
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1996

Revised 2004



Liberty Island
Statue of Liberty National Monument

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B); and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI maintained by Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, is the official source of cultural landscape information.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included on the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history,

significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist or the nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of the landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work.

In contrast, the CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It, therefore, requires an additional level of research and documentation both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape in order to recommend preservation treatment that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Inventory Unit Description:

Liberty Island is a 12.7-acre island located in New York Harbor. The island provides a designed landscape setting for the monumental Statue of Liberty. The island is accessed by ferries departing from Liberty State Park in New Jersey and Battery Park in lower Manhattan. Ellis Island to the north is the closest land mass.

The most dominant feature and also the most significant cultural resource on the island is the sculpture by Auguste Bartholdi known as Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. The Statue is mounted on a massive masonry base housing exhibits on the construction and symbolism of the Statue. The Statue and its base are contained within the walls of Fort Wood, a star-shaped, 11-pointed, granite fort built between 1808 and 1811.

Visitor facilities are located primarily in the northwest corner of the island. They include a boat pier and canopy, concessions building, two maintenance structures, visitor orientation/administration building, an incinerator, and five buildings used primarily for staff housing. There is also an unused pier at the southeast corner of the island. Landscape features include two intersecting avenues (the Arrival Mall and the Main Mall), a flag plaza, the Statue lawn, and treed southwest and northwest lawn. A brick promenade extends along the perimeter of the island and encircles the Statue. The perimeter paths offer stunning views of the Manhattan skyline and neighboring Ellis Island. Views to the Statue are found throughout the island and from the approaching ferry.

National Register Summary

Statue of Liberty National Monument is listed as a structure in the National Register of Historic Places. It was administratively listed on October 15, 1966 with the establishment of that program under the National Historic Preservation Act. A nomination form was approved on May 19, 1981. In this documentation, which included only the Statue and Fort Wood, the Statue of Liberty National

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Monument was found significant under Criterion C in the areas of architecture, engineering, and sculpture for the years 1875-1884. The Administration and Concessions Buildings were determined eligible, in concurrence with the New York SHPO, on April 21, 1995.

A project is currently underway to amend and update the existing National Register documentation. The revised documentation will address additional areas of significance, the period of significance, and applicable criteria. This CLI focuses only on the area of significance, period of significance and criteria associated with the landscape resources. The draft National Register form is currently under review by the New York State Historic Preservation Office. It is anticipated that there will be refinements to the National Register form, related primarily to the period of significance other than that described below, and the evaluation of contributing and non-contributing resources. This CLI includes information on the landscape from the draft National Register form and additional revisions under consideration. When the National Register documentation is completed, the CLI will be revised accordingly.

This CLI has determined that the Liberty Island landscape is significant under Criterion A for its association with the NPS master planning effort between the years of 1937 and 1942. This is due to Liberty Island's association with the major government reorganization in 1933 that greatly expanded the National Park Service's mission, giving the agency responsibility for historic sites, monuments, military parks and other historic and cultural resources that had previously been outside its jurisdiction. The majority of the monuments acquired by the NPS during the 1930s were well-established, which required little landscape planning or design to make them suitable for visitation. Liberty Island, used primarily for military and defense purposes until that time, was different. Therefore, the master planning effort required to completely transform the island into a monument ground befitting the Statue of Liberty is an exceptional example of the National Park Service's new role as administrator of historic sites. The planning effort began in 1937, implementation followed soon after but ended in 1942 when the United States entered into World War II. The site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association.

The site's significance under Criterion C, for landscape design was also considered. Although one experiences the processional arrival sequence as planned in 1937, it was determined that, largely as a result of changes made to the landscape in 1986, it does not retain integrity of design, materials, or workmanship.

Although the NPS has determined that the cultural landscape is significant for its association with planning between 1937 and 1942, the resources and features associated with this period have not been fully identified and evaluated. Additional periods of significance or an expanded period of significance may also be determined as part of the process of amending the National Register documentation. For this reason the National Register status of the cultural landscape resources dating to this period is "undetermined" since consultation is in progress.

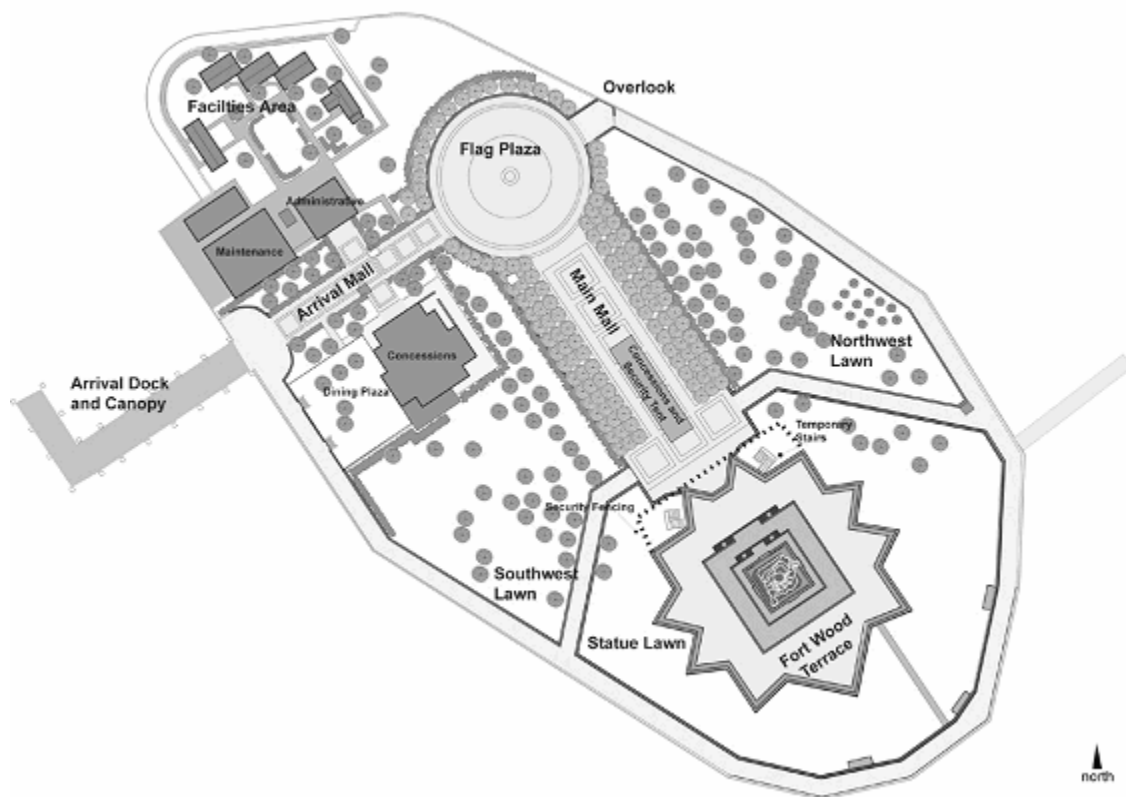
Condition Summary

The overall condition of the Liberty Island landscape is good. The landscape is carefully managed and monitored and upkeep is ongoing. Despite the high numbers of visitors, the landscape shows few signs of disrepair or neglect. The vegetation on the island is prudently cared for with routine lawn and tree

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maintenance. Tree care includes regular pruning and procedures to control disease and insect infestations. Lawn care includes regular mowing during the growing season, scheduled fertilization and repair to turf damaged from pedestrian circulation. Similarly, damage to the brick surfacing of the circulation corridors that result from exposure to harsh winter conditions and storms is routinely repaired.

Site Plan



Existing site plan for Liberty Island (Shapins Associates, 2004).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Liberty Island
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650003
Parent Landscape:	650003

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Statue of Liberty National Monument -STLI
Park Organization Code:	1940
Park Administrative Unit:	Statue of Liberty National Monument

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Statue of Liberty National Monument consists of two islands, Liberty Island and Ellis Island, located in the Upper New York Bay, 0.1 miles off the New Jersey shore.

For the purpose of the CLI, Liberty Island will be inventoried as an individual landscape within the Statue of Liberty National Monument. Liberty Island is an identifiable and distinct property within the boundaries of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. The significance of the Liberty Island landscape is unrelated to that of Ellis Island. This CLI documents and evaluates the historical development and existing conditions of the Liberty Island landscape. It also explores Liberty Island's documented historical significance and evaluates other areas of significance to which the site's landscape may contribute, based on Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Register of Historic Places guidelines.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 08/09/2004
National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination: 09/30/2005

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

National Register eligibility (currently undetermined for the cultural landscape resources) will be updated once a consensus determination is received from the SHPO. As a result of this CLI the landscape of Liberty Island is found to be significant.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Other

Revision Date: 07/13/2004

Revision Narrative:

Revisions to select sections; including landscape description, statement of significance, chronology, physical history, analysis and evaluation, national register information, and bibliography; were completed by Shapins Associates. Minor edits were made to other sections as well in preparation for its submission to the New York State Preservation Office in 2005.

Data Collection Date: 04/07/1998 **Recorder:** David Uschold/Mat
Gonshorowski

Data Entry Date: 04/07/1998 **Recorder:** David Uschold/Mat
Gonshorowski

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The cultural landscape of the Statue of Liberty includes all of Liberty Island. Since the landscape is an island, the boundaries are easily defined as the water's edge, created by a rock beach and a man-made seawall. The waters of New York Harbor's Upper Bay surround the island.

State and County:

