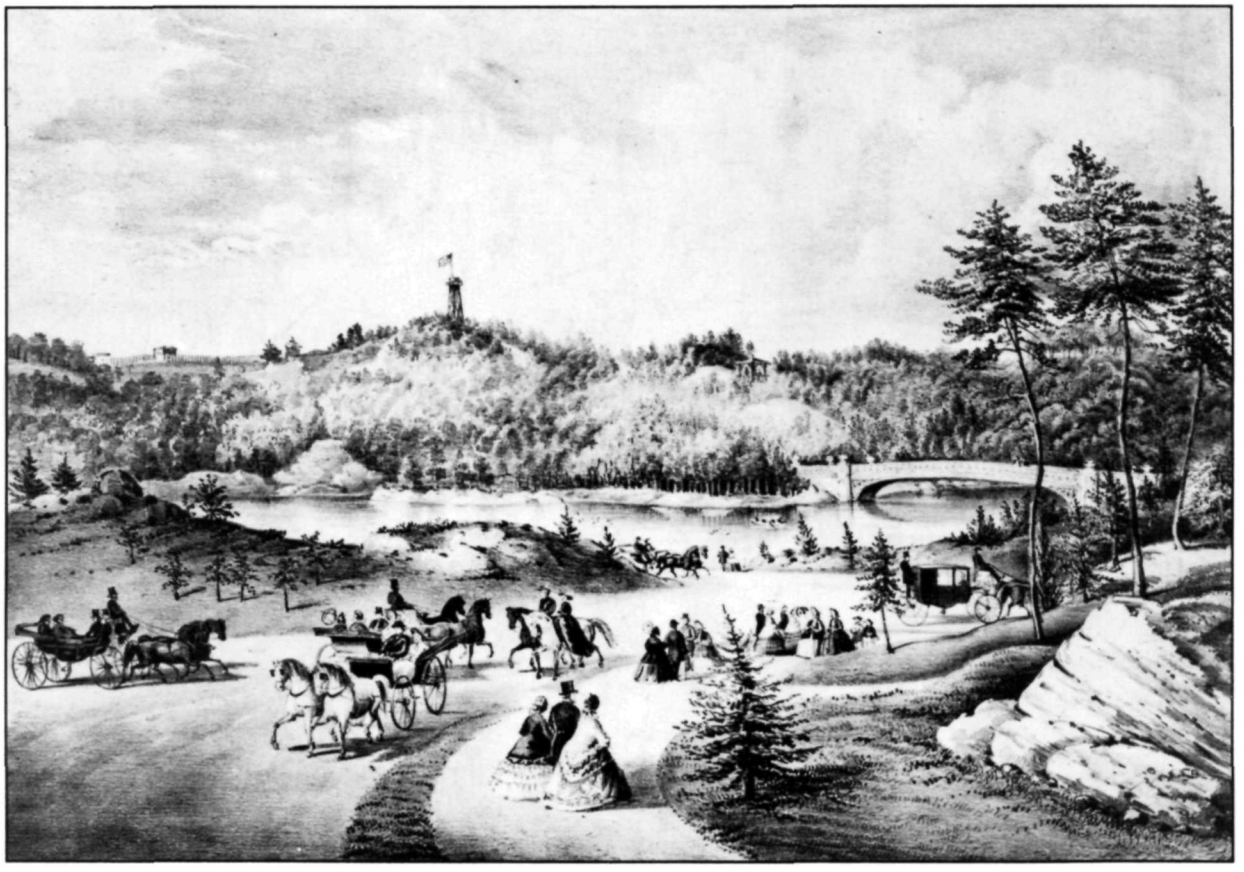
NPS Reading List

Preserving Historic Landscapes



U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Preservation Assistance Division

Cover photo: **Central Park, The Lake.** Lithograph by Currier & Ives, 1862. Courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York and Charles Beveridge, Frederick Law Olmsted Papers.

Preserving Historic Landscapes
An Annotated Bibliography

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and
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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Preservation Assistance Division
Washington, D.C.

1990

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Reading lists have been published by the National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, since 1975. Most are selected bibliographies, rather than a comprehensive overview of a particular subject. Some of the reading lists are annotated. Since information on landscape preservation in rapidly changing, this bibliography will be periodically updated and revised as more information becomes available. Comments or suggestions for additions to the Reading List should be sent to:

Technical Preservation Services
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Foreword

While the preservation of historic buildings has a long and distinguished history, the field of historic landscape preservation is still evolving. In recent years, we have seen a shift from documentation to interest in preservation maintenance. Now, we recognize a broad range of historic landscapes including historic sites, scenes, designed landscapes, and rural (or vernacular) landscapes.

Two recent publications produced by the National Park Service, National Register *Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* and *Bulletin 30: How to Identify, Evaluate and Register Rural Historic Landscapes,* have created the context for recognition and registration of historic landscapes. Now preservationists are faced with the dilemma of how to treat these significant landscapes. Unfortunately much of the current literature regarding preservation techniques is focused on historic buildings.

For this reason, the National Park Service began a new initiative in 1989 to improve the availability of guidance on the treatment of historic landscapes. Locating available information is the first step toward determining an appropriate strategy for preserving any landscape. This *Reading List* has been prepared to describe basic publications on issues of historic landscape preservation. While not comprehensive, it is intended to identify and describe for readers readily available sources of information relating to historic landscapes.

It is our hope that this publication will assist landowners, landscape architects, cultural resource managers and maintenance personnel in planning and implementing preservation work on historic landscapes.

H. Ward Jandl
Chief, Technical Preservation Services Branch
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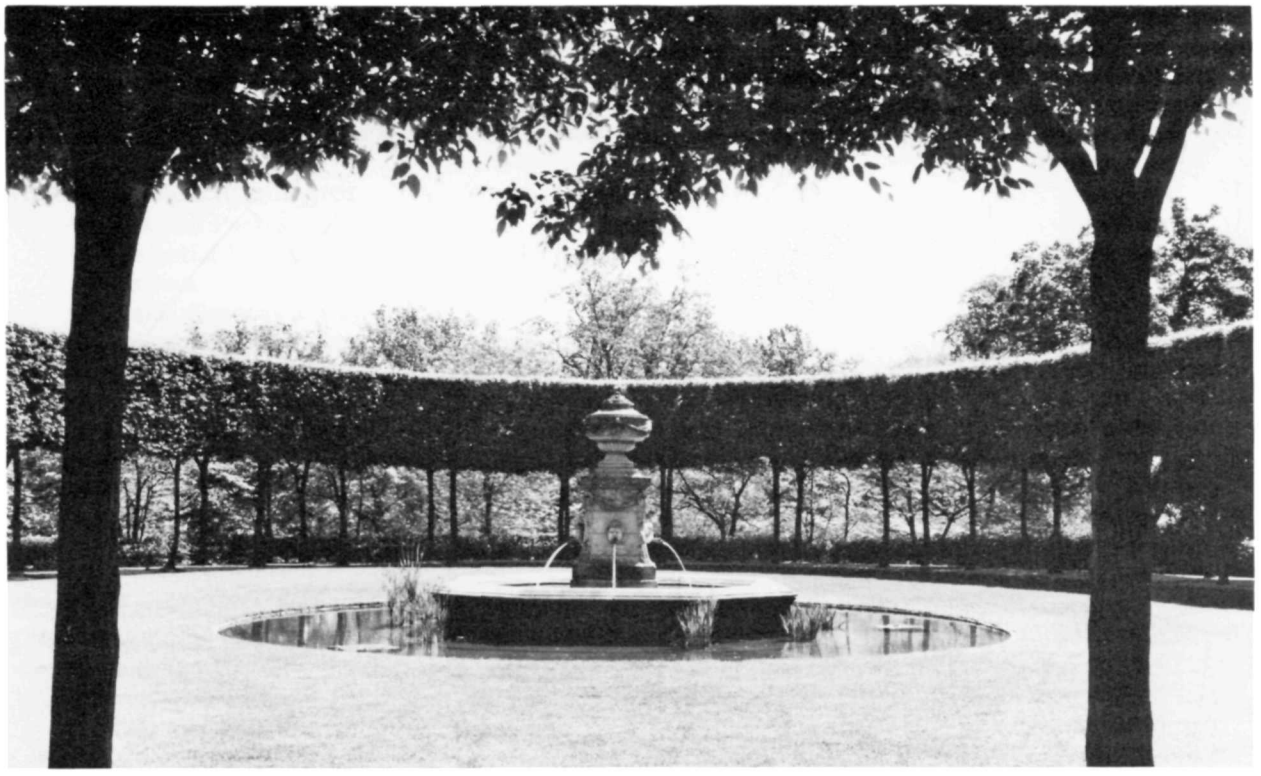

The ellipse at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C. This premier estate garden was designed by Beatrix Jones Farrand, landscape gardener, and the owner, Mildred Bliss between 1921-1947. Photo courtesy of Linda Flint McClelland.

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Dancer farm, South Lima Rural Historic District, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Photo by Virginia Denham; courtesy of National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

Introduction

This bibliography focusses on historic landscape preservation, including the essential tools necessary to understand and evaluate the resource, as well examples of specific treatments such as restoration, reconstruction, and rehabilitation. In order to make decisions about the proper treatment, a landscape must be inventoried and analyzed to determine its period of significance and level of integrity. For this reason, the *Reading List* includes references related to the preservation process --from inventory and analysis, to case studies related to specific landscape types or features. The bibliography also provides information on both designed and vernacular landscapes. As a result, it is by no means exhaustive. Rather, entries are limited to those that are essential to basic landscape preservation, or that provide an overview of issues related to historic landscapes. Most of the entries are readily available, either through major libraries or through purchase.

Publications on more specialized topics, such as horticulture, architecture, historic architecture, soils, geology, site engineering, the practice of landscape architecture, land use planning, and agriculture, have not been included unless the information on these subjects relates specifically to the preservation of historic landscapes. A few entries are listed which provide technical information on preservation/rehabilitation techniques for historic buildings, as the principles may be easily applicable to landscape features.

There are other topics which are relevant to historic landscape preservation but where the literature is extensive and already widely collected and available. For example, the volume of material on Frederick Law Olmsted Sr., his work, and the work of the Olmsted Brothers firm is enormous and widely available. In these cases, we have chosen to limit entries to major, easily available works.

Most of the sources refer to landscapes in the U.S. Notable exceptions include a number of historical works such as Edith Wharton's *Italian Villas and Their Gardens* and the writings of Gertrude Jekyll. These and other European texts greatly influenced American gardens and are therefore included.

The bibliography is intended to be useful to a wide range of individuals interested in landscape preservation. For this reason, a number of short articles that may already be known to the professional historian or landscape architect have been included. For the professional preservationist or historic landscape architect, entries may be found from a number of subjects or fields, since the topic of landscape preservation is germane to several disciplines including landscape design, history, geography, horticulture, and planning.

Examination of this *Reading List* is in itself revealing about the state of literature on landscape preservation. Few comprehensive books on the subject take the reader through the entire process of landscape identification, evaluation, and treatment. As a result, not all of the entries are equally valuable or useful. A few collections of articles are worth noting. They include:

> The historic preservation issues of *Landscape Architecture* magazine [Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1976); Vol. 71, No. 1 (January 1981); and Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987)],
>
> Special landscape issues of the *APT Bulletin* [Vol. XI, No. 4 (1979); Vol. XV, No. 4 (1983); and Vol. XXI, No. 2 (1989)],
>
> *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation* (edited by Richard A. Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner).

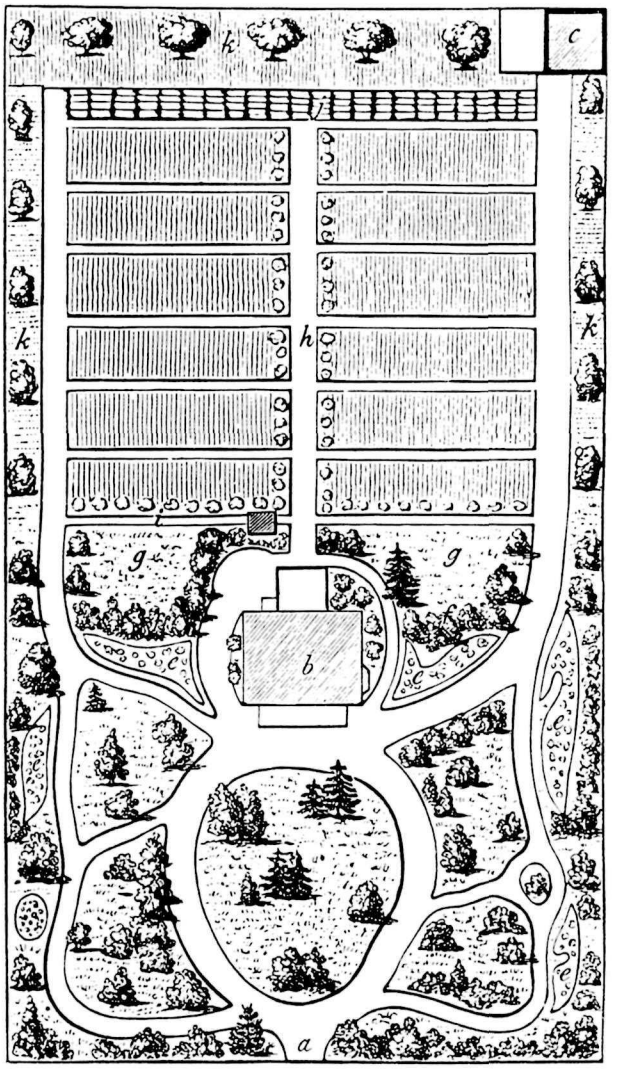
In addition to these publications, several of the entries are "recommended" texts, and may be of particular interest to those new to historic landscape preservation. **We have indicated these standard works with an asterisk (*).** Most of the standard texts are historical works or relate to landscape history since there is very little literature on landscape preservation technology.

Readers may notice a conspicuous lack of publications related to period gardens. Many of these publications advocate construction of historic period-looking gardens in places that never had gardens to begin with, usually to create or "improve" the setting for a historic building. For landscapes that are significant in their own right, this "treatment" is generally not consistent with wise preservation practice.

The bibliography is organized into five general sections. The first, inventory and evaluation, includes information necessary for documentation and research and understanding the historic context of the site. Sources on landscape history and historical landscape architects are included here. The second section addresses appropriate preservation approaches or treatments (such as restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction). Vegetation management and maintenance, a type of treatment, is included here. The third section lists case studies and general references dealing with specific historic landscape types: parks, estates, cemeteries, rural landscapes, for example. The fourth section focuses more specifically on individual landscape features such as walls, circulation systems, or water features. Information on materials, including metals and plant material, is included in this section. Finally, the last section provides additional sources of information, from bibliographies to databases. A few archives or key reference libraries are also included.

In many cases, entries fit more than one category. For example, case studies often provide particularly interesting survey or evaluation techniques, or provide an innovative treatment. For this reason, readers should check all applicable sections.

Many entries refer to journal articles or special reports and publications. To ease the frustration of the reader in finding these specialized publications many of the references have a number enclosed in square brackets (eg. [1]), which refers the reader to the Appendix section, "How to Find the Information Listed Here." We have attempted to give some source for each of the special publications listed. Several of the older books are out of print; these sources may be found at university libraries, ordered through inter-library loans, or found through antique book dealers. Many of the reviewers suggested additional sources which have not been included. If these books could not be found at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., it is assumed they would be generally hard to find and were not listed in the *Reading List*.



Plan of a garden "in the English, or Rural Gothic Style" by A.J. Downing (1842). Print from *Cottage Residences* by A.J. Downing, 1842.

Landscape History, Inventory and Evaluation

The first step in landscape preservation is understanding both the landscape as a whole and the elements that comprise its historic character. This requires knowledge of American landscape history and techniques for inventorying and evaluating historic landscapes.

The history of landscape architecture has been a recognized discipline for many years, due in part to the work of Norman Newton, whose book *Design on the Land*, describes the evolution of the designed, man-made landscape and is especially useful in describing the historic, environmental, and aesthetic context for landscapes created in the U.S. Designed and vernacular landscapes, including residential gardens and town commons have existed in North America since European settlement. However, the founding of an American profession of landscape architecture is often attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., who designed with Calvert Vaux the winning scheme for Central Park in 1858.

Readers of the bibliography may notice the large volume of material in this section, relative to other sections of the *Reading List*. This is due, in part, to the current state of literature on historic landscape preservation; the sources and methods necessary to inventory and evaluate landscapes are much more numerous than those related to the treatment of historic landscapes. In this section, too, are biographies and works on some of the most influential practitioners. This information aids the process of understanding the design intent of a particular site.

General References on Landscape History and Historic Practices

Chase, David B. "Beginnings of the Landscape Tradition in America," *Historic Preservation*, Vol. 25 (January-March 1973), pp. 34-41.

This interesting article presents a synopsis of the development of landscape architecture and gardening in the U.S., emphasizing the growth of the English tradition adapted for American gardens in the 18th and early 19th

centuries. Chase also discusses the development of rural cemeteries.

Cleveland, H.W.S. *Landscape Architecture as Applied to the Wants of the West, With an Essay on Forest Planting on the Great Plains*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1965 (Originally published in 1873 by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago).

Cleveland may have been one of the most important 19th century landscape architects. This volume describes his particular philosophy and observations on landscape architecture, including an analysis of the values and functions of landscape architecture.

Cranz, Galen. *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America.* Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1982.

Cranz gives readers the basic ingredients of urban parks: their historic development, the bureaucratic forces that govern them, park uses, and their benefit to the city as whole. About half of the book is devoted to an historical overview, including "the Pleasure Grounds 1850-1900," "the Reform Park: 1900-1930," "the Recreational Facility 1930-1965," and "the Open Space System 1965 and after." Several historic photos and sketches are included in these sections.

Cronon, William. *Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists and the Ecology of New England.* New York, NY: Hill and Wang, 1984.

Cronon presents the evolution of New England landscape, from its natural vegetation and wildlife, to its use by Native Americans and colonists. In particular, Cronon describes the effects of human use on the character and ecology of the landscape.

Italian topiary garden, Hunnewell Estate, Wellsley, Massachusetts. Copy of a c.1900 post card. Begun in 1854, this seven-tiered garden was one of the first in the U.S. to employ the use of ornamentally-clipped shrubs and trees on a grand scale.

Cutler, Phoebe. *The Public Landscape of the New Deal.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1985.

This impressive book offers a history of Roosevelt's efforts to cope with the Depression through a series of public projects that have shaped the nation's landscape. The range of New Deal projects discussed in Cutler's book include efforts by several Federal agencies and programs such as the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, as well as projects that influenced state park systems throughout the country.

✱Downing, Andrew J. *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America.* Little Crompton, RI: Theophrastus Press, 1976 (Originally published in 1841 by Wiley and Putnam).

This is the first of a series of popular books that promoted the advantages of naturalistic gardening and landscape design. Downing, a nurseryman by training, was significantly influenced by J.C. Louden. He translated British concepts in naturalistic gardening for a purely American audience, incorporating the use of a variety of exotic and newly propagated plants to obtain the image of a "beautiful" or "picturesque" effect.

✱Downing, Andrew J., editor. *The Horticulturist.* 7 Volumes. Albany, NY: Luther Tucker, 1846-1853.

As Downing writes, *The Horticulturist* was a journal "of rural art and rural taste devoted to horticulture, landscape gardening, rural architecture, botany, pomology, entomology, and rural economy." Authors contributed articles on these and a variety of other subjects related to landscape gardening during the 19th century. Downing's introductory remarks were later published in *Rural Essays*.

✱Downing, Andrew J. *The Architecture of Country Houses.* New York, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969 (Originally published in 1850 by D. Appleton and Company).

This volume describes popular taste related to rural architecture in the 19th century, including materials, and prototypical designs for rural cottages, villas, country houses, farmhouses, and farm stables.

Ebeling, Walter. *The Fruited Plain, the Story of American Agriculture.* Berkeley, CA: The University of California Press, 1979.

Ebeling gives an interesting overview of the history of American agriculture, including specific discussions of regional trends (the East, South, Midwest, Great Plains, Pacific Northwest, Great Basin and Southwest, and California).

Hart, John Fraser. *The Look of the Land.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1983.

Hart, a cultural geographer, describes the factors that shape man's effect on the rural landscape of America, including historic precedent; and British, French, Spanish, and Dutch settlements. He also emphasizes the features of the rural landscape: land division, farms, and villages. The book closes with observations on the changes to the American countryside, such as the influence of recreation, agricultural technology, and strip development.

Hubbard, Henry Vincent and Theodora Kimball. *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design.* New York, NY: The MacMillan Company, 1929.

This is a classic reference, an essential guide to the considerations of landscape design practices in the early 20th century. It includes chapters devoted to the theory of landscape design; taste, ideals, style, and character in landscape design; styles of landscape design; landscape characteristics; landscape effects; landscape composition; natural forms as elements in design; planting design; design of structures in relation to the landscape, and types of landscape design.

Jackson, John Brinkerhoff. *American Space, The Centennial Years: 1865-1876.* New York, NY: W.W. Norton and Company Inc., 1972.

Jackson surveys the development of both rural and urban landscapes in various regions of the U.S. during the decade following the Civil War, a time of transformation in American society that was reflected by landscape change.

Jekyll, Gertrude. *The Illustrated Gertrude Jekyll: Color Schemes for the Flower Garden.* Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Co., 1988 (Originally published in 1908 by Country Life, London, England).

Jekyll, Gertrude. *Wall and Water Gardens, with Chapters on the Rock-garden and the Heath-garden.* London, England: Country Life, 1901.

Jekyll, Gertrude and Sir Lawrence Weaver. *Gardens for Small Country Houses.* London, England: Country Life, 1912.

These are only a few of Jekyll's published works; they all significantly influenced modern American taste in landscape gardening. *Gardens for Small Country Houses* describes various principles such as the treatment of small sites and hillsides and the use of features such as steps, walls, climbing plants, retaining walls, hedges, water, paving, pergolas, gates and gateways, garden houses, statues, and sundials.

Jellico, Sir Geoffrey and Susan Jellico. *The Landscape of Man, Shaping the Environment from Prehistory to the Present Day.* London, England: Thames and Hudson Ltd., 1987.

This handy reference guide provides a brief overview of the history of landscape architecture (world-wide), including photographs of some of the most important landscapes. It is useful as an easily-accessible guide for those less prone to wade through more weighty texts. The history of American landscapes is treated very briefly, emphasizing the work of Thomas Jefferson and Frederick Law Olmsted as the most influential individuals in American landscape design.

Johnson, Hildegard Binder. *Order Upon the Land, the U.S. Rectangular Land Survey and the Upper Mississippi County.* New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1976.

This book describes the history of the U.S. Rectangular Survey (basis upon which much of the land in the U.S. was surveyed), which organized land into "6 by 6 mile townships, divided into 36 sections of one square mile each." The book also presents an interesting discussion of the historical relationship between political subdivision and land use.

Leech, Robert W. "The First Dilemma," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 1 (January/February 1987), pp. 62-65.

This article focuses primarily on the early stages of the profession of landscape architecture in the U.S. by describing the collaboration of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and Calvert Vaux.

Lees, Carlton. "The Golden Age of Horticulture," *Historic Preservation,* Vol. 24, No. 5 (October-December 1972), pp. 32-37.

This brief article discusses the 18th-19th century plant explorers and the creation of America's first botanical collections, as well as the development of horticultural practices and societies in the U.S.

✱Leighton, Ann. *Early American Gardens, For Meate or Medicine.* Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1987 (Originally published in 1970 by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, MA).

✱Leighton, Ann. *American Gardens in the Eighteenth Century, For Use or Delight.* Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1987 (Originally published in 1976 by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, MA).

✱Leighton, Ann. *American Gardens of the Nineteenth Century, For Comfort and Affluence.* Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1987.

This trilogy, a classic of American garden and landscape history, covers domestic gardens of

all types, as well as cemeteries and parks. Each volume contains an appendix with information about the historic plants, and extensive bibliographies of historic and contemporary sources.

Lockwood, Alice G.B., editor. *Gardens of Colony and State.* 2 Volumes. New York, NY: C. Scribner's Sons, 1931-34.

Lockwood's work is one of the primary sources on historic American gardens. Volume 1 includes gardens in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio; Volume 2 includes Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D.C., Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and California. Both volumes address early plantsmen, gardening practices, and fencing in the two regions. They are richly illustrated with historic photographs, prints, and plans.

Louden, J.C. *The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion.* London, England: William S. Orr, 1838.

The first edition of this classic text served as a model for Downing's *Cottage Residences* (1842). This volume includes descriptions of the villas and gardens for three classes of dwellings: suburban residences, country villas, and country mansions, including Louden's home in Porchester Terrace, Bayswater.

