
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2006



Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

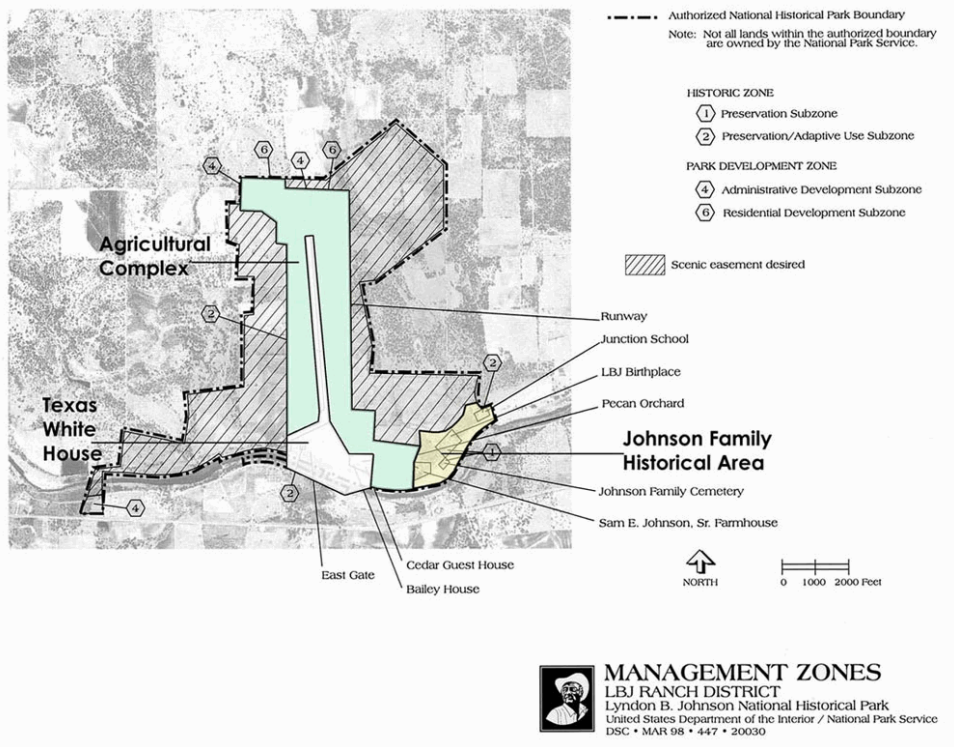
treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

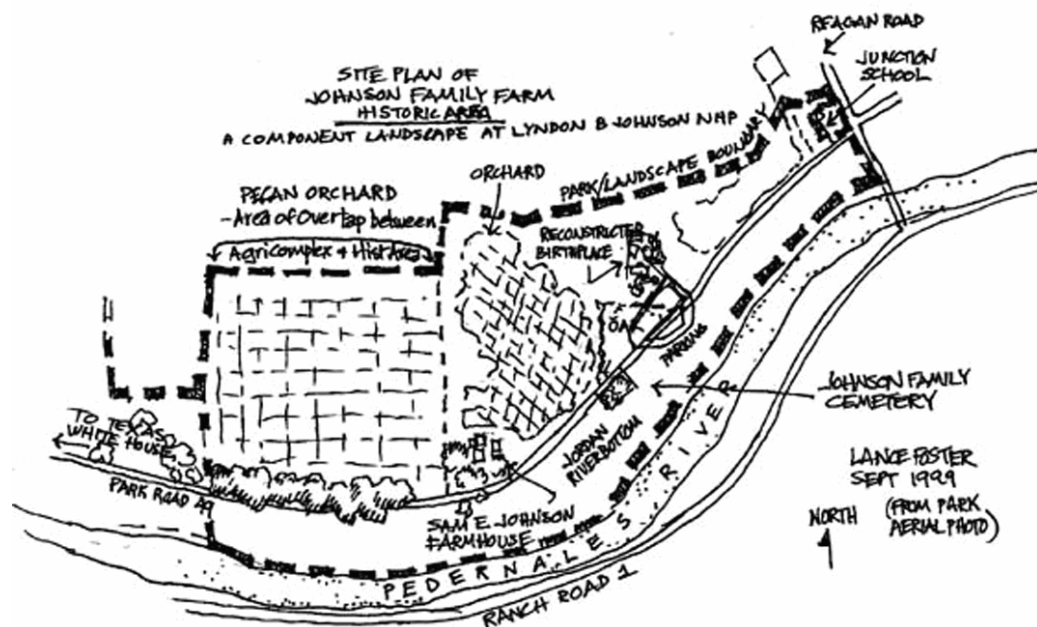
The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape contains sites associated with the Johnson Family Farm (1889-1922) and sites associated with LBJ's earliest childhood (1908-1913), such as his grandparents' house (Sam E. Johnson Farm House), and the Junction School. The LBJ Birthplace, designed under LBJ's direction, is a reconstructed structure on the location of the original birthplace. The Johnson Family Cemetery is also associated with this component landscape.

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape is set in the wooded river bottoms on the north bank of the Pedernales River. In the past when the river has flooded, it has inundated the bottoms, and even reached to the structures. The feeling is one of rural seclusion, with the historic features adding depth and a sense of family memory to the LBJ Ranch District's other component landscapes. The integrity of some areas is questionable, as many changes have occurred over time, and one structure is a reconstruction. However, the general setting, condition, integrity, and feeling of this area considered as a landscape, especially in relation to the other component landscapes of the LBJ Ranch District, contribute to its eligibility for the National Register as a district.

Site Plan



The Johnson Family Farm Historical Area is one of three component landscapes that make up the LBJ Ranch District. Source: NPS.



Detailed site plan of Johnson Family Farm Historic Area. The overlap area of the Pecan Orchard serves as a transition zones between the two component landscapes. Source: L.Foster, 1999, NPS.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850296
Parent Landscape:	850067

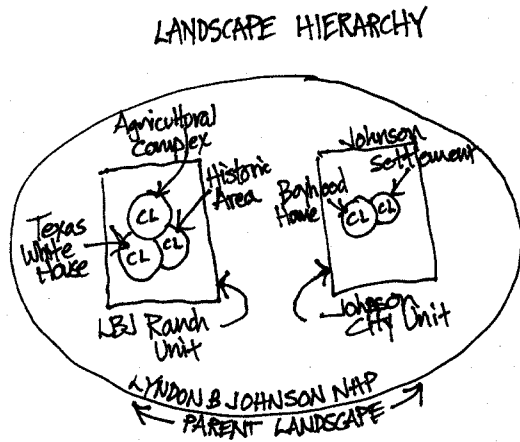
Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park -LYJO
Park Organization Code:	7350
Park Administrative Unit:	Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Lyndon B. Johnson NHP (National Historical Park) parent landscape was tentatively divided into five component landscapes, with three of these component landscapes in the LBJ Ranch District, and two in the Johnson City District. The three component landscapes of the LBJ Ranch District are 1) the Texas White House, 2) The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area (containing the reconstructed Birthplace, Junction School, and Cemetery, and 3) the Agricultural Complex. The two component landscapes of the Johnson City District are 1) Johnson Settlement, and 2) LBJ Boyhood Home.



The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area is a component landscape found within the LBJ Ranch Unit of the Lyndon B. Johnson NHP parent landscape. Source: L.Foster, 1999, NPS.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area CLI was first completed by previous cultural landscape inventory work by student intern Erin Degutis in consultation with the park. This information was verified, corrected, and supplemented by NPS historical landscape architect Lance Foster in consultation with park staff during a field visit 9/2/1998-9/4/1998. The revised CLI was completed in 1999. The CLI was updated and revised again in 2005 to reflect new database requirements.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	05/15/2006
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	05/16/2006

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Texas Historical Commission (SHPO) concurred with the findings of the CLI on 5/16/2006.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
P.O. Box 329
Johnson City, Texas 78636

H4217

May 1, 2006

MAY 16 2006

F. Lawrence Oaks, Executive Officer
Texas State Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711

Reference: Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for Cultural Landscape Inventories:
Texas White House Cultural Landscape Inventory
Agricultural Complex Cultural Landscape Inventory
Johnson Family Farm Historic Area Cultural Landscape Inventory

Dear Mr. Oaks:

We are pleased to submit the Texas White House Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), Agricultural Complex CLI and Johnson Family Farm Historic Area CLI data for SHPO review. Completions of these CLIs are required by the National Historic Preservation Act, as Amended, Section 110. The LBJ Ranch, containing these three cultural landscapes, became a National Historical Site on December 2, 1969 and a National Historical Park on December 28, 1980, and was subsequently listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969, with a revised nomination to the NR in 1991.