State: NY

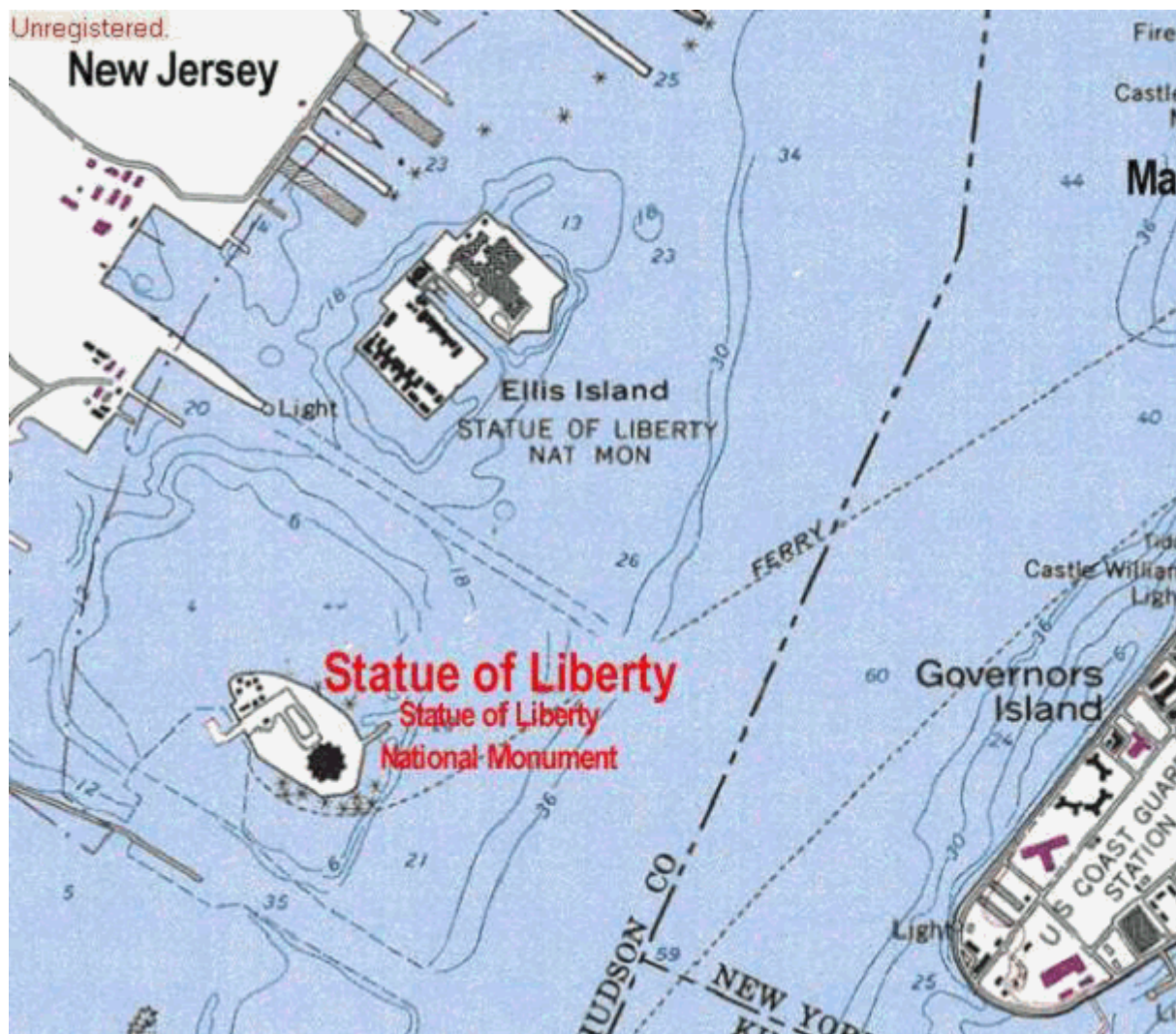
County: New York County

Size (Acres): 12.70

Boundary UTMS:

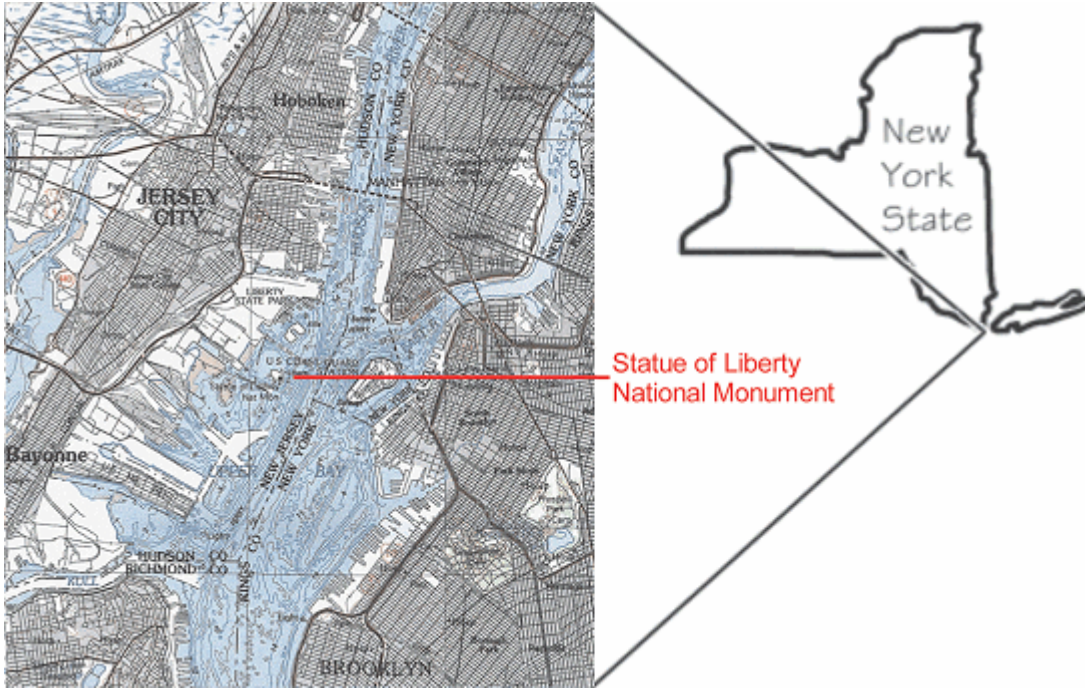
<u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	18	580,738	4,504,697

Location Map:



Statue of Liberty National Monument in Upper New York Bay, due south of Ellis Island, west of Governors Island, and southwest of Manhattan. (map printed from TOPO! Wildflower productions, 1998).

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Statue of Liberty NM, Upper New York Bay, New York (OCLP, 1999).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Liberty Island is located in the metropolitan New York region. The island's current development reflects, in part, its historic use as a monument commemorating the human ideal of liberty and its constant symbol of freedom and opportunity available to newcomers to America.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Liberty Island is located in New York's Upper Bay, .6 miles southeast of New Jersey's Liberty State Park and 1.7 miles southwest of Manhattan's South Ferry terminal. The island is flat and maintains an elevation of 5 feet above sea level. At .25 miles long and .15 miles wide at its widest point, Liberty Island is 12.7 acres in size.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Liberty Island, although within the boundaries of New Jersey, is under the jurisdiction of New York County in New York State. The island is owned by the federal government and is administered by the National Park Service.

Management Unit: Liberty Island

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/07/1998

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Expiration Date: 3/31/2007

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Circle Line Ferry

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Expiration Date: 12/31/2005

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Evelyn Hills: Food/Gift Shop, requesting extension to 12/31/2008

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island have always been located within the busy New York Harbor. Today, its location and the character of its surroundings remain the same. New York Harbor continues to characterize the same busy port with developed coasts surrounding the harbor.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Statue of Liberty National Monument is listed as a structure in the National Register of Historic Places. It was administratively listed on October 15, 1966 with the establishment of that program under the National Historic Preservation Act. A nomination form was completed on August 9, 1980 and approved on May 19, 1981. In this documentation, the Statue of Liberty National Monument was found significant in the areas of architecture, engineering, and sculpture for the years 1875-1884 under Criteria C.

Existing NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	66000058
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 5/19/1981
Name in National Register:	Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island and Liberty Island
Other Names:	Ellis Island; Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category	Area of Significance Subcategory
Community Planning and Development	None

Statement of Significance:

The Liberty Island landscape is significant under Criterion A for its association with the NPS master

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planning effort between the years of 1937 and 1942. This is due to Liberty Island's association with the major government reorganization in 1933 that greatly expanded the National Park Service's mission, giving the agency responsibility for historic sites, monuments, military parks and other historic and cultural resources that had previously been outside its jurisdiction. For this period and area of significance the site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association.

The site's significance under Criterion C, for landscape design was also considered. Although one experiences the processional arrival sequence as planned in 1937, it was determined that, largely as a result of the changes made to the landscape in 1986, it does not retain integrity of design, materials or workmanship.

According to NPS historian, Barry Mackintosh, "The reorganization of August 10, 1933 was arguably the most significant event in the evolution of the National Park System. There was now a single system of federal parklands, truly national in scope, embracing historic as well as natural parks" (Mackintosh, 1991). The NPS' master-planning effort that followed the War Department's transfer of the Statue of Liberty and Bedloe's Island is representative of the National Park System's expansion to "embrace historic as well as wild places" (historian Barry Mackintosh quoted in Perrault, 1984).

The majority of the monuments acquired by the NPS during the 1930s were well-established sites, which required little landscape planning or design to make them suitable for visitation. Liberty Island, used primarily for military and defense purposes, was different. Therefore, the master planning effort required to completely transform the island into a monument ground befitting the Statue of Liberty is an exceptional example of the National Park Service's new role as administrator of historic sites.

The planning effort began in 1937, implementation followed soon after but ended in 1942 when the United States entered World War II. Guided by Bartholdi's vision that, "...Liberty Island is obviously destined to be made into a pleasure ground for the soul of the American people, a place of pilgrimage for citizens of the whole nation..." the NPS initiated planning discussions about the island's development in 1937. Thomas Vint, the NPS Chief Architect who was largely responsible for developing the NPS park planning process in the 1920s and 1930s, oversaw the planning project for Liberty Island. In 1937, Vint drafted a set of planning principles that provided the basis for the park's Master Plan and set the tone for the development of a monument ground (Vint, 1937). The 1939 Master Plan for Liberty Island, authored by Norman Newton, refined Vint's planning principles and clearly articulated a vision for how the island landscape was to be transformed.

NPS policies on the preservation and interpretation of national parks strongly influenced the planning for Liberty Island. Both Vint and Newton stressed that the protection of the island's primary resource, the Statue, was paramount and that new buildings, "remain subservient to the architectural dominance of the Statue and accordingly that they be made a part of the design as inconspicuously as possible" (Newton, 1939). Also, in keeping with the NPS policy to provide for visitor use and enjoyment, the Master Plan emphasized the importance of refining the visitor experience. Newton wrote, "The visitor of the future will go around the front of the Statue on a ferry and obtain the view of it from the water that the sculptor intended. He will land at a new pier far enough from the Statue to realize its size and

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beauty” (Newton, 1939). Newton goes on to outline how the visitor would move through the landscape and where he will enter the Statue and enjoy views of the Manhattan skyline. As a result of Newton's skillful development of an appropriate setting for the monument and his careful attention to visitor experience, Liberty Island was later recognized by Vint as an exemplary project that showcased how NPS planning methodology could be adapted to suit a historic site (Vint, 1946).

World War II interrupted development of Liberty Island. Therefore, the final implementation of the 1939 Master Plan did not occur until 1956, when the last remaining vestiges of the military era were removed. Although not all of the design features of 1939 Master Plan were implemented, Newton's planning recommendations for the development of the monument grounds throughout are reflected today. By 1942, when manpower and funding were redirected to the war effort, the southern half of the island resembled Newton's planning effort and design, but the rest of the island remained unfinished. The final paving and planting had not been completed. The skeleton of the Master Plan's circulation system and spatial organization were in place, with the main mall and arrival mall graded and the main mall seeded with turf grass (Perrault, 1984). The Park's first superintendent, George A. Palmer, recollected the condition of the landscape in 1939: “Walls along the walks were finished although of brick... the rough finished base for the walks, the administration building completed, and the concession building half completed gave the visitors, who viewed it from the balcony of the pedestal, a concept of what was planned. If I recall correctly, during the war we had a drawing of the plan on display in the parapet along with the other interpretive displays” (Palmer, 1984).

