

**Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation:  
Conserving Cultural Landscapes**

**37<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**

Abstracts of Papers, Works-In-Progress, and Posters



***Continuity and Vitality***

Savannah, Georgia

March 18–21, 2015



# ABSTRACTS

## THURSDAY MORNING

### **Continuity and Change in the World of the Gullah Geechee (paper)**

Cari Goetcheus, Associate Professor, College of Environment and Design, University of Georgia

As direct descendants of Africans brought to the United States and enslaved for generations, today the Gullah Geechee people reside in a 30 mile coastal band along the Southeastern U.S. Numerous small communities retain a diaspora influenced cultural identity that includes not only a distinctive language, arts, crafts, cuisine and music, but also a unique response to the environment. Although many aspects of Gullah Geechee culture have been studied, an understanding of the tangible and intangible relationship between the people and their environment has not been revealed to any depth, nor ways in which they have attempted to conserve their cultural traditions and physical places. Living in a vast tidal wetlands system intermingled with upland pine forest, the physical character of the megaregion did not greatly change until the 1970s. From that time to the present, rapid population growth and property development in major urban areas such as Charleston, South Carolina and Savannah, Georgia has dramatically altered the visual and physical character of the coast significantly impacting the social, cultural and physical fibers of Gullah Geechee communities. The establishment of a federally recognized Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor in 2006 resulted in advocacy groups and community activists leading numerous efforts to retain cultural traditions. Through oral history interviews, tours, and participatory mapping with community elders and leaders, the connection between “local knowledge” and culturally significant places reveals an opportunity to creatively address current and future ecological, social, spiritual and artistic change at a turning point for the Gullah Geechee and their environs.

## **FRIDAY MORNING**

### **Reestablishing Historic Continuity in a National Recreation Area Landscape (paper)**

John Auwaerter, Co-Director of the Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation, Department of Landscape Architecture, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and partner, National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Continuity of form is the basis for historic preservation, but preserving forms with the vitality that existed historically can be a challenge. Accepted preservation theory makes clear the importance of maintaining historic uses—this is the first of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. Most landscapes have an inherent dynamism from their natural systems—streams still run, woods grow, and animal life continues. But perpetuating those systems alone is ecological conservation. Successful cultural landscape preservation also requires a careful balance between continuity of form and continuity of cultural systems and processes—land use. Without such continuity, landscapes can lose historic identity and sense of place—feeling and association in National Register terms—which can lead ultimately to loss of historic forms.

This paper will discuss how the concept of continuity is being addressed in a Cultural Landscape Report for Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite, a 2,700-acre National Register-listed former Army reservation within Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) in Marin County, California. Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite trace their origin back to the harbor defense of San Francisco developed from shortly after the Civil War through the Cold War. Following transfer of the reservation to the National Park Service in the 1970s, the landscape went from military use to a public recreation area managed primarily for scenic drives, hiking, and ecological conservation. While military activities ceased, the roads and much of the building stock continued to be used and preserved by the park and its non-profit partners. Forts Baker, Barry, and Cronkhite were arguably as vibrant as they were under Army use, but there was a distinct break in the continuity of uses and identity that gave visitors little feeling about the historic sense of place. The district was divided into different management units, historic names were changed, systems of defensive works became disentangled, and historic boundaries disappeared, ultimately leading to loss of historic landscape character.

The idea of how to reestablish continuity with historic activities and processes became a focus of the Cultural Landscape Report. While reestablishing military uses was out of the question, the way that the Army managed the landscape and identified features and places could be reinvigorated as a way to enhance the historic character of the landscape in the face of its ongoing rehabilitation for contemporary needs. This paper will demonstrate how this concept was applied through documentation of existing conditions and evaluation of the landscape as a basis for park management, and through treatment recommendations that address an overall philosophy for landscape management, and specific tasks for signage, roads, trails, and boundaries, consistent with contemporary uses and ecological constraints.

## **Responding to Climate Change Impacts on Significant Cultural Landscapes in National Parks: Decision Processes for Resource Managers (Paper)**

Robert Z. Melnick, FASLA, Olivia Burry-Trice, and Veronica Malinay  
Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Oregon

This paper is about the challenge of cultural landscape continuity and vitality in the era of climate change.

