

AHLP ANNUAL MEETING
FORT WORTH 2011
MORNING PRESENTATIONS - ABSTRACTS

Thursday April 7 2011

**FROM CITY BEAUTIFUL TO NEW URBANISM:
WHO IS HARE AND HARE?**

Work-in-Progress

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The Municipal Rose Garden (1933), designed by the landscape architecture firm of Hare and Hare, is the formal center of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. It is one of their nearly two hundred projects in the city—subdivisions, parks, boulevards, cemeteries and institutional projects including schools, campus plans, country clubs, airports, shopping centers and one levee system. Fair to say they shaped Fort Worth, Texas.

Sidney J. Hare (1860-1938) and son S. Herbert Hare (1888-1960) shaped their home town of Kansas City, Missouri, to an equal extent. They worked in tandem with landscape architect George Kessler, the “father” of the parks and boulevard system there, and carried Kessler’s work forward after his death in 1923. A partial list of work elsewhere includes fifty-five cemeteries in fifteen states, numerous city and state parks (seventeen in Missouri), fifty-one college and university campuses and involvement in planning the 14,000-acre industrial town of Longview, Washington.

Despite their contribution to the field over fifty years and in twenty-eight states the firm is not well known today. This presentation will be a brief introduction to the subject and may pose the following questions:

- How did their seminal cemetery work influence later park development?
- How is their work unique (vs. an extension of Kessler’s)? What defines it as *theirs*?
- Did their designs remain inventive and creative or did they become formulaic over time?
- Did their work reflect regional variations in plants, climate and topography?

BRINGING HALPRIN'S EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN OF THE '70S INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

Paper

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In the 60's and 70's the urban and rural form of America was changing. With the post WWII affluence many were leaving the city and moving to the suburbs for larger homes and even larger yards. The automobile culture was in full swing, people dependent on their cars as much for transportation through the sprawling suburbs as for the status of owning one or more cars. There was optimism about recreating the city, a place where cars were given the first priority, creating wider streets with no obstacles, combining modes of transportation, e.g. heliports in the center of downtowns and complete separation of automobiles and pedestrians.

In the new city form, the traditional park model no longer functioned well. There were few residents to enjoy a pastoral greensward, or to stroll through an arboretum like park. People no longer needed the recreational facilities that had always been part of traditional city parks. This urban green space was redundant with the large yards of suburban development, country clubs for recreation and other suburban facilities.

Cities began to look to new models for city parks and Lawrence Halprin was a designer willing to experiment with park design to fit the new urban model. He designed numerous urban parks: Freeway Park, Park Central Square, Lovejoy Fountain Park. Each one presented an innovative solution for the site and utilized new and untested forms. In Denver he designed Skyline Park, a three block long linear park along one of busiest streets in the financial and commercial district. In Ft Worth, he designed Heritage Park Plaza, a park cascading down the escarpment from Heritage Park at the edge of downtown Ft. Worth to the Trinity River.

Today Skyline Park is gone and Heritage Park Plaza is closed but still extant. This paper will attempt to explain why we have lost one park, have been able to stop the demolition of the other, and recognize what needs to be done to save and revitalize mid-century landscape architectural masterpieces like these.

Landscape architectural works by their nature are evolving designs, changing over time by use, aging materials, and maturing vegetation. The value of this paper for the profession of landscape architecture and the more targeted practice of landscape preservation is the discussion of: what should be saved in a built work; what can be modified without destroying the original design intent; how does a mid-century work remain relevant; what impact does the privatization of public space have on the design of public spaces; and how do we educate the public to value these works.

Mid-Century works are disappearing rapidly, so a discussion of how to save them is timely. Skyline could have been saved with a few physical modifications, better maintenance, better surveillance, and public education about the importance of this park. It appears much of the same may be true for Heritage Park Plaza, but this paper intends to investigate further to provide conclusions and generate questions for the discussion of preservation of mid-century Landscape Architectural works.

Friday April 8 2011

HISTORICAL ROOTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF U.S. NATIONAL CEMETERIES AND THE NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM

Paper

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Although scholars today commonly assume the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to be the first national cemetery established by the United States, the first attempt by the U.S. federal government to create a national burial ground was actually in Mexico City. During the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), battlefield dead were generally buried quickly and without identification. American soldiers were almost never buried inside Mexican cemeteries due to the religious divide between the predominantly Protestant soldiers in a primarily Catholic country. The U.S. government did not take responsibility for its battle dead in Mexico, and as a result, most still remain unidentified in Mexican soil, with the exception of a few wealthy individuals. However, well after the end of the war, the U.S. Congress passed legislation in 1850 for an appropriation to establish a cemetery for the re-interment of the remains of American soldiers in the vicinity of Mexico City. After the U.S. government purchased two acres the following year, and after a few years of work, 750 American soldiers were buried in what is called Mexico City National Cemetery. Still, the concept of a "national cemetery," and accordingly a national cemetery system, did not come about in the U.S. until the Civil War (1861-1865) caused approximately 620,000 deaths.