During World War II the Statue gained increased prominence as a national and patriotic symbol. After the war, a major public outcry at the condition of the Statue and the island resulted in allocation of federal funds to complete the island's development. Post-World War II (1948-1952) implementation of the plan proceeded steadily, largely in accord with the 1939 Master Plan. One significant departure from the 1939 plan was the elimination of the small boat basin at the north end of the island, which necessitated some changes at the north end of the main mall. While no documentation has been found to explain this change, it is probably due to the increased shipping traffic after the war and the likely hazards to small boats (Berg, 1999). Despite the interruption of World War II, the development of the Liberty Island landscape that was completed in 1956 remained in keeping with the original intent of the NPS master planning effort. As stated earlier, due to the changes made to the landscape in 1986, the site does not retain integrity under Criterion C for the implementation of the Master Plan design following World War II.

Concurrent with this CLI project, preparations are underway to update the National Register Nomination for the Statue of Liberty National Monument. The revised nomination will include a more comprehensive documentation of the resources that contribute to the overall historic significance of the park, and this CLI will be updated following completion of that effort.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

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World Heritage Site Status:	Yes
Date Determined Site:	10/01/1984
World Heritage Category:	Cultural

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Military Facility (Post)

Other Use/Function

Urban Park

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Bedloe's Island

Liberty Island

Type of Name

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1609	Explored	Dutch entered NY Harbor/Hudson River.
AD 1667	Settled	Isaac Bedlow acquired island, became generally known as Bedloe's Island.
AD 1732	Purchased/Sold	Mary Bedlow Smith (Isaac's widow) sold island to Adolph Philipse and Henry Lane, New York merchants.
AD 1738	Established	New York City took possession of island and used it as a quarantine station, inspecting incoming ships for contamination and disease.
AD 1746	Settled	Archibald Kennedy acquired island (from Adolph Philipse?) and established a summer residence.
AD 1755	Built	Temporarily called Kennedy's Island, a beacon was established on the island by the Militia Act.
AD 1755 - 1757	Established	Island is re-established as a quarantine station due to the outbreak of smallpox.
AD 1758	Land Transfer	Ownership of Bedloe's Island again granted to New York City.
AD 1759 - 1760	Built	Hospital constructed on Bedloe's Island.
AD 1772 - 1776	Abandoned	Island temporarily abandoned during Revolution while it is used as an asylum for Tory sympathizers.
AD 1776	Destroyed	Colonial insurgents laid siege to Bedloe's Island, burning buildings.
AD 1784	Established	New York State legislature passed act again making the island a quarantine station.
AD 1793 - 1796	Developed	French used island as an isolation station.

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AD 1794	Built	Due to rising tensions between the U.S., England, and France, federal dollars were provided to construct fortifications on Bedloe's Island. The island was chosen as a backup defense for any ships getting past Sandy Hook.
AD 1794 - 1796	Built	In addition to fortifications, a state "lazaretto" (quarantine hospital) was created on Bedloe's Island, removing sick from hospital at Bellevue.
AD 1795	Built	Additional fortifications were built in NY Harbor, including Bedloe's Island.
AD 1796	Land Transfer	Bedloe's Island transferred from New York City to New York State.
AD 1797 - 1800	Built	Fortifications erected on Bedloe's Island with much dispute over who will pay for them: federal or state (true of NY harbor fortifications in general).
AD 1798	Maintained	State appropriated money to repair buildings for reception of sick on Bedloe's Island.
AD 1798	Removed	State hospital moved back to Bellevue based on expectation that Bedloe's Island will be the location of troops/fortifications.
AD 1800	Land Transfer	Ownership of Bedloe's Island transferred from state to federal government.
AD 1805	Maintained	State appropriated further money for repair and improvement of NY Harbor fortifications, including those on Bedloe's Island.
AD 1807	Built	Congress recommended that "strong redoubt on Bedloe's Island, for mortars and some heavy cannon, be erected."
AD 1808 - 1811	Built	Construction of battery (11-point star-shaped) on Bedloe's Island.
AD 1814	Established	New York Governor Tompkins named the battery Fort Wood.

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AD 1834	Land Transfer	An interstate agreement between NY and NJ placed Bedloe's Island (the land above low water level) within NY while NJ retained riparian rights to waters and all submerged land surrounding the island.
AD 1844	Altered	Fort Wood raised a few feet and structurally reinforced with granite.
AD 1861	Established	Fort Wood used as ordnance depot and recruiting station during Civil War.
AD 1865	Developed	Frenchman Edouard de Laboulaye expressed his idea for a "memorial" to American "independence", crafted by the efforts of both Americans and Frenchmen.
AD 1875	Developed	The Franco-American Union was established to present the idea of erecting the commemorative monument in New York Harbor and to begin fundraising in France.
AD 1877	Established	The Statue of Liberty is formally accepted by the United States in a joint resolution of Congress, and designates either Governor's or Bedloe's Island for its erection.
AD 1881	Built	Construction of the Statue of Liberty completed in Paris.
AD 1883	Built	Ground was broken for the excavation of the statue pedestal foundation within the walls of Fort Wood.
AD 1883	Cultivated	Emma Lazarus wrote 'The New Colossus' to contribute to the Pedestal Art Loan Exhibition fundraising event.
AD 1885	Established	Joseph Pulitzer led the most successful effort to complete the fundraising for the pedestal, launching a dramatic campaign through the World Newspaper for the last \$100,000.
AD 1885	Built	The Statue, packed in 214 crates, arrived in New York on the Isere.
AD 1886	Built	Statue of Liberty erected on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor and dedicated October 28th by President Grover Cleveland.
AD 1901	Land Transfer	Operation of the Statue of Liberty transferred from the Lighthouse Board to War Department.

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AD 1903	Memorialized	A bronze tablet containing Emma Lazarus's poem "The New Colossus" is installed inside the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty. The statue later becomes an icon of immigration.
AD 1906	Built	East wharf constructed.
AD 1916	Altered	The lighting system in the torch is completely replaced and intensified by an exterior floodlighting system for the statue and pedestal.
AD 1924	Memorialized	Statue of Liberty declared a National Monument.
AD 1933	Land Transfer	Statue of Liberty (statue and pedestal) transferred to National Park Service (along with all national monuments).
AD 1937	Land Transfer	Remainder of Bedloe's Island transferred to National Park Service, master plan begun, army evacuates island.
AD 1939	Designed	Master Plan for Liberty Island completed and implementation began with expected 20 year time frame (turn to PWA, WPA to do work).
AD 1939 - 1940	Demolished	Eastern cottonwood along sea wall cut down. Hospital and Buildings 12, 14, 16, 21 & 23 demolished.
AD 1940	Altered	Area for main mall behind Statue graded, walkways laid out, and lawn seeded. South end of island (around Statue) regraded, reseeded. Walkway at base of Fort Wood removed.
AD 1940	Built	Construction commenced on Administration and Concessions buildings.
AD 1950	Destroyed	Storm washed away new fill, and nearly demolished east pier, closing the monument to visitors for two weeks.
AD 1952	Altered	Area at location of west pier filled.
AD 1952	Built	Employees' quarters, residence walks, and a utility court were constructed.

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AD 1952	Developed	Plans began for American Museum of Immigration.
AD 1955	Built	Perimeter walk from West Pier (w/ new wall), around Statue, to employees' quarters was constructed.
AD 1956	Established	Congress changed name of Bedloe's Island to Liberty Island.
AD 1956 - 1957	Built	Utility building/incinerator constructed east of administration building.
AD 1962 - 1972	Built	American Museum of Immigration constructed, opening in 1972.
AD 1984 - 1986	Restored	Statue underwent extensive 2-year restoration.
AD 1986	Altered	New landscape plan implemented on Liberty Island as part of the restoration project, greatly changing the landscape.
AD 1986	Memorialized	Re-dedication for the 100th anniversary of the statue.
AD 1871	Explored	Bartholdi travels to the United States for the purpose of finding a location for his statue.
AD 1884	Built	Construction of the Statue of Liberty is completed in Paris and formally presented to the American minister to France. Months later it is disassembled and packed in crates for shipment to the United States.
AD 1884	Designed	The American Committee accepts Richard Morris Hunt's drawing of the statue pedestal.
AD 1916	Altered	Gutzon Borglum redesigns the torch flame by adding amber cathedral glass to the upper portion of the flame.
AD 1955	Established	American Museum of Immigration is incorporated as a nonprofit, educational organization, created to build a museum dedicated to the memory of immigrants in the base of the Statue of Liberty.

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AD 1907	Built	Circa 1907 new stone stairs are built in front of the Statue, the moat inside the seawall is filled to create space for a gently sloping lawn, a new waiting room is built on the east pier and a flagpole is erected in front of the Statue.
AD 1931	Built	War Department builds brick-edged geometric flowerbeds on top of Fort Wood and installs exterior lighting.
AD 1933	Altered	Following the transfer of the Statue, NPS focuses on correcting serious structural and safety problems associated with the Statue. NPS removes the geometric planting beds from the top of Fort Wood.
AD 1937	Established	As overseer of the Liberty Island planning project, Thomas Vint develops a set of planning principles to guide the master planning effort.
AD 1938	Built	Site work begins with the clearing of debris and small structures. The sea wall is repaired and rebuilt.
AD 1938	Demolished	A Works Progress Administration (WPA) demolishes nearly all military buildings.
AD 1939	Built	Circulation areas are staked out.
AD 1941	Built	Circulation areas are graded.
AD 1941	Built	Development of the southern half of the island is nearly complete when manpower and monetary resources are re-directed to the war effort. Construction halts until 1948.
AD 1952	Built	The turf panels within the malls are seeded. Both the main avenues and the perimeter paths are paved with brushed concrete. The northeast and southwest lawns are planted with London plane and sycamore trees.
AD 1956	Removed	The last of the military buildings that had been used for staff housing until the facilities area was developed are removed.

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AD 1965	Altered	NPS (Denver Service Center) repaves the main mall and Fort Wood Terrace with stone pavers. NPS also plants hawthorns along either side of the main mall to provide shade.
AD 1987 - 1995	Altered	Many features are added to the landscape between c. 1987-1995 including kiosks, mobile venting units and a large concession tent. Additional yew hedges are planted to control pedestrian traffic.
AD 1995	Built	A tent at the entrance to Ft. Wood was put up to protect the visitors standing in line from extreme weather.
AD 2002	Altered	The tent is expanded to accommodate security-screening equipment.
AD 2003	Altered	The concessionaire sets up a gift shop in the tent.
AD 2004	Altered	The tent is expanded to accommodate lockers for visitors going into the Statue.
AD 2004	Built	Temporary wooden stairs are built off of Fort Wood. Security fencing is built around the sally port entrance to Fort Wood. A grove of plane trees is planted to commemorate September 11, 2001.

Physical History:

1700-1864 EARLY LAND USE

Prior to the erection of the Statue of Liberty in 1885, Bedloe's Island experienced several different uses. From the late 17th century until the late 18th century the island was operated at different times by New York City or the State of New York for various purposes including a hospital, quarantine station and asylum. In 1794, the first fortifications were erected on the island as part of the New York Harbor defenses. It was officially granted to New York State in 1796.

From the beginning to the middle of the 19th century, the island was jointly used by the State of New York as a hospital/quarantine station and by the federal government as a military depot. The state constructed several buildings for the hospital at the northern end of the island while the federal government constructed various batteries and fortifications at the southern end. The most substantial fortification, the star-shaped, masonry Fort Wood, was completed in 1811. The fort saw no military action during the War of 1812 and the island reverted to use as a quarantine station after the war. In the 1850s a garrison was once again established on the island. During the Civil War, the island was used as an ordnance depot and recruiting station but saw no military action.

