

VINEYARD

revealing the relationship between Americans and their land

AN OCCASIONAL RECORD OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE

VOLUME I, ISSUE 1 / 1999

Cultural Landscape Currents— On-line “success stories” highlighting sound stewardship of our cultural landscape

The new website for the Historic Landscape Initiative's Cultural Landscape *Currents* examines and promotes successful examples of the sound stewardship of cultural landscapes by sharing engaging and educational “success stories” with the broadest possible audience. Each project featured in *Currents* successfully applies *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. The richly illustrated projects include text and visuals that range from the landscape's history and existing conditions to in-depth treatment recommendations, an annotated bibliography of related readings, project maps to orient visitors, and hot links to the websites of the stewards groups for properties featured in *Currents*.

In the January 1999 issue of *Land* magazine, contributing author Bill Welsh notes that, “Cultural Landscape *Currents* is a fast and cost effective way to get technical information to landscape architects and other design professionals interested in landscape architecture, historic preservation, and related issues.” Welsh continues, “In the past, design professionals have had to wait six to eight weeks to

receive technical information through the mail after paying a nominal fee.” *Currents* is free and available now!

Projects selected for *Currents* represent a variety of cultural landscapes, including parks and gardens, rural historic districts and battlefields, even native American cultural sites. *Currents* embraces complex issues and aims to be a state-of-the-art forum for investigating landscape preservation work representing multiple professions—landscape architecture, planning, history, geography, archeology, ecology, use, interpretation, and management—and a variety of stakeholders—owners, stewards, residents, tourists, and special interest groups. The great benefit to web delivery of *Currents* is updating project information as it happens.



Currents is current. By partnering with outside authors, *Currents* aims to highlight local projects with national significance.

Suggestions for future topics and guest authors are welcomed.

Inaugural *Currents*—Benjamin Franklin Parkway in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and the Historic Columbia River Highway in Oregon—reflect diversity of type, location, and treatment focus. Future *Currents* will include case studies from Rancho Los Alamitos in Long Beach, California; Reynolda Gardens in Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and the Village of South Hampton, Long Island.

Benjamin Franklin Parkway

The rehabilitation project at Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Parkway focuses on the

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Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture conference papers available now

In 1995, The National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative participated in the Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture conference at Wave Hill. Proceedings from the conference are now available.

Until now, such a compilation had yet to be prepared on this subject, and in no other situation had such a diverse group of academics, designers, and managers been brought together. Including 12 essays and an introductory message from the Historic Landscape Initiative, the proceedings discuss the problems and dilemmas of saving landscapes that are not old enough to have won a popular constituency. The papers represent distinctive views of those inter-

ested in the design and preservation of such landscapes—two groups who most often share competing concerns. Representative papers include: “Preserving the Recent Past” by Peter E. Walker; “Preservation in the Age of Ecology: Post-World War II Built Landscapes” by Elizabeth K. Meyer; “Playing for Time: Preservation Issues in Contemporary Playground Design” by Lisa E. Crowder; and “Nourishing the Human Gene Pool: Let Us Make and Preserve a Legacy of Landscape Architecture” by Richard Haag.

To illustrate the issues put forth in the Spacemaker Press publication, the following excerpt is from the introduction of *Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture—the Proceedings from the Wave Hill Conference*:

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Rehabilitated Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Photo courtesy Michael Nairn



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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Service is also responsible for managing a great variety of national and international programs designed to help extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.



HPS

Heritage
Preservation
Services

Welcome to the premiere issue of **VINEYARD**

Why name this occasional record of the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative after a specific landscape feature? According to Webster's Dictionary, "Vineyard" (vin'yerd) is not just a "ground planted with cultivated grapevines," but is also "a spiritual, mental, or physical endeavor." Such dual meanings are central to this nation's legacy of cultural landscapes. The goal of Vineyard is to reveal the stories of the landscapes themselves, from the perspective of the people who are involved in their stewardship.

Vineyard includes—

- ◆ *Features* highlighting Historic Landscape Initiative (HLI) partnership projects;
- ◆ *In The Field* focusing on often controversial, nationally significant landscape preservation projects where the HLI has worked with state and local partners to provide technical support;
- ◆ *In Every Issue* addressing specific treatment and survey projects such as profiles on the treatment and management plan for Decatur, Georgia's historic cemetery and the Indiana statewide landscape survey; and
- ◆ *Updates* on ongoing activities, conferences, and other news.

Vineyard articles are authored by HLI staff and guest contributors such as *In The Field*, designed specifically for presenting regional perspectives. Selected articles will also include related bibliographic citations and related organizations as mini-resource guides at the end of the articles. Vineyard is carried out in partnership with local, state, tribal, and Federal partners.

Send your suggestions, queries, or requests to be added to our mailing list to Vineyard@nps.gov

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE MISSION

The Historic Landscape Initiative develops preservation planning tools that respect and reveal the relationship between Americans and their land.

The Initiative provides essential guidance to accomplish sound preservation practice on a variety of landscapes, from parks and gardens to rural villages and agricultural landscapes.

The Historic Landscape Initiative is committed to ongoing preservation of cultural landscapes that can yield an improved quality of life for all, a sense of place, and identity for future generations.

Cultural Landscape Preservation Directory ... on line in 2000!

The *Cultural Landscape Preservation Directory* will be the first on-line fully annotated and indexed sourcebook and guide to the many federal and state agencies, tribal organizations, academic institutions, non-profits, and friends groups currently engaged in the preservation, protection, and interpretation of America's cultural landscape legacy. The Directory addresses a broad range of cultural landscape types, including designed landscapes, vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes.

The intended audience is diverse and includes a variety of historic preservation professionals, practitioners, cultural resource stewards, historic property owners, educators, students, and others. The Directory emphasizes those organizations that share the stewardship ethic of the National Park Service, highlighting those initiatives by lesser-known regional and local organizations to serve as models for similar undertakings elsewhere in the nation.

In all, over 700 organizations are represented, covering all 50 states, with information retrievable by geographic location and subject area. And the best part—the directory will be on line in the year 2000!

A sampling of the database holdings can be gleaned from the organizational profiles for the three states that follow—

Hawaii

Since the mid-1980s, cultural landscape preservation has become a critical issue within Hawaii's historic preservation community and within local communities throughout the Hawaiian islands. Population pressures—brought about through a marked increase in tourism and associated development—threaten vernacular, ethnographic, and designed landscapes throughout the state. The Historic Preservation Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources works closely with grassroots preservation groups such as Outdoor Circle and the Historic Hawaii Foundation, to ensure that Hawaii's landscapes, both contemporary and historic, are preserved. Within the past year, the Historic Preservation Division raised the public's awareness that resulted in saving a line of royal trees along a historic Honolulu boulevard from obliteration. They also partnered with the National Park Service and the University of Hawaii's Historic Pres-

ervation Program to sponsor a 1995 conference: "Preserving Hawaii's Traditional Landscapes." The proceedings from this conference were published in June 1998.

