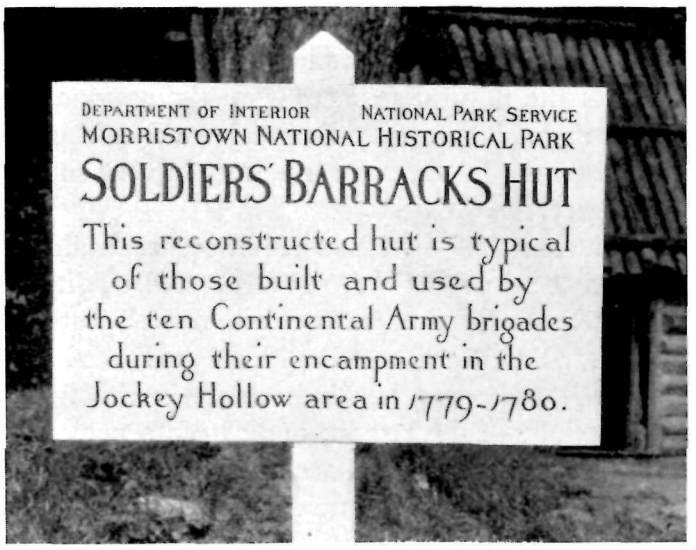
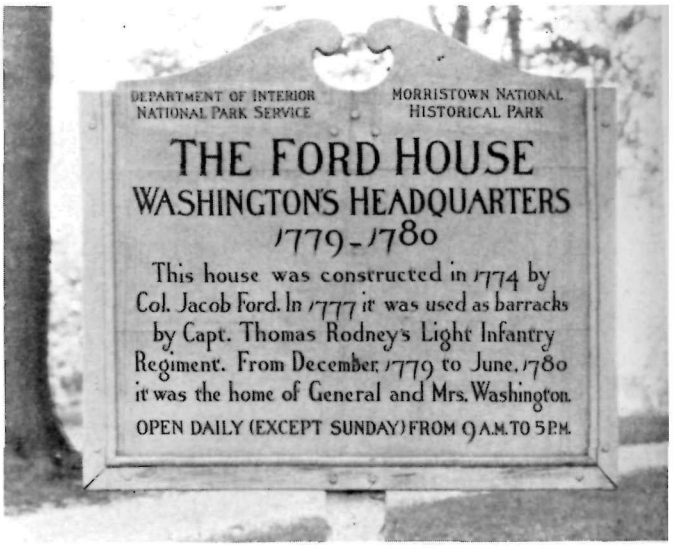


Morristown National Historical Park

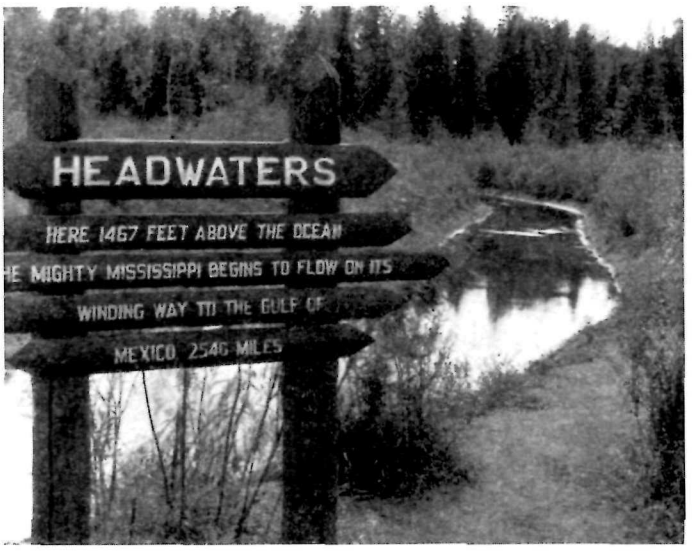


Morristown National Historical Park

New Salem State Park, Illinois

MARKERS

Surrounding markers illustrate how this facility may be keyed to an historical period by means of a stylized design of frame and lettering, or to some interesting natural fact or phenomenon by employing native materials appropriately. By their very manner the examples from Morristown and New Salem seem definitely historical, the others, quite as definitely related to some phase of Nature.

