

**ALLIANCE
FOR
HISTORIC
LANDSCAPE
PRESERVATION**



"New Harmony" by Karl Bodmer - A view of New Harmony and its surroundings as seen from the hills to the south. In the background is the Wabash River which has changed its course considerably since this drawing was made in 1832. On its near bank are the buildings of the town. The large brick and the smaller frame church are pictured side by side on the square. They no longer stand but the Granary and Dormitory #2 remain to this day.

From October 19, 1832 to March 16, 1833, explorer Prince Alexander Philip Maximilian of Wied and Swiss artist Karl Bodmer wintered in the wilderness scientific center of New Harmony, Indiana. In the spring, their travels were to continue with a two year expedition up the Missouri River to Fort McKenzie in what is now Montana but was then unchartered Indian territory. Largely because of the report which Maximilian and Bodmer prepared during the next nine years, their 1833-34 expedition is regarded today as second only to that of Lewis and Clark for its contributions to our knowledge of America's Great Plains and their native inhabitants. (Courtesy of Historic New Harmony, Inc., New Harmony, Indiana.)

ALLIANCE
FOR
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

NEW HARMONY SYMPOSIUM ON
LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION
JUNE 9-12, 1978
REPORT

OTTAWA, Ontario, 1979

NEW HARMONY SYMPOSIUM ON
LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

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PURPOSE OF SYMPOSIUM

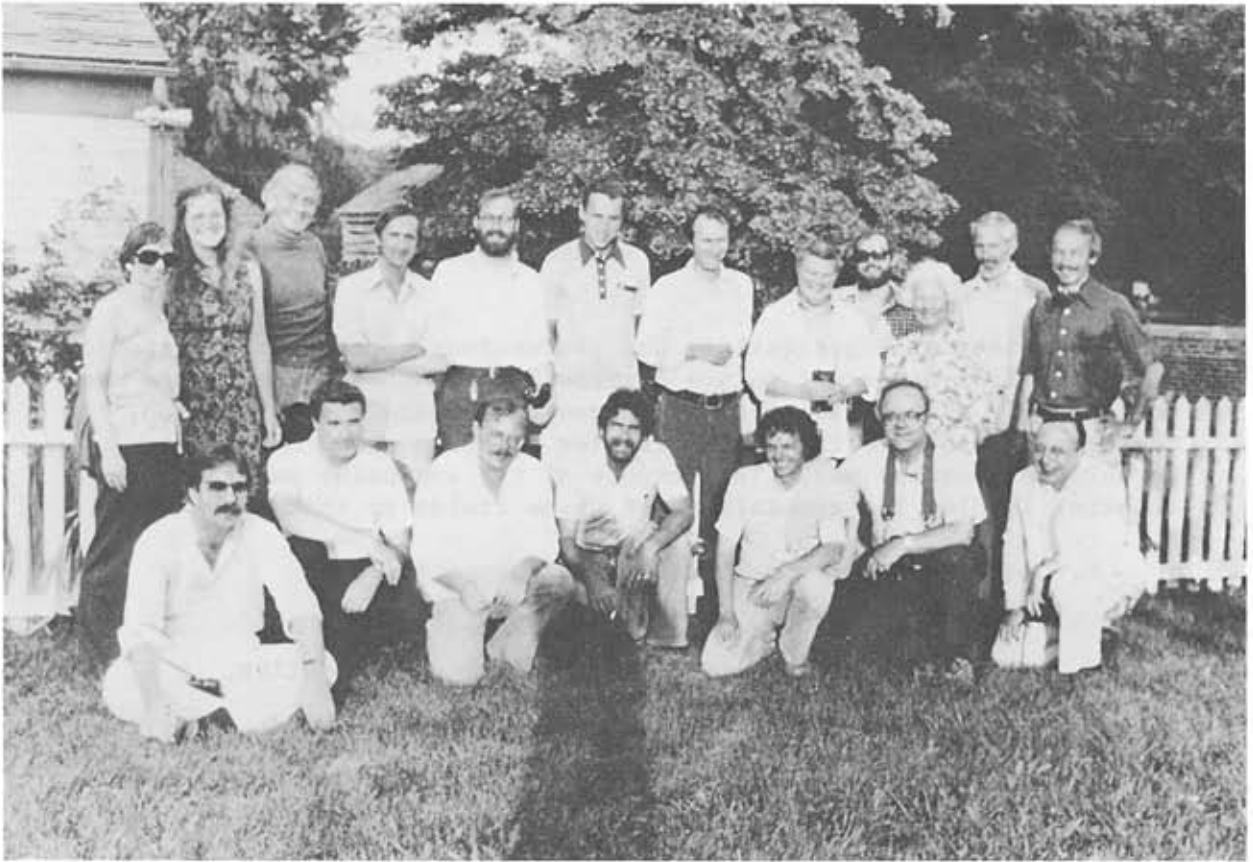
The historic landscape has generally received minimal attention within the historic preservation movement. Too often the landscape has been compressed to garden size, when in fact it encompasses all outdoors. Burgeoning concern for environment, conservation and life-style demands that the quality of landscape preservation be addressed now.