Stressors caused by climate change affect significant cultural landscapes throughout the national park system. Responsibility for protecting those landscapes is most often at the park unit level, and there is a need for decision-making guidance to ensure that these protected areas are appropriately managed as they face increasing stress from both long-term climate change trends and catastrophic events.

Based on fieldwork at six diverse cultural landscapes in eastern national parks, from New Hampshire to North Carolina , a decision process for management response that integrates existing national park practices with climate change adaptability options is presented. The cultural landscapes are in the following parks: St Gaudens National Historic Site, Gateway National Recreation Area, Valley Forge National Historical Park, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Shenandoah National Park, and Cape Lookout National Seashore.

The decision process emphasizes the need to incorporate emerging climate science data with both existing national park policies and established cultural landscape preservation practices. This includes making difficult choices about which landscapes to protect and how, responding to known and anticipated climate change dynamics, and maintaining the dual mandate mission of the national parks. The process includes the recognition of other, non-preservation related pressures, such as budgets, park priorities, and personnel.

Examples from the six cultural landscapes are highlighted, as well as proposed preservation and management responses based on climate change impacts on character-defining features.

### **Continuity vs. Development: Finding Balance in Large Cultural Landscapes (paper)**

Nancy J. Brown, ASLA, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Alexandria, Virginia

Cultural landscapes are living landscapes; as such, we expect a certain amount of change over time. Large historic landscapes present equally large challenges for managing change while maintaining the integrity or authenticity of place. How do we preserve the historic character of large cultural landscapes *and* manage large development projects that threaten cultural integrity?

Ongoing construction of highways, energy projects, and transmission line is having a huge effect on large historic landscapes. How does this development affect the continuity of historic activities that shaped and continue to shape a landscape, such as historic grazing practices? Or on the continued use by Native Americans of their cultural and sacred sites, most of which are landscapes with extensive viewsheds? How many times can roads and pipelines cross historic immigrant trails before it is too many times and these cultural landscapes no longer convey their significance? When working with a 1000- mile long linear project, how do we assess the project effects to setting and viewsheds of dozens of cultural landscapes and then how do we address those adverse effects? This presentation will look at these cases and others to discuss what has been learned from recent efforts to manage and balance development in large landscapes while preserving cultural continuity.

## **Defining Character Traits for the Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (AHLP scholarship paper)**

Blair Winter, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania

In 2011, 18 urban centers and 24,000 farms scattered across four states in Colombia became enlisted as a World Heritage Site. The Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (CCLC) celebrates the resilience of farmers who settled the steep slopes of the province of Antioquia's remote mountains, and the rich culture that arose with economic prosperity. Original production derived from single-family plots where the coffee was shade grown and handpicked, but few plantations remain of this kind. Over a century later, coffee farmers and their product have become symbols of national identity; however, falling prices, increased labor costs, urbanization, and changes in land use threaten the longevity of their livelihood.

Managing the CCLC is complicated not only because of the size and variety within the designated property, but also because a clear system for registering and monitoring its cultivated areas is not in place. In this presentation, I propose a series of spatial and physical characteristics in an effort to track changes in land use and conditions with the goal of maintaining productivity and heritage value. Establishing desirable traits as a standard against which properties contribute or detract from the values of the historic landscape is necessary for the site's protection, continuity, and vitality. The research presented seeks to identify the specific qualities that mark the land in agricultural areas as character defining traits that need monitoring and protection, and to propose a method that could be applicable to other continuing productive landscapes.

## **Identifying and Documenting Historic Landscapes at the University of Georgia (work in progress)**

Laura Kviklys, Center for Community Design and Preservation, University of Georgia

In June 2014, the Office of University Architects, in partnership with the College of Environment and Design at the University of Georgia began inventorying all UGA owned properties over 40 years old in order to develop a preservation master plan. This two-year, multiphase project will culminate in a working document that will establish a set of guidelines

and a decision-making matrix to help in evaluating the importance of university buildings and the potential degree of intervention needed for their reuse.