Massachusetts

The state of Massachusetts has had a long association with the profession of landscape architecture, beginning in 1883 when Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. (1822-1903) relocated his office from New York City to the Boston suburb of Brookline. Today Olmsted's home and office, Fairsted, is the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site which houses more than one million documents and approximately 150,000 drawings. The site is also home to the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, which provides innovative landscape maintenance training and programs in skilled workforce development. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, aside from its extensive legacy of Olmsted-designed parks and parkways, reserves, gardens, institutional grounds, cemeteries, and residential subdivisions, boasts an extensive and widely-varied tradition of cultural landscapes. Today these efforts include governmental programs such as the Metropolitan District Commission, academic institutions such as the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, private land trusts such as Deerfield Land Trust, and several hundred diverse friends groups with a keen interest in the state's landscape resources. For example, the country's oldest public garden

and rural cemetery (c.1831) have benefited from long-standing friends groups Partnering to Preserve the Country Estates of Louisville's River Road Historic District associated with them: the Friends of the Public Garden in Boston and the Friends of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge.

Louisiana

Rich and diverse in history, population and geography, Louisiana's mosaic of designed, vernacular, and ethnographic landscapes remain a relative secret. Efforts have continued for many years, led in part by the State of Louisiana's Division of Historic Preservation, to recognize the unique Isle Brevelle settlement along Cane River in central Louisiana, a community established by and for free people of color, of mixed French, African, and northern European descent. Descendants still live along the lifeblood of the Cane River settlement, they continue to worship at the same church site as their ancestors since the antebellum era; and in some form still inhabit the late-twentieth century cultural landscape through many of the same vernacular traditions of more than a century ago.

Look for the Directory on the HPS/HLI website at <www.cr.nps.gov/hli> in 2000.

Aerial view of Hanalei, K'auai showing traditional taro cultivation patterns
Photo courtesy NPS





*Historic Columbia River Gorge
Photo courtesy NPS*

Cultural Landscape *Currents* continued from cover

historic parkway's tree allees and turf. The project examines instances where total replacement of an historic designed landscape feature is warranted. It also addresses such contemporary concerns as urban pollution, vegetation health, and longevity—in the context of limited maintenance and intensive pedestrian and vehicular use.

The Benjamin Franklin Parkway *Currents* specifically focuses on the rehabilitation treatment of the tree plantings on two central medians of a grand boulevard designed by French urban planner Jacques Greber (1882-1962). The decline and loss of the original, formally-spaced allee of double red oak trees (*Quercus rubra*) stimulated a planning and implementation project that replaced these character-defining features.

In many landscape preservation projects where replacement is an issue, public resistance to the removal of mature canopy trees has been an obstacle to developing a preservation treatment plan. In the case of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, public education was an integral part of the plan; diseased and dying trees were removed and new trees of mixed but compatible species were planted in a specially formulated soil that promoted health, vigor and increased longevity.

Thorough documentation of the history and existing conditions coupled with a broadly conceived public outreach program led to public consensus for this rehabilitation treatment. The results: the return of the visual and spatial relationships of the parkway to two double rows of parkway trees in a more sustainable environment, a comprehensive maintenance and management agenda and a more informed constituency.

Historic Columbia River Highway

The Historic Columbia River Highway was constructed between 1913 and 1922, and is the first scenic highway in the United States. Since the late 1980s, the road and associated historic designed landscapes have undergone rehabilitation; highway segments abandoned in the 1930s and 1950s now serve as trails.

The Columbia River Highway, renamed the Historic Columbia River Highway, was a technical and civic achievement of its time, successfully combining ambitious engineering with sensitivity to the surrounding landscape. The Highway has gained national significance as one of the earliest applications of cliff-face road building in modern highway construction history. The Highway's design and execution are the products of two visionaries—Samuel Hill, the lawyer, entrepreneur and good roads promoter, and engineer and landscape architect, Samuel C. Lancaster. Many citizens provided strong leadership and advocacy for construction of this “King of Roads.”

The Highway runs from Troutdale, just east of Portland, to The Dalles, about 74 miles total. Too narrow and winding for larger automobiles and transport trucks, within a decade of its construction the Highway was bypassed. Two major segments were preserved as scenic drives, but large portions were abandoned and significant resources were lost.

Destruction of the Highway's Hood River

Bridge in 1982 sparked a groundswell of support for saving and restoring the Highway. In 1986, the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act called for restoring the highway and for creating trails to connect intact and abandoned segments for recreational use. Public interest grew for returning drivable portions of the Highway to their 1920s appearance and rehabilitating abandoned segments for trail use.

The Historic Columbia River Highway project focused on the rehabilitation of the roadway itself and the repair of contributing landscape features such as masonry guard walls, dry masonry retaining walls, guard rocks, bridges, viaducts, and tunnels. Work has been completed on those segments open to motor vehicles, about 40 miles of the 55 total extant miles. The Oregon Department of Transportation is currently rehabilitating abandoned segments for non-motorized use as the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail. In 1998, the route was designated an All-American Road.

To learn more about *Currents*, visit www2.cr.nps.gov/hli/currents.

*Look for Currents on Reynolda Gardens in
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Photo courtesy Archives of American Gardens,
Smithsonian Institution*



Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture

continued from cover

An excerpt from the Proceedings introduction—

As the papers from the Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture conference held at Wave Hill in November 1995 are revisited, the following questions can be asked: why is it that the profession has to be hit over the head with the 20-pound book, (New York 1960), *Architecture and Urbanism Between the Second World War and the Bicentennial* by Robert A. M. Stern, et al, before we'll even consider developing an equally in-depth contextual statement for modern American landscape architecture? Without such a manifesto, the importance of modernist landscapes will remain invisible to all but a few. Where are the vehicles that will help the public share our vision?

As this very question was recently raised, Jasper Johns' painting "Numbers 1964," which hangs at Lincoln Center's New York State Theatre caused great discussion about Johns' "living work of art." Discussion of the Lincoln Center follows. No mention was made of the courtyard design by landscape architect Daniel Urban Kiley.

Since the Wave Hill conference was held, there has been an increase in professional discourse on preserving modern landscapes. As a result, significant works of landscape architecture may now have a better chance of survival. Now that more has been done to develop an expanded professional forum, what about the general public?

Consider the restoration and redesign of New York City Central Park's "adventure playground" at 67th Street to meet contemporary safety requirements; or the rehabilitation of Reston, Virginia's Lake Anne Village Center's focal concrete fountain; and the preservation efforts at Gas Works Park in Seattle, Washington. Not only are the original designers and landscape architects involved with the stewards of these modern places, but affiliated friends groups played an active role in each case and created the impetus for considering these projects more than just new design, but rehabilitation projects—in fact, historic preservation endeavors.

How can these success stories be better understood and shared with a broader public? How can we take the steps to nurture a greater public interest in the future of our designed landscapes?

Why does the public so often allow for the demolition or complete overhaul of modernist works? Research findings about public tastes and perceptions published in Vitaly Komar and Aleksandr Melamid's *Painting by Numbers*, (1997) provide valuable clues.