Through a series of federal responses over the course of 12 months that culminated with legislation in 1862, the government set up the foundation for the birth and growth of the national cemetery system. Yet logistical difficulties still posed major obstacles. The legislation provided neither an official appropriation nor a formal implementation plan for this policy. The armies still lacked grave registration units and therefore had to detail combat troops as burial parties as best they could. Soldiers still had no official means of identification. And the continuous action and necessary maneuvering during and after combat allowed for little opportunity to spend much time and effort on this matter. Although the national cemetery established in Gettysburg would come to symbolize an important turning point in the history of military burials in the U.S., the Soldiers' National Cemetery (also called the Gettysburg National Cemetery) was not created under the terms of the 1862 federal legislation – it was instead a local effort.

At the close of the Civil War in 1865, less than one-third of the nearly 360,000 total Union dead were in proper graves according to the outlined wartime procedures – 27 national cemeteries had been established, but twice that numbers was necessary. Moreover, many existing national cemeteries were in disrepair. In response to the public outcry, the Department of War began in June 1865 to compile an inventory of the locations and names of the over quarter-million bodies that were either unburied or buried in substandard graves. Attempts to identify all Union soldiers buried in battlefields were conducted, and subsequently these bodies were moved to reburial areas within a reasonable distance. By the following year, 15 additional national cemeteries were added in just Virginia, including Fredericksburg National Cemetery, which included Union dead from three major battles in the area (Fredericksburg 1862, Chancellorsville 1863, The Wilderness

1864). Across the country (mainly the South, where most the major battlefields were located), the first year of the program in 1866 boosted the number of national cemeteries to 43, which combined for almost 88,000 burials. In 1867, in addition to the President, the Secretary of War was also given authority to establish and preserve national cemeteries. Comprehensive legislation also required certain standards for the upkeep of these national cemeteries, including iron or stone fences. Each year, the federal government continued these identification, re-interment, and establishment efforts until 1870, when the recovery and re-interment program was declared complete with 73 cemeteries as part of a well-organized national cemetery system underneath the War Department. As the parameters for eligibility of burial in a national cemetery soon began to change and continued to evolve for decades to come, today well over 100 national cemeteries span over 10,000 acres holding over two-million interments

Discussion Questions:

From first paragraph:

How do we define what a national cemetery is, before the clear establishment of the national cemetery system? How might this alter our understanding of the origins of national cemeteries?

From second paragraph:

What does the patchwork of federal initiatives (outlined in the complete paper) teach us about the opportunities as well as the limits of federal actions and support?

How does the local mobilization amidst unprecedented (to Americans) destruction to succeed in a massive cleaning and organizing effort that was pioneering in its scope and design (by William Saunders) to conceptualize and establish the Gettysburg National Cemetery inform us today in our local efforts? Does the fact that this most famous of early national cemeteries was not a federal effort but rather a local one teach us something?

- *Follow-up:* What can we learn from it when facing challenges that threaten the preservation and commemoration of historic landscapes?

From third paragraph:

What does the increased attention and responsibility of the federal government (described more fully in the complete paper) in national cemeteries tell us about our collective understanding of the importance of these historic landscapes as a nation?

- *Follow-up:* Did the establishment of an organized national cemetery system by the federal government improve our national appreciation of these historic landscapes? Or did the public's already existent grasp about the importance of these historic landscapes push the federal government into such systematic action?
 - *Follow-up:* How, if at all, does this inform our approach as activists when we try to mobilize a community in support of preserving a historic landscape?

ADVOCATING FOR THE IRREPLACEABLE: HISTORIC CEMETERIES IN TEXAS

Paper

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For more than twenty years, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) has responded to citizens' inquiries and concerns about the potential loss or poor condition of historic cemeteries. The Cemetery Preservation Program was established in the late 1990s to advocate for historic cemeteries statewide and assist with local preservation efforts.