1865-1936 THE STATUE'S EARLY YEARS

In 1865, Eduoard Laboulaye, a French legal scholar and authority on American culture, proposed that France give the United States a monument commemorating the friendship between the two nations. Laboulaye's friend, the sculptor August Bartholdi, traveled to America to propose the idea of the monument and to identify an appropriate site. According to Bartholdi, he had no conception of the Statue until he arrived in New York Harbor and saw the island. It was at that time he envisioned "Liberty Enlightening the World" on Bedloe's Island. The United States accepted the proposal and, in 1875, the Franco-American Union was formed to sponsor the construction. In 1877, the United States Congress designated Bedloe's Island as the site for the Statue. In 1885, the Statue was completed and shipped in pieces to New York. It was reassembled and mounted on an impressive masonry pedestal (designed by American architect Richard Morris Hunt), which had been constructed within the walls of Fort Wood. On October 28, 1886, President Grover Cleveland dedicated the Statue.

The Statue was open to visitation following its dedication. Ferry service provided access for visitors to the island but there were few amenities when they arrived. Despite visitation, the island continued to serve as a federal military site, and the Statue was placed under the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board. In 1902, the entire island and administration of the Statue was placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Several utilitarian and residential structures were constructed on the island to serve the military.

During the War Department's administration, slight improvements were made to the landscape to create a more park-like setting for the Statue. By 1907, new stone stairs had been built in front of the Statue, the moat inside the seawall was filled to create a gradually sloping lawn, a

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new waiting room was built on the east pier and a flagpole was erected in front of the Statue (Berg, 1999). World War I diverted attention away from the landscape improvements and the grounds of Bedloe's Island were neglected and began to deteriorate.

In 1924, the Statue was one of five War Department areas designated as national monuments by President Calvin Coolidge. The designation resulted in increased visitation to the Statue, but only minor steps were taken to improve the grounds. In 1931, brick-edged geometric flowerbeds were built on top of Fort Wood and exterior lighting was installed (Berg, 1999).

In 1933, management of the Statue itself was transferred to the National Park Service (NPS). At this time, the landscape was in a state of disrepair and visitor conditions were deplorable. Visitors were limited to a small section of the island that offered few provisions for public use. The NPS focused on correcting serious structural and safety problems associated with the Statue and made only minor improvements to the landscape, including the removal of the geometric planting beds (Berg, 1999). At the time of the transfer of the Statue, the NPS recognized that it could not effectively manage the Statue alone and petitioned Washington to have the entire island transferred so that they could develop an appropriate setting for the monument (Berg, 1999).



Bedloe's Island during the War Department's tenure in 1933. Later in the year the statue was transferred to the NPS.

1937-1942 INITIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIBERTY ISLAND LANDSCAPE

The 1937 transfer of Bedloe's Island to the NPS spurred a planning discussion about the complete transformation of the island landscape from a military post to a monument ground befitting the Statue of Liberty. At the time of transfer, the landscape was nearly filled with military buildings arranged around the perimeter of the island, creating a triangular parade ground north of Fort Wood. A large dock had been built on the northwest side of the island although the primary visitor dock was still on the southeast, near the base of the Statue. There were a few trees and some paths that had been laid out to serve military needs.

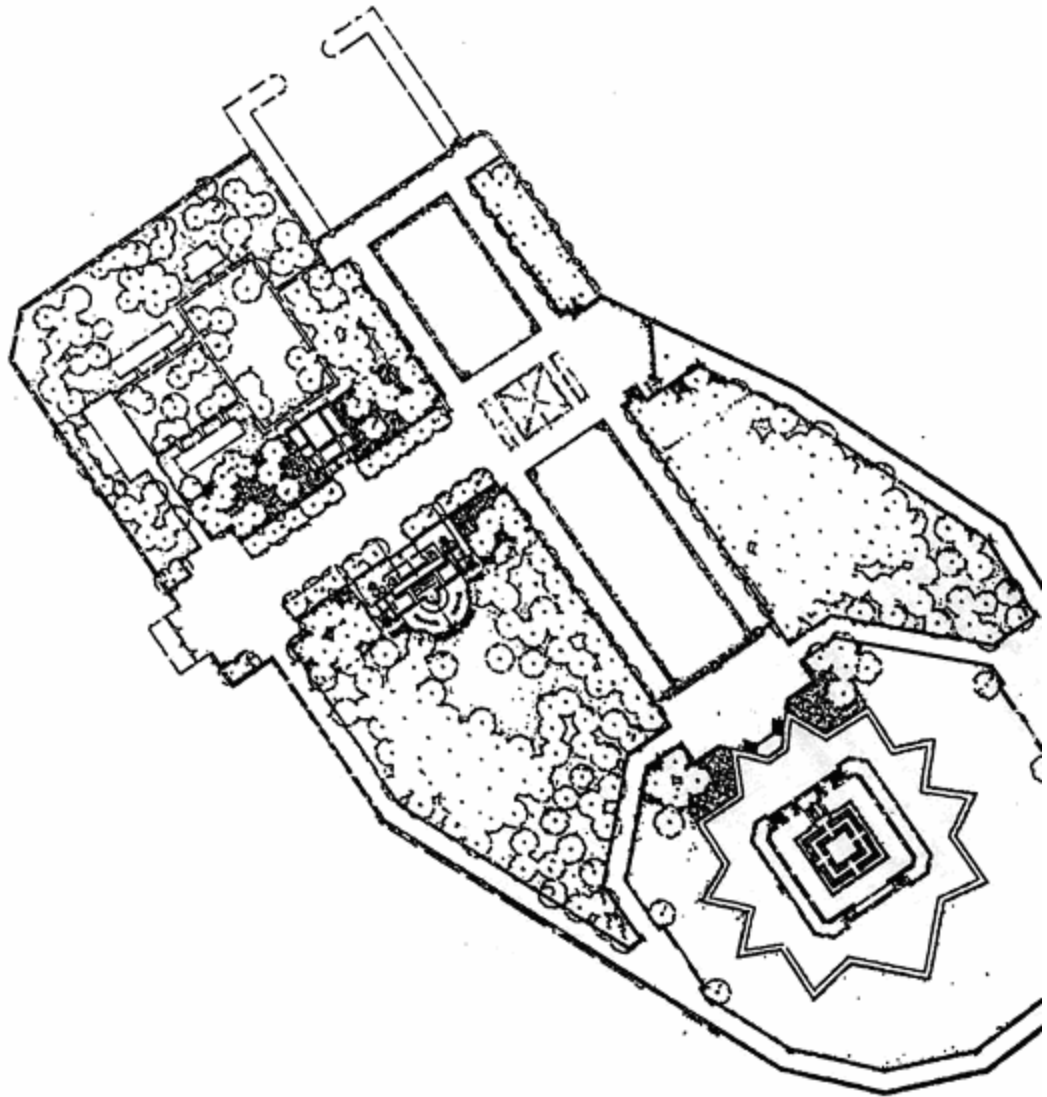
NPS initiated a master planning effort in 1937 to address these conditions. As part of this effort, NPS Chief Architect, Thomas Vint, outlined the key planning principles, and NPS landscape architect, Norman Newton, created an island master plan (Berg, 1999). The Master

Plan was formalized by 1939 (and approved in April 1940). There were several subsequent versions of the 1939 Master Plans in the early 1940s, but they were largely refinements of the 1939 plan, which was updated annually in accordance with the NPS policy to reflect development actions that had already been accomplished (Berg, 1999). Although Newton's formal Beaux Arts design was never entirely built, his 1939 Master Plan was the catalyst for the transformation of the island and drove the development of the monument grounds for the next forty years. The plan laid the framework for directing circulation, creating distinct use zones, and controlling vistas of the Statue and the New York harbor in order to heighten the visitor's experience of the monument (Newton, 1939).

For nearly a decade following the transfer of Bedloe's Island to the NPS, construction was ongoing. Site work began in 1938 with the clearing of debris and small structures and repairing and rebuilding the seawall. A 1938 Works Progress Administration (WPA) project was responsible for demolishing nearly all existing military buildings in order to clear the island for the development of a park setting (Berg, 1999). Another WPA project in 1941 involved the construction of the concession and administration buildings.

Historic photographs and Carole Perrault's documentation of the island's physical condition between 1871 and 1956, reveal that the main mall had been staked out by 1939 and that both the main mall and arrival mall were graded by 1941 (Perrault, 1984). The two intersecting axes contained three distinct areas. The section leading from the west pier was an avenue edged by plane trees and hedges and flanked by the administration and concession buildings. At the intersection of the axes was a square, turf-paneled plaza. The plaza extended east to the island's edge and formed an overlook area. A flagpole was located in the overlook area. The main mall also contained a large turf panel framed by a yew shrub. Two paths lined either side of the turf panel and were bordered by a seat wall and yew shrubs (*Taxus* sp.).

By 1941, the southern half of the island resembled Newton's intended design, but the rest of the island remained largely a construction site with graded dirt areas revealing the skeleton of the Master Plan (Berg, 1999). During World War II, manpower and funding were redirected to the war effort. Final development of the landscape, including planting and paving of the circulation areas, did not resume until 1948.



The 1939 Master Plan, Newton's illustrative plan for the transformation of Liberty Island. NPS policy required that the plan was updated annually and this is the 1942 version of the plan.

1948-1956 POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

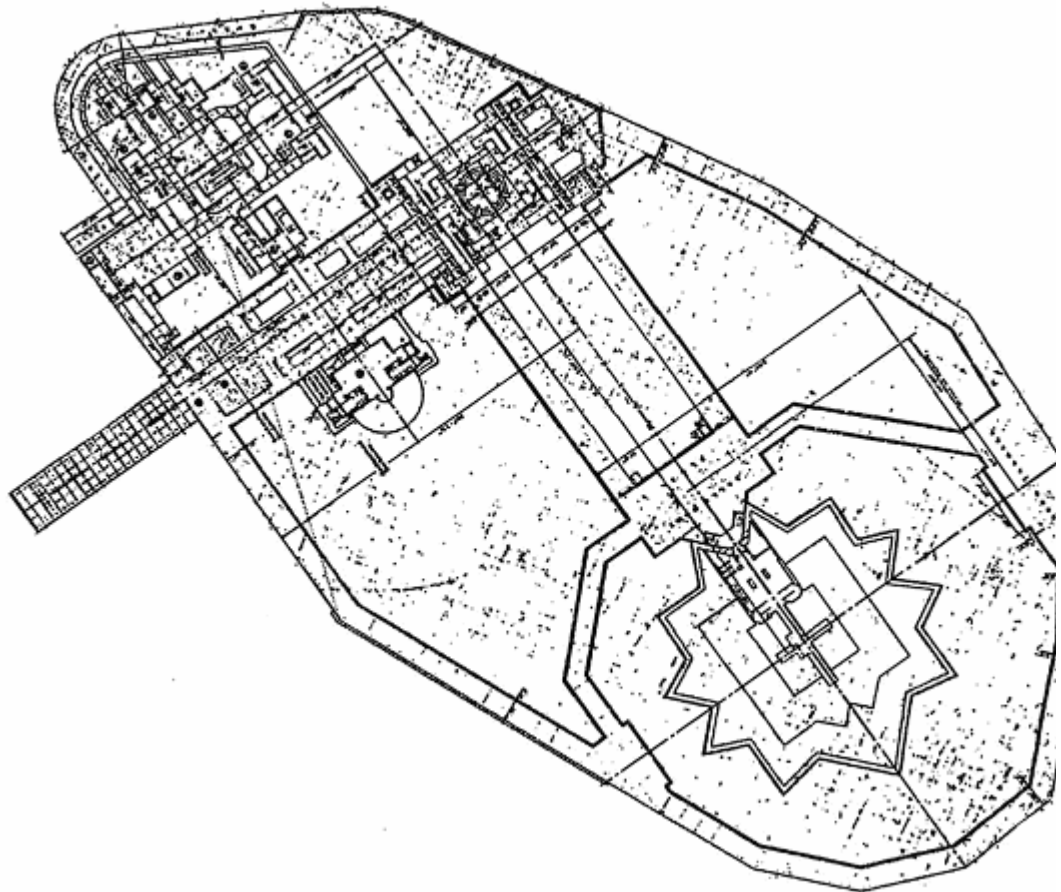
Following World War II, public and political concern with the unfit state of the island escalated and Congress was pressured into allotting funds to complete the island's master plan. As a result of this surge of interest and support, development of the monument grounds gained momentum. Implementation of the plan proceeded steadily from 1948 to 1952 largely in accord with the 1939 Master Plan (Berg, 1999). A new west pier and employees' quarters at the