We are asking for a DOE on these three CLIs, in particular, the contributing and non-contributing features as determined by our analysis of the cultural landscapes. Please see the listing and identification of these features in the "Analysis and Evaluation" section in each of the CLIs (Texas White House, pages 21-37; Agricultural Complex, pages 18-37; and, Johnson Family Farm, pages 19-34). These CLIs find each of these landscapes significant under National Register criteria A, B, C, and D. Please see the CLIs for the Statements of Significance (Texas White House, page 11; Agricultural Complex, pages 11-12; and, Johnson Family Farm, pages 10-11). In the Analysis and Evaluation sections of the CLIs you will find a full discussion of the National Register's aspects of integrity in relationship to this cultural landscape. The period of significance for all three landscapes is 1869-1973.

These CLIs were completed for entry into the National Park Service Cultural Landscape CLI database, which is now a web based site. However, the database is not yet available for read-only access—this will be possible within the next year. Please remember the report format of the CLI is produced from the various data fields. As a result, the report format has spacing

TX SHPO concurrence on the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area CLI, page 1, 5/16/2006.

problems, and graphic size limitations. The National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Program requires SHPO review and a determination of eligibility on the CLI. Your concurrence on the findings of the CLI will help the park meet its Section 110 requirements and will provide the park with information important to future Section 106 project evaluations

We are asking you for your written concurrence on a DOE for each of these CLIs. For your convenience, we have included a concurrence signature line below. We appreciate your ongoing technical assistance in our efforts to continuously update our historic resources inventory within the National Parks in the State of Texas. We would also appreciate your response by August 1, 2006 if at all possible. Please feel free to contact the CLI Coordinator, Michele Curran, at (505) 988-6895 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



for

David Vela
Texas State Coordinator/Superintendent

Encl: CLI
Park Superintendent's concurrence

Concurrence:


F. Lawrence Oaks, Executive Officer
Texas State Historical Commission

TX SHPO concurrence on the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area CLI, page 2, 5/16/2006.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
P.O. Box 329
Johnson City, Texas 78636

To: IMR Deputy Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728

From: Superintendent, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
P.O. Box 329
Johnson City, Texas 78636

Subject: Johnson Family Farm Historic Area Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

I hereby concur with the content and the assessment of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape.

The CLI has identified the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape as a "Historic Vernacular Landscape," and a "Historic Site." The CLI agrees with the National Register listing of the LBJ Ranch District as a "district." The Texas White House, the Agricultural Complex, and the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area are component landscapes within the LBJ Ranch District.

1. The CLI rates the condition of the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area as "Good" (pg. 35) and the Management Category is listed as "Should be Preserved and Maintained" (pg. 9).
2. The period of significance for the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area is 1869-1973. (pg. 12, and Statement of Significance pg. 10-11).
4. The contributing features for the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area that are listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" (pg. 19-34).

Reba Roberts, Acting Date 5-15-06
Superintendent, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Cc: Michele Curran, IMR, CLI Coordinator
Jill Cowley, IMR, Historical Landscape Architect

Superintendent concurrence on the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area CLI, 5/15/2006.

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park



Russ Whitlock/LYJO/NPS
09/13/2011 09:39 PM

To: Rebecca Renaud/LYJO/NPS@NPS
cc
Subject: Re: Fw: Updated Condition updates for CLI landscapes

Becca,

I tend to agree with you on these condition assessments. Before submitting please check with Reba to see what this does to our GPRA goals.

Russ

Russ Whitlock
Superintendent
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
Johnson City, Texas
830-868-7128 x226
830-868-7863 (f)
512-773-2434 (m)

----- Forwarded by Rebecca Renaud/LYJO/NPS on 09/13/2011 02:38 PM -----

Gus Sanchez/LYJO/NP To: Rebecca Renaud/LYJO/NPS@NPS
S cc
09/13/2011 12:42 Subject: Updated Condition updates for CLI landscapes
PM

Beca,

Here are the updated condition updates for the CLI landscapes.

Agricultural Complex: Fair Condition. The agricultural complex shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. For example, some mitigation must be applied to historic irrigation equipment and the working/feed pens and corral fence posts need to be replaced within 3 to 5 years. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape features will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Texas White House: Fair Condition. The Texas White House shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. For example, most of the rock curbing, stone walkways and stone walls need to be repaired and re-pointed. The wood fencing around the Texas White House and the Secret Service Command Post need to be re-constructed. Many of the aging Oak trees need to be stabilized or removed and replaced. The outside swimming pool needs to have a new filtration system and the concrete deck is cracked and will have to be replaced within 3 to 5 years. While replacement of the Texas White House Roof has been recently completed, the Secret Service Command post has recently been determined to have major structural issues that are being addressed. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape features will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area: Fair Condition. The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. For example, the log structures all need to be rehabilitated. All the stone structures need to be re-pointed. The fields need to be cleared of cactus and mesquite. The prairie should be burned when conditions are right. Approximately 60% of the rails on the cedar fence should be replaced within 3 to 5 years. Structures such as the Bruckner Barn need work that must be addressed within 3 to 5 years. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape features will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

If you concur as Acting Superintendent, we can forward them on to Carrie Mardorf.

Thanks,

F. Gus Sanchez
Chief, Interpretation and Resources Management
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
office: 830-868-7128, ext.235
fax: 830-868-0810
cell: 830-385-1357

Superintendent concurrence on the updated landscape condition, 9/13/2011.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Revision Date: 03/27/2006

Revision Narrative:

In 2003, WASO required that all CLIs have SHPO, as well as park superintendent concurrence. This necessitated a revision and updating of the earlier data. Superintendent concurrence received on 5/15/2006. SHPO concurrence received on 5/16/2006.

Revision Date: 07/12/2012

Revision Narrative:

Edited text to correct typos and clarified image sources, July 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape is bounded on the west by the Agricultural Complex component landscape's pecan orchard, on the north by private landholdings and the LBJ Ranch District boundary, on the east by Klein Road and the park boundary, and on the south by the Pedernales River and the park boundary. It also includes the Jordan river bottoms.

State and County:

State: TX

County: Gillespie County

Size (Acres): 38.00

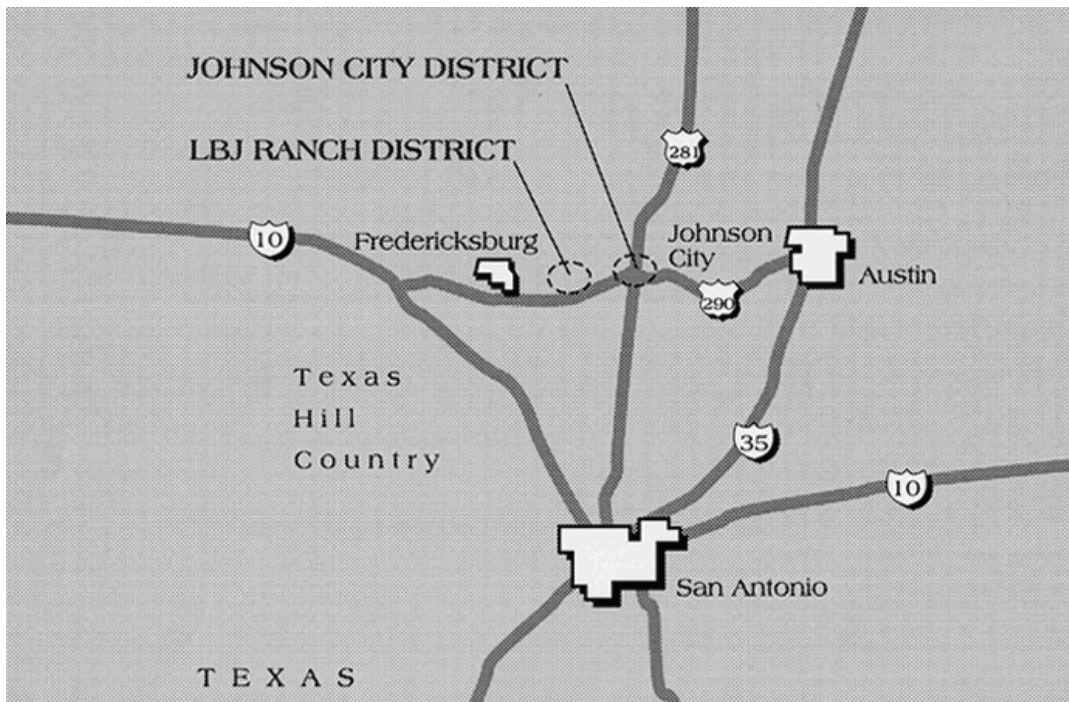
Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:62,500
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	537,153
UTM Northing:	3,345,137
Source:	USGS Map 1:62,500
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	537,213
UTM Northing:	3,345,717
Source:	USGS Map 1:62,500
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	537,208
UTM Northing:	3,345,583
Source:	USGS Map 1:62,500
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	537,874
UTM Northing:	3,345,890
Source:	USGS Map 1:62,500