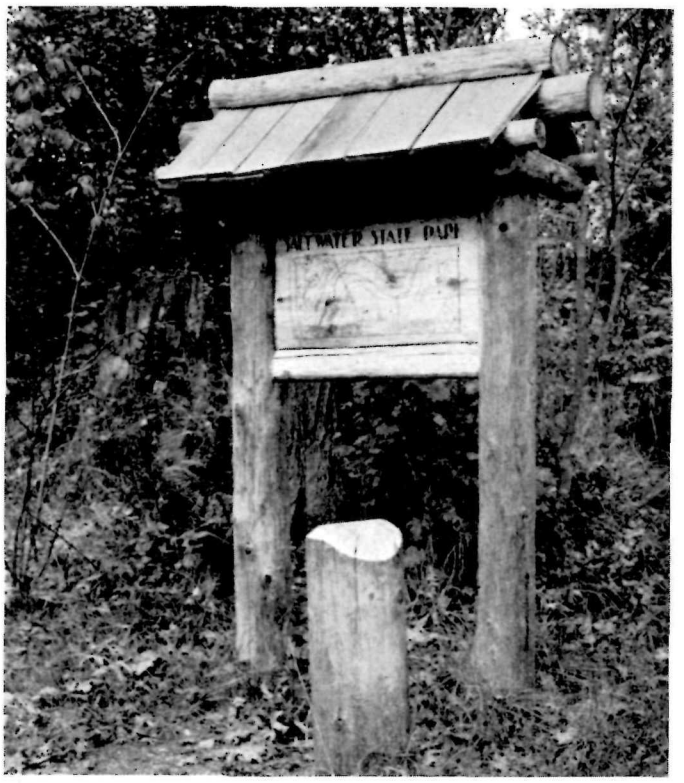


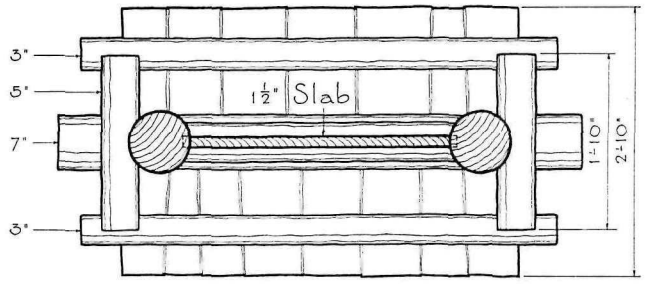
Itasca State Park, Minnesota

Crater Lake National Park

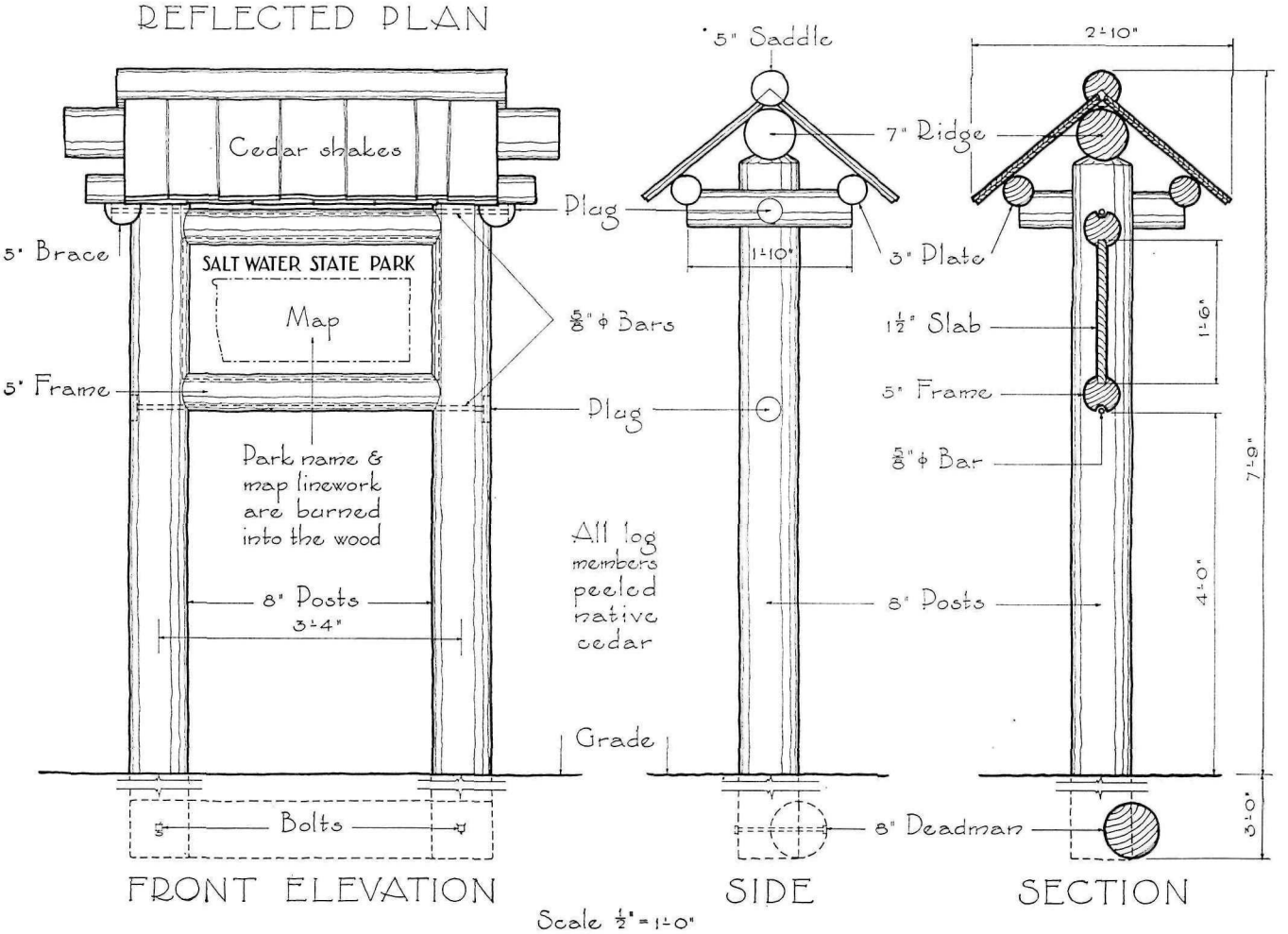
Marker – Saltwater State Park – Washington

A truly informative and well located map of the area can prove to be very useful in a park. If the points of interest, and trails and distances to them, are clearly indicated, many queries are automatically answered and time is saved for visitors and park personnel alike. A most durable map may be produced on a wood panel by means of a pyrographic point. It is important that all lines be deeply burned to maintain legibility as normal weathering proceeds. The map here shown might well have been more vigorously traced, and possibly at a larger scale to some advantage. The hood protects the map in some degree from deteriorating exposure to the elements.



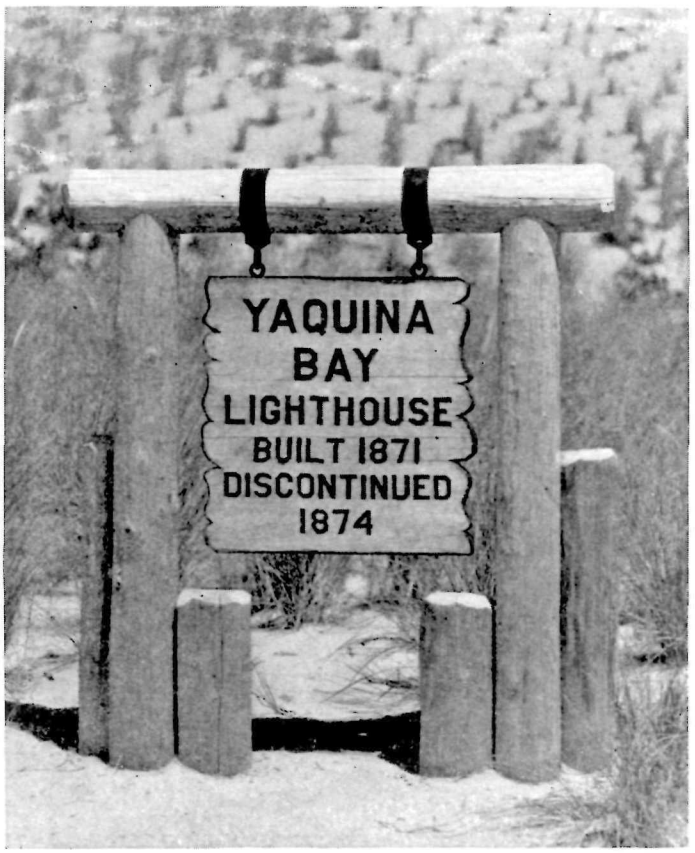


REFLECTED PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION SIDE SECTION

Scale ½" = 1'-0"