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northwest end of the island were developed. The employees' quarters consisted of five buildings surrounding a central courtyard. The panels within the malls and plaza were seeded and the lawns surrounding the plaza were planted with London Plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*) and Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) trees (Berg, 1999). Paving of the circulation areas including the malls and the perimeter paths was completed by 1952. By 1956 the last of the military buildings were removed. Nineteen years after Thomas Vint had written the planning principles for the development of Liberty Island, the monument grounds were finally complete.



Liberty Island in the 1950s. By this time the 1937 Master Plan had been nearly fully implemented. The last remaining military buildings on the east side of the island were removed in 1956.



Existing Conditions Plan, 1952. This plan represents the full implementation of the 1939 Master Plan.

1956-PRESENT SUBSEQUENT PLANNING EFFORTS

During the 1950s, discussions began regarding the development of a museum depicting American immigration. Several locations were discussed until the final decision was made to locate the museum, named the American Museum of Immigration, within the base of the Statue of Liberty. Construction began in 1962 and the museum opened in 1972. During these years, the NPS Denver Service Center undertook many landscape improvements, including repaving the promenade on the terrace level, which had been altered during the museum construction. The main mall—but not the arrival mall—was also repaved (Berg, 1999). By 1965 the NPS had replaced the brushed concrete finish (installed in 1950) with stone pavers. During this time, the NPS also planted hawthorns along either side of the main mall (Berg, 1999).

In 1979, planning began for the Statue of Liberty's centennial. The plan identified the

correction of the Statue's structural problems and improving information services and transportation between the islands as the goals for Liberty Island. The centennial plan resulted in considerable changes to the Liberty Island landscape. In 1986, major modifications were made to the main mall and flagpole areas. To accommodate increased visitation and provide shade for visitors waiting in line, the central turfed panel was replaced with a hard surfaced, tree-lined plaza. The flag plaza was transformed into a large circular plaza with a flagpole at its center.

Other changes to the landscape were related to paving, planting and furnishings. In an effort to establish a unified paving treatment, the majority of the island's public circulation areas were resurfaced with red brick pavers. Additional plants were installed within the main mall and circular plaza. The new planting plan featured a ring of vegetation (Black Pine, lindens and Euonymus) screening the circular plaza to the north. A triple row of lindens was planted along the main mall to replace the hawthorns planted in the 1960s. The northeast and southwest lawn areas and plane tree plantings were not altered. Additionally, several different styles of furnishings were added to the landscape.

There have been a number of changes to the landscape since the 1986 plan. Concession facilities added to the landscape include two hexagonal kiosks (in the arrival and main malls), a mobile food sales unit (near the east pier and in the arrival mall), and a large white tent at the southern end of the main mall. In addition to the routine replacement of trees and shrubs, planting changes include the addition of yew hedges for crowd control along the arrival mall and perimeter paths, as well as the planting of a plane tree grove within the northeast lawn to commemorate September 11, 2001. The need for heightened security following the World Trade Center bombings resulted in the extension of the tent to house screening equipment and the construction of security fencing around the entrance of Fort Wood. Finally, in preparation for the 2004 re-opening of the Statue, temporary wooden stairs were built off the Fort Wood terrace.

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Liberty Island c.2000. Although Liberty Island underwent restoration in 1986, the original fabric of the plantings, circulation system, spatial organization, view sequence has been retained.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Following an analysis of the Liberty Island landscape, it was determined that the cultural resource retains integrity as an example of 1930s NPS master planning and monument ground development. The circulation, views, buildings and structures, spatial organization, vegetation, and topography are the primary landscape characteristics representing the NPS planning effort to develop a park setting on the island. Components of all six of these landscape characteristics remain evident in the Liberty Island landscape today and continue to convey the historic character of the master planning effort

The original fabric of the processional circulation course, and the simple planting palette and pattern has been retained. The current spatial organization is representative of the planning effort in which the entire island was developed in relation to the statue. Today's visitors still enjoy the carefully orchestrated view sequence that was developed by NPS planners in the 1930s. Similarly, the landscape retains the feel of a monument ground and its association with the island's primary structure, the statue, is clear. The statue remains the dominate structure on the island with all other buildings subservient to her. The landscape's sunken paths and raised lawns are also expressive of the historic grading required to completely transform the island.

While the 1986 modifications to the historic landscape did alter the appearance of certain landscape features, the historic function of the landscape was retained. The 1986 alterations, namely the introduction of red brick paving and the redesign of the flag plaza and main mall, are not irrevocable and future planning efforts could be instrumental in restoring the historic feel, materials and workmanship of these landscape elements.

Landscape Characteristic:

Circulation

Prior to NPS planning efforts, little attention had been given to how the visitor should move about the island and experience the Statue of Liberty. The National Monument's first superintendent, George Palmer, reflected on the poor visitor experience the island presented, "I suppose my first impression of the Statue of Liberty operation was the fact that there was almost no consideration of visitors' enjoyment of the statue except to carrying them from the ground floor to the top of the pedestal and to answer questions about the statue and the scene of the harbor when they approached" (Palmer, 1984).

Circulation, therefore, emerged as a primary organizing feature of the NPS' effort to develop Liberty Island. As articulated by Newton, the purpose of the planning effort was "to define an ample approach to the Statue" (Newton, 1939). The master planning effort thoughtfully addressed three distinct elements of visitor circulation - the ferry approach, the processional arrival sequence, and the perimeter paths - in order to craft a visitor experience that "properly attunes" visitors to the statue's "lofty symbolism" (Newton, 1939).

FERRY APPROACH

At the onset of the master planning effort, it was determined that the ferry approach to the island was integral to the visitor experience and needed to be altered. Vint recommended that a deeper channel be created, so that ferries could wrap around the south and west sides of the island and dock at a redesigned west pier (Vint, 1937). Newton's "basic principles of development" documented the inadequacy of the "flimsy east" pier and also proposed altering the ferry course around the south side of the island and landing at a new west pier (Newton, 1939). The new ferry route introduced in the 1930s was significant because it afforded visitors remarkable frontal views of the statue from a distant perspective that could only be obtained from the water. The extant ferry approach follows the same course developed in the 1930s.

PROCESSIONAL ARRIVAL SEQUENCE

In the 1939 Master Plan, Newton clearly articulated the processional arrival sequence that would lead visitors from the pier to the base of the statue, "...an avenue, defined by trees and walls, shall lead from the new west pier to the spacious Main Plaza, some 570 feet from the Statue. From this point the view of the Statue is well related to its majestic proportions, and the approach along a broad Central Mall, again defined by trees and walls, would lead to the main North Sally Port of Fort Wood, an architectural entry of real force and character" (Newton, 1939).

The formal circulation pattern that Newton proposed was adopted. The circulation spaces, the arrival avenue, the spacious plaza, and broad central mall, retain their historic function. The well-defined linked spaces remain evocative of the design of the historic arrival sequence and continue to function as the core spaces of the monumental grounds. During 1986, new materials (e.g. red brick pavers, lindens, yew hedges) were introduced along the historic arrival sequence and the flag plaza and main mall were enlarged to accommodate increased visitor traffic. The removal of the grass panel in the main mall changed the experience of the final approach to the statue. Rather than approaching along narrow paths on either side of the mall, today's visitors are channeled down the center of the mall. Given the 1986 alterations, the historic feel of the approach from the plaza, down the mall has been lost.

The "force and character" of the front entrance to the monument have been substantially diminished by the addition of a large, white tent (1995) at the terminus of the main mall and the construction of security fencing and wooden stairs descending from Fort Wood (2004). Although they are temporary features whose impact is not irrevocable, the tent, fence and stairs obstruct visitors' view of the Statue. The features also crowd the fort's entry plaza and mar the experience of the historic procession and grand entrance.

PERIMETER PATHS

Newton's plan included a secondary circulation system comprised of "wide walks inside the sea wall" extending southward from the pier plaza, around the statue and terminating at the east overlook (Newton, 1939). An additional walk of the same proportions, also framed by seat walls was to encircle the statue and connect with the sally port. The secondary circulation

system was installed as Newton intended in the 1950s and remains intact today. Despite the 1986 introduction of red brick surfacing, the perimeter paths retain their historic design, feeling, and location (see paving materials for more discussion on this change).

SERVICE AREA ACCESS

In order not to detract from the visitor's experience of the monument grounds, staff and service areas were historically located north of the arrival mall and were inaccessible to visitors. This clear separation between public and operational spaces is evident in the landscape today and the northwest corner of the island continues to house facilities and remains inaccessible to visitors.

PAVING MATERIALS

While the historic function and character of the circulation system from the period of significance remain evident in the existing Liberty Island landscape, the appearance of the avenues, malls and pathways has been altered due to the introduction of red brick paving and the removal of the turf panels in 1986. Newton intended for paving materials of the visitor circulation areas to be, Stony Creek-type granite, like facing of the pedestal of statue, or typical Hudson River bluestone flagging or "Belgian" paving blocks, or any combination of the these materials (Newton, 1939).