A variety of organizations and professions approach the historic landscape from divergent points of view. While these disciplines are collectively crucial to effective preservation and interpretation, there exists no effective mechanism for bringing them to bear in a mutually supportive way. The purpose of the symposium was to bring together leading representatives of these fields so that they could

- A. acquaint each other with their respective and interrelated interests,
- B. assess the present state of landscape preservation,
- C. analyze the role of landscape preservation in the total preservation process, and
- D. define a future direction for landscape preservation.

The goal was to initiate a process by which improved communication and concomitant understanding throughout the field could be achieved to take advantage of the collective orientation, knowledge and experience of the disciplines and organizations represented.

The organizers and participants are grateful to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a grant which facilitated the meeting taking place.



NEW HARMONY LANDSCAPE SYMPOSIUM
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THE NEW HARMONY STORY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE
CONFERENCE PURPOSE

Steeped in deep traditions of innovation and intellectual achievement, the small Midwestern community of New Harmony represents an appropriate location for a meeting of leaders in the field of historic landscape preservation. This rural town, located in southwestern Indiana, was the setting for two of the most important social experiments of the last century. It became one of the brightest intellectual centers of the country. Its leaders effected brilliant achievements in social reform, education, publishing, and science including significant work relating to many aspects of the American landscape. Today, the spaces, structures and surrounding countryside of this quiet community have become the focus for a bold historic preservation program that promises to restore and portray the unique heritage of this special place.

In 1814, New Harmony was established in the wilderness of Indiana Territory by the Harmony Society led by George Rapp. The Harmonists were Lutheran Church dissenters from Wurttemberg, Germany who had previously established a colony in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Finding conditions were unsuitable for growing certain crops, Rapp travelled west in search of a new location where the group could build a model communal settlement. Here they could labor together and await what they believed would be the Second Coming of Christ during their lifetime. He selected an attractive, fertile valley of 5,000 acres on the banks of the Wabash River. Soon the entire colony of 700 arrived at their new home with careful plans for their new community. The unspoiled countryside still existing at New Harmony today is reminiscent of the site's features, as first recorded by Rapp:

You will not believe what a rich and beautiful land is here...The property is covered with heavy timber, comprising oaks, beeches, ash, three kinds of nut trees, three to four feet in diameter, with trunks fifty to sixty feet high--excellent material for all kinds of cabinet work. Gum trees, hackberry, sycamore, persimmons, wild cherries, apples and plums, also wild grapes of enormous diameter and height, all of which bear fruit.

During the next ten years, the devout and industrious Harmonists created a thriving and prosperous community with innovative technological and cultural amenities rivaling those of larger cities to the east. Housing was built using pre-fabrication methods years in advance of their time. Steam-driven machines aided in the production of high quality goods that were marketed as far away as Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Boys and girls alike were taught in a community school

and a library was open to all. A London writer travelling from Kentucky to Illinois at that time described New Harmony as "that wonder of the West."

In 1824 the Harmonists sold their village and extensive farm lands to the wealthy, Welsh-born millowner, philanthropist and reformer, Robert Owen. At New Harmony, Owen saw an ideal setting for creating his visionary "Community of Equality" where free education and the abolition of class and personal wealth would put an end to human misery. After exhibiting to President Monroe and Congress a model of his proposed town, he returned to Europe to gather some of the most celebrated intellectuals of the day to live in it.

Assembling in Philadelphia, this distinguished group of educators and scientists secured their own river boat and began the hardships of the slow, tedious journey to remote New Harmony. The cargo of brilliant intellectuals was to become famous as the "Boat Load of Knowledge," since their ideas would flourish in New Harmony and spread widely.

Foremost among the passengers was William McClure, "Father of American Geology" and president of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia who would endow the community with some of its finest achievements. Also on board were Madame Fretageot, a prominent Philadelphia educator; Thomas Say, the "Father of American Zoology;" Charles Lesueur, scientist and artist, famed for his classification of the fishes of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi-Missouri river system; and Samuel Chase, who has been called the "Father of American Entomology." Some of Robert Owen's talented children were also present. David Dale Owen became chief of the U.S. Geological Survey and established its headquarters in his laboratory in New Harmony. Assisted by his brother Richard, David made important surveys of the then "Northwest." Another son, Robert Dale Owen, became a congressman from Indiana who fought for the rights of Blacks and women and was instrumental in the passing of legislation to establish the Smithsonian Institution.

For years, New Harmony was one of the brightest intellectual centers of the country. It became the birthplace of many significant American accomplishments including the Kindergarten, Infant School, Trade School, Free Public School System, Woman's Club, Free Library, Civic Dramatic Club, and seat of the first Geological Survey. It became an important center for many spectacular scientific achievements, inventions, publications and reforms that would be recognized throughout the world.