Lowell, Guy, editor. *American Gardens.* Boston, MA: Bates and Guild and Company, 1902.

This anthology of historic gardens illustrates 46 significant estates designed by many of the important practicing architects and landscape architects at the turn of the century. Both photographs and sketch plans are included.

Maccubbin, Robert P. and Peter Martin, editors. *British and American Gardens in the Eighteenth Century: Eighteen Illustrated Essays on Garden History.* Williamsburg, VA: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1984 (Originally published in January 1983 as a special issue of *18th Century Life*).

Two of the introductory essays in this book discuss garden history as an area of study. Other essays on American gardens cover Monticello and Colonial gardens in Virginia, New England, Philadelphia, and North and South Carolina.

*Newton, Norman T. *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture.* Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of the University of Massachusetts Press, 1971.

This is the standard work on the history of landscape architecture, and is considered the primary reference by landscape architects and historians.

Newton, Norman T. "100 Years of Landscape Architecture, Centennial of the Profession," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 54, No. 4 (July 1964), pp. 260-265.

In this "centennial" article, Newton presents an overview of the first 100 years of American landscape architecture: covering the evolution of residential, park, and urban design, and of city and regional planning.

Nolen, John. *New Towns for Old, Achievements in Civic Improvement in Some American Small Towns and Neighborhoods.* Boston, MA: Marshal Jones Company, 1927.

Nolen presents some examples of civic improvements, specifically highlighting places where worthwhile improvements have occurred: Walpole, MA; Kingsport, TN; Kistler, PA; Cohasset, MA; and the suburbs of Union Park Gardens, DE; and Mariemont, Ohio. Though not comprehensive, it is an excellent essay on small town and suburban planning ideals of the early 20th century.

Ottewill, David. *The Edwardian Garden.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1989.

Though obviously intended to focus on English landscapes, this beautiful book is helpful in presenting the international context for the forces that influenced late 19th-early 20th century designers in the U.S., such as Beatrix Farrand.

Petulla, Joseph M. *American Environmental History: The Exploitation and Conservation of Natural Resources.* San Francisco, CA: Boyd and Fraser Publishing Co., 1977.

Petulla presents the history of the use of natural resources in the U.S. and the development of the conservation movement. He also describes "everyday life," agriculture, ironworks, transportation, and industrialization, all of which shaped the character of the American landscape.

Platt, Charles. *Italian Gardens.* New York, NY: Harper and Bros., 1894.

The companion to Edith Wharton's *Italian Villas*, this work illustrated Platt's 1894 tour of Italy. He offers Americans recommendations for harmony of elements: interior, house, and exterior as illustrated in Italian gardens. Though it is not a particularly scholarly work, *Italian Gardens* greatly influenced landscape design at the turn of the century.

Reps, John W. *Town Planning in Frontier America.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1965.

Reps describes the evolution of urban America through city plans prepared in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Several historic views and plans are included.

Schuyler, David. *The New Urban Landscape, The Redefinition of City Form in Nineteenth-Century America.* Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986.

Schuyler's scholarly and fascinating work presents a view of the major change in the form and character of cities that evolved during the latter half of the 19th century. His introduction describes the historic context for this evolution, which is similarly analyzed in chapters addressing "changing conceptions of urban form," "the evolution of the urban park," and "the new urban landscape." Schuyler discusses rural cemeteries, Central Park, parks, parkways, and park systems as examples of this new era.

Scott, Mel. *American City Planning Since 1890.* Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1969.

In this book, Scott describes the development of American cities since 1890, illustrated by the movements, cities, and individuals responsible for major urban trends in America.

Shelton, Louise. *Beautiful Gardens in America.* Revised Edition. New York, NY: Charles Scribners and Sons, 1924.

Shelton's work, published in two editions, is a standard collection of historic photographs and text describing significant residential gardens, largely built before 1920; organized by region and state.

*Stilgoe, John R. *The Common Landscape of America, 1580 to 1845.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1982.

Stilgoe provides an anthology of the evolution of the manmade landscape, from Spanish settlements in the southwestern U.S. to the New England town common. The book is unusual in its description of folklore, language, and myth in relation to the development of physical patterns on the land.

Tatum, George B. "The Emergence of an American School of Landscape Design," *Historic Preservation,* Vol. 25 (April-June 1973), pp. 34-41.

This article discusses the development of a distinct American style of landscape design during the 19th century; some of the key individuals associated with the movement:

A.J. Downing, Calvert Vaux, and Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.; and the influence of Louden, Brown and Repton on the development of the "American School."

Thacker, Christopher. *The History of Gardens.* Berkeley, CA: The University of California Press, 1979.

This is another standard landscape history reference, though it contains far less detail on American landscapes than Newton. It is useful as a source of information on the evolution of trends and styles in landscape design.

Vaux, Calvert. *Villas and Cottages: The Great Architectural Style Book of the Hudson River School.* New York, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 1970 (Originally published in 1864 by Harper and Brothers).

This classic text provides recommendations for the design of several types of dwellings, illustrated with drawings of the houses and their landscape treatment. Vaux also describes, in text, the relationship between building and landscape. Several sketches from rustic structures built for Central Park are also included.

*Waugh, Frank A. *Book of Landscape Gardening. Treatise on the General Principles Governing Outdoor Art; with Sundry Suggestions for their Application in the Commoner Problems of Gardening.* New York, NY: Orange Judd Publishing Company, 1926.

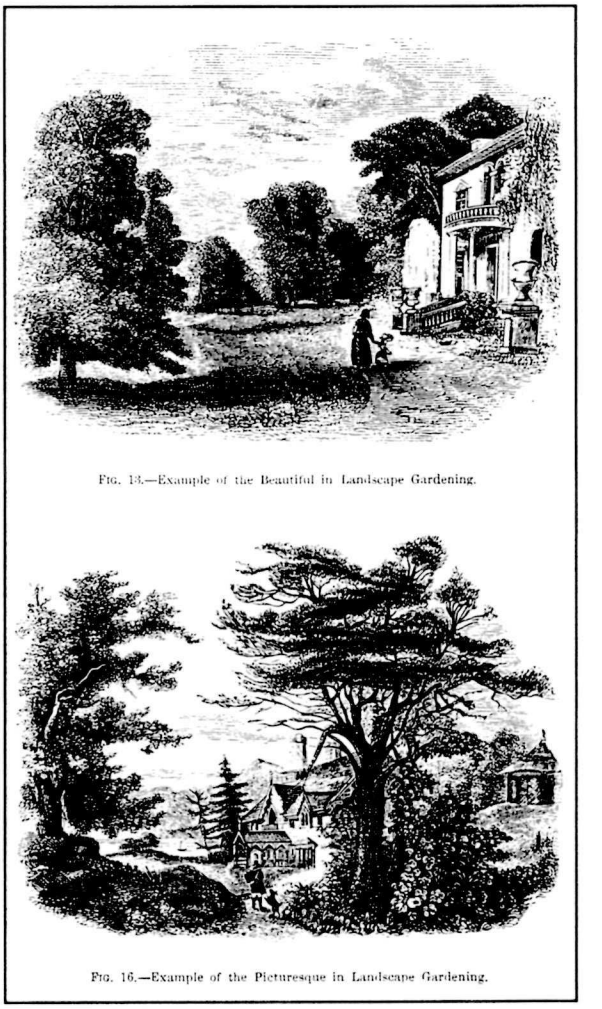
Waugh presents the case for considering landscape gardening a fine art. He goes on to describe the principles of art: unity, variety, motive (concept/theme), character-propriety, finish, style (natural, architectural, picturesque); general problems: entrances, drives, and walks, the planting of streets, lawns, water and its treatment, the city or suburban lot, the improvement of farm yards, school grounds, public parks, landscape reservations; and the gardener's materials: trees, shrubs, hardy perennial, annuals, bulbs, climbers.

Waugh, Frank A. *The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening.* Boston, MA: Richard G. Badger, 1917.

In this book, Waugh describes the value of the native landscape and the components of the natural style.

Wharton, Edith. *Italian Villas and Their Gardens.* New York, NY: The Century Company, 1904 (Reprinted in 1988 by Da Capo Press, Inc., New York, NY).

This important historical work brought the qualities of Italian gardens to the American



"The Beautiful and the Picturesque," principles of Landscape Gardening. These principles of landscape gardening were expounded by A.J. Downing. Prints from Downing's book *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1859).

public. It is richly illustrated by Maxfield Parrish and includes a discussion of ways to adapt the qualities of Italian gardens to the American lifestyle and climate.

Zube, Ervin H. "The Advance of Ecology," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 76, No. 2 (March/April 1986), pp. 58-67.

This interesting article describes the evolution of ecological thinking into landscape architecture, as illustrated in the work of Eliot, Jensen, Manning, and the Olmsted firm.

Historical Landscape Architects and Their Work

American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA). *Illustrations of the Works of Members.* New York, NY: J. Hayden Twiss, 1932.

This large volume includes a list of members of the ASLA and illustrations and photographs of projects. Work represented includes samples from all over the country and in all categories of design.

Anderson, Dorothy May. *Women, Design, and the Cambridge School, the History of the Smith College Graduate School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture in Cambridge.* West Lafayette, IN: PDA Publishers Corp., 1980.

This interesting book describes the development of the Cambridge School, one of the first formal programs in landscape architecture for women, which began in 1916 and operated until 1938, when it officially merged with Smith College. The Cambridge School was responsible for the professional training of several notable women landscape architects.

Balmori, Diana, Diane Kostial McGuire, and Eleanor McPeck. *Beatrix Farrand's American Landscapes, Her Gardens and Campuses.* Sagaponack, NY: Sagapress Inc., 1985.

This is a delightful history of the work of the first woman to make a profession of landscape architecture in the U.S. It includes a biography and a discussion of four private gardens, as well as Farrand's planting design theory and public landscapes. Many historic and present-day photographs are included as well as plans and drawings.

Beveridge, Charles E. "Frederick Law Olmsted's Theory of Landscape Design," *Nineteenth Century*, Vol. 3, No. 2, Summer 1977, pp. 38-43.

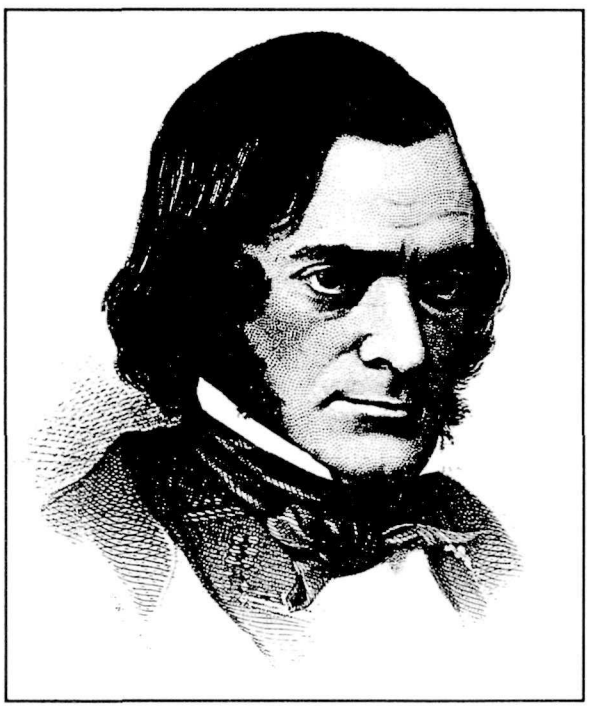
In this article, Beveridge describes the factors that contributed to Olmsted's sensibility as a landscape designer. Beveridge also writes of Olmsted's design principles, such as the importance of the unconscious effect of scenery, the "sanitary" (serving the whole human organism) function of landscapes, the creation of unified composition in which the parts are subordinate to the whole, and the effective organization of space.

Beveridge, Charles E. and Carolyn Hoffman, compilers. *The Master List of Design Projects of the Olmsted Firm, 1857-1950.* Boston, MA: The Massachusetts Association of Olmsted Parks in conjunction with the National Association of Olmsted Parks, 1987.

Beveridge, Charles E. and Carolyn Hoffman, compilers. *The Master List of Design Projects of the Olmsted Firm in Massachusetts, 1866-1950.* Boston, MA: The Massachusetts Association of Olmsted Parks, 1986.

These two inventories provide a comprehensive list of the major design projects of the most well-known landscape firm in the U.S. The first volume is organized by landscape type: parks, parkways, and recreational areas; city and regional planning projects; subdivisions; campuses; institutions; public building grounds; clubs and resorts; church grounds; arboreta; exhibitions and

fairs. It also provides a guide to the Olmsted papers and records at the Library of Congress. The Massachusetts inventory is organized by community.



Andrew Jackson Downing. From *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1859).

Church, Thomas, Grace Hall, and Michael Laurie. *Gardens are for People.* New York, NY/San Francisco, CA: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1983 (First edition, 1955).

Though he may not yet be considered an historical figure, Thomas Church has certainly made an enormous contribution to the theory and practice of landscape architecture. He was one of the first to advocate the concept of site analysis. His design work emphasizes hard surfaces and simple forms that create a strong geometric design and, at the same time, reduce maintenance. This classic reference helps to illustrate Church's ideas on a range of topics including design approach, garden features, materials, and provides examples of several Church gardens.

*Eaton, Leonard K. *Landscape Artist in America: The Life and Work of Jens Jensen.* Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1964.

Eaton describes the Danish background, early American experiences, public work, and private commissions of Jens Jensen (1860-1951). Jensen is perhaps best known for his "prairie landscape style," suitable in both form and plant materials to the midwestern environment in which he worked. This book provides an interesting overview of Jensen's work and life, and is nicely illustrated with photographs and plans. For those interested in further information on Jensen, Eaton provides a bibliographic essay.

*Eliot, Charles William. *Charles Eliot, 1859-1897.* Boston, MA/New York, NY: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1902.

This is the biography of the life and career of Charles Eliot, whose many accomplishments include the development of the first metropolitan park system in the country.

*Fein, Albert. *Frederick Law Olmsted and the American Environmental Tradition.* New York, NY: G. Braziller, 1972.

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of Olmsted's theories, principles and proposed projects. They are presented in terms of social and physical principles, environmental planning and design, and the politics of design. The book contains a large number of images which illustrate the theories and principles.

Fein, Albert, editor. *Landscape Into Cityscape, Frederick Law Olmsted's Plans for a Greater New York City.* New York, NY: Cornell University Press, 1967.

Fein has pulled together some of Olmsted's most interesting writings related to his plans for urban improvements in New York City. In Part 1: Manhattan, Fein includes sections from an unfinished biography describing Olmsted's role as superintendent of Central Park, and the Greensward Plan for the park. Part 2: Brooklyn contains the proposal and report for Prospect Park. Part 3: Staten Island and Queens describes various

"The Clearing" in Door County, Wisconsin. This site, designed by Jens Jensen, illustrates his ideas on the role of nature in recreation and American life. Jensen was active in the Prairie School, using naturalistic landscapes and midwestern plant materials in his designs. Photo by Jeffrey M. Dean; courtesy of National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

improvements recommended for the islands. Park 4: Upper Manhattan and the Bronx describes ideas by Olmsted (and colleagues) for Riverside and Morningside Parks. Part 5 includes Olmsted's essay on the "Spoils of the Park."

*Karson, Robin. *Fletcher Steele, Landscape Architect: An Account of the Gardenmaker's Life, 1885-1971.* New York, NY: Harry N. Abrams Inc./Sagapress Inc., 1989.

This rich biography illustrates one of the most influential American landscape architects. Steele is interesting in his design approach, which bridged classical landscape design and modernism. The book illustrates 53 Steele gardens, including several of the artist's best and is interspersed with quotations and a few plans. It is both a beautifully presented and informative text.

Karson, Robin. "Fletcher Steele's Places to Dream," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 78, No. 8 (December 1988), pp. 108-113.

This article describes Steele's design approach, client/patron relationship and

particularly the evolution of Naumkeag in Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Kelly, Bruce, Gail Travis Guillet and Mary Ellen Hern. *The Art of the Olmsted Landscape.* New York, NY: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the Arts Publisher, Inc., 1981.

This book contains a series of essays describing Olmsted's concept and execution for Central Park. It contains many images of the historic elements (bridges, structures, paths, and views), but is more descriptive than analytical.

Lambeth, William Alexander and Warren Manning. *Thomas Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Landscapes.* Boston, MA and New York, NY: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1913.

This volume is interesting in that the section on Jefferson's interest in landscape design was written by Manning. Includes old photographs, plans, letters, and Manning's plan for the University of Virginia.

Louden, J.C., editor. *The Landscape Gardening and Landscape Architecture of the Late Humphrey Repton, Esq.* London, England: Longman, 1840.

Humphrey Repton was the first Englishman to declare himself a landscape gardener. He significantly influenced the English landscape school through substantial written works including his overlay books which illustrated "before" and "after" drawings of improved grounds.

*McLaughlin, Charles Capen and Charles Eliot Beveridge, series editors. *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted.* Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press. Volumes printed:

Vol. 1: The Formative Years, 1822-1852. 1977.
The first volume of the series provides an overview of the life and work of Frederick Law Olmsted and settles into a more detailed account of his experiences in China, Connecticut, and England as well as his life as a gentleman farmer in New England.

Vol. 2: Slavery and the South, 1852-1857. 1981.
This volume documents Olmsted's travels through the south, including his written account of southern society.

Vol. 3: Creating Central Park, 1857-1861. 1983.
The third volume documents Olmsted's involvement in the design and construction of Central Park, including the original Greensward Plan and report submitted by Olmsted and Vaux for the 1858 competition. Other documents describe the evolution of the design and his role in the massive construction effort.

Vol. 4: Defending the Union, The Civil War and the U.S. Sanitary Commission, 1861-1863. 1986.
Olmsted served as general secretary of the U.S. Sanitary Commission for the first two years of the Civil War. This volume describes events in the field and his role in helping to define the objectives of Reconstruction.

Vol. 5: The California Frontier, 1863-1865. 1990.
In this volume, Olmsted's tenure as general manager of the Mariposa Estate is described, as well as his impressions of summer camping in Yosemite Valley and his role in managing the reservation. Also included are four design proposals (for Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Big Trees, a park system for San Francisco, Mountain View Cemetery, and the campus of UC Berkeley).

Neckar, Lance M. "Developing Landscape Architecture for the Twentieth Century: The Career of Warren H. Manning," *Landscape Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (Fall 1989), pp. 78-91.

This extensive article documents the career of Warren Manning from his early days in the Olmsted office to his own practice and later as a regional and city planner. Manning is notable as one of the founders of the ASLA, as a preeminent designer in the Olmsted

office, as the author of the National Plan, and as the planner of the City of Birmingham.

Olmsted, Frederick Law, Jr. and Theodora Kimball, editors. *Frederick Law Olmsted, Landscape Architect, 1822-1903*. Two volumes in one. Bronx, NY: Benjamin Blom, Inc., 1970 (Volume One originally published in 1922 as *Forty Years of Landscape Architecture: Being the Professional Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted, Senior*; Volume Two originally published in 1928 as *Forty Years of Landscape Architecture: Central Park*).

Volume One contains background information and experiences which contributed to Olmsted's professional career. Volume Two presents the history of Central Park including its conception, Olmsted's and Vaux's design, and its construction and management until the time that the designers' involvement ended in the 1880's.

Parsons, Mabel, editor. *Memories of Samuel Parsons*. New York, NY: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1976.

This biographical work examines Parson's career from his tenure with Olmsted and Vaux at Central Park, through his role as Superintendent of Parks in New York City.

Parsons, Samuel, Jr. *Landscape Gardening*. New York, NY: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1895.

Though not specifically autobiographical, Parson (Superintendent of Parks, NYC) offers his design principles and recommendations for a number of landscape types and situations including the treatment of sloping ground, seasonal foliage, bedding and garden flowers, city parks, etc.

Parsons, Samuel, Jr. *The Art of Landscape Architecture*. New York, NY: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.

In his subsequent work, Parson's gives design considerations for the laying out of a park or estate, the location of buildings, grass spaces, roads and paths, water, islands, rocks, grading and shaping grounds, plantations, maintenance, gardens, public parks and the choice of trees and shrubs.

Roper, Laura Wood. *F.L.O., A Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973.

This volume presents a scholarly and authoritative documentation of Olmsted's artistic and intellectual development in the context of his personal life and that of his times. The most complete and indepth single volume on Olmsted.

Simo, Melanie. *Louden and the Landscape, From Country Seat to Metropolis 1783-1843*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1988.

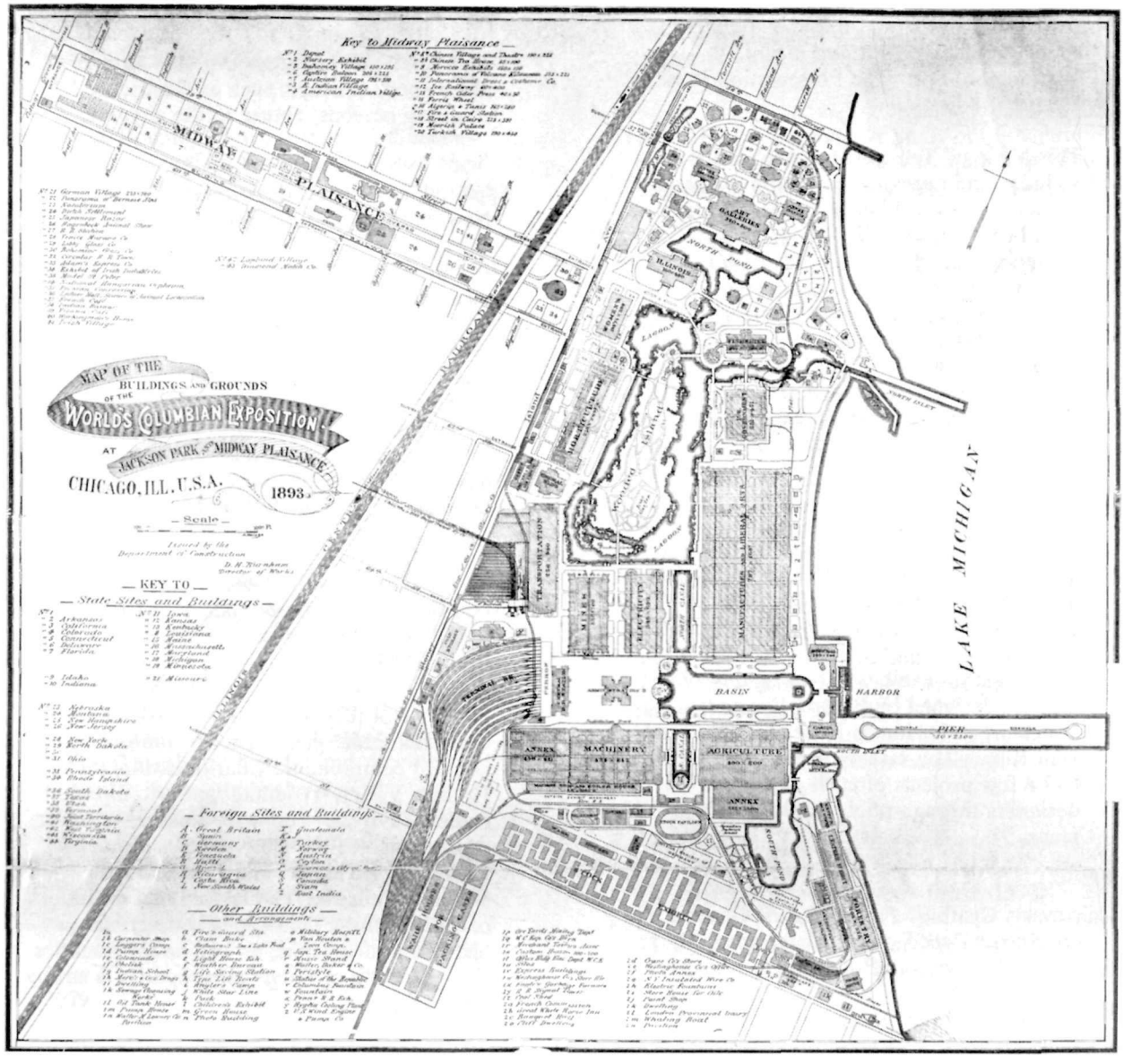
In this book, Simo describes the work and ideals of John Claudius Louden, a Scottish landscape gardener. Louden's accomplishments include extensive writings on gardening and architecture, later developing (in the 1820's) strong ideas and principles on the gardenesque style, which effected a significant change in the English landscape. This is a beautifully presented and scholarly work.

Sutton, S. B., editor. *Civilizing American Cities, A Selection of Frederick Law Olmsted's Writings on City Landscapes*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1971.