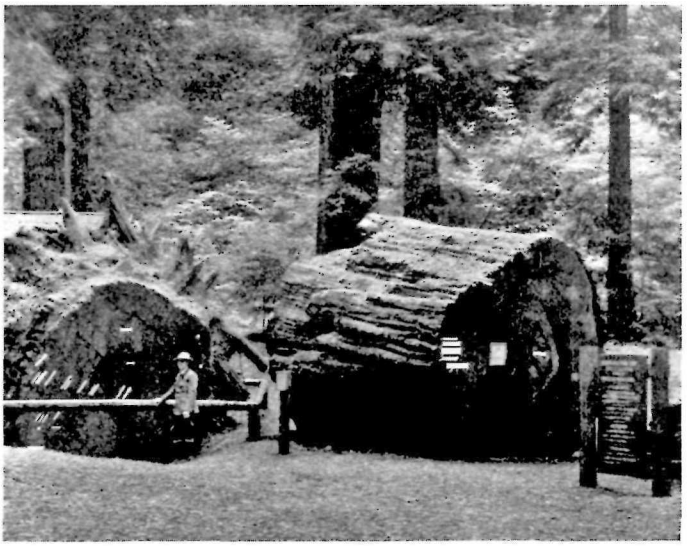
Yaquina Bay State Park, Oregon

Nelson Dewey State Park, Wisconsin

Levi Jackson-Wilderness Road State Park, Kentucky

MARKERS INTO MAP AND NATURE EXHIBITS

This two-page spread illustrates the tendency of the out-and-out marker to develop into a more complex facility, which may take the form of a map stand, sometimes elaborate, or a nature exhibit or shrine. Thus, reading left to right from the typical marker at upper left we have a marker and protective enclosure for an historic stump, then an historical marker framed and hooded in a form



Humboldt-Redwoods State Park, California

Crowley's Ridge State Park, Arkansas

Highlands Hammock State Park, Florida

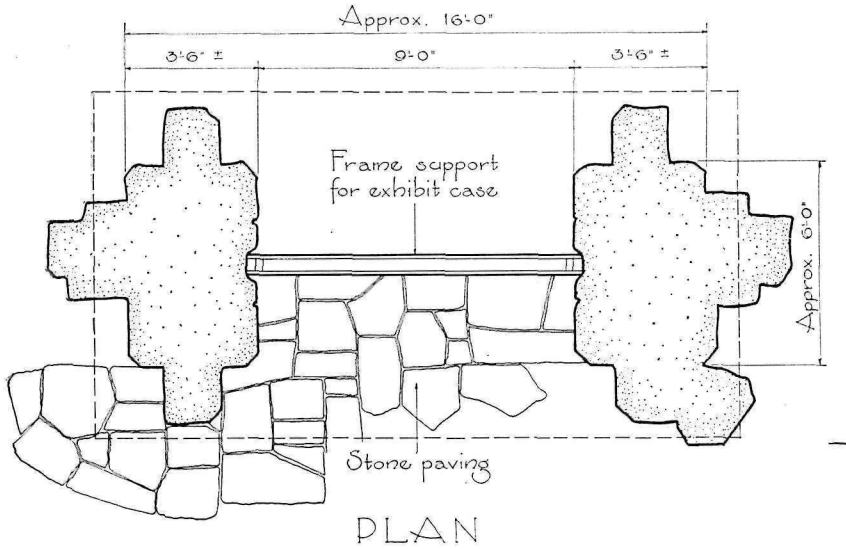
almost typical of the nature shrine, and at upper right a glazed map on a standard, furnished with a sun shade. At lower right is a map stand in the manner of a typical shrine, then a well-marked outdoor nature exhibit, and finally two examples of nature shrines in the form become familiar—rustic, hooded frames housing glass-fronted cases to display specimens, illustrations, and printed matter pertaining to a natural phenomenon at hand.

Custer State Park, South Dakota

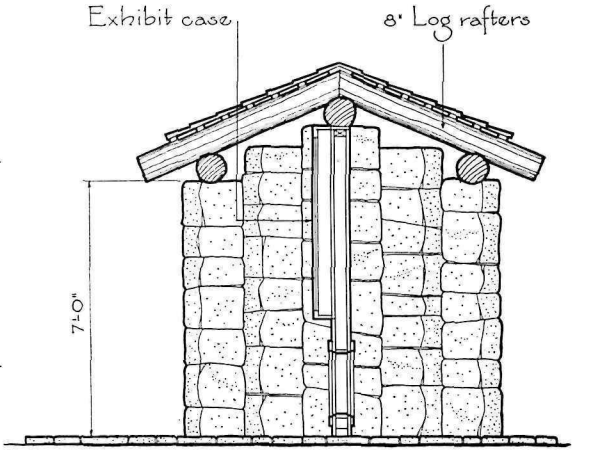
Yellowstone National Park

Nature Shrine Yellowstone National Park

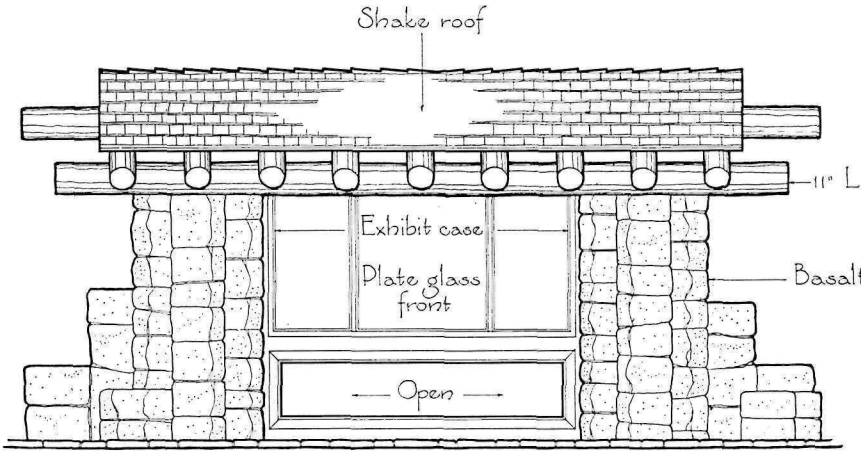
This open air museum-in-miniature near Obsidian Cliff is outstandingly representative of individuality achieved by the use of a material which is a phenomenon of the immediate environs. The clustered piers are formed of basaltic columns in their natural relation to one another. The novel motif is altogether amiable largely because it has been employed with logic and restraint.



