage in our national story and our shared panamericanism within the Western Hemisphere.

Joseph Sanchez  
Spanish Colonial Research Center

*Editor's Note: The Spanish Colonial Research Center is supported jointly by the NPS and the University of New Mexico to promote historical research on the Spanish colonial period. The Center has made available copies of significant historical documents that are yielding new information for NPS interpreters. Special projects organized by the Office of International Affairs, under the former U.S./Spain Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, supported this research in Spanish archives on three occasions. One extended visit, made possible by a State Department grant, resulted in more than 10,000 copies of original source material.*

**Last year, I watched a new dinosaur species** being excavated from the sandstone of Northeast Arizona. It was a little fellow, only four or five feet long, but it upset the time schedule, moving it back from the Jurassic to the Triassic Age.

Dinosaur NM is a history book of the Mesozoic Age. It is difficult for us to conceive of anyone deliberately destroying a Stuart portrait or a wall inscription of the Pharaohs; yet there are those who are advocating the destruction of history books that are more valuable and less replaceable—those that are engraved in the walls and buried in the sands of the Colorado River, the Yampa River and others that, for fifty million years, have been preserving these records for us.

Most of us profess to be anxious to preserve for our children and their children's children, the priceless heritage that is ours. We cherish our sense of ethics, our religion, our free enterprise concept. Yet, we would destroy that which bred those concepts in us. Why are we a "different" people? Because we have, from the beginning, lived close to nature, contending with the raw forces of the primitive. *There is but one agency existing in this land that can preserve for our posterity the opportunity to commune with those elemental forces that have contributed so much to our way of living, to our whole unique and envied outlook. That agency is the National Park Service. We should protect it with all the courage and vigor with which it protects that which it holds in trust for us. We should hold it inviolate.*

There are laws that were devised for the purpose of providing protection against all attempts to destroy or to use for personal purposes those lands administered by the Park Service. It is evident that laws themselves are not enough. There are those who listen only to an aroused populace. Certain interests desire to build Echo Park Dam. That dam would be located in a national monument. It is bad enough that it would destroy priceless relics of ages long past, but the most serious aspect of this specific threat is that it represents a general threat to our entire national park system. Seventeen other projected dams are now pending in eight national parks and monuments. In this instance, there is not even a demonstrable need. In the area involved, there is less than one person per square mile. Much of the land is bare slick-rock with no soil whatever. It could not be irrigated. With a

costly agricultural surplus, there is certainly no real need to attempt to make more land available.

It is argued that dams on the Colorado and Yampa will keep Lake Mead from filling with silt. At the present rate of silt deposit, Mead will probably be dry land in 75 to 100 years. Dams in the main river will not stop erosion. Erosion begins far from streams. The Colorado drains 300,000 square miles. Erosion takes place throughout that area and at altitudes from stream level to 10,000 feet above. That which wind and rain, snow and ice are wearing away will go some place. It will find its way to all the lakes above all the dams, and, ultimately, they will be as dry as Mead is doomed to be and each will be but a waterfall.

There are power interests who admit that power can be generated more cheaply by steam than hydroelectricity. It is no longer a question of whether or not atomic energy will be available for power. It is merely a question of how soon. A large body of scientific belief argues that the next generation will tap the energy of sunlight directly. Does it not seem to make good sense to use steam until atomic energy is ready and preserve for all time that which, if destroyed, will be destroyed for all time?

Why should one or two states convert to their use—and thus destroy—a unique and priceless heritage belonging to all states and to all the citizens of the land? Why should they proceed with projects that increase the tax burden of all states and are of questionable value for any?

If Echo Park Dam is built, the echo from the hammers of that project will be heard in all the states and resound down through history, for it will mark the beginning of the end of the national parks and monuments. It will establish the precedent for destruction.

Now, may I explain the seemingly strange interest of a Pennsylvanian in this issue. I am one of those to whom the Utah power brochure refers as daredevils. I ran the Colorado in 1948 and 1949. I ran the San Juan, largest of the Colorado's eastern tributaries in 1952 by folboat. In 1954, I ran the Colorado again in a motorboat. We designed that boat and equipped it with two Evinrude outboards. The interesting point about all this is that there were three of us in that boat. Our combined age was 171. Between us, we boasted twelve grandchildren. In spite of the fact that the river

was at one of its most difficult water stages, we finished on schedule, each of us so physically fit that we were looking forward to more grandchildren. We proved it doesn't take young and husky daredevils. Any grandfather can run it, if he doesn't feel old.

By boat, jeep and horseback, I have covered much of the Utah-Arizona country. I have visited many national parks and monuments. First-hand knowledge resulted in my becoming a member of many associations having to do with the preservation of unique and primitive areas. I am convinced we have an obligation to posterity to preserve for their enjoyment, their use and their spiritual renewal, inviolate, certain of those fundamental privileges that exercise such great influence in the development of our concept of the rights of the individual and of the free enterprise system.

Frank E. Masland, Jr.

*Editor's Note: Mr. Masland is a former member of the Advisory Board of The National Park System.*

## **BOOK**

*A Guide to Havasu Canyon* by avid canyon hiker and freelance writer Scott Thybony is the latest in an ongoing Grand Canyon trail guide series published by the Grand Canyon Natural History Association (P.O. Box 399, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023). Retailled at \$2.50, it is an attractive, informative pamphlet that gives even the armchair traveller a rich vision of Havasu Canyon.

# TIME GOES ON— OF SUGAR CANE, SOYBEANS, AND STANDARD OIL

*The guide leads the group of tourists up the grand staircase of the plantation home and onto the second story gallery for what would have been the all-important prospect of the Mississippi River. "Isn't it a shame," she says, "that those utility lines ruin the view."*

*Driving down the French "autoroute" near Aix-en-Provence, at a speed of 100 kilometers an hour, travellers see a green billboard looming in the distance. As it comes into focus, the sketched silhouette of a mountain is seen, with text which states that to the driver's left is Mont Ste.-Victoire, the landscape so beloved of Cezanne.*

Though these vignettes seem worlds apart, they raise questions important to the interpretation of any landscape—questions about the meaning of new elements (power lines) in the way we view historic scenes (via auto, at high speeds), and about the place of contemporary media (billboards) in the historic landscape. The challenge to any interpreter is to discover what the essential qualities of a place are, and to select the means most suitable for communicating this to visitors—in other words, to decide on the message of the place, and the medium of interpretation.

The preservation and interpretation of buildings usually celebrates the stable nature of the resource (a hand-carved wooden mantel has survived in its original condition). Here, change is viewed as an agent that reduces its integrity. The essential quality of a building is often its original appearance. For landscapes, whose basic nature is growth and therefore change, identifying the essence of the place is not as straightforward. The essential quality of most significant landscapes is their capacity to undergo change over time, and to maintain a continuity of meaning despite that change.

This difference between architecture and landscape has important implications for interpretation, and has not been understood by many well-intentioned preservationists who have spent millions of dollars "restoring" historic landscapes in America.

Many have gotten stuck in the "cut-off-date" mentality, attempting to create the illusion that a place has been stopped in time. And when that goal has not been physically possible, they have apologized for "intrusions," as does our guide at the plantation.

What is communicated when we bemoan contemporary elements like power lines, interstate highways, billboards, and

industrial sites is that technology is a necessary evil, the price we pay to live comfortable lives. Thus, as tourists, we visit historic sites in order to escape the cultural reality of this world we have created; we travel back in time to a place where life was simple, i.e., good.

**SOUTH LOUISIANA LANDSCAPE: THE MESSAGE.** Let me use the landscape of my home to talk about some of the issues we face when we attempt to determine the interpretive message that a landscape holds.

This landscape is on the west bank of the Mississippi River across from Baton Rouge. Since earliest settlement, the rich alluvial soils have been cultivated, primarily in sugar cane. The fertile soil, the semi-tropical climate, and the access to market afforded by the river attracted the original settlers.

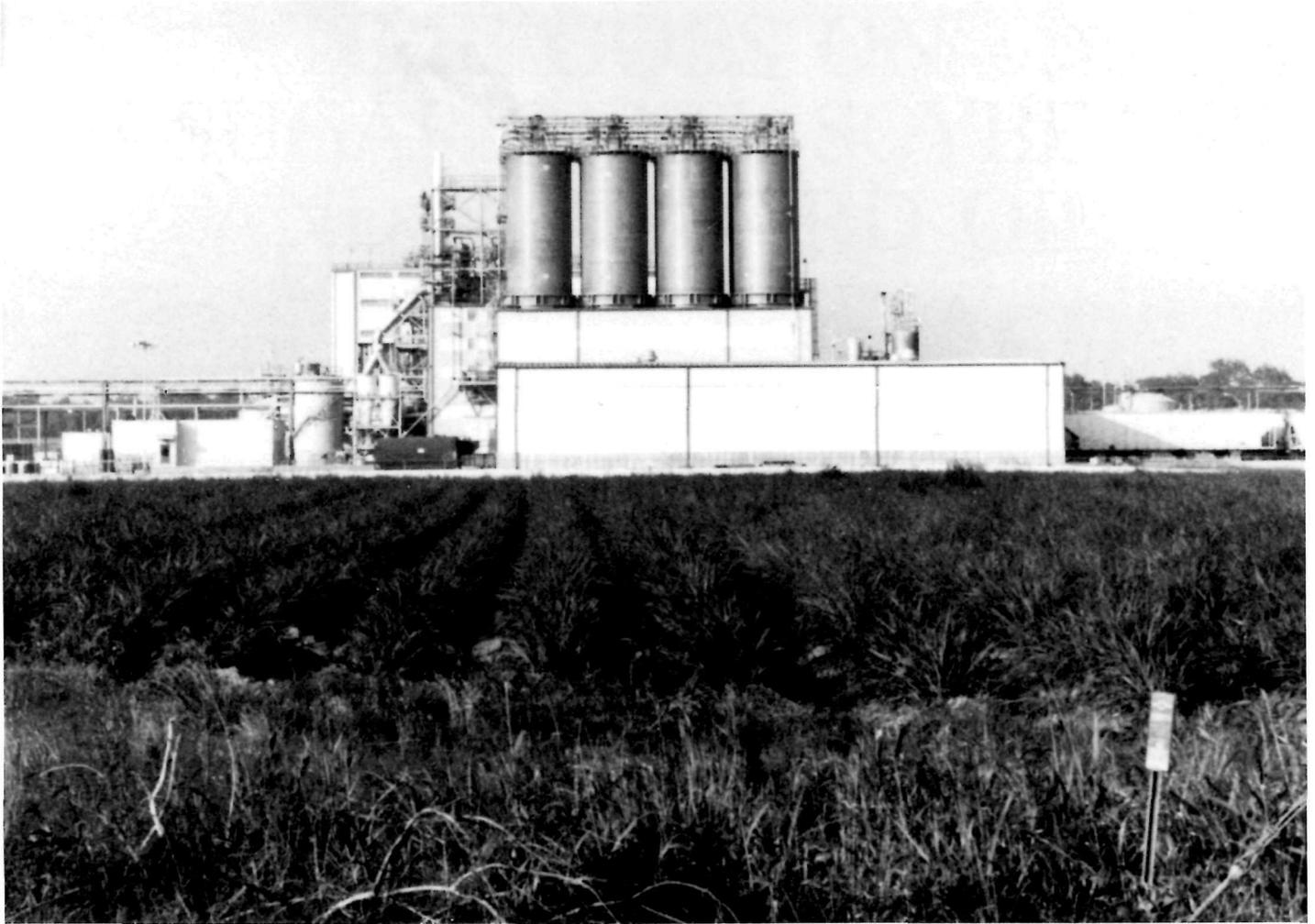
The land was granted by the French not in acres, but in *arpents*, and the grants took the form of thin, pie-shaped parcels providing equitable access to the three natural resources necessary for prosperity: the river's edge for transportation, the soils of the floodplain for the planting of the cash crop, and the backswamp—land too low for farming, but the source of cypress timber for building and for fuel to refine the sugar.

A tour of the "River Road" in the nineteenth century would have revealed distinct areas of ownership, each with its "Big House" (the planter's residence, located within view of the river), its sugar mill and, most prominently, the smokestack of the mill, usually inscribed with the plantation's name. Indeed, the names of these places typically reflected an aspect of the indigenous landscape (Poplar Grove, Myrtle Grove) or a family name (Alma, Catherine). Because of their monumental height, these smokestacks served as sentinels along the road, visible long before one came into view of the house or the mill. And, of course, in between the house and the stack were the rows of workers' houses and miles of cane fields.

More than two hundred years later, this landscape still bears the mark of those original land grants. And sugar cane is still very much in evidence, although some acreage has given way to soybeans. Where fences no longer survive to mark property boundaries, the trees that grew up as fencerow mark the early territorial lines. A remarkable number of the Big Houses survive, as do some of the stacks.

The land has undergone several periods of dramatic change in the twentieth century. In the 1930s, after a devastating flood in 1927, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built high, broad





*Towers of a petrochemical plant near White Castle, LA, seem to coexist peacefully with the surrounding sugar cane acreage.*

earthen levees for protection. In some instances, this left the Big House in a strange relationship to the river, with the shadow of the levee eating up what would have been a more comfortable distance of separation, safety, and prospect.

Before that, Standard Oil of New Jersey had built a major refinery in Baton Rouge. For the next seventy years, petrochemical companies moved major operations into the once agriculturally-dominated landscape. When these corporations bought land for their plants, they did so according to the configuration of the original holdings, so that these megalithic refineries still conform to the pie-shape of the rest of the riparian landscape.

The resultant scene seems jarring, with stately plantation homes adjacent to stark refineries, with cane fields interspersed among tank farms. Huge power lines run along the river for reasons not too different from why steamboats plied the river a century and a half earlier. It is too easy to say that the purely agricultural landscape was beautiful, and that the landscape of a diverse economy

seems dissonant. The river and the land have been the direct source of the area's vitality; there are layers of patterns on this landscape that, when deciphered, contain important threads of continuity. In my view, such a landscape, if interpreted, offers more telling insights than the "pure" and beautiful ones of the early nineteenth century. Its message is all about how people have used resources, how the place has changed and how it has sustained generations.

**SOUTH LOUISIANA LANDSCAPE: THE MEDIUM.** Now what should the form of interpretation be when the message centers around landscape changes? Most landscapes speak at a range of scales, and the medium must be directly responsive to these scales. The most powerful way to begin to tell the story of this landscape to the thousands of motorists who pass through it daily would be to maintain the stacks of the plantations that still survive. Unfortunately, one of the first actions taken when a mill closes (a frequent occurrence in the past fifteen years because of labor costs and changes in federal policies) is the

demolition of the stack, presumably because it no longer has a purpose and because of liability. If they were understood as direct links to the origins of this cultural landscape, they might be spared. For the stacks to function cognitively for the motorist, a single cue is needed. The scale of a historic marker is inadequate to catch the attention of a motorist at 55 mph; a billboard would work. So would a radio transmission channel, similar to parking directions at major airports.

Once the motorist becomes aware of the broad patterns he is experiencing, more traditional media such as signage and exhibits could tell the story at site scale. Computer-animated landscape views could be created to compress the process of time, like a time-lapse camera, so that the visitor could envision the establishment of the various landscape layers (the construction of the levees, the refineries, the arpent-shaped suburbs and trailer parks). Holography might be used to project actual images of possible future layers into the matrix of the arpent-formed landscape.

Perhaps, such bold and contemporary forms of interpretation offend the aesthetic sensibilities of some preservation purists. They

used to offend me. But the faster the landscape around me changes, the more I come to accept change, and the more anxious I am to understand it.

Each landscape offers its own set of opportunities for interpretation, and no one medium can communicate a phenomenon as complex as landscape change. But a medium is a conduit for a much larger message, and therein lies the ultimate decision for the landscape interpreter.

An interpretation which in essence says that change is bad, puts the visitor into a very deep hole. The message is, indeed, seductive. Rapid change makes each of us want to stop time, to retreat, to take a breath. But, interpretation that refuses to put more recent sets of landscape layers into a meaningful context, and treats the new as an intrusion conveys a very dangerous set of messages, and jeopardizes the future of the American landscape.

---

*Suzanne Turner is Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture at Louisiana State University.*

## Defining What We See

*Cultural landscape:* a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources, including the wildlife or domestic animals therein, that has been influenced by or reflects human activity or was the background for an event or person significant in human history. There are five general kinds of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive:

*Historic scene:* a micro-environment where a significant historic event occurred, frequently with associated structures or other tangible remains. In historic areas, such remains often are the most significant physical resource of the park. The cultural scene provides the context for understanding and interpreting the events, ideas, or persons associated with the park. The historic scene is always present in historic parks, although its integrity may be severely diminished because of intrusions such as nearby developments, inappropriate plantings, or lack of maintenance;

*Historic site:* a site where an event or activity has imbued a particular piece of ground with significance warranting preservation of the landscape, i.e., battlefields, landing sites, and historic routes.