Sutton gives a brief, though informative biography of Frederick Law Olmsted, but most of the book is devoted to an anthology of Olmsted's writings on "Expanding Cities, Random Versus Organized Growth, City Parks and Improved Use of Metropolitan Spaces and Suburban Solutions."

Tatum, George B. and Elisabeth Blair MacDougall, editors. *Prophet with Honor, the Career of Andrew Jackson Downing 1815-1852.* Vol. XI, Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture. Washington, DC: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection with the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, 1989.

This scholarly anthology describes the work and ideals of Andrew Jackson Downing. George Tatum has written two introductory essays on "The Downing Decade," and "Nature's Garden." Other articles address topics such as the picturesque, pomology, the role of pattern books, interior design, Vassar's Springside, Downing's architecture, and Washington Park.



World's Columbian Exposition grounds (1893). Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. was a member of the team that designed the Exposition grounds, contributing to an awakening of interest in public design. Photo courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, National Park Service.

Thompson, J. William. "A Persistence of Talents," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 79, No. 3 (April 1989), pp. 92-97.

Norman Newton has had an enormous influence on the practice and history of landscape architecture. This article illustrates his career at the American Academy in Rome and describes his public work including the site design for the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

✱Tishler, William, editor. *American Landscape Architecture, Designers and Places.* Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989.

This National Trust/ASLA publication includes an impressive collection of essays on many historical landscape architects including Thomas Jefferson, H.W.S. Cleveland, A.J. Downing, Calvert Vaux, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., Jacob Weidenman, J.C. Olmsted, Charles Eliot, Warren Manning, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Henry Hubbard, John Nolen, Ossiah Cole Simonds, Jens Jensen, Charles Platt, Ellen Shipman, Beatrix Farrand, Frank Waugh, Albert Davis Taylor, Elbert Peets, and Thomas Church.

van Valkenberg, Michael, curator with photographs by Alan Ward. *Built Landscapes, Gardens in the Northeast.* Brattleboro, VT: Brattleboro Museum and Art Center, 1986.

This beautiful exhibition catalog describes gardens designed by Beatrix Farrand, Fletcher Steele, James Rose, A.E. Bye and Dan Kiley. The catalog presents the work and a few projects of each of these designers through photographs, text and plans.

✱Zaitzevsky, Cynthia. *Frederick Law Olmsted and the Boston Park System.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1982.

Though this book is primarily a historic monograph, it is of great interest to planners and preservationists because it includes substantial detail on the planning, design, and construction of the Boston Park system and the historic context in which this monumental accomplishment occurred. It is both a clearly written and beautifully presented publication.

Reading the Landscape

Anderson, Edgar. *Landscape Papers.* Berkeley, CA: Turtle Island Foundation for the Nezahaulcoyotl Historical Society, 1976. [18]

This collection of essays explores human ideas about concepts such as "landscape," changing seasons, nature in the city, etc.

Appleton, Jay. *The Experience of Landscape.* New York, NY: John Wiley and Sons, 1975.

In this scholarly text, Appleton describes the elements and historical precedents which influence our understanding and appreciation of the landscape. The book is particularly interesting in its description of the physical structure and composition of landscape, which contribute qualities we find attractive in a particular view or scene and for its discussion of the influence of symbolism and taste in shaping the designed landscape.

Creese, Walter L. *The Crowning of the American Landscape, Eight Great Spaces and Their Buildings.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1985.

In Part 1 of this beautiful book, Creese describes "great given spaces," almost too large to comprehend: Charlottesville, the Hudson Valley, Yosemite, and Mt. Hood National Forest. Part 2 emphasizes "smaller spaces" such as the Boston Fens, Graceland Cemetery, Riverside, and Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin. The history and evolution of each of these landscapes is described in text and photographs, as well as the qualities that give each of these "great spaces" a strong sense of place.

Jackson, John Brinkerhoff. *Discovering the Vernacular Landscape.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1986.

In his collection of essays, Jackson discusses the significance of contemporary vernacular landscapes and communities as an important indicator of American history and American society. His essays include "The World Itself," "A Pair of Ideal Landscapes," "A Puritan Looks at Scenery," "The Love of Horizontal Spaces," "Vernacular," "The Moveable Dwelling," "Craftsman Style," "The Origin of Parks," and "Landscape as Seen by the Military."

Marranca, Bonnie, editor. *American Garden Writing: Gleanings from Garden Lives Then and Now.* New York, NY: PAJ Publications, 1988.

This a collection of essays related to gardens, including literary works which illustrate attitudes towards gardens. Essays come from 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th century sources by notable writers such as George Washington, Thomas Bridgeman, Liberty Bailey, Ann Leighton, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson Downing, Frank Scott, Edith Wharton, Frederick Law Olmsted, Beatrix Farrand and Henry David Thoreau.

Marx, Leo. *The Machine in the Garden, Technology and the Pastoral Ideal in America.* London, England: Oxford University Press, 1964.

Marx describes the influence of the pastoral ideal on American life, citing "cultural symbols," history, and American literature in an attempt to describe changing attitudes toward the American landscape and built environment.

Meinig, D.W., editor. *The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes: Geographical Essays.* New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1979.

In this book, Meinig includes nine interesting essays on exploring the American landscape.

Simonds, John Ormsbee. *Landscape Architecture, An Ecological Approach to Environmental Planning.* New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1961.

Simonds' book is a classic landscape architecture text. Though it is primarily intended for individuals planning new landscapes, it is very useful as a guide for understanding existing historic landscapes. Topics addressed include landscape character, site analysis, the organization of spaces, and structures in the landscape, many of which are illustrated with examples from historic landscapes and interesting diagrams.

Tuan, YiFu. *Topophilia, A Study of Environmental Perception, Attitudes, and Values.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974.

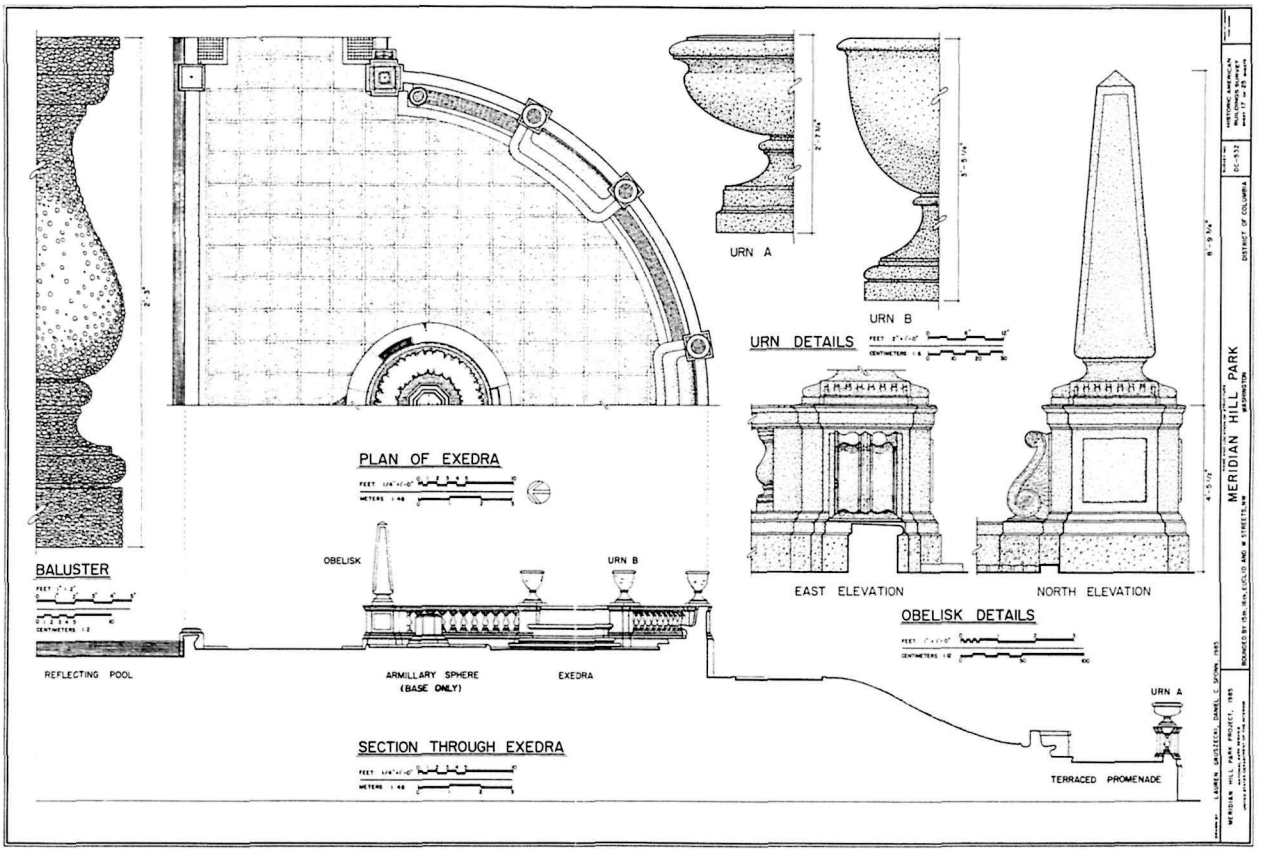
This book presents many ideas on environmental perception, ideals, values as a way of understanding human attitudes toward the landscape and built environment.

Watts, May Theilgaard. *Reading the Landscape of America.* New York, NY: The MacMillan Company, 1975.

In the second edition, Watts revisits many of the places originally described in *Reading the Landscape* to record the effect of man and time on the land. Here, she presents twenty-one environments in the U.S., from the sand dunes of Indiana, to the California chaparral and a "stylish" suburban house. In all cases, Watts chronicles the evolution of these places through text and sketches, which offer an explanation of the factors which have shaped the look of the American landscape.

Zube, Ervin H., editor. *Landscapes: Selected Writings of J.B. Jackson.* Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1970.

This book contains a collection of articles by J.B. Jackson, which appeared in the journal, *Landscape.*



Detail sheet for Meridian Hill Park, Washington, D.C. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), begun in the 1933 by the NPS, has documented many historic landscapes with detailed, measured drawings. Drawing by Lauren Gruszecki, Daniel C. Sponn, courtesy of Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service.

Inventory, Documentation, Research and Evaluation

Berg, Shary Page. "Fairsted: Documenting and Preserving A Historic Landscape," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. XX, No. 1 (1988), pp. 41-49.

This article describes the process of doing a Historic Grounds Report for Fairsted, the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site and the preservation and management issues that arose.

Borchers, Perry E. "Photogrammetry's Use in Fixing Scenes," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1976), pp. 270-275.

This article describes the use of photogrammetry (the science of measuring by means of photography) as a method for documenting historic landscapes in the Southwest.

Burns, John, editor and the staff of Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER). *Recording Historic Structures*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects Press, 1989.

Burns describes the process of HABS/HAER documentation as well as the principles and components of historic structure and landscape documentation. Though it is primarily focused on buildings, case studies including the inventory of Meridian Hill park are also provided. The Appendix includes a copy of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural

and Engineering Documentation. It is a beautifully presented and helpful resource.

Carter, Thomas and Carl Fleischhauer. *The Grouse Creek Cultural Survey*. Washington, DC: The Library of Congress for the American Folklife Center, 1988.

This document describes the cultural inventory and survey of Grouse Creek, a Mormon ranching community in northwestern Utah. The survey expanded a traditional architectural inventory to include more detailed information on the vernacular architecture as well as sketches of the individual sites and site plans. The team used interviews to document folklife values of residents in Grouse Creek.

Dolinsky, Paul D. "Landscape Recording: Expanding the Tradition," *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (June, 1986), pp. 16-17.

Dolinsky, Paul D. "HABS: 54 Years of Documenting Historic Landscapes," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 86-89.

These two articles briefly describe the efforts of HABS to record historic landscapes, with the focus on the 1985 Meridian Hill project in Washington, D.C.

Harvey, Robert R. "Documenting a Victorian Landscape in the Mid-West," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. IX, No. 3 (1977), pp. 73-99.

A detailed case study, this article describes the research and landscape documentation for Terrace Hill, a Victorian estate in Des Moines, Iowa.

Harvey, Robert R. and Susan Buggey, contributors; Albert Fein, section editor. "Section 630: Historic Landscapes." *Time-Saver Standards for Landscape Architecture, Design and Construction Data*. Edited by Charles W. Harris and Nicholas T. Dines. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1988.

This is a very general guideline to approaching and planning a historic landscape preservation effort. It introduces general definitions and landscape types, typical research sources, inventory techniques, and discusses features to be considered in design development and maintenance. The article is very general regarding the application of appropriate preservation treatments, and is not necessarily oriented towards the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects.

Kane, Thomas J. "The Use of Reverse Perspective in the Deduction of Plans and Elevations from Photographs," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. IX, No. 3 (1977), pp. 31-38.

The step-by-step methodology for producing accurate plans and elevations from old photographs as a tool for documenting historic structures is presented in this article.

* Keller, J. Timothy and Genevieve P. Keller. *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1987. [5]

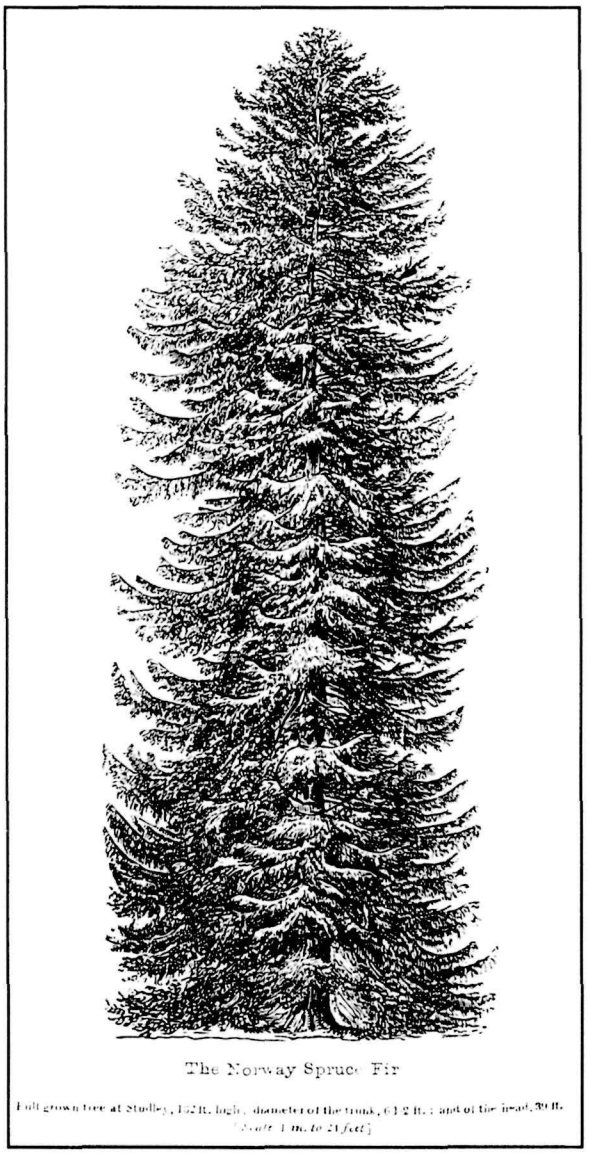
This bulletin discusses the process and information necessary to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic designed landscapes to the National Register of Historic Places. It also includes information on assessing integrity and types of designed landscapes.

Knoerl, John and Sandy Weber. "Computer Maps for Cultural Resources Planning," *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (August 1988), pp. 10-15.

This is a general article which discusses the uses of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for cultural resources planning, citing examples from the National Park Service.

Lienisch, William C. "The Best Landscapes," *American Land Forum Magazine,* Vol. II, No. 1 (Winter 1981), pp. 6-7.

This article suggests six different landscape categories, with examples, which could be used to guide landscape documentation and preservation efforts.



Norway Spruce. From *Rural Essays* by A.J. Downing (1854).

Mayall, R. Newton. "Recording Historic American Landscape Architecture," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (October 1935), pp. 1-11.

Newton describes some of the early HABS projects that documented historic and colonial gardens in Massachusetts. The article is interesting in that it describes the process of documentation and sources of information. Several gardens and garden features are illustrated.

McClelland, Linda Flint. "Inventory and Evaluation: Historic Landscapes in the National Register." *Landscape Preservation Seminar Proceedings.* Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts, 1988, pp. 11-21.

This article presents an overview of the role of the National Register of Historic Places in historic landscape preservation. Topics covered include types of landscapes listed, inventorying, evaluation, defining historic significance, National Register criteria, assessing historic integrity, selecting boundaries, and registration.

✱ McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick. *National Register Bulletin 30: How to Identify, Evaluate and Register Rural Historic Landscapes.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1990. [5]

The companion to *Bulletin 18* on designed historic landscapes, *Bulletin 30* gives guidance on nominating rural historic landscapes to the National Register, including a discussion of types, characteristics, and components of rural historic landscapes. The bulletin also treats areas of significance and historic integrity.

Melnick, Robert Z. "Capturing the Cultural Landscape," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 71, No. 1 (January 1981), pp. 56-60.

Melnick presents a short and early version of methodologies and philosophies for evaluating historic landscapes that received more expanded discussion in *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System,* including standards for landscapes. This is one of the few texts that takes the reader through the entire preservation process.

Melnick, Robert Z. "Landscape Thinking," *CRM Bulletin,* Vol. 8, No.1 (February 1985), pp. 1-2.

This article discusses evaluating integrity in rural landscapes.

* Melnick, Robert Z., Daniel Sponn and Emma Jane Saxe. *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1984. [3, 4]

Melnick *et al* present a pioneering work on identifying and evaluating rural vernacular landscapes, includes terminology, standards, and management considerations. The examples are from the National Park Service but the methodologies are universally applicable.

Stewart, John J. "Incorporating Photographs into Working Drawings," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. IX, No. 3 (1977), pp. 21-29.

This article describes a simple technique for incorporating historical photographs into contract documents.

Stewart, John J., and Susan Buggey. "The Case for Commemoration of Historic Landscapes and Drawings," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. VII, No. 2 (1975), pp. 99-123.

Stewart and Buggey define categories of historic gardens, with examples. The article was originally prepared as a background study for consideration by the Federal Government of Canada.

Vernon, Noel Dorsey. "Documenting the Olmsteds in Ohio," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 5 (September/October 1987), pp. 94-95.

This article describes the process of finding Olmsted plans and papers, located in various sources such as the corporate files of the National Cash Register Company and the Library of Congress.

Vernon, Noel Dorsey, C. Elizabeth Garvey and Sherda K. Williams. *Oral History Guidelines for Landscape Historians*. Washington, DC: American Society of Landscape Architects, 1990. [17]

This helpful paper describes how landscape historians may use oral history to document historic landscapes and the work of landscape architects.

Walmsley and Co., Inc., *Syracuse Historic Landscape Resources Survey*. Syracuse, NY: Department of Community Development, April 1989. [22]

This model study consists of a reconnaissance level survey of all publicly-owned landscapes in the City of Syracuse, and an intensive survey of twelve sites. The project produced a survey form and is a useful reference for any community interested in surveying its historical landscapes.

Landscape Archeology

Dimbleby, G.W. "Pollen as Botanical Evidence of the Past," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1976), pp. 219-223.

Garden archeology projects at Pompeii, Hercules, Plybius, Europa, and Calci provided the field laboratory for pollen and charcoal analysis as a method for determining the species and distribution of historic plant material. Despite the Mediterranean location, this article presents an interesting discussion of the potential uses and limitations of pollen and charcoal analysis, including the issues of the characteristics of a plant's pollen, and the substrate in which it occurs.

Kelso, William. "Why Are You Digging Out There? The Role of Landscape Archeology," *Courier*, Vol. 34, No. 8 (August 1989), pp. 20-22.

Kelso describes the use of landscape archeology to document, study and restore the historic landscape of Monticello.

Hume, Audrey Noel. *Archeology and the Colonial Gardener.* Williamsburg, VA: Colonial Williamsburg, 1974.

This booklet describes the methods and results of archeological investigations at Williamsburg and James River plantations,

including evidence of fences, tools, and plant materials.

Hume, Audrey Noel. "Historical Archeology in Garden Restoration," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1979), pp. 259-264.

In this article, Hume discusses the use of historical archeology as a tool for understanding the organization and components of historic gardens.

Stewart, John J. "Landscape Archeologist at Work: How to 'Do Archeology' Without Really Digging," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 68, No. 2 (March 1978), pp. 140-144.

Stewart, John J. "Landscape Archeology: Existing Plant Material on Historic Sites as Evidence of Buried Features and as Survivors of Historic Species," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. IX, No. 3 (1977), pp. 65-72.

Both of Stewart's articles are excellent short introductions to simple, minimal disturbance techniques of landscape archeology.

Waldbauer, Richard C. "Material Culture and Agricultural History in New Hampshire," *Historical New Hampshire,* Vol. 40, Nos. 1&2 (Spring/Summer 1985), pp. 61-71.

Waldbauer describes several New Hampshire sites where landscape archeology helps define the cultural context and provides information about the agricultural history. They include the New Hampshire Farm Museum, the rural historic district at Harrisville, and the Hill Farm project in the White Mountain National Forest.

Visual Analysis

Dodson, Harry L. and Robert D. Yaro. "Rolling Fields, Winding Roads," *American Land Forum Magazine,* Vol. V, No. 1 (Winter 1985), pp. 55-62.

This article reports on the precedent-setting Massachusetts Landscape Inventory, with a list of the 32 most important landscapes in the state.

Michaud, Claude. "Analysis of the Architectural Landscape," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. XV, No. 4 (1983), pp. 41-53.

In this article, Michaud presents a well thought-out methodology for systematically analyzing the architectural aspect of a cultural landscape, with a view to a better understanding of place.

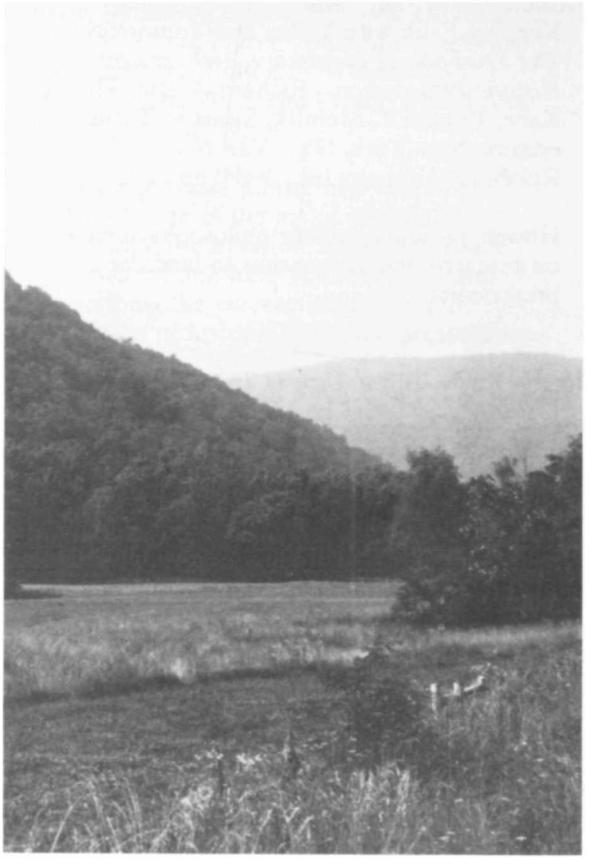
Smardon, Richard C., with William M. Price and M. Rick Volpe. "St. Lawrence River Scenic Access Study." *School of Landscape Architecture Occasional Paper* No. ESF 84-004. Syracuse, NY: State University of New York, College of Environmental Science & Forestry, School of Landscape Architecture, 1984.

Smardon, Richard C. "Visual Access to 1,000 Lakes," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 77, No. 3 (May/June 1987), pp. 86-91.

These articles establish a methodology for evaluating landscape quality. Landscape features in a landscape were rated either most valued or disliked by viewers.

Stilgoe, John R. "Popular Photography, Scenery Values, and Visual Assessment," *Landscape Journal,* Vol. 3, No. 2 (1984), pp. 111-121.

This article discusses how early 20th-century photography influenced Americans perceptions towards the rural setting. Stilgoe's research suggests that "using a camera improved one's ability to see; by extrapolation, carrying a camera while automobiling sharpened ones notice of beautiful rural landscapes."



Boxley River Valley Historic District, Buffalo National River, Arkansas. Various treatments, such as acquisition of easements, have been used to protect and maintain the scenic character of the valley. Photo by Ric Alesch; courtesy of National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

Preservation Approach and Treatment

The following section provides information on the actual treatment of historic landscapes; that is to say, stabilization, protection, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Choosing an appropriate preservation philosophy and treatment depends on a wide variety of factors such as the relative integrity of the site, its current needs and uses, the interpretive objective and considerations for any future use. For any landscape, a variety of treatments may be appropriate and these decisions must be made on a site-by-site basis.