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	14
UTM Easting:	537,926
UTM Northing:	3,345,746

Location Map:



The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area is part of the LBJ Ranch District of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. The park landscape is located within the region known as Texas Hill Country. Source: NPS.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Texas Hill Country was first home to Native American tribes, including the Tonkawa, Apache, and Comanches. Spanish explorers and Mexican settlers, and later German farmers and American farmers and ranchers (primarily from the Southern states) added new layers of cultural traditions that contribute to the cultural mix of the Texas Hill Country.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The two physiographic regions generally associated with the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park are the Edwards Plateau and the Llano Uplift. The Texas Hill Country of central Texas is defined on the south by the Balcones Escarpment, which runs in an arc from north of Austin southwest to Del Rio. The region includes prairies extending to the coastal plains as well as limestone hills, for which the region is named.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Following the explorations of Coronado, the Spanish included the Texas Hill Country in their New World Empire with, although little changed politically from the Native American occupation of the land. The primary political changes occurred during the Mexican American War that resulted in U.S. ownership of the region in 1848. Situated in Gillespie County, the LBJ Ranch was not part of the original park, but was donated in 1972 and placed under park management.

Management Unit: LBJ Ranch District

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/18/2002

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As part of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, there is a mandate to preserve and maintain the historic conditions of its cultural landscapes. The Johnson Family Farm area is also listed on the National Register and should be preserved and maintained. Superintendent concurrence was received 5/15/2006.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Other Agreement

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There is an agreement in place with the Texas State Parks to co-manage the lands of the Ranch Unit.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands include the LBJ Ranch (the Agricultural Complex and Texas White House component landscapes). The bordering areas outside of the park's boundary contribute to the setting and the viewshed.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park was designated as a NPS unit in 1969. That same year, the park was also listed on the National Register. The National Register documentation was updated and revised in 1994. However, the nomination focuses largely on the buildings and structures of the park, omitting important landscape features.

As the 1994 NR nomination and CLI were drafted concurrently, the landscape was undocumented prior to the completion of the CLI. The findings of the CLI recommend that the Johnson Family Farm component landscape should be considered eligible for the National Register as a historic district.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
NRIS Number:	69000202
Other Names:	None
Primary Certification Date:	12/02/1969
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 1/16/1994

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Criteria Considerations:	C -- A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life D -- A cemetery which derives its primary significance from

graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events

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

G -- A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	CE 1869 - 1922
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
Facet:	The Farmers' Frontier
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1869 - 1922
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs After 1945
Facet:	United States As Leader Of The Free World
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1964 - 1973
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs After 1945
Facet:	United States As Leader Of The Free World
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Politics - Government
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

“The purpose of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park is to preserve historically significant properties associated with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson” [An act to establish Lyndon B. Johnson

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

National Historical Park, December 2, 1969].

“In the rugged Hill Country just west of here he developed the strength of character, the courage, the vision, the sense of realism, the compassion which enabled him to perform with effectiveness the tasks of his office” [Homer Thornberry, Eulogy before a joint session of the 63rd Texas Legislature, January 25, 1973].

The Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park provides a unique perspective of the full-life span of the 36th President of the United States. The National Historical Park, located in the scenic, wooded Hill Country of south-central Texas, contains the lands, structures, and cultural landscape that represent the ancestry, origins, and life of Lyndon B. Johnson. The resources at the park include President Johnson’s grandparents settlement in the area, as well as Johnson’s own birth, boyhood years, political career, retirement, and burial at the Johnson Family Cemetery. Here as in few other historical parks, one can see the entire life experience of a major historic figure.

The Johnson Family Farm Historical Area contributes to the story of LBJ showing the continuity of his family's history with the locale, as well as being the site where he was born, the location where a major national educational law was signed into effect, and the final resting place of LBJ, the 36th President of the United States.

National Register Criteria

Criteria A: Event

At the national level, the Johnson Family Farm Historical Area is associated with the birth and early childhood of President Lyndon B. Johnson, as well as the development of his Presidency. Johnson signed a major national educational law in front of Junction School, which he also attended as a child.

Criteria B: Person

At the national level, the property is associated with the early life and later life of President Lyndon B. Johnson, the 36th President of the United States. At a local level it is also associated with the political career of his father Sam E. Johnson Jr., a Texas state legislator.

Criteria C: Design/Construction

To some extent, the structures embody the distinctive characteristics of a Texas Hill Country family farm, although there are some issues of integrity.

Criteria D: Information Potential

Archeological testing has been limited so that it is not possible to apply Criterion D at this time.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site
Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Small Residential Landscape
Primary Current Use:	Recreation/Culture-Other
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Education-Other	Historic
Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Both Current And Historic
Cemetery	Both Current And Historic
Domestic (Residential)-Other	Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Johnson Family Farm Historic Area	Current
Johnson Farm	Both Current And Historic
Jordan Farm	Historic
Junction School	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group:	Spanish, Mexican, Mexican-Americans
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	German/German-Americans
Type of Association:	Historic
Name of Group:	Native American: Comanche, Apache, Tonkawa
Type of Association:	Historic
Name of Group:	Texans/EuroAmerican
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

A need exists for an ethnographic survey at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, as no such survey work has been done. Although the park naturally focuses on the historic landscape associated with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson, an ethnographic survey would benefit the park, as there are indications that there may be several ethnographic landscapes at LYJO.

Before settlement by Anglo-Americans, Native Americans such as the Comanche considered the area within their traditional territory, which resulted in conflict between the Comanches and early settlers like the Johnsons. The naming of the Pedernales River (pedernales means “flint” in Spanish) may mark the importance of the area as a source of flint for artifact manufacture, and archeological sites have been noted in the area. The area was within Spanish jurisdiction before Texas independence, and Spanish-Americans still populate the area. A wave of German immigration into the Hill Country in the late 1800s profoundly transformed the landscape in terms of its vernacular design and land use. The Meier family established the earliest recorded farm operation (1882) on the site of the LBJ Ranch and associated areas. They also built the rock house, a distinctive German architectural element, which formed the core of the Martin and later the Texas White House.

And lastly, the ranching techniques, architecture, land use, cattle and crops of early Anglo American settlers illustrate the evolution of the ranching style utilized by LBJ. It is important to note that almost all the Anglo American migration was from the southern states.

An ethnographic survey will provide a more complete story of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. Interviews conducted by park staff with the Johnson family and their staff have filled out much of the ethnographic information on the family and use of the property, some of which may be found in the Texas White House "Historic Structure Report" (Bearss 1986).

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1882	Purchased/Sold	Mrs. Eliza Johnson bought 950 acres of land in Gillespie County, Texas, land that will become the Johnson Family Farm.
CE 1889	Established	Sam E. Johnson Sr. and wife Elizabeth moved to establish the Johnson Family Farm. Over the next several years they built a house and several outbuildings and a fence, and put 170 acres under cultivation (corn, wheat, cotton). They began to raise a family.
CE 1905	Abandoned	LBJ's uncle and aunt, the Martins, moved from their house up the river to a house rented out to them by the Meier family.
	Established	Johnson Family Cemetery was established.

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
 Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

	Settled	"Big" Sam Johnson Sr. moved from his house (the site of the Birthplace) to move into the house vacated by the Martins (now called Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse).
	Settled	Sam Johnson Jr. moved into the house vacated by his father (the original LBJ Birthplace), to run the Johnson Family Farm.
CE 1907	Farmed/Harvested	Sam Jr. married Rebekah Baines and together they ran the Johnson Family Farm.
CE 1910	Built	Pehl transferred parcel of land to trustees for school use; Junction School built.
CE 1913	Abandoned	Sam E. Johnson Jr. moved his family out of the original Birthplace, and re-established himself in Johnson City.
CE 1920	Settled	Sam E. Johnson, Jr. rented out home in Johnson City, and returned to the Johnson Family Farm.
CE 1922	Abandoned	September-- The Johnsons returned to Johnson City.
	Purchased/Sold	November-- The Johnsons sold the family farm on the Pedernales River to Ove J. Streigler.
CE 1945	Demolished	Approximate year the original Birthplace was demolished, with some materials recycled into adjacent house.
CE 1947	Abandoned	Junction School abandoned due to school district consolidation.
CE 1950	Purchased/Sold	Albert Evertt bought abandoned Junction School and made improvements to prepare school for use as residence.
CE 1952	Altered	Flood of 1952 damaged Junction School, Evertt rented the building.
CE 1959	Purchased/Sold	Junction School sold by Evertts, who sold to Alford in same year. Little information found on Junction school in period between 1959 and 1979.
CE 1964	Reconstructed	Architect, J. Ray White, reconstructed the Birthplace under direction of Johnson family members.