*Historic designed landscape:* a landscape where form,

layout and/or designer, rather than significant events or persons, are the primary reasons for its preservation, although both may be relevant. With historic designed landscapes, as with historic structures, attention to detail is important, i.e., formal gardens and parks such as at Vanderbilt NHS or Olmsted NHS.

*Historic vernacular landscape:* a landscape possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of natural and man-made components united by human use and past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development;

*Ethnographic landscape:* a landscape characterized by use by contemporary peoples, including subsistence hunting and gathering, religious or sacred ceremonies, and traditional meetings. A difficult resource to manage because its significance derives from human interaction with or consumptive use of the natural environment. To effectively manage the area, the park manager must assure perpetuation of the resources, should afford contemporary groups or individuals the opportunity to continue their traditional uses, and must provide for the general park visitor.

# GROUNDED IN REALITY

## THE IMPORTANCE OF VERNACULAR LANDSCAPES.

An observant reader of academic and popular literature cannot help but notice how often the term “landscape” appears in print. Whereas some authors use the word in its traditional sense, landscape is more likely to appear as a vivid metaphor to describe phenomena not even remotely tied to the land or the earth’s surface. News reporters mention alterations in the political landscape of America following a national election; financial managers advise clients of new opportunities on the investment landscape; book reviewers mention the literary landscape, and academicians refer to the landscape of ideas.

Writers and observers who discuss the vernacular or “common” landscape, however, typically describe settings that are visible and grounded in reality. While most agree about this facet of the vernacular landscape, an exact and mutually agreeable definition for the term has yet to emerge. Is the vernacular limited primarily to examples at the folk end of the continuum, or does it include all landscapes organized and developed by anyone other than a trained designer, engineer, or professional? Should manifestations of popular culture such as tract housing, the suburbs, and highway strip developments—all of which borrow selectively from academic or formal styles—also be considered vernacular? Is the vernacular landscape limited to the rural environment, or is it a broadly-based concept that also embraces urban settings? What are the differences and similarities between vernacular landscapes and vernacular architecture?

While this assessment offers only a brief description of the multitudinous ways vernacular landscapes have been discussed and defined to date, suffice to say that the term can refer to a variety of situations and settings. The following presentation, therefore, will feature only some of the major benchmarks and issues that characterize the field of vernacular landscape studies.

When considering the various conceptual frameworks that describe and assess the vernacular landscape, one must look first at the broader concept of cultural landscapes. In doing so, the perspective provided by the discipline of geography is quite useful. Many disciplines focus upon the landscape in some way, but few academic fields have a longer tradition of scholarly inquiry in this area than geography.

When contemporary geographers refer to landscape, most mean the landscape created through human action and intervention. Quite commonly, however, many people prefer to make a distinction by identifying such elements as lakes, rivers, mountains, wilderness, and other landforms as physical landscapes. While this division is sometimes useful for semantic purposes, landscapes are holistic entities that represent a unity between human and natural features. A seminal definition for cultural landscapes made in 1925 by geographer Carl Sauer is still noteworthy. “Culture is the agent,” Sauer stated, “the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape the result.”

Quite obviously, vast areas of the world’s land surface are included within the purview of the cultural landscape, whether it be the virtually limitless number of places and spaces created by people to support their ways of existence, or the much smaller array of formal examples that reflect an identifiable design style, period, or individual. Thus, the gardens of Versailles are noteworthy cultural landscapes since they reveal the artistic temperament and scientific rationale of 17th century France, as well as the power, wealth, and megalomania of Louis XIV; likewise, New York’s Central Park and similar public open space areas express the democratic ideals and romantic design philosophy of America during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Non-formal or vernacular landscapes, however, may be of even greater interest to those who study cultural phenomena since these expressions provide insights to the way huge numbers of people work, live, create, and dream. Virtually anyone viewing the carefully tended fields, farm buildings, and villages of Iowa’s Amana Colonies soon realizes a strong communitarian ethic and love for the land have contributed to the development and perpetuation of a unique and especially attractive landscape. But the vernacular includes much more than such readily obvious examples. Small town main streets in the Midwest, subsistence farms in Appalachia, abandoned copper mining operations and company housing on Michigan’s Keewenaw Peninsula, boarded-up tenements in the South Bronx, and seemingly ubiquitous suburbs with names such as Paradise Acres and Stonefield Court are equally interesting and important when assessing the cultural landscapes that constitute the American scene. Elsewhere in the world, picture-postcard-perfect views of the English countryside capture the attention of observers, as do interlocking patterns of canals and polders in the Netherlands, and terraced rice fields in Japan. Equally significant, however, are examples that include wind-swept villages of China’s northwestern desert region, waterholes used as ceremonial sites by Australia’s Aboriginal population, corrals and structures associated with reindeer herding in Scandinavian Lapland, and the squatters’ settlements of Bogota, Colombia, and other Third World cities. Even though many vernacular landscapes may not satisfy conventional standards of beauty, the insights they provide to human aspirations, accomplishments, and failures make them no less important than the most elaborate garden, park, or planned community.

By the late 1960s, the attention academicians began to give social history—which featured the lives of women, immigrants, slaves, minorities, children, laborers, farmers, and other groups formerly ignored in mainstream scholarship—had a significant impact upon the study of vernacular culture. Interpretations of the vernacular landscape also became more fashionable at this time as representatives from disciplines such as geography, landscape architecture, history, folklore, American studies, and literature explored themes and procedures. Though each discipline approaches the topic in a somewhat different manner, the com-



**E**xpressions of vernacular and scientific agriculture blend together to form a visually dramatic landscape in southwestern Wisconsin.  
*Photo by B. Wolfgang Hoffman.*



**A** squatters' settlement by Cali, Columbia, represents a modern Third World vernacular landscape. Despite its makeshift appearance, individual and family spaces are clearly defined by fences and walls. Photo by Arnold Alanen, 1982.

posite body of information now comprises the ever-growing field of landscape studies in America.

One factor that makes vernacular landscapes so meaningful to individuals studying them is the insight they provide to the complexities of human life and activity. These landscapes obviously reveal much more than views or scenery: they also illustrate the numerous ways that space and society have been organized on the surface of the earth. J. B. Jackson, "dean" of the post-war landscape studies movement in America, recently noted that future definitions for landscape most likely will focus upon the role human endeavor plays in shaping spaces "that serve as infrastructure. . . for our collective existence."

The NPS currently manages many cultural landscapes throughout the United States. Some of these are formally-designed properties associated with significant individuals, events, or structures; others represent "ordinary" people and land use functions.

Buffalo National River in Arkansas and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve in the state of Washington are two NPS sites that display both continuity and change in the vernacular landscape. Ebey's Landing is of special interest since it includes a very productive agricultural landscape cultivated for more than a century by several generations of a few farm families. While the current owners and operators do not ignore modern-day agricultural practices and technology, the land use patterns, building forms, and size and dimension of fields and roadways at Ebey's Landing continue to reflect a balance and unity between the utilitarian and the aesthetic, the historic and the contemporary. To reduce the threat that new subdivisions and other incompatible land uses began to pose to this idyllic setting, local residents joined with NPS managers to create the nation's first historical reserve in 1978. Now, following a decade of planning-related activities and the introduction of various land use controls, local



**“M**ouldering ruins,” as they have been termed by former NPS Chief Historic Architect Hugh Miller, serve to depict process and change in the vernacular landscape. Photo by Marit Alanen, 1988.

residents and governments have assumed major responsibility for managing the area.

Currently protected by legal safeguards, Ebey's Landing demonstrates that vernacular landscapes can be managed without resorting to strict preservation controls that may freeze or lock an area into a certain time period. Because of special significance, uniqueness, or threats to their existence, some vernacular landscapes obviously require even stricter preservation measures than those employed at Ebey's Landing. Nevertheless, the vast majority of vernacular landscapes neither can nor should become museum-like settings where change and process, if allowed to occur at all, are tightly and artificially controlled.

In addition, care must be taken that existing vernacular landscapes are not mindlessly destroyed simply because they may appear unimportant by today's standards: our grandchildren and their descendents very well may find the values and continuity

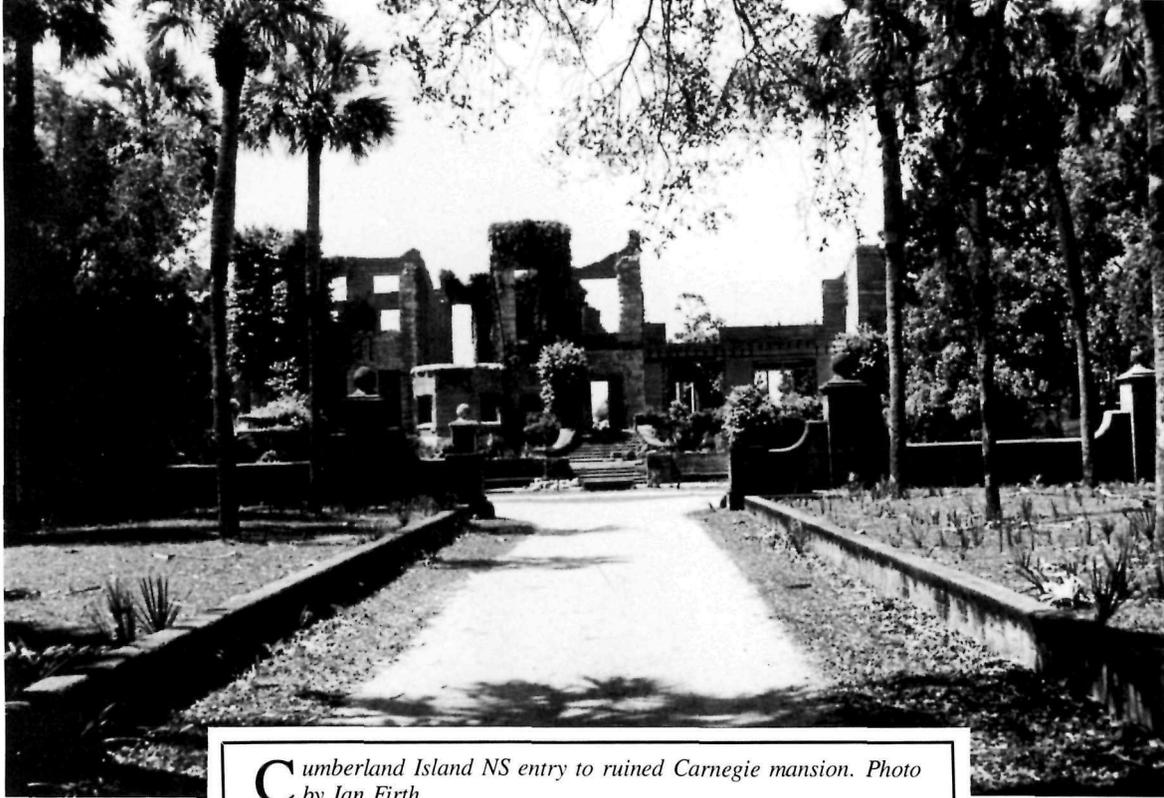
expressed in these landscapes to be more meaningful than the attributes revealed by the monuments and icons of high style culture.

The challenge to those interested in vernacular landscapes will be to develop further the techniques that allow these places to function realistically and productively in the face of changes that often threaten their integrity, even their very existence.

---

*Arnold R. Alanen, a cultural geographer, is Professor of Landscape Architecture and Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He has served as an instructor for several NPS cultural landscape workshops, and also has acted as a consultant for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.*

# BIOTIC RESOURCES IN HISTORIC LANDSCAPES



**C**umberland Island NS entry to ruined Carnegie mansion. Photo by Ian Firth.

Change, growth and decay characterize biotic resources in historic landscapes. When Moses Cone Memorial Park became part of the Blue Ridge Parkway in 1949, three large apple orchards dating from the 1890s occupied the mountain slopes. Today these orchards have almost disappeared, overwhelmed by second growth woodland. Without the manpower to maintain them, the Parkway deliberately abandoned two and used the third as pasture. Only a few groups of decrepit trees now survive, mainly in areas kept open by grazing. The problems of abandonment or change of use leading to the transformation of historic plant and animal communities can be seen in numerous Southeastern historic landscapes. It can be found from the mountain farms of Appalachia to the coastal islands and across the piedmont battlefields in between.

What should be done to better preserve biotic resources in these landscapes? First, we should recognize their historical significance and accord a higher priority to their preservation. Second, we need to better understand the processes involved in landscape change. Then we must develop and evaluate a range of preserva-

tion strategies while experimenting with alternative management techniques and applying the results to our management plans.

The first step in preservation is to recognize the value of the resource. The National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluating the significance and integrity of cultural resources were developed with buildings and structures in mind. They need to be extended to apply to biotic cultural resources. Using National Register criteria at Moses Cone Memorial Park fits, for example, because the significance of the apple orchards evolves from their use as a type of design, part of a "Country Place Era" estate. But the orchards also may be important because they contain old apple varieties. Currently, this type of historical significance is not recognized directly by existing National Register criteria. The importance of conserving germ plasm resources is recognized, however, by the Historic Orchards Survey, initiated as part of the Director's biological diversity initiative.

Understanding the processes that govern change in biotic communities is a prerequisite for management. In historic landscapes, however, the interplay of natural processes and human activities

make it difficult to distinguish factors influencing the composition and structure of the plant and animal communities. At Dungeness on Cumberland Island NS for example, Lucy Carnegie's gardens were developed from the ruins of an abandoned plantation era estate. They are an unusual combination of geometric and random vegetation patterns. Neglected for many years before and after NPS acquisition, the gardens reflect vegetation succession in some areas, while others have been kept open by deer and feral horse grazing as well as periodic mowing. Many of the introduced subtropical and Mediterranean plants have been lost, though it is uncertain how many were killed by severe winters and how many were damaged by browsing or deliberately removed during misguided attempts to tidy up. A management plan should address these problems and distinguish those changes that can be controlled from those which must be accepted.

As we seldom can preserve or restore all historic plant and animal communities, we need carefully to evaluate alternative strategies. On Revolutionary and Civil War battlefields, for example, woodlands have been restored, at least to their historic boundaries if not to their original composition and age structure. Farmlands are more problematic. Unacceptable environmental impacts and labor costs prevent the revival of most historic agricultural practices. The original plant and animal communities have to be replaced, which may take several forms. In areas where agricultural use remains economically feasible, some continuity of land use is possible with modified crop rotations and grazing practices. Elsewhere arable fields and pastures are replaced by acres of mown grass or allowed to revert to second growth woodland. Each of these alternatives has advantages and disadvantages, and each undoubtedly presents a challenge to interpretive programs.

The evaluation of alternative strategies requires reliable information on the effectiveness of various management techniques. The necessary research has to combine both historical and biological approaches, and bridge the unfortunate division between natural and cultural resource management in the National Park Service. Topics of wide application in the Southeast include the effectiveness of various techniques for maintaining grasslands, for controlling invasive exotic plant species and feral animals, and for preserving special populations of plants and animals.

Some interesting experiments are in progress in the region. In Great Smoky Mountains NP, the 1983 General Management Plan called for grasslands restoration on Gregory and Andrews Balds. After comparing the effectiveness of cutting, burning and grazing by sheep, cattle, goats and donkeys, managers combine cutting and selective use of herbicides in their current restoration efforts. At Cape Hatteras NS cutting, burning and salting to retard shrub invasion of grasslands is being studied.

Although these experiments are being conducted in natural areas, they may have application in historic areas such as Portsmouth Island in Cape Lookout NS, where the historic landscape has been transformed by shrub invasion following the removal of livestock. On Cumberland Island, where feral horses remain, overgrazing affects both natural and historic areas. Studies designed to assess and find ways to limit the damage include a

study of the feasibility of sterilizing mares by immunization.

While these and other efforts indicate progress, research applicable to the management of biotic resources in historic districts is still scarce compared to the volume of research focused on natural areas. We need to correct this imbalance if we are to meet the challenge to preserve significant biotic resources in historic landscapes.

---

*Ian Firth is Associate Professor, School of Environmental Design, and Susan Bratton is with the NPS Cooperative Studies Unit, Institute of Ecology. Both are at the University of Georgia.*

## Agenda for ASLA

The American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), Historic Preservation Committee, operates under a broad mandate to further landscape preservation. The committee is involved in the following activities:

- four to six annual informational mailings to selected individuals, with upcoming material focusing on landscape inventories, countryside preservation, oral history guidelines, historic plant materials, and reproductions of period building materials;
- responses to advice or information requests;
- committee logistics, reporting to ASLA elected officers and staff;
- encouragement and information to chapter liaisons and corresponding members developing chapter or regional initiatives in landscape preservation, sponsoring chapter meetings with preservation themes, and collaborating with state historic preservation offices and local preservation groups;
- skill building activities within landscape architecture and related disciplines through annual meeting presentations, publications, and symposia;
- collaborative efforts with NPS on varied historic landscape initiatives;
- collaboration and liaison functions with national organizations such as the National Trust, Society of American Archives, and International Council on Monuments and Sites.