It was difficult to find sufficient sources for this section for several reasons. Terminology varies widely among academics, governmental agencies, and private practitioners. Furthermore, unlike architectural preservation, national standards and definitions do not yet exist. Many of the innovative solutions to historic landscape treatment exist as individual projects and may not yet be available as published articles or books.

In the case of historic landscapes, management and maintenance takes on a very important function. Plant material, one of the most important features of landscapes, inherently changes over time. Without proper maintenance, this feature is vulnerable to considerable change, which may compromise the integrity of the site. At the same time, changes in maintenance practices can serve to effectively "restore" or "preserve" the landscape. For these reasons, vegetation management and maintenance have been included as a treatment.

Finally, landscape planning offers a preservation solution for historic districts and large landscapes with multiple ownership. This is often an appropriate tool to assure protection of the character-defining elements, or special qualities of the landscape, while simultaneously allowing future change.

Landscape Preservation Philosophy

Abbott, Stanley W. "Historic Preservation, Perpetuation of Scenes Where History Becomes Real," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 40, No. 4 (July 1950), pp. 152-157.

Even though it was written some forty years ago, this is an interesting philosophical discussion of the problems of preserving history, when "nature is a matter of growth and decay, not of time stopped." Abbott uses national historic sites to explore the dilemmas and present the case for historic preservation.

Clay, Grady. "Whose Time is This Place? The Emerging Science of Garden Preservation," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1976), pp. 217-218.

In this interesting article, Clay critiques landscape preservation practice. He promotes rigorous historic research and the recognition of change or evolution as important components of historic landscape preservation.

Fitch, James Marston. "Preservation Requires Tact, Modesty and Honesty Among Designers," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1976), pp. 276-280.

In an essay about preservation philosophy as applied to landscapes, Fitch argues strongly against the "prettified" historic landscape represented by Williamsburg and for the more difficult "honest" historic landscape.

Howett, Catherine. "Second Thoughts," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 52-55.

This is a thoughtful, questioning essay on the philosophy of landscape preservation.

Howett, Catherine. "Landscape Research: Keeping Faith with Today and Tomorrow." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 3-7.

Howett presents another philosophical essay on research and approaches to landscape preservation.

Lynch, Kevin. *What Time is This Place?* Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1972.

This collection of case studies and philosophical essays is bound by a common premise: that the physical world should have a strong connection to both the past and the future. Chapter 2, "The Presence of the Past," specifically addresses the difficulties of historic preservation, including determining the appropriate treatment that does not produce confusion about how the past is perceived.

O'Donnell, Patricia, and Robert Z. Melnick. "Toward a Preservation Ethic," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), p. 136.

In this brief editorial, O'Donnell and Melnick describe the status of landscape preservation.

Turner, Suzanne Louise. *Preservation of the Man-made Landscape: An Introduction for the Landscape Architect*. Master's thesis. Athens, GA: University of Georgia, 1978.

In her thesis, Turner explores the American preservation movement and the forces that shaped recognition of the man-made landscape as an historic resource worthy of preservation. She provides a methodology for landscape preservation and ends with a discussion of the relationship between landscape architecture and historic preservation. Though some of the issues posed in Turner's thesis have been addressed in the recent years, it remains an interesting analysis of the history and context for landscape preservation.

Turner, Suzanne Louise. "Historic Landscapes." *Designers and Places, American Landscape Architecture.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 142-145.

Turner provides a brief overview of the current state of the art of historic landscape preservation, citing significant landscapes that have been restored and describing the current initiatives and direction of historic landscape preservation.

U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment. *Technologies for Prehistoric and Historic Preservation,* OTA-E-319. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1986 (A summary of this report, under the same title, is available: #OTA-E-320). [2]

This important Office of Technology Assessment study describes the current state of the use of technologies in historic preservation, including landscapes.

U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment. *Technologies for the Preservation of Prehistoric and Historic Landscapes--Background Paper,* OTA-BP-E-44. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1987. [2]

This is a background paper, extending the general assessment of *Technologies for Prehistoric and Historic Preservation* (which provides a comprehensive assessment of the state of landscape preservation today), with a focus on technological issues, and recommendations for action.

Webb, Melody. "Cultural Landscapes in the National Park Service," *The Public Historian,* Vol. 9, No. 2 (Spring 1987), pp. 77-89.

In this article, Webb discusses the development of the concept of the cultural or vernacular landscape. She challenges the NPS and the historic preservation movement to recognize the dynamic nature of these landscapes and develop identification and management techniques that properly address the evolving character of vernacular landscapes.

Definitions, Standards and Guidelines

Department of Environmental Management, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. *Olmsted Historic Landscape Preservation Program: Guidelines and Criteria for Implementation.* Boston, MA: Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, Department of Environmental Management, April 1985.

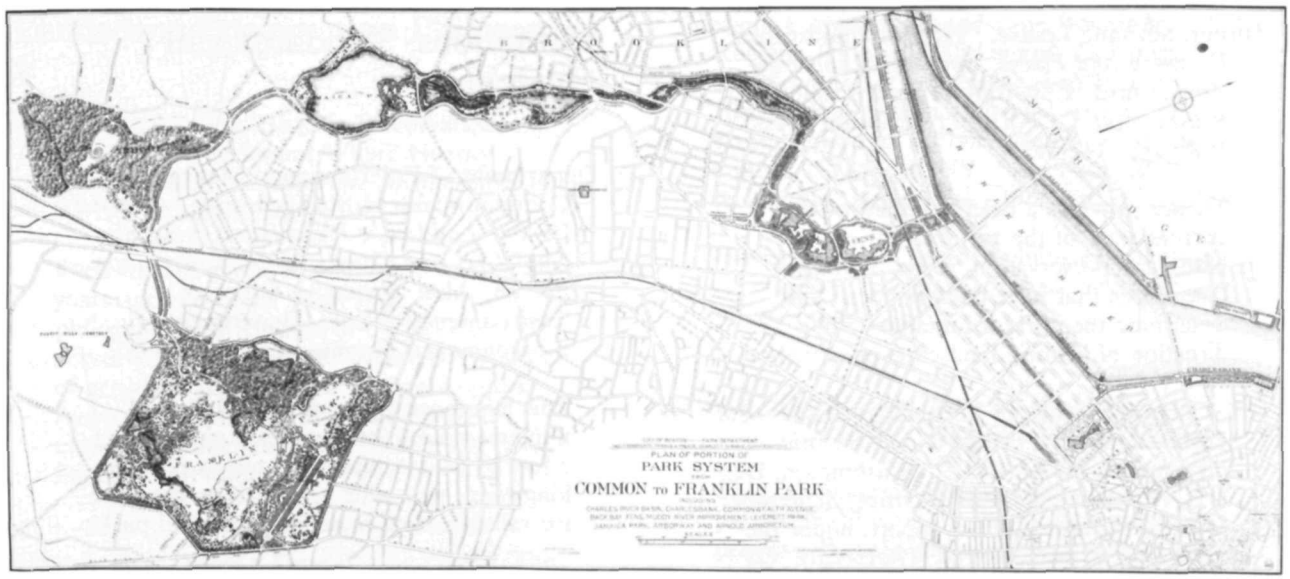
This handbook presents guidelines and implementation strategy for a pioneering effort by Massachusetts to put in place a long-term, statewide preservation program for rehabilitating municipal Olmsted parks.

Lang, J. Christopher. *Building With Nantucket in Mind: Guidelines for Protecting the Historic Architecture and Landscape of Nantucket Island.* Nantucket, MA: Nantucket Historic District Commission, 1978. [16]

Lang's handbook is a model for communities interested in developing design guidelines. The handbook addresses both improvements to historic buildings as well as new construction. One of the most interesting features is the fact that it addresses two "contexts" --the historic town of Nantucket, and the outlying areas where new construction in the highly visible landscape is an important issue. The introductory chapters address both the historic character and the forces that shaped the architecture of the island.

Lang, J. Christopher. "How to Protect the Historic Look of Nantucket," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 71, No. 1 (January 1981), pp. 86-88.

This article briefly describes the development and application of the aforementioned *Building with Nantucket in Mind*, a handbook for the Historic District Commission of Nantucket, Massachusetts.



The Emerald Necklace Park System of Boston and Brookline, Massachusetts. The park system has recently been the subject of extensive master planning as well as a maintenance and management plan. Photo courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, National Park Service.

Mackin, Anne and Alex Krieger. *Design Primer for Cities and Towns*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities, 1989. [23]

This is a helpful publication which provides information related to design issues in cities and towns. Topics include "Place and Site" (how to do historic research), the basics of buildings and architectural form, ways to analyze urban context, open space, infrastructure, and working with designers.

Melnick, Robert Z. "Preserving Cultural and Historic Landscapes: Developing Standards," *CRM Bulletin,* Vol. 3, No. 1 (March 1980), pp. 1-7.

This is one of the first efforts to present the issues and propose general standards for the preservation of cultural and historic landscapes. The article includes definitions for natural, cultural, and historic landscapes.

✱ Morton, W. Brown and Gary L. Hume. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects with Guidelines for Applying the Standards.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1985. [25]

Though they were originally developed to address historic buildings and archeological resources, the *Secretary's Standards* do provide a strong preservation philosophy which is applicable to historic landscapes. The *Standards for Rehabilitation* were revised in 1990.

O'Donnell, Patricia, editor. "A Preservationist's Glossary," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 96-98.

This is a working glossary of landscape preservation terms, including general preservation terms and those related to historic landscape types, preservation treatments, and the landscape preservation team.

Streatfield, David. "Standards for Historic Garden Preservation and Restoration," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 59, No. 3 (April 1969), pp. 198-204.

In this article, Streatfield recommends a national system of garden preservation be established and that "gardens worthy of saving be grouped under three headings: esthetic, scientific, and literary." Several historic gardens are discussed in this context, each with particular solutions or techniques for preservation and maintenance. The article does not, however, give general standards for the treatment of historic gardens.

Landscape Planning/Preserving Landscape Character

Altman, Ross J. "Historic Preservation Tied With New Development: Glenbrook, Nevada," *Urban Land*, Vol. 40, No. 9 (October 1981), pp. 3-11.

This article provides insight into the world in which developers work, and how they can be encouraged to do sensitive work in a historic landscape. In this case, the owner of a historic resort landscape bordering Lake Tahoe placed covenants on the deed prior to selling the property. These restrictions provided for the preservation of the existing historic landscape within a new resort development.

Sautee Valley Historic District, Sautee, Georgia. Field patterns, reflecting cultural uses and technologies, may change over time thus affect the historic character of the landscape. Photo by James R. Lockhart; courtesy of the National Register of Historic Places.

Coughlin, Robert E. "Land Transaction Mapping," *American Land Forum Magazine*, Vol. IV, No. 1 (Winter 1983), pp. 11-12.

Coughlin emphasizes that land transactions contribute greatly to the irreversible loss of farmland, long before development ever occurs. Therefore, planning should include the mapping of land sales, not current land uses.

Diehl, Janet and Thomas S. Barrett. *The Conservation Easement Handbook, Managing Land Conservation and Historic Preservation Easement Programs.* San Francisco, CA: Trust for Public Land and Alexandria, VA: Land Trust Exchange, 1988.

The *Conservation Easement Handbook* is a useful reference for anyone interested in less-than-fee easements as a tool for land conservation or historic preservation. The handbook includes essential information: how to develop criteria, how to market the idea, tax benefits, the acquisition process, monitoring, and legal questions. Also included is a model historic preservation easement including a check list of items to be addressed.

"Doris Ranch Development Plan," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 78, No. 7 (November 1988), pp. 62-63.

This article describes the award-winning plan for Doris Ranch, a historic rural agricultural landscape in Springfield, Oregon. The plan features an approach to protecting the site's historic features (including a filbert orchard), while simultaneously accommodating public use.

Feierabend, Carey. "Managing Change in a Cultural Landscape," *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (1989), pp. 7-8.

The Boxley Valley, an Ozark Mountains rural historic district, was the location for a NPS cultural landscape report. The plan advocated the constant evolution of the landscape through managed change, while protecting the natural and historic resources of the valley. The article also discusses an additional tool, visual compatibility guidelines, which help provide direction for appropriate new construction in the valley.

Firth, Ian J.W. "For Beauty or Business: Farmland Preservation on Villa, Estate, and Plantation," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol 73, No. 1 (January 1983), pp. 62-68.

In this article, Firth describes three agricultural landscapes: A Tuscan villa and farm in Italy, an 18th century estate in Yorkshire, England, and a tidewater rice plantation in Georgia. The article compares the economic and preservation concerns of these three landscapes, in an attempt to recommend preservation goals.

"Hanalei," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 79, No. 9 (November 1989), pp. 105.

This article describes the award-winning land protection plan for the Hanalei Valley, Kauai (see also articles by Melnick and Keller).

Hill, John W., Catherine Mahan and Ferdinand S. Johns. "The Changing View from Mount Vernon," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 71, No.1 (January 1981), pp. 73-76.

This article describes the efforts during the 1950's, 60's, and 70's to protect the view from Mount Vernon, which eventually involved private foundations, the state of Maryland, Congress and the National Park Service. The article focuses on the development of a plan for the National Colonial Farm, one of the major elements in the strategy.

Keller, J. Timothy and Genevieve P. Keller. "Community-based Preservation in the Amana Colonies." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation*. Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., 1983, pp. 125-131.

This article briefly discusses the master plan for the Amana Colonies in Iowa, emphasizing the role of the community in the planning process.

Lemire, Robert. *Creative Land Development, Bridge to the Future.* Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin, 1979.

Lemire was one of the first proponents of the "save what needs to be saved and build what needs to be built" school of landscape planning. In this interesting text, he describes the reasons and methodology for identifying and preserving the critical features of the landscape, while also planning for a change in use or ownership, using the land trust program in Lincoln, Massachusetts as an example. This solution is often used for large privately-owned historic landscapes such as estates or farms undergoing development pressure.

Lidfors, Kate. "Preserving Alaska's Landscape is Preserving the Human Touch," *Courier* Vol. 34, No. 8 (August 1989), pp. 16-18.

The spectacular landscape of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve holds significant cultural values to the native people who historically inhabited the area. Understanding and protecting these features is critical to the interpretation of the park. Similarly, the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park is conducting a cultural landscape evaluation to aid management decisions.

Loomis, Ormond, coordinator. *Cultural Conservation, the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the United States.* Washington, DC: The Library of Congress, American Folklife Center, 1983.

This study advocates recognition of folklife (community life and values) as an important cultural resource that influences community character. The study also cites folklife projects in Alaska, Rhode Island, and Idaho and proposes a national system for cultural conservation.

"Martic Township," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 79, No. 9 (November 1989), pp. 105.

This article outlines the plan to protect the landscape character of Martic Township, a rural historic community in Pennsylvania. The plan addresses many issues related to the existing and future threats to the landscape, environment, and community.

Melnick, Robert Z. "Where Am I Now? Regionalism and Rural Landscape Protection." *Landscape Preservation Seminar Proceedings.* Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts, 1988, pp. 69-77.

In this interesting article, Melnick asks the question: "why preserve rural landscapes?" and offers an explanation by describing Hanalei, a cultural agricultural landscape in Hawaii. He also describes tools and techniques for preserving "living" landscapes (See also the article below).

Melnick, Robert Z. "Protecting Rural Cultural Landscapes: Finding Value in the Countryside," *Landscape Journal,* Vol. 2, No. 2 (1983), pp. 85-91.

In this substantive article, Melnick presents a process for evaluating, analyzing and documenting cultural landscapes. He describes the components of the cultural landscape: context, organization, and elements, as well as a general discussion of significance.

Hanalei Valley, Hawaii. These taro ponds are character-defining features in the cultural landscape. Photo courtesy of Land and Community Associates.

Melnick, Robert Z. and J. Timothy Keller. "Containing Tourism in Historic Hawaii," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 46-51.

Managing change, development, and tourism in the agricultural valley of Hanalei, Hawaii is important for the preservation of its scenic, cultural, and historic resources. This project produced a model Cultural Resources Protection Plan and Design Guidelines, which will guide future changes in such a way as to protect the special qualities of the valley, including the perpetuation of the taro market.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Establishing an Easement Program to Protect Historic, Scenic and Natural Resources." *Information Sheet Number 25.* Washington, DC: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1982.

This technical information sheet describes the purpose, use, and components of a less-than fee interest in real property, an easement. The leaflet is useful in explaining the value of easements as a preservation alternative, including establishing criteria for features to be restricted. An annotated bibliography, suggestions for participating non-profit organizations, and a sample easement document are also included.

O'Donnell, Patricia and James Donovan. *Master Plan for Scenic Preservation and Conservation, Town of Guilford, Connecticut.* Guilford, Connecticut: Guilford Preservation Alliance, 1987. [11]

This ASLA award-winning master plan provides recommendations for methods to preserve the historic character of Guilford, Connecticut. One of the most interesting aspects of the study is a matrix that pairs tools for preservation and conservation with resources to be preserved and conserved.

✱Stokes, Samuel N., A. Elizabeth Watson, Genevieve P. Keller, and J. Timothy Keller. *Saving America's Countryside: A Guide to Rural Conservation.* National Trust for Historic Preservation. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989.

Saving America's Countryside is an essential resource for any rural community faced with the challenge of preserving its rural, visual, or community character. Stokes et al describe the issues and qualities of the rural countryside and offer a host of tools for protection. Many of the techniques are illustrated with case studies from around the country.

Tustian, Richard E. "Preserving Farming Through Transferable Development Rights," *American Land Forum Magazine,* Vol. IV, No. 3 (Summer 1983), pp. 63-76.

This article describes the transfer of development rights, or TDRs, and how they have been used in Montgomery County, Maryland by making them a part of the existing planning/zoning/permitting system. It also includes a useful glossary of planning terms.

Walker, Donald V.H. and Martin E. Zeller. "Promoting Public/Private Initiatives for Preservation: Colorado Open Lands," *Urban Land,* November 1985, pp. 12-16.

This article discusses Colorado Open Lands, a non-profit corporation, formed by business leaders in Colorado to act as a mediator and facilitator between private and public interests to preserve open space.

Yaro, Robert D., Randall G. Arendt, Harry L. Dodson, and Elizabeth A. Brabec. *Dealing with Change in the Connecticut River Valley: A Design Manual for Conservation and Development.* Amherst, MA: The Center for Rural Massachusetts and the University of Massachusetts, 1988. [9]

This is a practical handbook for accommodating development and still maintaining rural landscapes and townscapes.

It is well written and contains outstanding illustrations that really need no accompanying text at all to accompany them.

General Treatment

Diamant, Rolf. "Continuing Commitment to Landscape Preservation, Olmsted NHS," *Courier,* Vol. 34, No. 8 (1989), pp. 23-24.

This article describes various projects underway at Fairsted, the Olmsted National Historic Site, which serve to continue a strong direction in landscape preservation begun by the site's pre-eminent designer, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.

Gilbert, Cathy. "Another Look: Landscape Perspectives," *CRM Bulletin.* Vol. 11, No. 3 (June 1988), pp. 4-5.

This article describes the cultural landscape plan for Fort Spokane, which identifies significant landscape elements and develops a master plan to enhance the use and landscape interpretation of visitors.

National Park Service and National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Respectful Rehabilitation: Answers to Your Questions on Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation and The Preservation Press, 1982.

An answer book for a more general audience. Chapters on "The Environment" and "Building Site" contain specific questions and answers relating to landscape preservation. Other chapters on exterior features, such as masonry, wood, and metals, may be applicable to landscape preservation.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Preserving Large Estates." *Information Sheet No. 34.* Washington, DC: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1982.

This information sheet describes mechanisms for preserving large estates faced with development pressures or changes in use. Three case studies are described: Shelburne Farms, Shadow Farm, and Rockledge. The publication includes suggestions for organizations that may offer technical or financial assistance, as well as an extensive bibliography.

O'Donnell, Patricia. "A Process for Parks," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 56-61.

This article presents a methodology for public park preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation.

Sniderman, Julia and Jo Ann Nathan. "Reawakening a Spirit of Stewardship," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 5 (September/October 1987), pp. 88-93.

The Historic Preservation Commission of Highland Park, Illinois has worked to develop strategies for preserving the city's Jens Jensen designed landscapes and other local landmarks.

Specific Treatments

Restoration

Gilbert, Cathy. "The Tao House Courtyard: Exposing a Playwright's Garden," *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (December 1987), pp. 1, 3-6.

This is an interesting article which describes the process of restoring of Eugene O'Neill's courtyard garden.

Hill, Elgar. "Restoring a Pre-European Landscape," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 71, No.1 (January 1981), pp. 64-67.

This article briefly describes a project in the Lake Sonoma Watershed, California, to relocate and reestablish native plants important to the local Native American population. The project was necessitated by the building of a dam and lake by the Corps

of Engineers that would flood a traditional gathering area for "ethnobotanical" materials.

Murphy, Jean Parker, AIA, and Kate Burns Ottavino. "The Rehabilitation of Bethesda Terrace," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. XVIII, No. 3 (1986), pp. 24-39.

This is an indepth article discussing the restoration and repair of the Bethesda Terrace in Central Park (NYC) by an architect and architectural conservator. Areas covered include restoration planning, testing cleaning agents on stonework, restoration methodology, stone restoration techniques, tile ceiling restoration, and landscape plantings.

Neal, Darwina. "Restoration of Historic Designed Landscapes," *Courier*, Vol. 34, No. 8 (August 1989), pp. 26.

This article describes the National Park Service's efforts to document and restore two historic designed parks in Washington, DC: Meridian Hill, a 1937 formal Italian Renaissance revival style park and the Dumbarton Oaks park, the naturalistic portion of the Bliss estate designed by Beatrix Farrand.

Paine, Cecelia. "Restoration of the Billings Estate Cemetery," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. XV, No.4 (1983), pp. 60-65.

Paine outlines in detail the restoration of a small family cemetery, including site clean-up and vegetation removal, and strap-iron fence restoration.

Sales, John. "The Philosophy and Practice of Garden Preservation," *APT Bulletin*, Vol. XVII, No. 3 & 4 (1985), pp. 61-64.

A clearly written, thoughtful discussion of restoration, planning and conservation as it applies to gardens, by a "garden advisor" to the British National Trust. Other factors treated include the appropriate period of restoration.

Steward, John L. "Historic Landscapes and Gardens, Procedures for Restoration." *Technical Leaflet 80, History News*, Vol. 29, No. 11. Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, November 1974. [12]

In this leaflet, Stewart provides a step by step guide for the restoration process including surveying existing conditions, historic research, structural research, proposals and plans, the restoration program, and maintenance. Included in the discussion is the role and the importance of landscape archeology, choosing the appropriate period, and an example of an "as found" site plan (existing conditions).

Turner, Suzanne. "Faithful to the Text," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 72-75.

Turner presents two case studies on historic gardens "re-restored" in the light of new historic evidence. The case studies are the Hermann-Grima House in New Orleans, and Magnolia Mound Plantation in Baton Rouge.

Walters, Jonathan. "The Man Who Tamed Oatlands," *Historic Preservation*, Vol 40, No. 2 (March/April 1988), pp. 34-39.

This article describes the five-year process to reclaim the overgrown "English" gardens at Oatlands, an early 19th century estate property managed by the National Trust.

Rehabilitation

Fox, Kathleen M., Robert J. Southerland, and Elizabeth Weisner. "Rehabilitating State House Grounds: Building Consensus," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 78, No. 1 (January-February 1988), pp. 64-67.

This article describes the process and issues of rehabilitating the state house grounds in Kentucky and Ohio. The 1908 Olmsted Bros. plan for the Kentucky capitol grounds was used as a basis for the new master plan.

Rogers, Elizabeth Barlow, Marianne Cramer, Judith Heintz, Bruce Kelly, and Philip Winslow. *Rebuilding Central Park: A Management and Restoration Plan.* Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation and The Central Park Conservancy, 1985.