By the Civil War, the renaissance at New Harmony had begun to ebb and with the passing of the great scholars, the town settled back. It continued to prosper quietly until the agricultural depression of 1922. In the 1960s a renewal of interest was fostered by Mrs. Jane B. Owen, who salvaged historic structures and reintroduced New Harmony

to the world by sponsoring the work of Philip Johnson and Jacques Lipchitz. The theologian Paul Tillich became a frequent visitor and remains, buried in New Harmony. Then, in the 1970s a vast restoration effort began to revive the physical and intellectual character of the community. Now the New Harmony environment can once again stir the imagination and enchant the minds and ideals of visitors.

This rich tradition of new ideas and bold concepts provided a perfect atmosphere for the discussion and sharing of information that occurred among the participants at the Symposium. The formation of the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation proved that the New Harmony experience can once again stir the minds and visions of men and women seeking the high ideals of a better environment--one where our historic landscapes can be recognized in their own right as a significant part of America's heritage.

NEW HARMONY SYPOSIUM ON LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION
JUNE 9 - 12, 1978

Friday, June 9

8:00 p.m. Informal evening reception

Saturday, June 10

9:00 a.m. - Noon Participants' presentations

Keynote: Susan Buggey

Presentations (maximum 15 mins. per person)

12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. Lunch with remarks and tour by Dr. Ralph Schwarz, Director, Historic New Harmony Inc.

2:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Presentations

6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Dinner

8:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. Presentations and discussion

Sunday, June 11

10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Assessment of present state of landscape preservation

Keynote: William H. Tishler

- 1) Review of current programs (HCRS, DINA, state programs, new directions)
- 2) Noteworthy projects involving landscape preservation (historic districts, rural areas, small communities, outdoor museums)
- 3) Availability of information (technical, reference systems, sources of material, data needs)
- 4) Education and research (involvement of college programs, professional and technical organizations, interdisciplinary programs)

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Lunch

- 2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Analysis of the role of landscape in the historic preservation process
- Keynote: Robert R. Harvey
- 1) Interdisciplinary relationships (in relation to other areas of historic preservation and within historic landscape projects)
 - 2) Non-urban preservation (natural vs. cultural matrix, role in environmental quality assessments)
 - 3) Planning for preservation (restoration, reconstruction, adaptive use in relation to use and applicability to community needs)
 - 4) Urban preservation (urban landscape matrix, landscape features in relation to preservation and rehabilitation)
- 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Reception at Orchard House (1870) Garden
- 8:30 p.m. Dinner on the Wabash
- Monday, June 12
- 8:30 a.m. to noon A Direction for landscape preservation
- Keynote: Thomas J. Kane
- 1) Methods for improving quality, cohesiveness, communications within the field
 - 2) Consideration of alternative actions
- 12:00 noon - 1:30 p.m. Lunch
- 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Wrap up: final goal definition and implementation

The organizers and participants are grateful to Dr. Ralph Schwartz for his warm welcome on behalf of New Harmony Inc. and for his stimulating tour of the townsite. They also wish to thank Mrs. Jane Owen for her kind invitation to Orchard House and Miss Rachel Kane for her timely assistance in many matters.

THE SYMPOSIUM

The proceedings of this gathering could be better described as happenings. While the prepared format was generally followed, the kinetic forces stored up by the participants (apparently saved for such a situation) began to pour out almost immediately. As the participants introduced themselves and presented their backgrounds, views, concerns and hopes, it became apparent that the symposium would be a success if nothing came of it other than the opportunity to meet in such a way. Comments made at the end of the three day session verified this. All supported the value of meeting in this way and lauded the stimulus derived.

The broad scope of landscape preservation, as well as the general lack of awareness of each discipline's role in it, was made manifest during the presentations. For example, architectural historians were delighted to learn that geographers have been conducting studies of the evolution of house types for over 40 years. Many discovered that they were not alone in efforts to preserve the rural landscape. Anticipated concerns and perceived barriers between those in agencies, education and private practice were dispersed during the first day, no doubt aided by an introduction to the spirit and tradition of the New Harmony environment. On that first day, Dr. Ralph G. Schwarz, Director of Historic New Harmony, Inc., guided the group on a tour of the town. The group then adjourned to the outskirts of the community for a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. John Elliot. These activities were not irrelevant, but in fact, enhanced the milieu for exchange which was the primary purpose of the symposium. The second day could, therefore, begin with the following statement by the chairman:

I have the feeling a dynamic group has assembled here and that a very useful exchange is going on. If we accomplish nothing more, the symposium would be a success because of this exchange. We are charged to go beyond this, however, and, if in fact this contact is good, consider repeating or perpetrating this type of exchange in some manner....

In these discussions I feel that we should determine common interests and needs. We should consider existing organizations and determine their capacity to address our concerns. If no existing organization has the capacity to do so, what steps can be taken here to develop other means to satisfy common needs and continue, in some manner, the cross-pollination which we are enjoying?