This range of activities has developed over time. Your comments to the committee concerning future directions are welcome. Contact Patricia M. O'Donnell, ASLA, Landscapes, Box 2425 Saugatuck Station, Westport, CT 06880, 203/227-3310.

Patricia M. O'Donnell

# PRESERVING ALASKA'S LANDSCAPE IS PRESERVING THE HUMAN TOUCH

*Alaska is not a wilderness, nor has it been for thousands of years . . . The fact that we identify Alaska's remote country as wilderness derives from our inability to conceive of occupying and utilizing land without completely altering its natural state.*

Richard K. Nelson, et al  
*Tracks in the Wildland*

**I**n Alaska, natural and cultural landscapes are often one and the same. Some of the most remote areas are as well known to generations of human occupants as an urban-dweller's neighborhood. Gates of the Arctic NP & Pre, established to protect the regions described by Bob Marshall as "terra incognita" and "unknown to human gaze," actually contains more archeological sites identified to date than any other national park in Alaska.

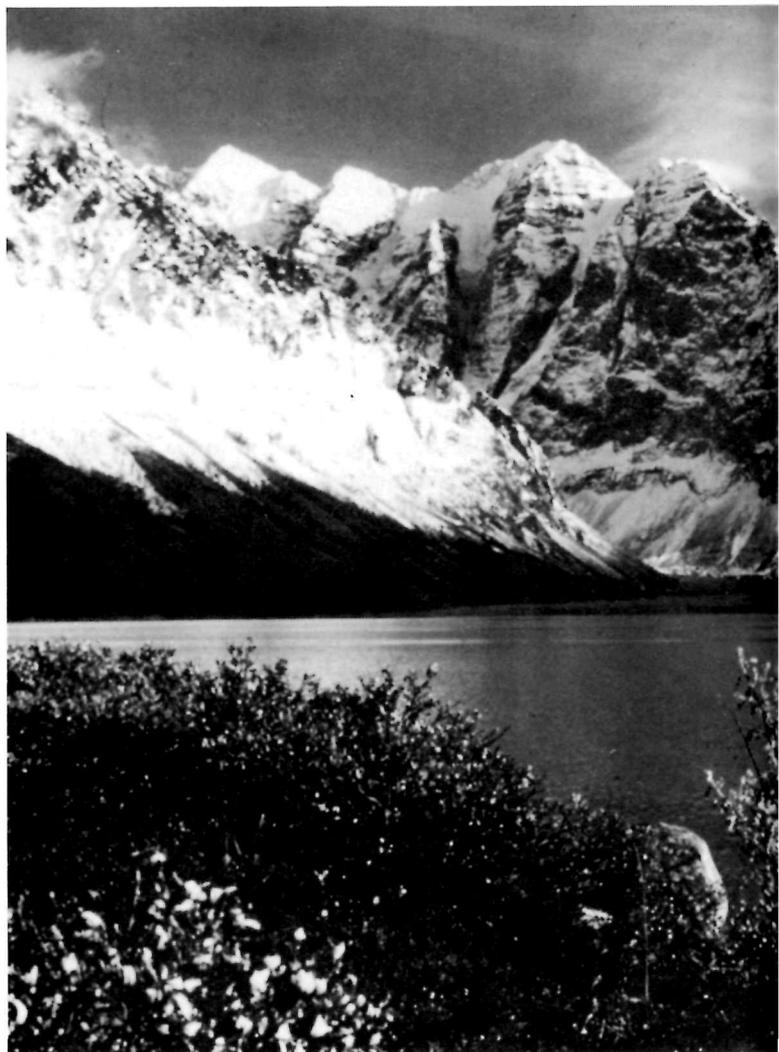
To fully appreciate Alaska's landscapes visitors need to understand that there is not only visual splendor but cultural meaning in what they see. It is possible to "read" Alaska's landscapes as well as behold them. At Cape Krusenstern, for instance, the hundred or more former beach lines of this extraordinary landform are a visual, archeological sequence of human use and habitation for some 6,000 years, one that continues into the present with modern Eskimo use of the cape.

At Lake Clark NP & Pre the Dena'ina people experience the land as both a natural and supernatural entity. Features of the landscape are imbued with mythological and spiritual connections, expressed in the stories and prescribed behavior pertaining to special places. Telaquana Mountain, near Turquoise Lake, is where the mountain people locked up all the animals so there was no more game in Alaska. The little pika escaped (although part of him was trapped in the closing rocks; that is why he is so short) and sang to the trapped animals, one at a time, calling them by name, and beckoned their spirits forth to freedom. The Dena'ina feared the mountain people, so that even today the mountain is a place of power, wonder and mythic identity.

A land of glaciers, volcanoes, wild rivers, coastal cliffs, outwash plains and marshes—a topographical map of Lake Clark NP & Pre shows no roads. Yet a cultural map of the four million wild acres would be ribboned with travel routes; marked with campsites, ancestral village sites, cemeteries, and sacred places; and shaded with areas of animal populations and plant communities, changing with the seasons. The richness and diversity of cultural landscapes here is also characteristic of Denali, Bering Land

Bridge, Yukon-Charley Rivers, Wrangell-St. Elias, and all of Alaska's great "wilderness" parks.

Recognizing the cultural dimensions of park landscapes is important for park management. Knowledge of the location and significance of cultural landscape features is necessary both to avoid inappropriate development and for effective resources management and interpretation. Even park operations can be affected. Lake Kontrashnibuna, where Lake Clark NP & Pre maintains a campground, traditionally has been avoided by the Dena'ina



because of the bad spirits residing there. Even today one should not ask native rangers or maintenance crews to work at this location.

Field inventories by a resources management specialist cannot produce a map of landscape features significant in language and tradition—unless the resources management specialist is, for instance, Dena'ina, Gwitch'in, Kiksadi, or Kuuvanmiit. Nonetheless, Telaquana Mountain is as much a cultural feature as the Russian Bishop's House (Sitka NHP). As part of a major socio-cultural study at Lake Clark NP & Pre and an information base for a Denali NP archeological compliance project, the Alaska region has sponsored research into traditional place names. Hundreds of hours of interviews with natives regarding important locations, movements of people, travel routes, hunting, fishing, and gathering places, plus related stories and traditional practices will result in maps of cultural landscapes for the park areas studied.

The potential rewards for interpreting these “un-built” cultural landscapes are great. As the natural history of an area becomes understood through the use patterns, traditional behaviors, and spiritual responses of the humans most closely related to the land,

visitors have an opportunity to identify with a way of life that relies on the natural environment without expending it.

The challenge to interpretation is to achieve a holistic approach. Telaquana Mountain provides a good campfire story. But to find its meaning, the mountain and the story need to be understood in the context of the local landscape as it is defined and perceived by the people who made the story, by their way of living in that landscape, and by their beliefs about it. When this occurs, a personal experience of the park can be integrated into shared experience—extending deep into the past, yet timeless. One learns to see with many eyes.

The landscapes of Alaska's national parks also reflect the state's modern history when—in Regional Archeologist Ted Birkedal's apt phrase—America “sets up shop” in the wilderness. In the far reaches of Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Bering Land Bridge, Wrangell-St. Elias, and other parks, mine structures cling to impossible cliff faces; camps nest in valley floors; vast systems of ditches to bring water for hydraulics lay their networks across the tundra; and fuel containers, engines, and conveyances of every type can be found rusting at the ends of rutted tracks, on isolated gravel bars and forgotten landings.

In Yukon-Charley Rivers NPre, a “linear community” developed along a fifty-five mile corridor extending down the Yukon from Eagle, AK, as miners and trappers settled into a way of life on the river after the Klondike gold rush. Five sites along the river have been listed on the National Register under a Yukon Lifeways theme, including roadhouses that served mining camps and travelers on the winter mail trail, trappers cabins, and a summer fish camp. Caches, fish racks, dog houses and corrals, as well as other features expressive of life on the Yukon are important contributing elements.

As Preserve staff began to look at management considerations for these sites, it became apparent that to treat them as individual pearls on a string was to miss the essence of their significance. These sites are remnants of a time when the Yukon was alive with steamboats, when shores rang with axes cutting wood fuel, when there was active mining up the side creeks, and a winter population large enough to require a mail carrier along the river. A priority project is inventorying and mapping features in the fifty-five mile corridor related to the early twentieth century historic scene. This will provide the data needed to assess natural and cultural resources management priorities on the river and allow significant elements to be managed and interpreted in a historic landscape context, rather than as unrelated components.

Klondike Gold Rush NHP is also assessing a linear landscape—the thirty-three miles of the Chilkoot Trail, beginning at the pilings of the Dyea wharf and abandoned Dyea townsite and ending at Lake Bennett, just below the Canadian border.

**T**urquoise Lake in Lake Clark NP & Pre; near Telaquana Mountain where the pika freed the animals from the mountain people. Photo by Bob Waldrop.





**A**merica sets up shop in the wilderness, as illustrated by the Bremner Mining Camp Historic District, Wrangell-St. Elias NP & Pre. Photo by Meg Jensen.

Although a historic structures report has been completed for buildings remaining along the trail, Superintendent Clay Alderson felt a need for a more comprehensive approach to management decisions regarding the structures.

This summer regional cultural resources staff will assess the trail from a historic landscape perspective. Historic elements—the Dyea townsite and cemetery, the remains of camps and tent towns along the route, the scatter of artifacts and equipment along the trail, and the trail corridor itself—will be considered in relationship to each other and to their role in the historical enterprise. Vegetation, topographic features, scale and visual significance of elements, all will be considered in an effort to define what landscape elements, including structures, should have the highest priority for preservation and what degree of preservation is appropriate to retain the historic integrity of the trail.

The Alaska parks provide a spectrum of cultural landscapes: natural features imbued with spiritual and mythic significance; subsistence landscapes of the caribou hunt and plant harvest; landscapes of cultural interface, such as Aniakchak Bay, where *barabaras* and a commercial fish camp are linked through the combination of natural elements and historical circumstances that brought a group of Aleuts and the Alaska Packers Association together at the site; uniquely regional landscapes, such as the Yukon River corridor; landscapes of American industry packed and hauled into the wilderness. Our challenge is to understand them, so that we can protect and interpret them.

---

*Kate Lidfors is Regional Historian for Alaska Regional Office.*

## National Trust Helps Retain the Specialness of Rural America

Chartered by Congress in 1949, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is the private sector leader in the field of historic preservation. Through the stewardship of historic properties, field services and demonstration programs, the organization addresses a broad range of historic preservation issues that promote historic preservation as a central organizing principle for community revitalization, both residential and commercial, in urban centers and small towns across America. Increasingly, the National Trust has come to understand that the protection of rural historic resources requires targeted assistance and unique programs.

The National Trust defines rural America as those places historically dependent upon natural resource-based industries: fishing, mining, farming and timbering. This America is recognized as a troubled sector of our nation's economy and culture. Problems range from communities growing too fast to make responsible planning decisions, to communities with stagnate economies, lost job opportunities and limited options for the future.

The past decade has seen America's land conservation movement grow in both sophistication and size. Rural revitalization programs have redirected their focus from competing to attract a single large industry—such as a manufacturing plant—to the development of diversified economies that conserve and use the natural, human and cultural resources at hand. Concurrently, historic preservationists have increased their commitment to protecting America's countryside heritage.

The past year has been an important one for countryside preservation at the National Trust. A long-range strategic plan was completed and a full-time rural coordinator position was established at Trust headquarters in Washington, DC. The strategic planning process involved state historic preservation offices, state and local preservation organizations and conservation and rural development groups.

From the planning process, three complementary goals evolved to guide the National Trust's efforts to protect and enhance America's rural heritage:

- improving the organizational capacity to respond to rural constituents' requests for assistance and initiating innovative demonstration programs;
- strengthening and supporting the preservation community's ability to protect the countryside and respond to rural preservation problems; and
- promoting the concepts and ethics of preservation to decisionmakers whose actions determine the fate of America's countryside heritage.

These goals guide the organization's achievements in protecting the rural past—achievements that span a decade of experimentation and a broad range of preservation activities. From community economic development projects, to the BARN AGAIN! program's demonstration of barn reuse, from a grant to develop a local tourism program in historic rural Mineral Point, WI, to a loan for rehabilitating the National Register Rugby Schoolhouse, Printshop and Newbury House Inn in rural Rugby, TN, the National Trust's experiences and resources devoted to protecting our rural heritage are steadily increasing.

The National Trust is by no means alone with its concern for our countryside heritage. The National Park Service has experienced an increase in nonurban National Register listings over the past decade. National Register staff soon will publish a new set of guidelines for evaluating and nominating rural historic districts. Many state and local preservation organizations also have increased their participation in countryside preservation issues. Illinois, Indiana and Georgia's statewide organizations each have rural preservation councils.

While the National Trust and the preservation community have responded to the preservation issues in many rural areas, important challenges lie ahead. Although preservation has become an essential component of urban planning, the same can not be said for rural planning. Rural areas have limited access to planning expertise and information. The preservation community needs to develop, analyze and disseminate information about historic preservation and its contributions to rural planning and development efforts.

A new publication, "Protecting America's Historic Countryside," documents historic preservation's actual and potential contribution to a vibrant rural America. The report outlines the importance of our rural heritage and provides information on public policies and rural preservation activities. It also challenges the National Trust and the preservation community innovatively and aggressively to respond to rural America.

For a copy of the publication send \$2.50 to: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036, Attn: Rural Program.

Marilyn Fedelchak

# WHY ARE YOU DIGGING WAY OUT HERE?

## THE ROLE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY.

"They're just planting a garden," said the tourist father to his son before he turned to me. "I guess the string marks off flower beds. . . right?"

"Not really," I replied, trying to ease into telling the man he was way off, that in fact we were doing landscape archaeology. "I can see how you could think that digging so far away from Jefferson's house would be for a garden but, as a matter of fact, we're trying to find where Jefferson planted his orchard."

After an awkward pause, the man replied, "Oh, that's nice. . . are we on the path to the parking lot?"

"Yes, but. . .," I exclaimed too late as they disappeared down the trail.

So ended a typical exchange between Monticello visitor and archaeologist. I would have liked to assure that family that archaeology is a worthwhile means to determining what and where things grew on the landscape some two centuries before. But it is hard to believe that Jefferson's tree planters and, in fact, the trees themselves left telltale stains in the ground that now can be read archaeologically. It sounds rather strange to attempt anything like that at all—the archaeology of a landscape—for no other reason than that landscapes are big and shovels are small. Buried foundations and artifacts, the usual subject matter of archaeologists, is not available to the landscape archeologist, at least not in the same way. Dead and forgotten gardens or roads or orchards are surely lost for good, aren't they?



Overhead view of foundations of one of several slave quarters along the original entrance road to Monticello, Mulberry

On the contrary, two decades of landscape archaeology in Virginia decree otherwise. Excavations in the early seventies at 18th-century Carter's Grove Plantation near Williamsburg and at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello near Charlottesville have managed to recapture lost garden designs and farmscapes, and, along the way, to create archaeological techniques that help us better retrieve this sort of information.

"To find the physical evidence of eighteenth-century out-buildings and related features" was the number one goal of the Carter's Grove work in 1970. While at that time it seemed clearly possible to find evidence of utility outbuildings, slave quarters and related artifacts near the house, no one ever imagined that archaeological excavation could locate traces of pleasure and/or kitchen gardens, orchards, vineyards, and elements of the vernacular landscape like pastures and roads or complexes like barns, stables, and fieldhand shelters. But as the work continued, such seemingly indecipherable elements became part of what indeed was retrieved from the buried past.

The key to accomplishing this turned out to be how well archaeologists could "read" soil stains. These marks or stains remained where fenceposts decayed; where ditches, now silted-in, once flanked dirt roads; where richer, blacker soil was set into subsoil for planting beds or where slaves dug earthen root cellars beneath "houses" with foundations so insubstantial that only the cellars and scattered artifacts indicate they ever existed.

It was evidence of old fencelines that became the means of defining undocumented, "lost" garden designs. Traditional archaeological methods of determining chronology by sorting out the time sequence of different soil stain (fenceline) patterns and dating groups of artifacts found in association with each period made it possible to separate original from later gardens as well. In that way the 2-1/2 acre Carter's Grove garden design with a central alley and interior rectangular planting beds were defined. Based on that work and related historical research, the pleasure/kitchen garden nestled below riverfront terraces has been recreated.