In 1998, the Historic Texas Cemetery designation was created to record the boundaries of historic cemeteries in county deed record and index the sites to surrounding land owners. Local advocates complete the designation process to establish communication between their county historical commission and the THC's cemetery preservation staff. Designation is a critical first step toward the preservation of historic cemeteries in Texas, and there are now more than 1,500 designated cemeteries statewide.

The THC realized the need for a broader approach to identify historic cemeteries, especially those that are significantly impacted by changes in land use due to development pressures. In 2000, the THC received a grant from the Texas Department of Transportation to expand the existing Texas Historic Sites Atlas database to include historic cemeteries. With this grant, the program was able to send historians to 49 of the fastest-growing counties to gather location information and assess and record site conditions. As funding dwindled for this important initiative, archival data was collected from 62 additional counties. Information collected during this initiative, which ended in 2005, indicates that there are approximately 50,000 historic cemeteries in Texas—nearly 35 percent of which are endangered due to neglect or encroaching development.

To further assist local efforts, in 2006 the THC established the RIP (Record, Investigate, Protect) Guardian network for cemetery preservation volunteers, providing them with training, technical assistance, and one-on-one consultation from program staff. Citizens dedicated to the preservation of endangered cemeteries, the RIP Guardian volunteers include traditional preservation advocates as well as neighborhood associations, motorcycle clubs, 4-H students, and other groups.

RIP Guardian participants receive educational materials and tools to assist with cemetery preservation planning, conditions assessment surveys and basic conservation treatments for gravemarkers. Today there are 71 RIP Guardian groups throughout Texas, and in 2010 these volunteers contributed more than 14,000 hours of service—valued at approximately \$307,000—to the protection and preservation of historic cemeteries.

Historic cemeteries are irreplaceable cultural resources. In context, a historic cemetery may provide important information about the origins, relationships, religious beliefs, health, and social fabric of prior generations. In some instances, cemeteries visually identify a community that no longer exists. The most fortunate of these sites benefit from citizen concern and volunteer efforts, but a remaining challenge is the protection of historic cemeteries where there is a lack of local interest or support.

**ADVOCATING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN
CALGARY:
COMPARING FOUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

Work-in-Progress

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The City of Calgary Parks has recently (since 2005) become an advocate of recognizing and preserving the cultural landscapes in Calgary. This discussion will compare and contrast the outcome of four specific landscapes/projects:

- Reader Rock Garden - an Edwardian era Rockery that had a Friends group associated with the preservation process.
- Central Memorial Park - a formal Victorian inspired, legally protected, historic park that is located in the centre city of Calgary. The park has increasing pressure to meet the needs of the contemporary population.
- Century Gardens - an expressionist/brutalist park that dates from 1976. The park is negatively impacted by a series of preconceived opinions and as a result the park is under threat of demolition.
- Bridgeland-Riverside Vacant Lot Garden - a turn of the century community garden that was saved from demolition due to collaborative work between Calgary Parks and the Community.

The presentation will discuss factors that influenced the success of preserving the sites and how the factors were used by us and other preservation advocates.

- Role of the immediate community in establishing community ownership
- Role of “Friends” groups and the benefits and influence of these groups
- Role of local heritage authority as committed stakeholders
- Value of historic material to evaluate and legitimize the historic significance of the site
- Value of public opinion surveys to determine the desire to preserve the landscape
- Impact of location and meeting the needs of the surrounding community

**LAKE VIEW HILL SANATORIUM:
ADVOCATING FOR AND LEARNING FROM AN HISTORIC
RESTORATIVE LANDSCAPE**

Paper

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Lake View Hill operated as a tuberculosis sanatorium from 1930 until 1966 in Madison, Wisconsin. As part of the Wisconsin county system of sanatoria, Lake View played an important role in providing education, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation for TB patients in Dane County. Research conducted to determine the significance of the historic landscape associated with the facility opened the door to a spectrum of interesting topics related to landscape design, historic preservation, and the interface between restorative landscapes and medical practice in the United States during the 1900s. This presentation will provide an overview of the historic landscape evaluation that was conducted for the Lake View Sanatorium site, now known as Lake View Hill Park.

When planning for the institution, a great amount of attention was given to the selection of the site, and the beauty of the setting and grounds. The medical approach to treating tuberculosis included extensive bed rest, exposure to fresh air and sunshine, and a diet consisting of plenty of meat, fresh fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. The emphasis on fresh air and sunshine meant that the building, site design, and surrounding landscape were considered vital factors in the recovery of patients. Throughout the country, practitioners applied a similar approach in developing facilities for the treatment of TB, emphasizing the location and design of sanatoria to maximize exposure to outdoors.