The major elements of discussion on the second day centred on issues of communication and education. Bibliographies, publications

and other methods of providing technical and organizational information were discussed. Existing organizations, societies, and groups pertinent to our interests were analyzed for their capacity to provide the necessary interdisciplinary focus. There was general agreement that none of them do so exclusively and that an organization devoted to this end would be useful.

On the other hand, there was considerable concern about yet another organization, and fears were expressed that organization by its nature would inhibit the free and personal exchange found to be so stimulating at this symposium. Determination of this issue was left to the following day.

The subject of education raised a predictable variety of opinion and heated discussion. The division of the group into private, educational and governmental sectors was apparent. The most useful result of this encounter was the realization that historic preservation education is in disarray and is complicated enough to be the sole topic for an interdisciplinary discussion by this group at some future date.

Surprisingly, a most provocative exchange centered on the definition of historic landscape preservation. It was not the terminology that was provocative but the diverse views that sought to shape the definition, undoubtedly influenced by the specific background involvement of each participant within the field. The gambit ranged from small scale gardens to all outdoors. Proponents for rural preservation were pleased to find that the great majority were sympathetic to their view and that the field was determined to be inclusive rather than exclusive. As if to reinforce this common understanding, the evening of the second day was concluded with a reception given by Mrs. Jane B. Owen and a boat trip on the Wabash River with food and drink and sunset.

The third day focussed on attempts to give some direction to the field of historic landscape preservation in the light of our deliberations. It was decided that the benefits of such a gathering to the whole field as well as to the participants were such that an attempt should be made to repeat such meetings and to continue the communication on an individual basis.

This desire, coupled with the general antipathy to establishing another organization, led to a vote to mandate the steering committee to continue for another twelve months. It was charged, with the assistance of the rest of the group, to strengthen the interdisciplinary format by adding selected members, and to plan and hold a second symposium in June 1979. The meeting would include formal papers and lead to a publication. It was decided that there would be no dues or formal officers at this time.

The cast of the group was illuminated by the fact that they talked of calling themselves a Committee of Correspondents for Historic Landscape Preservation. In the end the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation was established. The next gathering of the Alliance will be held at The Clearing at Ellison Bay, Wisconsin in June 1979.

PROCEEDINGS

Introduction

During the 1977 Association for Preservation Technology meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, the organizers of the New Harmony Symposium expressed a mutual concern for the lack of cohesiveness and direction in efforts to preserve historic landscapes. It was determined that the most constructive method for addressing this problem would be to convene a gathering of leaders in the field including historians, archaeologists, horticulturists, planners, geographers, educators, administrators and landscape architects. The organizing committee gave particular attention to inviting both those who represented as many landscape-related disciplines as possible and those who were committed to the interdisciplinary character of landscape preservation.

The organizers subsequently formulated an initial organizational structure for the conference sessions. They decided that the program should motivate and stimulate discussion among the individual participants, in such a manner as to facilitate synthesis of concepts and ideas. The anticipated result was a clarification of the perceptions and ideas held by the participants and their respective disciplines.

The methodology employed for synthesis was to develop a narrative report derived from tapes of the sessions and follow-up correspondence with the participating individuals. A preliminary draft was then sent to participants for their critical review. Subsequent revisions incorporated their suggestions and modifications.

Definition of Concerns

Historic preservation has traditionally been concerned primarily with architecture. This has been reflected in recording programs such as the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building (CIHB). It has also been evident in the activities of heritage groups that struggle to save historic buildings and in the preservation literature that draws public awareness to fine old buildings. Industrial archaeology has recently attracted similar, if less widespread, attention with programs such as the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) and the moribund Canadian Engineering Heritage Record (CEHR).

Attention to the landscape has traditionally focussed upon the natural rather than the cultural landscape, and much of the energy of this concern has consistently been taken up with the struggle to preserve the wilderness and at the same time to accommodate the growing demand for recreational facilities and sites.

Landscape has most often been given serious treatment as an adjunct to an historic building. Recording has most often occurred on the site plan accompanying the more detailed drawings of architectural elements. Restoration has been most frequently carried out within a project undertaken on account of buildings, and the landscape architect has usually found himself called into the project after structural restoration was well underway and after fundamental decisions regarding the period, character and schedule of the restoration had already been made. Moreover, because historic preservation has focussed to such an extent upon individual structures, the historic landscape has most often been thought of essentially as gardening - the beautification of specific environs to complement a building. Its broader perspectives have too often been forgotten. In fact, the pioneering landscape architect HWS Cleveland's complaint of 1873 seems modern:

the idea has become almost universal that landscape gardening [read period landscape] is solely a decorative art, the duties of which are comprised in the grouping of trees to secure the best effects of form and colour, the disposition of wood, lawn and water, to form an artistic landscape, and the arrangement of all the details of ornament, such as flower beds, shrubbery, rustic work, fountains, waterfalls, etc., for the purpose of rendering the place attractive....But Landscape Gardening, or more properly Landscape Architecture, is the art of arranging land so as to adapt it most conveniently, economically and gracefully, to any of the varied wants of civilization.