At Monticello, fenceline tracing also became the key to understanding Jefferson's experimental vegetable garden, created between 1806-1809 on an artificial 1,000 foot platform south of his mountaintop home. Here documentary evidence and the archaeological record combined ultimately to recreate what has become one of the most accurately recaptured historical landscapes in America. With the uncovering of the fenceline, planting beds, retaining walls and even the soil stains left from tree planting, the plan drawings and complete garden records of Jefferson have taken on a vitality far beyond the capacity of any other restoration. Here the archaeological work provided the "you are here" points making possible direct interrelation of early 19th-century surveys with the modern lay of the land. The research even succeeded in locating Jefferson's vanishing garden pavilion, making it possible to apply his exacting specification in a recent reconstruction.

An insurance plat of 1796 left no question that another major element on the Monticello landscape was a line of domestic slave quarters and craft shops along the original approach road. The excavations tracing the garden fenceline also revealed support



**M**ain garden fenceline postholes during excavation.

posts, scattered foundations and backfilled root cellars from these cabins and sheds. At Carter's Grove, however, no insurance plat or any other precise map located slave houses, but a distinct pattern of rectangular soil stains in many ways matching the Monticello find strongly suggested their presence on the landscape in what easily could have been clear view from the mansion landfront. As a result, the Carter's Grove site has become the focus of a recreated slave quarters area that shows how strong these elements were on the plantation landscape.

What plantation landscape archaeology also reveals is the restriction of aesthetic pleasure grounds to opposite "fronts" of the mansions; the slave quarters, utilitarian outbuildings and trash went off to the "sides" to become the yards and vistas so much a part of a working farm.

**R**ecent view of the recreated landscape at Monticello, with garden platform, orchard and vineyard in foreground.



Perhaps therein lies the most significant contribution of the emerging field of landscape archaeology. Our mind's eye view of estates of the past come stripped of the less than aesthetically pleasing components. We measure the past against today's carefully maintained historical landscapes, which have evolved naturally and intentionally into something quite different than original designs. However, if one chooses to take a serious look beneath

the extraordinarily over-lush emerald lawns that blanket most house museums, a good measure of the otherwise lost American landscape can come to light.

---

*Dr. William M. Kelso is a historical archeologist working at Monticello and Jefferson's second home, Popular Forest, located near Lynchburg, VA.*

## HABS/HAER Documents Historic Landscapes

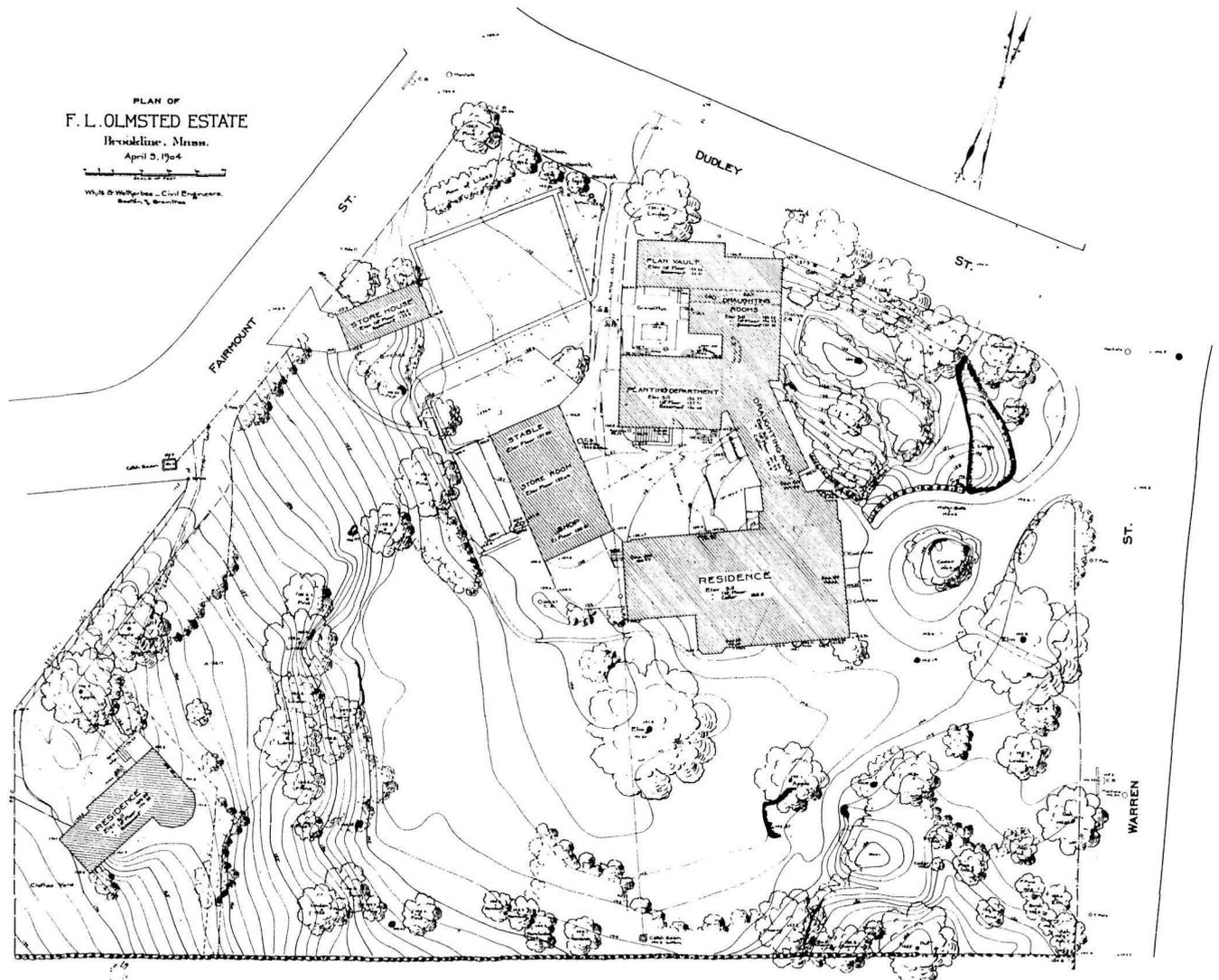
Over the last four years, the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) has been developing a program that focuses on historic landscapes. From its inception HABS has documented historic landscapes, usually as part of settings in which historic buildings have been sited. The concept of focusing primarily on the landscape and the search for creative ways to show both landscape change and continuity have become important to the current documentation of significant historic resources.

In 1985 HABS undertook to document Meridian Hill Park, the District of Columbia's fine example of an Italianate park, one of the first formal public parks in the nation. Begun in 1914 from a design by George Burnap and Horace Peaslee, the park was completed in 1936 by the National Park Service. Landscape architect Paul Dolinsky, currently HABS principal architect, served a project leader of the 1985 summer recording team.

The goal of the project was the production of a model that could guide the professional preservation community involved in documenting historic landscapes. The project produced 67 data pages, 51 photographs, and 25 drawings. The team produced drawings of all park sections, using reconstructed views based on documentary sources to develop a series of overlays illustrating the changing landscape.

This summer, HABS will document an entirely different type of landscape, the informal park at Dumbarton Oaks designed by notable woman landscape architect Beatrice Farrand. Paul Dolinsky will again provide leadership as the team seeks creative ways to document an historic landscape that is both fragile and constantly changing.

Sally Tompkins



# CONTINUING COMMITMENT TO LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

**OLMSTED NHS.** "Watch your step!" cautions Park Ranger Tim Maguire as he leads visitors up a short flight of narrow stairs. "The area we are entering is used as a laboratory for conserving historic drawings originally produced here by the Olmsted firm." The group inspects a battered blueprint machine in one corner before filing into the century-old, "washboard"-paneled drafting room. Under a green umbrella of shaded drafting

lamps suspended from the ceiling like prehistoric birds, museum technicians carefully flatten, clean and take inventory of drawings and plans, both small and large. Here is the bustle that Frederick Law Olmsted must have loved, the efficiency that this father of American landscape architecture was noted for.

"In a way," Maguire explains, "the work here has never stopped. Like the old firm, Olmsted NHS is an active partner

---

in landscape conservation throughout the country.” He points to the next room where two visiting landscape architects prepare for a park restoration project by studying a set of original watercolors. “We are just part of a continuing cycle, no longer working to create new landscapes but rather helping to restore and preserve the old for future enjoyment.”

An exciting contract to design an “emerald necklace” of parks for Boston drew the widely-traveled Olmsted back to his native New England in 1883. The picturesque property he bought in Brookline, MA, became the center of family life and a base of operation for what eventually would be the world’s first full-scale professional office for the practice of landscape architecture.

Established as a unit of the national park system in 1979, Olmsted NHS is a serpentine collection of farmhouse, barn and rambling offices scattered over pastoral grounds. The setting presents a comfortable, if slightly rustic, picture to the casual passerby. But within the confines of the site is the real treasure chest: thousands upon thousands of plans, drawings and photographs from work in 45 states and Canada. Some 5,000 individual projects in all testify to the skill and commitment of Olmsted, his sons, associates and successors.

Currently Olmsted NHS receives more than 1,000 research requests annually. The majority of these come from landscape historians, landscape architects, park and city planners, representatives of neighborhood park associations, and owners of private landscapes. Researchers use the collection to document the history of significant landscapes—many have deteriorated or are threatened by new development—or to plan for the restoration and preservation of Olmsted-designed landscapes.

Although Olmsted most often is remembered for his city parks, he never limited his horizons to the urban landscape. The Yosemite Commission that he headed in 1864 presented a philosophical rationale for national park and forest lands throughout America, recommending that “. . . the premises shall be held for public use, resort and recreation [and] shall be held inalienable for all time.”

Half a century later, echoes of the same determination could be heard in the central formula of the Organic Act of 1916 establishing the National Park Service. This time, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., himself a landscape architect, helped guide the course of preservation with words familiar to every NPS career man and woman: “To conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

Inspired by the Olmsted firm’s creative spirit and driving energy, Olmsted NHS is becoming a focal point for many landscape initiatives in the National Park Service. The site grounds, first laid out by Olmsted, Sr., embody his fundamental design principles—a bit of Central Park in small scale.

Supervisory Horticulturalist Charlie Pepper, who heads up the historic grounds preservation team within the maintenance division, directs landscape restoration activities and a number of

special demonstration projects. With the support of the North Atlantic Regional Office, he and others at Olmsted NHS are studying the viability of remote sensing techniques for garden archeology and developing alternative trellis systems for historic plants and structures. Through a cooperative agreement with Boston University, they also are implementing a low cost computer mapping system. This is linked to a data base to guide and document restoration decisions for key landscape features, and provide prescriptions for preservation maintenance activities. Pepper also is coordinating the third annual North Atlantic Region Gardeners Workshop, which focuses on historic plant materials. Recognizing that landscapes are the primary theme for Olmsted NHS, the staff and its grounds program continue to play a leading role in the Service’s restoration and preservation maintenance of historic landscapes.

Outreach, so fundamental in Olmsted’s work, remains a significant part of the site interpretive program. Park rangers actively engage visitors not only in tours of the site but also in a host of special activities held throughout the greater Boston community. Olmsted NHS is fortunate to be situated in the midst of some of the historic firm’s finest landscapes—a five-mile system of public parklands, numerous planned subdivisions, private estates, reservations and institutional grounds. Walking tours of these popular green spaces attract hundreds of people annually. The program also includes a variety of workshops and lectures presented by Olmsted scholars, writers, city planners, museum curators, park officials, and landscape architects and preservationists.

Olmsted NHS has pioneered important innovations in the archival treatment of paper. Conservator Jerri Newman currently is writing an appendix on the curatorial care of paper collections for the *NPS Museum Handbook*. Archivist Lee Farrow is editing a newsletter dealing with current collections management issues including updates on inventory and conservation projects, as well as technical notes with archival preservation tips.

Much work remains to be done. Less than two percent of the Olmsted drawings and plans collection have been conserved and inventoried. Olmsted NHS looks forward to the day when all project graphic information including drawings, plans and photographs are stored on a laser or video disk for easy retrieval onto high resolution monitors.

For nearly a century, the Olmsted firm created some of America’s most popular landscapes, including Central Park, Stanford University, and the U.S. Capitol and White House grounds. As today’s visitors wind through the rambling offices of Olmsted NHS, they sense not only the scope and significance of the firm’s original work but also the commitment to landscape preservation still being kept here by the National Park Service.

---

*Rolf Diamant is the superintendent of Frederick Law Olmsted NHS.*

*Poolhouse of Vanderbilt NHS,  
showing landscape design.*

## What Does the National Register Do For Landscapes?

**Question:** What do the following have in common: formal Italian garden in Washington, DC; 47 miles of carriage paths in Acadia NP; Ozarks agricultural community; a movie set in the Santa Monica Mountains?

**Answer:** All are significant historic landscapes that are listed or could be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register is the official federal list of buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects significant to American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Created under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), it is an essential part of a national program to preserve historic resources illustrating the cultural foundations of our nation. Strengthening the Service's stewardship role, the Act calls on federal agencies to recognize and protect historic resources, whether of local, state, or national significance.

Like other historic places in the Register, NPS historic landscapes are diverse. Some belong to historic units of the park system. Others exist in natural units or recreation areas. Many are designed landscapes—gardens, parks and parkways, and the grounds of buildings and monuments. Some set the stage for important events—battles and encampments. Still others reflect historic occupation or land use—Ozark farming, Death Valley mining activities, moviemaking in the Santa Monica Mountains.

Diversity also characterizes the ways in which these landscapes are significant. The grounds surrounding the homes of creative individuals, such as sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens, poet Carl Sandburg, and playwright Eugene O'Neil, reflect their personalities and interests. Events such as the encampment of the Continental Army outside Morristown, NJ, and Lee's surrender at Appomatox have endowed common fields and forests with lasting importance. Abandoned villages and fields, such as those of the Sinagua culture at Wupatki, AZ, hold the key to secrets about the lives and activities of prehistoric peoples.



Artistic design as found in the formal gardens and grounds of Vanderbilt Mansion NHS also make many designed landscapes significant. Achievements in engineering likewise mark the Going to the Sun Highway in Glacier NP that crosses the Continental Divide and Angel's Landing Trail carved along a steep, narrow ridge at 5,880 feet in Zion NP.

The preservation of rural landscapes often depends on the creativity of park planners. Ozark community and cultural traditions persist, thanks to residents who continue to live and farm along Arkansas' Buffalo River in accordance with NPS plans. Hikers along Puget Sound experience the pioneering spirit of the Northwest's first settlers, because an NPS easement assures that the prairie first settled by Captain John Ebey remains in agricultural use.