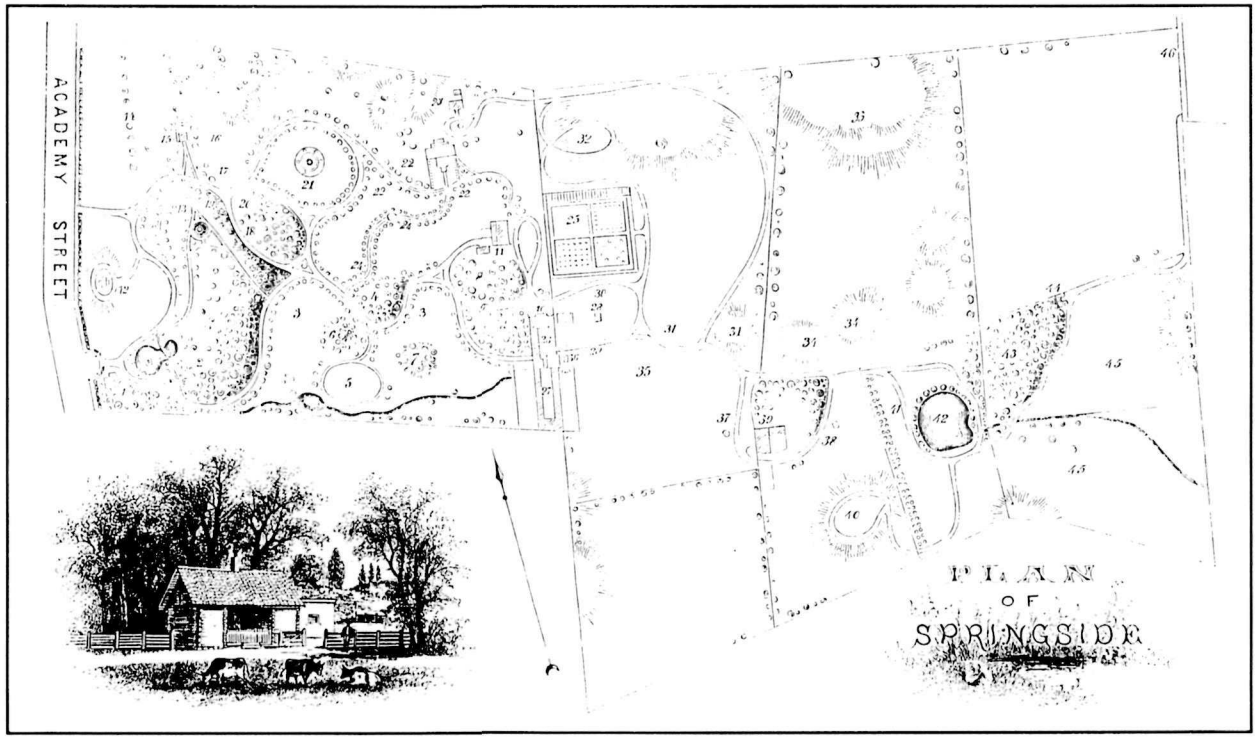
This model case study describes the process of evaluating and rehabilitating an urban historic designed park, including provisions for modern uses, park management and capital improvements.

Starke, Barry W. *Maymont Park--The Italian Garden*. Preservation Case Studies Series. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1980. [3]

This publication provides a sample rehabilitation plan for a portion of an historic garden, primarily masonry repair; the plantings and other landscape features are not discussed intensively. The booklet includes architect's specifications for masonry work on walls and pavements, and restoration of the pergola.

Volpe, Joseph S.R. "Landscape Preservation of our Agricultural Heritage". *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 146-169.

This article discusses the preservation of a rural historic agricultural landscape along the Connecticut River in Windsor, Connecticut, which is being adapted for a new use. The town acquired the site as a municipal park and is faced with issues related to preserving the historic character of the rural agricultural landscape while accommodating recreational facilities. The article includes examples of drawings documenting various aspects of the site, as well as conceptual design and development proposals.



Plan of Springside, Matthew Vassar's estate, by A.J. Downing. From *Vassar College and Its Founder* by Benson J. Lossing (1867).

Reconstruction

Betts, Edwin and Hazlehust Bolton Perkins, revised by Peter J. Hatch. *Thomas Jefferson's Flower Garden at Monticello*. Charlottesville, VA: The University Press of Virginia for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Inc., 1986.

In its revised format, this beautiful publication describes Jefferson's interest in gardening, including plans, quotations, and plant lists and describes the 1939-41 reconstructed garden by the Garden Club of Virginia. The booklet also includes an annotated list of "Flowers Grown by Jefferson."

deForest, Elizabeth Kellam. *The Gardens and Grounds at Mount Vernon, How George Washington Planned and Planted Them*. Mount Vernon, VA: The Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, 1982.

Like *Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book*, this publication illustrates George Washington's interest in horticulture and his role in shaping the organization and planting of the grounds of his estate at Mount Vernon. Much of the booklet illustrates the modern-day landscape, recreated from these historic sources. In addition, the booklet includes historic plans and paintings of the grounds as well as plant lists for several areas of the landscape.

Favretti, Rudy J. and Joy Putnam Favretti. *Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings*. Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1978.

This well-known book covers a wide range of aspects of historic gardens and period landscape settings for buildings, including a history of American landscape design, focussing on gardens, public buildings, and cemeteries; a chapter on research and documentation, and a chapter on maintaining the restored landscape. A large section is on authentic plants for period landscapes, with a list of historic plant material, grouped by time period.

Frisch, Sue. "How to Plan and Plant a Knot Garden," *Old House Journal*, Vol. VI, No. 3 (March 1978), pp. 27-28. [1]

This is a short article on how to create this early American formal garden type.

Highstone, John. *Victorian Gardens, How to Plan, Plant, and Enjoy Them*. New York, NY: Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc., 1982.

Highstone describes the basic tenets of the Victorian garden: planting arrangements (unbroken lawn, open vistas, placement of shrubs and trees, small sites, convenience, and paths and walks); garden planning; plants, lawns and ground covers; kitchen gardens; components of the Victorian scene; the greenhouse; and the basics of gardening. Though the book is well illustrated, locations and dates of the photographs are not included. The sample garden plans should not be considered authentic.

Jeanloz, Donna. "Landscaping the Pre-1840 House," *Old House Journal*, Vol. V, No. 2 (February 1977), pp. 13, 18-21. [1]

This article describes the history, development, and components of pre-1840 domestic landscapes and garden design, and offers "how-to's" on the creation of period gardens for historic houses. Includes plans, a short plant list, and brief discussion of period landscaping errors.

Interpretation

Fleming, Ronald Lee and Renata von Tscharner. *Placemakers, Creating Public Art that Tells You Where You Are*. Orlando, FL.: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, Inc., 1987.

Though the title of this book implies creation of new art, it is an interesting reference for those creating interpretive exhibits or materials that convey a sense of place. Many of the examples included in the book describe or relate to a community's past, or specifically interpret a historic person or event.

Friedman, Renee. "Of Trees and Teacups: The Landscape As Artifact," *History News*, Vol. 43 (July-August, 1988), pp. 34-36.

In this article, Friedman presents a discussion of landscape interpretation as an outgrowth of the social history movement. Friedman provides both a conceptual framework and specific examples of effective interpretation for the landscape.

Helphand, Kenneth. "Magic Markers." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 95-102.

Helphand discusses the use of nontraditional historic markers, rather than traditional signage in contemporary settings, to interpret or describe historical events and scenes.

Lehman, Charles F. and Janice A. Cervelli. "A Living-history Farm: The Buckley Homestead." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 136-145.

This article describes the design process and conceptual decisions for a living history farm park in northwestern Indiana. The article includes several illustrations of concept drawings and functional relationship diagrams.

Marston, Ann L. "An Invitation to Landscape Interpretation". *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 8-12.

This article discusses the importance of integrating the interpretation of an historic landscape into a rehabilitation or restoration project.

Turner, Suzanne. "Listening to the Historic Landscape: Economy in Image-Making". *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 13-16.

Turner presents a personal philosophy of historic landscape interpretation that emphasizes historic quotations and other approaches beyond, and even instead of, restoration.

Turner, Suzanne. "Time Goes On: Of Sugar Cane, Soybeans, and Standard Oil," *Courier,* Vol. 34, No. 8 (August 1989), pp. 6.

This article describes the difficulties of balancing aesthetics, preservation, and interpretive values in the cultural landscapes of southern Louisiana.

Vegetation Management and Maintenance

Cutler, D.F., and I.B.K. Richardson. *Tree Roots and Buildings.* New York, NY: Longman Inc., Construction Press, 1981.

This booklet presents the results of a survey conducted by the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew (England) to determine damage to building foundations caused by tree roots. It also includes useful data on damage caused by thirty commonly planted trees.

Donahue, John. "Managing Orchards, A Difficult Resource," *CRM Bulletin,* Vol. 8, No. 5 (October 1985), pp. 3, 5, 13.

This article briefly describes a management plan for an historic orchard at the John Muir National Historic Site (NPS) in Martinez, California.

Firth, Ian. *Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts in the National Park System, Southeast Region.* Atlanta, GA: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985.

Firth presents a case for the understanding and preservation of biotic resources, as both elements of historic landscapes, as well as vestiges of historic varieties.

Maciejak, Dan. "Selecting, Planting and Maintaining Street Trees," *Old House Journal,* Vol. XI, No. 7 (August/September 1983), pp. 154-157. [1]

This article describes the process for planting and maintaining street trees, useful if the city won't do it for you.

McGuire, Diane Kostial. "Garden Planning for Continuity at Dumbarton Oaks," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 71, No. 1 (January 1981), pp. 82-85.

While ostensibly about Dumbarton Oaks, this excellent short article is really a small handbook for caretakers and administrators on important tasks in routine, ongoing planning for the maintenance of historic garden landscapes.

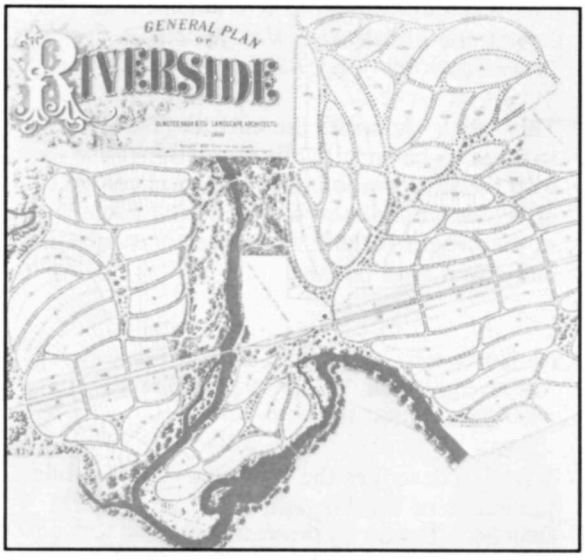
Warnock, Robert, and Lila Fendrick, Barbara Hightower, and Terry Tatum. "Vegetative Threats to Historic Sites and Structures," *CRM Bulletin,* Vol. 7, No. 2 (July 1984), pp. 11, 18-19.

This brief article discusses management problems created by "invasive" vegetation that threatens historic properties through encroachment and damage to historic structures or historic sites.

Weinstein, Geraldine. "Replacing the Understory Plantings of Central Park," *Arnoldia,* Vol. 45, No. 2, Spring 1985, pp. 19-27.

Weinstein details the species used in recreating the understory plantings of Central Park. Restoration decisions were difficult because of compaction and erosion, and the original placement of plants in inappropriate sites. Soil conditioning techniques and substitution of species were used to re-establish design intent.

Middleton Oak at Middleton Place, Charleston, South Carolina. This oak is estimated to be between 500-1000 years old and contributes to the historic character of the site. Photo by Charles H.P. Duell; courtesy of the National Historic Landmark Program.



Riverside, Illinois. Riverside is a well-known planned community designed by Olmsted, Vaux & Co. in 1869. Still an active neighborhood, it has a high degree of design integrity and is a designated National Historic Landmark. Photo courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, National Park Service.

Historic Landscape Types

A wide variety of uses, functions and aesthetic principles are found in historic landscapes. Some have developed according to a distinct design intent while others evolved solely in response to function and use. Like historic buildings, many historic landscapes have undergone a change in use, such as a private estate, originally intended for private use that is open to the public. Since function influences the elements and form of the landscape, preservation issues may specifically relate to the original use.

Described below are case studies and general articles that describe some of the types of historic landscapes, including both designed landscapes and vernacular landscapes. In some instances, preservation issues may be associated with the original form and use (as at Stan Hywet), while in other cases, the problem at hand may be related to its present use (as in the case at Walden Pond). In the case of public parks, a variety of resources are described including national parks, national forests, state parks, municipal open space systems, and city parks.

Readers will notice an abundance of articles from *American Landscape Architecture, Designers and Places*, edited by William Tishler. This handbook is an excellent source of articles on "places," many of which describe historic landscape types. In general, these articles tend to describe the historic development of the type, as illustrated by several examples.

Parks and Park Systems

Barlow, Elizabeth, written and edited by, with Vernon Gray, Roger Pasquier, and Lewis Sharp. *The Central Park Book*. New York, NY: The Central Park Task Force, 1977.

Barlow *et al* have written a readable amalgamation of information on New York's Central Park. The Park is introduced in the context of the historical, political, and landscape design development. Also included is information on the natural systems underlying

the Park: geomorphology, meteorology, vegetation, and animal and bird life.

Cutler, Phoebe. "State Parks." *American Landscape Architecture, Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 194-199.

This very brief article acknowledges the importance of state parks in the history of open space and recreation in the U.S. and illustrates several historic state parks, many of which were developed or restored by the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's.

Didato, Barry and Karl Beard. *Building Greenways in the Hudson River Valley, A Guide for Action*. Poughkeepsie, NY: Scenic Hudson, Inc. and the National Park Service, December 1989. [14]

This booklet describes the proposed Hudson River greenway system, which will link the region's diverse natural and cultural features through a system of trails, open space and parklands. The booklet is interesting as both a description of twelve case studies along the Hudson River as well as a "how to" design and implement a greenway program.

Freeman, Raymond L. "National Parks." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 172-175.

Iverson, Wayne D. "National Forests." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 168-171.

These two articles, together, describe the development of the National Park and National Forest system in the U.S., including the influence and roles of several historical figures in landscape architecture. The articles also describe public works projects implemented by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930's that developed rustic landscape structures for public use.

"Issues and Improvements at Walden Pond," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 76, No. 3 (May/June 1986), pp. 81.

This article describes the current (1986) struggle to balance public recreational use with the preservation of the historic character of Walden Pond, now a state park. Elements of the project include a bank restoration plan and a new bath house.

Kashdan, Sandy. "The D.C. Saga," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 1 (January/February 1987), pp. 78-83, 102.

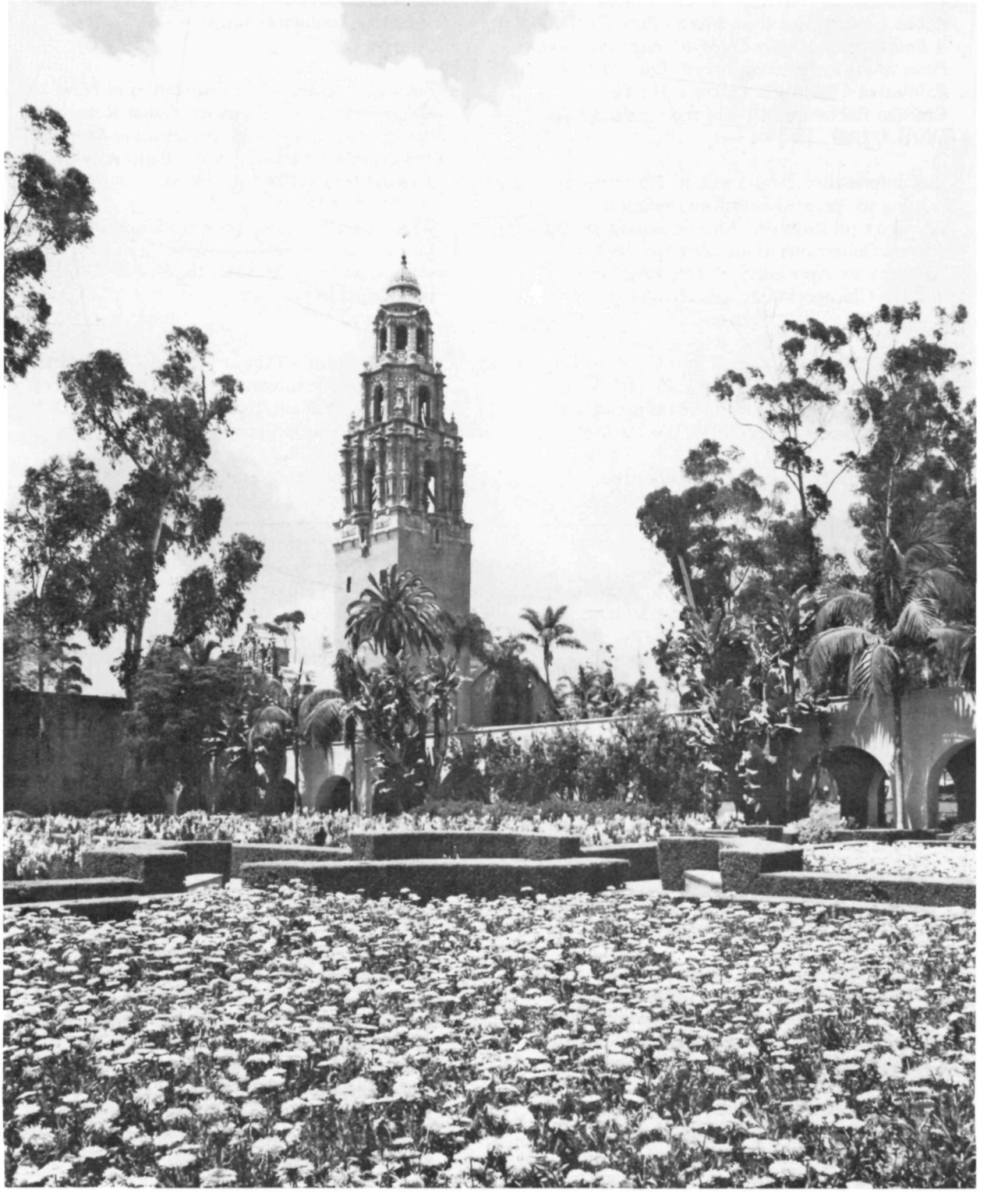
Kashdan describes the evolution of the public landscape of Washington, DC, from its 1791 plan by L'Enfant to the work of the Olmsteds, Charles Eliot, the McMillan Commission, National Capital Park Commission, and Conrad Wirth. It is an interesting article in its description of the political process and forces that have shaped the landscape of the nation's capitol.

Martin, Roger. "Metropolitan Open Spaces." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 164-167.

Martin describes the precedents and development of metropolitan park systems in the U.S., including Cleveland's proposal for Minneapolis/St. Paul and Eliot's Metropolitan Park Commission in Boston.

O'Donnell, Patricia. "Historic Preservation as Applied to Urban Parks." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 35-53.

O'Donnell describes some of the aspects of rehabilitating historic parks, including a brief history of their place in the history of recreation. She discusses rehabilitation methodology by comparing seven actual projects and the success of each.



Alcazar Gardens, Balboa Park National Historic Landmark, San Diego, California. Originally designed as "Los Jardines des Montezuma" by Frank P. Allen, Jr. for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition, the gardens were redesigned in 1935 for the California Pacific International Exposition. Photo by the City of San Diego; courtesy of National Historic Landmark Program.

Special Collection Department, The Chicago Public Library, and the Chicago Park District. *A Breath of Fresh Air: Chicago's Neighborhood Parks of the Progressive Reform Era, 1900-1925.* Exhibition Catalogue. Chicago, IL: The Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Park District, 1989. [26]

This informative catalogue has three articles relating to "progressivism" as applied to Chicago's park system. Also described are the Special Collections of the Chicago Park District (see Appendix, "Selected Archives") and the Chicago Public Library.

Spirn, Anne Whiston. "Urban Parks." *American Landscape Architecture, Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 206-209.

In this brief article, Spirn describes the precedents, history, and evolution of urban parks in the U.S.

Thomas, Tupper and Paul C. Berizzi. "Prospect Park, Rebuilding the Past for the Future," *Parks and Recreation*, June 1985.

Thomas and Berizzi describe the value of the historic design and the importance of preserving Prospect Park, located in Brooklyn, NY. The authors cite objectives and goals that have contributed to Prospect Park's renaissance.

Residential Landscapes, Estates, and Plantations

Berg, Donald J., editor. *Country Patterns 1841-1883: A Sampler of American Country Home and Landscape Designs from Original 19th Century Sources*. Pittstown, NJ: The Main Street Press, 1986.

As the title indicates, this publication presents patterns and recommendations for the typical or ideal country house, many from classic nineteenth century pattern books. In some cases, house plans include typical plans for the "yard." The text also describes period landscaping, ornamental planting, and gardening.

Brockway, Lucinda A. "Preservation of New Hampshire Estate Gardens: What Remains of What Was." *Landscape Preservation Seminar Proceedings*. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts, 1988, pp. 29-34.

This article discusses preservation issues facing some of New Hampshire's historic estates, as exemplified by the Sawyer-Frost homestead in Durham.

Cairns, Malcolm. "Country Estates." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989. pp. 130-135.

Cairns describes the precedents and form of the Country Place, a period in the development of American landscape architecture that sprang from post-Civil War affluence and ended with the Depression. During this period, substantial country estates were designed by many historic landscape architects including the Olmsted firm, Fletcher Steele, Warren Manning, Beatrix Farrand, and Ellen Shipman.

Cleveland, Henry W., William Backus, and Samuel D. Backus. *Village and Farm Cottages, the Requirements of American Village Homes Considered and Suggested; With Designs for Such Houses of Moderate Cost*. Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1976 (Originally published in 1856 by D. Appleton and Co.).

This pattern book provides design considerations and suggestions for modest (rural) cottages. Also included are chapters on "the Choice of the Lot," "the Improvement of Grounds," and "the Garden." The latter chapter provides recommendations for fruit trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs, and herbaceous plants useful in interpreting or restoring residential grounds of the nineteenth century.

"Naumkeag," in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. This property illustrates two periods of country estate design. Originally landscaped after 1886 by Nathaniel Barrett (house by Stanford White) for John Hodges Choate, it was reworked by Fletcher Steele over a period of 30 years (1926-56). Photo by The Trustees of Reservations; courtesy of the National Historic Landmark Program, National Park Service.

Fisher, Robert B. "Following Washington Down the Garden Path," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1976), pp. 254-258.

This article describes George Washington's landscape and garden objectives for Mt. Vernon, including historic gardening practices and sources of archival information. Also described are the restoration of the grounds and greenhouse, the sources of information for the restoration, and decisions made regarding substitute materials.

Handlin, David P. *The American Home, Architecture and Society 1815-1915*. Boston, MA: Little Brown and Co., 1979 .

Like the 19th century pattern books, this history of domestic architecture provides a detailed chapter on the grounds of *American Homes*, including a discussion of popular trends in suburbs, multiple family dwellings, and townhouses. It is nicely illustrated with historic plans and photographs.

"Historic Preservation and Restoration: Magnolia Mound Plantation," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 76, No. 5 (September/October 1986), pp. 76.

This brief article describes the site development plan for the bare remains of a sugar plantation in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This plan used landscape archeology and historic maps to provide the essential documentation necessary to restore the historic core to its 19th century appearance.

Jones, Mary Margaret. "A Future for the C.S. Mott Estate," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 71, No.1 (January 1981), pp. 77-81.

This article describes the development of a master plan for the rehabilitation of the grounds of Applewood, the early 20th century estate of Charles Stewart Mott in Flint, Michigan.

Kane and Carruth, P.C. "Val-Kill: The Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site". *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 175-181.

This article summarizes the comprehensive report on the historic and cultural landscape for the site.

Kreisman, Lawrence. *The Bloedel Reserve: Gardens in the Forest.* Bainbridge Island, WA: The Arbor Fund, 1988.

This beautifully illustrated case study highlights the history of the Bloedel Estate, from its early use by native Americans, to its development as a lush private preserve, and ultimately its transformation into public use. The book also describes Richard Haag's award-winning (new) gardens. It is an interesting case study in its presentation of a typical dilemma facing private estates: the change from private to public use.

Linden-Ward, Blanche. "Stan Hywet," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 66-71.

This article describes the restoration of Stan Hywet, an estate designed by Warren Manning in Akron, Ohio. Now a public institution, the master plan by Susan Child accommodates the increase in use as well as the recovery of critical historic landscape features, based on extensive historic research.

Mitchell, Nora and Dwight Picaithley. "Private Residences as National Historic Sites: Issues and Opportunities in Landscape Management." *Landscape Preservation Seminar Proceedings.* Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts, 1988, pp. 35-44.

