



HALS 101: The Historic American Landscapes Survey

INTRODUCTION

The Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) mission is to record historic landscapes in the United States and its territories through measured drawings and interpretive drawings, written histories, and large-format black and white photographs and color photographs for the HABS/HAER/HALS Collection at the Library of Congress.

Following the approval of enabling legislation by the National Park Service (NPS) in 2000, the NPS, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), and the Library of Congress (LOC) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that established the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) the following year. In 2010, the three organizations signed a Tripartite Agreement that made HALS a permanent federal program. The HALS program documents historic landscapes in the United States and its territories to serve as tangible evidence of our nation's heritage and development.

Documentation is critical to preserving historic landscapes for the benefit of future generations. Like its companion programs, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), HALS produces written and graphic records of interest to educators, land managers, and preservation planners as well as the general public. HALS documentation is used for scholarly research, interpretation and education and often provides the basis for preservation easements. It may also act as a blueprint in case a disaster or neglect damages or destroys historic resources, permitting the repair and, if necessary, reconstruction. HALS documentation is often the last means of preservation of a property: when a property is to be demolished, documentation provides future researchers access to valuable information that otherwise would be lost.

NPS administers the planning and operation of HALS, selects and approves landscapes for documentation, standardizes formats and develops guidelines for recording landscapes, and catalogs and/or publishes the information when appropriate. ASLA provides professional guidance and technical advice for the program through its Historic Preservation Professional Practice and HALS Liaison Networks. The Prints & Photographs Division of the Library of Congress preserves the documentation for posterity and makes it available to the general public.

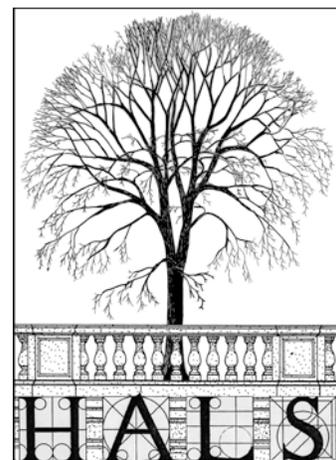
HALS documentation is developed in a number of ways. The National Park Service regularly employs summer teams of student landscape architects and historians to develop HALS documentation under the supervision of NPS professionals. The NPS also produces HALS documentation in conjunction with restoration or other preservation treatment of historic landscapes it manages. Federal agencies, pursuant to section

WHICH SITES ARE GOOD CANDIDATES FOR HALS DOCUMENTATION?

Historic landscapes that:

- are threatened,
- are easy to access,
- stimulate your interest,
- already have some existing written history,
- you have already worked on professionally, and/or
- represent America's cultural diversity.

Appropriate landscapes are significant at the national, state, or local level. They can vary in size from small gardens to several thousand-acre national parks. In character, they range from designed to vernacular, from rural to urban, and from agricultural to industrial landscapes. Estate gardens, cemeteries, farms, theme parks, nuclear test sites, suburbs, and abandoned settlements all may be considered historic landscapes. For more guidance on selecting sites, see Appendix 1, "Identifying Historic Landscapes."



110(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, record those historic properties to be demolished or substantially altered as a result of agency action or assisted action (referred to as mitigation projects). Finally, individuals, university classes, and organizations prepare documentation to HALS standards and donate the documentation to the program.

The HABS/HAER/HALS collection constitutes the nation's largest archive of historic architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation. It is distinguished in its national scope, consistent format, archival stability, and continued growth. Records on over 40,000 historic sites are maintained in a special collection in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress and are available to the public copyright free in both hard copy (in the Library of Congress) and digital (via the Web) formats (<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/>). You must download histories, drawings, and photographs in the collection before printing or saving them.

DOCUMENTING HISTORIC LANDSCAPES FOR HALS

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* define the products acceptable for inclusion in the HALS collections in the Library of Congress as measured and interpretive drawings, large-format black and white photographs, and written histories (<https://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/index.htm>).¹ They require that the documentation captures the significance of the site or landscape; is accurate and verifiable; has archival stability; and is clear and concise.