Although the Service is the steward of numerous historic landscapes, few have been documented in the National Register. To encourage listing, the National Register program has issued Bulletin 18, *How to Identify and Evaluate a Designed Historic Landscape*, and Bulletin 30, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Rural Historic Landscapes* (currently in draft). For copies, write National Register of Historic Places, NPS, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Linda Flint McClelland

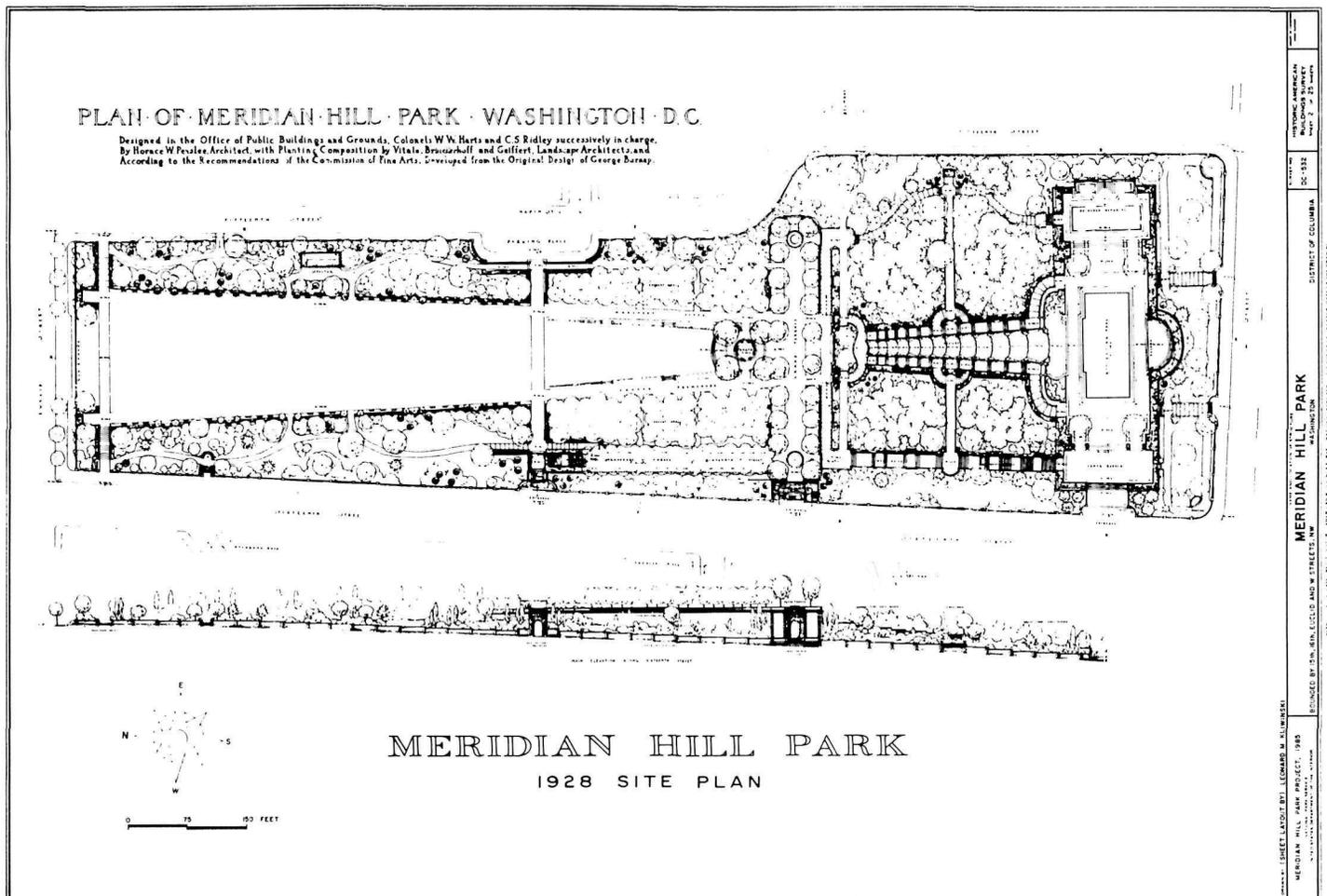
# RESTORATION OF DESIGNED HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

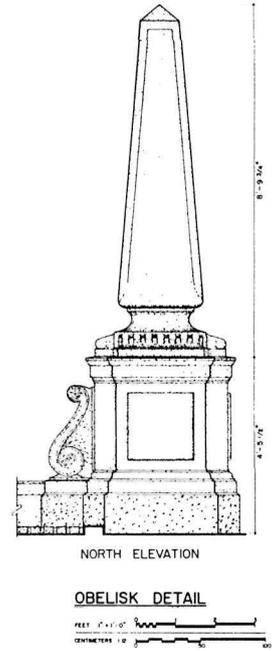
In the past, public and private historic preservation and restoration efforts most often have focused on historic buildings, usually at the expense of the equally significant designed historic landscapes that served as their setting or that were significant in their own right. In recent years, in the wake of efforts to secure national legislation to recognize, document and restore the works of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, the "father" of landscape architecture in this country, the importance of documentation, preservation, and restoration of all historic landscapes has received increased recognition. Special emphasis has been placed on restoring designed historic landscapes before the original plans are lost; before significant landscape features or structures deteriorate, are removed or are obscured; and before plant materials become overgrown, unavailable or also removed.

Two nationally significant designed historic landscapes located

in National Capital Region are Meridian Hill and Dumbarton Oaks Parks, the first a *formal* urban park, and the second an informal park designed as an integral part of the private Dumbarton Oaks estate gardens, then later transferred to the National Park Service. In their similarities and their differences, these areas make valuable case studies for designed historic landscape preservation, documentation, restoration and management.

Meridian Hill Park was completed in 1937 at the cost of more than \$1,500,000 for land and construction. Designed by NPS architect Horace W. Peaslee, on the basis of a preliminary design by NPS landscape architect George Burnap, the park received Commission of Fine Arts review at each phase of its development, thus benefiting from some of the finest criticism of the day. What resulted was one of the most significant formal garden parks of Italian Renaissance style in the U.S.





Meridian Hill Park with cascading fountains.

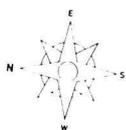
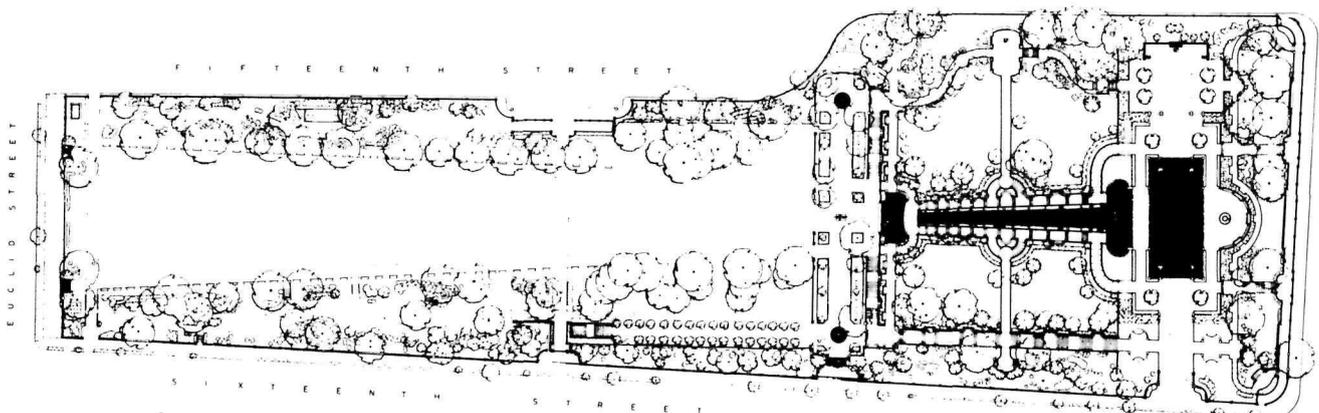
MERIDIAN HILL PARK, LOCATED BETWEEN 15th, 16th, W, AND EUCLID STREETS, NW, IS ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED EXAMPLES OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN IN WASHINGTON. THE HILLY TERRAIN OF THE TWELVE ACRE SITE AND THE BEAUX-ARTS TRAINING OF THE DESIGNERS PRODUCED A DESIGN THAT IS AN ELABORATE ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION AS WELL AS A LANDSCAPED PARK. AMONG THE MAJOR FEATURES ARE THE MALL,

THE ITALIANATE CASCADE, THE GREAT TERRACE, AND THE MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH EXPOSED PEBBLE CONCRETE, AND REPRESENT SOME OF THE EARLIEST USES OF THIS MATERIAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE PARK OWES ITS EXISTENCE TO EFFORTS OF MARY FOOTE HENDERSON, WHO LOBBIED IN CONGRESS FOR ITS

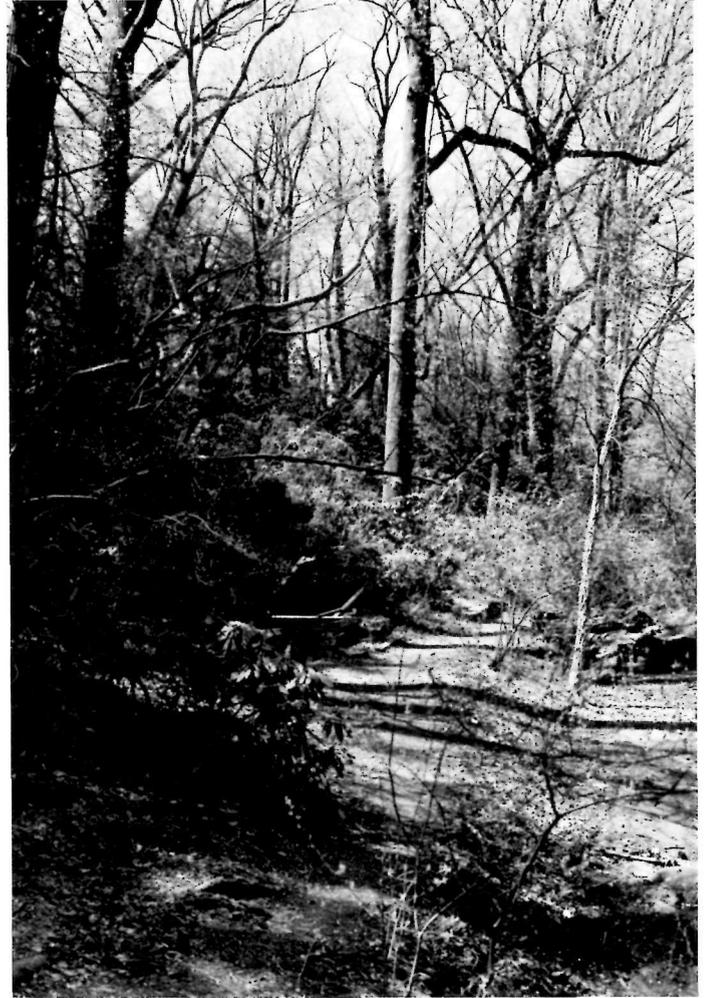
PURCHASE FOR DEVELOPMENT AS FORMAL GARDENS. AFTER 1910, MERIDIAN HILL PARK PROPERTY WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. ON MARCH 20, 1914, THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION GAVE APPROVAL TO A PRELIMINARY SCHEME FOR THE PARK'S DEVELOPMENT THAT WAS PREPARED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT GEORGE BURNAP. THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS WERE DEVELOPED AND THE BURNAP PLAN WAS REFINED

BY HORACE W. PEASLEE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION. PLANTING PLANS WERE PREPARED BY VITALE, BRINCKERHOFF, AND GEIFFERT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS OF NEW YORK. FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARK TOOK SEVERAL DECADES, FINALLY BEING COMPLETED IN OCTOBER OF 1936.



MERIDIAN HILL PARK  
1985 SITE PLAN

PHOTOGRAPHIC REDUCTION FROM 20" SCALE PLANS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, DANIEL SORREL, TEXT, PAUL DODDNEY, 1985  
 MERIDIAN HILL PARK PROJECT, 1985  
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
 DC-132  
 METROPOLITAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING BOARD  
 BOARD # 3



**L**ightning Struck Home and stream in 1941 and 1988.

Meridian Hill Park comprises 12 acres on the heights overlooking downtown Washington, between 15th, 16th and Euclid Streets and Florida Avenue, NW, just beyond the boundary of the original L'Enfant City at the terminal moraine where the coastal plain gives way to the piedmont hills. Consequently, the park drops 75 feet in elevation from north to south and incorporates extensive use of great retaining walls to transition grades.

Designed in the French manner as an open play mall, the upper garden was bordered by formal promenades enframed by high hemlock hedges. At the break of the hill, a great promenade terrace, shaded by American elms and cooled by two great fountains, once provided a uninterrupted panoramic view of the city.

The terraced hillside connecting the upper and lower portions of the park features a grand cascade of water tumbling down thirteen basins of graduating size with large pools at top and bottom. One of the outstanding features of Meridian Hill Park is this lavish use of water. A complex recirculation system and the drop in elevation bring water from the upper terrace fountains to niches

in the upper terrace retaining wall, the main cascades, and the grotesque mask spouts along the cascades and urns at their terminus, before filling the large pool in the lower terrace.

Plans for plantings in the park were prepared by the New York landscape architecture firm of Vitale, Brinckerhoff and Geiffert. Approved in 1920, they never were fully implemented, because of lack of funds, vandalism and concerns for public safety.

After the park officially opened in 1936, work on designing and refining the planting, lighting and design elements continued to the end of 1939. The onset of World War II indefinitely delayed the remainder of the work, though park use reached a high point in the early 1940s when starlight concerts attracted city-wide audiences.

In the mid-seventies, neighborhood groups and individual citizens expressed concern for personal safety while in the park, as well as concern for its deteriorating condition. Meetings between the community and park staff led to park improvement plans. During the first phase of implementation, an unsightly stage



**V**iew of stream and three falls in 1941 and 1988.

erected during the late 1960s was removed. The mall was resodded. Benches and trash baskets were repaired. The fountains were put back in operation. Some plantings were replaced.

During the summer of 1985, an Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) team prepared measured drawings of the park, using a series of overlays to show structures, plantings, and a composite plan. Present-day photos were compared with reconstructed drawings to show the original design intent. Using the original landscape plans and the HABS measured drawings, it would be possible to develop landscape restoration plans at this point. However, although the original structural components of the park are basically sound, some paving, plantings, custom-designed features and mechanical systems have deteriorated to a point where it would cost several million dollars to restore the park to its original condition.

Even so, an inherent conflict exists in building an open park for city-wide public use in the image of a controlled-access private European estate garden. That problem is compounded by current social and economic conditions that have brought about a change in park use and management. For example, original landscape plans included high clipped hedges to separate use areas, and extensive planting of low shrubs, vines and groundcovers, especially on the cascade and lower levels where there was no lawn. Now, even if sufficient skilled labor were available to trim such high hedges, their replacement would be unwise for safety reasons—they would block views of park users and police. The extensive shrub masses of the original design also would not be replaced because of changed use patterns and decreased levels of maintenance. Existing lawns on either side of the cascades now provide a pleasant place for picnicking and relaxing, a valuable neighborhood amenity that would be disrupted if the original groundcover was restored.

To retain or restore the integrity of designed historic landscapes, plants shown on the original plans usually are replaced in kind.

Often, however, original plant materials are not adaptable to changed environmental conditions, or they prove susceptible to pests or disease, or they require more maintenance time and skills than are available, or they are difficult to obtain through local nurseries. In the case of Meridan Hill Park, efforts to replace the American Sycamore with “Liberty, a disease-resistant variety nearly identical in appearance, failed because “Liberty” was commercially unavailable in a large enough size to survive unprotected. The similar-appearing, disease-resistant London Plane Tree was used instead.

Horace Peaslee used to argue that the expenditure of more than \$1.5 million on any other sort of investment would have been given a commensurate level of maintenance to protect it. But investments in parks still are not accorded that kind of critical upkeep, in spite of both their fragility and their value in improving people’s quality of life, especially in times of social and economic stress.

In contrast to Meridan Hill Park, designed as a public urban park, Dumbarton Oaks Park evolved during an overlapping time period (1921–41) as part of the private Dumbarton Oaks estate gardens in Georgetown, at 32nd and R Streets, N.W.

When Robert Woods Bliss and Mildred Barnes acquired the estate in 1920, it was an old-fashioned house on rather neglected grounds encumbered by farm buildings. After the house had been remodeled, Mrs. Bliss wanted to create a garden of her own. In 1922, she hired Beatrix Jones Farrand, a well known American landscape architect who had been one of the eleven founding members of the American Society of Landscape Architects, to undertake the design and maintenance of the grounds. Thus began a more than twenty-year friendship and cooperative collaboration in the design of the gardens.

From the first, two principles governed the overall garden plan: a progressive informality of design, materials and planting as the gardens receded from the house, plus use of plants providing beauty and interest in winter, as well as spring and autumn. The

park was designed to evoke the pastoral and wilderness elements evident in any eighteenth-century American estate. In 1940, Harvard University received the mansion and formal gardens; the Park Service received the 27-acre "naturalistic" component.

Although there are plans and a "plant book" describing the gardens and the detailed planting within them, no such documentation exists for the park. For such naturalistic areas, Beatrix Farrand did not use detailed drawings; instead, she wrote notes at the site, listed appropriate plants, and staked out paths and plant material locations on-site, as well as the forming of the small stream into a series of dams, falls, and pools. The paths meandered along both sides of the stream and along the hillside, bridging it at designed locations to connect with the formal gardens and park structures, such as the pump-house and mill.

Her design intent for the park was best detailed in her correspondence in which she described such efforts as damming the brook to be "used as a mirror in which to reflect large plantations of azaleas and iris or overhanging dark masses of hemlock," ravines given over to masses of azaleas and plantations of magnolias and crabs, and a "wilderness" where hollies, yews, vines and spring-flowering magnolias and winter-flowering shrubs would make an attractive walk to be followed in winter. . ."

Farrand used her knowledge of native American plant materials, sensitivity to ecological conditions, and ability to set her gardens within the existing topography to make her design look "at home" in the natural setting. Unfortunately, in some respects, time has proven that she succeeded only too well in making the park appear "natural."

Although Farrand continued as landscape architect of the formal gardens after 1940 and helped the Blissés negotiate with the Park Service on questions of maintenance and proposed adjustments required to transform a private park into a public one, the condition of the park deteriorated.

Over the years, unauthorized dumping, plus destructive rush of run-off and storm water from unauthorized and/or indiscriminate placement of sewer lines severely damaged the stream bed, water structures and related architectural features. Lack of maintenance caused plantings to deteriorate. Planted materials died and were not replaced, or became overgrown. Open meadows went unmown. All became obscured by volunteer growth.

Concurrent with this deterioration, the design also became obscured. As a result, park resource managers treated the park as a "natural" area. They instructed park volunteers to remove only "exotic" plants and leave "native" ones. For example, volunteers had to clip Porcelainberry vine out of a planted flowering dogwood by hand, so that they could leave the invasive wild grape vine that was equally obscuring it.