Russian immigrant artists Komar and Melamid, assisted by a professional polling firm, conducted a survey of what Americans, regardless of class, race or gender, really want in art. This first-ever, scientific poll surveyed 1,001 American adults. Questions included: What is beauty? Who defines it? And why is high art so remote from most people? Using the survey results, Komar and Melamid painted the works that were deemed "America's Most Wanted" and "America's Most Unwanted." The conclusion reached about aesthetic attributes in painting can also apply to works of landscape architecture:

Art should be relaxing to look at?

66% agree
15% disagree

Realistic or Different-looking?

44% realistic
25% different

Sharp angles or curves?

22% sharp angles
61% soft curves

Colors blended or separate?

45% colors blended
20% separate

Favorite Color?

24% blue
15% green

Landscapes of the historic Hudson River Valley or the works of pioneering landscape architects, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., or Jens Jensen, possess the same characteristics that appear in art that is "most wanted" in this country. Conversely, Sasaki, Dawson and DeMay Associates design for Boston's Copley Square, like Lawrence Halprin's design for San Francisco's Embarcadero Center, Richard Serra's Tilted Arc in New York City, or Dan Kiley's Lincoln Center courtyard, all reveal the same commonalities. They each possess many of the same characteristics that appear in the "most unwanted" painting—to the visitor, a monochromatic,



*Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Photo Courtesy Lawrence Halprin, 1967*

architectonic scene deemed unfamiliar and even unnerving. It's no surprise that the "shelf life" for any of these projects has been less than 20 years and their preservation often becomes highly controversial.

In an article that appeared the week after the Wave Hill conference in *The New York Times*, columnist Anne Raver notes that "these invisible landscapes are being taken up by a growing number of landscape architects around the country, who are organizing to protect their work, both as works of art and as vessels of cultural history."

Perhaps Ms. Raver's statement (paraphrasing from *Invisible Gardens* by Peter Walker and Melanie Simo) holds the key to this situation. The future of this irreplaceable legacy lies in the hands of the professional community of landscape architects, who are increasingly doing a better job of educating themselves and must now communicate with the public about the significance and uniqueness of these distinctive places. The public seems ready to listen.

See page 16 for *Proceedings...* ordering information.

Partnering to Preserve the Country Estates of Louisville's River Road Historic District

Meme Sweets Runyon,
Executive Director, River Fields, Inc.

Federal Grant Issued through State Historic Preservation Office Helps to Save Endangered Landscapes

Partnerships do promote preservation! Several years ago, the Kentucky Heritage Council and River Fields envisioned a designated cultural landscape district for the purpose of preserving the important character of the River Road corridor—up to this point, the area was untouched by contemporary development projects. David Morgan, the State Historic Preservation Officer and Director of the Kentucky Heritage Council took the first step in getting this project off the ground. Out of this shared vision, River Fields, Inc., was awarded a 1997 federal grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council for the purposes of preparing a rural historic district nomination for this area of Jefferson County, Kentucky. As a result, the entire region has benefited from this preservation project and the public's awareness has been heightened through the process of documenting the character of this unique cultural landscape.

Action was taken in the fall of 1998, when a consortium of preservation professionals gathered to tour a collection of country estates and their cultural landscapes along the Ohio River in Louisville, Kentucky. The group under the direction of David Morgan of the Kentucky Heritage Council and Meme Sweets Runyon of River Fields, Inc., including staff from their offices, consulting historians, preservationists and representation from the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative. All in attendance would attest to the fact that partnering to exchange information and educate the public was critical to preserving and raising the public's awareness for this cultural landscape.

Following the meeting in the fall of 1998, the Kentucky Heritage Council and River Fields, Inc. completed a joint venture project—the listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The “Country Estates of River Road,” as the district has been named, is one of the most important collections of historic sites in the state

of Kentucky. It is a contiguous three-mile collection of estates dating from the Country Place Era (1860 to 1940). Included in the district are the designed landscapes associated with all, or portions of, the twenty-six estates totaling approximately 700 acres. The estates were developed between 1875 and 1938 and have been strategically located along the Ohio River bottomlands and steeply rising river bluffs. In many cases, the primary residences are oriented towards the river and sited on promontories that provide dramatic river views. In addition to the retention of the original primary residence on each estate, many also retain such historic features as entry gates, interior roadways, formal gardens, terraces, carriage houses and/or garages, barns, cottages and other elements associated with the designed landscape of the country estate property type. Also included in the district as contributing properties are a small group of associated historic resources including a railroad station, a social club, and a privately built school, all of which relate to the country estate theme. The district contains one previously undocumented garden by the Olmsted Brothers, and also includes gardens and landscapes designed by such nationally renowned figures as Bryant Fleming, Marion Coffin, and the architects Carrere and Hastings.

About River Fields

River Fields, Inc. is one of the oldest river conservation organizations in the United States. The year 1999 marks the organization's 40th anniversary. It has a long history of preservation, advocacy, and conservation in the Louisville, Kentucky, Ohio River corridor area. The organization boasts over 2,000 members from 95 zip codes in the bi-state area. River Fields, Inc., is both an advocacy group and a land trust. Its advocacy role is fulfilled by actively working with government agencies, such as the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Louisville and Jefferson County Planning Commission, to advocate responsible land and water use decisions as they relate to the metropolitan Louisville river corridor. River Fields' land conservation strategies



TOP: The Gill House, situated on bluffs overlooking Ohio River, circa 1904.

Photo courtesy NPS

MIDDLE: Designed landscape at “Lincliff.” Bryant Fleming, Landscape Architect

Photo courtesy NPS

BOTTOM: “Lincliff.” Estate developed by W. R. Belknap, circa 1912.

Photo courtesy NPS

include purchase, donation and conservation easements to preserve riverine land and promote public access.

The not-for-profit organization owns over \$1.5 million in significant river corridor properties—most of which are open to the public. Recently, they completed a 412-acre conservation easement and serve as co-grantee with the Kentucky Heritage Council for this land. The partnering of these two entities for a land conservation initiative represents the first of its kind in the state.

Recognizing the national significance of this area comes at an opportune time when development pressures throughout the Ohio River surroundings and Jefferson County is growing exponentially. At present, there are two major engineering infrastructure projects that threaten to destroy this unique and extremely significant cultural landscape. First, the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is underway for the construction of two Ohio River bridge crossings. Increasingly strong support is building in favor of constructing the suburban bridge before the downtown bridge. The proposed suburban bridge is most threatening to the Country Estates of River Road historic district, and would only serve to perpetuate urban sprawl in and around the cultural landscape of Jefferson County and the rural countryside of Southern Indiana. It would also be counterproductive to the revitalization and preservation of Louisville's downtown urban core.

Partnership Efforts

River Fields has worked tirelessly to ensure that the project's consultants have been made aware of the significance of this region by scheduling tours of the properties that would be impacted by the construction of a bridge. River Fields met with the consulting historic preservation professional to oversee the project's impact on historic resources; the group's primary concern is whether or not the consultant is more focused on mitigation than preservation. The outcome is yet to be determined; however, there is good reason to believe that the engineering consultants may still plan to promote alignments through the district.