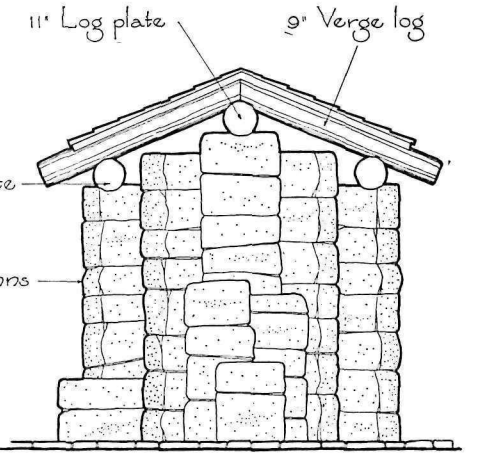
PLAN



SECTION



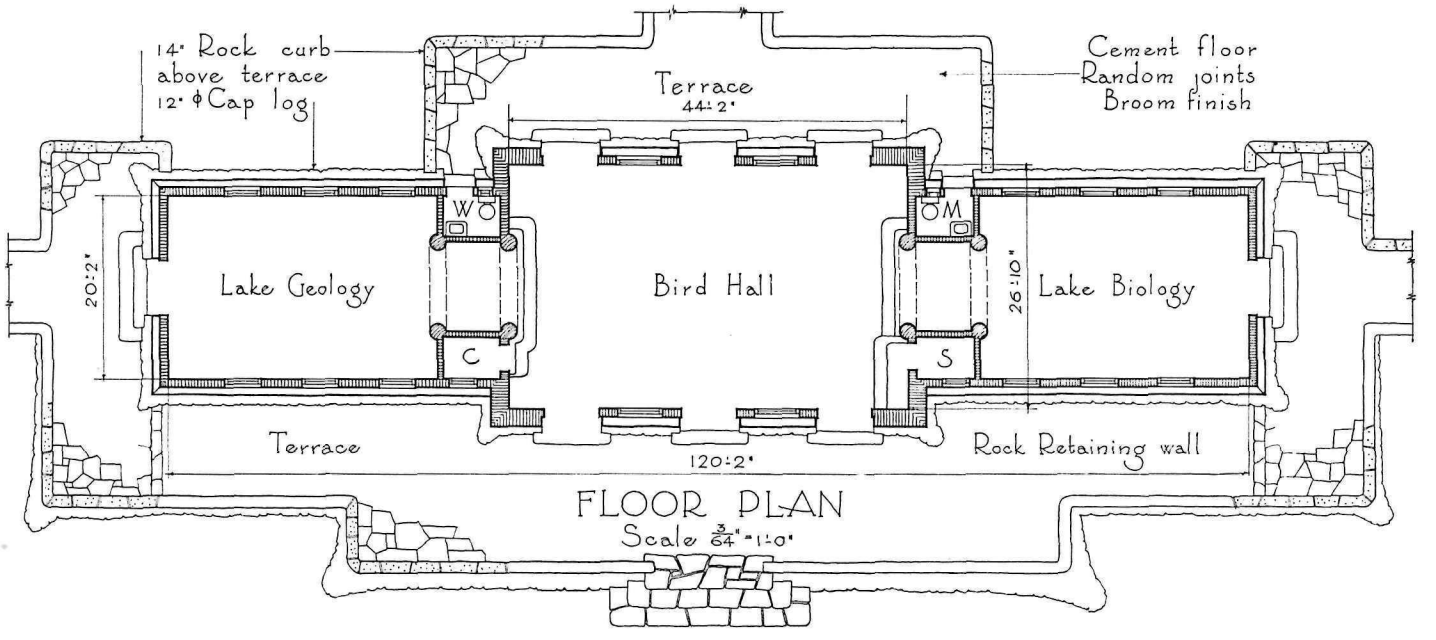
FRONT ELEVATION



END ELEVATION

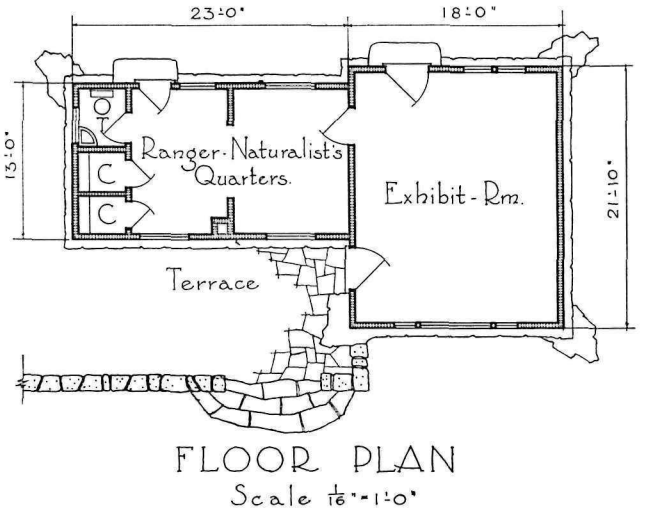
Scale $\frac{3}{16}$" = 1'-0"

Fishing Bridge Museum, Yellowstone National Park



This well-planned and well-lighted nature museum is a successful example of the employment of principles important in the creating of buildings suitable to natural areas—the value of the free-hand line, the avoidance of underscale, and the pleasing quality of the furrowed and knotted log.