A significant component of this working document will include the identification and evaluation of potentially significant historic and cultural landscapes which fall under the university's purview. The University of Georgia's Athens campus is an obvious collection of cultural landscapes. However, the location and variation of programs housed at UGA, including extension offices in Griffin and Tifton, and 4-H centers located across the state, present a spectrum of landscapes that contribute to the historic significance and visual character of the institution and the state. The final preservation plan will analyze these landscape and evaluate their significance, which will aid retention or replacement policies to clearly prioritize preservation methods.

This presentation will detail methodology used to identify and interpret these landscapes, as well as address individual sites, and note challenges associated with their preservation.

### **Golf Course or Mobile Home Park – Championing Heritage in Northern Ontario (work in progress)**

Cecelia Paine, FCSLA, FASLA, Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Guelph, and Kirsten Brown, MLA, EIGCA, CPGA, Toronto, Ontario

Designed in the 1920s by Canada's pre-eminent Golden Age golf course architect, Stanley Thompson, Minaki Lodge and Golf Course was initially intended to provide a tourist destination serviced by the Canadian National Railway (CNR). During the first half of the twentieth century, Minaki Lodge, 26 kilometers from Kenora, Ontario, was highly successful as a vacation retreat on the Winnipeg River. As private cottages sprang up nearby, the lodge and golf course, combined with a nearby Hudson's Bay trading post, became the nucleus of a small wilderness community. Following its sale by CNR to a private real estate firm in 1955, the lodge fell into disrepair, changed ownership, was renovated, and finally succumbed to fire in 2003. The golf course, however, remains largely intact and is considered to be an excellent example of Thompson's design principles. The site's current owners have assessed the lodge and golf course and are proposing a new direction for the site: the development of 40+ concrete pads, designed to

accommodate mobile homes. Adjacent cottagers are using all means possible to convince the Province of Ontario to recognize the heritage value of this site and stop the destruction of significant portions of Thompson's work.

Questions to be discussed include:

- What are the possible futures of remote, neglected designed cultural landscapes such as Minaki golf course?
- How does one make a case for preserving recreational landscapes for the elite when those with limited incomes need affordable housing?

## **New Gouna: Cultural Continuity and Vitality in Indigenous Building Heritage (paper)**

Charlette Caldwell, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania

Which is the best way to preserve cultural heritage? Most, if not all, professional preservationists will tell you that preserving architecture and artifacts are paramount to the survival of a community's memory because of the objects' tangibility. Preservationists are obsessed, as David Lowenthal specified in his book, *Possessed by the Past*, with "freezing" heritage in relics, objects, things, etc.<sup>1</sup> People, not just preservationists, want to see layers of history; we want to validate and authenticate history by seeing and believing that it has happened. The patina of time provides a grounded past and an optimistic future. Alternatively, historians, preservationists, planners, and anthropologists grapple with how to sustain the intangibles of cultural heritage in a respectable and sufficient way. Safeguarding intangible heritage is crucial to preserving cultural diversity. There are multiple ways to protect intangible heritage; however, there should be a clear intention accompanying whichever method is used to protect the intangible cultural heritage: an increase in local control and involvement.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> David Lowenthal, *Possessed by the Past: The Heritage Crusade and the Spoils of History* (New York: The Free Press, 1996).

<sup>2</sup> Laura R. Graham, "Problematizing Technologies for Documenting Intangible Culture: Some Positive and Negative Consequences", *Intangible Heritage Embodied* (Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg: London), 185.

This paper will explore the New Gournas village in Luxor, Egypt, designed by Hassan Fathy in 1946, and its larger cultural significance in historic preservation studies: in particular, its relationship with the concept of continuity and vitality within the Egyptian peasant cultural landscape. Dr. Fathy's project is a critical case in the method of projecting intangible heritage through indigenous building techniques and material usage, and how traditional methods of preservation and architecture are not satisfactory alone to capture the complexities of the local community's cultural heritage and memory. Fathy's attempt in designing for the Egyptian peasant a new home using indigenous materials, technologies, and labor was noble for its time, but he failed to fully engage the local community in developing a complete manifestation of intangible memory. In contrast to Fathy's approach, ethnographers today have proposed the method of "Ecomuseology"<sup>3</sup> as an alternative to curatorial preservation; the ecomuseum is a "dynamic way in which communities preserve, interpret, and manage their heritage for sustainable development."<sup>4</sup> An ecomuseum proposal for the present New Gournas village will proposition ways that highlight the intangibles of cultural heritage of the people who were meant to live in the new village.