Comparisons of photographs from the Dumbarton Oaks Garden Library Collection taken during the mid-to late 1930's, with current site conditions, reveal an appalling disparity between then-high standards of maintenance and the present obscured design, structural damage and minimal maintenance. The urgent need to research the original design and its intent, and to document existing park conditions became all too readily apparent.

As a result, National Capital Region has authorized HABS to do a two-phase documentation of Dumbarton Oaks Park. Phase I, started last year, is the written history, including Farrand's design intent, design philosophy, and photographic documentation of existing conditions from the same vantage points as the 1930's photos. Both are being used as guides for this year's Phase II preparation of measured drawings. The package that results should serve as a basis for interim stabilization, repair and proper maintenance of park resources as a designed historic landscape, rather than a natural area, until additional funds can be secured.

Not long before her death in 1960, Beatrix Farrand described her work at Dumbarton Oaks as having been "the most deeply felt and the best of fifty years' practice." During those years of practice, she had emphasized that maintenance was as much an art as designing, that it had to be provided for from the beginning—and *always* thereafter. In reality, it is the art of maintenance that enables the art of the design to endure. As Horace Peaslee had warned, an investment in any constructed landscape must be given a commensurate level of maintenance to protect it for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

---

*Darwina Neal is Acting Chief of Design Services and Senior Landscape Architect for National Capital Region. Involved with area parks for 24 years, her hand has touched most of them over a period of time ranging from Mrs. Johnson's beatification program to the current push to build memorials in Washington.*

## Sources

Melnick, Robert Z. , "Preserving Cultural and Historic Landscapes", CRM Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 1, March 1980, USDI, NPS

O'Donnell, Patricia, "A Preservationist's Glossary", Landscape Architecture Magazine, July/August 1987, pp. 96-98

Keller, J. Timothy and Genevieve P., "How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes", National Register Bulletin 18, USDI, NPS, Interagency Resources Division

"Meridian Hill Park", Historic American Buildings Survey No. D.C.—532, Measured Drawings, Photographic Documentation, and History, USDI, NPS

Masson, Georgina, "Dumbarton Oaks: A Guide to the Gardens", Dumbarton Oaks - Trustees for Harvard University, Washington, D.C., 1968.

Dumbarton Oaks Park, Historic American Buildings Survey No. D.C.—\_\_\_\_ Draft History, USDI, NPS

# CONSERVING HISTORIC LANDSCAPES BEYOND PARK BOUNDARIES

Along the Potomac River in rural Tidewater Virginia lies a small treasure—George Washington Birthplace NM. The park contains many of the plantation grounds and historic sites associated with the family, birth and boyhood of George Washington. Yet beyond the 540 acres of parkland is a larger historic setting—a cultural and natural landscape still intimately tied to traditional land uses, the Washingtons and the park—that is precious in its own right. What would it mean if this larger landscape lost its historic ties and qualities? It would be a sad loss of a unique piece of America's heritage and a major degradation of the National Park Service's ability to commemorate and interpret the site of George Washington's birth.

George Washington Birthplace is one of many examples where landscapes critical to an NPS unit lie beyond park boundaries. These landscapes are not easy for us to deal with, for they confront us with a number of major issues. First, they represent resources critical to the parks, yet largely beyond our control. In most cases, these landscapes are not protected from subdivision and the impacts of modern development.

Second, the extent and importance of these landscape areas and the NPS objectives for them often are neither defined nor communicated in a clear and systematic manner. For years, we in the National Park Service have talked with concern about

historic scenes and scenic vistas outside park boundaries. We less frequently have identified specifically what those "scenes" or landscapes are—what is important about them, how they relate to the park, and how we can do something about conserving them.

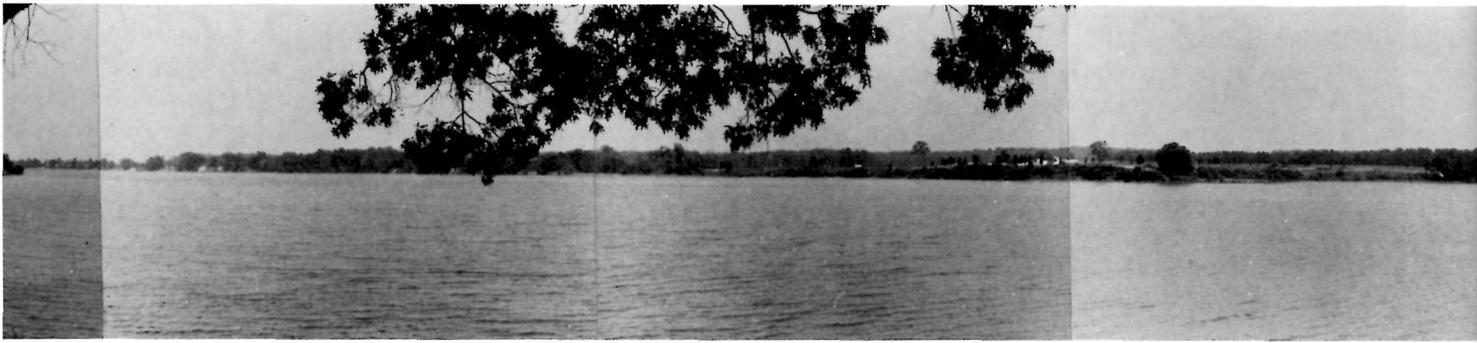
Third, these landscapes are often privately owned, and an NPS show of interest in what happens on private lands beyond park boundaries can be very controversial. Landowner and local community concerns need to be respected. Conservation efforts must involve landowners and the community in a cooperative approach if the efforts are to be effective.

In the Mid-Atlantic Region, parks concerned with these issues are commonplace. As a result, a number of efforts have been initiated to conserve the larger landscape settings of the parks, including that of George Washington Birthplace NM.

Visitors to George Washington Birthplace travel along Virginia Route 3, the major two-lane road spanning the Northern Neck of Virginia, and Popes Creek Road, a two-mile spur to the national monument. The transition from Route 3 to the smaller road is a noticeable one. Traffic slows; the woodlands and nearby houses close in. Then a half mile before the park, the view opens up into an area of fields, pasture and the broad Popes Creek estuary. One approaches the monument with the sense of having entered a different environment with ties to an earlier time.

*Precise descriptions of the 17th century landscape surrounding the Washington plantation do not exist. This engraving shows a pastoral, but largely inaccurate, scene from the 1830s. General descriptions of the landscape's major features and patterns can be pieced together from journals, maps, letters and land ownership records.*





**M**ore than 1100 acres of land and water are visible from the park today, not including the broad expanse of the Potomac River. Park and regional office staff work with landowners, local and state government and others to conserve the historic qualities of this landscape.

Upon arrival within the park boundary, visitors experience a largely commemorative landscape. Commemorative efforts over the last century have produced a 55-foot granite monument, a reproduction plantation house and outbuildings, and a visitor center, creating a landscape within the park that differs significantly from that of the 18th-century Washington plantation. Beyond the park boundary lies the larger historic setting of the birthplace. This landscape is seen and experienced from a number of visitor use areas within the park: historic sites, interpretive markers, paths, roads and the visitor center. From these “view-points” one looks out upon either the broad panoramas of the Potomac River, Popes Creek and neighboring wetlands, farmland and woodlands, or to the more intimate views of Bridges Creek and nearby fields.

Since the 1930s, visitors and NPS staff have noted both the peacefulness and the critical importance of the landscape surrounding George Washington Birthplace. In recent years, they have shown even more concern, having seen other unique areas forever changed by modern development. These concerns were formalized in 1985 when the park’s Statement for Management was revised. This document, developed in coordination with neighboring landowners and community members, identified key park issues and management objectives. The surrounding landscape was noted for its outstanding qualities that create and evoke a rural, historic context for the interpretation of George Washington’s birthplace. A new management objective states that the NPS should: “actively promote conservation of the landscape adjacent to . . . [the park] that is critical for maintaining integrity of the setting in which George Washington was born and lived.”

As a result, the NPS initiated a long-term, cooperative, conservation effort for the larger Birthplace setting. Two clear goals were identified in meetings with neighboring landowners: 1) to identify, document and evaluate the landscape making up the park’s setting and 2) to outline cooperative strategies for conserving the setting. A detailed study and planning effort to document and evaluate the setting and develop a conservation strategy was begun.

Study of the birthplace setting identified more than 1,100 acres of land and water visible from the park and Popes Creek Road,

not including a broad expanse of the five-mile wide Potomac River. Historic maps, journals, letters and records of landownership and plantation management were scoured for information on the area’s appearance during George Washington’s time. Precise descriptions of the historic scene surrounding Popes Creek and the Washington plantation do not exist, but other bits of information allowed a description of the landscape’s major features and patterns to be pieced together: an area oriented toward and dominated by water and plantation agriculture—Popes Creek, the Potomac River, and the fields, woodlands and buildings of tobacco farmers.

In the 250 years since George Washington lived at Popes Creek, much has changed, not the least of which is a national monument where a simple plantation once existed. Photographs from key viewpoints, extensive mapping, and an evaluation of the area’s remaining historic characteristics were used to document these changes. A detailed assessment of the modern landscape yielded descriptions of distinguishing patterns and features which continue to give the setting an historic identity. Of these patterns, two are most visible: the abundance of undeveloped land and water and the predominance of agriculture as the primary intensive land use.

Overall, the peaceful expanse of Popes Creek and the wetlands along Bridges Creek give a feeling of timelessness and continuity to the setting of the birthplace. The broad Potomac, despite a few distant intrusions, seems a barrier to the 20th century world. Wildlife seems as abundant as it was during the 18th century. Fields bordering the creeks probably have been farmed continuously since the 17th and 18th centuries. They even maintain something of a plantation appearance—a few house and outbuilding clusters surrounded by fields. Woodlands enclose the landscape, forming the distant boundary of all that is visible from the birthplace.

The environment appears largely untouched by 20th-century urban, technological society. Even with the advent of modern roads, utilities, materials and new farm technology, a visible connection exists with an earlier time. The agricultural landscape that has evolved over several centuries incorporates new patterns and elements, while retaining the continuity provided by the dominant human uses and natural features. This alone is significant, but the landscape’s association with the birthplace of George



Washington and the memorialization of him through the national monument gives the setting national significance.

Despite this continuity through time, however, the landscape is not permanent. The potential for the greatest degradation of historic values lies in incompatible residential, waterfront or more intensive development. Creek shorelines and wetlands are visually prominent; new built areas could easily destroy their historically undeveloped appearance. Non-farm development can threaten not only the traditional visual character of the area, but also the overall viability of the local agricultural economy.

To address these issues, and effectively conserve the setting landscape, cooperation between landowners, local, state and federal government, and private organizations is critical. The NPS cannot act alone without threatening the thirteen generations of private land use traditions that have maintained the setting during the past 250 years. The landscape information from this study, and details of a broad range of conservation alternatives, have been shared with neighboring landowners, community leaders and others interested in the birthplace. This process established an information base, opened communication lines, and is allowing the development of a cooperative strategy that can protect landscape values in ways sensitive to both local concerns and national significance.

The National Park Service is taking a continuing role in promoting this effort through the park's interpretive and research programs, maintaining good relationships with neighboring landowners, providing technical assistance for instituting a locally managed conservation easement program, and developing a greater regional constituency for landscape conservation and historic preservation. Landscape protection based on these measures is incremental, rather than sudden and sweeping. It will require a long-term commitment by NPS staff at the park and regional level. Yet it can dramatically change the relationship between the park and surrounding community for mutual benefit.

After 250 years in a rapidly changing world, the setting of George Washington's birthplace still retains much of its beauty and value. The same is true for other parks with critical historic landscapes beyond park boundaries. While many areas are under

more immediate pressure from development or have suffered more degradation than the birthplace setting, critical resources still can be protected.

In a continuing effort to deal with landscape resources related to parks, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office has also initiated cooperative conservation efforts at Richmond NBP and Gettysburg NMP. At Richmond, critical battlefield acreage recently has been protected by county government, and the State of Virginia, City of Richmond, and three counties have entered into a memorandum of understanding to address the conservation of battlefields throughout the Richmond area. At Gettysburg, an extensive series of public workshops and landowner meetings has led to a new boundary proposal for the park, encompassing an additional 1,900 acres and outlining a cooperative strategy for conserving resource values in the Gettysburg area. Cooperative conservation efforts such as these must continue if historic landscapes outside parks are to be conserved.

---

*Jonathan Doherty is a planner in the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office's Division of Park & Resource Planning. Joe DiBello, Deidre Gibson and Peter Iris-Williams, also with that division, contributed significantly to the article.*

## Selected Cultural Landscape Reports

Since the 1930's the National Park Service has produced many reports that address cultural landscapes in the parks. Following are a few that give an idea of the diversity of these reports. For more information contact: Alicia Weber, Park Historic Architecture Division, Washington, D.C. 202/343-8149.

### General (0400)

New Directions in Rural Landscapes. *Washington, D.C.: Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 1980.*

Soil Systems, Inc.; EDAW, Inc. Vegetative Threats to Historic Sites and Structures. *Washington, D.C.: National Capital Region, January, 1983.*

Melnick, Robert Z.; Sponn, Daniel; and Saxe, Emma Jane. Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System. *Washington, D.C.: Park Historic Architecture Division, 1984.*

Firth, Ian J.W. Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts in the National Park System, Southeast Region. *Athens, GA: University of Georgia, School of Environmental Design, November, 1985.*

Andropogon Associates; Soil Bioengineering Corporation. Earthworks Management Manual. *Philadelphia, PA: Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, May 1987.*

### Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (1790)

Snell, Charles W. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Forestry at Hyde Park, New York, 1911 to 1932. *Hyde Park, NY: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, May, 1955.*

### Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site (1793)

Kane and Carruth. Comprehensive Report on Historic and Cultural Landscape. *Pleasantville, NY, January, 1981.*

### Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site (1797)

Rieley & Associates; Favretti, Rudy J.; Rainey, Reuben M. Historic Grounds Report. *Boston, MA: North Atlantic Region, 1988.*

### Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site (1850)

Whitehill, Lucinda Adele. Historic Grounds Report and Management Plan. *Boston, MA: North Atlantic Regional Office, 1982.*

### Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (1950)

Stokinger, William A. Historic Grounds Report: Lindenwald, Vol. 1, Documentary Section. *Providence, RI: Brown University, Public Archaeology Laboratory, 1981.*

### Antietam National Battlefield (3120)

Kuykendall, Nat; Ochsner, John; Brown, Sharon A.; and Rambur, Richard. Analysis of the Visible Landscape. *Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, September, 1988.*

### George Washington Memorial Parkway (3300)

EDAW, Inc. Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway Historic Resource Study (Draft). *Washington, D.C.: National Capital Region, March, 1986.*

### National Capital Parks-Central (3400)

Olszewski, George J. Farragut Square. *Washington, D.C.: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1968.*

### Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NMP (4370)

Engle, Reed L. Historic Structure Preservation Guide, Chatham Garden. *Philadelphia, PA: Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, February, 1985.*

### Gettysburg National Military Park (4400)

O'Bannon, Patrick W.; Jacobs, Kenneth F.; Menke, William F.; Henry, William R.; and Tidlow, Evelyn M. A Cultural Landscape Study of the James J. Wills Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. *West Chester, PA: John Milner Associates, Inc. 1988.*

### Valley Forge National Historical Park (4860)

Rhoads, Ann F.; Ryan, Douglas; and Ademan, Ella W. Land Use Study of Valley Forge National Historical Park (Draft). *Philadelphia, PA: Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1989.*

### Fort Frederica National Monument (5410)

Bratton, Susan P. The Interpretation and Management of the Vegetation of Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, GA. *Athens, GA: University of Georgia, NPS/CPSU, Institute of Ecology, November, 1983.*

### Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (6160)

Cultural Landscape Report. *Brecksville, OH: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, March, 1986.*

### Lincoln Home National Historic Site (6350)

Harvey, Robert R.; and Clarke, Mary A. Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan. *Omaha, NE: Midwest Regional Office, April, 1982.*

### Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial (6400)

York (O'Bright), Jill M. Friendly Trees, Hallowed Ground: An Expression of Settlement and Reason, Historic Grounds Report. *Omaha, NE: Midwest Regional Office, May 1984.*

### Harry S. Truman National Historic Site (6460)

Cockrell, Ron; and Krueger, Keith. Cultural Landscape Report (Draft). *Omaha, NE: Midwest Regional Office.*

### Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (6620)

Cockrell, Ron; Searl, Scott; and D'Arcy, Michele. Cultural Landscape Report, Port Oneida Rural Historic District (Draft). *Omaha, NE: Midwest Regional Office.*