Standardization of format is one of the highlights of HALS, and the HALS Guidelines provide advice and technical information on meeting the standards (<https://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm>). Most importantly, they outline an approach to historic landscapes that helps ensure the documentation will meet the Secretary's Standards while creating a comprehensive understanding of the site or structure. They also provide recommendations on research methods and report organization, line weight and sheet layout, photographic paper and negative preparation, and the disposition of field notes.

HALS documentation should be coordinated in advance with the HALS office (Paul Dolinsky, Chief, Historic American Landscapes Survey, 202-354-2116, Paul_Dolinsky@nps.gov). The office will assign landscapes with a HALS state number.

*Processing and Transmittal*²

Once completed, histories, drawings, and/or photographs are submitted to the HALS office, along with completed Release and Assignment Forms, where they will be scheduled for transmittal to the Library of Congress. The Library then processes these documents, and assigns a digital identification number. Visitors may search Library's website (<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/>) for documentation projects of interest.

¹ *The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* were prepared before the formation of HALS, but all rules and regulations also apply to HALS landscape documentation.

² The HALS office transmits documentation records to the Library of Congress quarterly by region (Mid-Atlantic in December; Midwest and Intermountain in March, Pacific-West in June, and Southeast in September). After transmittal, it will take the Library a few months to process the documentation and make it available to the public.

*Written Histories*³

There are two formats that may be used for HALS history documentation. Critical need, time, and resources will all factor into your decision of which format to use.

1. *Standard Format*

The standard format is a long historical narrative and descriptive report that is prepared using the standard HALS outline format, but must otherwise be prepared as an original document. It is divided into five sections: the Identification Information, Historical Information, Descriptive Information, Sources of Information, and Project Information. The standard form also should include supporting graphics with captions.

Project Examples:

John Bartram House and Garden, HALS PA-1, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/pa3904>

Theodore Roosevelt Island, HALS DC-12, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/dc1044>

2. *Short Format*

The short format was devised for situations in which detailed information is unnecessary, unavailable, or when time or funding is limited. It is also prepared as an original document. The written history section of the short format is generally a one to five page distillation of the standard outline format. The short form also may include supporting graphics with captions.

Project Examples:

Golden Gate Park, Chalet Recreation Field, HALS CA-49-A, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ca3694>

Sonoma Developmental Center, HALS CA-26, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ca3634>

Guidelines for preparing Standard and Short format HALS history documentation are provided on the NPS website under (<https://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm>). The *Histories* link provides instructions for the Standard Format in Section 2 (page 9) and for the Short Format in Section 2 (page 22). HALS has also produced a brochure, *A Brief Guide to Identifying and Documenting HALS Sites*, to assist in the production of HALS historical reports. This brochure as well as a digital *HALS Short History Template* (MS Word) are both available at this website.

Blank copies of the Release and Assignment Form are provided on page 2 of this template as well as in Appendix A of the *Histories* Guidelines. Completed Release and Assignment Form(s) must accompany all donated HALS histories to cover the history and accompanying graphics, if any. Materials must be copyright-free to be included within the Library of Congress collection. If copyright releases cannot be obtained for graphics, the graphics may still be referenced and described in the text with their repository source named. A thoroughly written analysis may be even more useful to readers than a copy of a photograph itself.

³ Excerpted from the *Historic American Landscapes Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports*. Prepared for U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape Survey. Prepared by Judith Helm Robinson, Noel D. Vernon, and Catherine C. Lavoie. January 2005 (revised July 2005). *Histories* link at <https://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm>