The cultural landscape of Lake View Hill Park contains resources related to the development and use of the property as a TB Sanatorium including the main sanatorium building, nurse's dormitory (connected to the Sanatorium by an underground tunnel), power house, several utility buildings, a dairy, water tower, and numerous landscape features. A major factor in the selection of the site for the sanatorium was the expansive view presented from the location. The building was situated to enhance the view across the countryside and Lake Mendota, to Madison and the state capitol dome. Ornamental features were added to enhance the property, including a grand lawn, masses of ornamental vegetation, a fountain, a series of holding ponds, a waterfall, and decorative paths. Other features, including a vegetable garden, bee-hives, and a hog farm, helped to support the sanatorium by supplementing the produce and income at the institution.

The important role of Dane County in developing, administering, and preserving the resources at the property, as well as the role of citizen advocates and the Friends of Lake View Hill Park, in halting a proposed housing development that would have eradicated the historic resources at the site, will be discussed. The precarious existence of the Nurses Dormitory will be explained, as well as current efforts aimed at finding a feasible approach for rehabilitating the structure. The role of designers and superintendents in directing the selection of sites, laying out facilities upon the landscape, and integrating the physical environment into the treatment regime for patients, will all be discussed. Finally, the impact of tuberculosis sanatoria on communities throughout the country (even one as near as Carlsbad, Texas) will be contemplated.

ADVOCACY AT THE INTERFACE: MANAGING WILDFIRE EAST OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Work-in-Progress

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Context & Potential Significance: In the western U.S., on the interface between the urban and wildland landscapes, the threat of wildfires looms large. Cheryl Miller, California registered landscape architect has spent portions of her 27-year professional career focused on fire. Her current project with the Diablo Fire Safe Council brings challenges to find effective methods of advocacy that not only change the heart and mind, but also alter common behaviors that most people never think about. While marketing their recently published book, *Managing Fire in the Urban Wildland Interface*, she and her co-authors are venturing into unvisited territory in the quest to align interests with diverse audiences and chart common ground for preservation of life, property, natural and cultural resources.

Questions for discussion: This “work-in-progress” will provide an overview of the wildfire issue in the west, outlining widespread miss-perceptions, accepted solutions and introducing a new breed of volunteer firefighters. Using recent work with the fire safe council and book audiences, Cheryl will provoke discussion about the practical application of public advocacy theory. She will frame questions through classic investigatory tools:

- **Who:** Aligning interests with new audiences.
- **What:** Speaking the native language so an audience can understand and making messages stick.
- **Where:** Finding bright spots and crafting them as shining examples for change.
- **When:** Overcoming resistance with selective nudges.
- **How:** Identifying critical moves, friends and resources to “rev up the change momentum”.
- **Why:** Sharpening the destination vision as a clear answer to “why”.

Saturday April 9 2011

PRESERVING THE PAST AND CHARTING THE FUTURE:
THE APPLICATION OF GEOSPATIAL AND REMOTE SENSING
TECHNOLOGIES AT TWO HISTORIC COASTAL PLANTATIONS.

Paper

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This paper presentation will focus on the initial phase of two ongoing cultural landscape studies for Wormsloe Plantation, Isle of Hope, Georgia and Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County, Virginia. These studies are being undertaken by the University of Georgia, College of Environment and Design's newly-established Cultural Landscape Laboratory (CLL) and its partners. This work currently focuses on recording historic and existing character-defining landscape features through traditional techniques, as well as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS), and other remote sensing technologies. The information yielded through this research process will guide future landscape management and visitor experience plans that will help these sites reach a wider array of visitors, stewards, audiences, and advocates.

The intent of the paper presentation is to encourage discussion about both the promise and the limitations of this systematic and high-tech approach to documenting and managing cultural landscapes.

Key questions for discussion include:

1. How can Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS), and other remote sensing technologies be used to enhance our ability to uncover and analyze a historic landscape's evolution over time? Conversely, what are its limitations?
2. How can communities and visitors become engaged as advocates for historic landscapes as they learn new ways to understand and experience them through technology?