Madison Junction Museum, Yellowstone National Park

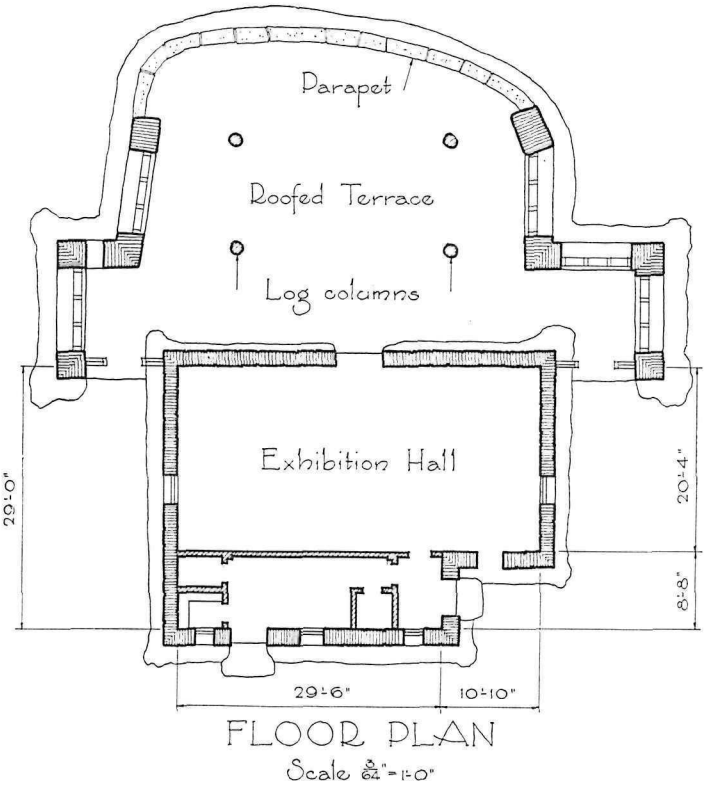


FLOOR PLAN
Scale $\frac{1}{16}$"-1'-0"

Minor in size, but not in its contribution to park architecture. The pitch of the roof and the texture of the selected logs conspire with the rakish buttressing of the well-scaled rock work to deserve unqualified acclaim. The spacious "landscape" window serves to project the outdoors into the museum interior, an illusion to be sought wherever the objective is the interpretation of surrounding Nature.

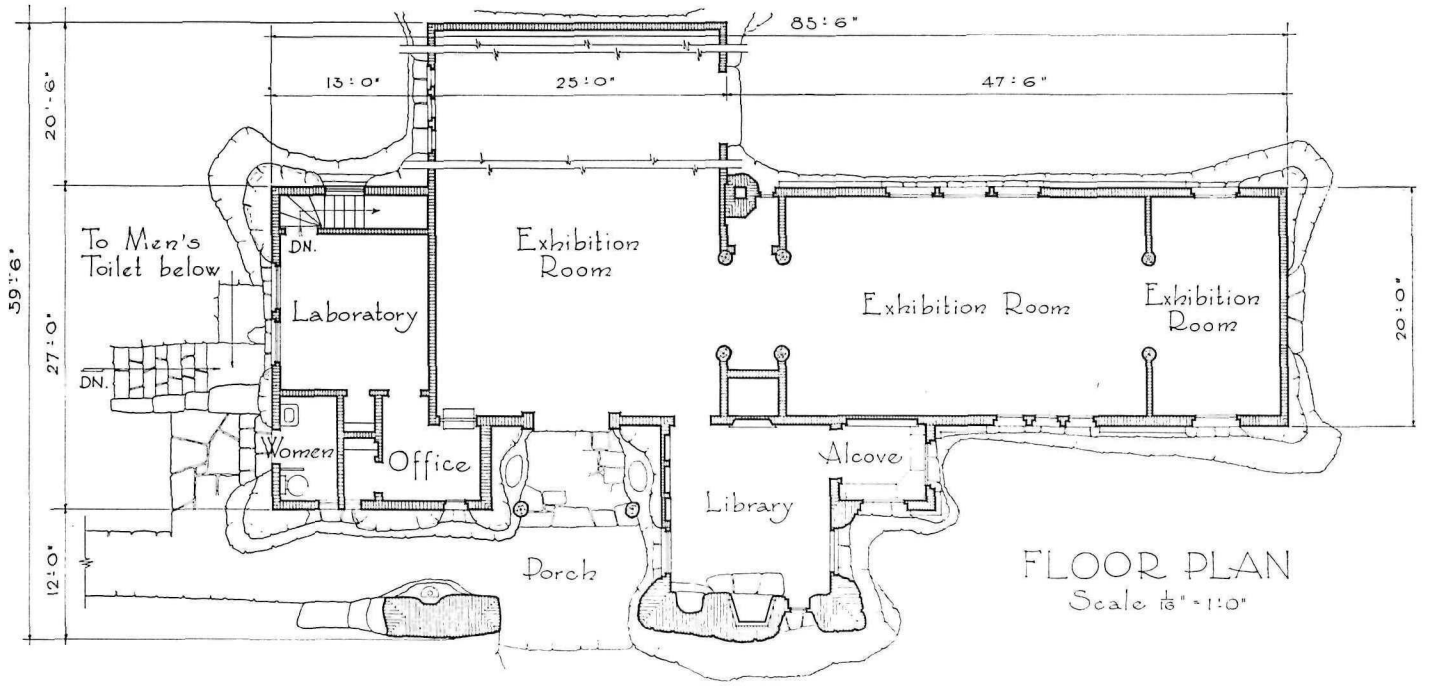
Museum, Grand Canyon National Park

This little museum, perched on the rim of spectacular Grand Canyon forms liaison with its setting by means of its low lines, flat roof, and rugged masonry walls. The foreground is planted with native material as an outdoor exhibit supplementing the function of the museum proper. On the opposite or canyon side of the building is a roofed overlook below which the majestic canyon spreads uninterruptedly. Binoculars which can be trained on distant points of unusual interest are mounted on the guard wall of the overlook.