### Bandelier National Monument (7120)

Harrison, Laura S.; Copeland, Randall W.; and Buck, Roger. Bandelier Historic Structure and Cultural Landscape Report (Draft). *Denver, CO: Denver Service Center.*

### Buffalo National River (7150)

Land Use Plan, Cultural Landscape Report, Boxley Valley. *Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, April, 1985.*

### Hot Springs National Park (7300)

Bathroom Row Adaptive Use Program, The Bathroom Row Landscape: Technical Report 1. *Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, June, 1985.*

### Fort Smith National Historic Site (7320)

Landscape Management Plan. *Santa Fe, NM: Southwest Regional Office, September, 1986.*

### San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (7600)

Gilbert, Cathy; Feierabend, Carey; Ivet, Jake; Gomez, Art; and Florence, Hank. Cultural Landscape Recommendations, Mission Conception (Draft). *San Antonio, TX: San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, March, 1989.*

### Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site (8190)

Gilbert, Cathy Ann. Landscape Study (Draft). *Seattle, WA: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, 1986.*

### Coulee Dam National Recreation Area (9260)

Gilbert, Cathy A.; and Niedzwiecka, Renata. The Historic landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal. *Seattle, WA: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Summer, 1985.*

### Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve (9290)

Luxenberg, Gretchen, ed. Building and Landscape Inventory. *Seattle, WA: Pacific Northwest Regional Office. 1983.*

### Mount Ranier National Park (9450)

Schiltgen, Lora. "Managing a Rustic Legacy: A Historic Landscape Study and Management Plan for Longmire Springs Historic District." Unpublished M.L.A. Dissertation. *University of Oregon, 1986.*

### North Cascades National Park Complex (9470)

Gilbert, Cathy; Luxenberg, Gretchen; Niedzwiecka, Renata. Buckner Homestead, Stehekin, Washington, Cultural Landscape Inventory. *Seattle, WA: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, 1985.*

### Olympic National park (9500)

Freier, Renee L. Rosemary Inn: A Historic Landscape. *Seattle, WA: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, 1987.*

### San Juan Island National Historical Park (9530)

Agee, James. Historic Landscapes of San Juan Island National Historical Park. *Seattle, WA: University of Washington, NPS/CPSU, 1984.*

### Whitman Mission National Historic Site (9550)

Gilbert, Cathy, ed. Landscape Study and Management Alternatives for Revegetation. *Seattle, WA: Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Summer, 1984.*

# PARK BRIEFS

**A**long Mississippi's Gulf Coast, the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Mississippi Department of Wildlife Conservation have joined forces on two complex projects involving the reintroduction of bald eagles and the breeding of red wolves at Gulf Islands NS. The cooperation has resulted in the successful release of 19 young eagles since 1986, with approximately 50 more eagles released this spring. The red wolf breeding project also moves forward into the first year of a five-year research program to document the animal's habits and behavior, a project initiated by the placement of a pair of red wolves ready to breed in the wild.

The center of the Gulf Coast's endangered species effort is on Horn Island, part of **Gulf Islands NS**, approximately 12 miles off the mainland coast of Biloxi, Mississippi, where young eagles take their first awkward steps towards flight, and a pair of red wolves roam free for the first time since 1975, the year the last population of wild red wolves were captured and removed to a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service captive breeding program in Washington State. Today, less than 90 red wolves remain in the world, illustrating the need for more individuals and agencies to join the quest to save endangered species.

The bald eagle has experienced much the same story. Use of toxic chemical pesticides in the 1950s and 60s poisoned the eagle's habitat, leaving this graceful bird of prey in peril. Recognition of its vulnerability resulted in conservation and reintroduction programs across the United States. Through the process of "double clutching," surplus eggs are removed from nests in Florida and transported to the Sutton Aviary Center in Oklahoma where they are hatched. Eight-week old eagles



now make their way to several release sites throughout the Southeastern U.S. where they are carefully fed and monitored until they learn to fly, leaving the release site in search of food, mates and habitat. The key to success for this endangered species protection program will be the birds' instinctive desire to return to Horn Island when they mature and reestablish a native population along the Mississippi coast.

The goal of the red wolf breeding program is to remove

the young wild breed wolves from Horn Island for their permanent home site in North Carolina. Adult wolves stay five years on the island, allowing wildlife biologists to study their habits and capture the young for reintroduction to the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge. Horn Island's red wolf pair produced a litter of seven pups, bringing the population to nine—approximately nine to ten percent of the world population.

This partnership in the wild takes an important step toward

achieving the intent of the Endangered Species Act. The profits of such an endeavor are three-fold: the Mississippi Department of Wildlife Conservation receives recognition for its cooperation with endangered species programs; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service gains a safe, suitable breeding site for the red wolf; and the NPS establishes its role as a partner in saving endangered species.

Suzanne Lewis



**S**eptember 9, a few days short of its 25th anniversary on the 12th, **Canyonlands NP** will celebrate this benchmark date with a rededication ceremony in the Needles District. Stewart Udall and Frank "Ted" Moss, both instrumental to the creation of the park, will serve as guest speakers. Further information concerning the anniversary events may be obtained by contacting the park at 125 W. 200 S, Moab, UT 84532 or by calling 801/259-7164.

Although many National Register nominations have recognized rustic structures, few have examined the overall naturalistic landscapes and park plans of which they were a part. Various gardening practices and a process of master planning developed between 1916 and 1933 allowed the parks to maintain their natural settings and scenic qualities while accommodating roads, trails, and functional structures. NPS policies matured during the New Deal as CCC, WPA, and PWA programs spurred massive improvements in national, state, and local parks.

Now historic park landscapes are the subject of a study by architectural historian Linda McClelland of the **Interagency**

**Resources Division's National Register** program. The study will result in a research paper, a handbook for NPS employees on researching historic landscapes, and a format for nominating significant park landscapes to the National Register. It is being funded by a grant from the Horace M. Albright Employee Development Fund.

Ms. McClelland welcomes information on the whereabouts and contents of plans, drawings, reports, historic photographs, and day books that shed light on the ways the landscape of the National Park Service were treated in the first forty years. Contact her at the National Register of Historic Places, NPS, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

“**S**unday June 4, 1989 at 11:00 am, the historic St. Joseph's Mission Church will celebrate its annual mass. Bishop Tod David Brown will be the Celebrant.”—a rather mundane announcement for a very special event joining two cultures in one religious celebration. As in previous years, the Catholic mass conducted in this simple structure reverberated with the beat—the heart beat—of the Nez Perce drum and the chants in the Nez Perce tongue.

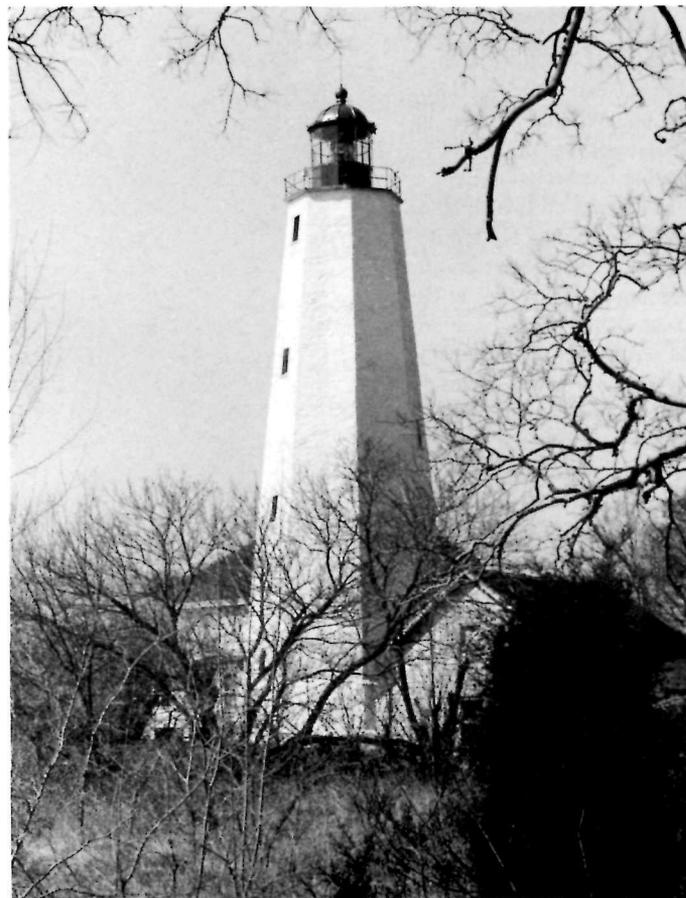
St. Joseph's Mission Church, a unit of **Nez Perce NHP**, was founded in 1874 by Jesuit Father Joseph Cataldo, Catholic missionary to the Nez Perce and other Northwest Indians. The church became the focal point of a settlement of the Slickpoo band of Nez Perce. Following the closing of the mission, mass has been held once each year to perpetuate the long, historic sharing of one religious belief by two distinct cultures.

Already a blend of ancient and modern traditions, the Catholic mass evolved here into

a colorfully moving, uniquely American ceremony with the interweavings of Nez Perce Indians through a double row of sword-saluting honor-guards—ceremonially costumed Knights of Columbus (a Catholic service fraternal order). Nez Perce chants, accompanied by the deep booming bass voice of the traditional drum, replaced Gregorian chants. Individual bits of tradition and culture were pieced together to form a special mosaic: the Lord's Prayer “signed” in Nez Perce, eagle feathers, buckskin, white shirt and tie, ribbon shirt, Bishops' purple and Roman cassock and stole—all parts of that special sharing, that special day.

“Sunday June 4, 1989 at 11:00 am, the historic St. Joseph's Mission Church will celebrate its annual mass. Bishop Tod David Brown will be the Celebrant.” ...and for an instant the church and church community lived again.

Roy W. Weaver



As part of a 225th anniversary celebration, federal, state and local government dignitaries gathered with **Gateway NRA** officials on June 10 when Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan visited Sandy Hook Lighthouse, the oldest operating light in North America.

Also participating were Senator Bill Bradley (NJ), Cong. Frank Pallone (NJ), former Garden State Governor Brendan Byrne, Gateway Supt. Robert McIntosh, Sandy Hook Unit Manager Steve Whitesell and NAR (acting) RD Steven Lewis. Activities included lighthouse tours, a photography exhibit, and American Revolution living-history demonstrations. Noted historian Ross Holland, author of *Historic Lighthouses*, autographed copies of his book.

The “Friends of Gateway” and the Parker Pen Co. were major contributors to the

anniversary program, coordinated by Sandy Hook Interpretation Chief, Randy Turner. During the ceremony Whitesell announced that Sandy Hook Light will be included in the U.S. Postal Service's series of commemorative lighthouse stamps in 1990.

The historical beacon was constructed in 1764 following a number of shipwrecks off Sandy Hook's beaches and British sympathizers used it as a base of operations during the Revolution. The Federal Lighthouse Service was created in 1789, and in 1939 the Coast Guard took over operational duties. In June 1964 the light was named a National Historic Landmark. **Sandy Hook Unit** and Light were incorporated into Gateway NRA by the park's enabling legislation in 1972.

Manny Strumpf

The bronze bust of Guglielmo Marconi, stolen from its granite base in December 1988, mysteriously reappeared at the Marconi site near Cape Cod NS headquarters. Alphonse and Anne Alminas, residents of the area, reported it lying on the ground beside its granite pedestal on March 29. Originally cast from a wax mold, the bust could never have been duplicated. The recovery also enabled Seashore staff to return the \$2500 reward to the operating fund and to those individuals who also made contributions. The FBI, park rangers, and Barnstable County Sheriff's Office staff are continuing their investigation of the theft.

Tony Bonanno

“What is this place?”—the

question asked most frequently by visitors to Salinas NM since the time of its establishment in 1980 officially has been answered by Congress. Congress renamed the site “Salinas Pueblo Missions NM” through the New Mexico Parks Omnibus Bill of October 28, 1988.

“The park’s name has an intriguing history,” Southwest RD John Cook explained. “Salinas” is Spanish for “saltbeds,” and refers to a large, dry, salt lake area in east-central New Mexico. Early in Spanish Colonial times, this became a frontier province and center of cultural interchange known as the Salinas Jurisdiction. Here salt, hides, pinyon nuts, Indian woven “manta” shawls, and other goods were collected for trade between Spanish explorers and Indian groups. In 1992, Salinas Pueblo Missions NM will be an important part of the NPS commemoration of the Columbus Quincentennial.

When several Midwest Region areas requested trail management and construction training, Voyageurs NP maintenance staff volunteered to host a regional week-long workshop. Drawing upon their experience with a campsite management workshop the year

before, the staff developed a field-oriented session bringing in instructors from Isle Royale NP, Point Reyes NS, Midwest Region, Denver Service Center, and the Washington Office.

Simple in design but effective, the training program enlisted 22 employees from 10

different areas to help instructors reroute a section of a nature trail while they studied the best methods of trail construction to prevent erosion and discovered how to avoid common pitfalls in trail planning.

Most of us studied Aldo Leopold for his thoughts on conservation and wildlife management. We remember the strength of Sand Country Almanac, where the essay pertaining to his last wolf hunt is particularly powerful.

If the power of the wolf is communicated effectively in that book, so too is it communicated in an NPS travelling art exhibit titled “Celebrating the Wolf,” a core feature of the Task Force for Education on Wolves, chaired by Rocky Mountain RD Lorraine Mintzmyer and conceptualized by former Director William Penn Mott, Jr.

After raising donated funds and services to underwrite the project, the task force selected a variety of media to deliver its message. Brochures and booklets were printed. Three video tapes were prepared, one narrated by Robert Redford.

To create the art exhibit, RMRO Chief of Interpretation Bill Sontag searched Denver galleries for three months. He found the wolf to be one of the most popular subjects of present day wildlife artists, and chose 18 limited edition prints to illustrate various facets of wolf life.

Matted and framed, the prints require 70 linear feet of wall space to display. The crate in which the exhibit is shipped weighs 200 pounds. If your park would be interested in hosting “Celebrating the Wolf,” contact your regional traveling exhibit coordinator.



The Wahaula Visitor Center at Hawaii

Volcanoes NP was destroyed Thursday, June 22, by a slowly moving surface lava flow resulting from Kilauea Volcano's continued eruption. As the lava moved underneath the wooden structure, the visitor's center burst into flames and was totally consumed despite firefighter's efforts. Park officials said the center, valued at \$600,000, will not be replaced. Though the lava flow destroyed the visitor center, it spared one of ancient Hawaii's most sacred places, the Waha'ula Heiau Temple. This irreplaceable, archeological treasure dates from the 13th century. The stone ruins of Kailili village, from the same time period, also were spared.

John Erikson, the public information officer for the

park, said the surface lava flow now has stopped, cooled and hardened. The lava movement underground, however, has not ceased.

According to the USGS, Kilauea, one of the world's most active volcanoes, daily is pumping about half a million cubic meters of lava underground toward the Pacific Ocean. These lava flows created enough pressure to cause an earthquake June 25, which measured 6.1 on the Richter scale. This earthquake generated a small tsunami, or tidal wave, which ranged in height from 5.6 inches at Hilo to 22.8 inches at Honuapo. The wave did not cause any damage, and no serious injuries resulted from the lava flows or the earthquake.

Elaine Sevy

Vickie T. Carson

## NEWS

NPS Director James M. Ridenour has appointed **Joseph W. Gorrell** to head three NPS programs: Take Pride In America, Public-Private Partnerships and Volunteerism. "Strong management of these three programs is vital to accomplishing the Service's mission," Ridenour said. "Joe Gorrell has demonstrated excellent management and leadership skills during his tenure with the Department of the Interior. His experience dealing with a variety of national issues makes him the perfect candidate to manage these programs."

**Dwight Townsend Pitcaithley**, a 23-year NPS career historian, has just been named as the chief of cultural resources for National Capital Region. He comes to this position from the North Atlantic Region where he has served as the regional historian since 1979. Pitcaithley has a number of articles in various journals to his credit. He regularly has presented a course at the Mather Training Center on the evolution of cultural resources management in the Service.

Having spent much of his life in the Pacific Northwest, **Dale M. (Pete) Fielding** of Olympic NP recently became the new chief of maintenance at Glacier NP. He brings 34 years of NPS experience to the job. Having worked on road clearing at Crater Lake and Mount Rainier NPs, he comes well prepared to resolve dilemmas posed by Glacier's ever-changing weather patterns.

**Donald E. MaGee** has become the new superintendent of the USS Arizona Memorial. A former naval veteran who served on the *USS Iowa* and *USS Salem*, MaGee has worked 23 years for the Service. MaGee comes from the superintendency of Stones River NB, replacing former USS Arizona Memorial Superintendent Bill Dickinson who has moved on to Big South Fork NR & RA.

Previously executive assistant to the Undersecretary in Washington, DC, **Linda Baker** has joined the Pacific Northwest Region staff as the RD's special assistant. She is responsible for seeking out opportunities to encourage private sector and volunteer support.