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

CE 1965	Memorialized	LBJ signed Elementary and Secondary Education Act in front of Junction School.
CE 1968	Designed	The Johnsons consulted with landscape architect Richard B. Myrick.
CE 1973	Memorialized	President Johnson buried in the Johnson Family Cemetery.
CE 1979	Purchased/Sold	National Park Foundation bought the Junction School from the Alford's. The appearance of the school and grounds was "greatly altered."

Physical History:

1889-1905: Establishment and Big Sam Johnson

After Mrs. Johnson bought 950 acres along the Pedernales River in 1882, the Johnson family moved to the new homestead in 1889. Over the next few years, "Big Sam" Johnson and his family built a house, smokehouse, cistern/pump, two privies, double-crib barn, and installed fences, peach and pecan trees, garden, etc., in mixed-subsistence agriculture. The cash crop was probably cotton. During this period, daughter Frank married Clarence Martin and they built a house as well (the present Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse).



Junction School. Source:LYJO files.

1905-1913: Sam Johnson Jr. and the Birth of Lyndon

In 1905, when the Martins moved down the road to the Meier house, "Big Sam" moved into their old house (which then became the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse). He had Sam Jr. and his wife move next door into his previous home, where they would run the family farm. They had Lyndon in this house in 1908, the original Birthplace. He went to Junction School, built in 1910, and the family moved to Johnson City when he was 5, in 1913. The Johnson Family Cemetery was established in 1909.

1905-1917: The Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse Area

Built sometime between 1889 (when the Johnsons established the farm) and 1905 (when the Martins vacated it and Sam E. Johnson Sr. moved into it), it was first occupied by Clarence Martin and his wife Frank (daughter of Sam E. Johnson Sr.). In 1905, the Martins moved into the Meier house (the core of the present Texas White House). "Big" Sam E. Johnson Sr. and his wife Eliza moved into this house, vacating their former house (site of the Reconstructed Birthplace). When Sam Sr. moved into this house, his son Sam E. Johnson Jr. moved into the small house, so that he could take over the farm's operations (Bearss 1971:51-52,57,170). In 1907, Sam Jr. married Rebekah, and they both lived in the original Birthplace, where Lyndon was born. Sam Sr. and Eliza Johnson lived in the Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse until their deaths in 1915 and 1917, respectively. When the family farm was sold in 1922, the Sam E. Johnson

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Farmhouse was taken over by a number of successive owners, the last being H.A. Jordan, who bought it in 1943. The park staff members cannot substantiate that any of the outbuildings from the Martin/Johnson period survive. As of now, all of the existing outbuildings are from the period when Jordan owned the property.

1911-1912; and 1965: The Junction School Area

John Pehl sold the lot to school trustees Brenner, Hodges, and Walker to be held in trust for public education and for the construction of a school in 1910. From 1911-12, Lyndon Johnson used to come to the school to play with the other children, and then began to attend classes. His family moved to Johnson City in 1913. The Junction School was active until the area's schools were consolidated in 1947. In 1950, the schoolhouse was sold to Albert Evertt, who made improvements (water, electricity) in order to turn it into a residence. In 1952, the area was flooded, Evertt moved, and then rented the property to a tenant. On July 6, 1959, the Evertts sold the Junction School property to Bert and Bertha Alford. In 1965, President Johnson signed a landmark federal education law, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, at the Junction School. The Alfords sold the property to the National Park Foundation on October 10, 1970. The National Park Service acquired the old school in 1972.

1913-1922: Last years as the Johnson Family Farm

When Sam Jr. moved his family to Johnson City in 1913, his father "Big Sam" lived in the farmhouse until he died in 1915. His wife lived in the farmhouse until her death in 1917. In 1919 Sam Jr. bought the family farm from the other heirs, and moved back to the farm in 1920. LBJ attended school in Stonewall in 1919-20, and in Albert 1920-21. In 1922, Sam Jr. left the heavily mortgaged farm for the last time. He returned to Johnson City, so that his children could attend high school. Sam Jr. sold the farm to Ove Streigler in November 1922.

1922-1964: Absence of the Johnsons

The Johnson Family Farm and the Junction School were sold and the land was re-sold several times during this time period. In 1930, the Streiglers sold the farm to Hopf and Usener, who sold it to Brockman in 1943. Brockman sold the property in that same year to H.A. Jordan. The original Birthplace had been torn down in 1934 and another house erected with some of the materials. The Junction School was abandoned in 1947, and renovated into a residence. Jordan farmed most of the property during this period.

1963-1972: The Reconstructed Birthplace

In about 1889, the Johnson family built their first home along the Pedernales. Sam E. Johnson Sr. moved into the house vacated by the Martins (present "Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse") in 1905. Sam E. Johnson Jr. moved into the smaller house in 1907 to take over the farm operations. It was at this location that Sam Jr. and his wife Rebekah had their son Lyndon in 1908. Lyndon spent his youngest years here until 1913 when Sam Jr. moved his family to Johnson City. From the house he was born in, young Lyndon could walk to visit his grandparents to the west, or Junction School to the east. Sam E. Johnson Jr. moved back to the farm area in 1920, and lived in the Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse. When the family farm was sold in 1922, it came under the ownership of various individuals. The original birthplace was

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demolished by Harvey Jordan ca. 1945. He built a three-room tenant house near the site, just to the west, using some salvaged materials. The Texas Broadcasting Company acquired two acres of land from Jordan in March of 1964. In that same year, the Johnsons contracted architect J. Roy White to reconstruct the LBJ Birthplace. White discovered the location of the original house and used some of the historical fabric from the smaller house as well as new materials to reconstruct the LBJ Birthplace. White based the reconstruction of the house on his site examination, his interviews with older family members and friends, and his review of historical documents. Mrs. Johnson determined the plantings, which included the planting of historic specimen trees. The Reconstructed Birthplace was used on occasion by presidential guests. The Reconstructed Birthplace was opened to the public for limited periods during the summer from 1966-69, and turned over to the NPS in January 1970 by the Johnson City Foundation. Bearss' 1971 report recommended the reconstruction of the shed-barn to complete the re-creation of the Reconstructed Birthplace. The NPS reconstructed the shed-barn and it is used to provide restroom facilities for park visitors. The Johnsons purchased the entire Jordan property in 1972.

1964-1980: Reconsolidation and Establishment of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

In 1964, the Johnsons acquired the LBJ Birthplace property. Although the LBJ Birthplace had been torn down in 1945, the Johnsons had it reconstructed in 1964 for use as occasional housing for their guests. Architect J. Roy White reconstructed the LBJ Birthplace on its old foundation, and with information gathered from older family members and historical documents. Also in 1964, Jordan sold two tracts of land to the Texas Broadcasting Corporation, who then sold the property to the Johnson City Foundation. In 1965, LBJ signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in front of the Junction School. In 1966, Jordan sold two acres to the Johnson City Foundation. In 1969, LBJ returned to the ranch. At that time, the Johnson City Foundation donated its Johnson Farm properties to the Department of the Interior. In 1970, an Act of Congress established the area as the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site. In 1970, the Johnsons donated the Reconstructed Birthplace to the Historic Site. In 1973, LBJ died and was buried at the Johnson Family Cemetery. In 1980, the Historic Site was redesignated the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park.

1973: The Johnson Family Cemetery

The cemetery was established on April 28, 1905 with the burial of LBJ's great-grandmother Mrs. R. H. (Priscilla) Bunton. Many members of the Johnson family have been buried in the family cemetery, and President Lyndon B. Johnson was buried there following his death in 1973. The cemetery continues to be used by the family. The NPS does not own the cemetery. When Sam E. Johnson Sr. died the cemetery was reserved from the rest of the estate and left to his descendents in equal shares. LBJ donated his share to the NPS. The Johnson family owns the rest of the cemetery.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape contains sites associated with the Johnson Family Farm (1889-1922) and sites associated with LBJ's earliest childhood (1908-1913), such as his grandparents' house (Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse), and the Junction School. The Reconstructed Birthplace, designed under LBJ's direction, is a reconstructed structure on the location of the original birthplace. The Johnson Family Cemetery is also associated with this component landscape.