This detail of Newton's design was never achieved. From the 1930s until 1950s, cinders covered most of the pathways as construction was still ongoing. In 1950 a major paving project was undertaken in which exposed aggregate concrete and bluestone set in concrete were proposed as surfacing materials. Due to budget constraints, the more affordable concrete with a brushed finish was selected and remained the primary paving material until 1965 when the Fort Wood Terrace and the main mall were paved with patterned bluestone. As part of the 1986 restoration effort, NPS repaved all visitor circulation areas with brick red Hastings pavers. While a uniform paving material is an important aspect of the 1930s Master Plan, the extant red brick pavers are not representative of the more subtle surfacing Newton recommended and do not contribute to the significance of the landscape.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Perimeter paths
- Feature Identification Number: 93752
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: West pier ferry approach
- Feature Identification Number: 93754
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: A processional arrival sequence (leading from the arrival mall to the plaza and down the main mall to the statue)

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Feature Identification Number: 93749

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Red brick surfacing

Feature Identification Number: 93753

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Circular flag plaza

Feature Identification Number: 93750

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Paved main mall

Feature Identification Number: 93751

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Circulation begins with the ferry approach to the island (2004).



Lined by plane trees and framed by the administration and concession building,, the arrival mall leads visitors into the park (2004).

Views and Vistas

Views were another central organizing feature of the NPS' development of the monument grounds. Tied to the carefully organized circulation system, a sequence of views was orchestrated to inspire appreciation of the statue. Views to the Statue from the water and from within the island, as well as views to the surrounding environment, all factored into the NPS' development of the Liberty Island landscape.

VIEWS TO THE STATUE FROM THE WATER

Bartholdi chose the island setting for the Statue of Liberty in 1871 so the monument would hold a prominent position in the New York harbor. Newton recognized Bartholdi's intent and the importance of the Statue's island location: "Standing at the very portal of the New World, it has greeted thousands of the oppressed and the venturesome of other lands who have reached these shores in hopeful search of greater freedom and opportunity" (Newton, 1939).

Newton also documented the inadequacy of the east pier, from which the visitor "...gets no view of the Statue from the south, comparable to the one that greets incoming ships and is consequently the best known internationally" (Newton, 1939).

By relocating the arrival pier to the west side of the island and forcing the passenger ferries to pass in front of the Statue prior to landing, the NPS planners recreated the powerful arrival experience and view of the Statue articulated by Newton and originally conceived by Bartholdi. The historic ferry approach has been retained and the views to the Statue from the water remain a powerful introduction to the park experience.

ISLAND VIEWS OF THE STATUE AND THE HARBOR SETTING

In accordance with Newton's plan, the NPS designed a sequence of views through which visitors passed as they approached the Statue. The following historic view sequence was fully

implemented and is still enjoyed by visitors today:

Upon arrival, a distant view of the Statue looming above trees and the concession building from the west pier reveals the enormity of the monument. As the visitor proceeds east along the arrival mall toward the flagpole, his view shifts to the New York skyline in the distance. Although smaller, the extant overlook area is representative of the historic space that was designed to provide views of Manhattan across the harbor. To the south, the main mall, a linear space framed by vegetation (lindens, yew hedge and plane trees) directs the visitor’s gaze to the rear of the Statue. Views of the Statue from the perimeter paths are also quite extraordinary and different from all sides of the island. The perimeter paths also afford views out toward New York, New Jersey, and nearby Ellis Island. While views from the Statue, pedestal decks and the Fort Wood Terrace are not directly linked to the landscape, they were integral to the historic visitor experience and will captivate visitors once again when the observation deck and Fort Wood terrace are re-opened.

While alterations to the landscape design of Liberty Island such as interpretive kiosks, linden plantings and the removal of the main mall turf panel have subtly changed views, the historic design of the view sequence remains unaltered. Recent modifications to the landscape, including the tent, security fencing, and the temporary wooden stairs on Fort Wood, however, are not subtle changes. Indeed, these modifications detract from the quality and feeling of the historically significant views of the Statue from the island and water.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Views of the Statue from the New York Harbor

Feature Identification Number: 97553

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

IDLCS Number: 40480

Feature: Views from Liberty Island of the New York Harbor, New York and New Jersey

Feature Identification Number: 97555

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

IDLCS Number: 40480

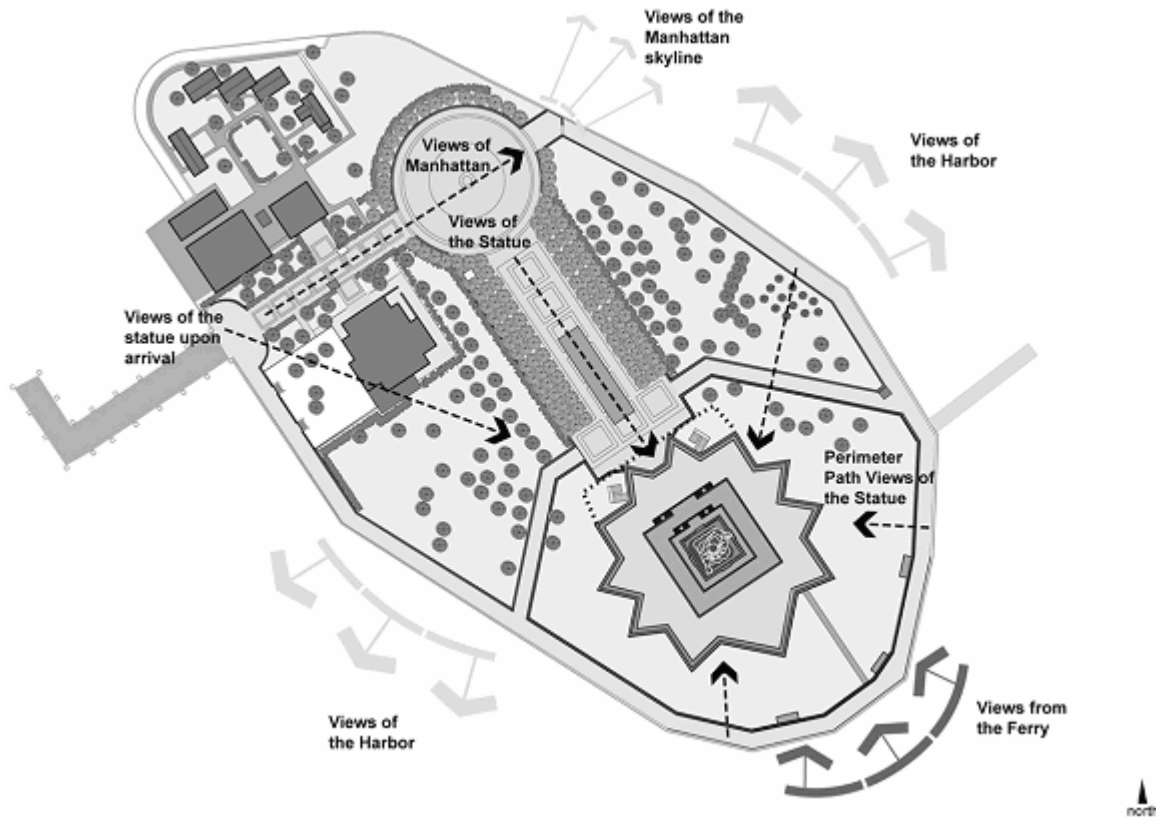
Feature: Views of the Statue from Liberty Island

Feature Identification Number: 97554

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

IDLCS Number: 40480

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Plan of views to and from the island (Shapins Associates, 2004)



Views to the Statue upon arrival reveal the colossal scale of the monument (2004).

Buildings and Structures

The buildings and structures of Liberty Island have changed many times since the Statue was constructed. In 1886, the Statue was constructed within the walls of Fort Wood, at the south end of the island. At that time, the central and northern portions of the island contained a series of miscellaneous buildings. These structures served the War Department, and later the Lighthouse Board, for the maintenance of the Statue. When the NPS took over administration of the island in 1937, there were approximately twenty buildings and structures (not including the Statue) and two piers. Over the course of the initial NPS development period, all of the existing buildings and structures except the Statue, pedestal and Fort Wood were replaced.

STATUE OF LIBERTY/PEDESTAL/FORT WOOD

The Statue of Liberty, including the pedestal, is the primary historic resource on Liberty Island and the reason that the park was established. Fort Wood is also a historic resource although secondary to the Statue itself. While the significance of the Statue, pedestal and Fort Wood has been thoroughly documented, the relationship between the significant structures and the landscape has not been fully explored. The Liberty Island landscape was deliberately designed as a formal monument ground in order to heighten the visitor's experience of these features. In the 1939 Master Plan, Newton wrote, "before it can be hoped that these visitors will approach the Statue with a mental attitude properly attuned to its lofty symbolism, the cramped squalor of the present surroundings must be replaced by a setting of appropriately well-ordered dignity" (Newton, 1939).

The Statue, pedestal and Fort Wood contribute to the significance of the island landscape as organizing features of the landscape design. The extant processional circulation system, views, and vegetation are all representative of the NPS planning efforts to create an appropriate setting for the Statue.

FORT WOOD TERRACE

Begun in 1961 and completed in 1972, the American Museum of Immigration was constructed within the walls of Fort Wood at the base of the Statue's pedestal. It has since been moved to Ellis Island. The construction of the museum within the walls of Fort Wood resulted in the creation of the Fort Wood terrace. The terrace was constructed outside the period of significance and is not a contributing feature. However, it has emerged as an important structure following the closure of the Statue to public access in 2001. The terrace will serve as the primary gathering place for visitors who enter Fort Wood. Paved with bluestone and framed by the granite walls of Fort Wood, the terrace affords excellent views of the Statue, the island landscape and the New York harbor.

CONCESSION AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

The 1939 Master Plan called for the construction of the concession and administration building along the arrival mall. The buildings were built in 1941 in accordance with the 1939 master plan recommendations. As specified in the plan, the buildings were designed to be subtle additions to the landscape that would not compete with the Statue. Both buildings have undergone a series of alterations, including renovations and additions. The concession building was altered three

times (1950-52, 1977 and 1992). The administration building underwent stabilization in 1982, and in 1995-6 a second floor was added to the back of the building. During the 1986 restoration, both the concession and the administrative buildings were altered internally. The 1986 construction significantly changed the concession building's relationship to the landscape. The project resulted in the removal of the small patio area behind (south of) the building and the construction of a larger, highly visible dining patio west of the building and alongside the arrival mall. While the extant patio does not contribute to the significance of the landscape, the front facades of the buildings and their location along the arrival mall are contributing features that are representative of the NPS early planning efforts.

HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE BUILDINGS

The staff housing and maintenance buildings at the north end of the island were constructed in the 1950s as part of the 1939 Master Plan recommendations. While the designation of the north end of the island as an area for park operation facilities is significant, further research is necessary before a determination can be made regarding the actual buildings, including three one-story buildings abutting each other and two separate two-story buildings, clustered around a central courtyard (1952), as well as an incinerator and utility building (1957).

SEAWALL

At the time of the dedication of the Statue in 1886, Bedloe's Island (later renamed Liberty Island) was only 10.7 acres. A granite block seawall surrounded the island in 1886 and is still extant, although parts of it were rebuilt in the intervening years to accommodate the swelling of the island to 12.7 acres. The location, materials and workmanship of the seawall have been maintained. The wall is a contributing feature that is an important reminder of the phased expansion of the island. The black metal guardrail on top of the seawall was added in 1986 and is not a contributing feature.