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<sup>3</sup> Gerard E. Corsane, Peter S. Davis, Stéphanie K. Hawke, and Michelle L. Stefano, "Ecomuseology: A Holistic and Integrated Model for Safeguarding Spirit of Place in the North East of England", In *Spirit of Place: Between Tangible and Intangible Heritage*, edited by Laurier Turgeon (Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 2009).

<sup>4</sup> European Network of Ecomuseums, Definition of the term "Ecomuseum".

## **SATURDAY MORNING**

### **British Colonial Cities in the United States and Canada: An Example of Continuity in Urban Patterns and Flexible Accommodation of Civic Purpose, 1638–1830 (Paper)**

Ron Williams, Professor, École d'architecture de paysage, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal

I propose to deliver a 25-30 minute paper that explores the long and remarkably consistent urban pattern of orderly street grids and carefully located public squares that characterised the British colonial cities established in North America from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. From the 1638 establishment of New Haven, CT, and the 1683 founding of Philadelphia, PA, based on religious principles, British newcomers laid out highly orderly city plans in the wilderness of the New World. A second generation of towns, strategically located at the contested frontiers of British-American territory at Savannah, Georgia (the location of this year's AHLP Meeting) in 1733, Halifax and Lunenburg, NS, in 1749-1753, and Charlottetown, PEI, in 1768, perhaps owed more to classical Roman town-planning prototypes. As British-controlled territory was drastically reduced following the American Revolution, a new series of cities founded between 1783 and 1785 in Canada's Maritime Provinces became new havens for American refugees (alternatively called Tories or Loyalists): Saint John and Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Sydney, on Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia. The well-tested orthogonal city plan and orderly layout of public squares defined the pattern of all these settlements, though each showed evidence of unique planning ideas and related sensitively to its individual site.

As British settlement moved west into Ontario from the 1790s, town layouts began to diverge from this classic pattern: the designers of early Toronto on Lake Ontario somehow forgot to include public squares in their rather mean layout; and the complex geometric plans of Guelph and Goderich contrasted sharply with the simpler configurations of their predecessors.

#### Principal Findings and Conclusions

Since their founding, these settlements have shown remarkable continuity in form and function through the centuries. Virtually all were port cities, and their harbours remain lively and viable to

this day. Their original compact nuclei still function as the key downtown areas of the large urban areas that now surround them; and their public squares continue to accommodate a great variety of governmental, cultural, social and recreational activities, acting as crucial focuses of public life.

### Context and Timeliness

Our contemporary cities are facing striking new challenges, at the levels of both theory and practice. These challenges – including rapid gentrification, climate change, a new emphasis on public transport, the disturbingly swift increase of property values – inspire a search for new urban models. The compact and efficient settlement patterns of the colonial period may offer prototypes for the next phases of city development.

### Questions for Discussion

The study of this long urban sequence raises issues that merit discussion. What are the elements and principles of these cities that have assured their longevity and success? How did they manage to achieve both tremendous variety and individual personality, avoiding a “cookie-cutter” repetitiveness? How did they survive – as other cities did not - the end of the “streetcar-city” era and the onslaught of the automobile revolution? How livable are these cities today, and how can we ensure that their positive urban qualities are maintained?

## **Boca Grande, a Gilded Age Village at the End of the Industrial Rail Line (paper)**

David Driapsa, Historical Landscape Architect, Naples, Florida

Excitement shot through the historic preservation community in the summer of 2014 when Olmsted's lost and forgotten village of Boca Grande came to light. Boca Grande is an unincorporated village on Gasprilla Island and one of few barrier islands on the Florida Gulf Coast that is not covered with high rise condominiums. There also are no traffic lights, gasoline stations or national department stores. The “Downtown Boca Grande Historic District” was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2011.