There have been, of course, notable exceptions to these situations. HABS did record gardens and garden structures in the 1930s and has, more recently, documented the Missouri Botanic Garden and Tower Grove Park in St. Louis. Twenty National Historic Landmarks relating to landscapes, including Central Park in New York, the Missouri Botanic Garden and Riverside in Chicago, have been identified. The ASLA Committee on Historic Preservation is currently at work on a nation-wide listing of landscapes of Register status. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has accepted criteria by which the significance of landscapes may be evaluated and, using these criteria, has found the grounds of Parliament Hill in Ottawa, designed by Calvert Vaux, to be of national significance. Landscape preservation by the National Park System dates from the initiation of a system of parkways in the 1930s and includes later landscape elements at Independence Park, Philadelphia. They are now negotiating acquisition of Frederick Law Olmsted's home and office at Brookline, Massachusetts. Other large-scale programs, led by Colonial Williamsburg, have attempted to integrate comprehensive landscape design with their total development concept. With the shift of attention in the late 1960s and 1970s from individual structures to

streetscapes, historic districts, living farms, conservation areas and rural preservation, the landscape has begun to receive recognition as a significant element of historic preservation. Thus landscape is developed not only at the level of the individual garden complementing public or private structures but also in such facets as street surfaces, furniture, town commons, fields and the broader organization of outdoor space. In historic preservation efforts at New Harmony, planning for landscape and environmental conditions was amongst the earliest aspects undertaken. Here, since 1974 landscape restoration has involved the removal of inconsistent street elements like block-long filling stations, the regrading of streets and the utilization of appropriate period flora along the roadways. The master plan for Lighthouse Landing, near Chicago, focusses upon the restoration and adaptation of the Jens Jensen-designed landscape and treats the surrounding elements - both landscape and structures - in relation to this historic area's current needs. In another sphere, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has undertaken a significant program devoted to rural preservation, centering upon the close relationship of the rural community to the land and upon the preservation problems peculiar to this relationship. In Wisconsin, county-by-county workshops have been initiated to identify significant environmental resources including historic resources as part of the state's Heritage Area Program. The recently established Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) in the Department of the Interior promises to bring wider attention to cultural landscapes and, more importantly, to integrate the study of cultural and natural landscapes. These are mere examples, and many others might be cited. They are, however, with few exceptions, the product of the 1960s and 1970s, the era of environmental concern, ecological action, and a broadening scope of historic preservation. Landscape preservation is indeed a concept which has come of age.

Besides not being the focus of major national programs, historic landscape preservation has lacked a strong organizational affiliation. Geographers, who have been most concerned with studying the cultural landscape in its broad perspectives, have played a relatively minor role in the historic preservation movement. Similarly, the landscape has had no spearheads such as the long established Society of Architectural Historians (SAH) and the more recent Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA) have afforded to architecture and engineering. It has also failed to achieve a broad following within its most closely related professional organizations, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) and the Canadian Association of Landscape Architects (CSLA). Landscape preservation has instead been given attention by such related affiliations as the Historic Preservation Committee of the ASLA, the Landscape and Allied Arts Chapter (LA/AA) of the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH), the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) and the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). Landscape preservation has perhaps fared best and been most active in interdisciplinary organizations such as the Association for Preservation Technology (APT) which foster cross-disciplinary concerns.

It is in this interdisciplinary involvement that both the greatest strength and the greatest potential for landscape preservation lie. The complex, multi-faceted character of the landscape makes interdisciplinary treatment of its problems and development essential.

The most evident focus of this discussion was the recognition that preservation should center upon a sense of historic process and the character of a place. Attention in the past has largely been given to outstanding examples of structure and landscape which favour interpretation of the role of elites in society. To right this balance, average kinds of places and typical sites warrant attention. Recognition is needed of the fact that communities are determined by spaces as well as by buildings. The crucial character of open spaces to communities, in both urban and rural situations, must be appreciated if a sense of place is to be preserved. This requires an acknowledgement of the broad implications of design, critical not only to landscape architects but to planners. Historically these two disciplines were united; the common concerns that they share for the use of land, the division of space, the movement of people and the effects of that movement suggest the necessity for closer communication between the two professions. Geography is another discipline which has a long tradition of studying the spatial characteristics of the relationships between man and the natural environment. Past and present culture landscapes, the processes of landscape change, man's role in changing the face of the earth, contemporary land use issues, and the organization of space have been and continue to be important research topics among geographers. Yet, while historical and cultural geographers and landscape preservationists have much in common and much to be shared in terms of knowledge, techniques and concerns, there is a remarkable lack of awareness between the two groups. Historians, whose field is past society, share some of these concerns, but likewise maintain little communication with either group. Similarly, landscape architects should re-examine their relationship to other land-related disciplines. They share with archaeologists, for example, a similar base tool, the ground, but neither, it appears, has much grasp of, or thought for, the destruction they can cause to the others' irreplaceable physical resource records. Landscape architects can bring to historic preservation a wide range of resources and techniques traditional to the study and preservation of the natural environment. Historic preservation has been slow to recognize the applicability and utility of such techniques as natural resource surveys, air photo interpretation and remote sensing. The transfer of such techniques should strengthen the connection between preservationists concerned with the cultural landscape and foresters, biologists and naturalists. Similarly, application of these techniques in an urban context, such as historic districts and conservation areas, could build lines of communication between environmentalists, urban planners and landscape architects. Because landscape preservation depends heavily on the appropriate selection and care of plant material, it is a field in which horticulturalists,

expert in the historic aspects of their profession, must be intimately involved. But again, there has been little contact between horticulturalists and preservationists. As preservation constantly involves action, it is also dependent for its success upon a knowledge of the facilities and impediments provided by municipal, state or provincial, and federal legislation for its activities.