These are just two of the questions that the CLL seeks to explore, and two possible topics for discussion among participants in the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation's 2011 annual meeting.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRANSECT, AN EXPLORATION OF VERNACULAR LANDSCAPES IN THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT

Work-in-Progress



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Over the past decade I have explored the use of landscape transects as an approach for students to study vernacular landscapes and to use this methodology to inform their design process. As the focus of my research leave I am using a landscape transect to explore the everyday landscapes of the center of North America by running a 2800 mile long transect line that connects Churchill, Manitoba (port on the arctic) to Manzanillo, Mexico (port on the Pacific) and to photograph and study the landscapes that occur along the transect. This transect cuts through the heart of North America, a rural landscape that has been in a rapid rate of transformation for the past century. The documentation will examine broad themes represented in the cultural landscapes that make up the heart of the continent and the processes of their transformation over the past century.

As well as using journals and drawings the study of the transect will make use of a Gigapan robotic panoramic digital camera system to document the landscape in high resolution. The final output will be a series of articles, art book-works and web-based and gallery exhibitions of photographs and etchings.

EPHEMERAL LANDSCAPES: STORYTELLING AS A PRESERVATION STRATEGY

Paper

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All landscapes have a story, and many retain enough extant features to speak clearly of their past. Others cannot. This paper proposes a way of addressing historic landscapes that retain, in a physical sense, little beyond memory.

For three decades the author carefully observed, and then read, wrote, designed, and thought about the nature and the evolution of landscapes. For the past 15 years he has been working on the idea of non-traditional or **ephemeral landscapes** – remnant, lost, mythic, and the ever-evolving.

The thesis of the author is that there are worthy, historic landscapes that are too degraded --- or even lost --- for the application of traditional historic preservation techniques, such as those mandated by the Secretary of the Interior Standards, or other traditional approaches.

To begin the quest, one must start with thorough research to understand the landscape and then determine the quality and treatments. When research reveals traditional approaches don't apply, then the treatments proposed for **ephemeral landscapes** may.

Before describing the treatments, the nature of **ephemeral landscapes** must be described here. Four types are suggested:

Remnant Landscapes – Landscapes with surviving bits of history, but without enough integrity to qualify for traditional landscape preservation strategies, save perhaps HALS treatment, before it is lost to redevelopment.

Lost Landscapes – Landscapes whose original function, ideals, and memory still exist but are lost.

Mythic Landscapes – Imagined landscapes recalling the past in a thematic manner; landscapes exerting a powerful and evocative hold on the collective cultural imagination.

Evolved Landscapes - Landscapes whose layers of history have been obscured by current uses.

One way expressing the value and memory of **ephemeral landscapes** is to tell stories. Treatment of these landscapes begins with understanding what they represent - to its neighbors, to the community at large, and perhaps to the country.

This paper (and accompanying PowerPoint presentation) briefly explores the author's treatments of remnant, lost, and mythic landscapes and focuses on current work on an evolved landscape – The Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden (Arboretum).

The final case study, *Tell Me A Story*, examines how the Arboretum, a vital and functioning landscape, turned to storytellers to explore the notion of narrative as the basis of a new visitor interpretation program. The storytellers, led by a landscape architect (author), will relate the

process of creating narratives uncovering the past, and about design strategies reaching beyond the expected, such as the placement of interpretative signage or literal objects.

For the Arboretum, the author is leading a team of landscape architecture students, in association with a noted writer, historians, historic preservation professionals, and marketing and branding experts, to create compelling stories of events, people, and uses on the fabled Rancho Santa Anita (now the Arboretum grounds). Students are devising narratives, maps, and subtle design interventions as ways of telling the stories of the past without interrupting the Arboretum's current function as the leading publicly owned garden in Los Angeles County.

Questions:

Perhaps I have more questions for the audience than they have of me...

1. How would each of you reflect the historical nature of vernacular sites when little or nothing of the historic fabric remains?
2. Would you?
3. As the Secretary of the Interior Standards address landscapes having relatively high levels of intact historic fabric or high degrees of importance would treatments of ephemeral landscapes fit into the guidelines?
4. Would the National Park Service consider the idea of an Historic American Stories Survey (HASS) for these ephemeral landscapes? With an emphasis on beautiful writing?

FROM CITY TO COUNTRY - OAK HILL CEMETERY, THE GRANDE DAME OF THE RURAL CEMETERY MOVEMENT IN IOWA

Work-in-Progress

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Show me your burial grounds and I will show you a measure of the civility of a community.