Boca Grande was the dream of Albert Gilchrist, a future governor of Florida in 1887, when he filed a plat for a modest six-block development at the center of Gasprilla Island. The Charlotte Harbor and Northern Railroad Company entered into partnership with Gilchrist in 1909 to develop Boca Grande as a company town for the global distribution of phosphate ore from the deep Port of Boca Grande on the southern tip of the island, which eventually became the 4th busiest port in Florida before it closed in 1979.

Known for the fighting silver tarpon in its estuaries, Boca Grande attracted the wealthy from around the world for sports fishing, with many returning year after year, and some buying property and building homes in the colony of seasonal cottages that line the Gulf of Mexico beach. The Boca Grande Land Development Company subsidiary of the railroad saw potential to increase the value of its real estate and hired Carl Rust Parker in 1913 and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. in 1924 for the task of transforming the gritty company town into a Gilded Age winter resort. Heritage preservation planning in Boca Grande started almost immediately beginning with community efforts to preserve its cultural heritage and protect the pristine natural beauty of Gasprilla Island from overdevelopment.

That worked well up until the automobile causeway was built in 1958 connecting Gasprilla Island to the mainland. Prior to then, Boca Grande was accessible only by train and water, which discouraged speculative development. Opening the island to automobiles has stimulated tourism and the growing demand for seasonal homes and parking spaces is transforming the feeling and character of the historic Gasprilla Island cultural landscape.

When Congress adopted the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) in 2000 as a heritage documentation companion program to HABS and HAER it pulled historic landscapes into the mainstream of the American historic preservation movement. This paper discusses the evolution of the Gasprilla Island cultural landscape from Gilchrist's original plat to the present through photographs, measured and interpretive drawings and written history prepared for the Historic American Landscapes Survey and invites lively discussion of cultural landscape documentation as the basis for managing continuity and evolution of social, economic and heritage values in community planning.

## **Honoring Civil War Service in the Cemetery (paper)**

Sara Amy Leach, Senior Historian, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC

### Introduction

The mission of the National Cemetery Administration (NCA), U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, is to provide tributes to veterans that commemorate their service and sacrifice for the nation. In the context of this paper, discussion of “burial benefits” will be limited to government-issued headstones/markers and group memorials in any historic cemetery. The products NCA provides, and who is eligible for them, is authorized by public law and defined in regulation. The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) determined in 2011 that all developed burial sections in all national cemeteries are eligible for the NRHP, regardless of age. What has been open to interpretation is the definition of a properly marked grave.

### Presentation

In the past decade, NCA has seen an uptick in requests for products to memorialize those who fought in the Civil War. Some seek detailed inscriptions on modern headstones using historic information that was not easily accessed, or intentionally omitted in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Confederate sections where graves were historically marked by small, numbered blocks have been supplemented with upright government headstones; these efforts continue. Group monuments lacking inscribed lists of the honored dead are today considered somehow incomplete. Cemeteries where a group monument is inscribed with veterans’ names, but surrounding graves are not individually marked, also incomplete. These scenarios represent Civil War–veteran burial benefits. Such efforts to honor this military service are genuine and well-intended. NCA issues hundreds of Civil War headstones annually.

However, the physical and visual impact to Civil War-era memorial landscapes introduced with these objects can be dramatic. Individuals, organizations and other stakeholders apply to NCA for government products for any cemetery where veterans are interred, including its own. NCA’s policies and regulations do not acknowledge the special value of this heritage, the original objects and memorials extant at the small, oldest and frequently inactive properties established in

the 1860s. In scale, architecture style and function, these landscapes represent a very experience than contemporary national cemeteries.

This presentation will show how achievements by the federal government and the public alike recognized Union and Southern sacrifice into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in different forms; and how in recent decades these objects and their cemetery context are evolving as new information and new objects are introduced. NCA has utilized some alternatives to meet expectations, but in general, there is a need to explore how to best blend landscape-preservation theory with enhanced memorialization of Civil War veterans in the cemetery.