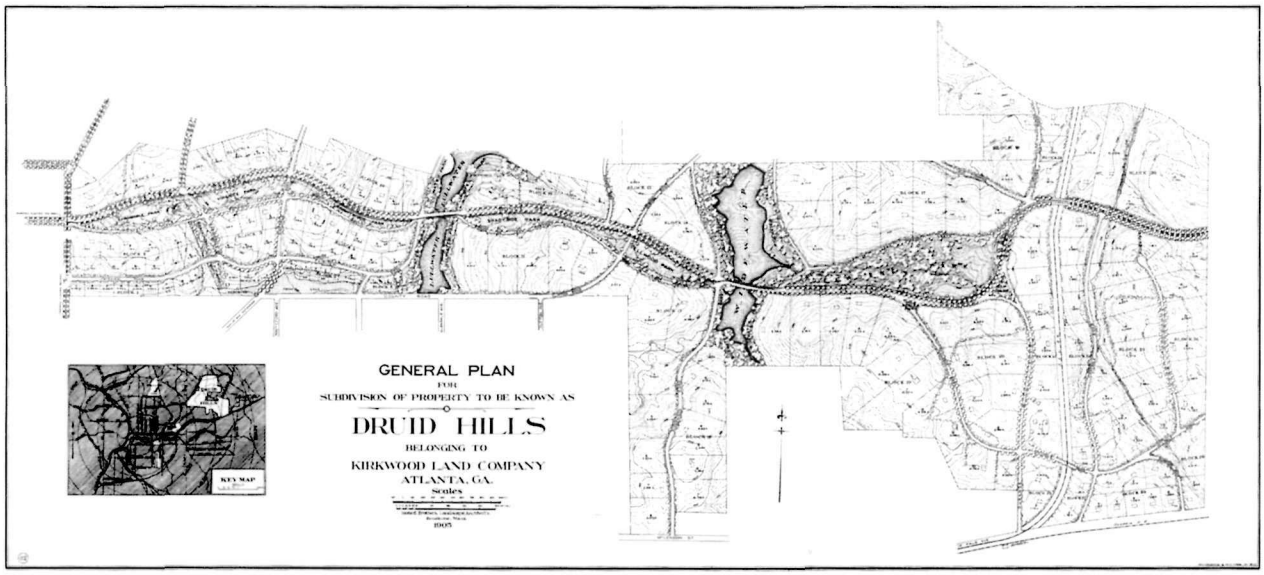
This article describes the importance of historic home grounds within the National Park System and presents a discussion of five considerations related to the management of historic homes in the northeast. These issues include: establishing an historic period, choosing an appropriate treatment, managing intrusions, developing a landscape maintenance program, and defining the approach for landscape interpretation.

"Springside," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 79, No. 9 (November 1989), pp. 102.

This brief article describes the award-winning master plan and maintenance plan for Springside, the historic estate of Matthew Vassar, designed by A.J. Downing. The project balances restoration of the deteriorated historic landscape core while simultaneously allowing construction of condominiums on an adjacent site.

Unicorn Studio. "The Magnolia Mound Plantation." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., 1983, pp. 132-135.

This is another short, but useful article describing the planning and design process for the Magnolia Mound Plantation.



Druid Hills Subdivision, Atlanta, Georgia. The Olmsted Brothers firm was heavily involved in designing subdivisions, and used a tree-lined parkway and park system to form the core of this 1905 plan. Photo courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, National Park Service.

Parkways

Cleveland, H.W.S. "Variety in Parkway Planting, Arboretum Planting Suggestions for the New Chicago Blvd.," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (January 1930), pp. 125-128.

This excerpt from Cleveland's 1869 paper "Public Grounds in Chicago: How to Give Them Character and Expression," advocates the use of mixed plantings, especially those from the same or related genus or family, to produce a harmonious blending of form and color along parkways.

Forgey, Benjamin. "Parkway Design: A Lost Art?" *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 79, No. 3 (April 1989), pp. 44-47.

This article describes the characteristics and history of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (in metropolitan Washington, DC), comparing it with the more recent Route 66.

Jolley, Harley E. "Parkways." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 180-185.

Jolley presents an interesting chronology of the history of American parkways, including descriptions of historic parkways, many of which were constructed shortly after the Depression as an outcome of the public works and Civilian Conservation Corps movement.

Leccese, Michael. "Roadways Recovered," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 79, No. 3 (April 1989), pp. 49-55.

Leccese, Michael. "The Moses Memory," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 79, No. 3 (April 1989), pp. 49.

These articles describe the characteristics of several historic parkways and discusses them within the context of modern parkway design and rehabilitation. Unfortunately, the articles

highlight the threats to historic parkways due to modern day transportation needs and design and do not provide examples of creative solutions to preserve the historic and visual qualities of these historic landscapes.

Botanic Gardens and Arboreta

Lighty, Richard W. "Prospect: Guardians of Genetic Diversity," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 79, No. 1 (January 1989), pp. 144.

This brief article outlines the history and evolution of American botanic gardens as part of an issue devoted to modern botanic gardens.

Roberts, Martha McMillan. *Public Gardens and Arboretums of the United States*. New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1962.

This book briefly describes seventy gardens and arboretums, in both public and private ownership. Several notable historic gardens and arboreta are included such as the Arnold Arboretum, Asticou Gardens, Biltmore, Boston Public Garden, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the Cloisters, the Bayard Cutting Arboretum, Dumbarton Oaks, Hunnewell Garden, the kitchen garden at Mt. Vernon, Middleton Place, Naumkeag, and San Simeon.

Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Burying Grounds

Bigelow, Jacob. *A History of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn*. Cambridge, MA: Applewood Books, 1988 (Originally published in 1860 by James Munroe & Co.).

This is an important history of the first rural cemetery in America, Mt. Auburn, which was consecrated in 1831. It contains several historical views and plans of the cemetery grounds.

Brown, Daniel A. "National Cemeteries: Unique Cultural Resources of the National Park Service," *CRM Bulletin,* Vol. 7, No. 3 (October 1984), pp. 7, 9.

This short article describes the history of the National Cemeteries.

Darnall, Margaretta J. "The American Cemetery as Picturesque Landscape," *Winterthur Portfolio,* Vol. 18, No. 4 (Winter 1983), pp. 249-269.

This article discusses late-19th century American cemeteries, featuring Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis (established in 1850) as an example of a traditional 18th century European picturesque landscape.

Linden-Ward, Blanche. "Cemeteries." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 120-125.

This interesting, though brief article presents the history, development, and form of American funerary landscapes and includes descriptions and illustrations of several notable historic landscapes such as Mt. Auburn cemetery, Laurel Hill, and Forest Lawn.

Lipsey, Ellen. "Boston's Historic Burying Grounds," *APT Bulletin*, Vol. XXI, No. 2 (1989), pp. 6-9.

This article describes the difficulties of planning for preservation and management of the historic burying grounds of Boston. In particular, the article discusses the value of a master plan to find solutions for a number of issues related to the short-term and long-term protection of the sites.

Strangstad, Lynette. *A Graveyard Preservation Primer*. Nashville, TN: The American Association for State and Local History, in Cooperation with the Association for Gravestone Studies, 1988. [19]

Most of this handbook is devoted to the conservation of gravestones. Nevertheless, it is a useful primer that discusses, very

generally, the importance of early graveyards and offers various solutions and suggestions related to the conservation, restoration and maintenance of graveyards and gravestones.

Campus and Institutional Grounds

Dober, Richard P. "An Endowment of Styles," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 79, No. 10 (December 1989), pp. 44-45.

This brief article gives an overview of the special qualities of historic designed campuses with notes on current issues and trends. Dober suggests that preservation or perpetuation of these qualities might be accomplished through an endowed chair in Botany, Horticulture or Landscape Architecture. Note: This issue contains an interesting dialogue (pp. 58-61) on issues in campus planning and design.

Dober, Richard P. "Campuses." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 116-119.

This short article describes the history and development of American college landscapes, citing several of the most significant historic campuses.

Lettieri, Linda Hittle. "Updating Stanford's Inner Quad," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 76, No. 6 (November/December 1986), pp. 68-71.

This article describes the renovation of Stanford University's quad. The design approach was determined through community input for one of the few remaining historic designed campus spaces on the West Coast, designed by the Olmsted firm.

Planned Communities

Alanen, Arnold R. "New Towns and Planned Communities." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places*. Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 176-179.

In this article, Alanen describes the history of planned residential communities. Several historic planned communities are illustrated as the precedent for modern developments.

Cairns, Malcolm, and Gary Kesler. "Protecting a Prototype," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 62-65, 100.

This article describes the preservation plan and guidelines for Riverside, Illinois, an historic designed suburban development designed by F. L. Olmsted, Sr.

Coffin, Laurence E. and Beatriz de Winthuysen Coffin. "Greenbelt, A Maryland New Town Turns 50," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 78, No. 4 (June 1988), pp. 48-53.

Hammond, Clarence E. "The Greenbelt Boys," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 78, No. 4 (June 1988), pp. 50-52.

These two articles describe the development and design of Greenbelt, Maryland, a planned community built in 1936, to provide "affordable housing and an open-air environment for families with modest incomes."

Heidrich, Robert W. "A Village in a Park, Riverside Illinois," *Historic Preservation*, Vol. 25 (April-June 1973) pp. 28-33.

Heidrich extols the virtues of the Olmsted plan for Riverside, as a "compromise between man's need to be near his work... and his need to be near nature." He also describes the diversity of housing types and makes the case for preservation of the landscape as an example of the "choiceness and beauty that can only be achieved in a suburb of good planning."

Stein, C.S., with an introduction by Lewis Mumford. *Toward New Towns for America*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1966 (Originally published in 1957).

This book explores the development of American New Towns, as originally suggested by Ebenezer Howard. Examples include Sunnyside Gardens (NYC), Radburn (NJ) and Greenbelt (MD).

Stern, Robert, guest editor. "The Anglo-American Suburb." *Architectural Design*, Vol. 51 (October/November 1981).

This entire volume discusses prototypical suburbs, railroad suburbs, streetcar and railroad suburbs, industrial villages, resort suburbs, automobile suburbs and recent suburbs.

Stilgoe, John R. *Borderland, Origins of the American Suburb, 1820-1939*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1988.

In his latest book, Stilgoe recounts the history and development of the American suburb from the early 19th century to World War II. Of special interest are the descriptions of social, economic, and environmental factors that shaped the circumstances in which these communities grew. Stilgoe uses a variety of interesting sources such as periodicals, advertisements, newspaper articles, and novels to describe early suburbs and communities.

Commons, Squares, and Town Greens

Fleming, Ronald Lee and Lauri Halderman. *On Common Ground, Caring for Shared Land from Town Common to Urban Park*. Harvard, MA: The Harvard Common Press, 1982.

This handbook presents an overview of the history and development of the New England common or green, and includes guidelines for landscaping, footpaths, furnishings, interpretation, encroachment, traffic, use, and maintenance.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management. *Common Sense: A Citizens Guide to Creating and Restoring Commons and Squares*. Boston, MA: City and Town Commons Program, 1984. [15]

Common Sense was written as a handbook to assist Massachusetts municipalities with restoration and recreation of city and town commons or squares. It provides an historical overview, as well as guidance on the planning process from historic research to site analysis. Design guidelines for traditional elements such as trees, turf, paved surfaces, grading, walls and fences, site furnishings, and ornamental features are also included.

Paine, Thomas. "Common Sense: Guidelines for Greens". *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation*. Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 90-94.

This is a short article with specific suggestions for maintaining the character of New England town greens.

Rural and Vernacular Landscapes

Alanen, Arnold R. "Grounded in Reality, the Importance of Vernacular Landscapes," *Courier*, Vol. 34, No. 8 (August 1989), pp. 10-13.

Alanen, a cultural geographer, describes the attributes of vernacular landscapes, as the physical remnants of communities, industries, or trade that provide "insight into the complexities of human life and activity."

Alesch, Richard J. "Cultural Landscaping: Buffalo National River," *CRM Bulletin,* Vol. 9, No. 4 (August 1986), pp. 7-9.

Alesch presents a brief summary of the National Park Service project to develop a management plan for the Boxley Valley area in Arkansas.

Coen, Duane, Joan Nassauer and Ron Tuttle. "Landscape Architecture in the Rural Landscape." *LATIS No. 10* (Landscape Architecture Technical Information Series), Vol. 7, No. 1. Washington, DC: American Society of Landscape Architects, May 1987.

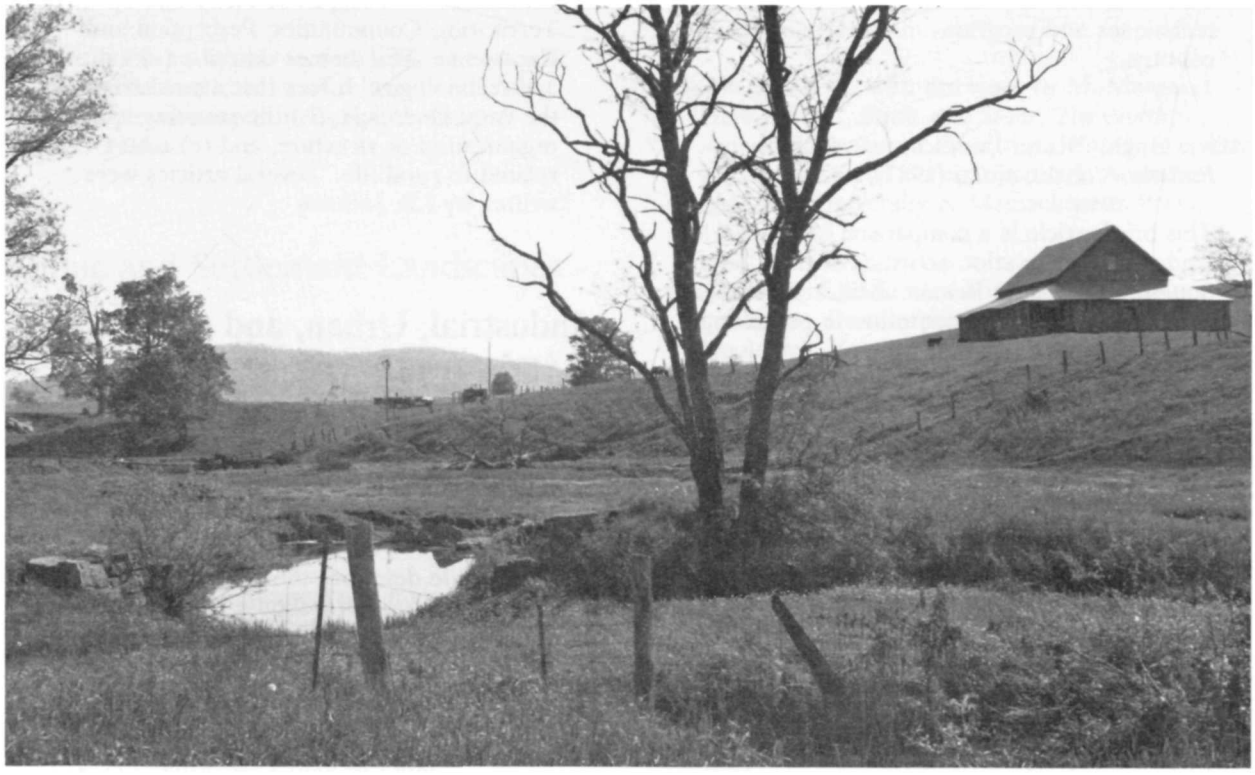
This article discusses some of the issues and problems facing rural landscapes, with a focus on innovative new work, including an excellent introduction to a whole range of rural landscape conservation issues, with short essays and illustrations of actual projects.

Dull, Elizabeth. "Open Space in Hunterdon," *Preservation Perspective*, Vol. III, No. 3 (March/April 1984), pp. 2,7 (See also "New Jersey Farmland Preservation" in the same issue). [8]

This article describes the mechanisms used by Hunterdon County, New Jersey, to preserve farmland and rural landscapes.

Edwards, David A. and E. Randolf Turner. "Burke's Garden: Discovering Our Rural Heritage," *Notes on Virginia,* No. 28 (Spring 1986), pp. 15-19. [13]

Burke's Garden is a picturesque, elliptical valley located in southwestern Virginia, completely surrounded by a single mountain. This article presents the circumstances that led to the nomination of Burke's Garden to



Burke's Garden Rural Historic District, Tazewell County, Virginia. Vernacular landscapes result from shared, common community values and traditional technologies instead of application of stylistic design principles. Photo by the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks; courtesy of National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

the National Register of Historic Places. The booklet also describes the area's rich history of human settlement and land use.

Fedelchak, Marilyn and Bryd Wood. *Protecting America's Historic Countryside.* Washington, DC: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1988.

This publication describes the rich heritage of rural America and provides information on public policies and preservation activities that are applicable to the rural landscape. Fedelchak and Wood describe the National Trust's Rural Conservation Project, as well as two components of the rural landscape: historic buildings and historic countryside communities.

Hiemstra, Hal and Nancy Bushwick. "How the States are Saving Farmland," *American Land Forum Magazine,* Vol. VI, No. 2 (Spring 1986), pp. 60-65.

This is an overview of the various techniques and programs in use around the country.

Miller, Hugh. "Rural Landscapes," *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (1987), pp. 1-3.

This brief article is a comparison of cultural landscape preservation activities of the United States and of Great Britain. Miller advocates more private-public cooperation in protecting rural landscapes.

Nassauer, Joan Iverson. "Caring for the Countryside: A Guide to Seeing and Maintaining Rural Landscape Quality." *U.S. Department of Agriculture Station Bulletin* AD-SB-3017. [6]

The summary report on a cooperative agreement between U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota, presents an introductory guide to rural landscape preservation, with much discussion of landscape qualities. The report suggests three principles for guiding change with some very simple visual illustrations, but no technical material.

Stokes, Samuel N. and Joe Getty. "Rural Conservation." *Information Sheet Number 19.* Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1979.

This booklet includes 18 pages of text and 9 pages of sources/bibliography, but is not illustrated. It briefly outlines some of the issues and methods for rural land protection, and is somewhat dated in both information and concept (as it treats cultural resources survey as separate from landscape assessment). For a more up to date text, refer to Stokes et al 1989 publication *Saving America's Countryside.*

Zube, Ervin H. and Margaret J. Zube, editors. *Changing Rural Landscapes.* Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1977.

This book is organized into four themes: Process and Values, Boundaries and Territories, Communities, Perception and Experience. The themes describe (a) cultural and technological forces that cause change in the rural landscape, (b) the resulting spatial organization or structure, and (c) issues related to rural life. Several articles were written by J.B. Jackson.

Industrial, Urban, and Commercial Landscapes

Freed, Stacy. "Agent of Change," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 76, No. 5 (September/October 1986), pp. 86-91.

This article describes the study for the New Orleans Historic Warehouse District, a 100-acre area within the city with nearly 300 industrial and warehouse structures, which recommends a strategy for improvements and adaptive use while protecting the historic character.

Krieger, Alex and Lisa Green. *Past Futures: Two Centuries of Imagining Boston.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard Graduate School of Design, 1985.

Past Futures is the catalog from an outstanding exhibition which presented an historical overview of the city of Boston through 18th, 19th, and early 20th century maps, plans, and images.

Neckar, Lance M. "City Planning." *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 126-129.

In this short article, Neckar describes the role landscape architects and planners have played in the development of several U.S. cities, especially during the City Beautiful Movement.

Stilgoe, John R. *Metropolitan Corridor, Railroads and the American Scene.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1983.

This book discusses the development and physical characteristics of railroad corridors and their associated industrial landscape, 1880-1935.

Ethnic and Settlement Landscapes

Entourage, Inc. "Black Settlements in America." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 182-188.

This is a succinct summary of major findings of the *Black Settlements in America* study, done 1976-1980.

Fly, Everett L. and LaBarbara Wigfall Fly. "Ethnic Landscapes Come to Light," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 34-39.

This is a short article on how to document ethnic settlement landscapes.

Kendrick, Gregory D., editor; Kenneth Marvin Hamilton, Clayton Fraser, and LaBarbara W. Fly, authors; J. Keith Everett, Project Coordinator. *Promised Land on the Solomon: Black Settlement at Nicodemus, Kansas.* Denver, CO: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

Possibly one of the most complete documentations of an ethnic landscape ever done, this study documents the physical and cultural history of the black town of Nicodemus from its conception to the present day. The study uses information gathered from the disciplines of archeology, architectural history, landscape architecture, history, and folklife and oral history to assemble its portrait of Nicodemus. Numerous photographs and maps are included, along with reproductions of 24 HABS drawings of the area and selected structures.

Noble, Allen G., with drawings by M. Margaret Geib. *Wood, Brick, and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 1: Houses; Vol. 2: Barns and Farm Structures.* Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

A survey of settlement housing and out-buildings-- from imported to native American typologies. Volume 2 covers barns, silos, other outbuildings, hedges and fences. Although Noble does not address the siting of features, the book is still useful in discussing cultural influences on typologies.

Battlefields and Earthworks

Andropogon Associates. *The Earthworks Manual.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, Park Historic Architecture Division, 1989.

The manual provides management strategies and interpretive guidelines for the

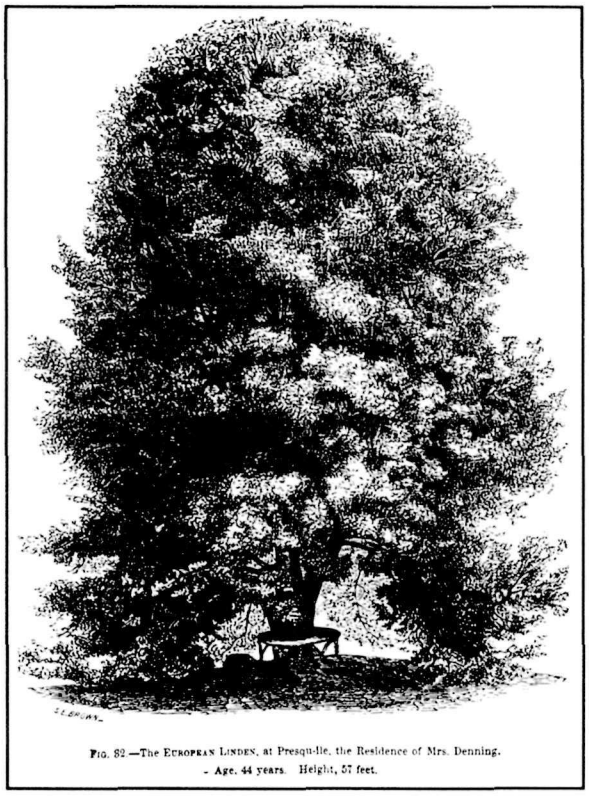
preservation of historic earthworks. Though it attempts to balance the effects of use with the protection of the resource, the manual presents the case for encouraging natural vegetation rather than the more traditional practice of clearing and seeding with turf grass.

Boyles, Fred. "Historic Landscaping: Moores Creek National Battlefield," *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (August 1986), pp. 9-10.

This project involves restoration of historically-accurate vegetation on the battlefield.

Rainey, Reuben M. "The Memory of War: Reflections on Battlefield Preservation." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 69-89.

This article presents a thorough discussion of battlefields and their preservation, including preservation treatment and interpretation.



European Linden. Many European species were introduced into cultivation in the United States and today are important features in historic landscapes. Print from *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* by A.J. Downing (1859).

Historic Landscape Features

The elements of historic landscapes range from stone dust paths to perennial gardens. In addition, virtually all construction materials found in historic buildings can also be found in the landscape. The section below describes principal features of historic landscapes. Conspicuously missing is the art of grading, the shaping of the topography for aesthetic and functional purposes. Readers must rely on standard site engineering text for information on grading, and look to historic drawings and correspondence for clues to the historic manipulation of topography.

The historic landscape features described in this section include vegetation, walls and fences, roads and paths, fields and lawns, gardens, landscape (garden) structures, outbuildings and site furnishings. In addition, some information has also been provided on the conservation and preservation of iron, masonry, cast stone, and other construction materials.

Vegetation and Historic Plant Material

Bailey, L.H. *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture (Comprising Suggestions for Cultivation of Horticultural Plants, Descriptions of Species of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and Ornamental Plants Sold in the United States and Canada, Together With Geographical and Biographical Sketches).* 6 Volumes. Bowling Green Station, New York, NY: Gordon Press, 1975 (Originally published in 1906 by Doubleday, Page and Co.).

Bailey's *Cyclopedia* is one of the standard historical horticultural references. The six volumes are organized alphabetically by subject.

Brown, Richard A. "Record-keeping for Botanic Gardens," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1976), pp. 265-267.

This article describes the development of the Plant Records Center at Longwood Gardens,

which has developed a computerized inventory including over 120,000 records on cultivated plants and botanical collections.

Coats, Alice. *Flowers and Their Histories*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1968.

Coats, Alice. *Garden Shrubs and Their Histories*. New York, NY: E.P. Dutton & Co., 1965

Originally published in London, both volumes are "encyclopedias" of information on specific plant groups and include dates of introduction into cultivation in the U.S.