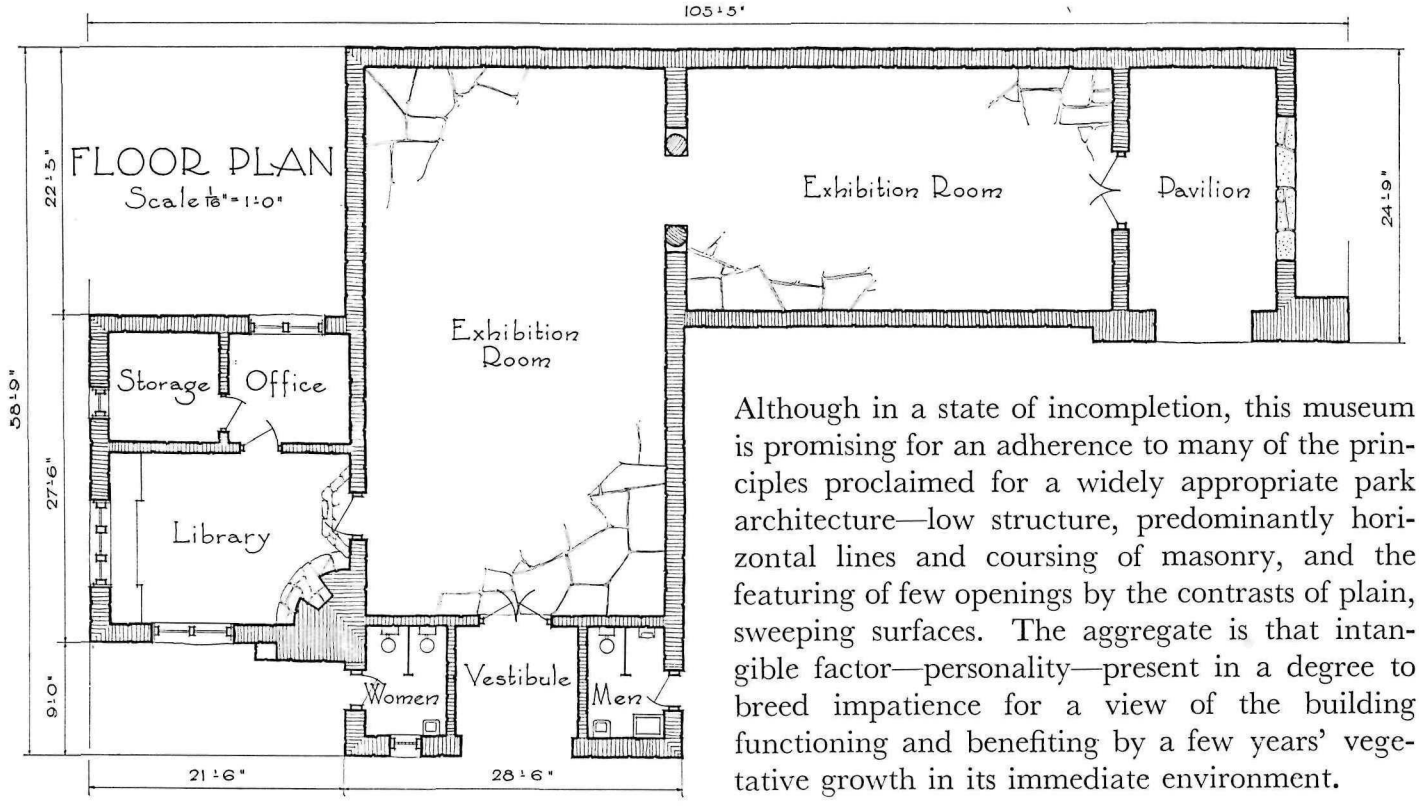
FLOOR PLAN
Scale $\frac{3}{32}$"-1'-0"

Museum, Custer State Park, South Dakota

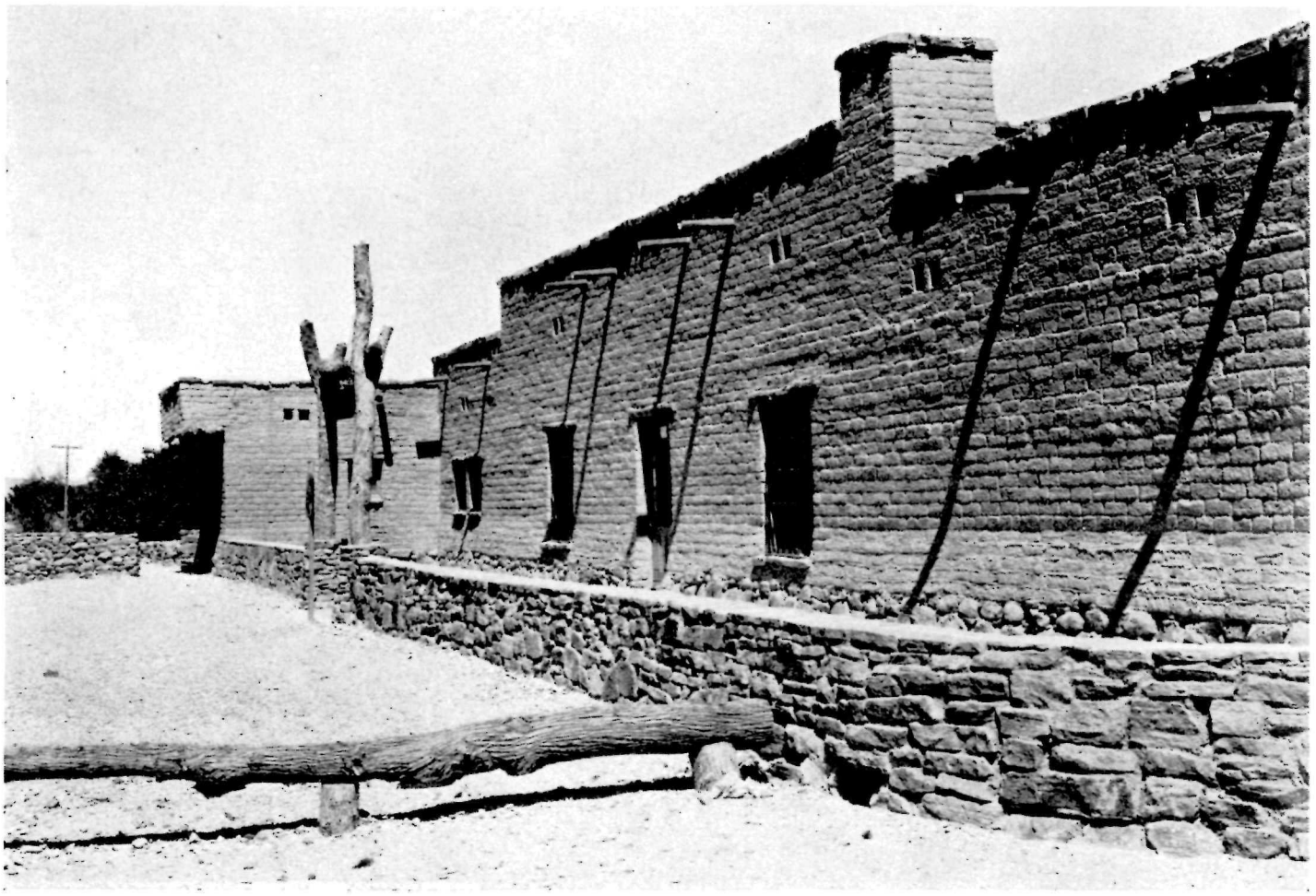


Although uncompleted, this structure, for its rugged, informal character, may not be omitted from a presentation of park museums. It is fittingly related to the Black Hills and their evolution from the unknown—a theme it will strive to interpret. Absence of planting to wed building to site fails to depreciate the merits of this vigorous structure.