### Background

American cemetery landscapes took a discrete and immediate tangent as a result of Civil War (1861-65) with an estimated death toll of 620,000 (combined Union and South). About 300,000 federal troops were interred in seventy-three new national cemeteries by 1870. Organized rows of graves--first marked with painted headboards, then permanent marble headstones—were a contrast to assorted memorial forms found in other Victorian cemeteries. The first federal government “burial benefits” to Confederates came in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by marking 128 graves in Arlington National Cemetery. Eventually the federal government was authorized to issue pointed-top marble headstones for unmarked Confederate graves anywhere.

### **Alone/together: The Lopez Section at KKBE Coming Street Cemetery (work in progress)**

Frances Henderson Ford, Conservation Lecturer, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Clemson University / College of Charleston

The Clemson/College of Charleston Graduate program in Historic Preservation spring 2015 Advanced Conservation course students are in the process of documenting the Lopez section in the KKBE Coming Street cemetery. Tasks which will be completed by semesters end will be archival research into the circumstances of this unusual landscape and the man who created it. Measured drawings will be completed of the area and monuments within its boundaries. Special emphasis will be placed on the spectacular and unexpected monument to Catherine Lopez and its unique location, which creates a focal point in this narrow space.

KKBE Coming Street cemetery is the oldest surviving Jewish cemetery in the south. Hidden behind a high wall in a densely populated residential district in the historic Cannonborough neighborhood. The congregation purchase of 1.75 acres was transacted in 1790. By 1841 an expansion had occurred to accommodate a new congregation that had split from the original and still later a rear section was purchased by David Lopez to serve as a burial ground for his wife, born a Christian and denied burial privileges in the cemetery proper. A unique and important story in American history can be found in this landscape which is KKBE Coming Street.

### **A Lingering Past: A Reconsideration of the Neo-Plantation, African American Culture at Hobcaw Plantation (work in progress)**

James Liphus Ward, Senior Instructor, College of Charleston

This year a team of professors here at the College of Charleston has been allowed to study key elements of the material culture and cultural landscape of Hobcaw Plantation, a 15,000 acre nature preserve in Georgetown, SC. Previously, the Owners – the Baruch Foundation – have confined their activities to the natural environment. The Foundation now finds that its visitors’ interest - as well as the interest of the academic community - is at least as focused on the cultural landscape. They are, therefore, attempting to develop programming and interpretative components to support this new research.

This author is developing site documentation, management plans, and interpretive components for their two accessible African American Graveyards as well as for Friendfield Village, a enslaved American street setting. This is meant to be a prototype for future student-led documentation. The management direction is also meant to assist an appropriate accessibility of these other sites as they become known.

What the current research seems to say is that the development of the Low Country Plantations during the beginning of the Twentieth Century was distinctly different in economic emphasis and social life from other such areas in the South. This difference helped to preserve the artifacts of an endangered Gullah Culture and it also profoundly bent the arc of social and economic progress for generations of African-Americans. Finally, the author is attempting to develop a

geo-historical method of recording research that can be added to as future researchers get involved here dealing with many periods of significance.

## **Intervention through Training: Providing Tools for Historic Landscape Preservation (paper)**

Helen Erickson, MLA, Project Manager, Drachman Institute, University of Arizona, and Gina Chorover, MLA, Program Coordinator, Master of Real Estate Development, University of Arizona

As the central city once again becomes a desirable place to live, development is taking a toll on historic landscapes. Population inflow from suburbs to downtowns, termed ‘inversion’,<sup>5</sup> has led developers to focus on creating luxury urban housing, often at a scale seriously disruptive to historic urban landscapes. In fact, open space of any kind is frequently perceived only as a site for infill structures.<sup>6</sup> While zoning overlays provide some protection to individual historic structures, city preservation commissions are often reluctant to tackle the thorny issue of historic landscape conservation. Without documentation, historic landscapes remain invisible and therefore at risk. Architects, city planners and even landscape architects often lack the training to provide support for this first step towards preservation.