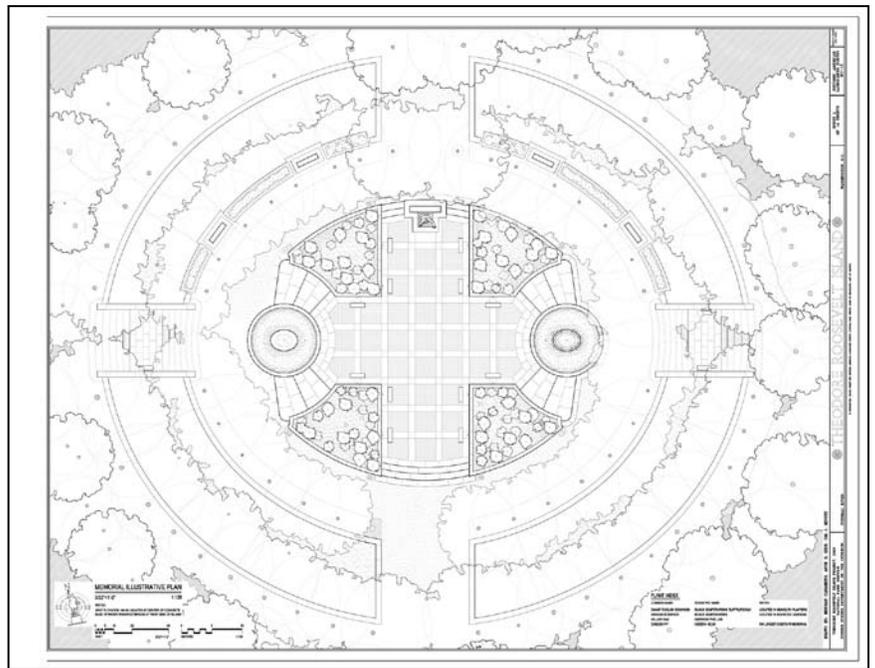
Measured and Interpretive Drawings⁴

HALS Measured drawings and maps require varying levels of detail depending on their ultimate use. Drawings that are intended to provide the basis for landscape restoration will require extensive dimensions and annotations to record the necessary historical and conditional information, while drawings intended for maintenance purposes may require little more than material or plant indications and dimensions for calculating gross areas requiring treatment. Measured drawings produced as mitigation may be the last recordation of a landscape slated for demolition or alteration, making recordation of a site's entire set of salient features important for future generations.

Once the decision to produce drawings and maps of a historic landscape has been reached, the type of information essential in the finished drawings must be considered. The size of the site, the scope of the study, and the level of recordation desired will dictate the answers to the following questions.

- 1) What drawings will best explain and illustrate the significant features of the site?
- 2) What level of detail is required in the finished drawing? This will determine the scale of the drawing.
- 3) How many dimensions and annotations are necessary?
- 4) What level of accuracy is needed in the measurements? Dimensions to the nearest inch are adequate for site plans but inadequate for details, where measurements to the nearest 1/16 or 1/8 are required.
- 5) What sheet size should be used?

Recordation teams, especially those with limited resources or time, must decide what landscape features are the most important to document. What are the defining features of this landscape? What makes it distinct from other landscapes? What are its most significant features? Once these decisions are made, recorders must determine the best medium for capturing such features. A detailed section may be best for documenting topographic changes in a garden while a regional hydrology map may be best suited for explaining the watershed of a site. Measured drawings and maps document a range of site characteristics, from broad landscape systems to individual site features or materials. Completed Release and Assignment Form(s) must accompany all donated HALS drawings.



Theodore Roosevelt Island, HALS DC-12

Project Examples:

North Family, Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, HALS NY-7, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ny2059>

Theodore Roosevelt Island, HALS DC-12, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/dc1044>

⁴ Excerpted from the *Historic American Landscapes Survey Guidelines for Drawings*. Prepared for U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey. Prepared by The Jaeger Company. May 18, 2004 (revised July 2005). *Drawings* link at <https://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm>

Large-Format Photographs⁵

HALS photographic documentation consists of large-format photographs that highlight the significance of a landscape. Large format photography is utilized, because of its accuracy, reliability of content, detail and completeness, and archival stability. Adherence to the large format photography standard has afforded the photographer the opportunity to fully capture the valuable aspects and features of a site that make it historically significant.

Archival standards for the basic durability performance of photographic materials for HALS documentation materials are 500 years. Large format black and white photography when processed to archival standards is believed to meet this standard, while color photography does not. Small and medium format photography is maintained in the HALS collections as part of the field records. The HALS office reserves the right to refuse documentation that does not meet archival requirements for photographic materials. Digital photography is not considered archival at this time. Completed Release and Assignment Form(s) must accompany all donated HALS photographs.