Firth, Ian and Susan Bratton. "Biotic Resources in Historic Landscapes," *Courier,* Vol. 34, No. 8 (August 1989), pp. 14-15.

This article recognizes the importance of historic plant material as cultural elements in a historic landscape.

* Hedrick, U.P. *A History of Horticulture in America to 1860* with an *Addendum of Books Published from 1861-1920* by Elisabeth Woodburn. Portland, OR: Timber Press, 1988.

This is an exhaustive account of American horticulture, arranged chronologically and geographically including fruits and vegetables, viticulture, and landscape development. Woodburn's addendum reviews horticulture books of more recent decades.

Jabs, Carolyn. *The Heirloom Gardener*. San Francisco, CA: Sierra Club Books, 1984.

In this book, Jabs presents a comprehensive overview of edible historic plant material and describes several conservation efforts currently under way.

Kunst, Scott G. "Victorian Vegetables," *Old House Journal,* Vol. V, No. 4 (April 1987), pp. 46-51.

Kunst, Scott G. and Arthur O. Tucker. "Where Have All the Flowers Gone? A Preliminary List of Origination Lists for Ornamental Plants," *APT Bulletin*. Vol. XXI, No. 2 (1989), pp. 43-50.

Both articles cover Victorian-era vegetable garden design, techniques, and plant varieties, including sources for seeds.

Leighton, Ann. "Historic Plants for Historic Gardens". *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation.* Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 17-19.

Leighton presents a brief discussion of how to do research on historic plant materials.

McDaniel, J.C. "Fitting Species and Cultivars to the Landscape," *Landscape Architecture*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (May 1976), pp. 267-269.

This interesting article discusses the problems of introducing replacement trees in historic landscapes, emphasizing that "we should aim wherever possible to use only species and cultivars in use at those gardens when they were first established."

McGann, Martin. "Securing the Planting Link," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1987), pp. 90-92.

This is a short but informative article on where to find historic plant materials, including seeds, bulbs, trees, and shrubs.

Maciejak, Dan. "Twining Vines," *Old House Journal,* Vol. IX, No. 10 (October 1981), pp. 225-228. [1]

This is a short introduction to using vines in historic settings, including a useful chart with extensive information on fourteen traditional vines.

Capitol grounds, Washington, D.C. This decorative lamp is part of a wall on the U.S. Capitol grounds, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. Photo courtesy of Linda Flint McClelland.

Morrison, Darrell. "Native Vegetation Restoration: Another Route to the Past." *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation*. Richard Austin, Thomas Kane, Robert Z. Melnick, and Suzanne Turner, editors. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., 1983, pp. 20-26.

Morrison presents an introduction to the use of native, pre-settlement plant materials, and to the process and techniques of restoring native vegetation.

Newcomb, Peggy. *Popular Annuals of Eastern North America, 1865-1914.* Washington, DC: Dumbarton Oaks, 1985.

This text is interesting in that it emphasizes information on the historic use of annuals, including their importance in Victorian carpet bedding. It also includes a few pre-1850 catalog lists.

Taylor, Raymond L. *Plants of Colonial Days: A Guide to One Hundred & Sixty Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees in the Gardens of Colonial Williamsburg.* Williamsburg, VA: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Dietz Press, 1952.

This annotated list of 17th-century and 18th-century plant materials, includes a description of the plant, information on the origins of names, date introduced (either from Europe to America or from America to Europe), and early references to the plants in historic publications, journals, and correspondence.

Treib, Marc. "Design Vocabulary: Topiary," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 76, No. 4 (July-August 1986), pp. 76-81.

This article illustrates the use of clipped vegetation to achieve a variety of effects: topiary as wall, comic relief, architecture, disguise, subject, carpet, environmental world, and rock. Each concept is described in a particular garden.

Watson, Daryl. *Shade and Ornamental Trees in the Nineteenth Century, Northeastern U.S.* Doctoral dissertation, Geography Department, University of Illinois. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, 1978. [24]

Watson provides a history of the introduction and use of popular trees in the northeast, beginning with the importance of trees in Colonial America. He also describes the role of nurseries and gardening books and their effect on the popularity of certain trees.

Walls and Fences

Dole, Philip. "The Picket Fence in Oregon: An American Vernacular Comes West." *Cultural Technical Booklet Number One*. Eugene, OR: Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, University of Oregon, 1986.

This delightful booklet provides detailed descriptions, in text, photographs, and drawings, of many types of vernacular and high-style fences used in the West in the nineteenth century. Of particular interest is the discussion of the development of western fences as well as the role of the picket fence in defining Oregon's spatial organization.

Fields, Curtis P. *The Forgotten Art of Building a Stone Wall.* Dublin, NH: Yankee, Inc., 1972.

This booklet describes how to build and repair traditional dry stone walls (without mortar).

Freeman, John Crosby. "Post-Victorian Fences and Gates," *Old House Journal,* Vol. XIV, No. 2 (March 1986), pp. 78-81. [1]

This article presents five designs for fences reproduced from a 1921 plan book, including plans and elevations.

Herman, Frederick, AIA. "Fences," *Old House Journal,* Vol. VII. Part 1: No. 2 (February 1979), pp. 13, 18-20; Part 2: No. 3 (March 1979), pp. 26-28. [1]

Parts 1 and 2 give a description and history of various types of fences. Part 3 focuses more specifically on "Building a Picket Fence."

Jones, Larry and Jonathan Poore. "The Best Way to Build a Fence," *Old House Journal,* Vol. XI, No. 5 (June 1983), pp.101-103. [1]

Jones and Poore provide simple specifications for rot-resistant construction of wooden fences. Related article on the previous page shows photographs and lists sources for wooden fences.

Kane, Thomas J. "Cemetery Wall Restoration, New Harmony, Indiana," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. IX, No. 3 (1977), pp. 39-51.

This article describes restoration techniques for a free-standing brick wall, preserving as much original fabric as possible.

Martin, George A. *Fences, Gates and Bridges: A Practical Manuel.* Brattleboro, VT: The Stephen Greene Press, 1974 (Originally published in 1887 by O. Judd, New York).

This manuel describes fence types such as rail, board, picket stone, and barb-wire, as well as particular issues related to the construction and maintenance of fences.

McIntosh, Alistair. "Wood Picket Fences," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 1 (January/February 1987), pp. 112-114.

This brief article describes a series of typical wood garden fences. It includes elevations and corner details.

Miller, Clint. "Reviving a Fence Tradition," *Old House Journal.* Vol. XI, No. 6 (July 1983), pp. 121-125. [1]

This is a construction case study on researching and building a 19th-century wooden fence.

Pilling, Ron. "'Forge' a Fancy Iron Fence," *Old House Journal,* Vol. IX, No. 2 (February 1981), pp. 37-40. [1]

This short article explains how to fabricate iron "hairpin and spike" fences.

Poore, Jonathan. "Building Stone Walls," *Old House Journal,* Vol. XVI, No. 3 (May/June 1988), pp. 26-32. [1]

This article covers splitting and dressing stone, dry-laid stone walls, and mortared stone walls.

Peterson, Charles E., editor. *The Carpenter's Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, 1786 Rule Book.* Princeton, NJ: The Pyne Press, 1971 (Originally published in 1786 by Hall and Sellers as the *Articles of the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia and Their Rules for Measuring and Valuing House-Carpenters Work*).

This book of architectural and construction rules includes a few pages on railings and fences of the period.

Circulation Systems: Roads and Paths

"Carriage Road System," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 79, No. 9 (November 1989), pp. 107.

This brief article describes the award-winning National Park Service *Historic Resource Study* for the carriage road system of Acadia National Park.

Kane, Thomas J. "The Crunch Underfoot," *APT Bulletin*, Vol. XXI, No. 1 (1989), pp. 4-5.

In this article, Kane describes the use of stabilized earth, shells, and crushed stone as paving material.

Kunst, Scott G. "Period Paving," *Old House Journal*, Vol. XVII, No.2 (March/April 1989), pp. 18-20. [1]

Kunst's article provides an overview of materials used as paving during various historic periods: dirt and straw, grass, wood, gravel, brick, stone, concrete, and asphalt.

Maciejak, Dan. "How to Design and Construct Gravel Walks & Driveways," *Old House Journal,* Vol. XI, No. 4 (May 1983), pp. 84-86. [1]

This short article includes diagrams and sample cross sections for constructing gravel walks and drives for historic houses, a more sympathetic treatment than the typical asphalt driveway.

Upper Hadlock Brook Bridge, Acadia National Park, Mt. Desert Island, Maine. This is one of 16 bridges built by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in the 1920s-1930s, each reviewed and approved by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. Photo by Robert Rothe; courtesy of National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

Pilling, Ron. "Brick Walks," *Old House Journal,* Vol. 8, No. 7 (July 1980), pp. 73, 78.

Pilling provides a basic "how-to" guide for determining the appropriate arrangement and method of bricks for walkways, a common historic landscape feature.

Fields and Lawns

Garden Way Publishing. *Lawns and Landscaping: 1001 Gardening Questions Answered.* Pownal, VT: Stoney Communications, Inc., 1989.

This "how-to" guide does not address historic landscapes per se, but instead provides basic information needed to restore or create and maintain lawns and other landscape features.

Maciejak, Dan. "Back to Meadows," *Old House Journal,* Vol. IX, No. 3 (March 1981), pp. 59-60. [1]

This article discusses changing an existing, modern close-cut lawn to a more historically accurate "shaggy lawn" or meadow and lists appropriate plant materials.

Gardens

American Society of Landscape Architects. *Colonial Gardens, the Landscape Architecture of George Washington's Time.* Washington, DC: United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, 1932.

Arthur Shurcliff, Fletcher Steele and others contributed articles to this interesting anthology of topics related to colonial gardens. The history and meaning of colonial gardens, as well as regional chacteristics are discussed. The book includes several interesting plans.

Doell, Christine Klim. *Gardens of the Gilded Age, Nineteenth Century Gardens and Home Grounds of New York State.* Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1986.

Doell explains the history, design, and use of ornamental and estate gardens in New York State during the latter half of the 19th-century. *Gardens* is richly illustrated with historical photographs and thus provides an interesting portrait of the tradition of American landscape gardening.

Jeanloz, Donna. "Victorian Landscaping," *Old House Journal,* Vol. V, No. 4 (April 1977), pp. 37, 44-47. [1]

This article offers a simple introduction to the basics of Victorian gardens (circa 1840-1900), including plans but no plant list.

Johnson, Jory. "Gardens." *Designers and Places: American Landscape Architecture.* Edited by William Tishler. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989, pp. 136-141.

In this article, Johnson describes the evolution and features of American gardens, citing several historic and revival examples.

Kunst, Scott G. "Post-Victorian Landscape & Gardens," *Old House Journal,* Vol. XIV, No. 3 (April 1986), pp. 128-136. [1]

This article discusses the specifics of early 20th-century home gardens, including garden philosophies, styles, features, furniture, and plant materials.

Kunst, Scott G. "Carpet Bedding: Promiscuous Beds in the Victorian Landscape," *Old House Journal,* Vol. XIII, No. 3 (April 1985), pp. 53, 61-67. [1]

This is a comprehensive article on Victorian carpet bedding, including history, description, how-to's, and a plant list.

Marinelli, Janet. "Post-Victorian Rock Gardens and Wall Gardens," *Old House Journal,* Vol. XVI, No. 3 (May/June 1988), pp. 42-47. [1]

This article describes early 20th century rock gardens, with illustrations and a short plant list.

Rieley and Associates. *Cultural Landscape Report, Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site.* Boston, MA: National Park Service, North Atlantic Region, 1988.

The Cultural Landscape Report for the Vanderbilt Mansion, Hyde Park, New York includes an historic inventory and analysis of archival information related to the estate's Italian garden, including recommendations for management.

✱ Scott, Frank J. *Victorian Gardens, The Art of Beautifying Suburban Home Grounds: A Victorian Guidebook of 1870.* Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation, 1982 (Originally published in 1870 by D. Appleton & Co., New York).

This historical work celebrates Victorian domestic life by offering suggestions on decorative gardening for the suburban home. Originally intended to supplement Downing's earlier works, *Suburban Home Grounds* offered design principles for residential landscape design to achieve a maximum aesthetic effect at a minimal cost. It is useful as a reference for those creating period gardens for Victorian homes.

Tice, Patricia. *Gardening in America, 1830-1910.* Rochester, NY: Margaret Woodbury Strong Museum, 1984.

This is an exhibit catalog on the history of gardening in America. It is particularly interesting as it describes technological innovations and their impact on garden design.

Troy State University, Department of History and Social Sciences. *The Italian Garden Transplanted: Renaissance Revival Landscape Design in America 1850-1939.* Troy, AL: Troy State University, 1988.

This exhibition catalog illustrates the history and use of Italian gardens in the U.S. It also features sections on historical text, Italian garden practice in the U.S., and a list of important historic Italian gardens organized by state.

van Ravenswaay, Charles. *A Nineteenth Century Garden.* New York, NY: The Main Street Press, Universe Books, 1977.

In his introduction, van Ravenswaay gives an excellent description of the nineteenth century garden, with historic drawings from popular nineteenth century publications. Most of the booklet is devoted to reproductions and descriptions of 25 fruit and flower plates - interesting because the origin and use of the plants is described.

Landscape Structures

Britz, Billie Sherrill. "Lyndhurst Greenhouse: Emblem of a Grand Society," *Historic Preservation,* Vol. 25 (January-March 1973), pp. 15-21.

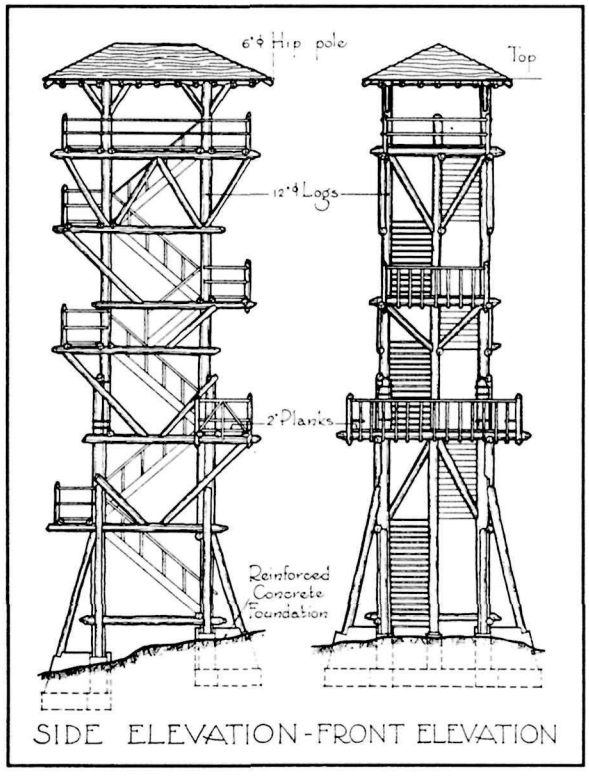
This article describes the history and construction of the Lyndhurst greenhouse built c. 1870 in Tarrytown, New York, and rebuilt after a fire by Lord & Burnham c. 1881.

Good, Albert H. *Park Structures and Facilities.* Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1935 (soon to be reprinted by Gray Books, Denver, CO).

Good, Albert H. *Park and Recreation Structures.* (Three volumes). Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1938.

Both of these books illustrate a fantastic collection of classic National Park structures,

including entranceways, signs and markers, walls and fences, bridges, dams, seats and tables, fireplaces, concession and administration buildings, shelters, lookout towers, amphitheaters, bathhouses, boathouses, comfort stations, cabins, service buildings, and sports facilities designed and built in the 1930's. It is richly illustrated with (now historic) photographs, plans, elevations, and site plans. These books are a must for anyone doing preservation in national or state parks with rustic structures or facilities.



Lookout Tower, Mt. Nebo State Park, Michigan. This rustic structure is typical of structures designed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s. Print from *Park and Recreation Structures, Parts I & II*, by Albert H. Good, 1938.

Hix, John. *The Glass House*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1974.

This interesting book traces the development of glass houses (greenhouses) from early plant cultivation to the creation of some of the most elaborate structures such as the Crystal Palace. It is useful, informative, and well-illustrated with many historic plates and photographs. Topics covered include the development of heating systems, private conservatories and glass houses in public gardens. A useful bibliography of additional sources is also included.

Douglas, Ed Polk. "Elegant Embellishments: American Gazebos of the 18th and 19th Centuries," *Old House Journal,* Vol. X, No. 8 (August 1982), pp. 151, 166-171. [1]

This article discusses the history and use of gazebos; illustrated with nearly two dozen extant historic examples.

Park, Sharon C., AIA. "The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs." *Preservation Brief 19.* National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, 1989. [20]

Though intended primarily for residential buildings, this *Brief* offers valuable information about the history and replacement of historic wooden shingles, including a discussion about types of shingles that are currently available. This information could be easily adapted to landscape structures with deteriorated shingles.

Schmidt, Carl F. *Fences, Gates and Garden Houses*. Rochester, NY: Carl Schmidt, 1963.

In this publication, Schmidt documented historic structures and features that actually existed and provides measured drawings. It is useful for those looking for the dimensions of typical historic landscape structures.

Starr, Frederick, S., editor. *The Oberlin Book of Bandstands*. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1987.

Though most of this booklet illustrates entries in the "Great Bandstand Design Competition" (for Oberlin, Ohio), it does include an interesting introduction, "Bandstands and American Urbanism," which describes the evolution and use of bandstands.

Outbuildings

Auer, Michael J. "The Preservation of Historic Barns." *Preservation Brief 20.* National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, 1989. [20]

Auer presents an introduction to the types of historic barns and various issues related to their preservation: maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation.

Bock, Gordon. "Rescuing Outbuildings," *Old House Journal,* Vol. VXI, No. 3 (May/June 1988), pp. 38-41. [1]

This article provides an overview of the basics of rehabilitating outbuildings.

Cotton, J. Randall. "The Great American Garage," *Old House Journal,* Part 1 Vol. XIV, No. 7 (September 1986), pp. 328-335; Part 2 Vol. XIV, No. 8 (October 1986), pp. 382-390. [1]

These articles describe the history and characteristics of garages, focusing on appropriate styles for different houses. They include sources for plans, materials.

Goodall, Harrison. "Exterior Woodwork Number 3: Log Crown Repair and Selective Replacement Using Epoxy and Fiberglass Reinforcing Rebars." *Preservation Tech Notes.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1989.

This *Tech Note* describes the replacement of log crowns on the Lamar Barn, Yellowstone National Park, a rustic log structure typical of those constructed in the 1930's.

Halsted, Byron D., editor. *Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings: Placement, Design, and Construction.* Brattleboro, VT: The Stephen Greene Press, 1977 (Originally published in 1881 by O. Judd Co., Washington, DC)

This book presents descriptions in text, elevation, and plan of general farm barns and a number of farm outbuildings, including stables, cattle shelters, sheep barns and sheds, poultry houses, piggeries, carriage houses, corn houses and cribs, ice houses, dairies, spring houses, granaries, smoke houses, dog kennels, bird houses, and root cellars.

Wells, Camille, editor. *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture.* Annapolis, MD: The Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1982.

This book contains a collection of essays on vernacular architecture that describe a variety of types of buildings, forms of construction, and use. Essays include topics such as agricultural buildings in early New England, the four square house type, and 18th-century grist mills.

Cumberland Homesteads Historic District, Cumberland County, Tennessee. The land, fields, barns, and outbuildings are important contributing features of historic farmsteads. Photo courtesy of National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

Site Furnishings (benches, lights, etc.)

Berg, Jeffrey T. with John L. Powell. "Lighting Historic Landscapes," *APT Bulletin*, Vol. XXI, No. 2 (1989), pp. 10-12.

Berg and Powell address the challenge of incorporating modern lighting requirements in historic landscapes.

Gerhardt, Tom H. "Victorian Fountains and Urns." *Old House Journal,* Part 1: Vol. V., No. 6 (June 1977), pp. 61, 66-69; Part 2: Vol. V., No. 7 (July 1977), pp. 75-76. [1]

These two articles describe urns and fountains for both indoor and outdoor use, including fountain construction diagrams and sources for garden ornaments.

Bulfinch Memorial, Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This memorial, a highly significant element within an important historic landscape, shows the effects of years of exposure to the elements. Photo by Richard Cheek; courtesy of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

Jekyll, Gertrude. *Garden Ornament.* Woodbridge, Suffolk, England: The Antiquities Collectors Club, 1986 (Originally published in 1918 by Country Life).

Jekyll, the originator of the English perennial border, offers text and illustrations of gates, steps, balustrades, walks, seats, urns, parterres, topiary, pergolas, fountains, walls, and bridges. This is a classic work on garden furnishings.

Jewell, Linda. "Stone and Concrete Bollards," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 76, No. 4 (July/August 1986), pp. 93-96.

This "Construction" article presents the history, application, appearance, and cost of bollards, a landscape feature originally developed for mooring posts. It is interesting in that it includes three pages of plan and elevation drawings for a wide range of historic and modern bollards.

Myers, Denys Peter. *Gaslighting in America.* Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 1978.

This report features descriptions of the types and styles of gas fixtures used in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Most examples are of interior fixtures, but several exterior fixtures such as street lamps are described. This is a descriptive report, and does not provide information on preservation treatments.

Other Historic Landscape Features and Materials

Andre', Jean-Michel. *The Restorer's Handbook of Sculpture.* New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1977.

Though many of the examples included in this book are museum pieces, it provides useful technical information related to the conservation of stone, wood, terra cotta, and plaster sculpture.

Gayle, Margot, David Look and John Waite. *Metals in America's Historic Buildings.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, 1980.

Though the title emphasizes metals in historic buildings, much of the text in this booklet is applicable to metal ornamentation in landscape features. Several landscape features are illustrated: lights, benches, pergolas, and fences. Part I focuses on the historic use of architectural metals, while Part II discusses the deterioration and preservation of historic metals. This is a very informative and useful text.

Jewell, Linda. "Cast Stone," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 76, No. 5 (September/October 1986), pp. 122-123.

Jewell's "Construction" articles are a great source of information on materials used in historic landscapes. In this article, she describes cast stone, often used as a substitute material for the repair or restoration of stone features, and not to be confused with precast concrete.

Jewell, Linda. "Ornamental Iron, Part I: Wrought Iron," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 77, No. 2 (March/April 1987), pp. 97-100.

This informative article explains the history, characteristics, and use of wrought iron, including diagrams illustrating various "fabrication" techniques.

Jewell, Linda. "Ornamental Metals: Cast Bronze, Brass, Lead, and Aluminum," *Landscape Architecture,* Vol. 78, No. 8 (December 1988), pp. 120-125.

This article describes the historical use and properties of ornamental metals and provides recommendations for modern uses.

Montagna, Dennis R. "Metals Number 1: Conserving Outdoor Bronze Sculpture." *Preservation Tech Notes.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1989. [20]

Montagna describes the process and results of the conservation of the Thaddeus Kosciusszko Monument in Washington, DC.

Naude', Virginia Norton, editor. *Sculptural Monuments In an Outdoor Environment.* Philadelphia, PA: Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1985.

Sculptural Monuments resulted from a 1983 conference at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The focus of the conference was outdoor sculpture conservation, which is reflected in this publication. Essays address topics ranging from metallurgical considerations of outdoor bronze to maintenance. One of the most interesting aspects is the appendix, which includes a list of outdoor bronze sculptures recently conserved and the AIC (American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works) Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice.

Ohlerking, Robert. "Cast Iron," *Old House Journal,* Part 1: Vol. VIII, No. 2 (February 1980), pp. 13, 19-22; Part 2: Vol. VIII, No. 3 (March 1980), pp. 28-31. [1]

Part 1 of this article deals with the assembly, maintenance, and minor repair of streetscape cast iron; Part 2 deals with major repairs and replacement castings.

Panhorst, Michael W. "The Appreciation and Preservation of Monumental Bronze Sculpture," *CRM Bulletin,* Vol. 7, No. 2 (July 1984), pp. 1-3, 5.

This article describes common deterioration problems and treatments.

Park, Sharon C. AIA. "The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors." *Preservation Brief 16*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, 1988.

Though it describes substitute materials for historic buildings, this Preservation Brief offers a useful companion to Jewell's construction article on cast stone. Park describes pros and cons of various substitute materials, including cast aluminum, epoxies, cast stone, glass fiber reinforced concrete, precast concrete, and fiber reinforced polymer.

Parrish Art Museum. *Fauns and Fountains: American Garden Statuary 1890-1930.* Southampton, NY: The Parrish Art Museum, 1985.