The Heritage Conservation program at the University of Arizona offers a curricular component to ameliorate this educational deficit. A class on the documentation of historic resources draws students from a range of disciplines: architecture, landscape architecture, city planning and from an interdisciplinary program in sustainable built environment. An introductory module, crafted by landscape professionals, introduces students to the methodology of recording landscapes following the format of the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS). This tool was the result of a 2000 tripartite agreement between American Society of Landscape Architects, the National Park Service, and the Library of Congress. Its format is similar to that of the Historic American Buildings Survey (1933) and the Historic American Engineering Record (1969).

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<sup>5</sup> Alan Ehrenhalt, *The Great Inversion and the Future of the American City* (New York: Knopf, 2012).

<sup>6</sup> Charles Birnbaum, "That 'Temporary' Frick Garden - It Was Created to Be Permanent," (2014), <http://tclf.org/blog/temporary-frick-garden-it-was-created-be-permanent>.

Unlike the National Register Nomination form, which was designed to record buildings, structures and objects, the HALS format was designed specifically to record landscapes. It also offers an open-ended process by creating a permanent digital file at the Library of Congress that offers the possibility of adding additional material in the future. This makes it an ideal project for a student's first foray into documentation, providing opportunities for research, field documentation, mapping and writing, integrating a range of student abilities.

The HALS curriculum module introduces students to landscape characteristics as defined by the National Park Service, taking students into the field to observe firsthand the importance of topography, circulation and spatial organization. Mentored by landscape architects and historic preservation professionals, teams of students work together to complete surveys. Because HALS sponsors a national 'challenge' each year, sites are chosen to permit students to enter this competition. In 2014 Arizona's seven student surveys received honorable mention in the Challenge, in competition with historic preservation professionals.

The disciplines of city planning and environmental sustainability have come to focus more and more on 'place', in which landscape plays a leading role. But it is clear that unless professionals have the knowledge of appropriate tools for documenting historic landscapes, we will lose this dynamic aspect of our heritage. The integration of such tools into the training of future professionals is essential for landscape preservation.

## **POSTERS ON DISPLAY THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY**

### **The Lagesson Homestead Restoration Plan (AHLP scholarship poster)**

Wenyang Gu, Graduate Program in Landscape Architecture and Historic Preservation, College of Built Environment, University of Washington

The Lagesson Homestead is one of the few intact agricultural landscapes in Maple Valley, Washington that embodies the Swedish heritage of the town as well as the self-sufficient nature of the pioneering families who settled there in the 1880s. After failing as a trapper, Swedish immigrant Nils Lagesson decided to pursue farming and filed a homestead claim for 160 acres in Maple Valley in 1885. He later built a house as well as a barn, and established a drainage system to create a more suitable landscape for agriculture. Lagesson then began cultivating a variety of crops and eventually built several buildings at the homestead, including a farmhouse, chicken coop, wagon shed, smokehouse, and a number of small outbuildings between 1885 and 1920. The homestead remained active as a farm until 1970s. In early 1960s, the construction of Washington State Route 18 impacted many of the original homesteads in the area resulting in several historic buildings being demolished or relocated. Remarkably, the Lagesson Homestead was spared and remained with the family. The homestead was later designated a King County Landmark in 1986 and its associated buildings are recognized as a unique example of Swedish architecture in the Pacific Northwest.

In recent years, the owners of the homestead developed a growing interest in restoring the homestead and contacted the King County Historic Preservation Program for assistance. The owners were later connected with University of Washington Historic Preservation students, Wenyang Gu and Shaoxuan Zhou, to prepare a restoration plan as a class project. They developed a plan with the intent that the homestead would remain in the family and eventually be open to the public. After performing extensive research and analyzing and evaluating the existing landscape they determined various ways to improve the physical condition of the landscape and strengthen its historic character. Ideally, the Lagesson Homestead would serve as a heritage center dedicated to teaching preservation methodologies to the public and provide a place for people to appreciate the history of Maple Valley. The next phase of the plan will explore ways the homestead and its resources can tell a story of the site's history, engage the community in its

physical restoration, and develop a greater appreciation of the local history among the residents of Maple Valley.