OVERALL INTEGRITY EVALUATION: RETAINS INTEGRITY

The integrity of a site is its ability to convey its significance. For a site to have integrity, it must possess several aspects of it outlined by the National Register of Historic Places. These aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship/management techniques, feeling, and association.

The Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park provides a unique perspective of the full-life span of the 36th President of the United States. The National Historical Park, located in the scenic, wooded Hill Country of south-central Texas, contains the lands, structures, and cultural landscape that represent the ancestry, origins, and life of Lyndon B. Johnson. The resources at the park document President Johnson's grandparents settlement in the area, as well as Johnson's own birth, boyhood years, political career, retirement, and burial at the Johnson Family Cemetery. Here as in few other historical parks, one can see the entire life experience of a major historic figure.

The Johnson Family Farm Historical Area contributes to the story of LBJ because it contains the site where he was born, and the family cemetery where Johnson was buried in 1973. The historic farm area also tells the story of the Johnson family's connection and association with the site. In addition, the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area's Junction School is where President Johnson signed a major national educational law. Overall Integrity is retained.

LOCATION: Retains Integrity

The historic property and its various elements have never been moved from the original location and continue to survive in situ. Thus, the relationship between the elements and the landscape, the location, has a high degree of integrity.

In terms of biotic communities, the biotic boundaries in the component landscape are difficult to define, although the activity yards around the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse, the original Birthplace, and the Junction School were likely more barren of grass due to activity than they are today. Similarly woody plant encroachment on pasture and crop areas has altered the boundaries of historic biotic communities.

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DESIGN/COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: Retains Integrity

The various elements that created the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the property are extant in varying degrees. The Reconstructed Birthplace and Johnson Family Cemetery retain the highest degree of design integrity, while the Junction School and Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse, , unaltered in basic design, have suffered the loss of some elements. For example, Junction School was restored to its 1911-1912 appearance in 1999.

Insufficient research exists regarding the biotic community organization to offer comparisons of population variances of plants and animals between the various historic periods and today.

SETTING: Retains Integrity

The physical environment of the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area has changed little, and retains integrity, although some minor elements have been lost to time, such as equipment associated with the operation of the school and the Johnson farm.

MATERIALS/SPECIES COMPOSITION: Retains Integrity

The Birthplace is a reconstruction. Although reconstructions are not eligible, because of its association with President Johnson during the period of significance it is considered eligible regarding Criterion Consideration E.

Because the Johnson Farm Historic Area is not a landscape composed of only one period of significance, it is difficult to say which species of plants should be the focus for inventory and preservation. Suffice it to say that weedy and woody species have increased with the disuse of crop fields for general breeds of cattle and mixed livestock farming fell out of favor, and beef cattle (Hereford especially) came into vogue. However, historic specimen trees and live oak groves have retained integrity.

WORKMANSHIP/MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES: Retains Integrity

The physical evidence of the crafts of the Anglo-American settler (exemplified here by the Johnsons) is greatly diminished, although the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse has some evidence in detailing of walls, construction, etc. The Johnson Family Cemetery markers similarly exemplify historic workmanship.

The various elements of management techniques (regeneration, intermediate care, protection, harvest, and use) necessarily differ from the early periods to today. The early family farm period was marked by manual and animal power geared toward intensive food production. Today, the landscape is maintained primarily by mechanized equipment, with an emphasis on maintenance of the landscape for the visitor to contemplate and rest.

FEELING: Retains Integrity

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area as a landscape certainly conveys the property's historic character, with the relative lack of modern intrusions, and the integrity of the rural setting, location, design.

The feeling of rural peace and the sense of the rhythms of nature survive, but there is a lack of intense and ongoing activity of human work centered on crops and livestock. Overall Integrity Feeling is retained.

ASSOCIATION: Retains Integrity

The component landscape provides a direct link between the historic property, which may be experienced today, and the life of President Johnson. In terms of the biotic communities, the Hereford cattle herd and the groves of live oaks and specimen trees provide a direct link to the concerns and life of President Johnson.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse
- Reconstructed LBJ Birthplace
- Junction School
- Johnson Family Cemetery
- Jordan Dam
- Jordan Outbuildings
- Park Road 49 (Hodges Road)
- Oaks and Pecan trees, historic trees as detailed in Vegetation section
- Secluded, peaceful rural setting

NON-CONTRIBUTING – COMPATIBLE FEATURES

- Wayside exhibits from the 1990s
- Barn/restrooms (though characteristic of birthplace era, and may be retained if desired)

NON-CONTRIBUTING – INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

SUMMARY OF INTEGRITY: CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

Natural Systems and Features:

The Pedernales River is the dominant and defining natural system within the Johnson Family Farm

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Area. The course and flow of the river has influenced the nature and extent of the riparian zone, and has provided soils suitable for agriculture ultimately determining the settlement of the site. Like any other natural waterway systems, the Pedernales is constantly changing as it meanders and creates new channels and changing terrace systems. In addition, periodic flooding has caused erosion. Exotic species such as the nutria *myocastor coypus* (large semi-aquatic rodents) and Bermuda grass also influence the native biotic communities. Overall, the integrity of Natural Systems and Features is retained.

Spatial Organization:

The spatial organization within the Johnson Family Farm Area is closely linked to the present Pedernales River and Park Road 49, formerly known as the San Antonio River Road. The spatial organization seen today has changed little from its historic layout. Integrity of Spatial Organization is retained.

Land Use:

Historically, the Johnson Family Farm Area grew from a subsistence farm to a large-scale agricultural producer. With acquisition by NPS, land use has changed from an active to limited level of agricultural production. Although large-scale agricultural production no longer takes place, cattle grazing and pecan farming remain and are the most prominent form of any agricultural production. The integrity of Land Use is retained.

Cultural Traditions:

Different examples of cultural traditions are present within Johnson Family Farm Area. In addition to the strong agricultural traditions of the area, a prominent cultural tradition relates to workmanship associated with the limestone masonry walls located within the site particularly those surrounding the cemetery walls. These walls reflect the cultural influences from the surrounding area particularly those associated with German Texas Hill Country settlements. The limestone masonry walls are similar to those constructed by German settlers who incorporated locally-quarried materials in the construction of the walls. The integrity of Cultural Traditions is retained.

Topography:

The Texas Hill Country is characterized by rolling topography. The gentle slope from the northwest to the southeast enhances the rolling surface character of the area. Another key component related to the area topography is the presence of the Pedernales River and its influence on the changing floodplain and system of terracing which has left steep cuts along its northern bank. Overall, the integrity of Topography is retained.

Vegetation:

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Overall, the component landscape was agricultural in the historic period, with alternating areas of woodlots and shelter belts, as well as crop fields and pastures. Today, the vegetative patterns can be distinguished by location. For example, within the Johnson Cemetery and along the Jordan River Bottoms, are stands of Live Oak which blend into the Farmhouse area where additional oaks are located along with a pecan orchard. Various forms of specimen trees are located within the Reconstructed Birthplace area including the “Johnson Family Elm”, the “Udall Holly”, and the “John Quincy Adams American Elm.” The vegetation around the Junction School has changed greatly with the only remaining form of vegetation being three surviving hackberry trees. Despite the changes in growth and form within the different areas of the Johnson Family Farm Area, the overall integrity of Vegetation is retained.

Circulation:

The primary circulation system historically was the San Antonio Road, known today as Park Road 49 (Hodges Road). Today, primary vehicular and pedestrian circulation is the tour bus route that allows visitors limited access to areas within the Johnson Family Historical Area, specifically the Reconstructed Birthplace and Johnson Cemetery. Visitors are currently restricted from the Junction School and the Sam Johnson Farmhouse. Footpaths and other connecting roads, and their use, has disappeared over time. Overall Circulation has not been retained.

Buildings and Structures:

The Johnson Family Historic Area has several historic buildings and structures, including the Sam E. Johnson, Jr. Farmhouse, the Junction School, and the Johnson Cemetery. In addition, the LBJ Birthplace, although a reconstruction, is considered to significantly contribute to the component landscape. The overall integrity of Buildings and Structures is retained.

Views and Vistas:

The Johnson Family Farm Area is marked by seclusion, wooded walks, and views of the Pedernales River. Along Park Road 49 (Hodges Road), views of the Pedernales River and Jordan River bottoms are present. In addition, the Johnson Cemetery can be viewed across the Pedernales River. The overall integrity of Views and Vistas is retained.