PIERS

Developing the primary visitor boat landing in the northwest corner of the island was listed among the guiding planning principles that Vint drafted at the onset of the NPS' master planning project (Vint, 1937). Newton's plan also articulated the importance of siting the new pier far from the Statue so that visitors would have an opportunity to view the front of the Statue from the water. The location and setting of the west pier are representative of the historic landing dock. The east pier served as the approach to the Statue prior to the NPS redevelopment of the island, but it is currently used for park operations and does not contribute to the significance of the landscape.

SEAT WALLS

In accordance with Newton's plan, the NPS built low walls (2 feet high) to define the two broad avenues of the circulation system (the arrival and main mall) as well as the secondary circulation paths that traced the island's perimeter and encircled the Statue. Both sets of walls were constructed by 1951. The 1986 redevelopment resulted in the removal, reconstruction and realignment of certain portions of the historic seat walls. The extant seat wall along the

main mall that is now obscured by the triple row of lindens dates from the period of significance, and is a contributing feature although the original brick wall has been capped with polished granite. Following the 1986 construction, the seat walls along the arrival mall were removed and replaced with a hedge that served the same purpose of directing traffic. The extant seat walls that line the secondary paths are replicas dating from the 1986 construction. These walls are brick with a limestone cap, thus differing in materials from the walls that date to the period of significance, which are brick with a brick cap. While the alignment of these walls and their function in defining the paths contribute to the significance of the landscape, the actual fabric of the reconstructed wall is not contributing.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Administration Building

Feature Identification Number: 93740

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40498

LCS Structure Name: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

LCS Structure Number: HS65

Feature: Concessions Building

Feature Identification Number: 93741

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40499

LCS Structure Name: CONCESSIONS BUILDING

LCS Structure Number: HS66

Feature: Fort Wood Walls

Feature Identification Number: 93743

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40500

LCS Structure Name: FORT WOOD WALLS

LCS Structure Number: HS67

Feature: Statue of Liberty

Feature Identification Number: 93747

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 01321

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LCS Structure Name: STATUE OF LIBERTY

LCS Structure Number: STLI01

Feature: Seawall

Feature Identification Number: 93745

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: West pier

Feature Identification Number: 93748

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Seawall guard rail

Feature Identification Number: 93746

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Incinerator and utility building

Feature Identification Number: 93744

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: East Pier

Feature Identification Number: 93742

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The Statue remains the dominating structure of the landscape (2004).



The alignment of the seat walls today reflects the historic 1956 design (2004).

Spatial Organization

The development of Liberty Island called for the complete transformation of the landscape in order to create a setting for the Statue. Spatial organization, therefore, was of paramount concern to NPS planners. Both Vint and Newton stressed the importance of establishing a hierarchy of features within the landscape, with the Statue as the dominant feature and all others subordinate to her.

Newton incorporated Beaux Arts design traditions to accentuate primary circulation corridors and create a processional sequence through the landscape. The implementation of the Newton plan resulted in a designed landscape with clearly defined spaces including the arrival mall, the flag plaza, the main mall, the Statue area, the southwest/northeast lawns, the perimeter path and the facilities area. While changes in materials and the redesign of certain spaces have altered the feel of these spaces, the island's overall spatial organization reflects the historic function and appearance of the landscape at the close of the period of significance. The historic character and extant condition of the distinct spatial zones are discussed below.

ARRIVAL MALL

Framed by plane trees and flanked by the administration and concessions buildings and seat walls, the narrow arrival mall was designed to draw visitors into the landscape. Completed in 1952, the arrival mall represented a variation of Newton's original design. Whereas Newton had designed an open avenue edged by a row of plane trees, the 1952 design had the plane trees planted in narrow grass panels within the mall. In 1986, the turf panels were removed and a second row of plane trees was planted between the historic row of trees and the mall's edge. The seat walls were also removed in 1986 and replaced by hedges. Despite these changes, the arrival mall continues to function as a welcoming space that attracts visitors and

clearly directs them into the park. The extant brick entrance gateway, also constructed in 1986, effectively screens the maintenance facilities to the north and the outdoor eating area to the south, thereby allowing the visitor to focus on the views of the Statue above and the Manhattan skyline ahead. The gateway feature, however, detracts from the historic appearance of the open entry to the arrival mall and is not a contributing feature.

FLAG PLAZA AND OVERLOOK

Newton conceived of the intersection between the arrival mall and the main mall as a paved plaza with a flagpole located in the overlook area to the east and a small boat basin to the north. Again, Newton's design was never fully implemented. The boat basin and western extension of the main mall axis were never built. When the area was completed in the 1950s, a grass panel surrounded by trees marked the intersection and the flagpole sat at the terminus of the arrival axis in the Manhattan skyline overlook area. In 1986, the area was completely transformed into a large circular plaza with the flagpole at its center. Though the extant flag plaza and overlook continue to function as the intersection of the main mall and arrival mall, and the setting's views to the Manhattan skyline and the Statue are representative of the NPS planning effort, the overall feel of the spaces is entirely different. The extant flag plaza is much larger than the historic space. The overlook area dates to the 1939 plan, but it is no longer accentuated by the flagpole.

MAIN MALL

Typical of Beaux Arts monument ground design, the central panel of the main mall was historically turf, with low hedges surrounding the grass panels and paved paths at the edges. Low seat walls, backed by hedges and plane trees framed the space. The broad, open space was designed to accommodate the procession of visitors as they turned south, caught their first full view of the Statue and prepared to enter the monument. In order to accommodate the growing number of visitors and to provide shade for those waiting in increasingly long lines, the main mall was redesigned in 1986. A paved central area replaced the grass panel and the sides of the mall were lined with a triple row of linden trees. In 1996, the main mall landscape was altered again with the addition of a large, white tent. The tent was originally put up to protect visitors standing in line from extreme weather. While the redesigned mall still retains its historic function as a central space and a grand avenue terminating at the Statue, the introduction of new materials (e.g. paved surfacing, plantings, furnishings) and the tent detract from the historic appearance of the main mall.

STATUE AREA

The south portion of the island remains an open area awarding unobstructed views of the Statue, its pedestal and Fort Wood. The lawn surrounding the Statue remains largely unchanged since its development as a simple turfed foreground, edged with low seat walls. The extant lawn area is carefully maintained and strongly reflects the intended character of the designed space. Though allegedly temporary structures, the newly constructed wooden stairs off of the Fort Wood terrace (2004) have a deleterious effect on the historic appearance of the Statue area.

SOUTHWEST/NORTHEAST LAWNS

Planted to realize Bartholdi's desired effect of the Statue emerging from a wooded island, the southwest and northeast lawns were designed as tranquil spaces in juxtaposition to the busy circulation areas. Edged by seat walls, the raised tree-covered lawn areas provided a serene backdrop to the main mall and the perimeter paths. The materials, design, location and feeling of the lawn areas remain unchanged. The loss of tree cover and occasional new plantings over time has not diminished the historic character of the areas.

PERIMETER PATHS

Historic photographs dating from the early 1930s reveal that the sections of the paved perimeter paths on the south side of the island were established prior to the NPS master-planning project. It was Newton's plan, however, that formalized the secondary circulation system of sunken pathways along the perimeter of most of the island and around the Statue. Completed by 1952, the secondary paths provided an alternative to the central avenues and a peripheral space for enjoying views of the Statue and her surroundings. While the extant perimeter paths mirror the alignment of the historic paths, the paths were altered in 1986 with new surfacing (red brick) and guardrail fencing. Despite the change in materials, the extant perimeter paths retain the feel, design and location associated with their historic character.

FACILITIES AREA

In accordance with the 1939 Master Plan, the northwest corner of the island was devoted to operational facilities such as maintenance and staff housing. Completed in the 1950s, the area was representative of the NPS' efforts to clearly separate public and operational zones. The extant facilities in this area remain obscured from view by vegetation and the brick entry gate and continue to support park operation facilities.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Clearly defined spatial zones including an arrival mall, statue area, southwest/northeast lawns, perimeter paths, and facilities area.

Feature Identification Number: 97541

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brick entry gateway

Feature Identification Number: 97540

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Flag plaza and overlook

Feature Identification Number: 97542

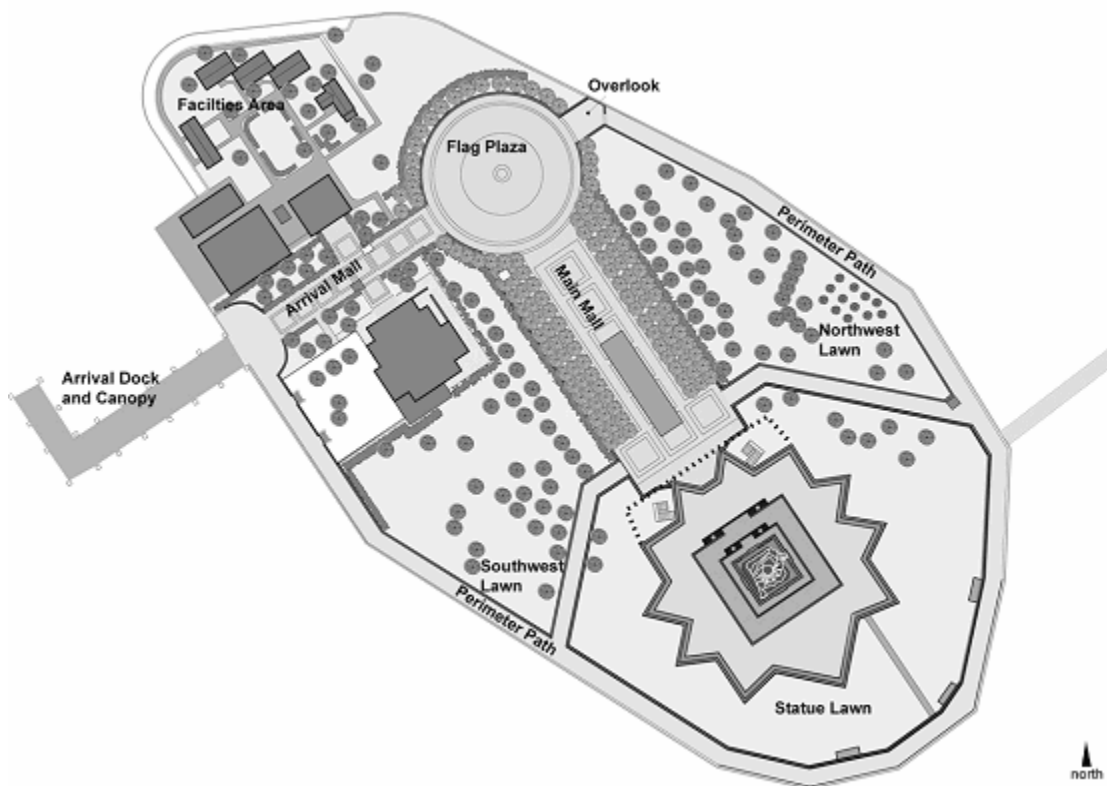
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Main mall

Feature Identification Number: 97543

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Liberty Island spatial layout (Shapins Associates, 2004).



In 1986, the flag plaza was completely redesigned. The circular form, red brick paving and scale of the space are not in keeping with the historic character of the space (2003).

Vegetation

In 1937, NPS planners faced the challenge of developing a new planting palette for Liberty Island in order to fashion an appropriate setting for the monument and to realize Bartholdi's vision of the Statue protruding from a forested island.