## **Military Continuity: Landscapes of White Sands Missile Range**

Carrie Gregory, Statistical Research, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico

Located in southern New Mexico, U.S.A., White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) is the largest Department of Defense (DoD) installation in the continental United States. During the Cold War (1945–1991), WSMR served as a vital missile-testing facility for the U.S. Army, other military branches, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Significant extant properties include the Trinity National Historic Landmark and National Register of Historic Places–eligible launch complexes (one developed by Dr. Wernher von Braun), prehistoric archaeological sites, a mining district, ranches, a historical salt trail, an American–Native American battlefield, and a stage stations landscape.

WSMR remains an active range, with a wide variety of cultural resources on lands under its jurisdiction. Risks to cultural resources include training activities, infrastructure development, and environmental changes. In an effort to proactively manage base-wide cultural resources, WSMR hired us to conduct a planning-level study to develop an outline of historic contexts for the prehistoric and historical periods. Contexts for prehistory include chronology, subsistence, and cultural affiliation, while contexts for the historical period include ranching, mining, and military land use. As we embark on this study, we are anticipating the identification of historical-period landscapes from several eras.

Questions for discussion include:

- Will continuity of landscape forms or historical activities be more important in the preservation of active military landscapes?
- How does WSMR balance the operation of a highly technical or scientific facility with cultural landscape preservation?

## **Pompion Hill: A Final Resting Place**

Graduate students in the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation under the direction of Frances Henderson Ford, Conservation Lecturer, Clemson University / College of Charleston

Pompion Hill is a very unique place. The almost one hour drive from Charleston takes you through sprawling suburbs to those areas just recently making the shift from rural to industrial and residential. About ten minutes down Cainhoy Road, the large white wooden gates are just a small indication of what will greet you at the end of the long and narrow dirt road.

The 1763 chapel of ease still exists in almost its original state except for thoughtful interventions to keep it standing. The land around it has also benefited from the same care over the years. Dating even earlier than the extant building, the land became St Thomas parish in 1703 when Anglicans declared this land Pompion Hill. The chapel sits with a commanding view of the Cooper River. The lucky souls interred here also are part of this unique landscape and are remembered with massive box tombs topped with marble ledgers. A measured plan of this landscape was completed in fall of 2014.

Questions for discussion:

- Does the landscape found at Pompion Hill contribute to the chapel's elevation in value?
- What factors have allowed this landscape to remain virtually the same for hundreds of years? What has changed?
- What contributes to this landscape's seamless connection of land and structure? Could it be replicated at other sites? Could this be a model?

## **Wormsloe: History and Change over Time**

Paul Cady, College of Environment and Design, University of Georgia

A cultural landscape with a long history of human/environmental interactions, Wormsloe was inhabited intermittently by Native Americans prior to European colonization in 1736. First acquired by Noble Jones, official surveyor of the Georgia colony and Savannah's squares, for over 250 years generations of the Jones, De Renne, and Barrow families, their slaves and

employees, have lived, worked, played, and defended this property. This poster summarizes key revelations of the historic research (primary and secondary written documents, period maps, plans, and photographs), oral history interviews, and existing conditions mapping of five character areas on the site: the Slave Cabin, the Estate House and Grounds, the Farm Complex, the Fort House Ruins, and the Old Avenue. This Part I CLR project is to be completed by May 2015.

## **Introduction to the University of Georgia Cultural Landscape Laboratory**

Genna Mason, College of Environment and Design, University of Georgia

Since the early 1980s, the University of Georgia's College of Environment and Design (UGA-CED) has played an instrumental role in the evolving discipline of cultural landscape management. CED professors pioneered concepts for the field and educated many graduates who became leaders and advocates for cultural landscapes in both the governmental and private sectors. Building upon that legacy, in 2010 the Cultural Landscape Laboratory (CLL) was established. The CLL is structured around long-term partnerships with organizations and people who steward nationally significant cultural landscapes. With a research focus on heritage conservation and sustainability, the lab is exploring how our society may best sustain the ecological, social, and cultural systems that constitute America's most treasured landscapes. This poster will highlight the CLL vision and mission along with several project examples.