Congressional Cemetery, HALS DC-1-10

Project Examples:

Congressional Cemetery, HALS DC-1, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/dc1018>

Whitesbog Village & Cranberry Bog, HALS NJ-1, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/nj1777>

HABS/HAER/HALS MITIGATION DOCUMENTATION

Under the provisions of Sections 106 and 110b of the amended National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, federal agencies are required to produce documentation to HABS/HAER/HALS standards on buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places to mitigate the adverse effects of federal actions such as demolition or substantial alteration.⁶ Six National Park Service regional offices, charged with external historic preservation responsibilities, administer the HABS/HAER/HALS mitigative documentation program (see Appendix 2: "HABS/HAER/HALS Mitigation Program - Contacts" at the end of this brochure). The actual work is usually conducted by contractors and supervised by the responsible Federal agency. The documentation produced is reviewed by the regional coordinator and transmitted to the HABS/HAER/HALS Washington office for final review and inclusion in the HABS/HAER/HALS collections at the Library of Congress (<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/>). Mitigation documentation is not considered complete, until it has been transmitted to the Library of Congress.

What is the basis for and value of mitigation documentation?

The National Historic Preservation Act requires that Federal agencies make appropriate records of historic properties that

⁵ Excerpted from the *Historic American Landscapes Survey Guidelines for Photography*. Prepared for U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey. Prepared by Tom Lamb, January 2004 and HABS/HAER/HALS Staff (editing & revision, July 2005). *Photographs* link at <https://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm>

⁶ National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended through 2006. www.achp.gov/nhpa.html

will be substantially altered or demolished by their actions, and that these records ultimately be deposited in the Library of Congress. *The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*⁷ specify that the National Park Service determines the appropriate level of documentation for such mitigation, and that the level of documentation reflects the significance of the resource.

By recording Federally-owned or managed structures and properties being affected by Federal projects, HABS/HAER/HALS mitigation documentation increases the breadth and depth of the collections. The volume of mitigation documentation had grown significantly since records began being produced in the 1970s and has greatly increased the size of the HABS/HAER/HALS collection. Mitigation documentation currently forms one-third of the entire HABS/HAER/HALS collection.

How is this system put into practice?

In practice, HABS/HAER/HALS mitigation documentation is linked to the NHPA Section 106 review process, in which Federal agencies or their designees are directed, usually in a Memorandum of Agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer, to contact the appropriate NPS field office for a determination of the level and type of documentation for each property to be affected; NPS must review and accept the documentation before demolition or other work may be carried out. The application of this practice varies from one part of the country to another, and from one state to another. Some states have a large number of Adverse Effect findings, and routinely require HABS/HAER/HALS documentation for as many as fifty properties per year, many of local significance. Other states rarely make use of the mitigation documentation program, either because they require other forms of mitigation or because they specify other forms of documentation which are not deposited in the Library of Congress.

HALS, NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM⁸

The HALS Program often receives the question, "If a property in our state has already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, do we still have to document it for HALS?" HALS is never required unless it is for NHPA mitigation purposes as described above.

While the HALS, National Register of Historic Places, and the National Historic Landmarks programs have their own individual missions, they complement one another. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation, and National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

Unlike HALS recording, National Register (NR) and National Historic Landmark (NHL) listing can provide some level of protection and possible financial benefits to a property. When determining whether a property merits recording, HALS looks favorably on properties already recognized by the NR or NHL programs as an indication of the historical and/or architectural significance and integrity of the properties. HALS documentation generally goes beyond the information supplied by the National Register to include measured drawings, large-format photographs, and often, more in depth historical information.

HALS online Library of Congress records are cross-referenced in the National Register's online database, the National Register Information System. Recently, the NR and NHL programs have encouraged the preparation of nominations through the use of HALS documentation.

⁷ *The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* were prepared before the formation of HALS, but all rules and regulations also apply to HALS landscape documentation.
<https://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/index.htm>

⁸ Adapted from Catherine Lavoie, "The HABS/HAER and the National Register, A Symbiotic Relationship," *CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship* Volume 25 Number 1 (2002): 14-15. Wherever you see HABS/HAER in the article you may assume HABS/HAER/HALS as HALS was not fully developed when the article was written.