Constructed Water Features:

The sole contributing constructed water feature within the Johnson Family Historic Area is the Jordan Dam (HB-051). The concrete dam, constructed in 1944, features a 10 ft. spillway that allows maintains a constant water level. The integrity of Constructed Water Features is retained.

Small Scale Features:

Various small-scale features collectively add to the landscapes setting: the Birthplace/Farmhouse signage, erected in 1960; the Johnson Cemetery Markers; the fencing systems located near the Sam

E. Johnson Farmhouse; and the Johnson Family Farm Area. Overall, the integrity of Small Scale Features is retained.

Archaeological Sites:

Due to extensive construction and modifications to the land, any archeological sites that may have existed have most likely been significantly altered. The integrity of Archeological Sites is undetermined.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape has not been tested for archeological sites. The extensive construction and farming practices at the site would probably have compromised the integrity of any pre-historic archeological sites, although historic period archeology may provide useful information about the early settlers.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- 41 GL 18 LBJ Birthplace site: Archeological deposits associated with Lyndon B. Johnson's original birthplace.
- 41 GL 135 Junction School site: Archeological deposits associated with the historic Junction School and a prehistoric lithic scatter located at the site.
- 41 GL 316 Native Grass Tract Prehistoric site: A lithic scatter/workshop archeological site. Four projectile points dating to the Early, Early-Middle, and Late Archaic, and the Late Prehistoric periods were located on the surface of this site.
- 41 GL 317 Johnson Cemetery Prehistoric site: The site is a large, deep prehistoric site that contains numerous artifacts. The site is located adjacent to the Johnson Family Cemetery.

Buildings and Structures

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area has several historic structures, including the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse, the Reconstructed Birthplace, and the Junction School. Also included in the List of Classified Structures (LCS) is the Johnson Family Cemetery and several outbuildings associated with the non-historic use of the property by Jordan.

Research is not clear as to whether the Jordan outbuildings or portions thereof, were associated with the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse. The Johnson/Jordan Farm outbuildings are composed of building remaining from Sam Ealy Johnson's farm, with some additional buildings from the period when Jordan operated the farm. The construction period is vague, as some sources indicate that some structures, such as the barn, were built prior to Jordan's purchase.

H.A. Jordan Goat Shed (HB-048)

The goat shed provided protection for livestock, primarily goats and sheep. It complements the barn because they are made of similar materials: wood posts, corrugated metal siding, and cedar shake roof, which are painted "LBJ green". The low profile of the structure and its linearity complement the wire fence erected behind it and the longer lines created by the orchard of pecans (*Carya illinoensis*) north of the wire fence.

H.A. Jordan Barn and Working Pens (HB-045)

The H.A. Jordan Barn is tile block construction. It fulfilled three needs required by the Johnsons during their occupancy of the farmhouse and adjoining property: feed storage, equipment storage, and livestock shelter. The pens held livestock when they were being handled or treated with medication or pesticides. Today, the NPS uses the pens in a manner similar to those when H.A. Jordan occupied the property. Cattle occupy the pens during the summer months because of the cool microclimate created by the prevailing summer breezes and the shade of the live oaks.

H.A. Jordan Chicken Shed (HB-047)

The material used in the shed's construction is the same as that used in the construction of the other livestock buildings in the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse complex.

H.A. Jordan Dam (HB-051)

Probably built in late 1944, the concrete dam has a 10' spillway. The Jordan outbuildings and structures are in keeping with the scale and character of the Farmhouse. Because the period of historic significance extends until 1973, the Jordan additions are not intrusive to the historical integrity. The Jordan additions also contribute to the integrity of the land use at the ranch.

The LBJ Birthplace is a reconstruction, but because it was built under the direction of the President, it contributes to the landscape's historic significance. However, the barn/restroom structure, which was built by the NPS is not contributing. The building is compatible with the character of the period portrayed and it provides visitor services. Current utility lines do not contribute to the earlier period of significance, but are a contributing feature for the later period of significance during Johnson's presidency.

LCS Buildings and Structures

LCS Name	Structure #	LCS ID #	Contributing
1. Johnson Sr., Sam E. Farmhouse		HB-044 65450	Yes
2. Jordan, H.A. Barn and Working Pens		HB-045 65451	Yes
3. Jordan, H.A. Utility Room and Water Tower		HB-046 65452	Yes
4. Jordan, H.A. Chicken Shed		HB-047 65453	Yes
5. Jordan, H.A. Goat Shed		HB-048 65454	Yes
6. President Johnson's Cemetery Mkr.		HB-049 65455	Yes
7. Cemetery Walls & Gates		HB-049.A 65462	Yes
8. Jordan, H.A. Dam		HB-051 65457	Yes
9. Jordan, H.A. Storage Shed Or Workshop		HB-074 65458	Yes

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10. LBJ Presidential Flagpoles	HB-077	65381	Yes
11. Reconstructed Birthplace	HB-016	00877	Yes
12. Birthplace Fences & Gates	HB-016.A	258438	Yes
13. Birthplace Cistern & Pump	HB-016.B	258442	Yes
14. Birthplace Privy #2	HB-016.C	258439	Yes
15. Birthplace Privy	HB-018	65461	Yes
16. Junction School	HB-021	00882	Yes
17. Junction School Cistern & Pump	HB-021.A	258444	Yes
18. River Vaults	HB-085	271874	Yes

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Birthplace privy (built in 1972)

Feature Identification Number: 94503

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 65461

LCS Structure Name: Birthplace Privy

LCS Structure Number: HB-18

Feature: Johnson Family Cemetery (walls and gates)

Feature Identification Number: 94504

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 65462

LCS Structure Name: Johnson Family Cemetery Walls and Gates

LCS Structure Number: HB-49.A

Feature: Jordan Barn and Working Pens

Feature Identification Number: 94505

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 65451

LCS Structure Name: Jordan, H.A. Barn and Working Pens

LCS Structure Number: HB-45

Feature: Jordan Chicken House

Feature Identification Number: 94506

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 65453

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LCS Structure Name: Jordan, H.A. Chicken House

LCS Structure Number: HB-47

Feature: Jordan Dam

Feature Identification Number: 94507

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 65457

LCS Structure Name: Jordan Dam

LCS Structure Number: HB-51

Feature: Jordan Goat Shed

Feature Identification Number: 94508

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 65454

LCS Structure Name: H.A. Jordan Goat Shed

LCS Structure Number: HB-48

Feature: Jordan Storage Shed/Workshop

Feature Identification Number: 94509

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 65458

LCS Structure Name: Jordan Storage Shed / Workshop

LCS Structure Number: HB-74

Feature: Jordan Utility Room and Water Tower

Feature Identification Number: 94510

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 65452

LCS Structure Name: Jordan, H.A. Utility Room and Water Tower

LCS Structure Number: HB-46

Feature: Junction School

Feature Identification Number: 94511

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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IDLCS Number: 00882
LCS Structure Name: Junction School
LCS Structure Number: HB-21

Feature: LBJ Birthplace (reconstruction)
Feature Identification Number: 94512
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 00877
LCS Structure Name: Birthplace
LCS Structure Number: HB-16

Feature: Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse
Feature Identification Number: 94513
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 65450
LCS Structure Name: Johnson Sr., Sam E. Farmhouse
LCS Structure Number: HB-44

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Big Sam E. Johnson Sr. Farmhouse (LYJO, 1993).



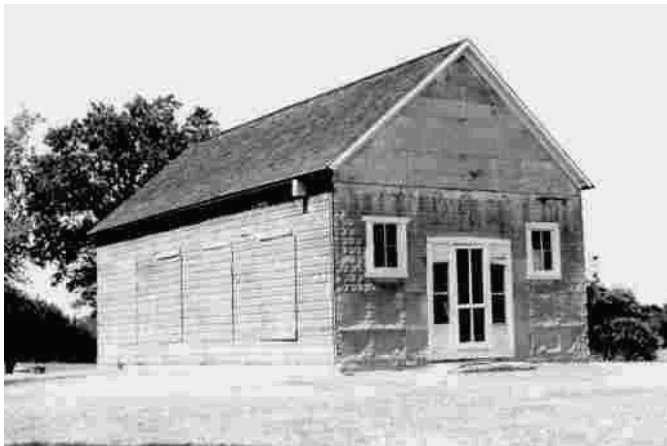
Big Sam E. Johnson Sr. Farmhouse, July 2011. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.



Reconstructed Birthplace (LYJO, 1993).



Reconstructed Birthplace, July 2011. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.



Junction School (LYJO, 1993).