By 1956, when the planting was complete, it was clear that the NPS had skillfully used vegetation to meet the following recommendation outlined in the 1939 Master Plan: “permit the Statue of Liberty to stand out on the southern end of the Island as the dominant feature of the whole, and converting the remainder of the island into a wooded area from which the open spaces constituting the main elements of the design would be cut out, as it were, to define an ample approach to the Statue” (Newton, 1939).

By 1956, the island had taken on the look and feel of a manicured park. Turf was maintained around the Statue base and along turf panels within the main and arrival malls. The northeast and southwest lawns were densely planted with London plane trees. Yew hedges were planted along many of the walks and around the plaza. The area surrounding the park's operational facilities was also turf planted with London plane trees. A few chestnut and plane trees dating from the War Department's tenure were preserved.

While the removal of the turf panels in the main mall and flag plaza and new plantings along the main mall (lindens) and behind the flag plaza (linden and a Japanese black pine and winged

euonymus screen) represents significant alterations of vegetation species, the overarching planting concept and character remains intact. The current landscape is expressive of the simple historic planting palette and different landscaped zones.

Turf remains the primary ground cover, used with trees in the southwest and northeast lawns and by itself as an open expanse surrounding the Statue. Yew hedges continue to work in conjunction with the seat walls to segregate circulation areas from planting areas. Likewise, plane trees still represent an organizing feature that frame the arrival mall. The interesting planting scheme of two linear rows of evenly spaced plane trees giving way to a more irregular planting pattern has been preserved in the southwest and northeast lawn. Though trees have been lost and replaced in these lawn areas, including the recent (2004) planting of a grove of plane trees to commemorate the World Trade Center bombings, the spaces retain their historic character as the island's "woods." The area surrounding the staff housing remains mostly open grass lawn with scattered trees and shrubs. Additionally, several of the sycamore and horse chestnut that date from the military era and that Newton elected to preserve survive.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: London planes lining the arrival mall

Feature Identification Number: 97548

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Treed northeast and southwest lawns

Feature Identification Number: 97549

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Lawn surrounding Statue

Feature Identification Number: 97546

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Yew hedge along main mall

Feature Identification Number: 97551

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Yew hedges along arrival mall and flag plaza

Feature Identification Number: 97552

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Triple row of lindens along main mall

Feature Identification Number: 97550

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Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Lindens, Japanese black pine hedge, and winged euonymus screen buffering the flag plaza

Feature Identification Number: 97547

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The historic character of the treed-northwest and southeast lawns has been retained (2004).



Manicured turf surrounding the Statue reflects the historic planting pattern (2004).

Topography

Changes to the topography of Liberty Island during the period of significance reflect the monumental effort expended on the transformation of the island landscape. Newton's plan

specifically called for, “the change of all grades on the Island outside of Fort Wood, to meet requirements of the new plan and to allow introduction of liberal depth of good topsoil throughout” (Newton, 1939). The 1940s re-grading effort resulted in sunken circulation areas (perimeter paths, main mall) edged by seat walls and flanked by raised turf and/or treed areas.

The 1986 restoration did result in a subtle change in grade along the main mall. Historically, two small sets of stairs on either side of the mall led to a slightly raised entry plaza in front of the entrance to Fort Wood. When the mall was paved in 1986, the area was also re-graded such that the entire mall sloped gradually up to meet the entrance, thereby eliminating the need for the stairs. Overall, the topography of the island remains largely unchanged since the 1940s construction and is representative of the thoughtful historic grading plan.

In addition to grading the entire island, the NPS development effort increased the size of the island by 2 acres. Vint listed "changing the outline of the island" among his planning principles for the development of Liberty Island, specifying that, “the northwest end of the island should be changed in its general form by adding to the area” (Vint, 1937). Newton, too, expressed concern about the size of the island prior to the redevelopment: “the present extent of Bedloe’s Island cannot accommodate the requirement described above without a degree of crowding that would permanently spoil the Island as a setting for the Statue of Liberty. It has therefore been concluded that certain land additions must be made to the island” (Newton, 1939).

By 1956, when the Master Plan was fully implemented, Liberty Island measured 12.7 acres; 2 acres larger than it had been at the onset of the planning project in 1937. The size of the island remains unchanged.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Sunken perimeter path and path encircling the statue

Feature Identification Number: 97545

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Raised northeast/southwest lawns

Feature Identification Number: 97544

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Small Scale Features

There is little documentation about historic small-scale features that were used to complement the Liberty Island landscape during the period of significance. The Newton plan and early NPS master planning efforts focused on organizing the landscape in order to develop a distinctive setting for the monument and to create an appropriate visitor experience. While the 1939 Master Plan did not specify what details should be incorporated as functional and aesthetic design elements, Newton did outline the importance of maintaining a well ordered landscape and stated that "ample simplicity, rather than ostentation, will be an essential quality" of the

monument grounds (Newton, 1939). Similarly, a guiding principle of the development of Liberty Island was that no architectural features would compete with the Statue and all structures would be subservient to the monument (Vint 1937, Newton, 1939).

The flagpole located at the overlook on the east end of the arrival mall, was a significant small-scale feature. The extant flagpole, however, does not represent the character of the historic feature. It is much taller and occupies a different and more prominent position at the center of the flag plaza.

There are an abundance of other small-scale features existing on the island today; however, none of them contributes to the historic significance of the landscape. Extant features include furnishings, trash receptacles, signs and plaques, exhibits, vendor carts, small sculptures, concession kiosks, sightseeing binoculars, and lighting elements. Most of these small-scale features represent subtle additions to the landscape that were necessary to accommodate visitors and they do not interfere with the historic design of Liberty Island. However, features such as the security tent, the kiosk and vendor cart within the arrival mall, and the vendor cart on the perimeter path do impact circulation patterns and clutter historically significant views. Thus, these features detract from the historic appearance and function of the landscape.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Flag pole
- Feature Identification Number: 94970
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

- Feature: Concession/Security tent
- Feature Identification Number: 94969
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

- Feature: Kiosks and concession carts
- Feature Identification Number: 94973
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

- Feature: Trash receptacles
- Feature Identification Number: 97539
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

- Feature: Signs, plaques, exhibits, small sculptures
- Feature Identification Number: 97538
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

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Feature: Sightseeing binoculars
Feature Identification Number: 97537
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Lighting features
Feature Identification Number: 97256
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Security fencing
Feature Identification Number: 97536
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Fort Wood stairs
Feature Identification Number: 94971
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Furnishings
Feature Identification Number: 94972
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Handicap accessible (L) and standard (R) viewers (OCLP, 1998).



Small-scale structures such as the concession/security tent, temporary Fort Wood stairs and security fencing detract from the historic appearance of the landscape (2004).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 08/09/2004

Impacts

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: The paving material used throughout the island is not historic, though the character of the circulation and views created is. The statue's brick plaza (entry and main mall) and perimeter paths are continually damaged by winter weather and storms. The brick surface suffers chipping from snow plow damage. In addition, high waves sometimes damage the walk and cause the loss of bricks. The result is a dangerous walking surface and the need for constant maintenance.

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Many of the *Platanus occidentalis* and *P. x acerifolia* species have acquired anthracnose, an easily spread infectious disease which results in dieback, defoliation beginning in May and tree limbs growing in a 'witches broom'-like shape. These trees are an important character-defining feature, with most of the existing material historic, dating to the period of significance.

Type of Impact: Soil Compaction
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: The lawns, particularly those adjacent to circulation routes, are suffering from soil compaction which kills the grass. Geo-textile grass paving has been used in high impact areas to reduce the compaction and wear and tear on the turf.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 1,433,652.63
Cost Date: 01/25/2004
Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

The above total costs for landscape stabilization (\$4,735,626.00) include the following PMIS statement:
PMIS 60169 - Repair pedestrian surfaces at Ellis and Liberty Islands

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

No formal treatment document for Statue of Liberty NM has been completed.

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Author:** Blumberg, Barbara
- Citation Title:** Celebrating the Immigrant: An Administrative History of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, 1952 - 1982
- Year of Publication:** 1985
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 013270
- Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative
- Citation Location:** U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
-
- Citation Author:** Hugins, Walter
- Citation Title:** Statue of Liberty National Monument: Its Origin, Development and Administration
- Year of Publication:** 1958
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 000861
- Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative
- Citation Location:** U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
-
- Citation Author:** Perrault, Carole E.
- Citation Title:** The Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island, A Chronicle of the Physical Conditions and Appearance of the Island, 1871 to 1956
- Year of Publication:** 1984
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 012890
- Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative
- Citation Location:** U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form.
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Boston Support Office, National Park Service.

Citation Author: Berg, Shari Page
Citation Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Liberty Island, Statue of Liberty National Monument - Final Review Draft
Year of Publication: 1999
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Brookline, MA

Citation Author: Fanning, Kathryn
Citation Title: American Temples: Presidential Memorials of the American Renaissance
Year of Publication: 1996
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Charlottesville: University of Virginia

Citation Author: Newton, Norman and NPS
Citation Title: Master Plan, Statue of Liberty National Monument
Year of Publication: 1939
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Palmer, George A.
Citation Title: Recollections of the 1st NPS Superintendent of the Statue of Liberty
Year of Publication: 1984
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 405094
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: EL-MS, SH-20

Citation Author: Vint, Thomas C.
Citation Title: Memorandum for the Director
Year of Publication: 1937
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Vint, Thomas C.
Citation Title: "National Park Service Master Plans" in Planning and Civic Comment
Year of Publication: 1946
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Reprint

Citation Author: Mackintosh, Barry
Citation Title: The National Parks: Shaping the System
Year of Publication: 1991
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Washington, DC: DOI

Supplemental Information

Title: Cultural Resource Center Files

Description: The collection consists of historical documents (textual and illustrative) assembled in conjunction with the 1986 restoration project; and some 1986 restoration files--these are organized according to bid package.

The collection is currently housed at the Cultural Resources Center in Lowell, MA. By August, 2004 the archives will be moved to and housed at the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Documentation Assessment

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Documentation Checklist

Documentation

Document:	Cultural Landscape Report
Year of Document:	1999
Amplifying Details:	Final review draft. History, analysis and treatment recommendations provided by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (Shary Page Berg, author).
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Document:	General Management Plan
Year of Document:	1982
Amplifying Details:	Fair cultural landscape documentation by the DSC.
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Document:	Other
Year of Document:	1984
Amplifying Details:	Inadequate cultural landscape documentation. Although an excellent history of the island, the report concentrates on buildings and structures but not individual landscape features.
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Explanatory Narrative:	The Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island: A Chronicle of the Physical Condition and Appearance of the Island, 1871-1956 (Perrault, 1984).
Document:	Other
Year of Document:	1985
Amplifying Details:	Inadequate cultural landscape documentation.
Adequate Documentation:	No
Explanatory Narrative:	Celebrating the Immigrant: An Administrative History of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, 1952-1982 (NARO, 1985).
Document:	Other

Year of Document: 1994
Amplifying Details: Inadequate cultural landscape documentation for STLI.
Adequate Documentation: No
Explanatory Narrative:
Statement for Management