The second engineering proposal that threatens the integrity of the River Road historic district is being promoted by the Louisville Water Company. The plans include construction of twelve riverbank infiltration wells, each nearly 50 feet high and 40 feet wide within the designated cultural landscape. The Water Company is so committed to this \$100 million

project that they have already invested over \$3 million to construct a test well. At the same time the Louisville Water Company is expediting plans to build the twelve riverbank infiltration wells, the public utility has created a special technical advisory committee to review the treatment alternatives. River Fields has a voice on this committee; final recommendations for the selection of the treatment alternatives are due by the summer of 1999.

These two major infrastructure threats are planned for an area that Kentucky's State Historic Preservation Officer, David Morgan, declared as "one of the largest and most significant collections of historic resources in Kentucky." As far as the future plans for this "little-known American masterpiece," (*Garden Design* magazine, May 1999)—one can count on the continuous support and interpretation of this invaluable historic resource by those presently involved in this area's preservation.

The Historic Landscape Initiative is continuing to work with River Fields — to point out the significance of this nationally important treasure — by developing training for its citizenry in order to raise their awareness of these designed and vernacular landscape resources. The Coordinator of the Historic Landscape Initiative summed up the impetus for this project in the Louisville, Kentucky, "*Courier-Journal*" (February, 1, 1999) with the following: "Documenting the district is particularly important because of the growing interest across the nation in landscape architecture. The number of contiguous properties designed by (landscape) masters is virtually unparalleled. It's such a treasure, people need to know more about it."

Finally, the National Trust for Historic Preservation recently announced the inclusion of the Country Estates and areas adjacent to Upper River Road in Louisville, Kentucky, on its 1999 list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places.

For further information about these projects, or the subject of historic landscape preservation in general, contact:

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Meme Sweets Runyon, Executive Director, Rivers Fields, Inc. 502.583.3060 riverfields@aol.com

Carroll Park: A Profile in Community Planning for Baltimore, Maryland

Myra Brosius, Landscape Architect,
Baltimore City Department of
Planning

Perhaps the greatest challenge in preserving cultural landscapes is bringing together often diverse constituents and helping them learn together why their landscape, and associated layers and features, is significant. To their credit, the City of Baltimore, Maryland is moving in this direction. With a great legacy of parks born of the social and aesthetic ideals fostered by the American Parks Movement of the 19th century and the Recreation Movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Baltimore's city parks today remain remarkably important in helping to sustain a vital quality of life. A century of ad-hoc capital projects, deferred maintenance, and increasingly limited resources, created a critical need to plan for the rehabilitation of these sites. Carroll Park in southwest Baltimore is currently the focus of a constituency-based master planning effort.

Historical Context

At the turn of the century, Baltimore had three "country parks"—Druid Hill Park, Patterson Park, and Carroll Park. The Baltimore City Parks Commission designed these in collaboration with such national pioneers of American landscape design as Howard Daniels and the Olmsted Brothers. Ranging in size from 70 to 700 acres, these parks remain fine examples of the design traditions of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The rural beauty of these "country parks" was later altered by the geometric layouts for active recreational uses. Retaining the original configuration of these parks and changes to them over time is one of the major challenges in maintaining these landscapes today. Another challenge is the limited public resources available for nurturing public-private park stewardship relationships.

Carroll Park illustrates the common challenges for all involved: park administrators, landscape architects, historic preservationists and the general public. As their charge, they must work together to retain the integrity of this cultural landscape while providing for the needs of 21st century users, and remembering the unique story Carroll Park has to tell.



TOP: Carroll Park, "Mount Clare" Estate
Photo courtesy City of Baltimore

MIDDLE: Carroll Park, declining mature trees (foreground), Baltimore in distance
Photo courtesy City of Baltimore

BOTTOM: Carroll Park, Little League
Photo courtesy City of Baltimore

The park's landscape has been modified over time—the resultant layers date from three major periods—today's constituents are loosely structured around these layers. Its history begins in the early 18th century when the park was located on the site of the Baltimore Iron Company. Later in the 18th century, Charles Carroll-the-Barrister modified part of the property into a small plantation and built "Mount Clare," a Georgian-style estate. This National Historic Landmark (NHL) includes the historic house and remnant landforms of the terrace gardens that provide a setting for the house. The estate of Charles Carroll-the-Barrister is supported by two constituent groups: The Maryland Chapter of the National Society of Colonial Dames, who manage the mansion and the collection of Carroll furnishings; and the Carroll Park Foundation, who lease the property surrounding the mansion that is held in easement by the Maryland Historic Trust.

The second period of significance, 1870 to 1910, saw major changes to the park in order to accommodate recreational use. First, the Baltimore Schuetzen Association Recreation Club leased the mansion site and modified 20 acres of the plantation for recreational purposes. When the Baltimore Park Commission purchased these same 20 acres in 1890 for a public park, they incorporated many of the established features instituted by the Schuetzen Association and added new ones as well. The Park Commission continued to expand the acreage of the park into the early 20th century. The park's design became a hybrid style, where curvilinear forms of the "country park" period were integrated with the Victorian elements of bedding-out flowerbeds, conservatories and active recreational facilities. In 1904, the Olmsted Brothers were hired to design the newly acquired eastern section of the park. These improvements provide the basis for the site layout of half of the park.

The Friends of Maryland Olmsted Parks and Landscapes are the third constituent group interested in preserving the Olmsted designed portion of the park. The fourth constituency, composed of members of the surrounding community, is most concerned with the condition of the recreational facilities and playground as well as the supporting infrastructure, such as the bathrooms and concession stand.

Master Plan Process

During the last ten years, the park has been divided in two parts for management purposes: (1) a 28-acre historic easement surrounding the Mount Clare Mansion, and (2) the remaining

fifty acres of recreational facilities reminiscent of the historic "country park" setting. This simplifies issues of jurisdictional and constituent missions, but makes it difficult to preserve the sense of the park's historic integrity and significance up through the early 20th century. To further confuse matters, the historic easement section of the park has been modified incrementally since the 1980's; significant features remaining from the "country park" period (1850-1940) have been either deleted or altered in favor of "restoring" the Georgian-style estate as an 18th century plantation, hence creating a landscape that never existed in time.

In 1988, the National Park Service developed a master plan for the park to restore elements of the Carroll Plantation. The plan, never implemented, incorporated the national preservation standards of the time, but fell short of the now-recognized standards for the treatment of cultural landscapes. The on-going Carroll Park Master Plan is an effort to determine how to most appropriately rehabilitate the park. The process allows for the integration of competing concerns, available resources, park constituent support, and heritage tourism viability.

Preservation Strategies

Management solutions can be arrived at by applying the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*—developed by the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative. These guidelines are used nationwide in cultural landscape treatment applications—thereby enabling development of a rehabilitation approach that respects the different historic periods in the evolution of this rich landscape. Other objectives come into play as well, including a diverse constituency, maximizing available financial resources, and developing a competitive product for the heritage tourism marketplace. Each of these factors drive the decisions that emerge through interpretation of the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.

The City of Baltimore's initial planning efforts helped lay the groundwork in the planning process by integrating assessment of the resource, using accepted preservation planning tools, and taking into account the diverse park constituency. Balancing the protection of this resource with programmatic short and long-term goals and applying optimistic, although not always realistic, projections for available future resources has been daunting.