ASLA and HALS⁹

The American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) established and maintains the HALS Liaison Network which ultimately will include representation from each ASLA chapter. The continued expansion and effectiveness of the HALS Liaison Network is critical to the recognition and documentation of inventories for our historic and cultural sites.

The HALS Liaisons Coordinator is appointed by the Chair of ASLA's Historic Preservation Professional Practice Network (HP-PPN) or his/her designee from among the members of its HALS Subcommittee. The current coordinator, David Driapsa, ASLA, brings valuable and energetic perspectives for this new stage of development (agarden@naples.net).

Assisted by the HALS Liaisons Coordinator, ASLA chapter presidents choose liaisons from a pool of volunteer applicants. Applicants must be full, associate, or affiliate members of ASLA. HALS Liaisons may serve for an unspecified term. ASLA members interested in becoming a HALS Liaison should contact their chapter president.

Throughout the documentation process, please consult with your Chapter HALS Liaison. HALS Liaisons are listed on the ASLA HALS webpage (www.asla.org/HALS.aspx?id=10088) by clicking on the *HALS Chapter Liaisons* subheading link. Click the *ASLA HALS Guidelines* link for more information about the HALS Liaisons, the HALS Coordinator, and the HALS Subcommittee from which the Coordinator is chosen.

HALS Liaison Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Compile, prioritize, and update a list of local examples of historic landscapes that are threatened, highly significant, and/or highly valued.
2. Assist the chief of HALS to compile a comprehensive national inventory of possible HALS study sites.
3. Identify one or more historic landscapes that merit complete documentation pursuant to the guidelines, coordinate such documentation as resources allow, and promote completion of such documentation.
4. Coordinate HALS activities with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).
5. Advise on the review and revision of state and local historic preservation laws and standards to include documentation of historic landscapes.
6. Educate government agencies and consultants about the use of HALS for compliance with Sections 106 and 110(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 4(f) of the Transportation Department Act of 1966, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
7. Promote public awareness of the importance of historic landscapes and the use of HALS.



Pine Ranch, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, HALS AZ-4

⁹ Excerpted from the ASLA HALS webpage: www.asla.org/HALS.aspx?id=10088 and from its *ASLA HALS Guidelines* link.

Spotlight on the HALS Northern California Chapter

Chris Pattillo, ASLA, is the HALS Liaison for Northern California, and she is one of the cofounders of the HALS Northern California Chapter. She maintains a HALS Blog (<http://halsca.blogspot.com/>), and shares:

I encourage everyone to prepare HALS documentation for sites in your community or state. Since 2004, I've been actively engaged in doing HALS documentation. What I most enjoy is getting up on a Saturday morning, picking a site to visit in my community, packing a picnic lunch, and off we go. I record my notes and photograph the site, then on Sunday do some research, and write up a short form. I find this greatly enhances my experience of the site and it feels good to know I am contributing to a permanent record of our nation's cultural landscape heritage. I encourage everyone to take the challenge and document a site in your community or state - it can be great fun and very satisfying. One way to get started is by preparing an inventory of sites, potential candidates for HALS documentation in your state or region.



Children's Fairyland, HALS CA-19

The HALS Northern California Chapter serves as an inspiration to other burgeoning regional HALS chapters, having grown to 99 professionals that include ASLA members and allied professionals who share a passion for historic landscapes. Outreach and advocacy is strong in the Golden State with members inventorying and documenting landscapes, planning for cultural landscape workshops, and meeting with key officials to promote landscape preservation. Recent accomplishments include the following:

- Established a HALS Northern California Web site, <http://halsca.org/>
- Completed full HALS documentation for three sites—the Kaiser Roof Garden in Oakland, the Mary Burdell Garden in Novato, and Piedmont Avenue in Berkeley.
- Challenged members prepare HALS short format histories for their favorite sites. So far 60+ forms have been submitted to the NPS HALS office.
- Conceived the idea for the first annual HALS Challenge: *Revisiting Cultural Landscapes of Childhood*, and issued the challenge to the nation to submit a short format history for a theme park in each state.
- Met with staff from the California Office of Historic Preservation. The briefing resulted in a published article in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) newsletter that summarized the chapter and offered assistance on cultural landscape issues.
- Advocated for HALS documentation for a Robert Royston landscape, the Estates Reservoir in Oakland at a public hearing. The cooperating public agency, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, agreed to the HALS documentation.
- Introduced HALS to architects at San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