This museum exhibit catalog presents an overview of garden sculpture as it developed

Longwood Gardens, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Fountains may be an important landscape feature in a design as at Longwood Gardens, planned and built by Pierre S. DuPont between 1919-1921. Photo by Tri-County Conservancy; courtesy of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

and appeared in country estates between 1890-1930. The catalog is interesting for several reasons. It begins with a description of the evolution of American garden sculpture, follows with a discussion of the estates in which the pieces were placed (many of which were designed by significant landscape architects such as Shipman, the Olmsted Brothers, Charles Platt, and others) and finally presents detailed descriptions of the individual pieces designed by sculptors such as Daniel Chester French, Anna Hyatt Huntington, and Malvinia Hoffman.

Prudon, Theodore H.M. "Simulating Stone, 1860-1940, Artificial Marble, Artificial Stone, and Cast Stone," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. XXI No. 3/4 (1989), pp. 79-91.

This extensive article offers an overview of the historical use of artificial stone, often used for buildings and landscape features alike.

Southworth, Susan and Michael Southworth. *Ornamental Ironwork: An Illustrated Guide to Its Design, History and Use in American Architecture.* Boston, MA: David R. Goodine, 1978.

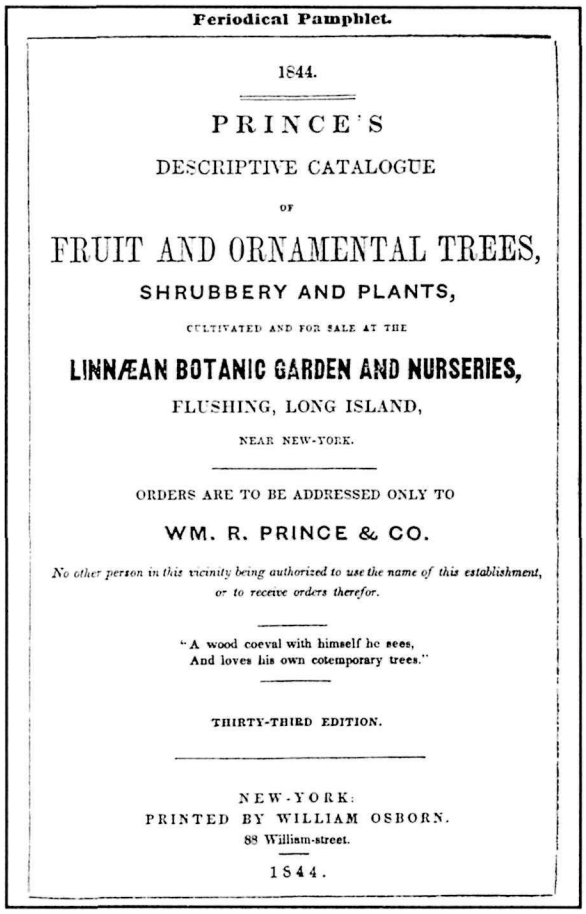
This book describes the history, techniques and regional trends in historic ironwork. Landscape features addressed include fences, gates, stair rails, balconies and verandas. Many of the examples come from American 20th century sources and emphasize wrought iron and ironwork as an art form.

Veloz, Nicolas F. "Outdoor Sculpture in the Park Environment," *CRM Bulletin,* Vol. 7, No. 2 (July 1984), pp.4-7.

This article describes both successful and unsuccessful experiences with cleaning and protective treatments used on two statues in the Washington, DC area.

Veloz, Nicolas F. and W. Thomas Chase. "Airbrasive Cleaning of Statuary and Other Structures: A Century of Technical Examination of Blasting Procedures," *Technology and Conservation*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Spring 1989), pp. 18-28. [21]

This article describes the technology of outdoor sculpture cleaning and provides technical information on various treatments which achieve results without damaging the resource. The article is both theoretical and practical. A useful source list is also included.



Feriodical Pamphlet.

1844.

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"A wood coeval with himself he sees,
And loves his own cotemporary trees."

THIRTY-THIRD EDITION.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM OSBORN.
88 William-street.

1844.

Prince's Descriptive Catalogue (1790). Historic nursery catalogues may help establish commonly used plants of a historical period.

Reference Materials

The information listed below supplements the entries included in the *Reading List*. For those interested in further information on a particular topic, the bibliographies, journals, and libraries described in this section may be of use.

As is the case with all research, one book or article may lead to another on the same or a related topic. Several of the entries included in the *Reading List* have particularly comprehensive or interesting bibliographies. A few of these are listed below. In addition, a number of other bibliographies have already been published that relate to or contain sources on historic landscape preservation.

Bibliographies

Hubbard, Henry Vincent and Theodora Kimball. *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design*. New York, NY: The MacMillan Company, 1929.

Hubbards textbook includes an extensive bibliography categorized under the following headings: bibliographies, periodicals, general sources, history and historic styles, theory of landscape design and appreciation, types (estates and gardens, parks and playgrounds), city, regional and rural planning, professional practice, and construction and maintenance.

Jackle, John A. *Past Landscapes: A Bibliography for Historic Preservationists.* Revised Edition. Monticello, Illinois: Vance Bibliographies, 1988.

This bibliography describes historical geography as it relates to historic preservation.

Leighton, Ann. *Early American Gardens, American Gardens of the Eighteenth Century,* and *American Gardens of the Nineteenth Century*. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1987.

All three volumes contain excellent and extensive bibliographies of historic and contemporary sources on garden and landscape history. See full entry in "Landscape History."

McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller and Robert Z. Melnick. *National Register Bulletin 30: How to Identify, Evaluate and Register Rural Historic Landscapes*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1990 [5].

This National Register Bulletin includes an excellent bibliography of sources related to rural landscapes including rural landscape development and agricultural history.

Melnick, Robert Z. *Cultural and Historic Landscapes: A Selected Bibliography.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, June 1980.

Melnick's bibliography is organized into seven sections: architecture, geography, historic preservation, landscape, planning, miscellaneous, and related bibliographies. It is primarily a collection of journal articles related to vernacular and rural landscapes; he also includes a useful list of related bibliographies.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Preserving Large Estates." *Information Sheet Number 24*, and "Establishing an Easement Program to Protect Historic, Scenic, and Natural Resources." *Information Sheet Number 25*, 1982.

Both articles contain useful annotated bibliographies and suggestions for additional information on topics related to land preservation and adaptive reuse of historic estates.

Powell, Antoinette Paris. *Bibliography of Landscape Architecture, Environmental Design and Planning.* Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1987.

This biography provides a broad range of landscape references including some titles related to historic landscape preservation. Topics covered include city planning, environmental policy, gardens, highways, nature conservation, parks, and rural land use. The information included is very general and requires considerable sifting to reach sources pertinent to historic landscape preservation.

Schultz, LeRoy G. *Barns, Stables and Outbuildings: A World Bibliography in English, 1700-1983.* Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 1986.

Schultz presents an extraordinary compilation of more than 3,300 references (not annotated), grouped into 15 topic areas, and listed chronologically within topic areas from the earliest reference to the most recent. The range of publications cited, from 19th-century publications such as *New England Farmer* and *The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* to recent editions of the *Racine Journal Times* and *Michigan Travelog*, make it hard to imagine that the author has missed any published sources. Over four hundred seventy five entries are for barns from European countries, with a few other foreign sources in the sections on other types of outbuildings; the remaining entries are on American structures.

Schuyler, David. *The New Urban Landscape, the Redefinition of City Form in Nineteenth Century America*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986.

Schuyler's bibliographic essay provides a useful and informative discussion of the use and merits of many sources related to the 19th century evolution of urban form.

Stewart, Ian R. *Nineteenth Century American Public Landscape Design* (Bibliography). Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography 68. Mrs. Mary Vance, editor, February 1969.

This bibliography describes original historic sources on the public parks movement in 19th century America, citing works from 1840 to about 1920, with a very few later secondary sources.

Stokes, Samuel N., A. Elizabeth Watson, Genevieve P. Keller, and J. Timothy Keller. *Saving America's Countryside, A Guide to Rural Conservation*. National Trust for Historic Preservation. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989.

Stokes et al. include a section on "Suggested Reading," which provides additional sources for all chapters (Rural Concerns, Initiating and Managing a Rural Conservation Program, Analyzing the Rural Community, Land Protection Techniques, Voluntary Techniques for Protecting Private Property, Help from the Outside, and Community Education).

Sykes, Meredith and John J. Stewart. "Historic Landscape Restoration in the U.S. and Canada: An Annotated Source Outline." *APT Bulletin,* Vol. 4, No. 3-4 (1972), pp. 114-58.

This bibliographic essay covers historic gardens, restored gardens, historical references, archeology and seed sources. Note the 1972 date.

Tishler, William, editor. *Designers and Places: American Landscape Architecture.* Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989.

This useful handbook includes a bibliography of additional sources on all principal subjects included in the book. References are included on historical landscape architects such as Thomas Church, H.W.S. Cleveland, Andrew Jackson Downing, Charles Eliot, Beatrix Jones Farrand, Henry Vincent Hubbard, Thomas Jefferson, Jens Jensen, Warren Manning, John Nolen, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., John Charles Olmsted, Elbert Peets, Charles Platt, Ellen Biddle Shipman, Ossian Simonds, Albert Davis Taylor, Calvert Vaux, Frank A. Waugh, and Jacob Weidenmann. Landscape types include campuses, cemeteries, city planning, gardens, historic landscapes, institutional and corporate landscapes, landscape planning, landscape scenery, metropolitan open spaces, national forests, national parks, new towns and planned communities, parkways, recreational areas, restored natural landscapes, state parks, streetscapes, squares, and plazas, urban parks, and waterfronts.

von Baeyer, Edwinna. *A Selected Bibliography for Garden History in Canada.* Ottawa, Canada: Environment Canada-Parks, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, 1987. [7]

This is a comprehensive bibliography with both contemporary and historic sources covering books, periodicals, dissertations, pamphlets. The wide range of topics include flora, natural history, experimental farms, fruit and vegetable growing, railway gardening, school gardening, societies, landscape preservation, and garden ornaments. It is exclusively Canadian material and references both French and English language sources.

Waugh, Frank A. *Book of Landscape Gardening: Treatise on the General Principles Governing Outdoor Art, With Sundry Suggestions for Their Application in the Commoner Problems of Gardening.* New York, NY: Orange Judd Publishing Company, 1926.

Waugh includes a very useful bibliography of books on landscape gardening, all published before 1925.

Organizations Interested in Historic Landscapes

Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation
82 Wall Street, Suite 1105
New York, NY. 10005

American Society of Landscapes Architects (ASLA)
Open Committee on Historic Preservation
4401 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20008-2302

Association for Preservation Technology International (APT)
Box 8178
Fredericksburg, VA. 22404

The Garden Conservancy
Box 219, Main Street
Cold Spring, NY 10516

International Council On Monuments and Sites, US Committee, (US ICOMOS)
Committee on Historic Gardens and Sites
Decatur House
1600 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

National Association of Olmsted Parks (NAOP)
5010 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20016

National Park Service (NPS)
History Division
(National Historic Landmark Program)
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 418
Washington, DC 20013-7127

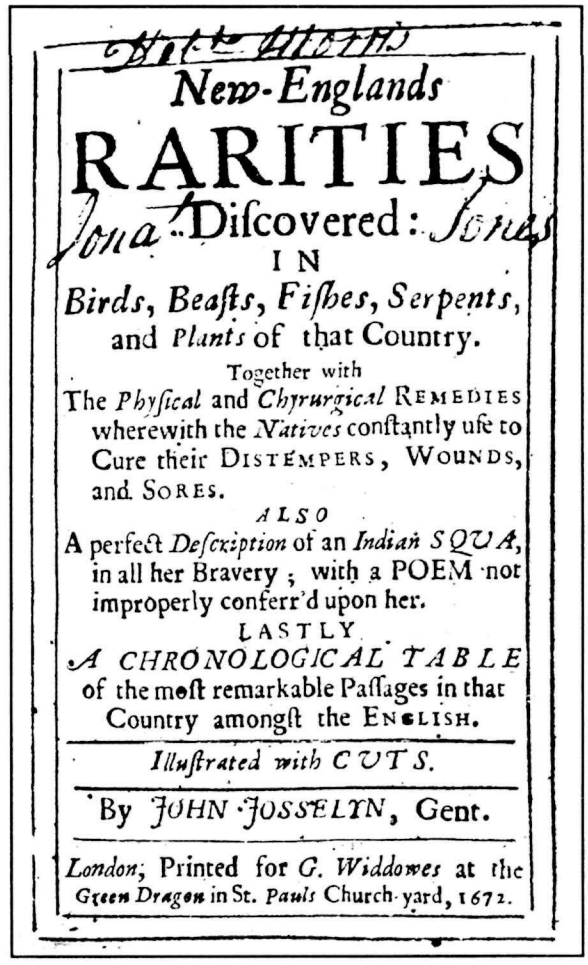
Interagency Resources Division
(National Register of Historic Places)
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 413
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Park Historic Architecture Division
(For NPS lands)
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 422
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Preservation Assistance Division
(Technical assistance related to landscapes other than NPS lands)
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 424
Washington, DC 20013-7127

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP)
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, DC 20036

New England Garden History Society
Librarian
Massachusetts Horticultural Society
300 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, MA. 02115


New-Englands
RARITIES
Discovered:
IN
Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents,
and Plants of that Country.
Together with
The Physical and Chyrurgical REMEDIES wherewith the Natives constantly use to Cure their DISTEMPERS, WOUNDS, and SORES.
ALSO
A perfect Description of an Indian SQUA, in all her Bravery; with a POEM not improperly conferr'd upon her.
LASTLY
A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the most remarkable Passages in that Country amongst the ENGLISH.
Illustrated with CUTS.
By JOHN JOSSELYN, Gent.
London; Printed for G. Widdowes at the Green Dragon in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1672.

New-Englands Rarities Discovered by John Josselyn (1672). Early plant explorers described the plant and animal life of the New World.

Journals and Publications Featuring Articles on Historic Landscape Preservation

Antique Plant Newsletter
Published and edited by Dr. Arthur O. Tucker
Dept. of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Delaware State College
Dover, DE 19901

APT Bulletin
Published by the Association for
Preservation Technology International
Box 8178
Fredericksburg, VA 22404

Bulletin of American Garden History
Published by Ellen Richards Samuels
P.O. Box 397A
New York, NY 10024

Courier
Published by the National Park Service
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

CRM Bulletin
Published by the Cultural Resource
programs of the National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Forum
Published by the George Wright Society
P.O. Box 65
Hancock, MI 49930-0065

The Journal of Garden History
Published by the Garden History Society
5 the Knoll
Hereford, HR1 1RM, Great Britain

Land and History
Newsletter of the ASLA Open Committee on
Historic Preservation
American Society of Landscape Architects
4401 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008-2302

Landscape
P.O. Box 7101
Berkeley, CA 94707

Landscape Architecture
Published by the American Society of
Landscape Architects
4401 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008-2302

Landscape Journal
Published by the University of Wisconsin
Press
114 N. Murray St.
Madison, WI 53715

Linen and Trace
Newsletter of the Olmsted Archives
Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, MA 02146

Old House Journal
Published by the Old House Journal
Corporation
69A Seventh Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11217

Historic Preservation Magazine
Published by the National Trust for Historic
Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Preservation News
Published by the National Trust for Historic
Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Preservation Forum
Published by the National Trust for Historic
Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Selected Archives and Locations of Information

American Society of Landscape Architects
Resource Center
4401 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008-2302

The ASLA Resource Library has back issues of Landscape Architecture and a small

landscape architecture library. Use of the library is limited to ASLA members.

Chicago Parks District
Archivist/ Curator, Special Collections
Department of Research and Planning
425 East McFetridge Drive
Chicago, IL 60605

This collection contains drawings dating to the early planning of Chicago's park system, including works by Olmsted Brothers, Jens Jensen, and the WPA, and photographs documenting construction and use of the parks. Annual reports and files of related articles from the turn of the century are also included. In the process of being computerized, the collection is available by appointment.

Dumbarton Oaks
Garden Library
1703 32nd Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Dumbarton Oaks maintains a private reference collection and rare book room, open by appointment. Books and periodicals of the collection (both rare and modern) relate to the history of gardens.

Francis Loeb Library
Harvard University Graduate School of Design
Gund Hall, 48 Quincy Street
Cambridge, MA. 02138

This extensive library contains a wide variety of current and historical material related to historic landscapes. Many old leaflets and publications of particular sites are available either in bound journals or on microfiche. The library also has an extensive rare book room. The materials are actively used and the best sources are often on reserve.

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site (Fairsted)
44 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

This National Park Service Historic Site was the home and office of Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and his successor firms until 1980. Today, it serves as the archives and conservation headquarters for the drawings and photographs produced by the firm. Some access to the materials is possible by special arrangements with the Archivist, but the collection is currently in the process of conservation.

Iowa State University
College of Design
Department of Landscape Architecture
Ames, IA. 50011

Iowa State houses a large collection of original Warren Manning works, including drawings, tracings and prints, copies of articles, mounted photographs and lantern slides. The collection is constantly updated as new material is discovered, and is available for individuals pursuing scholarly work. For more information, contact the Manning Collection (See also University of Lowell).

Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540

Manuscript Division
The Library of Congress serves as the archives for correspondence of the Olmsted office, including the Frederick Law Olmsted Papers and the Olmsted Brothers Papers.

Prints and Photographs Division
This Division of the Library of Congress serves as the depository for the HABS/HAER Collection of drawings, photographs and data pages. Accessed by writing or visiting.

Morton Arboretum
Curator
Jensen Collection
Sterling Morton Library
Lisle, IL 60532

This Jens Jensen collection includes landscape plans, photographs, correspondence, and family memorabilia. No office records are included.

National Trust for Historic Preservation Library
Curator
University of Maryland
Architecture Library
College Park, MD 20742

The National Trust Library is housed in the Architecture Library at the University of Maryland. This library is a good source for Preservation Press publications (especially those that are out of print), newsletters, journal articles, and texts related to preservation.

State University of New York
College of Environmental Science and Forestry
F. Franklin Moon Library
Syracuse, NY 13210

The Moon Library houses the Fletcher Steele Manuscript Collection. This large collection includes client order books, client sketches, renderings and site plans, exhibition prints, and 12,000 film negatives taken by Steele. Contact the Moon Library's Archives and Special Collections.

University of California
College of Environmental Design
Berkeley, CA 94720

The University of California, at Berkeley, houses the Reef Point Gardens Collection of the Beatrix Farrand Papers. For information, contact the Documents Collection.

University of Lowell
Center for Lowell History
1 University Avenue
Lowell, MA 01854

The Center houses the Warren Manning Archives which contains Warren's business records, personal correspondence, project records of his office, professional writings, photographs, field journals, and diaries. The boxed collection is accessed by finding aids. (See Iowa State University).

University of Michigan
Art and Architecture Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-2069

The Art and Architecture Library houses a collection of Jens Jensen's office drawings and some photographs of his work.

Volunteer Park, Seattle, Washington. Historic photographs can provide valuable documentation. In 1932, the Seattle Art Museum was built on the site originally occupied by a pergola-flanked pavilion on the grounds of Volunteer Park, shown under construction c.1910. The park is part of a park system designed by the Olmsted Brothers firm in 1903-04. Historic photo by Webster & Stevens; courtesy of National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service.

Databases and Computerized Bibliographies

The Catalog of Historic Landscape Records in the United States

The Catalog is a computerized, cumulative index to documentation for landscapes and landscape architects, past and present. It contains information on scope and content of public and private collections of landscape records. The Catalog is operational but still searching out collections. Contact:

Wave Hill
675 West 252nd Street
Bronx, NY. 10471
(212) 549-3200

Cultural Resources Bibliography (CRBIB)

Maintained by the Park Historic Architecture Division of the National Park Service, CRBIB is a computerized bibliography of all the historic studies, management plans, historic structures reports, cultural landscape reports, and other documents produced for cultural resources within the National Park System. A subset of the CRBIB, the National Park Service Landscape Bibliography is being developed to list reports that relate to or document cultural landscapes in the National Park System.

List of Classified Structures (LCS)

The LCS is a computerized inventory of the historic structures within the National Park System. A subset, called Landscapes in the National Park System, has been compiled in draft, identifying the cultural landscape components listed in the LCS.

For information on either CRBIB or LCS or their landscape components, contact:

National Park Service
Park Historic Architecture Division
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 422
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Landscape Architecture Foundation Research and Information Clearinghouse (LAFRICH)

LAFRICH is a computerized bibliographic database providing information from diverse sources. Standardized searches are available for a small fee; custom searches can be arranged. Contact:

LAFRICH
Landscape Architecture Foundation
4401 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20008-2302

The National Register Information System (NRIS)

This is the computerized version of the National Register of Historic Places. Finding historic landscapes in the database is difficult since landscapes were formerly categorized as either buildings, structures, sites, or objects, and are currently entered as "sites". Another way to look for most may be found by searching those whose area of significance is "landscape architecture". Contact:

The National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 413
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Appendix

How to Find the Information Listed Here

[1] Articles published in *Old House Journal* magazine are available in one of two ways. First, there are a number of books consisting of collections of previously published articles, called *The Old House Journal Compendium,* which can be purchased at commercial bookstores or directly from *Old House Journal.* Also, some back issues are available for sale individually. For information, contact:

The Old-House Journal Corporation
69A Seventh Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11217
(718) 636-4514

[2] Office of Technology Assessment reports are sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office (limited copies are available free to federal agencies). To obtain information on ordering and availability, call the OTA Publication Request Line at (202) 224-8996.

[3] Available as a photocopy or in microfiche from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Call first for current pricing. Reference the appropriate NTIS order number listed below.

National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(703) 487-4600

NTIS Order Numbers:
Starke, *Maymont Park:* PB85-194538
Melnick, *Cultural Landscapes:* PB85-106037

[4] Melnick's *Cultural Landscapes* and Stipes' *New Directions* are available through the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation. For information on reprints, contact:

The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation
82 Wall Street, Suite 1105
New York, NY 10005

[5] For copies of National Register Bulletins, contact:

National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 413
Washington, DC 20013-7127
(202) 343-9500

[6] *Caring for the Countryside* can be obtained from any county extension office in Minnesota or by sending $2.00 (check payable to the University of Minnesota) to:

Distribution Center
3 Coffey Hall
University of Minnesota
1420 Eckles Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108

[7] Available, free of charge, by writing to:
Research Publications
Environment Canada - Parks
1600 Liverpool Court
Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1A1G2

[8] Limited copies or photocopies are available from Preservation New Jersey, a private non-profit foundation:

Preservation New Jersey
180 Township Line Road
Belle Mead, NJ 08502
(201) 359-4557

[9] Contact:
Center for Rural Massachusetts
401 Hills North
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003

[10] Available through the Government Printing Office

GPO order numbers:
Cultural Conservation GPO 1983 0-400-656

[11] Currently out of print, but copies may be forthcoming. For information, contact:

Guilford Preservation Alliance
Chair, Master Plan Committee
P.O. Box 199
Guilford, CT 06437

[12] Reprints are available. For information, contact:

Association for State and Local History
1400 Eighth Avenue, South
Nashville, TN 37203

[13] Published by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Conservation and Historic Resources:
Division of Historic Landmarks
Morson's Row
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

[14] Available from:
Scenic Hudson Inc.
9 Vassar Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

[15] Copies may be limited, but for more information, contact the City and Town Commons Program (for copies of *Common Sense*) or the Olmsted Historic Landscape Preservation Program (for copies of *Olmsted Guidelines*) at:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management
Division of Resource Conservation
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, MA 02202

[16] Copies may be limited, but for more information, contact:

Nantucket Historic District Commission
Town Building
Broad Street
Nantucket, MA 02554

[17] Available through the American Society of Landscape Architects, Committee on Historic Preservation
4401 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008-2302

[18] For further information, write:
Nezahaulcoyotl Historical Society
2845 Buena Vista Way
Berkeley, CA 94708

[19] For information on this text and other books in the AASLH Primer Series, contact:

The American Association for State and Local History
172 Second Avenue North
Suite 102
Nashville, TN 37201

[20] *Preservation Briefs* and *Tech Notes* are published by the Technical Preservation Services Branch of the Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service. For more information, contact:

Technical Preservation Services
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 424
Washington, DC 20013-7127

[21] *Technology and Conservation* is published by the Technology Organization Inc.:
One Emerson Place
Boston, MA 02114

[22] For information, contact:

City of Syracuse
Department of Community Development
217 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, NY 13202

[23] Copies may be available at bookstores. While supplies last, they may be purchased from:

Architectural Bookshop
Boston Architectural Center
50 Broad Street
Boston, MA 02109

[24] Available through University Microfilms International:

300 North Zeeb Street
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[25] For information on the Secretary's Standards, including the status of Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes, contact:

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Preservation Assistance Division
P.O. Box 37127, Mail Stop 424
Washington, DC 20013-7121

[26] Copies may be limited. For information contact:

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