Schoolhouse, July 2011. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.



Johnson Family Cemetery (LYJO, 1993).



Johnson Family Cemetery, July 2011. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.



Jordan Dam constructed in 1944. Photo by E. Degutis, 1993.

Circulation

Historically, the primary circulation pattern was established by the San Antonio road that ran along the north side of the Pedernales. Dirt wagon roads and footpaths would have connected the houses and activity areas to the main road.

Today, the San Antonio road is known as the Park Road 49. It is asphalt-surfaced, and many of the old footpaths and connecting roads have disappeared with time. The primary circulation of visitors is established by an NPS tour bus route. Because of security concerns, there are only two points in the LBJ Ranch District where visitors are allowed pedestrian access. One public access is in the Agricultural Complex component landscape and the other is in the Johnson Family Farm Historical Area. At these places, the tour bus drops off visitors so they can first walk along a path to the Reconstructed Birthplace, and then on their return, stroll by the Johnson Family Cemetery (although they cannot enter its walls). The only way they see the Junction School or the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse is through the windows of the bus as it passes by.

See also graphic layout of circulation systems in spatial organization section.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- The travel corridor, now Park Road 49, along the north side of the Pedernales
- The path from the road to the Reconstructed Birthplace
- The path from the Reconstructed Birthplace to the Johnson Cemetery
- Unpaved paths

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- Current restricted access to the Junction School and the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse

Cluster Arrangement

The patterns of structures and features in the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area exhibit clustering in relationship to the road and the river. Five cluster arrangements are present in the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area: The Junction School, The Reconstructed Birthplace, The Johnson Family Cemetery, The Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse, and the Pecan Orchard.

The Junction School stands apart, near the junction of the Klein Road, Park Road 49 and Reagan Road. The Reconstructed Birthplace is part of a cluster that includes the non-historic barn, an addition intended to appear in keeping with the historic feel of the setting and to provide a comfort station for visitors. The Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse sits in a cluster with the various Jordan outbuildings that provides the visitor with a sense of the historic clustering of barn, fences, and outbuildings in relation to the farmhouse. The Johnson Family Cemetery stands apart from the other clusters, which creates a sense of peace for the final resting-place of the Johnsons. Nevertheless, the family cemetery is central to the historic farm site, and served to keep the departed in the minds of the living.

See also graphic layout of cluster arrangements in spatial organization section.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Isolation of cemetery
- Clustering of buildings in relation to residence at both the Reconstructed Birthplace and the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse
- Location of school at the junction of roads

Constructed Water Features

There are no constructed water features in the component landscape except for the Jordan dam discussed in the Buildings and Structures section. A non-historic drinking fountain built by the NPS for park visitors is located on the path between the Reconstructed Birthplace and the Johnson Family Cemetery.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Jordan Dam

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- Drinking fountain

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Jordan Dam
Feature Identification Number:	120576
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Drinking fountain
Feature Identification Number:	120578
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing

Cultural Traditions

The Anglo-American farming culture, family-centered and subsistence-oriented, developed the physical pattern of the agricultural landscape we see today.

Although the Reconstructed Birthplace is a reconstruction, it was built from the recollections and directions of the President and his relatives. The Birthplace is derived from the southern-style known as the dogtrot cabin, with a cooling breezeway. The pecans are similarly southern-derived, as are the magnolias. The influence of the early German settlers is seen in the cemetery walls as well as in the stone house that makes up the core of the nearby Texas White House (LBJ ranch house).

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Design of the structures, notably the dogtrot-style reconstruction
- Pecan and magnolia trees

- Design and workmanship of cemetery walls

Land Use

The principal land use of the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape was for agricultural production, at the subsistence or family farm level.

The family farm of the historic period was dependent on a mixed form of agriculture, composed of raising livestock and the rotation of small grains and pastures, family gardens and orchards, woodlots, and limited irrigation. Such a farm supplied the basic needs of the family. Excess produce could be sold for cash. The Johnson Family Farm operated during the historic period utilizing a local variant of subsistence agriculture to support the family. With improved transportation, technology, and the development of urban centers, more emphasis was placed on raising meat, dairy, and produce for market. This latter system, beginning after WWI and accelerating after WWII, was used during Jordan's occupancy of the Johnson's farmland.

With the NPS' acquisition of the site, limited agricultural use continues, in the form of cattle grazing and pecan farming. In effect, the landscape has changed from active family-based agricultural production to limited agricultural use and an emphasis under the NPS. The NPS maintains the rural landscape and its connection to the life of LBJ, and his memorialization, especially at the cemetery.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Grazing
- Crop growing (pecans)
- Other agricultural uses
- Residential use; gardening, landscape, and maintenance of property

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- Visitor services facilities

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Grazing	
Feature Identification Number:		120580
Type of Feature Contribution:		Contributing
Feature:	Crop growing (pecans)	
Feature Identification Number:		120582
Type of Feature Contribution:		Contributing
Feature:	Other agricultural uses	
Feature Identification Number:		120584
Type of Feature Contribution:		Contributing

Feature: Visitor services facilities
Feature Identification Number: 120586
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Natural Systems and Features

The Pedernales River is the dominant natural system/feature of the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape. The Pedernales has a long history of flooding and enriching the alluvial terrace with new soil as well as damaging structures.

The Hill Country of Texas, also known as the Edwards Plateau, lies between humid plains to the east and high plains, plateaus and deserts to the west. The soils on the plateau are shallow and highly calcareous due to their origins as decaying limestone. Storms bring thunder, hail, and floods; winter storms bring chilling winds. Drought is also a constant, if unpredictable, reality. Although early records are sketchy, the native vegetation of the Edwards Plateau is most commonly described as live oak-juniper savanna on the uplands with juniper/cedar dominated thickets in steep canyons. In the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park area, the best documented studies list three biotic communities: Live Oak-Mesquite, Live Oak-Juniper, and Live Oak-Mesquite-Ash-Juniper (Carls and Gardner 1986:6-9).

Although the cultural use of the land from the settlement period to today has been for agriculture, which displaced many of the native biotic communities, cedars, wildflowers, and native birds retain a foothold at the ranch. Invasive exotic species such as nutria (an aquatic rodent) and Bermuda grass are also found. Mrs. Johnson is especially noted for her interest in the propagation and preservation of Texas wildflowers.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Pedernales River
- Alluvial terrace
- Native wildflowers and cedars
- Native birds

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- Nutria (*myocastor coypus*) - large semi-aquatic rodent
- Bermuda grass

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Pedernales River
Feature Identification Number: 120588
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Alluvial terrace

Johnson Family Farm Historic Area
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Feature Identification Number:	120590
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Native wildflowers and cedars
Feature Identification Number:	120592
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Native birds
Feature Identification Number:	120594
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Bermuda grass
Feature Identification Number:	120596
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing

Small Scale Features

Collectively, the various small-scale features add to the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area's component landscape setting. Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park signs, near the high water crossing and at the Junction School, mark the entrance to the park and tour details for visitors. A variety of wire-strung fences delineate boundary lines.

The Birthplace/Farmhouse sign, erected in the 1960s, designates the entrance pathway to the Reconstructed Birthplace. The rough cedar rail fencing that surrounds the Reconstructed Birthplace demarcates the boundaries of that area and adds to the rustic setting. The Reconstructed Birthplace water fountain and benches provide respite for the visitor. In 1998-99, wayside exhibits were installed at the Reconstructed Birthplace, Johnson Family Cemetery, Junction School, and the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse.

The Johnson Family Cemetery markers not only give information on individual family members, but also are unified in design and material types. Cemetery access is controlled by two pairs of wrought iron gates. An interpretive sign at the Johnson Family Cemetery provides more details to the visitor, who may not be able to read the inscription on the President's marker because access to the cemetery is controlled.

The Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse has a number of small-scale features, such as fences, but more research is needed to clarify relationships and historic/non-historic elements. The Junction School has lost many small-scale features that provided play for children. It is known there were areas to play basketball and baseball. No references have been found that mention playground equipment such as swings or teeter-totters, a common feature of schoolyards during that time period. A covered well site is the only historic small-scale feature at the Junction School.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Birthplace fence
- Wire-strung fences
- Cemetery markers and gates
- Junction School covered well

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- Interpretive signs
- Birthplace Fountain
- Benches

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Birthplace fence
Feature Identification Number: 120598
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wire-strung fences
Feature Identification Number: 120600
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cemetery markers and gates
Feature Identification Number: 120602
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Junction School covered well
Feature Identification Number: 120606
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Interpretive signs
Feature Identification Number: 120608
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Birthplace Fountain
Feature Identification Number: 120610
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Benches
Feature Identification Number: 120612

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Spatial Organization

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape was spatially arranged in relationship to the Pedernales River and the San Antonio Road running along the river's north bank. Houses were situated nearer to the road and river for access, while the fields and orchards extending to the outer areas of the farmland. Because of the constant threat of flooding, houses were not located in the river bottoms. Boundaries were marked by fences along the legal division of property lines, which, with the river and road, resulted in the relatively unchanged spatial organization that can be seen today.