HALS and ACADEMIA

HALS Documentation Curriculum

HALS has developed a curriculum for teaching landscape documentation at the college level, and HALS documentation has been used as a teaching tool at many universities across the country including the:

- Oklahoma State University Horticulture and Landscape Architecture Department
- University of Colorado-Denver Landscape Architecture Program
- University of Delaware Landscape Horticulture and Design Program
- University of Miami School of Architecture
- University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Landscape Architecture
- Virginia Tech Department of Landscape Architecture

Spotlight on HALS at Oklahoma State University

Dr. Charles L. Leider, FASLA, is a landscape architecture professor at Oklahoma State University (OSU) in Stillwater. Dr. Leider is also the HALS Liaison for Oklahoma, and for many years he has been involved with the documentation and preservation of the state's cultural landscapes. His students in Special Topics courses in the OSU Landscape Architecture Program select landscapes from the statewide inventory of historic landscapes. They then prepare individual case studies using the HALS guidelines, literature, and methods for recording and documenting historic landscapes through interpretive and measured drawings and written histories. To date, Dr. Leider and his students have donated written histories and/or drawings for over 40 cultural landscapes of Oklahoma to the HALS collection.



Thomas Gilcrease Estate, HALS OK-25

One HALS project, Villa Philbrook in Tulsa (HALS OK-4), along with other Oklahoma examples have been developed into digital brochures for the Oklahoma Department of Tourism and Recreation for use as three self guided regional driving tours for the areas around Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Ponca City. These self guided tours maybe viewed on the Oklahoma Department of Tourism website, www.travelok.com/listings/view.profile/id.14289.

HALS OPPORTUNITIES

Internships

Internship opportunities are often available each summer for teams of students and interested professionals in landscape architecture, architecture, and architectural history. Please refer to the following websites:

<https://www.nps.gov/hdp/jobs/index.htm> and <https://www.USAJobs.gov>. Guided by HALS documentation specialists, the participants prepare HALS documentation for significant historic landscapes nationwide. Through its existing documentation programs, HABS, HAER, and HALS have educated thousands of professionals over the past 70 years. For the summer project of 2010, HALS documented historic cattle ranches of Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona. The projects are described in the Summer 2010 issue of *Common Ground* magazine, "Celebrating a Decade HALS Historic American Landscapes Survey" - <https://www.nps.gov/commonground/summer2010/index.html>

Holland Prize

The Leicester B. Holland Prize is an annual competition that recognizes the best single-sheet measured drawing of an historic building, site, or structure prepared by an individual(s) to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS). The prize is supported by the Paul Rudolph Trust, Architectural Record, a magazine of the American Institute of Architects (AIA); and the Center for Architecture, Design & Engineering in the Library of Congress, and administered by the Heritage Documentation Programs of the National Park Service (HABS/HAER/HALS/CRGIS). The prize honors Leicester B. Holland (1882-1952), FAIA, chairman of the AIA's Committee on Historic Buildings, head of the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress and first curator of the HABS collection, a co-founder of the HABS program in the 1930s, and the first chair of the HABS Advisory Board.

By requiring only a single sheet, the competition challenges the delineator to capture the essence of the site through the presentation of key features that reflect its historic and its architectural, landscape architectural or engineering significance. The Holland Prize competition is open to all those interested, regardless of experience or professional background. *Architectural Record* magazine will publish the winning drawing, and the winner will receive a \$1000 cash prize and a certificate of recognition. Merit awards will also be given. Please refer to the following website: <https://www.nps.gov/hdp/competitions/holland.htm>.

HALS Challenge

Each year the HALS office sponsors a *HALS Challenge* to encourage people around the country to complete and submit a short format history for historic landscape(s) of their choice that fit the annual theme. Cash prizes are awarded to the top three submissions. Results are announced at each ASLA Annual Meeting and Expo during the HALS Subcommittee Meeting of the Historic Preservation Professional Practice Network. The first *HALS Challenge* was held in 2010 with a *Revisiting Cultural Landscapes of Childhood* theme to promote documentation of historic theme parks. Each competition results in many new donations to the HALS collection. Please refer to the ASLA HALS website for more information under the *HALS Challenge* section: www.asla.org/HALS.aspx?id=10088.