Critical to defining and clarifying the relationship of landscape to historic preservation is some agreement on what constitutes historic landscape. Whose landscape? Whose preservation? were recurring questions in the search for a consensus. While the view that landscape was "all outdoors" found sympathetic support, it was generally regarded as too broad a definition with which to clarify the relationship of landscape to historic preservation. The definition of historic landscape as "land where events or a particular style of development render its preservation significant, educational and informative" received general acceptance, for it expressed concerns for the past and a rationale for preservation. Some, however, felt that its specific mention of events and style focussed upon a concept of preservation now outdated and therefore left the definition open to misinterpretation by those not familiar with the broad range of historic landscape activity. A HABS definition offered by E.A. Connally at the International Conference on the Preservation and Restoration of Historic Gardens and Landscapes in 1975 seems to explicate the ambiguities sensed in the appealing short definition above:

Historic landscape includes gardens which can be ranked with the most notable works of artistic creativity, and also more mundane gardens, such as those used for vegetables and cut flowers, and even those simple and informal plantings which characterize a modest rural house. Within a historic district or town, historic landscape can also be the collective setting of structures, including fences and street furniture, as well as paving patterns and public commons and squares. In a broader sense, it can be any evidence of the way in which man regulates and relates to the land, such as the cultivated fields surrounding a plantation house; it can even include natural areas which men have set aside for recreation and inspiration.

The explicit statement in the final sentence of this definition, that historic landscape is concerned with "any evidence of the way in which man regulates and relates to the land," reflects consensus within the group. The whole of man's cultural landscape was accepted to lie within the parameters of historic landscape preservation.

While attention to landscapes of national significance was recognized as essential, the need to create awareness as well of other types and scopes of historic landscape was strongly expressed. Although this brief meeting allowed no time for detailed discussion, identification of such areas for future consideration was recurrent. Historic environments which define a sense of place at whatever level of significance constitute important areas for local preservation. The relationship of towns within a given landscape, the restoration of streetscapes in small towns, and the site design of historic villages require attention and sensitive treatment. Change in rural areas threatens familiar rural landscapes, rural roadsides, roadside planting, farmstead arrangement, and field patterns which characterize rural North America. Likewise, the preservation of traditional open spaces in urban communities is essential to their character and well-being. The cultural uniqueness of historic coastal areas demands erosion control as well as community protection. While it is essential to appreciate the wide variation in cultural landscapes from area to area, general guidelines applicable to conserving all vernacular landscapes are urgently needed. As well, since landscapes inherently change, it is essential to establish criteria for the selection of landscapes where this process is to be controlled. Research and technology for restoring and preserving, and an awareness of the implications of such decisions, are essential concomitants in the selection process. Comparatively little research has to date been carried out on a scale sufficient to support informed, rational and efficient historic landscape preservation programs.

Communication

One of the most serious problems facing landscape preservation today is the need for more effective communication. Not only must preservationists establish better contact with each other, but they must also develop ties with other disciplines relating to their concerns and with those in decision-making positions which affect the historic landscape.

The common denominator linking all those active in preservation is a concern for the physical form which man has had a predominant role in shaping. Architecture, archaeology and landscape architecture all have well-defined methodologies for its assessment and utilization but techniques familiar to landscape architecture, for example, have not been exploited in the preservation movement. With the shift from a focus on single properties to districts, areas and regions, such techniques have become of even greater relevance. Likewise, such related disciplines as history, geography, sociology, biology and horticulture have well-established research methodologies as well as compilations of information and completed analyses crucial to landscape preservation which have generally not been utilized by preservationists. A pressing need therefore exists to increase awareness of established methodologies and resources and to apply them to landscape

preservation. It is likewise essential to establish awareness, understanding and continuous contact with those in decision-making positions. Since the means of implementation are dependent upon the support of political, governmental and corporate organizations, it is critical to promote amongst them an understanding of landscape preservation. Amongst the professional disciplines, the link to be reinforced is essentially technical: methodological and informational. Between the professionals and the administrators the line of communication must be essentially philosophical: what and why. A search for commonalty between disciplines is essential.

As the need for better communication regarding landscape preservation was readily acknowledged, attention focussed upon identifying means of effecting improvement and, to a lesser extent, of establishing capabilities for implementing them.