As the planning process continues, those



Camden Amphitheater, circa 1960s
Fletcher Steele, Landscape Architect
Photo courtesy Peter Hornbeck, FASLA

most closely associated with the project are seeking to understand the evolution of the site and are striving to develop a consistent philosophical approach among the choices articulated in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*. Also under consideration will be the advantages and disadvantages of proposals that have been put forth by history enthusiasts to add elements "typical of the period" for a Georgian estate.

The City of Baltimore recently requested assistance from the Historic Landscape Initiative of the National Park Service to provide guidance and orientation for this project in the form of in-house meetings and a public forum. The audience included representatives from the different constituent groups. The program put forth a framework for understanding cultural landscapes and was effective in encouraging the group to broaden their perspective about this important landscape and its management.

The constituent groups are looking forward to adding the talents of a consultant with expertise in cultural landscape preservation to the planning team. With still more questions than answers, getting there has been at least half of the fun!

For further information on this project contact:

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David Carroll, Chair, Carroll Park Foundation, 410.323.5236

Building Public Support for the Restoration of Maine's Camden Amphitheater

Eleanor G. Ames, Trustee, Maine Olmsted Alliance for Parks & Landscapes, Falmouth, Maine

The Camden Amphitheater, designed by landscape architect Fletcher Steele in 1928, is a case-in-point example that illustrates the challenges facing the public and the landscape preservation community today.

The designed landscapes of Maine's midcoast towns of Camden and Rockport resulted, in large part, from the blossoming of its summer communities over the course of the twentieth century. Families coming to the area from places such as Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, and New York brought with them city-formed aesthetics. They commissioned both private and public projects, hiring many of the nation's best-known landscape architects, including Fletcher Steele, the Olmsted Brothers, Warren H. Manning, A. D. Taylor, and Hans Heistad. It was the patronage of Marie Louise Curtis Bok that ultimately transformed these towns and created an extraordinary legacy of public landscapes which define Camden and Rockport today.

Amphitheater History

Daughter of publisher Cyrus Curtis, Philadelphia-born Mrs. Bok desired the development of beautiful harbor landings and public spaces "to bring out the best that is in Camden and its environs." Over the years, she commissioned projects ranging from a public landing and park in Rockport, and Camden's Harbor Park designed by the Olmsted Brothers, to the Library by Charles Loring and its adjacent Garden Amphitheater designed by Fletcher Steele. The Garden Amphitheater was completed in 1931, and reached the height of its beauty in the 1950's. Steele's design included native plant materials – white spruce, American elms, maples, hemlocks and white birches – arranged in such a fashion to provide a backdrop for the theater and enclose the garden. In the 1970's the amphitheater's upkeep fell off; many of the shrubs died out over the years and the evergreens grew to be "towering lollipops." Flowering plant materials that were not part of Steele's original design have been added over time, such as crabapples and rhododendrons. Fortunately, the Garden Amphitheater has retained much

of its historic integrity over the years, despite the decline of much of its plant material. It's disheartening to learn that Steele's artistic design legacy is in danger of disappearing. An article in the *Camden Herald*, May 31, 1999, expresses the community's concerns: "America's unfamiliarity and sometimes, unwillingness to take the long view is one of the challenges of restoring historic landscapes. The preservation movement has had to grapple with people's resistance to change as well as a deep public attachment to parks, and in particular, trees – no matter what state they are in." In Maine, tree cutting is a very divisive issue and in the case of Steele's Garden Amphitheater, many people think it is "beautiful the way it is." Hence, making the case for restoration extremely difficult.

In 1996, the Trustees of the Camden Library were overseeing the design and construction of an underground addition to Loring's 1928 library building when two groups, the Maine Olmsted Alliance for Parks and Landscapes and the Camden Historic Resources Committee voiced their concerns regarding the impact the addition might pose on the library grounds and amphitheater. Immediately following, the two groups began focusing their attention on these sites; a comprehensive treatment plan was proposed for the library grounds, the amphitheater and Harbor Park. With private funding, the planning process moved forward, and in 1997 the landscape preservation consulting firm, Landscapes, was commissioned to develop a treatment plan.

Public Process

Several public meetings were held as part of the planning process. The Treatment Plan for the Library Grounds (dated August 1997) was well received by the Trustees and ultimately approved by the Planning Board and Selectmen. The plan called for the restoration of the Garden Amphitheater and rehabilitation of Harbor Park. To help guide the planning process, copies of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* were made available to the public. It takes a great deal of education and continuous work by the partnering organizations in order to get the public to comprehend the value of such historic resources. It is also important for all to

understand that this landscape (the amphitheater, library grounds and Harbor Park) was consciously designed, and what remains today for our enjoyment was the designer's intent.

By mid-autumn, opposition began building against the treatment plan; emotions and mistrust ran high. Stemming from a lack of understanding of the plan's purpose and the necessity for undertaking the work in the first place, a small group of citizens organized to develop a referendum against the plan. As the divided small town moved closer to voting day, despite written letters of support from individuals, national, and local preservation organizations, too much misinformation still prevailed. Early in May 1998, the plan to restore Steele's nationally significant landscape was defeated.

The Library Trustees formed an independent commission in the summer of 1998 to review the treatment plan. Public input at the commission's bi-monthly meetings was encouraged and a conscious effort to educate the citizens was undertaken. As a result, the Commission sponsored a public program in January 1999, "Camden's Amphitheater: Past, Present and Future." Guest speakers included Earle Shettleworth, Jr., Director of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission; two local historians Barbara Dyer and Jack Williams; Charles Birnbaum, Coordinator of the Historic Landscape Initiative for the National Park Service; Patricia M. O'Donnell of Landscapes, Charlotte, Vermont; and three local landscape contractors and designers. Earle Shettleworth set the stage with an historical perspective of the Amphitheater, followed by reminiscences of the Theater's early days. Charles Birnbaum's presentation established the significance of Steele's Amphitheater within a national context. He recommended that the Amphitheater be nominated as a National Historic Landmark not only as a masterpiece of landscape architecture, but perhaps as the first public garden based on modernist principles in America.

Assisting the Public

Another important part of the Historic Landscape Initiative's contribution included a discussion of the application of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* and how they should be used as guidance for the restoration of this important work. Steele himself recognized that trees could outlive their original design intent. To illustrate this, Birnbaum referenced Steele's essay, "Trees are a Bother" from *Gardens and People* (1964): "If a tree will not fulfill some useful purpose or



Camden Library and Amphitheater, historic view
Photo courtesy Landscapes

improve scenery, it has no place in the landscape architect's creation. Most people plant without due thought for the future; and when that future comes, they do only what is forced upon them by expanding vegetation. Often they keep trees for sentiment alone, although this is no excuse for spoiling a view or darkening a living room. When it begins to hamper the good life, sentiment degenerates into sentimentality."

Next Steps

The Camden Amphitheater event was an opportunity to educate the public, and proved to be both informative and well received. Above all, it was an excellent example of the type of public education showcasing collaboration between federal, state and local government – working together towards cultural landscape preservation. In order to move ahead on these



Camden Library and Amphitheater, today
Photo courtesy Landscapes

important public projects, the majority of the citizenry must support the initiatives. As a result of this program, thoughtful discussion about applying the *Guidelines* to the Camden Amphitheater is now underway. Much continues to be accomplished as a result of this well-presented program.