Follow HALS on Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/HeritageDocumentationPrograms>

Appendix 1:

IDENTIFYING HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

1. The landscape must be historic.

Following National Register tradition, historic landscapes are usually at least 50 years old. Younger landscapes may be considered historic if they possess exceptional significance. A property that has achieved significance within the last fifty years can be evaluated only when sufficient historical perspective exists to determine that the property is exceptionally important and will continue to retain that distinction in the future.

2. The landscape must be historically significant in one of the following categories:

(If you answer yes to any of the following questions, the historic landscape is significant.)

- a. Is the landscape associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?
- b. Is the landscape associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?
- c. Does the landscape embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction?
- d. Has the landscape yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?

3. The historic landscape must possess integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4. The historic landscape may be threatened or endangered by potential development.

5. The historic landscape may be representative of a “common” or familiar landscape.

Consider, for example, a farmstead in the Midwest developed by Scandinavians. There may be many examples of it, but they are unique to one region and not found in other parts of the country. This includes ethnographic landscapes, etc.

6. There should be a desire to document the historic landscape.

A landscape that is managed by a state, county, local park, or historic society that is interested in preserving the historic character or qualities, may be sufficient for documentation.

7. The historic landscape may already be on a list or identified in a catalog, yet not thoroughly documented.

Possible lists may include National Historic Landmarks, ASLA Medallion Sites, State Historic Preservation Office lists, DOT Scenic Byways program lists, and Olmsted or other designed park lists.

For further information please see the following websites:

<https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb18/>

<https://www.nps.gov//nr/publications/bulletins/nrb30/>

<https://www.nps.gov/TPS/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm>



North Family, Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, HALS NY-7

Appendix 2:

HABS/HAER/HALS MITIGATION PROGRAM - CONTACTS

HABS/HAER/HALS Washington Office

Mailing Address: National Park Service
Heritage Documentation Programs, 1201 Eye St., NW (2270), Washington, DC 20005
Fax Number: (202) 371-6473
Contacts: Anne Mason, Collections Manager, (202) 354-2165
anne_mason@nps.gov

AKSO—Alaska Support Office

Mailing Address: 240 W. 5th Avenue, Room 114, Anchorage, AK 99501
Contacts: Grant Crosby, Historic Architect, (907) 644-3463

IMRO—Inter-Mountain Regional Office; AZ, CO, MT, NM, OK, TX, UT, WY

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287
Delivery Address: 12795 W. Alameda Parkway, Denver, CO 80228-2838
Fax Number: (303) 987-6675
Contacts: Christine Whitacre, Program Manager, Heritage Partnerships Program, (303) 969-2882
Lysa Wegman-French, Historian, (303) 969-2842
Tom Keohan, Historical Architect, (303) 969-2897

NERO—Northeast Regional Office; CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV

Mailing Address: U.S. Custom House, 3rd Floor, 200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106
Fax Number: (215) 597-6599
Contact: Catherine Turton, Architectural Historian, (215) 597-1726
Lisa McCann, Architectural Historian, (215) 597-0651

MWRO—Midwest Regional Office; AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI

Mailing Address: 601 Riverfront Drive, Omaha, NE 68102
Fax Number: (402) 661-1982
Contacts: KS, MI, MN, NE Dena Sanford, Architectural Historian, (308) 436-9797
AR, IA, MO Rachel Franklin-Weekley, Architectural Historian, (402) 661-1928
IL, ND, SD Stephen Rogers, Architectural Historian, (402) 661-1912
OH Geoffrey Burt, Landscape Historian, (402) 661-1918
IN, WI Michelle Curran, Architectural Historian, (402) 661-1954

PWRO—Pacific West Regional Office; CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, Pacific Islands

Oakland Office: CA, HI, NV, Pacific Islands
Mailing Address: 333 Bush Street, Suite 500, San Francisco, CA 94101-2828
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