At an earlier Historic Preservation Conference, held in New Harmony in 1974, one of the principal proposals made was to request the National Trust for Historic Preservation to sponsor a feasibility study of the establishment of "a clearing house for the dissemination of material related to Historic Landscape Preservation, the referral of inquiries, and the maintenance of up-to-date bibliographies, organizational personnel files, publications and legal statutes of interest to organizations and individuals concerned". The study was to identify the best location for a center, its staff requirements and organizational arrangements, and its probable sources of permanent funding. Basic research for such a clearing house was subsequently carried out under the National Trust's internship program, but the magnitude of the investigation and the loss of its intended focus have prevented completion of the report. While the idea of a clearing house was strongly endorsed, the practicalities of funding and organization make its creation in the immediate future unlikely. An interdisciplinary clearing house system using existing organizations should, however, be investigated.

The most practical means of improving communications is publication. Publications can cover a variety of topics and can reach a large audience. By creating a permanent record, they become available to people in many disciplines and accessible at their convenience when they are most receptive to the ideas and information presented. Publications of various sorts are needed, especially those that are basically informational and similar to those found in the physical, medical and social sciences. They could provide indexes of recent monographs, periodical articles, pamphlets, government documents, etc., from widely scattered sources on a regular basis. To be significant, they must be broadly interdisciplinary, cheap, and regular. The costs of such an undertaking in terms of labour and printing should be investigated. Published bibliographies are also needed. With the exception of a very few works such as John A. Jakle's Past Landscapes: A Bibliography for Historic Preservationists Selected from the Literature of Historical Geography for the Council

of Planning Librarians, this type of publication has not been undertaken relative to landscape preservation. As well as indexes of what has been completed, an effective format for communicating information about work in progress and upcoming meetings is needed. Traditionally, this has been the newsletter backed by an organization. Although the attempt of the LA/AA Chapter of SAH to publish a newsletter of landscape-history-related news has never achieved the sustained attention and network of contacts necessary for success, it might be possible to render this existing facility effective. Articles on various aspects of landscape preservation already find publication in such widely distributed journals as Historic Preservation, Landscape, Nineteenth Century, Pioneer America, Landscape Architecture, Landscape Architecture Canada and the Bulletin of the Association for Preservation Technology. Continuation of this type of publication is essential to making landscape preservation known throughout the historic preservation movement. It should be pursued in other areas such as planning, geographical, historical, horticultural and sociological journals as well as regional magazines. While a journal devoted to landscape preservation would be able to explore a fuller range of concerns within the field, it seemed to most less urgent than communicating information about existing publications.

A more immediately effective means of exploring and developing the concerns of landscape preservation was agreed to be an annual or biennial symposium. This might encompass group discussions, panels and/or formal papers. It could, if appropriate, be devoted to a single theme or to a carefully balanced selection of interdisciplinary themes. Publication of its proceedings could include the papers delivered, reports on discussions and panels, a current bibliography and a report on work in progress. Such a publication on an annual basis would offer the advantages of both a current awareness document and the more profound exploration of the field available through a journal. It might also prove easier to fund such an annual publication than either a bibliographical update or a journal.

Symposia afford effective means of communication in other ways than the published proceedings. On an individual basis, the impact of personal contact is greater than that of publications, for each participant is stimulated and challenged by the experiences of others and by new opportunities to explore mutual concerns in detail. The evolution of programs, approaches and philosophies requires the flexibility of verbal exchange as well as sustained exploration and debate. It cannot be expected that existing organizations dedicated primarily to other concerns will provide a continuous and large-scale forum for such exchanges. Participation in the meetings of a wide range of professional and preservation organizations is essential to increasing awareness of landscape preservation amongst professionals in related areas and must be both continued and if possible expanded.

Landscape preservation, however, also needs meetings where it is the focus of the program, with opportunity to explore its parts in depth. Meetings oriented exclusively to landscape preservation may vary in scope from small symposia such as this for examining the nature and directions of landscape preservation to much larger meetings where the principal purpose is instruction. Meetings devoted to landscape preservation alone could include philosophy, technology and landscape history within a unified context which emphasizes their interrelationship and roles in landscape preservation. A carefully constructed program of papers could also examine the truly interdisciplinary character of landscape preservation by considering the roles and contributions of such disciplines as geography, history, archaeology, planning, horticulture and forestry. Regional conferences on landscape preservation could reach audiences unable to travel to further points of the continent and could dwell upon particular regional concerns and applications.

Education

Existing educational programs in historic preservation focus strongly on architecture and architectural history while giving little attention to landscape considerations. A recent survey by Iowa State University revealed that 56% of American preservation programs taught some landscape fundamentals as part of their offerings; the survey did not query whether the landscape studies were required or optional aspects of the programs. The senior preservation program in the United States, that in the Graduate School of Architecture and Planning at Columbia University, offers a landscape component provided entirely by short-term visits of guest lecturers.