The Commission continues to meet twice a month, encouraging the public's input and working amongst themselves and with the consulting firm, to establish an implementation plan designed for widespread support. While it is true that Steele's Amphitheater is breathtaking to the untrained eye, to restore it to its former glory with a good maintenance plan for the future would not only do honor to a great artist and his art, but ensure this treasure's future well into the next millennium.

As this issue of *Vineyard* goes to press, the debate continues, the *Camden Herald* recently reported: "To not do anything to these landscapes, however, doesn't keep change at bay. Nature will take matters into its own hands. We have the bones of an amphitheater now and if we don't do anything we will have dust."

For further information about this project contact:

Earle Shettleworth, Jr. Maine Historic Preservation Commission, 207.287.2132
earle.shettleworth@state.me.us

Elizabeth Moran, Director, Camden Public Library, 207.236.3440

Ball State University Undertakes Statewide Survey of Indiana's Historic Designed Landscapes

Malcolm Cairns, Associate Professor
Ball State University, Department of
Landscape Architecture

The first statewide landscape survey has been underway in Indiana for the past five years. Broad in scope, the survey is among the most ambitious in the country. The work has been undertaken by its project directors, Malcolm Cairns and Anne Henderson, Associate Professors, and Christina Jones, Research Associate; they are with Ball State University, Department of Landscape Architecture in Muncie, Indiana.

Phase one of the work was funded with a \$34,000 grant from Indiana's State Historic Preservation Officer (1994-95). Matching funds were provided by Ball State University, Office of Research and the Department of Landscape Architecture.

The Indiana landscape survey is unlike most architectural surveys undertaken and funded by the State. Instead of surveying a proposed area architecturally, investigators had to first locate the historic landscapes to be surveyed. Since this was to be a statewide survey, there was no one county or city sponsoring the survey, and also no "client" for matching funds. All matching dollars provided by Ball State were either through direct subsidy or in-kind contributions.

Letters of support were solicited from two of the largest preservation commissions who would benefit from the survey (Fort Wayne and South Bend). Additionally, other national interest groups including the ASLA Historic Preservation Open Committee, the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative and the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation lent their voices in the form of support letters.

The Survey Process

When the work began, the team realized that most previous survey procedures and forms used by the State were inadequate for landscape survey work. For this project, specialized survey procedures and forms had to be developed, and were modeled on national prototypes, past experience of investigators, and *National Register Bulletin #18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Historic Designed Landscapes*.

An initial list of sites to be surveyed was first developed through a mail survey of local preservation organizations, and review of county-wide

published surveys, library research, etc. These lists were then narrowed to include only historic designed landscapes; then subsequently narrowed again as a pilot program to survey historic designed parks and park systems, historic designed university campus landscapes, and historic designed residential grounds.

For this first phase, the investigators were committed to surveying 100 properties using the new forms. They also provided the State with the complete master list of all sites of potential interest for future surveys. The survey process was more extensive than architectural property surveys, which generally consist of drive-by or walk-by observations and limited information, such as dates of construction and designer or architect.

The Indiana landscape survey required library research, extensive archival investigation, and more detailed site investigations. The initial 100 site survey became a significant undertaking. Ultimately, a survey short form was developed to encapsulate known information about a landscape for which extensive survey work could not be undertaken.

The Survey Results

The survey has yielded several positive results, such as heightened awareness of historic resources, especially with respect to Park Departments and campuses who are using the survey information to begin preservation efforts. At least one Park has been nominated to the National Register (Leeper Park, South Bend), and one Campus Landscape (Nurses Garden, Indiana University Medical Campus, Indianapolis); others nominations are in progress.

Treatment plans by design professionals are underway for both of these sites. Numerous requests for survey information have been received, from public agencies and design professionals working on park and campus projects.

*J. Irwin Miller Garden
Columbus, Indiana
Designed by Daniel U. Kiley
Photo courtesy Alan Ward*

Through this process, state officials have become great advocates of cultural landscape preservation. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) initially had little or no experience with landscape surveys, terminology, and how they differ from architectural surveys. Overall, the state's response has been positive; there seems to be interest in expanding the survey and using survey findings to develop National Register nominations.

Outreach also went beyond the SHPO; the project principals have spoken to preservation groups, and published information about the survey and individual sites in state and local forums. The survey was also featured in an article in *Landscape Architecture* magazine on the subject, "Surveying the Field" (see bibliography at end of article).

Next Steps

The initial phase of the Historic Designed Landscape Survey in Indiana was an important first step in identifying historically significant statewide landscape architecture resources. One of the products of the initial phase was a master list of more than 800 sites that are potentially significant as historic designed landscapes. The list provided a foundation for the field survey work performed in the initial phase, and revealed the need for additional research, survey, and evaluation of other categories of historic designed landscapes, and additional properties within the categories of parks and parkways, residential grounds, and college and university campuses not surveyed in phase one.

The first phase of the survey identified 164 parks and parkways (approximately 50 surveyed), 296 residential grounds (approximately 55 surveyed), and 32 college campuses of which 5 were surveyed. The public importance of parks as modern social, recreational and aesthetic resources, as well as their historic contribution



to our cultural heritage, has influenced the decision to request funding to research, survey and evaluate additional parks and parkways for the second phase.

The project investigators hope to continue the work; phase two of the survey was proposed the following year, however, it has not been funded to date.

For more information about historic landscape surveys at the state or local level, see:

Birnbaum, Charles A. "Surveying the Field." *Landscape Architecture*, April 1996, pp. 36-43.

Goodchild, Peter. "Conservation of Gardens and Parks of Historic Interest in the United Kingdom: A Note." *APT Bulletin 11, no. 4*, 1979, pp. 101-107.

Page, Robert R. *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide*. Washington, DC, USDO, NPS, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes, 1998.

Sniderman, Julia. "Project Work in Chicago's Historic Parks." *CRM 16, no. 4*, Thematic Issue on Historic Landscape Parks and Landscapes, 1993, pp. 10-13.

For additional information about the Historic Designed Landscape Survey project in Indiana, contact:

Malcolm Cairns, ASLA, Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 765.285.1982 mcairns@gw.bsui.edu

Historic Decatur Cemetery Maintenance Plan Recommendations
Photo courtesy Jaeger Company



Historic Decatur Cemetery Well House and environs
Photo courtesy Jaeger Company



Certified Local Government Grant Helps Community Preserve, Maintain Decatur, Georgia Historic Cemetery

The Decatur City Cemetery in Decatur, Georgia, or "Old Cemetery", as it is commonly known, has been in use since the 1820s. The oldest known public cemetery in metropolitan Atlanta, it has expanded several times from the original cemetery where its first burials took place. In 1881, a formal cemetery plan was implemented that included the gateway, boundary fence, walkways, stairs and the well house. In the twentieth century burials began in the New Cemetery, which has wider drives and larger, gently sloping lawn areas.