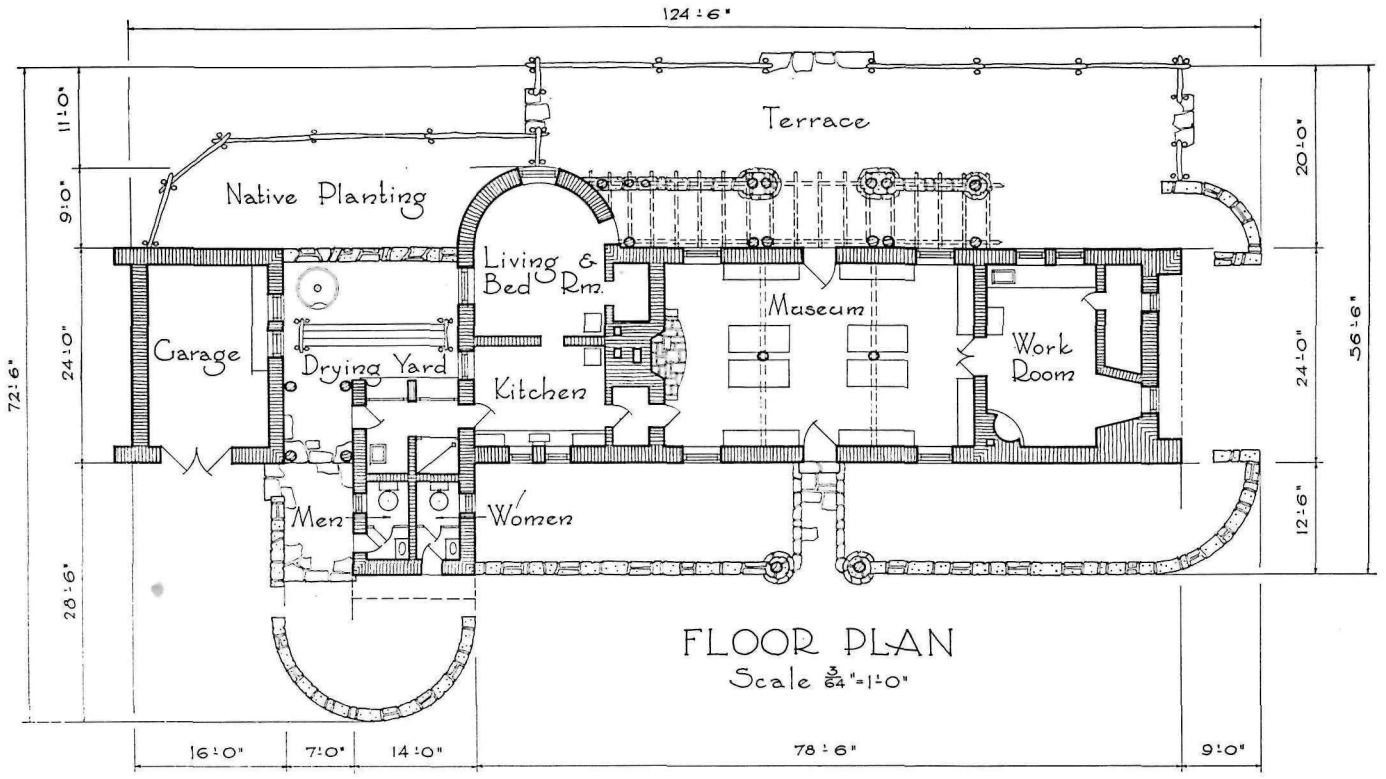
Museum, Lake Guernsey State Park, Wyoming



Although in a state of incompletion, this museum is promising for an adherence to many of the principles proclaimed for a widely appropriate park architecture—low structure, predominantly horizontal lines and coursing of masonry, and the featuring of few openings by the contrasts of plain, sweeping surfaces. The aggregate is that intangible factor—personality—present in a degree to breed impatience for a view of the building functioning and benefiting by a few years' vegetative growth in its immediate environment.



Boulder Dam State Park, Nevada



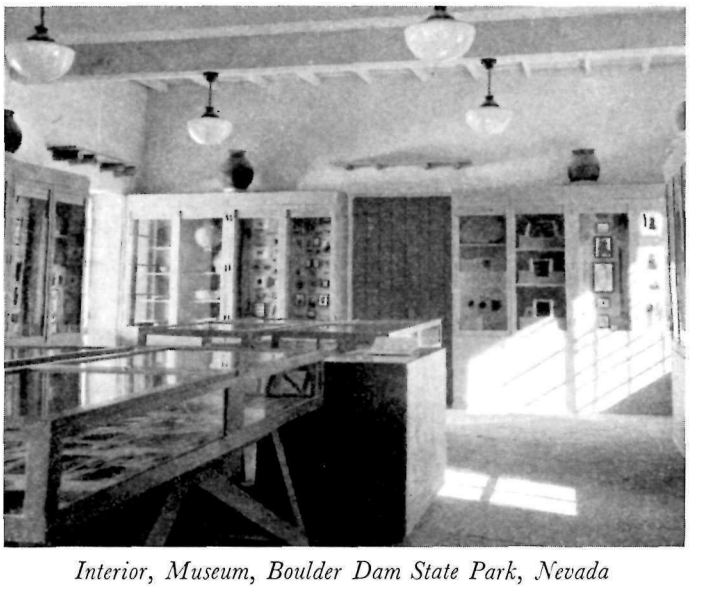
On the opposite page are a general view and plan of this museum constructed of the traditional adobe of the region. Its remote location is doubtless responsible for the incorporation of living quarters for an attendant. To be noted are the toilet facilities provided for the public, the workroom in its relation to the museum proper, surrounding terraces and low walls, and spaces for native plants and outdoor display of exhibits.