-Benjamin Franklin

Key words: H.W.S. Cleveland, cultural landscapes, landscape architecture, landscape preservation, Rural Cemetery Movement

Oak Hill Cemetery in Cedar Rapids, IA may have been the first Midwestern “rural cemetery” designed by H.W.S. Cleveland (1814-1900). Its transformation from grid to picturesque landscape in 1869 reflects the Rural Cemetery Movement’s arrival to Iowa. As this social and cultural movement spread from the east coast, the founding fathers of Cedar Rapids, Iowa saw an opportunity to uplift and enlighten their residents and also to attract potential new businesses by creating this first-class cemetery. The Board of Directors of Oak Hill Cemetery commissioned a “landscape engineer of Chicago to lay out and plat a portion of these lands” (Oak Hill Cemetery Association minutes, October 19, 1869). This landscape architect was Horace William Shaler Cleveland who, in 1869, had yet to complete his other designs for Midwestern “rural” cemeteries in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas.

My research thus far has documented the history of Oak Hill Cemetery, including Cleveland’s initial 1869 design, his 1880 expansion plan that likely included a small lake, and a subsequent addition by noted landscape designer O.C. Simonds in 1911. I have also assessed the significance of this landscape as one of the first Midwestern rural cemeteries. I will be defining the nature and characteristic features of the small-city, Midwestern rural cemetery as distinct from the larger, urban rural cemeteries in the east due to responses to regional topography, vegetation, soils, and drainage patterns.

A lack of local awareness of Oak Hill’s significance, coupled with limited preservation knowledge and financial resources, has contributed to the degradation of this special place. For example, in 1997 Oak Hill Cemetery Association sold a six-acre stand of native trees to Habitat for Humanity for the development of single-family houses. Once construction began, most of these trees were cut down: they have never been replaced. The historic draining of the lake and the recent felling of these age-old trees, along with other changes over the years, have all constituted a major loss of overall integrity for Oak Hill Cemetery.

The goal of this presentation is to provide a brief overview of my research into the history and evolution of this cultural funerary landscape, and then to discuss the broad categories of existing conditions and treatment issues identified in survey. I will also offer my preservation approach to a preliminary treatment plan that addresses the design evolution of Oak Hill Cemetery based on those issues.

Questions: How do we preserve this historical landscape in terms of treatment and management within the philosophy of the Secretary of the Interior Standards and the practicality of Cedar Rapids, IA? How do we develop a thoughtful preservation approach for this active cemetery with

respect for the past, but also with an eye on the future? Are the treatment issues for a rural cemetery in a small Midwestern city different from those of a large urban area? If so, what are those issues? What present-day forces are at work on a rural cemetery surrounded by a declining neighborhood?

EDUCATION IN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

OPEN DISCUSSION

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Three questions to start the discussion:

What are aspects of education in historic preservation that must change in order to prepare students to practice in a changing world?

What are the aspects are at the heart of the profession and discipline and therefore should not change?

How should historic landscape preservation work in tandem with ecological principles?

Posters will be on display throughout the meeting

**SHARING A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK: ENHANCING PARTNERSHIPS
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT FOR ARMORY SQUARE: SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATIONAL
HISTORIC SITE**

Poster

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The Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Armory Square at Springfield Armory National Historic Site was prepared for the 55-acre property operated by two separate agencies. The National Park Service manages twenty acres and is charged with the mission to “preserve, protect and interpret the military, social, and industrial history of Springfield Armory, the first national armory.” The remaining portion, comprising thirty-five acres, is operated by Springfield Technical Community College, a state institution of higher education. The presence of two distinct institutional uses of the site presents a challenge as to how to provide a consistent approach to the management of the historic landscape. The CLR includes a historical narrative of the site, documentation of the existing conditions, analysis and evaluation, and a series of treatment recommendations. The report is part of an effort to chart a course for the next twenty years of cooperative management in order to both evaluate development proposals and preservation measures for the entire National Historic Landmark site using consistent and mutually agreed upon goals and objectives.

The Springfield Armory was established as a strategic arsenal under the authority of General George Washington during the Revolutionary War. From 1794 to 1968, Springfield Armory was a center for the manufacture of military small arms and the scene of important technological advances. Armory Square was also the site of an uprising known as Shays’ Rebellion. In 1960, Armory Square was designated a National Historic Landmark. On March 21, 1978, Springfield Armory National Historic Site was established.