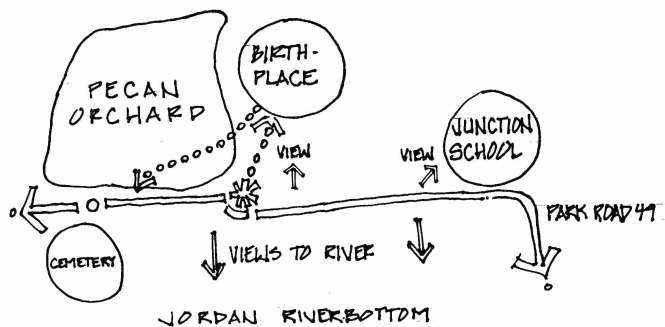
CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Relationship of structures and roads to the Pedernales River
- Historic property lines

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Historic property lines
Feature Identification Number: 120614
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The spatial organization of the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area. Source: L. Foster, 1999, NPS.

Topography

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area is located on an elevated river terrace, on the north side and above the Pedernales River. The site structures are oriented south. The natural topography of the site rises away from the river in rolling swells to the northwest, the highest point of the LBJ Ranch District. The roads and the dam, and the leveling of the land for building sites and the cemetery provide evidence of cultural alterations to the topography.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- River terrace

- Slow rise of land away from river
- Historic alterations of topography, notably the leveling of the land for building sites and the cemetery

Character-defining Features:

Feature: River terrace
Feature Identification Number: 120616
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Slow rise of land away from river
Feature Identification Number: 120618
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Vegetation

An analysis of the historical vegetation in the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area was completed by Carls and Gardner in 1986. The findings of that report are the basis for the CLI analysis and evaluation of the vegetation in the Johnson Family Farm Historic Area component landscape. For the most part the component landscape was agricultural in the historic period of significance, but some areas were used for wood lots and shelterbelts. Because much of the land in the area is no longer actively farmed, the woody vegetation has grown denser and, thus, presents a more closed-in appearance than it would have historically. This denser woody vegetation is generally on the lands that surround the park. Some of the adjacent property was once part of the LBJ Ranch, but it is not currently owned by the NPS.

JUNCTION SCHOOL VEGETATION

The vegetation at the Junction School has changed because it no longer has children playing in the surrounding yard. Thus, there is more vegetation now, than during the historic period. The historic vegetation study identified three hackberry trees that have survived from the historic period.

BIRTHPLACE VEGETATION

The integrity of the vegetation at the Reconstructed Birthplace is problematic. However, it was built from some of the original fabric, and on the original foundations, and under the personal supervision of LBJ. For the second period of its significance (1964-1973), the reconstructed Birthplace retains. Although several of the historic trees have died, all of the remaining trees and shrubs are specimen plants worthy of preservation. Trees of special interest, include the “Johnson Family Elm” east of the house, the “Udall Holly” west of the house, the “Mount Vernon Magnolia” north of the house, “The Elm’s Magnolia” southeast of the house, and the “John Quincy Adams American Elm” east of the house.

JOHNSON FAMILY CEMETERY VEGETATION

Little change in vegetation has occurred from the historic period of significance. A few

additional plantings of Red Oak, and the removal of Pyracantha, Pink Capemyrtle, and Magnolia has taken place. The predominant plants in the family cemetery are the great live oaks.

SAM EALY JOHNSON FARMHOUSE VEGETATION

Although the Carls and Gardner report did not cover this area, the Pecan Orchard and oaks are undoubtedly from the historic period. Inactivity at the site has resulted in a denser woody cover.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Live oaks and grasses (Jordan river bottoms)
- Hackberry trees (Junction School)
- Specimen trees, as described (Reconstructed Birthplace)
- Live oaks (Johnson Family Cemetery)
- Pecans and oaks (Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse)

NON-CONTRIBUTING

- Red Oak at the Johnson Family Cemetery (compatible)
- Woody and weedy growth at the Junction School

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Lawn with specimen trees in front of the reconstructed Birthplace, July 2011. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.



General view of lawn and trees looking from the reconstructed Birthplace to the tour road, July 2011. Source: C. Mardorf, NPS.

Views and Vistas

The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area is marked by its seclusion, wooded walks, and views of the Pedernales River. See the graphic layout of views and vistas in the Spatial Organization section.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- View from bus tour drop off area to the Reconstructed Birthplace
- View of Johnson Family Cemetery from across the Pedernales River
- Views from the Park Road along the road alignments between Junction School and the Sam Ealy Johnson Farmhouse
- Vista from the Park Road of the Jordan river bottoms and the Pedernales River

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



One of the significant views is along the wooded path leading from Park Road 49 to the Reconstructed Birthplace (1993).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 01/01/1993

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape was assessed in fair condition. No details were provided regarding this condition assessment.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 04/20/2001

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition upgraded from fair to good. The Junction School has been restored to its 1912 appearance. The Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse and the Jordan outbuildings were repaired and repainted in FY2000, and the Jordan working ponds were rebuilt. In FY2001, the Jordan Storage Shed/Workshop (Tile House) will be reroofed, and the roofs on the Sam E. Johnson Farmhouse, Jordan Barn and Jordan Chicken House will be cleaned, repaired, and repainted.

In addition, the LBJ Birthplace has been repaired and repainted, and the Birthplace fence has been repaired. The park lost the Johnson Family Elm to disease, insects, storm damage, and age. However, a younger elm that is the presumed offspring of the Johnson Family Elm has been planted near the original location. Other biotic elements of the cultural landscape around the Birthplace are being evaluated for replacement. Landscape condition was changed per a memo from the Chief of Resources Management and Visitor Protection, Brian Carey, in a memo dated 4/20/2001. Hardcopy on file in LYJO CLI binder.

per 4/21/2001 memo from Brian Carey at the park. Memo is on file in LYJO CLI binder.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 03/27/2006

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape remains in good condition. Superintendent concurrence received on 5/15/2006.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/13/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape was downgraded to fair condition. The Johnson Family Farm Historic Area shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. For example, the log structures all need to be rehabilitated. All the stone structures need to be re-pointed. The fields need to be cleared of cactus and mesquite. The prairie should be burned when conditions are right. Approximately 60% of the rails on the cedar fence should be replaced within 3 to 5 years. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape features will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor

condition. Superintendent concurrence received on 9/13/2011.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Impending Development
Other Impact:	Possible development by adjoining property owners, within legislated boundaries, but not owned by the NPS, threatens the rural landscape of the Park.
External or Internal:	External
Type of Impact:	Structural Deterioration
Other Impact:	Constant labor and expense to maintain historic structures in good condition.
External or Internal:	Internal

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost:	250,000.00
Cost Date:	01/28/2004
Level of Estimate:	C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator:	Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

The landscape stabilization costs are associated with a project encompassing the entire LBJ Ranch Unit.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost:	45,000.00
Cost Estimator:	Park/FMSS

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

As of 2006, a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) with treatment plan was planned for the LBJ Ranch Unit; PMIS 51111 A & B (33% of cost).

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Year of Publication: 1986
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 600477
- Citation Author:** Carls, Glenn E & Gardner, Gwendolyn A.
Citation Title: Cultural Landscape Report, Analysis of Historical Vegetation, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 1986
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 600280
- Citation Author:** Staff
Citation Title: Final Master Plan, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Texas
Year of Publication: 1977
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011270
- Citation Author:** Bearss, Edwin C
Citation Title: Furnishing Study, Junction School
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 003511
- Citation Author:** Bearss, Edwin C
Citation Title: Furnishing Study, Lyndon B. Johnson Birthplace-Cottage, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site
Year of Publication: 1979
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011274

Citation Author: Bearss, Edwin C.
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study - Lyndon B. Johnson and the Hill Country 1937-1963
Year of Publication: 1984
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 600279

Citation Author: Bearss, Edwin C.
Citation Title: Historic Structure Report, Junction School, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Texas, Historical Data
Year of Publication: 1975
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011273

Citation Author: Gould, Alec
Citation Title: Management Policy for the LBJ Birthplace
Year of Publication: 1976
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011875