Lost City Archeological Museum, Boulder Dam State Park, Nevada

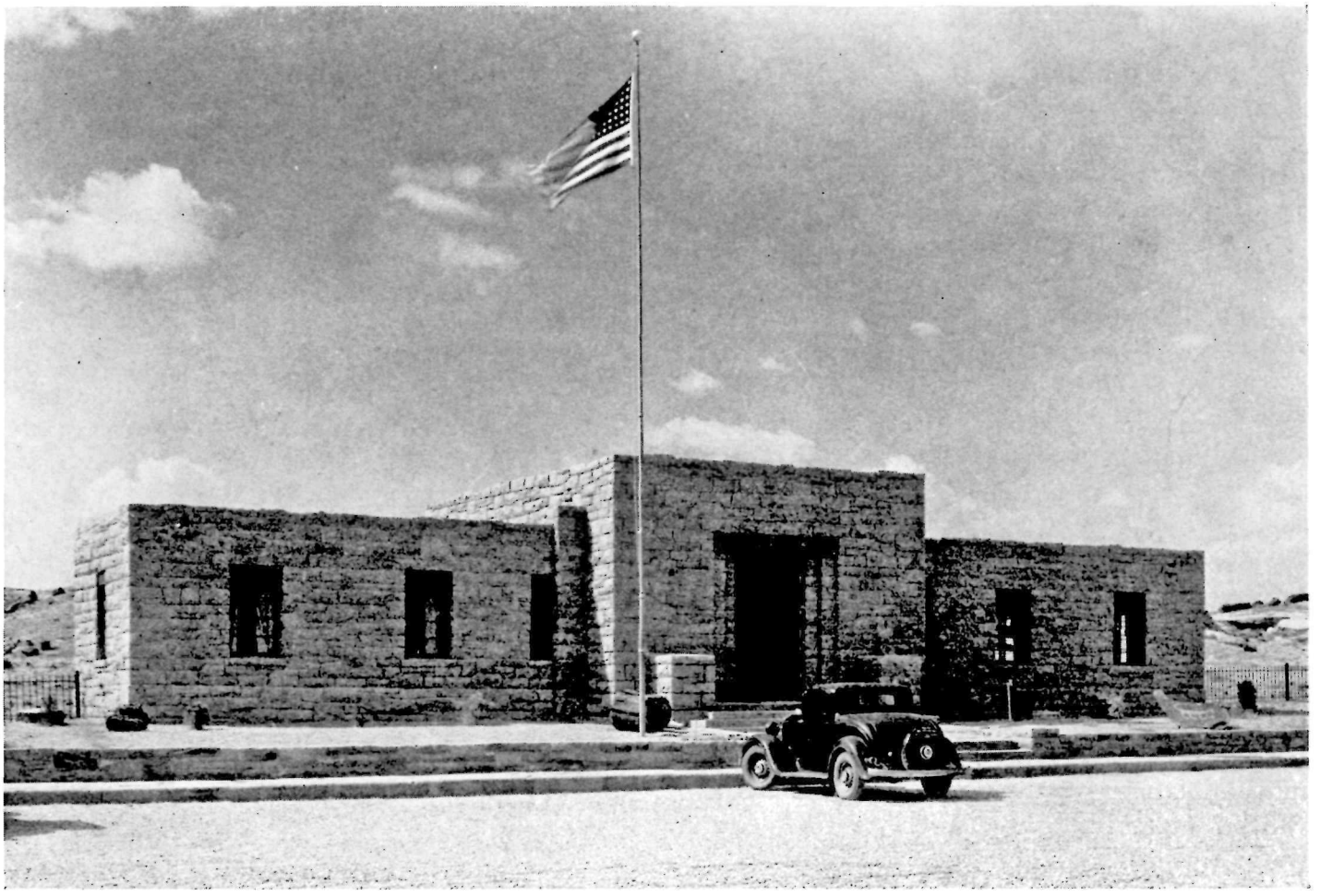
These Pueblo ruins of Pueblo II culture are reconstructed on an original Indian site near the museum building. In the foreground are remains that give the plan of the plaza walls. All are made of adobe mud and tamarisk branches, a type of construction which provides shelter that is cool in summer and warm in winter. Exhibits such as this bring fuller meaning to the artifacts displayed in the museum cases by comprehensively relating them to the contemporaneous shelter of their creators.

Exhibit-in-place, Boulder Dam State Park, Nevada

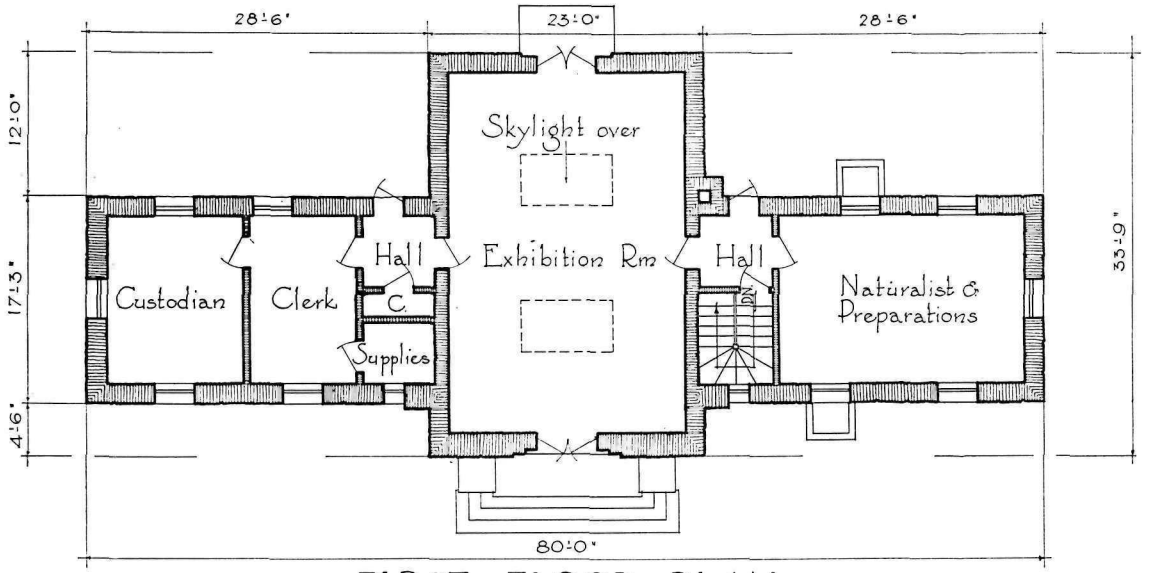
This interior view is illustrative of a modern technique of presentation that concentrates on a comprehensive unfolding of prehistoric cultures in series. It illustrates also the adaptation of display equipment to the desirable objective of retaining in the interior of the building something of the structural style established by the exterior. This is here evident in the whitewashed, rough-plastered walls, flag pavement, beamed ceiling, and pole brackets of the shelves above the doorways.



Interior, Museum, Boulder Dam State Park, Nevada



Museum Building, Petrified Forest National Monument



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Scale 1/16" = 1'-0"

With simple dignity, this building happily succeeds both in capturing the flavor of the architecture of the Old Southwest and in gesturing toward contemporary. This is no mean attainment in itself, and with the added score of an orderly workable plan, it is successful beyond cavil.