The Armory Square landscape expresses the design intent to create a military campus that reflected the grandeur and dignity of the federal facility. The complex was developed as a traditional military campus with the central Green as the organizational and spatial framework of the site. The expansion of manufacturing and storage facilities along with living quarters would respect the orientation, architectural character, and open space of the Green. The grounds of Armory Square mirrored contemporary landscape design styles of the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Trees were initially planted in straight, regular lines, framing circulation routes and connecting buildings. As landscape design styles changed in the mid to late nineteenth century, gently curving walks and drives were added. Ornamental gardens were installed in the early 1850s around the Commanding Officer’s Quarters. Trees on the campus began to be arranged more informally, suggesting a pastoral landscape which was a popular design motif at the time. During the late nineteenth century, fountains, greenhouses, and additional gardens were constructed, further enhancing the ornamental quality of the landscape. Significant changes to the Armory Square landscape since 1968 include the demolition of several buildings for the construction of three new academic buildings, as well as the removal of vegetation, pathways, and a roadway. The operation of Springfield Technical Community College has also necessitated altered circulation patterns, expanded surface parking, and new site

furnishings, lighting, and signage. The National Park Service has also had to make modifications in order to accommodate visitor needs such as accessibility and parking, in addition to routine maintenance, storage, and overall management of the site.

Treatment guidelines emphasize Armory Square as a whole; a single cultural landscape managed jointly by multiple parties. Treatment will reinforce longstanding qualities of order, uniformity, and consistency that prevailed in the Armory Square landscape until the midpoint of the twentieth century, prior to the onset of historical developments leading to its closure in 1968. The Armory Square landscape will provide opportunities to interpret the rich history of the entire National Historic Landmark, while supporting the contemporary use of the square as an educational campus.

360° OF NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS LANDSCAPES

Poster

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The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is advocating for National Historic Trails because many trail segments are located in areas of future energy development or land use planning. As part of their national strategy to manage more than 5,000 miles of National Historic Trail routes across the western United States, the BLM is developing a comprehensive trail inventory to identify, evaluate, and assess cultural and visual resources.

Historic landscapes are being considered as part of this extensive study through an innovative approach that is coordinated with the visual resources inventory. A historic landscape inventory of character-defining features, per National Park Service standards, will be undertaken at inventory observation points (IOPs) along the trail segments. At each IOP, the landscape will be assessed within its viewshed of 360 degrees. Contributing and noncontributing features relating to the trail's period of significance will be identified within the foreground, middle ground, and background of the viewshed.

Since the inventory will not start until this summer, this project has the opportunity to benefit from the feedback received from the members of the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation. Questions for discussion include:

- How should this historic landscape inventory be integrated into future trail inventories and conditions assessments?
- What distance interval should be used between IOPs?
- Are there potential pitfalls for this point-based inventory approach?
- What types of character-defining features might be overlooked?
- What other project types could benefit from this approach when a complete landscape inventory is cost prohibitive?
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BECK MILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: ACCOMMODATING CONTEMPORARY USE ON A HISTORIC RURAL LANDSCAPE WHILE PROTECTING HISTORIC CHARACTER AND SENSE OF PLACE

Poster

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The rural Ozark hill country of eastern Oklahoma is home to the community of Beckwith, an evolving community along Flint Creek in southern Delaware County. Within this valley lies the Beck Mill Cultural Landscape. Associated with a rich history that reflects the historic ways of life of the region, the cultural landscape is significant for its connection to African American slavery, Native American inhabitation, Civil War presence, Ozark vernacular subsistence agriculture, nineteenth century frontier homesteading, and a vibrant milling industry.

Containing the historic Beck Mill and an adjacent farmstead, the site is of a rich known history for the past 180 years. In the 1830s the Bentonville-Tahlequah Road was constructed through the immediate area, which connected northwest Arkansas with Fort Gibson, a major trading center and the westernmost United States military post as of its establishment in 1824.

This roadway and Flint Creek access made this area a desirable settlement location—especially to Cherokee people who were being removed from their homeland of similarly hilly terrain in southern Appalachia. From the late 1830s through the mid 1840s, Jeremiah Towers (a man of European descent who married a Cherokee woman prior to the Indian Removal Act) established a homestead and gristmill near the intersection of Flint Creek and the Bentonville-Tahlequah Road, which contributed to the commerce and community center of Beckwith.

In 1892 Towers Mill was washed away by flood, and a new mill was constructed by Aaron Head Beck in 1907. Constructed at or very near the location of Towers Mill, the new grist and sawmill—known as Beck Mill or Beck-Hildebrand Mill—was essential to the diet of many inhabitants within more than a day's wagon ride, and it also served temporarily as a post office and Cherokee Nation democratic election center.

Changing lifestyles and the increased availability of alternative staple food sources and building supplies ceased gristmill operations in 1935 and sawmill operations in 1967. Though the Beck (Hildebrand) Mill was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and documented through the Historic American Building Survey in the 1970s, the following three decades brought neglect and deterioration to the Beck Mill, an associated farmstead, and a number of other historic features in the area.