Because landscape preservation demands specific knowledge and skills beyond those of both architecture and traditional landscape architecture, it requires a many-faceted educational program to provide both awareness and training. A sound general education should provide a consciousness of environmental issues, of design and of heritage. As part of a landscape architectural program, practical landscape skills, a knowledge of landscape evolution and a concern for philosophical issues regarding the environment are needed. Awareness of past landscapes can be carried into employment opportunities for the landscape architect in both private firms and governmental organizations. Employment opportunities likewise indicate that, at the graduate level, landscape preservation should be a direction rather than the core of a program. Kansas State University and the University of Wisconsin, for example, have met this situation by offering historic preservation as an emphasis in their graduate programs in landscape architecture and regional planning. This also encourages interdisciplinary contact. Because of the interdisciplinary nature of landscape preservation, there is a need for both a more general

education for landscape architects and for training in the practical elements of landscape architecture for those with undergraduate degrees in such related fields as history, geography and horticulture.

At the moment very few programs teach landscape preservation in a way that provides adequate coverage of landscape history, research methodology, design problems of period landscapes, and landscape preservation technology critical to successful project implementation. It was agreed that landscape preservation as an emphasis in a Master of Landscape Architecture (M.L.A.) program should include awareness of the issues of landscape preservation, research skills, design, implementation (construction), legal and political considerations, maintenance and post-construction evaluation. While awareness, research, and legal and political considerations might be obtained in other disciplines, design, construction and evaluation are specific skills of landscape architecture. To carry out such a program, schools need within their landscape architecture programs interested and informed faculty members, appropriate library resources, and the availability of practical resource people with experience in historic landscape preservation. Field trips to analyse historic landscapes should be an integral part of the program. Project experience through internship, trainee programs or summer employment in governmental or organizational offices involved in landscape preservation should supplement the academic courses.

Landscape architecture is only one of several disciplines concerned with educational programs crucial to landscape preservation. History, historical geography, environmental studies, planning, law and the plant sciences are also relevant fields. To broaden the academic base for these areas, doctoral-level studies are needed in such areas as the nature of man's relationship to the land, his impact on the land, and the technology necessary to record and preserve this physical record.

Before any concerted effort is launched to promote wider teaching of landscape preservation, however, it is essential to identify what practical need for landscape preservationists exists. Cross-disciplinary approaches and technical proficiency may be the most important aspects for program development. As well, traditional dichotomies in preservation-related and/or landscape-related education must be avoided: awareness of the public sector at the expense of the private sector; the concern for techniques as opposed to design, and vice versa; job dominance and other factors which have intruded upon curriculum; financial factors limiting such important aspects of education as travel. What does appear clear is that more adequate funding for professional schools is needed and that mid-career training on a broader scale is required.

Training can also be provided in a variety of ways other than

regular academic courses. Short intensive courses, such as those offered by APT, can provide elementary knowledge to supplement professional and administrative skills. Short courses of the Chatauqua-type can adapt basic programs to meet the very diverse needs and stages of development found in different parts of North America. Philosophical, political and legal aspects of landscape preservation can be taught as part of senior management familiarization courses. All training programs affecting landscape preservation would be served by the existence of an inventory of experts, identifying their locations and fields.

Recommendations

1. That an informal group of correspondents known as the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation be formed. (see below).

2. That the feasibility of establishing an interdisciplinary clearing house system using existing organizations with suitable facilities be investigated. That an inventory of experts in various aspects of historic landscape preservation form part of such a system.

3. That publication of information relative to historic landscape preservation be furthered by contributions from Alliance members to widely distributed journals and newsletters of existing organizations in their own fields.

4. That members of the Alliance contribute to an increasing awareness of historic landscape preservation by actively participating in the meetings, conferences, and training programs of existing organizations.

5. That the feasibility and costs of establishing a current awareness publication related to historic landscape preservation be investigated.

6. That an examination of education for historic landscape preservation be undertaken. The study should include: the identification of existing programs and their intended directions; the nature of education required in the associated disciplines to ensure that the interdisciplinary nature of historic landscape preservation is recognized; the employability of specialists in historic landscape preservation.

FORMATION OF THE ALLIANCE FOR HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

The most important outcome of the Symposium was the formation of the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation. This group is composed of people actively involved in historic landscape preservation, who are familiar with and knowledgeable about its problems and are dedicated to its promotion through communication with others similarly involved. Membership in the group is invitational. The Alliance is not an organization. Rather than forming a new organization at this time, it was considered preferable to use our energies to support existing organizations sympathetic to landscape preservation. Members will promote historic landscape preservation through their active participation in those organizations to which they already belong. The business of the Alliance will be handled temporarily by a steering committee composed of the organizers and adviser of the New Harmony Symposium. The next meeting of the Alliance is scheduled for June 1979, when the group will hear a series of papers on interdisciplinary roles in landscape preservation and discuss ways in which crucial interdisciplinary cooperation and understanding can most effectively be promoted. It is intended to publish the proceedings of this meeting. Mail for the Alliance should be addressed to:

The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation,
P.O. Box 3243, Station C,
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4J5.