In May 1997, the Historic Decatur Cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places – one of 1,800 such cemeteries and burial grounds listed in the U.S. The development of a maintenance plan was funded with a Certified Local Government Grant and conducted by the Jaeger Company, Georgia. The focus of this phase of the project was to develop a plan for the protection and preservation of the cemetery. Participants in this effort included the City of Decatur, the Decatur Historic Preservation Commission, and Friends of Decatur Cemetery.

In September 1998, the *Historic Decatur Cemetery Maintenance Plan* was published. The general treatment recommendations and the suggested guidance developed for this 7 and 1/2-acre cemetery could be applied to hundreds

of similar cemeteries and burial grounds constructed in the last half of the nineteenth-century. It contains descriptions, charts and schedules for the treatment of various materials from cast iron fences to stone walls and grave markers. This community-based maintenance plan is especially flexible, as it relies on volunteers to carry out the work.

Recommended Treatment

A review of the treatment recommendations for the cleaning of masonry stone walls suggested that the stone walls and grave markers should not be part of routine maintenance, but may be cleaned if significant staining or dirt accumulation is present. A supplementary appendix of readings is provided as a starting point and includes National Park Service, *Preservation Brief 1: The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings* and Chapter 4 from *A Graveyard Cemetery Preservation Primer* by Lynette Strangstad. Cleaning procedures highlighted in this literature include water, chemical, and mechanical methods. These guidelines do not recommend mechanical methods, as they can damage the masonry surface. A low-pressure water wash is recommended as the safest method, using a natural soft-bristle brush. Finally, these recommendations suggest that test cleaning of an inconspicuous portion of the masonry should be done first and allowed to dry thoroughly before any cleaning is attempted.

Drawing from the two readings outlined above, the following preservation practices are recommended. The cleaning solutions suggested

are to be used in order of increasing strength. Always start with the weakest cleaning solution that effectively cleans the stone, and only use the solutions recommended for the type of stone prescribed. The following examples can be applied to marble, limestone, soapstone, slate or sandstone:

Marble & limestone:

1. Water (potable) only, or--
2. Non-ionic detergent, such as Photo-Flo (available from photographic supply houses), Trintron-X 100 or Igepal (available from conservators' supply houses), and water. Use 1 ounce to 5 gallons of water, or--
3. Vulpex (a soap for stone cleaning available from conservators' supply houses) and water. Use 1 ounce to 5 gallons to water.

Soapstone:

1. Water (potable) only

Slate:

1. Water (potable) only
2. Non-ionic detergent and water (see marble)

Sandstone:

1. Water (potable) only
2. Non-ionic detergent and water (see marble)

Finally, to gain support for the plan, individual workshops were held at the end of the preservation planning process with all potential stewards. According to landscape architect Dale Jaeger, "we worked very closely with the people who manage the cemetery as well as the friends group—both the staff and the community are incredibly dedicated." The results of these individual workshops led to a more informed constituency of stewards, both working on-site and as community volunteers. Today, the work continues, and this plan and its implementation could be readily applied to other community-based burial grounds and cemeteries across the country.



*Historian Dewey Livingstone
Point Reyes Nat'l Seashore, CA
Interview for "Connections"
Photo courtesy NPS*

***Connections Being Made...
Documentary Narrated
by Angela Lansbury***

The documentary film, "Connections: Preserving America's Landscape Legacy" premiered at the National Trust Conference in Chicago and the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Annual Meeting in Los Angeles in the fall of 1996. Since that time the producers of the award-winning documentary, the ASLA and the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative, along with the support of a public relations consultant, Vicki Bendure, have been seeking to secure national PBS-placement for the 55-minute documentary narrated by actor Angela Lansbury.

During this time the producers were advised to "develop a resume for the film." In response to this suggestion, "Connections" was submitted to a number of film and video festivals. Subsequently the film was selected as the opening night film for the Sierra Club's first-ever Film and Video Festival in New York City; the Environmental Film Festival in Washington, DC; the Breckenridge Film Festival in Colorado; and the George Eastman Center for International Photography in Rochester, New York. The film has also been shown at benefit premiere's in New York City, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Washington, DC and the American Planning Association Conference in San Diego.

According to ASLA's public relations consultant Vicki Bendure, who worked on the

For additional information about burial ground and cemetery preservation, planning, treatment and maintenance, see:

- Grimmer, Anne E. *A Glossary of Historic Masonry Deterioration Problems and Preservation Treatments*, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1997
- Grimmer, Anne E. *Keeping It Clean: Removing Dirt, Paint, Stains, and Graffiti from Historic Exterior Masonry*, National Park Service, 1987
- Paine, Cecelia. "Restoration of the Billings Estate Cemetery," *APT Bulletin* 15, no. 4, 1983, pp. 60-65
- Strangstad, Lynette. *A Graveyard Cemetery Preservation Primer*, 2d ed. Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1990
- Strangstad, Lynette. *Preservation of Historic Burial Grounds*, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC, 1994
- Weaver, Martin E. *Preservation Brief 38: Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry*, National Park Service, 1995

The following organizations can be contacted for further information about preserving historic cemeteries and burial grounds:

- Joint site of the Popular Culture Association with the American Culture Association, <h-net2.msu.edu/~pcaaca/>
- Association for Gravestone Studies, 278 Main Street, Suite 207, Greenfield, MA 01301, 413.772.0836, <www.berkshire.net/ags/index.shtml>
- Save Outdoor Sculpture, 888.767.7285, <www.nic.org/SOS/SOS.html>

“Connections” roll-out and who is now spearheading its placement, Bendure notes: “Audiences and media across the nation have recognized the importance of “Connections” on so many levels. It is critical that we find a home and a national venue for this film for the many people who have not had an opportunity to see it. I receive numerous phone calls monthly from people across the country who have read about the film and want to know when they can see it on television.”

Finding a home for Connections is precisely what Bendure has been up to. To date, 39 PBS-affiliated stations in 25 states have thus far agreed to air “Connections.” In addition, 48 additional affiliates are considering placement for Connections. Most recently, an additional 40 affiliates have been contacted.

The ultimate goal is to secure a national distributor in order to achieve the greatest visibility. At the current time the producers are awaiting word from PBS-Plus, a national syndication distributor for PBS. To date, feedback from PBS-Plus reviewers has been extremely positive. Should national distribution not come through within a reasonable amount of time, the ASLA plans to look for other means of distribution. A decision is expected within the next few months. More to follow.

If you wish to find out if your local PBS affiliate has accepted Connections for airing, contact us at vineyard@nps.gov.

A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports is Published

Robert Page, Cathy Gilbert, Susan Dolan,
National Park Service

The National Park Service Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program has published *A Guide To Cultural Landscape Reports* (CLRs). The publication, which is now on sale through the Government Printing Office (GPO). It addresses the role of the Cul-

tural Landscape Report in managing cultural landscapes in the National Park system. The guide describes the content, purpose, and use of the CLR in cultural landscape research and management, and provides practical information and procedures for planning and conducting cultural landscape research.

The CLR guide is a valuable resource for anyone involved with managing landscapes.