In 2004, a non-profit group known as the Beck-Hildebrand Mill Museum Association formed and determined its priorities to be reconstruction of the neglected Beck Mill, as well as sharing and preserving the associated landscape's historic character. While the Association has been well focused on the reconstruction of the Beck Mill, the cultural landscape as a whole lacked a preservation plan.

I discovered the Beck Mill in search of a senior demonstration project during Fall 2009. After becoming passionate about the character and rich history of this vernacular landscape, I quickly realized the urgency and benefit of a landscape-scale proposal. Guided by recognized standards from the Department of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, my work involved historic background research, an inventory of existing site features, an overall analysis and evaluation of the landscape, a treatment recommendation for future planning of the landscape, as well as the production of detailed mapping and master plans. Including a system of historically sensitive pedestrian access ways and an overall interpretation system making use of podcast technology, my treatment masterplan strives to accommodate contemporary use on the historic landscape while protecting and sustaining the overall historic significance and sense of place.

THE MYSTIQUE OF THE PICTURESQUE: THE LANDSCAPE OF HYDE HALL

Poster

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Hyde Hall National Historic Landmark—comprising a fourteen-acre site containing several structures and landscape features, collected around a neoclassical stone mansion—was constructed in the early nineteenth century by the Clarke family. This historic site is set within the bounds of the 600-acre Glimmerglass State Park. The park, overlooking Otsego Lake, is located outside of Cooperstown, New York. The mansion and its outbuildings—which command a panoramic view of the lake and park below—are leased from the state by Hyde Hall, Inc., a non-profit organization charged with the care, maintenance, and interpretation of this resource.

Hyde Hall was built primarily by George Hyde Clarke between 1817 and 1835, and remained in the possession of the Clarke family for more than a century afterward. Clarke's great-grandfather had served as Lieutenant Governor in Colonial New York, and, through his aggressive policies of property acquisition, managed to amass more than 200,000 acres of land throughout the state. Hyde Hall itself was designed by Philip Hooker, Albany's preeminent architect of the period, and grew over four building periods into a complex and unique structure. The Hyde Hall property served as Clarke's country estate, from which he could administer his vast land holdings, in the vicinity and beyond. Fortunately for posterity, Clarke and his descendants kept scrupulous records of the construction of the house, a collection of papers now held at Cornell University library archives, and used by Hyde Hall, Inc. during its tireless campaign to restore Hyde Hall and its adjacent structures.

Unfortunately, however, the Hyde Hall landscape has been allowed to languish, not only during its long period of neglect throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, but also since its inception into the state park system in the 1960s. At that time, the state enacted a series of building campaigns as the property transitioned from a private estate into a public recreational facility. The purpose of this cultural landscape report, therefore, is not only to research the various historic periods of the landscape, but also to recommend remediation and possible restoration efforts.

The central argument of this report will be that the Hyde Hall estate was designed, albeit amateurishly, as a landscape park in the English Picturesque tradition. George Clarke, who was raised on his family's English estates, would no doubt have been familiar with such aesthetic practices. He chose a site naturally conducive to such an endeavor. His choice of art and books suggest that he was sympathetic to, even passionate about, the subject. Finally, period accounts reinforce the romantic appeal of Hyde Hall. To supplement this primary research, extensive contextual research has been completed, relating to topics such as nineteenth century American botany and New York State agricultural tenancy practices.

If a successful and convincing thesis can be formed as to the picturesque character of Hyde Hall, its landscape will become an historic document of the greatest importance. Having been constructed mainly throughout the 1820s and 1830s, its appearance predates the widespread appeal that the picturesque would later have with the American public. At the time, it would have had few contemporaries among large-scale estates. Beyond this test, however, is the greater

challenge of how to preserve, restore, and interpret this site. Not only have many of its original features been lost or damaged—including a formal garden, stone bridge and culvert, dock and boathouse, and several other buildings—but also many of its extant, historic plantings will soon face the end of their lifespan. Finally, limited funds preclude the ability to conduct large-scale surveys or archaeological excavations of the site.

While the obstacles listed above do seem rather formidable, Hyde Hall is blessed not only with a wealth of historical documentation, but also with a dedicated and extensive network of supporters. A cultural landscape report will serve to enhance the understanding and experience of this historic site as it was created by the Clarke family. While no one would question the historic merit of Hyde Hall itself, its landscape now deserves its place in the spotlight, and no doubt will benefit from the advocacy and attention that such a report will provide.