**Bob Karotko** is the new Recreation Programs Division chief in the Pacific Northwest Regional Office. He comes to the region from the Washington Office where he worked on trails issues.

**Channel Islands NP Superintendent William (Bill) H. Ehorn** has succeeded Douglas Warnock as the new superintendent of Redwood NP. "Moving to the Redwoods is a dream come true," Ehorn said. "I have always wanted to work in this park. I participated in the dedication of the park and also the dedication of the Lady Bird Johnson Grove. I have a lifelong love for the area." Superintendent of Channel Islands since 1974, Ehorn was instrumental in elevating the area from national monument to national park status.

**Marc A. Koenings**, most recently the chief of park operations at Golden Gate NRA, is the new superintendent of Virgin Islands NP. He succeeds Richard Maeder, who retired in February, and has extensive background in park planning and management.

**Robert C. Reyes**, a 28-year NPS veteran, has been named superintendent at Amistad Recreation Area. He follows Ed Rodriguez who retired after a 32-year career.

Former Valley Forge NHP Superintendent **Wallace Elms** has accepted the superintendency of Carlsbad Caverns NP. He replaces Rick Smith who was promoted to associate regional director for park operations in Santa Fe. Elms started his NPS career in 1956 at Carlsbad Caverns NP

**Russell W. Berry, Jr.**, new superintendent of Denali NP & Pre, comes to Alaska from Voyageurs NP where he served seven years as superintendent. He replaces Robert Cunningham, recently named superintendent of the Southern Arizona Group.

## AWARDS



For 12 years **Robert Lagemann** cared for George Rogers Clark NHP, first as a management assistant in 1967 and later as its superintendent. During the park's first years he hired staff, oversaw restoration of the Clark Memorial, supervised construction of the visitor center and established the interpretive program. Earlier this year, Lagemann began yet another project. In conjunction with park historian Bob Holden, he taped his recollections of the people and events affecting park development, ultimately recording more than 18 hours of oral history interviews that will be invaluable when the park's administrative history is written. In recognition of this achievement, Superintendent Terry DiMattio presented Lagemann with a special commendation award.

**Muriel Crespi**, WASO Anthropology Division senior anthropologist, recently received a quality increase for exceptional professional capabilities demonstrated in developing the Service's ethnographic program. She developed the Native American Relationships Policy and its integration into the 1988 revision of the *Management Policies*, while also contributing to the Service's international programs, sharing her expertise and knowledge with both foreign visitors and Service professionals.

**Craig W. Davis**, staff archeologist in the WASO Anthropology Division, received a quality increase for two years of consistently high performance. Noted in particular was the leadership he has brought to the Servicewide park archeology program, his skill in developing and managing the Cultural Sites Inventory Project, and his capabilities as a member of regional office operations evaluation teams.

■

Nez Perce NHP's safety committee took a giant step toward raising the safety consciousness of its employees. It bestowed long overdue safety awards in four categories: one year accident free, three years accident free, five years accident free and ten years accident free. Winners were identified after an extensive review of old safety and accident reports. In other actions, the committee and the park safety officer also established park safety procedures for fire and security systems, and suppression devices and equipment.

The safety award winners in the one year category are: **Brian Bull**, **Kathy Dinges**, **June Greene**, **Diana Halfmoon**, **Kevin Harvey-Morose**, **Jesse Kipp**, **Pete McFadden**, **Marie Myers**, **Ernestine Slickpool**, **Pat Teter**, **Roy Weaver**, and **Harold White**. In the three year category are: **Karen Bizak**, **Jan Dick**, **Randy Dunaway**, **Kevin Peters**, and **Betty Wiley**. The five year category was increasingly selective, featuring only **Carol Gamet**, **Maynard Holt**, **Gene Rasmussen**, and **Audrey Redheart**. Last of all, in the ten year category there were only **Carol Gamet** and **Maynard Holt**.

■

In an Assateague Island NS ceremony, former Director **William Penn Mott, Jr.**, presented **Richard D. Baker** with the Director's Safety Achievement Award. Baker simultaneously received the Regional Director's Safety Achievement Award. For the past 22 years, Baker has served as Assateague's chief lifeguard. He made the parks Protected Beach Operation one of the most professional and safe in the United States. From 1973 to 1988, his lifeguard operation has provided safe recreational use of Assateague Island protected beaches by approximately 2,300,000 visitors. During this time his lifeguards have performed more than 600 rescues and provided emergency medical care on more

than 1,900 incidents, without the loss of a single life. Among Baker's innovations are a lifeguard training program conducted seasonally at a local college and a two-week surf rescue school also taught seasonally.

■



**Carol Koepcke**, a computer programmer at Mount Rainier NP, recently received the NPS regional director's award for excellence during a ceremony in Portland, OR. Other award recipients were **Daniel Nordgren** (chief, engineering design and maintenance), **Ted Fremd** (museum specialist), and **Richard Hoffman** (San Juan Island NHP superintendent).

■

Maintenance worker **Bruce Rosel** was the first to receive Canaveral National Seashore's safety award, presented by its safety committee. The award recognized Rosel's efforts to increase employee safety consciousness and improve working conditions. It will be presented up to twice annually to employees whose suggestions or work habits contribute to improved safety conditions within the seashore area.

■

Twenty employees at Sleeping Bear Dunes NL recently received special achievement awards for excellent work records: **Ed Wisniewski**, **Kay Wilcox**, **Kym Mukavetz**, **Tom Haywood**, **Larry Hach**, **Karen Moon**, **Rosemary Baldwin**, **Gayle Kunkel-Shields**, **John Paro**, **Rich Slonaker**, **Dave Grattopp**, **Bill Herd**, **Pete LaValley**, **Tom VanZoren**, **Kathy Bietau**, **George Henderson**, **Chuck Kruch**, **Charles Masten**, **Frank Smith**, **Steve Yancho**.

The Midwest Regional Office recognized National Volunteer Week with a special reception honoring **26 volunteers** who had contributed more than 3,000 hours to ranger activities, interpretation, administration, historical research, and public affairs. As part of a special services program now in its second year, high school students learned job skills while volunteering to carry out administration projects under the supervision of special education teachers. The long-term goal of this volunteer effort was permanent employment for these handicapped students. Retired employees **William G. Padmore** and **James L. Ryan** also were recognized for their continued commitment to federal service, as was writer, photographer, and film producer **Ron McCann** who created more than 12 audiovisual programs for park visitors. These programs were funded by donations from corporations. Also design of the site brochure for the Gerald R. Ford Birthplace in Omaha, NE was contributed by a local design corporation.

## RETIREMENTS

Rocky Mountain NP Assistant Superintendent **Donald R. Brown** has retired after more than 32 years with the National Park Service. Remaining in the area, he will continue to be involved with Boulder County Open Space in Boulder, CO. Congratulatory cards and letters can be sent to: Superintendent's Office, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, CO 80517.

■

After 32 years with the National Park Service, ARO Deputy Regional Director **Dick Stenmark** has decided to retire. Most of his career has been spent in Alaska, though he also has served at Yosemite and Grand Teton NPs, as well as in the Washington Office.

■

Park Ranger **Eduardo Oliver** completed 40 years of federal service when he retired from San Juan NHS this July. He began his career with the Navy in 1948, followed by civilian employment with General Administration Services and then the National Park Service.

After 23 years of keeping Trail Ridge Road clear, Rocky Mountain NP's **Henry Smith** has taken his last ride on the snowplow. It was an easy spring for him, he observed in an interview with a *Rocky Mountain News* reporter: "It's been a piece of cake." Having chosen to retire to Sun City, AZ, Smith doesn't expect to see anything like the 30-foot drifts he and his crew have grown so used to. "I'm going to miss this, the people and the park," Smith said. But, to tell the truth, it's the snowdrifts he'll miss most: "I just like the satisfaction of being up here and opening the road."

## DEATHS

**Alice C. Horner**, 30 years in the secretarial service at Hot Springs NP, died June 3. She began working at the park in 1947 under Superintendent Thomas Boles. Survivors include a grandson, two great-grandsons, and one granddaughter. Her husband, Jack, preceded her in death in 1987. She was 72.

**William J. (Joe) Kennedy**, 81, died March 14 after a long illness. Born in Tacoma, WA, he earned a forestry degree at the University of Washington in Seattle. He first joined the Service, working as a foreman with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Marrying Muriel Menard in 1936, he continued to fill temporary assignments until 1949 when he became the first superintendent at Effigy Mounds NM. From there he went to Bryce Canyon NP, Whitman Mission NHS and Lava Beds NM, from which he retired as superintendent in 1973.

Joe Kennedy believed the peak experiences of his career were the basic belief in NPS philosophy he gained during his ten years as a Grand Canyon ranger and district ranger; the satisfaction that came from being the first superintendent of Effigy Mounds NM; the administrative experience gained at Bryce Canyon; and the opportunity to realize NPS objectives at Lava Beds NM. In all of these endeavors he had the assistance of his wife, Muriel, who also served as Midwest Area and Western Area NPS Women's Organization chairperson.

Joe Kennedy is survived by Muriel (1012 Del Monte Blvd., Pacific Grove, CA

93960), a son, a daughter, and their families. He was described on the memory card available at the service as a "warm and friendly man...remembered for his commitment, his integrity, and his sense of humor." Donations in his memory may be made to the Education Trust Fund, c/o E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

**Arthur E. Towne**, 69, passed away at his home on April 6 after a long illness. Retiring from Mesa Verde NP as a building and utility maintenance foreman, he served the park for 23 years. His federal career first took him through training with the U.S. Marine Corps, then employment in San Diego, and finally to Mesa Verde NP. During the long months of his final illness, he showed personal strength that won him the admiration of hospital staff and family. He is survived by his wife, Verna (P.O. Box 418, Mancos, CO 81328), a son, a daughter, nine grandchildren, five sisters, a brother, and their families.

**J. Kenneth Lynch**, the metal craftsman who repaired the Statue of Liberty in the late 1920s and twice restored the weather-vane on Boston's Old North Church, died May 4 at his Wilton, CT, home. Lynch's love affair with "Lady Liberty" began the first time he saw her, when he was five years old. Seventy years later, he was the honored guest at the National Park Service's "Kenneth Lynch Day," which celebrated his contribution to the statue and his gift to the museum of a box of metalworking tools he had been told to remove during the 20s but which turned out to have been left by the French workmen who first erected the statue.

**Marie V. Haussmann**, 79, died of Alzheimer's disease on April 2. She came to the Washington area in 1932 with her husband, the late William Max Haussmann, who retired as chief of Design and Construction for the National Capital Region after more than 30 years of service. He preceded her in death on December 19, 1988. Mrs. Haussmann is survived by a son and a daughter, a sister,

seven grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. Donations in Mrs. Haussmann's memory may be made to the Education Trust Fund, c/o Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

**Howard Richard (Dick) Garrett**, 82, died of a heart attack April 30 at his Washington, DC, home. He had retired from WASO's Division of Lands in 1967 after approximately ten years with the NPS, and previous federal service with other organizations. He and his wife, Virginia, also bred and trained dogs for competition. He owned and trained the first Siberian Husky to receive championship status.

Virginia predeceased Dick on April 11, 1989. There were no immediate survivors.

**Ray Coulter**, 71, died April 27, while working in his yard near Gainesville, GA. He served 25 years as Department of the Interior attorney, retiring in 1981 as Southeast regional solicitor. Ray retired at the same time as Joe Brown, then Southeast Regional Director, and on that occasion, Joe bestowed on him the title of "Honorary Park Ranger," an honor he was extremely proud of.

Ray is survived by his wife, Ruth (Rt. 2, Box 237-A, Gainesville, GA 30506), a son, two daughters, two grandchildren, and two brothers. Memorial donations in his memory may be made to the Optimist Club, P.O. Box 111, Cummings, GA 30130.

## ATTENTION

We urge you to check your *Courier* label and renew your annual E&AA membership on or before your anniversary date. Please try to upgrade your membership to the next level (Annual—\$10; Life—\$100, with payment either in a lump sum or in two or four equal annual payments; Second Century—\$200; Third Century—\$300; Fourth Century—\$400; Supporting Donor—\$500; Founder—\$1000). The E&AA is solely dependent on membership fees and donations. We need your support to continue revitalizing E&AA. Please make check payable to E&AA and send to: Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

## MEMBER NEWS

**On June 17 at Jefferson's Poplar Forest,** Governor Gerald L. Baliles announced his selection of Hugh C. Miller, FAIA, to head Virginia's Department of Historic Resources. Miller, former NPS chief historical architect, is a nationally known and widely respected consultant in architectural conservation, preservation planning and technology. The new department he will be heading up was established by the Virginia General Assembly acting on the recommendation of the Governor's Commission to Study Historic Preservation.

**After Ray Murphy passed away in 1977,** his widow, Elizabeth (Liz) Murphy used her time literally to expand her horizons. First she and her sister attended a family reunion in Sweden where their grandfather grew up. Afterwards they toured Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Liz has since traveled to Puerto Vallarta, Mexico City, China, and, most recently, Alaska. She plans to take a travel-study tour down the Danube River this summer. When she is not on the move, she enjoys her garden and activities with her five children and 15 grandchildren.

**Another couple on the go is Bob and Margie Kloske** (701 Weldwood Rd., Jupiter, FL 33458), who have travelled frequently in the U.S., the Caribbean, and the Far East. Bob also serves as chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, teaches a boating course sponsored by the U.S. Power Squadron, and serves as staff commander of the U.S. Power Squadron's legislative committee.

**J. Stanley Fillmore wrote to say he** does not live between the new City of Rocks NR and Florissant Fossil Beds NM as the May *Courier* reported, but in Twin Falls, ID, located halfway between these two park areas. Stan was afraid if the *Courier* did not print this correction, new Superintendent Dave Pugh might not want to meet him, since he seemingly didn't know where he lived.

**Mildred Montgomery (Rt. 3, Box 476,** Bloomfield, IN 47424) reports that all went well following hip replacement surgery. Husband John was such a good nurse, she was allowed to come home a week after the operation. Upon her arrival and subsequent recuperation the dogs behaved quite well, but all four of the cats insisted on sitting on her lap at once—a bit of a weight problem since the cats are not thin. For those who keep track of NPS bloodlines: son Jon Montgomery is superintendent of Appomattox Court House NHP.

**Elberta A. Russell (1020 Berry St.,** Harrison, AR 72601) and her husband spent a memorable 14 days last fall as part of a busload of square dancers who toured New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. She writes: "Our trip easily could have ended before it began when, four days into the tour, our bus driver fell out of his seat, dead, while the bus was in motion. This certainly had not been on the schedule when we signed up. However, in retrospect, we decided that it was fortunate the bus consisted of hearty square dancers. One man directly in back of the driver quickly seized the wheel. Another man across the aisle leaped over the prostrate form of the driver and applied quick pulsations to the brake with his hand, slowing and stopping the bus upright.

The people of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, were sympathetic to our plight, and our bus company sent another driver who continued the trip. Eventually we did enjoy all the fabulous sights, sounds and smells of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, although I'm not sure how I felt about eating a lobster just hours after others of its kind had been the focus of an educational lecture."

**Ellie Stoehr, who retired from the** Western Regional Office in 1977, continues to enjoy her retirement 12 years later. "In addition to other activities" (she says modestly), she remarried and became an instant mother and grandmother. Also, she and Audrey Hack of Golden Gate's Park Police unit helped Ron Replogle plan their fourth NPS retirees' luncheon, held at the Fort Mason Officer's Club with an attendance of 54.



**Ted and Cecile Davenport (Rt. 1, Box 71,** Gatlinburg, TN 37738) celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in style on board a cruise ship for a 17-day excursion to San Juan, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, and St. Maarten of the Netherland Antilles. Ted's NPS career took him from a temporary position as time-keeper at Great Smoky Mountains NP all the way up to Castillo de San Marcos NM superintendent, a position that included administration of Fort Matanzas NM and Fort Caroline NMem. In a letter to Howard Baker, Ted said "the Service was far more than a livelihood to me—it was a way of life to which I fully dedicated myself and I take pride in the fact that I did make a worthy contribution."

**Philip Wells Kearney (retired NPS** landscape architect) and his wife, Nello, are enjoying the wooded hills of Hacienda Carmel in Monterey County. Since his 1949 retirement, they have managed to visit most of the national parks and many of the national wildlife areas.

**Constance B. (Connie) Williams (116** W. Kitty Hawk Road, A-9, Kitty Hawk, NC 27949) is enjoying a well-earned retirement after 30 years with the Service. Her last assignment was with Cape Hatteras NS. She now works a few days a week during the summer months at one of the beach motels, since she enjoys meeting people from out-of-town, especially Washingtonians.



---

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
P.O. BOX 37127  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
G-83