*Antietam National Battlefield CLR is underway
Photo courtesy NPS*

Making Educated Decisions, Annotated Bibliography to be Updated

Making Educated Decisions: A Landscape Preservation Bibliography was first published by the Government Printing Office in 1994. Today, this annotated bibliography which contains over five hundred citations referenced by subject, author and geographic indices is sold out and out-of-print.

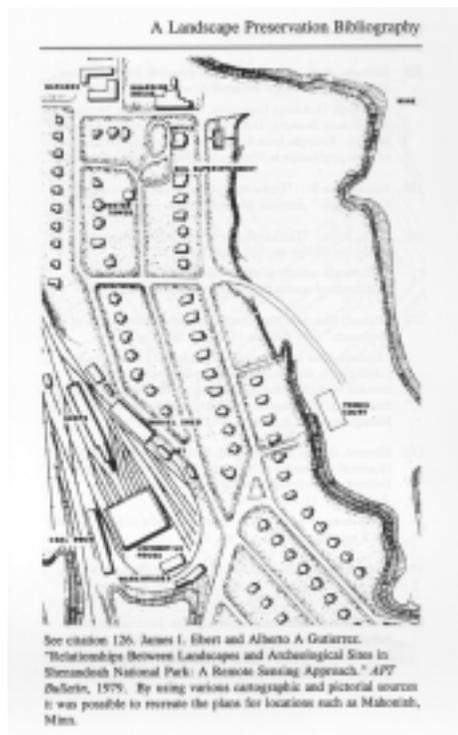
Recognizing the burgeoning number of articles in the historic preservation and landscape architecture disciplines over the past five years, in addition to the related fields of archaeology, cultural geography, anthropology, natural sciences, and computer technology to name a few,

the Bibliography is now to be updated and expanded. The goal is to republish the Bibliography in the fall of 2000.

To do this we need your help. The Bibliography includes English language publications, with a predominant focus on landscape preservation philosophy, research, preservation planning, practice, treatment, management and maintenance. If you are the author of a book or article that addresses these topics please send a copy of the written work for potential inclusion in the database. Please note that this publication does not include unpublished Master's and Doctoral theses or cultural or historic landscape reports that may not be readily available.

Send material for consideration to Coordinator, Historic Landscape Initiative, National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services, 1849 C Street, NW (NC330) Washington, DC 20240.

*Example of bibliography entry
Making Educated Decisions: A Landscape Preservation Bibliography
Photo courtesy NPS*



*Historic Landscape Initiative Serves as Co-sponsor for
National Association of Olmsted Parks
Conference on Historic Rivers & Waterways
September 30-October 3, Rochester, NY*

Rochester's Olmsted Legacy in a National Context
Recapturing Waterways in Historic Parks

The National Association of Olmsted Park's (NAOP) will serve as the primary sponsors for a Conference in Rochester, New York from September 30 through October 3, 1999. A consortium of cosponsors for this conference include the George Eastman Center for International Photography and the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative among others.

This three-day conference will feature keynote addresses by Robert Durand, Massachusetts Secretary of Environmental Affairs; Charles Beveridge, Editor of the Olmsted papers; and Susan West Montgomery, President, Preservation Action. A variety of topics will be covered including: recapturing waterways in historic parks, Boston's Charles River Basin, Buffalo's waterfront parks, and the restoration of the Ravine in Brooklyn's Prospect Park.

Several tours of Rochester's Olmsted-designed landscapes will be given, and case studies will describe current historic waterways rehabilitation work in Boston, Buffalo, and Brooklyn. There will also be technical workshops on water pollution, invasive water vegetation, and bank restoration.

Registration materials are available from the NAOP Office, 19 Harrison Street, Framingham, MA 01702-2313. Inquiries can be made by phoning 508.820.7676 or by e-mail, naop@resource-network.com

Finally, for participants that wish to extend the conference into Sunday three additional tours and workshops will be offered. First, an all day tour of Sonnenberg Gardens, a 50-acre Victorian estate laid-out by Ernest Bowditch, and a private garden designed by Fletcher Steele will be a full-day option. The second and third alternatives are half-day events ending at 1PM. This includes a hands-on workshop that focuses on photographic preservation. Highlights here will include a tour of the conservation facilities at the George Eastman Center and evaluation techniques. The final tour is a bus tour of the squares, public parks and historic landscapes of Rochester.

*Olmsted's design for the Riverway
in Genesee Valley Park
Rochester, New York
Photo courtesy NPS*



*Call for Papers: Preserving the
Recent Past II*

Conference Scheduled for
October 9-14, 2000,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

As modern heritage becomes a more recent recognized component of historic preservation, including works of landscape architecture designed after the second World War, historic preservation professionals, including landscape architects and landscape historians are confronted with unique challenges and opportunities. The Preserving the Recent Past II conference, a follow-up to the 1995 conference with over 750-attendees will be held in Philadelphia October 9-14.

The Historic Landscape Initiative is encouraging greater participation from the landscape preservation community. To propose a presentation at the conference, submit a typewritten abstract of no more than 250 words. Provide the following information: title of presentation, name of speaker, occupation, business mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, and text of abstract. Include a brief resume (two-page maximum). Typical presentation length will be 25 minutes. All persons selected to make a presentation will be encouraged to submit a paper for possible publication. (In the selection of presentations, preference will be given to applicants who indicate that they will submit a paper.)

Abstracts are due by 30 September 1999. For additional information about the call for papers, telephone 202.343.6011. You can also visit the conference website at www2.cr.npr.gov/tps/recentpast2.htm

Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture conference papers

cover

Copies of **Preserving Modern Landscape Architecture** can now be ordered at a 30% discount from Spacemaker Press, 540.364.1400
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Cultural Landscape Preservation Directory ... on line in 2000!

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To receive a copy of **Preserving Hawaii's Traditional Landscapes** conference proceedings including papers on Native Hawaiian landscapes, cultural and archeological landscapes and more, contact the University of Hawaii, Historic Preservation Program, UH American Studies Department, 1890 East West Road, Moore 324, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822-2318, or phone, 808.956.9546

In the year 2000, the **Massachusetts Historic Landscape Preservation Grants Program** will continue to provide a catalyst for cities and towns to identify thoughtful and creative solutions for public landscape preservation. For more information, contact the Grant Program staff, 617.727.3160

In The Field

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References **The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes** is available from the Government Printing Office, stock number 024-005-01171-4 for \$19.00 per copy. To learn about this and other NPS publications, visit the Heritage Preservation Services on-line bookstore, <www2.cr.nps.gov/>

Building Public Support for Maine's Camden Amphitheater

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This is your invitation to be a part of history! **Bold Vision - The Development of the Parks of Portland, Maine** is available now. To order your copy, contact Greater Portland Landmarks, 207.774.5561 or e-mail, landmark@maine.rr.com

A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports is Published

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The National Park Service **Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program Guide to CLRs** is available from the Government Printing Office, stock number 0245-005-01187-1 for \$28.99 per set

Do you have a friend or colleague who would like to receive Vineyard?

Send your name, address, phone, and e-mail to Historic Landscape Initiative, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Suite 330, Washington, DC 20240 or e-mail Vineyard@nps.gov